



MINSTER ROMAN VILLA 2002

The KAS continued its annual excavation at the important Roman villa at Minster on the Isle of Thanet. This year's programme was designed to consolidate previous work and tidy up various loose ends. The digging team was saddened to learn that the long-standing director, Dave Perkins, would not be well enough to lead the team this year. Instead, the investigations were directed by Keith Parfitt, ably assisted, as usual, by Emma Boast, Tim Allen and Gemma Cuddy, with Dave Perkins keenly following developments from his hospital bed.

A total of thirty separate trenches was excavated. The bulk of these was aimed at tracing the line of the villa enclosure wall which surrounded the main house and its adjacent bath-building (see plan on page 3). Three others were designed to examine significant areas located by geophysical survey. In the course of the trenching a new, previously unknown building was located outside the south-western corner of the villa enclosure (Building 6). It seems likely that this mirrors Building 4, previously excavated at the south-east corner. Preliminary investigation established the presence of at least two main rooms and a corridor here, associated with tesserae, opus signinum and painted wall plaster. It is hoped to return to excavate this important new structure in a future season.

Work on the main villa house was confined to the re-exposure of the central part of the main range. This was to allow wall junctions to be re-surveyed more accurately and also to take another look at the problematical, D-shaped hypocausted room at the back of the range. Re-surveying confirmed that the house was as not pre-



Some of the recovered painted wall plaster.
(Photo: Richard Hoskins)

cisely laid out, with several corners that are not true right-angles.

Evidence for a gateway was located in the middle of the south side of the villa enclosure wall. This was represented by two very large post-pits, each containing traces of a circular/oval post-pipe. A gateway about 3 metres wide is suggested. A shallow slot running between the post-pits seemed to represent the position of a sill beam /door stop of timber. Rough metalting extended north and south of the entrance and must provide evidence for a road. The metalting produced a rare silver coin of Septimius Severus (dated to A.D. 201) and suggests that the road was not laid before the start of the third century.

Immediately to the north of the north wall of the villa enclosure a large shaft was located. This was oval in

shape and measured 4.70 m. (E-W) by 2.75 m. (N-S). It was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.20 m, but the base was not reached. The filling produced quantities of late first-early second century pottery, including bowls and flagons; also building debris, including painted wall plaster. It is hoped to return and complete the excavation of this shaft next year.

A complex sequence of other large pits and ditches was located outside the villa boundary wall to the north of the main house. The ditches are likely to relate to a more extensive system of ditched fields and enclosures around the villa. The pits may perhaps originally have been dug as clay quarries. The filling of both the pits and ditches produced significant quantities of pottery, painted plaster and other domestic debris.

Geophysical survey of the field continued, under the supervision of Carole and Brian McNaughton, in an effort to locate significant buried remains without having to dig for them. Local metal-detectors were able to join the project this year and spent many hours searching spoil-heaps and areas outside the excavation. This resulted in the recovery of about thirty Roman coins and other artefacts.

A small team was able to make a good start processing on site the great numbers of finds produced by the 2002 excavations. Of particular interest this year was the large amount of finely painted wall plaster recovered from pits located to the north of the main house.

The excavations at Minster will be published in instalments within the pages of *Archaeologia Cantiana*. Work on the first report is now nearing completion.

Keith Parfitt

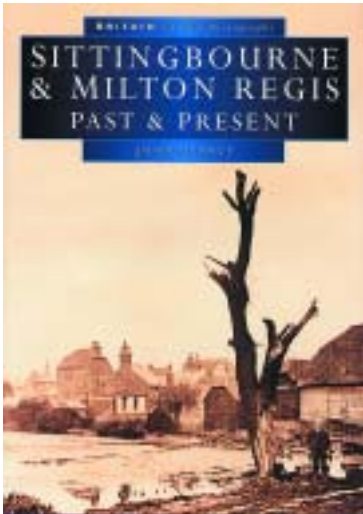
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NEW BOOKS

Sittingbourne & Milton Regis ~ Past & Present - John Clancy.



£9.99 Sutton Publishing Ltd 0-7509-2297-4

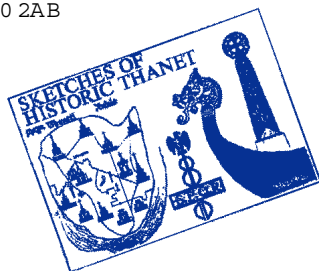
Originally two separate towns, each with its own unique character, this collection of over 200 photographs (part of the series Britain in Old Photographs) charts their varied history. Past scenes are compared with photographs of the present day and informative captions cover much of the area's heritage.

Historic sketches of Thanet - Dr Dave Perkins

£3.50

A new edition of this popular book of sketches and notes, charting the history of Thanet. Drawn during lunch breaks whilst excavating, its inspiration was John Huddleston's booklet 'Discovering Thanet in Pictures'; it is hoped that this long overdue reprint will serve as an introduction to the extensive heritage and history of the area and that its unique style and format still appeals in this age of desktop publishing.

Available from the Treasurer, Isle of Thanet Archaeological Society, Crampton Tower Yard, High Street, Broadstairs CT10 2AB

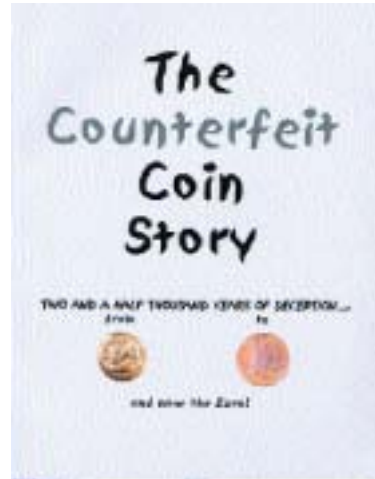


The Counterfeit Coin Story ~ two and a half thousand years of deception...! - Ken Peters.

£25.00 Envoy Publicity 0-9543487-0-2

A fascinating look at counterfeit coinage, evident as early as 50 years after the invention of coinage in the seventh century BC. The author (President of The Counterfeit Coin Club) reveals how the simple coin has led thousands into dark, daring, daft and sometimes even comic endeavours to take nefarious and distinctly dangerous shortcuts to riches. Over 200 pages in large format, packed with information, illustration, references and some very

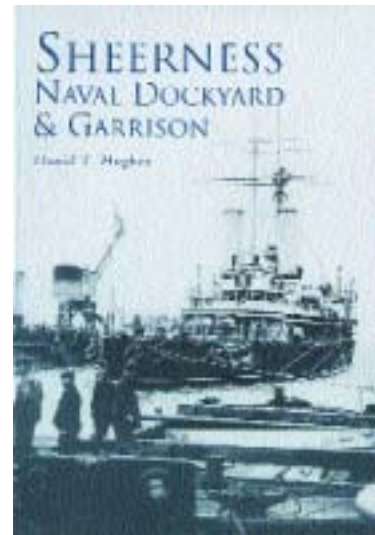
amusing anecdotes! An order form flyer for this book is enclosed in this Newsletter.



Sheerness Naval Dockyard & Garrison - David T Hughes

£11.99 Tempus Publishing Ltd. 0-7524-2762-8

A pictorial history of Sheerness, from the transformation of the uninhabited marshland in the mid-seventeenth century through to the newly constituted Harbour Company assuming control in 1960 over an increasingly derelict site. Over 200 images, including impressive pictures of the venerable old hulk Cornwallis, a survivor from the time of the Napoleonic wars.



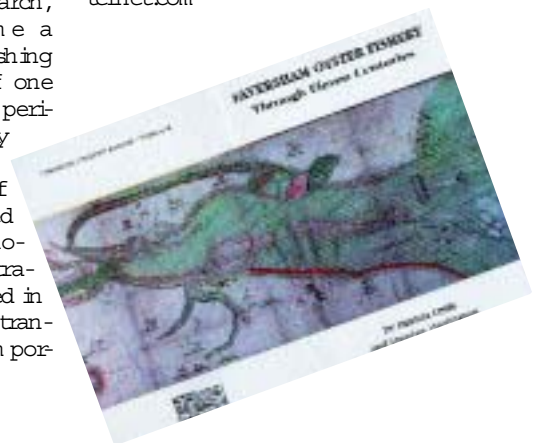
Faversham Oyster Fishery Through Eleven Centuries - Patricia Hyde and Duncan Harrington.

£28.50 + £3.95 p&p Faversham Hundred Records Vol 4 0-9530998-2-2

The result of years of research, providing for the first time a detailed history of oyster fishing through the vicissitudes of one company from the medieval period to the present day. Only 425 numbered and signed copies have been printed of this sewn and hard backed book, which includes 24 photographs, maps and illustrations. 25 appendices arranged in chronological order provide transcripts of some of the more impor-

tant documents and comprehensive name and place indexes enable individuals to be easily located in these records.

Available from Arden Enterprises (to whom cheque payable), Ashton Lodge, Church Road, Lyminge, Folkestone CT18 8JA email: HistoryResearch@btinternet.com



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LIBRARY NOTES

NEW KAS WEBSITE

The new KAS website - www.kentarchaeology.ac.uk - hosted by nVeracity, is up and running. The site is cross-linked with the existing KAS website, and complementary to it. The new website will provide three broad services: on-line access to the index of the books and pamphlets held in the KAS library; access to the catalogue of over 12,000 visual images in the KAS collection; and the publication on the site of articles, reports and comments on aspects of the history and archaeology of Kent. The site will thereby offer a facility for the publication electronically of original work, by KAS members and non-members, capable of being downloaded. The content of this part of the site will be overseen by the Hon. Editor of the KAS, who will ensure that a high academic standard is maintained. Further information and forms of application to submit work for publication are available on the website.

The website is still under development, and it is envisaged that in due course it will be augmented with access to further databases on the history and archaeology of Kent as they become available.

BOOKS ON LOAN TO CHRISTCHURCH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CANTERBURY

A collection of State Papers and Medieval Historical Memorials which had been held in KAS's store, and was seldom or never used, has been, with Council approval, transferred on loan to the History Research Department of Canterbury Christchurch. The books are being housed in St. Martin's Priory, Canterbury, and will be kept there together as a reference collection. KAS members are welcome to visit the Priory to consult the books as necessary, through Mrs. Debbie Grantham, Resources Officer at Christchurch, Tel 01227 78228, email dcg2@cantac.uk. A list of the books transferred is available in the KAS Library.

KENNETH GRAVETT'S LIBRARY

We have purchased about 100 books and pamphlets from the library of the late Kenneth Gravett, a former President of KAS. These will add to the already extensive material held on the history of Kent towns and villages.

NEW ADDITIONS TO THE KAS LIBRARY

Wilkinson, Paul. 942K. The Swale District: an archaeological survey commissioned by Swale Borough Council. Parts 1 and 2. Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company. 2002.

Detailed account of archaeological potential in the Swale area. Contains a useful bibliography.

Marsden, Barry M. 571.09 The early barrow diggers. Tempus, 1999. 07524 14275

Readable, but scholarly, account of pioneering archaeology in England. Well illustrated with good diagrams.

Philp, Brian. 571K Archaeology in the front line: 50 years of Kent Rescue, 1952-2002.

Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, for Kent Archaeological Trust, 2002.0 947831 207

A desirable source book for any person, at any level, having an interest in the contribution of Rescue to Kent's rich archaeological heritage. Contains a vast amount of detailed description of each site covered, with numerous supporting illustrations and diagrams.

Bumham, Patricia. 942K Wingham; a photographic documentary of an East Kent Village. Country Aspects, 2002.0 9542 995-0-0

A copy book example of how to undertake and publish a contemporary village survey.

Agricultural History Review. Journal of the British Agricultural Society. 630.1J 50 volumes; on going.

Thanks to a generous donation, we are able to fill a gap in our coverage, and a subscription is being taken out so that the Society will henceforth receive each new issue as it appears. This journal contains much information that is relevant to the work of our members.

HERITAGE GRANT FOR WYE

The Wye Historical Society Project has been awarded £24,905 thanks to a Local Heritage Initiative Grant from the Countryside Agency (featured in Newsletter No 50). The money will be used to create and publish an up-to-date history of Wye, drawing heavily on strong community participation in the Wye History Project. Local children will produce a leaflet, 'Walk around Wye', a Wye Heritage Website will be designed and local schools will receive education packs.

Ian Cooling, LH I Project Manager

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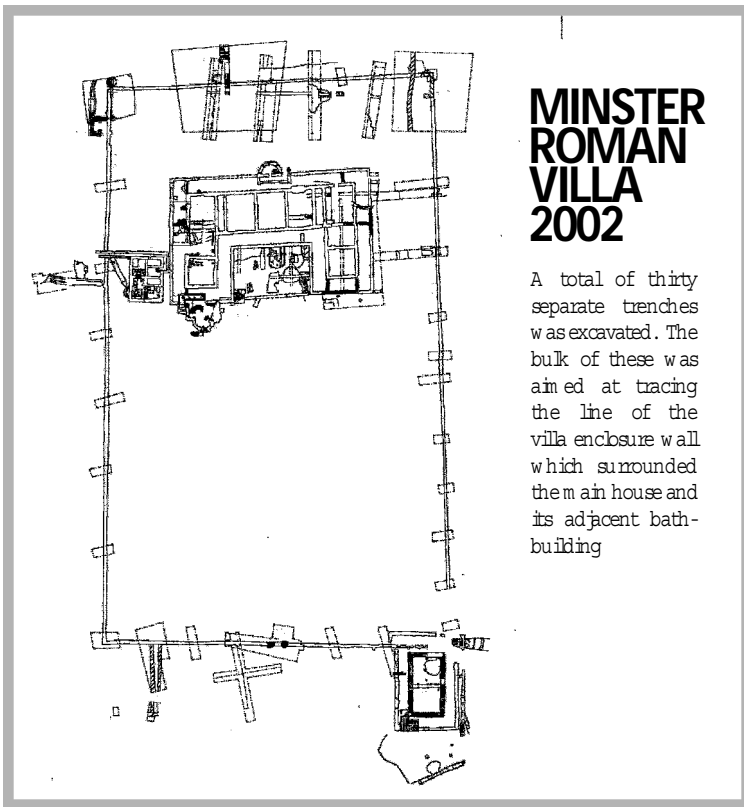
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CTRL Talk

Helen Glass, Chief Archaeologist for the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, gave a talk on the archaeology encountered during the undertaking of this massive construction as part of the University of Kent's free public lecture series. Around 250 people attended the Brabourne Lecture Theatre to hear the highlights of the excavations and finds. Helen guided her audience through in chronological order, from the thousands of worked Mesolithic flints at Sandway, the Neolithic longhouse at White Horse Stone, the Roman remains at Thumham and Springhead, to the Anglo Saxon cemetery at Saltwood. Finally she described how a listed house at Marsham near Ashford was moved in its entirety on greased rails some few hundred yards to escape the path of the line!

Following the talk the University hosted a dinner in



Darwin College. From left to right are Dr John Williams (County Archaeologist), Professor Phil Davies (Pro Vice Chancellor of the University), Helen Glass and Dr Anthony Ward (Senior Lecturer in Archaeology and Master of Darwin).

Archaeologia Cantiana on disk from the KAFS

The full article index plus researches, discoveries and book reviews from the first volume in 1858 to Volume 122 in 2002 is now available on floppy disk and CD Rom. The disk comprises:

- * A Microsoft Word Version 6 copy of the index (can be opened in any subsequent version of Microsoft Word)

- * A text only (.txt) version of the index which can be opened and read with WordPad.

From the disk it is possible to print a hard copy of the index for your own use but perhaps more usefully it is possible to search the index within Microsoft. This enables people to quickly search for any references to a particular subject or author in any of the volumes produced between 1858 and 2002.

For those without Microsoft Word the CD Rom can be ordered with the software on condition that membership is taken out with the Kent Archaeological Field School. The KAFS has an educational licence from Microsoft that enables the Microsoft programme to be used by its members. To order the disk members of KAS need to send £2.50 for production, p&p costs. For the full programme of software and index the cost of membership to the KAFS is £15 a year.

Enquiries to: KAFS, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road, Faversham ME13 8UP

Members' attention is drawn to the fact that there is already a full list of contents pages on the KAS website - www.Kentarchaeology.org.uk

Sponsorship for Reculver Publication



Brian Philp with his surprise cheque.

To mark 50 years of rescue archaeology in Kent and SE London by Brian Philp of the Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit, an appeal for sponsorship was made towards the costs of publishing the excavations at the Roman fort at Reculver. The initial sponsorship donations were presented to a surprised Brian by Dr Richard Reece during the conference on the Classis Britannica

held in early October 2002 at the Museum of London. An especial acknowledgement and appreciation for this most generous support is made by KARU to www.classis-britannica.co.uk, Hanson Aggregates, JClubb Ltd and Millbrook Garden Centre Ltd. It is hoped that the Reculver report may be published by late 2003-2004.

TALKS & SPONSORSHIPS

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The Bronze Age Dover Boat . . . 10 Years On

To mark the 10th anniversary of the discovery and excavation of the Dover Boat by Canterbury Archaeological Trust (CAT), a conference was held over two days at the end of October in the Maison Dieu in Dover, sponsored amongst others by the British Academy, the KAS, Dover Bronze Age Boat Trust, Dover District Council, George Hammond plc, KCC, Dover Harbour Board and P&O Ferries.

Over 130 delegates attended and 16 speakers gave papers relating to nautical aspects in prehistory. The conference had a truly European flavour, as our Scandinavian neighbours boast similar boat discoveries to that of the magnificent Dover example. Papers given ranged widely between the practical aspects of boat construction, reconstruction and the information to be derived from this (Peter Clark of CAT dreams of building and sailing a Dover Boat replica across the Channel) to the wider aspects of seafaring in the Bronze Age. Subjects such as deposition and the ritualisation of undertaking voyages, the legacy of the Humber Fenby boats, the iconography of rock art in relation to sea voyaging, prehistoric harbours in Kent and an environmental context for the Dover Boat were all covered. Details were given of a proactive search for the remains of Bronze Age boats and related remains under water in a systematic project underway at the University of Oslo.

The vexed question of the Dover

Boat's course was approached head on by Peter Marsden pleading for restraint in interpretation and proposing that the evidence better fits a riverine vessel. Perhaps the answer will never be resolved until Peter Clark fulfils his dream, thus proving his stance of the boat as a seagoing vessel...

This was a stimulating conference, which, as is always the case when enthusiastic experts convene, threw up many more questions to be pondered upon in the future.

A half-size replica of the Fenby Boat (see below) was displayed in the entrance of the Maison Dieu - a beautiful craft put together by Edw in Gifford.

The discovery of the Dover Boat is described by its excavator, Keith

Parfitt, in 'Back Page People' at the end of this Newsletter.

The Dover Boat is now displayed in a special award-winning gallery in Dover Museum. However, the Museum has faced recent cuts as Dover District Council strove to save over £2,000,000. The outcome is that the Council has committed itself to retaining a fully registered museum on 3 floors, remaining open 6 days a week throughout the year, but that there will be 3 job losses from within the curatorial and custodial staff. It is to be hoped that a museum which houses one of our greatest national archaeological treasures subsequently has enough staff to maintain the wonderful heritage of its area.

The Editor



A delegate examines the half-size replica of the Fenby boat in the Maison Dieu.

Otford Anglo-Saxon Cremation Urn

An Anglo-Saxon cremation urn has been unearthed in Otford following a watching brief ahead of construction of an extension in a private garden. Otford and District Archaeological Group (ODAG) suspected that they might encounter remains of this type as a similar but smaller urn was found in the 1950's in the same garden, although the exact location was unknown.

Amazingly, the pot was only 8" below the present land surface and was partly under a concrete path. It was upright and crushed but apparently still complete; the urn found previously (now in Maidstone Museum) needed to be partly restored. Careful trowelling revealed a pattern of incised decoration and 3 bosses, an unusually

small number as cremation urns can have over 20. After excavation it was wrapped in crepe bandages and covered in cling film.

ODAG hope to be able to reconstruct the pot after careful excavation of the interior and to display it in the Heritage Centre in Otford. It has been x-rayed, cour-

tesy of the owner of Eland Veterinary Clinic at Dunton Green, and there are indications of bones on the x-ray but no grave goods as yet.

Below left: The cremation urn, and right: a detail showing the pattern of incised decorations.



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'IDEAS and IDEALS'

This is the fifth of a series of articles describing formative events and ideas in the history of the church. These were the crises of thought and conviction which brought us to where we are.

THE ELIZABETHAN RELIGIOUS SETTLEMENT

When Elizabeth succeeded to the throne she came with very different priorities and perceptions from those of her half brother and sister. Whereas Edward and Mary made changes spurred on by their own religious convictions Elizabeth favoured a pragmatic stance. Her essentially secular approach came from an innate understanding that England's religious problems in 1558 could only be dealt with in the framework of a wider political context: one in which the aims and aspirations of the monarchy were paramount.

Elizabeth's entry into her capital in 1558 and the rapturous welcome she received is legendary. However, the queen herself realised only too well that she faced myriad problems. Technically at war with France, illegitimate in the eyes of her Roman Catholic subjects and faced with religious opinions of all shades Elizabeth's position was an unenviable one. The very fact that it is possible to write about "the Elizabethan Religious Settlement" is a tribute to her caution, patience and determination - mixed with a not inconsiderable portion of luck. Indeed it is the good fortune of her longevity which enabled her to achieve a settlement in which one can discern the basis of the present Church of England.

The previous article in this series demonstrated the breadth of religious diversity between 1533 and 1558. The protestantism of Edward VI and the return to Rome under Mary presented diametrically opposed views which needed settlement before Elizabeth could make headway. In addition she was faced not only with the educated and sometimes extreme views of the returned Marian exiles but with an ordinary population baffled by change. What was needed was stability in the form of an organised Church with an accepted ritual and teaching. What emerged was an uneasy melding of Elizabeth's own wishes with the consent of a sometimes reluctant Parliament.

The Elizabethan settlement only makes sense if it is studied in the context of Elizabeth herself and the growth of Parliament. In the absence

of any statement of beliefs from the queen we can only surmise that the circumstances of her birth and upbringing would predispose her to Protestantism. However, sixteenth century England needed a national church and this would require a careful conciliation of both ardent protestant supporters and potentially hostile catholic. This demand was made even more difficult by the necessity for parliamentary co-operation. From Henry VIII onward the changes in the English church had been made by Parliament and could thus only be altered by Parliament. This was not straightforward: frequent calling of Parliament meant that ordinary MPs were less in awe of the monarch and more likely to have counter demands of their own. In addition this was an age when the House of Lords had real power - and the Lords contained the Marian Catholic bishops. It was not going to be easy!

To quell possible unrest Elizabeth decided that nothing should be done immediately and so, after her accession in November 1558, she banned all preaching outside the royal court. Hopefully this measure would allow a breathing space to consider the most pressing problem, that of the Supremacy. Legally the Pope still had jurisdiction and that was something the majority of Englishmen would find frustrating; even most Catholics had preferred the "English Catholicism" of Henry VIII.

When Parliament met in January 1559 bills of supremacy and uniformity were introduced: both were comprehensively wrecked by the Lords. This is totally opposed to the old view that the trouble came from a strong puritan section. Elizabeth organised a conference in April as a result of which some catholic bishops withdrew from the Lords and two others were arrested. With the assertion of Elizabeth's authority and the peace of Cateau Cambresis in April things were calmer and a greater spirit of compromise existed. Both bills, somewhat altered, were reintroduced in April. The Act of Supremacy now called the Queen "Supreme Governor of the Church of England in things ecclesiastical as well as temporal". This sounded less strident than Henry's

"Supreme Head" a title many felt could not be given to a woman. In practice there was little difference. An oath accepting Elizabeth's supremacy was a main provision of the act and acted as a test of orthodoxy. As a result of this by January 1560 all the Marian bishops, bar one, had been deprived of their sees.

The proposed Act of Uniformity was even more fraught since it had to order use of one Prayer Book. Proponents agreed on the need for it to be in English and thereafter differed. Some wanted the very Protestant Edwardian version of 1552 while a few Marian exiles demanded the radical Geneva version of Calvin: the majority seemed to favour the first English book of 1549. The Queen's amendments gave waverers the chance to conform since it amended the "Black Rubric" of 1552 concerning kneeling in Communion which might suggest transubstantiation in the Eucharist. Now the priest was instructed to say the words of both prayer books when offering the bread and wine and the meaning was kept deliberately vague. In addition, since much of the service ritual of 1549 remained, moderates could accept this settlement.

The majority of the population were heartened by this compromise. Clergy were once again allowed to marry (though Elizabeth herself did not favour this) and the Marian heresy laws were repealed. In their place was a fine of 1/- per Sunday for non attendance at church, though this often seems to have been waived provided the culprit kept a low profile. Royal Injunctions later in the year made clear what was expected, and once again there was compromise. All preachers were to be licensed, churches were to have a copy of Erasmus's Paraphrases (and he was certainly no protestant), a Primer and an English Bible, and clerics were to carry out basic religious instruction. Images of idolatry were to be removed and the remaining rood to be cut down to the upper level of the vaulting. Vestments were to be as in the second year of Edward VI (this bland statement would later create a major controversy). Religious music, much liked by the Queen, continued.

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How many of these orders were immediately obeyed is questionable. There had been so much change in the previous 12 years that the average Kentish parish may well have waited to see how things were going before involving itself in more expense. Hawkhurst sold its altar stones in 1560 and other Churchwardens accounts show money spent on dismantling catholic furniture. At Smarden the parish 'received of Thomas Norton, for part of the roofloft, 20s'. Most parishes pulled their roods down completely; the only two remaining vaulted screens in the county were at Shoreham and Lullingstone. There are few entries for the purchase of a new communion table but in Bethersden the accounts for 1560/1 show, to Richard Whittle for the communion table 3/2d'. Changes must, however, have gone ahead for William Harrison in his *Description of England* in 1577 says, all images, shrines and monuments of idolatry are taken down and defaced, only the stories in glass windows excepted'.

In 1563 Convocation published 38 Articles reaffirming the Settlement though there was no mention of the eucharist. However, when parliament confirmed these in 1571 this was amended and the 39 Articles became the basis of the Anglican Church. Much of the credit for the widespread acceptance of such doctrines must go to Elizabeth herself and her episcopate. There was never any doubt that the Settlement was one approved by the Queen herself. In most other protestant countries decisions were taken by a synod; in England the episcopacy was part of a chain of royal command. Elizabeth's ability to select the right episcopate was clearly vital since problems were never far away.

It was clear that the imposed via media had its critics. The main thrust came from the puritans with their conviction that an individual response of faith to Christ was the way to salvation. At first many of them were returned Marian exiles, full of European ideas and burning with zeal to implement them. Their very enthusiasm was the key to their lack of real success, in that they were never a united, organised entity with common aims. Coming home from Geneva, Frankfurt and Strasbourg their doctrines and priorities varied. Half a century ago historians saw the puritan challenge as a radical and threatening alternative to the Elizabethan settlement but recent local research in several areas has shown a widely disparate group of opinions. 35 Marian exiles returned to Kent between 1558 and 1559 all with very different backgrounds and agendas. Some like Edward Boys were county magistrates,

some lesser country gentry, while other radical Edwardian clergy, including John Bale, were restored to their livings in the Canterbury diocese.

Even later there was no uniformity of aim: of 29 clerics reported to hold puritan views in Parker's 1569 visitation 21 had conformed by 1573. Even most of the non-conformists had little of the firebrand mentality. Master Richard Fletcher of Cranbrook was reported for not wearing a surplice and for not using communion wafers! It seems that most puritanism in the county was moderate and could, with some common sense, be absorbed into the settlement. However, during the early 1570s Archbishop Parker was convinced there was a threat and Edward Dering, Rector of Pluckley, lost his licence to preach having let the Queen know his views on the existing clergy. 'The present incumbents are often ruffians, hawkers...and carders. They are blind guides.' Five years later John Stow got into trouble for his preaching at Yalding. Local support petitioned Archbishop Grindal to allow Stow to resume preaching. This at least proves the existence of educated puritan laity since eight of the supporters were county magistrates. There is, though, little evidence in Kent of widespread 'godly protestantism'. Nationally after 1580 divisions among the sects increased and some separatists, unable to face a church with an episcopate, fled abroad.

The other opposition wing, of Roman Catholics, grew gradually. After Elizabeth's excommunication in 1570 Catholics were seen as traitors and subversives. This increased antipathy started in 1568 when Mary, Queen of Scots, fled to England and became a figurehead for Catholic plots. By 1574 the first Catholic missionary priests from Douai began arriving in England. The most famous was Edmund Campion who so impressed Elizabeth that she offered him a senior post in the Church of England if he would return to it. His refusal gained him the death penalty and in 1581 fines for recusancy were raised to £20 per month. In Kent most anti-Catholic opinion involved accusations of witchcraft: more educated support was limited to a few minor gentry.

Throughout the argument and dissension Elizabeth's supremacy was exercised through her chosen Archbishops of Canterbury, who did not always receive the backing that they felt was their due. The Queen always played events in her interests. When Matthew Parker (on Elizabeth's orders) tried to solve the vestigian controversy by issuing his advertisements in 1566, the Queen

refused to endorse his actions. Edmund Grindal, a known reformer, appointed in 1575, refused to clamp down on Puritan preaching and was suspended until his death in 1583 when John Whitgift, determined to resist puritan advance, was consecrated.

Behind Whitgift's organised Church lay the intellectual rigour of Richard Hooker's *Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. Hooker, incumbent of Bishopscourt near Canterbury, produced his first volumes in 1593. Once seen by historians as a purely anti-puritan text it is now viewed as the seminal statement of Anglicanism. Hooker stressed that historically the Church of England was a body whose origins could be traced back to the early church of the New Testament. He gave the church position, tradition and authority. The 'judicious Hooker' described an Anglicanism which could be supported by most of its critics without qualms. Unfortunately religious zeal often ran counter to common sense.

The Royal Supremacy, the Prayer Book and the 39 Articles together became the foundation of the Anglican Church and, backed by Hooker's tolerance, offered a settled Elizabethan church. Much of what had been achieved had been piecemeal and at the queen's behest but by her death there was a recognisable Church of England. The compromise, achieved with such difficulty in the sixteenth century, is coming under fresh tension in the twenty-first. Does post-Christian world opinion make a royal supremacy interpreted on Parliament's terms an anachronism?

Pat Mortlock

Books you may wish to consult:

Elizabeth I: Religion and Foreign Affairs, John Warren

The Sixteenth Century Reformation, Geoffrey Woodward 2001

Religion and the Decline of Magic, Keith Thomas 1971

Early Modern Kent, ed. Michael Zell 2000

A Chronicle of Kent 1250-1760, R.M. Filmer 1971

Some much older books eg. *England under the Tudors*, G. Elton 1955, show interesting changes in the historiography of this period.



CHURCH ARCHAEOLOGY 1

St Mary's Church, Eastwell

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This is the first in a hoped for short series of articles - on church archaeology.

The publication of a photograph (taken by the Editor of this magazine) of the ruined church of St Mary's, Eastwell, near Ashford in the last Newsletter at last shook the present



writer into beginning a project that the owners of the land had given permission for back in 1999. The Friends of Friendless Churches have looked after this 'romantic' ruin for many years and with their permission and the backing of the Kent Archaeological Society a drawing survey was finally undertaken in September of this year. My thanks go to the small group of volunteers, nearly all of whom were ex-adult education students of the present writer, for undertaking the survey work.

This short article is merely a

preliminary note on the project and its main purpose is to publish an interim plan of the church. No doubt changes will be made prior to final publication. Elevation drawings and recording of all the grave markers was also undertaken. Study of secondary documentary sources is still being undertaken.

Unfortunately no church at Eastwell is mentioned in Domesday Book (1086) although of course this does not mean such a structure was not present. During the project two distinct medieval structural phases were identified and no doubt if the church had been surveyed prior to its sudden collapse in 1951 more architectural detail would have been recorded thereby making dating of the earliest visible phase easier. The most convincing reason so far encountered for the collapse of the structure is that the creation of the adjacent post-medieval ornamental lake gradually led to the stone, especially the chalk, within the building soaking up water and thereby being weakened. Eventually a failure within the chancel arch led to the collapse of the roof. The tradition that this building was hit by a Second World War flying bomb has been transferred from the equally fascinating ruined Little Chart Church a few miles to the south-west. Having stated that, it is known

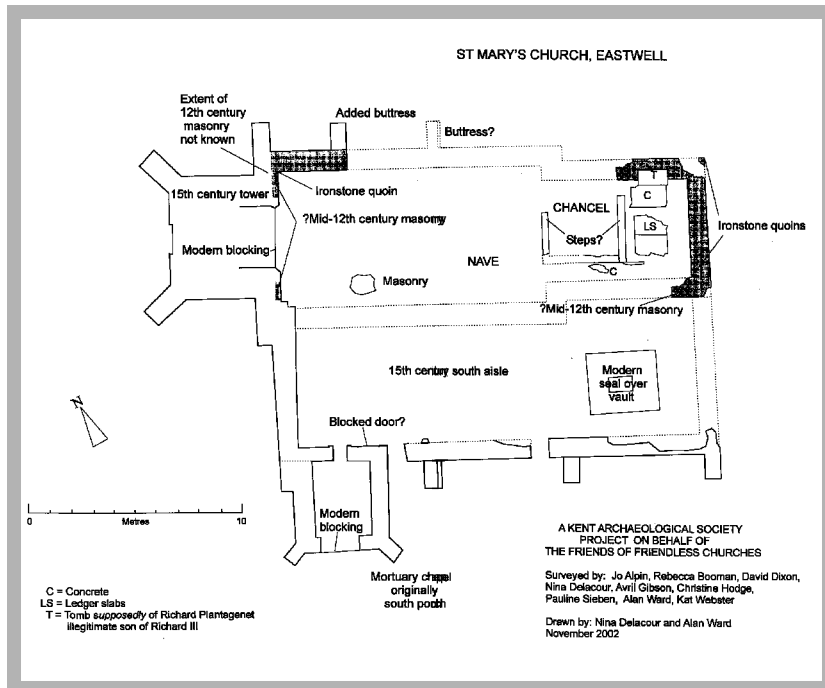
that at least one V1 bomb did land in an adjacent field and armymunitions in the area may not have helped matters.

The tower and west wall of the south aisle along with a mortuary chapel (originally a south porch) are the best preserved parts of the structure. The tower and south aisle are usually regarded as being of fifteenth century date. The south aisle is one of those rare occurrences of chalk being used as a building stone not only in the inner face of the walls but also in the outer face. Since (at least) the early part of the twentieth century this wall seems not to have had a mortar render to protect it from frost damage. The inner wall face, perhaps made from a softer chalk, is beginning to suffer from frost and water damage more than the outer.

Within the fabric of the inner face of the west wall of the nave and a short surviving length of the north wall dark brown sandstone ('ironstone') blocks are very noticeable at the north-west corner. The same type of stone can be seen in the inner south-east corner of the chancel and the external north-east corner at ground level. The surviving portion of the north wall of the nave is made from un-knapped field flints separated by wide mortar joints. Some of the flint courses on the inner wall face are laid at a slant. There is also perhaps just a hint of so called herringbone work within some of the coursing. All of these points taken together are probably enough to give a twelfth century (perhaps mid-twelfth) date to the earliest visible structure. That there is an earlier building than the fifteenth century tower there is certainly no doubt.

Any information about the church or any illustrations would be gratefully received by the present writer (c/o Canterbury Archaeological Trust, 92a Broad Street, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 2LU). Full acknowledgment would of course be given in any future article.

Alan Ward



Winter 2002/3

BIG DIG little dig BIG DIG little dig BIG DIG little dig

Canterbury Archaeological Trust is currently carrying out a series of major excavations which together occupy around 10% of the historic city. The Canterbury Whitefriars project began in 2000 and will finish in 2004.

With completion of the third major phase in August 2002 we now have a year's break and this seems a suitable time to relate how a public hungry for all things archaeological was invited to experience the discovery of Canterbury's heritage - as it happened.

The Trust realised that excavation on this scale was unlikely to occur in the city again and that Whitefriars represented the best opportunity it had ever had to provide good public access to our work. So it was that in the spring of 2001 THE BIG DIG Visitor Centre opened at the first major site at St George's Street and became the public face of the Whitefriars project.

The three consecutive BIG DIG project managers, Helen Evans, Helen Parker, Jo Hall and their assistants are all to be commended for its success, and the venture really would not have been possible without the committed team of 40 volunteers.

Between March 2001 and August 2002 THE BIG DIG centre attracted 1000's of visitors, moving from site to site, tracking the dig-

Medieval parchment with script - a rare survival!

ging. Daily access was supplemented by 'Special Events' programmes which included: Meet the Specialists', re-enactment groups, lectures, craft days with Canterbury Young Archaeologist Club, environmental workshops, Anglo-Saxon weaving, making lanterns from animal horn, National Archaeology week-end, The Little Dig (below) and flint knapping with Time Team's Phil Harding.

Special interest groups

Many different groups took the opportunity to see the live archaeology. Among these were school children. My chief responsibility as Education Officer lies with the county's schools and I became personally involved for the summer 2002 phase. A few of THE BIG DIG stewards were ex-school teachers and we arranged briefing sessions for those who had a rapport with young people but were not so familiar with the school curriculum. So with a little support, their enthusiasm and some common sense the job was done. Very many thanks to all of you who took part and kept cool when it got pretty hot!

'Thank you for a BRAINSTORMING day!'

This is what one young visitor thought of THE BIG DIG. He also said 'It was different to see lots of women digging' - well noticed Sean.

So what were we able to offer schools?

We saw this project as a stimulating opportunity to support classroom teaching; in History for example:

- * Looking at types of evidence (all Key Stages)
- * Studying the Romans or the Anglo-Saxons (Key Stage 2)
- * A Local Area study (Key Stage 2)
- * Looking at Medieval Society (Key Stage 3)
- * Teaching GCSE (Key Stage 4) or A Level Archaeology

There were other applications, for example in Geography and Citizenship.

A typical visit included:

- * The aerial walkway. Children were fascinated by the different tasks going on. We wanted our young visitors to use this opportunity to look at what was happening (there was so much!) and ask their questions. After some experimentation we found that a simple pictorial 'jobs' record sheet was a useful aid to focus young primary school pupils. Large colour photos of the spectacular discoveries brought the site to life!

- * The exhibition. There were finds from the site for children to identify and mini-digs with finds hidden in gravel. Children could identify the period they came from, using a simple stratigraphy diagram. A range of finds from other excavations were housed in cases. Wall displays illustrated the history of the area and the varied work of the archaeologist and a plasma screen presentation showed the latest discoveries.

- * A small shop. Here there were small souvenirs for the pupils and resources for the teachers.

THE BIG DIG Resource Pack (available on-line)

Teachers were given a free BIG DIG pack including background material and ways to incorporate a visit into teaching plans. Even without a site available, many elements of the pack provide a valuable classroom resource for History, Geography and Citizenship programmes. Jonathan Barnes, William Stowe and Stephen Scoffham of the Faculty of Education at Canterbury Christ Church University College wrote the content and production of the

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WINTER 2002/3

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Dear Editor

In reply to Revd Stephen Taylor's query. There is one single mason's mark of a fylfot on the remains of the 12C Knights Templar's church situated on the Western Heights at Dover.

Yours sincerely
Ben Stocker (Hon Chairm an DAG)

Dear Editor

I write in response to the Reverend Stephen Taylor's query about Fylfot Crosses in the last Newsletter.

I refer to the Manuscript Note Book, edited by A W Moore, published in 1885 in Douglas. The article, commencing on page 14, 'A Few Words on the Fylfot' by Lewellynn Jewitt, notes that the fylfot

can be found "... on the brass of Thomas de Hop (circa 1300) a priest, in Kemsing Church." I hope this will be of interest and prove to be correct after such a passage of time.

Yours sincerely
Anne Brew, Cranbrook

DO YOU RECOGNISE THIS SPOT?

This idyllic scene is one of many in ages held in the KAS library collection which have no provenance. Do you recognise the church or the houses? If you do know the location of either please contact the editor at 55 Stone Street, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN1 2QU



continued from page 13

pack was funded by the Kent Archaeological Society whose members have consistently supported the Trust's education work over a number of years.

Who came?

Most were primary school groups. One brought all its children, from 4 to 11 year olds - mercifully not all at once.. We also had secondary schools and some special schools, for students with learning difficulties.

Where did they come from?

Most came from Kent schools; Ashford, Hersden, Folkstone, Dover, Gillingham, Broadstairs, Sheerness, Monkton, Margate, Whitstable and the Canterbury area. Many of the non-Canterbury teachers had planned the visit to include other local sites and the Dane John public gardens nearby were a perfect spot for lunch break in fine weather.

Why did they come?

Teachers are recognising the role that Archaeology plays when investigating the past and reasons for coming included work on: local history, Roman lifestyle, Anglo-Saxon lifestyle, the city of Canterbury, Tudor times, medieval towns, Underground, the Ancient Greeks, the Indus Valley and A Level History. For many of them, answering the question 'How do we know?' was in the forefront of their thinking - and if the levels we were digging on the day coincided with their area of study, then so much the better! Our involvement with a Citizenship project during the St George's Street phase was an interesting deviation from the norm.

The Citizenship approach

During the 2000/2001 school year, English Heritage Education ran an innovative pilot project designed to help meet the requirements of Citizenship Education in the National Curriculum (Heritage Learning, spring 2002). It was

called 'Citizenship and the historic environment' and 5 Canterbury schools took part for EH South East Region. The Canterbury project focused on the issues surrounding the redevelopment scheme at Whitefriars. This of course includes the archaeology and EH gave us the opportunity to participate. It was a stimulating exercise as children were encouraged to interrogate the whole process of archaeological excavation.

SCHOOL'S OUT FOR SUMMER!

Summer term 2002 and visits continued right up to the end. There were two weeks left until the closure of THE BIG DIG centre and there was a further treat in store.

The Little Dig

The idea of The Little Dig was brought to Canterbury by Jo Hall, THE BIG DIG project manager, summer 2002. Jo had participated in this family activity at the Museum of London where it originated last summer and it had been very popular.



Winter 2002/3

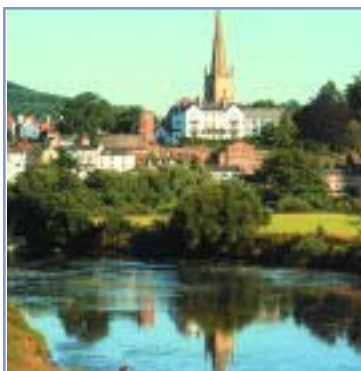
SUMMER EXCURSION

WYE VALLEY & KILVERT COUNTRY JUNE 16-20 2003

This year the Society will follow the five-day pattern for our Summer Excursion that we tried with great success last year, leaving a valuable summer weekend free. Members and friends who have not joined us on previous holidays will be warmly welcomed on this 5 day tour. As usual, our coach will have 4 pick-up points in Kent and will provide our transport throughout the holiday.

Our base is The Chase Hotel, Ross-on-Wye, a Georgian building set in 11 acres of grounds and landscaped

Ross overlooks a beautiful sweep of the River Wye.



Photos: John Edwards



The Chase Hotel.

The historic market town of Ross overlooks a wide sweep of the River Wye with local walks and a Heritage Trail to explore. The whole area has been described as 'the blood-soaked seam of England and Wales', close to the border and Offa's Dyke.

Among other sites we hope to visit:

The 2 border castles of GOODRICH and CHEPSTOW.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL, including the famous MAPPA MUNDI.

Several Cistercian foundations, including ABBEY DORE and

gardens and retaining many of its original Georgian features. All 36 rooms have en-suite facilities.

TINTERN ABBEY, beautifully situated further down the Wye Valley.

KILPECK, a unique twelfth century parish church (cf Barfrestone), with exceptionally fine carvings.

BERRINGTON HALL, a Henry Holland great house.

Can all this be accomplished in 5 days? Well try!

Total cost £268 per person, half board (including some entrance fees and gratuities). Modest single room supplement.

Please contact Joy Saynor, Excursions Secretary, Friars, Shoreham, Sevenoaks TN14 7TD or tel: 01959 522713 for further details or a booking form.



One of Kilpeck's finely carved doorways.



The beautiful ruins of Tintern Abbey



Above: Whitefriars, Gravel Walk site (aerial walkway to left)

Below: A nest of medieval jugs'



lar. Four trenches were quickly built, each with a replica set of walls and mosaic floor. Genuine finds, play sand to bury them, a reference collection and equipment for 'excavating' and recording completed the kit. With guidance, groups of mini-archaeologists tackled each trench, identifying and interpreting their discoveries. The Little Dig was a great success and all the more appealing as it took place at the excavation site, set against a backdrop of the real thing. Well done Jo – a fun

way to end the latest phase of the Canterbury Whitefriars excavations.

Marion Green
Education Officer
Canterbury Archaeological Trust

For more about THE BIG DIG, the Whitefriars excavations and Citizenship, visit www.canterbury-trust.co.uk

From an inhumations, a surprise discovery'



WYE VALLEY & KILVERT COUNTRY EXCURSION
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