

news and any events you can get involved in. An introduction

newsletter, keeping you up to date with the latest

getting longer - a sign for archaeologists that the digging season is approaching, even if the snowflakes are half inclined to turn to rain. Meanwhile, the Project is busy on many fronts,

At this time of year, you can at last begin to sense the days

as you can see from this issue of the newsletter. Also, don't miss the History Group's 15th February online workshop on Bedels' Have you got any subjects you would like covered in coming issues of the newsletter? Please drop us a line. Finally, full marks to all those January issue readers who knew that Cortez was not the first European to see the Pacific Ocean

- it was Vasco Núñez de Balboa, whose statue (in Panama) graced our previous issue.

Åke Nilson, Chairman, The Janus Foundation (chair@janusfoundation.org)

Weald by Brendan

Routeways in the High

Nipping, dripping, chill. Then the thaws swell the streams, And swollen rivers swell the sea. If the winter ever ends

Half inclined to turn to rain,

On the wind in February

Snowflakes float still,

How pleasant it will be!

(Christina Rossetti)

Chester-Kadwell Dr Brendan Chester-Kadwell led a fascinating evening online workshop on routeways in the High Weald. Although he touched on the Roman roads in the area, his primary focus was the medieval network of longer distance routeways and the interconnecting shorter local lanes. Thus, he was looking at the spatial distribution of the 'greens' and the routeways that connected them and how reclamation (assarting) and landholding affected these ways whereby landholders wished to keep people off their land while at the same time ensuring that they could indeed travel as was their right - hence the idea of rights of way across the countryside.



As well as the use of maps and other documentary evidence, his assessment of these ways across the High Weald, and in this case for the parishes of Tenterden, Rolvenden, Benenden, and to a less extent Newenden because of its topography, drew on the fieldwork of a team of volunteers that he led several years ago. A major part of their work involved looking for lost lanes in the countryside, especially evident in woodland, and Brendan feels there is scope to extend this earlier research, perhaps holding a field trip in the summer. Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh (Principal Research Fellow)

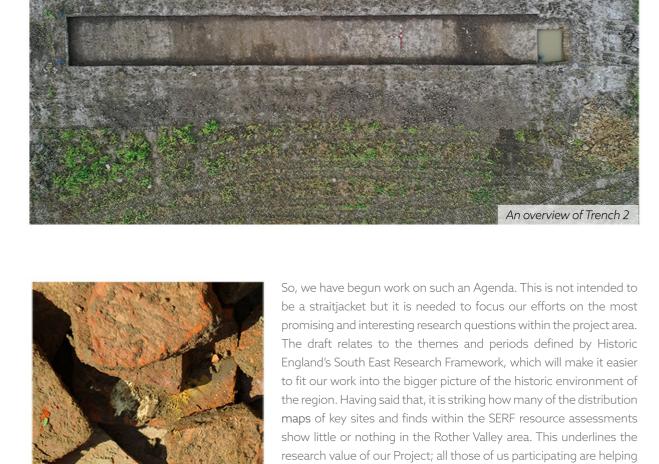
A Project Research Agenda

course, we will never be able to fully explore every single aspect of the historic environment of Lossenham, much less of the entire Rother system and its surrounding parishes.

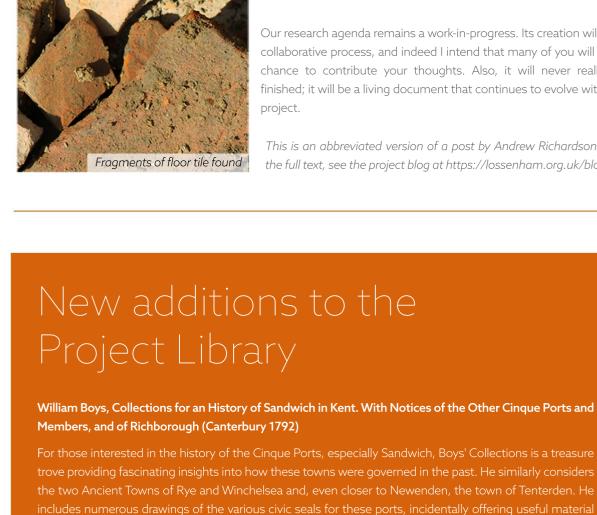
Thus, we must focus our efforts. It has now become clear that we need to develop and agree a Research Agenda for the Project.

The historic environment of The Lossenham Project spans the entire post-glacial period since the last Ice Age, some 10,000 years or so. The Project therefore has many questions we can ask and seek to answer. Of





of south east England.



The full text is available online at

Blood Cries Afar tells a dramatic and violent

McGlynn also accounts for the military

collaborative process, and indeed I intend that many of you will get a chance to contribute your thoughts. Also, it will never really be finished; it will be a living document that continues to evolve with the This is an abbreviated version of a post by Andrew Richardson. For the full text, see the project blog at https://lossenham.org.uk/blog/

to shed more light on an under-studied and poorly understood part

Our research agenda remains a work-in-progress. Its creation will be a

https://archive.org/details/CollectionsForAnHistoryOfSandwichInKentWithNoticesOfTheOther McGlynn, S Blood Cries Afar: The Magna Carta War and the Invasion of England 1215-1217, 2011 Exactly 150 years after the Norman Conquest of England in 1066, another army set sail from the Continent in England by the civil war over Magna Carta and by King John's disastrous rule, Prince Louis and his army of

William of Cassingham a resistance fighter, Woodnesborow Gate, from https://lossenham.org.uk/blog/tag/archives/ William Boys, Collections...

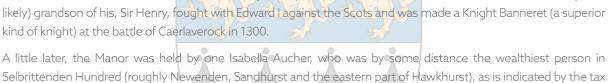
Canterbury diocesan courts and consequently were made by people, predominantly men, who were further down the social scale compared to PCC will-makers who generally had far greater landholdings and goods. This means we will be able to explore the assets people such as yeoman farmers and artisans, as well as widows, owned when

Due to the generosity of The Janus Foundation, the Lossenham Project wills group has received digitised copies of a further 2250 wills and 730 inventories made by people before 1600 in seven parishes from Ebony and Stone in Oxney in the east to Hawkhurst in the west with Newenden at the centre. These are from the

More Wills!

were more private spaces. Occasionally, it is even feasible to match inventories (and/or wills) to actual houses, thereby getting as close as is possible to becoming a time-traveller

they made their will or after they died, the inventory appraisers often going from room to room detailing everything to which a monetary value could be given. Thus, it is possible to map out what somebody's house looked like and gain an idea of where people slept, ate, worked and spent their leisure time, as well as which rooms may have been used to entertain visitors and which Dr Sheila Sweetinburgh (Principal Research Fellow)



The Aucher family

The Auchers are said to have come to England at the time of the Conquest, and to take their name from the town of Angers on the Loire. However, there is also a line of thought that says the name is just a variation of Archer. In any event, the name can be found spelled with all kinds of variations, including Anger, Ancher, Alcher and even Albuger. Sir Thomas Aucher, who would have been born around 1200, held Lossenham Manor and granted land to the Carmelites to build what we now know as St Mary's Friary, and is believed to have been buried there. A son or (more

rolls of the time. She, together with Geoffrey de Knelle in Sussex, built Knelle Dam in 1332 to keep the Rother flowing north of the Isle of Oxney. In 1490, the Manor was held by Anne Aucher, who married Walter Culpeper, and the property passed on to the

Sheriffs of Kent. The Aucher coat of arms (Ermine, on a chief azure three lions rampant) can be seen on the screen in St Peter's Newenden, together with that of the St Leger family (Azure fretty argent, a chief or), which the Auchers were also entitled to carry as a result of a wise marriage around 1400.

Upcoming Events - Dates for the Diary!

Culpepers thereafter. However, other scions of the Aucher family continued to make a mark for themselves, notably a number of statesmen called (Sir) Anthony Aucher, of the Otterden branch, who were Commissioners and High

