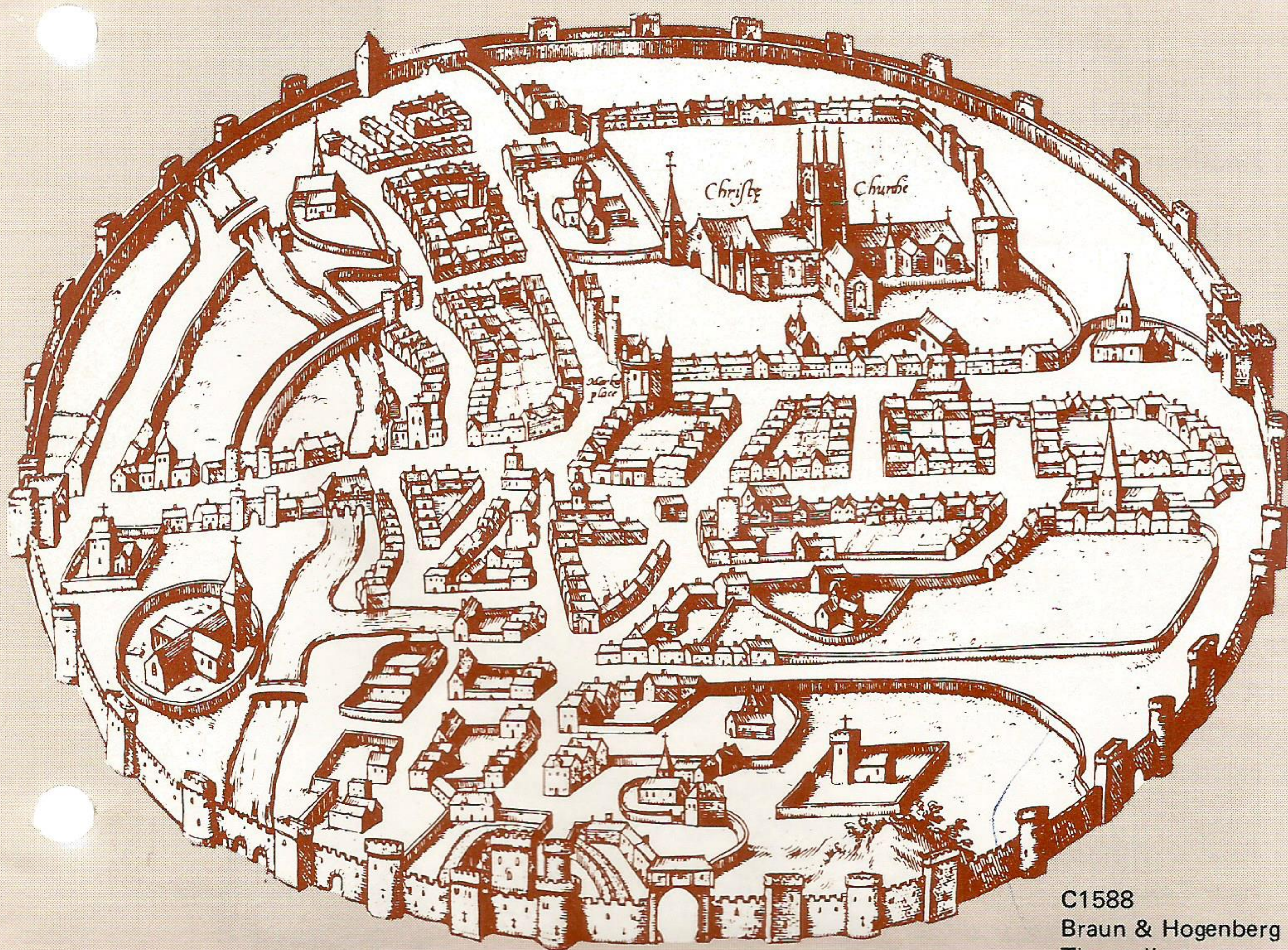


THE PAST



C1588
Braun & Hogenberg
The earliest map
of Canterbury

IN DANGER

Canterbury's Historic Significance

These dates show how important Canterbury and the surrounding district has been since the beginning of British history and the significance of 2000 years of continuous occupation.

c. 100,000 B.C.

Stone Age man hunts in the Stour Valley.

c. 8,000 B.C.

England gradually separated from France by the Channel.

c. 800 B.C.

Bronze smiths working at Swalecliffe.

c. 300 B.C.

Iron Age settlements throughout East Kent.

June 54 B.C.

Julius Ceasar marches through Canterbury.

A.D. 43

CLAUDIUS INVADES BRITAIN – SETS UP A TRIBAL CAPITAL IN CANTERBURY, CALLED DUROVERNUM CANTIACORUM

c. A.D. 225

Romans build Saxon shore fort at Reculver.

c. A.D. 275

Citizens of Canterbury build wall against Saxon invaders.

c. A.D. 500

Jewel clad Anglo-Saxon warriors and their wives are buried in many large cemeteries notably at Howletts, Bifrons and on Barham Downs.

A.D. 598

St. Augustine, the first Archbishop, begins to build a Cathedral, as described by Bede.

c. A.D. 650

Kings and Archbishops produce coinage at Canterbury from one of Englands earliest Mints.

c. A.D. 900

Boat abandoned on Graveney Marshes, near Seasalter. Found 1970, now being conserved in National Maritime Museum, Greenwich – the only late Saxon boat found in Britain. Remains of hops found in it.

A.D. 1011

Danes sack and occupy the City.

c. A.D. 1080

William the Conqueror compulsorily acquiring land to build a royal Castle at Canterbury.

A.D. 1170

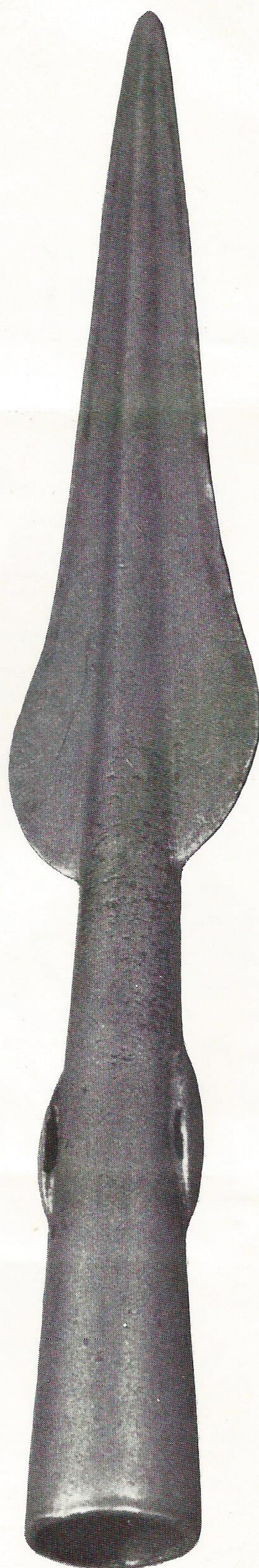
29th December Becket murdered.

c. A.D. 1379

Henry Yevele royal master mason, friend and colleague of Chaucer, commences building incomparable perpendicular nave of Cathedral. Rebuilds Castle, Westgate and City Walls.

A.D. 1538

Henry VIII despoils monastic properties and takes over St. Augustine's Abbey as a royal residence.



English Bronze Age spearhead c. 1600 B.C. found Westbere Marshes Sturry. Length 9 3/8".

Copyright
Canterbury Royal Museum

Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal for £200,000

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

professional
archaeological
unit

The Canterbury Archaeological Trust is a newly registered Charity, governed by a distinguished Council which in October 1975 appointed its first professional archaeologist. In these times of financial stringency grants will need to be supplemented by our own efforts, so our plans for an Archaeological Unit cannot be implemented unless we raise enough money to provide a complete team — in simple terms, one man can plan a 'dig' but alone he cannot even start to carry it out. This National Appeal will provide for a seven year programme. The Unit will:—

national
appeal

- (i) Carry out a field survey, and make plans in advance of redevelopment.
- (ii) Undertake excavation of specific sites before destruction.
- (iii) Attract the right professional staff for this exciting work.
- (iv) Publish interim and final reports for the nation's records.
- (v) Provide facilities for the conservation and exhibition of finds.

chief
city

If you visited the superb Treasures from Thrace Exhibition at the British Museum you would have seen near the entrance treasures from East Kent, which is described as 'archaeologically the richest area of Anglo-Saxon England with Canterbury its chief city'. Much of the splendid display of Anglo-Saxon jewellery came from around Canterbury. It was found by the more haphazard methods of earlier archaeology but modern techniques will tell us far more about the people themselves, the life they lived, give us more magnificent jewellery, and the exciting prospect of many new finds.

untapped
goldmine

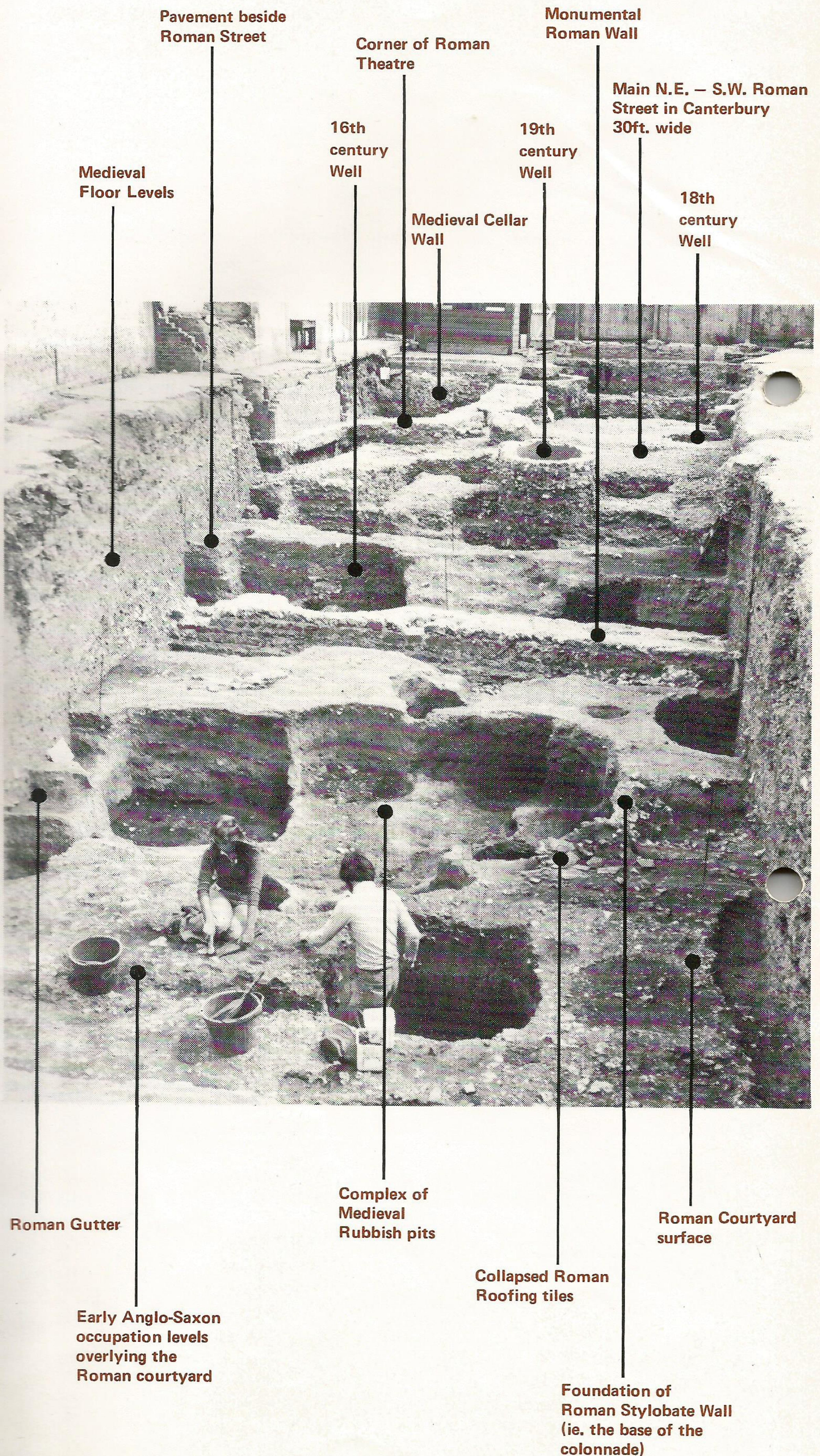
Re-development must now be preceded by archaeological investigation.
The Canterbury area is still a largely untapped archaeological goldmine, and its unique place in the history of Britain and Western Christendom demands the setting up now of our Archaeological Unit, before it is too late, to uncover and record what remains. All we need is sufficient money.

I ASK YOU TO SUPPORT THIS APPEAL GENEROUSLY BECAUSE I BELIEVE THIS IS WORK OF GREAT PROMISE WHICH WILL GIVE MUCH TO CANTERBURY AND THE NATION; AND LASTING SATISFACTION AND INTEREST TO THOSE WHO SUPPORT IT.

John Baker White

Street End Place,
Nr. Canterbury.

Archaeology in the City of Canterbury



CASTLE STREET CANTERBURY JULY 1976

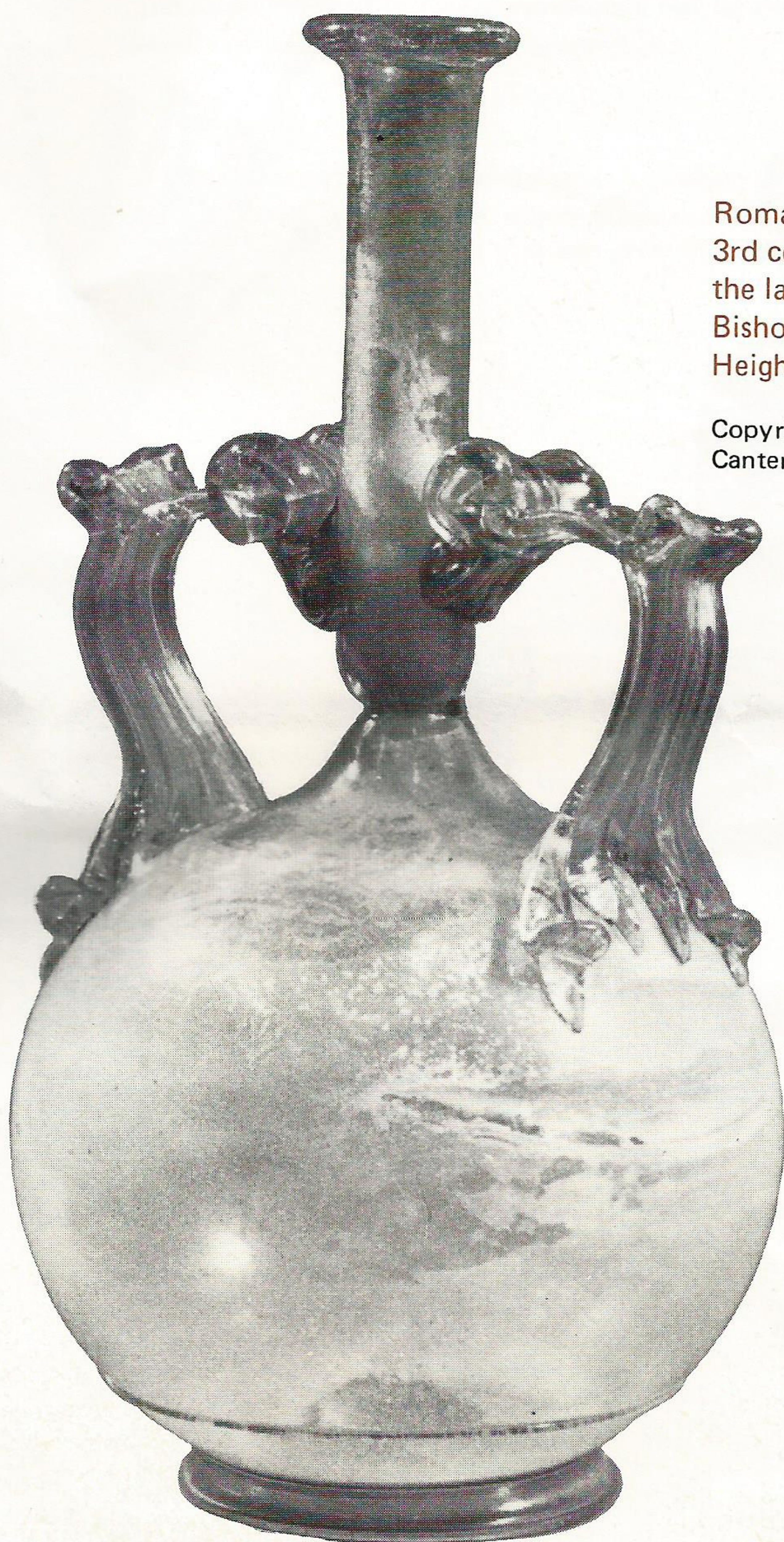
and the surrounding district

Until 1975 archaeology in Canterbury was in the devoted hands of members of the Canterbury Archaeological Society and a few visiting archaeologists who came to dig from time to time. Other historic cities such as London, Gloucester, Lincoln, Oxford, Winchester and York unlike Canterbury have had Archaeological Units for some years, and have received massive support, which still continues, from the Department of the Environment, whereas Canterbury's grant for 1976/7 is only £6,000.

Canterbury archaeologists, with support from The Department of the Environment and the City have now founded the Trust, which has appointed Mr. Tim Tatton-Brown Director of Archaeology. On the threshold of his career, he is highly qualified and has worked in the City of London and other English medieval cities, as well as Italy, Libya, Turkey and Carthage.

The Castle Street dig in the heart of the walled Roman City has proved 2,000 years of continuous settlement, and the prospect of finding great riches in the new City area, now 120 square miles including Herne Bay and Whitstable, is becoming a reality.

Canterbury City Museums, which have cared for the City's archaeological treasures for more than 150 years, together with The Branch museum currently being set-up in Whitstable, will now also preserve and display those from the new District. Finds which before might have ended up in The British Museum, in Oxford, Cambridge or Liverpool will now enrich the fine collections in Canterbury's Royal Museum, one of the attractions for today's three million pilgrims – tourists and scholars alike – who come to explore Canterbury's past and marvel at its achievements.



Roman glass flagon
3rd century. Found in
the lake at Bourne Park
Bishopsbourne.
Height 9.2"

Copyright:
Canterbury Royal Museum

Achievements in 1976

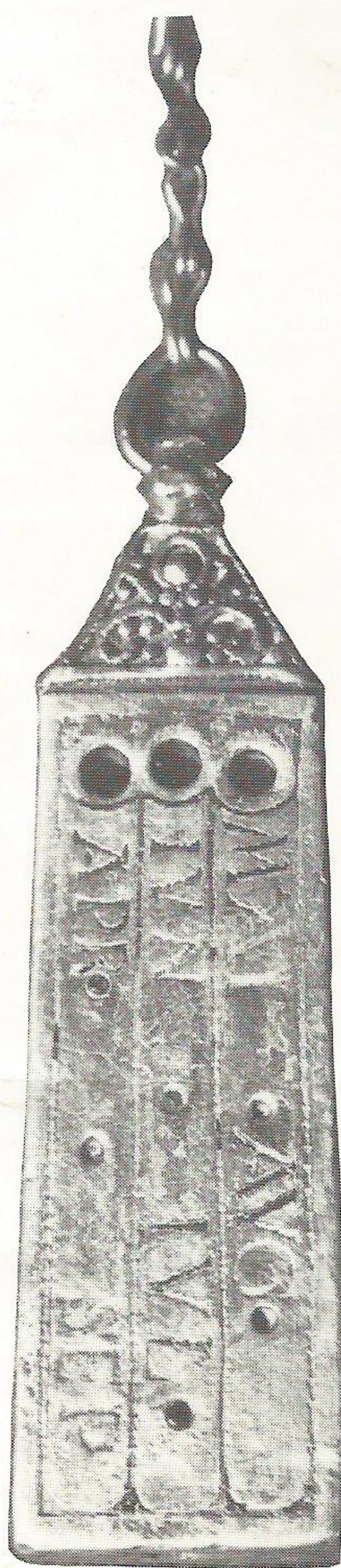
Early Iron Age and Roman settlements have been revealed prior to destruction by quarrying at Robert Brett & Sons quarry near Highstead.

Part of one of the largest known Roman theatres in N.W. Europe and part of a large colonnaded building have been uncovered in Castle Street, Canterbury. A fine layout of a 17th century bakery and a medieval hall building with a central hearth were excavated before the Roman levels were reached. Evidence of early Saxon occupation has been found.

One of the late 14th century semi-circular towers and part of the Roman medieval walls were excavated.

Remains of a fine Roman mosaic floor have been recorded in a G.P.O. trench in the High Street.

A detailed index of all sites and monuments in the Canterbury area has been compiled.



Saxon pocket sundial made from a tablet of silver with gold cap, pin and chain. Found in the Cloister Garden, Canterbury Cathedral 1938.



Reproduced by kind permission of The Dean & Chapter. Photos: Fisk-Moore Studios, Canterbury.



17th century bronze pin holder and pins — Found 1976 on the Castle Street site.

The Need

Canterbury requires an Archaeological Unit capable of the highest standards which will excavate, record, evaluate, interpret and publish the archaeology hidden beneath us.

The reasons why:

Its position at the gateway to Europe for 2,000 years.

Its primacy in the history of the English Church.

Its scene of continuous settlement since at least the pre-Roman period.

Its unique importance between London and the continent since the Roman occupation.

Its role as tribal capital from A.D. 43 and the focal point of Kent throughout history.

Its importance as the principal English centre of pilgrimage in the medieval period.

Volunteers can do much of the excavation work, but the uncovering of the ancient past also requires experts to supervise and publish the work, and highly skilled conservators to clean and repair the finds.

The Unit will check all proposed development and public works for their archaeological interest, so that irretrievable knowledge of our heritage should not be destroyed or lost without record for the benefit of present and future generations.

Canterbury looks for help to the nation's great institutions, to industry, to private individuals, and to its visitors past and present, in short all who enjoy and value this small but historic City. Please consider not how little but **how much you can give**. Cheques, covenants, securities, or cash should be sent to:—

The Honorary Appeal Treasurer

David C. Anning A.C.A.,
Canterbury Archaeological Trust Appeal
Hill Vellacott, 7 Dane John, Canterbury. CT1 2QS
Tel: Canterbury (STD 0227) 64195.

THE TARGET IS £200,000. The table below shows how a seven year Deed of Covenant enables The Trust to benefit from tax recovery by 54p from private individuals, or (£1.08 from companies) for every £ donated, and how our target can be reached.

| | | | | | Worth | | Total |
|-----|-------------|--------------|--------------|----|---------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | Gift of | .. | .. | .. | £20,000 | .. | £20,000 |
| 2 | Gifts of | .. | .. | .. | £10,000 | .. | £20,000 |
| 7 | Covenants | £500 p.a. or | 7 gifts of | .. | £5,000 | .. | £35,000 |
| 10 | Covenants | £200 p.a. or | 11 gifts of | .. | £2,000 | .. | £22,000 |
| 20 | Covenants | £100 p.a. or | 21 gifts of | .. | £1,000 | .. | £21,000 |
| 30 | Covenants | £50 p.a. or | 32 gifts of | .. | £500 | .. | £16,000 |
| 100 | Covenants | £25 p.a. or | 106 gifts of | .. | £250 | .. | £26,000 |
| 200 | Covenants | £10 p.a. or | 210 gifts of | .. | £100 | .. | £21,000 |
| 170 | Covenants | £5 p.a. or | 180 gifts of | .. | £50 | .. | £ 9,000 |
| | Other gifts | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | £10,000 |
| | | | | | | | £200,000 |

TAXATION ADVANTAGES

All gifts to Charity (this Trust is a Registered Charity) are free of Capital Transfer Tax, except that any gifts made within a year before death which exceed in the aggregate £100,000 will become liable. Shares as gifts are particularly acceptable as neither donor or charity pay Capital Gains Tax.

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Director of Archaeology: Tim Tatton-Brown, B.A.

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(Regd. Charity No: 270239)



English medieval
14th — 15th century
pilgrim badge with
the head of
St. Thomas Becket.
Sold to Pilgrims coming to
the shrine in Canterbury
Cathedral. Length 2½".



Anglo Saxon
amethyst beads
7th century from
the Brent collection,
found near Canterbury.

Copyright:
Canterbury Royal Museum.
Photos: Entwistle Photographic
Services, Canterbury.