

RECENT PUBLICATIONS
CONCERNING OR CONNECTED
WITH HAMPSHIRE.

Bowker, A., Armadin : a Tale of Old Winchester. 2/6 net.
(London : Sir Joseph Causton & Sons.)
(See Review).

Dewar, G. A. B., Life and Sport in Hampshire. 10/6 net.
(London : Longmans, Green & Co.)
(See Review).

Hearnshaw, F. J. C., Leet Jurisdiction in England,
especially as illustrated by the Records of the Court Leet of
Southampton. 21/- net. (Southampton : Cox & Sharland).

Read, Miss D. H. M., Highways and Byways in Hampshire.
6/- (London : Macmillan & Co.)

Tew, Rev. E. L. H., Old Times and Friends. 5/- net.
(Winchester : Warren & Sons.)

Victoria County History of Hampshire, Vol. III. 31/6 net.
(London : Constable and Co.)

REVIEWS.

Armadin: A Tale of Old Winchester. By Alfred Bowker.
(London: Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, Ltd.)

This is an interesting, well-conceived, and carefully constructed story. It has as its central *motif* the building of the Hospital of St. Cross, but round this main theme is skilfully gathered much of the stirring history of the reigns of Henry I. and Stephen. Armadin, the hero of the story, is of English descent, and it falls to his lot to have much to do with Norman robbers, soldiers, and builders, with the Prince-Bishop, Henry of Blois, with the termagant Empress Matilda, and with many other great and representative folk of the period. The story of his adventures is interwoven with the whole of the known history of Winchester of the time in question, and with much of the recorded history of England, so that the reader of this narrative acquires a not inconsiderable insight into one of the most critical eras in the development of our country and of its ancient capital. It would be possible to point out a few minor historical inaccuracies; for instance: Henry I. did not (p. 24) rule over Aquitaine, which was not acquired till the days of Henry II; nor was Henry of Blois (p. 140) nephew, but grandson of William the Conqueror. Purists in language might object to some turns of expression, as for example, to the split infinitives, which, beginning on the first page with "to ultimately fight," are freely scattered through the rest of the book. More serious perhaps would be the criticisms of literary men who might say with some justice that the sequence of cause and effect in events is frequently far from clear, that transitions from one emotion to another in the characters are sometimes melodramatically abrupt, that the marvels and miracles are unconvincing, that the sentiments and reflections are rather of the twentieth century than of the twelfth, that, in short, the whole novel reads more like the description of a modern pageant than a contemporary account of a mediæval crisis. In spite, however, of some very obvious defects, we have read this volume with unflagging interest.

Life and Sport in Hampshire. By George A. B. Dewar, with 2 coloured plates by A. Thorburn, 4 photographic plates, and 8 illustrations from photographs.

London: Longman, Green & Co. 10/6 net.

This is a book which will be read and re-read with delight by those who find joy in White's *History of Selborne* and similar works, the charm of which lies in intimate and affectionate study of Nature. The greater portion of its pages contain "An account of life and sport in North-west Hampshire, a district of large woods and clear streams, and great rolling chalk downs." Other parts give pictures of the neighbourhood of "the pleasant village of Oakley." The first chapter attempts, with no little success, to give some idea of the fascination of life in a wood. The second, under the title "A Gift of God," treats with considerable fulness, and with a wealth of illustration which shows long and loving observation, the flight and the mechanism of flight of birds and insects. The next two chapters follow on naturally to deal with birds, their voyages and their songs, and then follow three chapters whose central theme is rural sport, particularly shooting and fishing. Chapters VIII. and IX. show a return to open-air Nature Study, the life and ways of insects being their topic. Particularly notable is the description of the habits of bees; it shows that not even Maeterlinck, in his marvellous study of bee life, has exhausted the wonders of the theme. "The Green World" claims Chapter XI., and then comes the concluding chapter—the richest in human interest—which discusses the lot of the "Natural Man," that is the modern dweller in the villages.

The book throughout is written with considerable literary distinction and is a welcome addition to the literature of our county.

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB
AND
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR 1908.

I. Annual Meeting in Winchester. The Twenty-third Annual Meeting was held at the County Council Chambers (by permission) on Friday, May 1st, 1908, at 3.0 p.m. Agenda: The Annual Report for 1907; the Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending December 31st, 1907; the election of Officers for the ensuing year; the proposed Programme of Meetings for the ensuing year. At the conclusion of the business, there was an exhibition of some objects of Local interest. Tea was provided at Dumper's Restaurant by kind invitation of a member of the Club.

II. Meeting at Highclere, Tuesday, 19th May, 1908. Director: The Hon. Secretary.

III. Meeting at Beaulieu Abbey and St. Leonard's Grange, Wednesday, 10th June, 1908. Director: The Hon. Secretary.

IV. Meeting at Alton and Chawton, Tuesday, 14th July, 1908. Directors: Dr. Andrews (Vice-President) and the Hon. Secretary.

V. Afternoon Meeting at Romsey for Farley Chamberlayne, Thursday, 23rd July, 1908. Planned by Mrs. Suckling, of Highwood.

VI. Meeting at Alum Bay and Headon Hill, Isle of Wight, Thursday, August, 20th, 1908. Director: Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S.

VII. Meeting near Basingstoke, Thursday, August 27th, 1908. Directors: Dr. S. Andrews, Hon. Local Secretary, and the Hon. Secretary.

VIII. Meeting at Salisbury for Downton, Wednesday, September 30th, 1908. Director: The Hon. Secretary.

IX. Afternoon Meeting at Beaulieu Road for collection and study of Fungi, Wednesday, October 14th, 1908. Director: Mr. J. F. Rayner.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR
CONCERNING
WONSTON IN THE 10TH CENTURY.

SIR,

At this moment, when Wonston Church has been burnt, it may be of interest to point out that Wonston was the estate of 10 *mansae* "at Micheldever" granted by Edward the Elder to the abbey of St. Peter's Winchester, or Newminster, afterwards Hyde Abbey, by a charter dated 904.¹ Though generally open to some suspicion, the Hyde Abbey charters may be relied upon for ownership and for boundaries, and as the abbey had lost Wonston before 1065, probably before 1000, this charter may well be altogether genuine. The boundary of the 10 *mansae* ran south from a point "at Myceldefer (i.e. on Micheldever stream) to the sand pytte," then to and along Worthy mark or boundary, and after a while "north to Waddanige, and so within the brook to Myceldefer" stream. On that stream there are two villages, the lands of which reach from the stream southward, past the pockets of sand which are still to be traced along the old drove-way between South Wonston farm and Lunway's Inn, to the edge of Abbot's and Headbourne Worthy, viz, Stoke Charity, formerly called Old Stoke, and Wonston, and each of them in 1065 had 10 hides to match the 10 *mansae*.²

The late Mr. Shore took the estate to be Stoke Charity, but the mention of 'Waddanige' is fatal to Stoke, for 'Waddanige' lay to the west of Wonston Church and could not therefore be touched by the boundary of Stoke Charity, which lies east of Wonston. Moreover the eastern side of Stoke adjoins Micheldever and the boundary between them is described in the great Micheldever charter as running from Thyddantheorpe (on the stream) to Tettangraf³ (apparently Waller's Ash), but neither name is given in the bounds of our 10 *mansae*.

¹ Birch, Cart. Sax. ii 260, No. 604; Liber de Hyda (Rolls Series No. 45) p. 101.

² Domesday Book 40 b 1 (rubric of hundred missing), 41 b 1-2; before 1086 both had been reduced to 7 hides.

³ These points come between Naesanbyrig, which named Norsebury House, opposite Stoke Charity, and Lunleyways now Lunways Inn, Birch, Cart. Sax. ii 245-7, No. 596; Liber de Hyda 85, 333.

Finally we have the positive evidence of another charter in which we shall find Wonston, not Stoke, referred to as "the burg of the abbot," i.e. of Newminster. The 10 *mansae* granted to Newminster must therefore be Wonston; not the whole of the present parish, which includes Sutton Scotney, Cranbourne and Norton, but the south-eastern third of it—the Wonston of Domesday, which passed at the Reformation to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. Their manor covers 1650 acres, tithè Nos. 80 to 223⁴; except for 22 acres, mainly glebe, opposite the church, it is bounded on the north by the stream, and its N.W. corner is No. 80, the present allotment ground 300 yards east of Sutton Scotney station. The field No. 80 on the south side of the stream is opposite to the western end of a considerable islet or eyot 200 yards long, and this eyot (No. 84), which is in Cranbourne Manor, was clearly 'Waddanige,' the 'brook' being the channel on the south of it. The northern channel appears to have been somewhat altered since the tithe map of 1838. It may be well to add that there is nothing to connect Stoke Charity with Hyde Abbey in the inquisition *ad quod damnum* of 16, Richard II (now File 418, No. 23) quoted by the Victoria History, iii. 448. 'Elderstoke, held of the Bishop of Winchester' merely 'remains' to the grantor '*ultra concessionem predictam*' of Lammer Preshaw, etc., held of Hyde Abbey.

The position of "Waddanige" is proved by the great 100-hide charter of Micheldever and its members dated 900, but really manufactured 100 years later. In that charter the bounds of 'Cramburnan' go from a point "on Micheldever stream opposite the church of Wonston, along stream to Waddanige, thence along stream to the black pool," and so through other points "north" to "Frigetheage," then "east," and finally (south) again to the stream. It is clear that the boundary runs clockwise—west, north, east, south—and that Waddanige was west of Wonston Church. 'Cramburnan' is obviously represented by the present manor of Cranbourne (Upper and Lower farms and Cranbourne wood), which reaches from the stream, between Wonston church and a point 200 yards west of Sutton Bridge, northward to Freefolk wood, and was long held by the St. Johns and Paulets,

⁴ Mainly under Parker, Nicholas, Newlyn, Wickham.

the heirs of Hugh de Port who held Cranbourne in 1086. It is curious that the 20 acres of Wonston glebe should lie north of the stream and must therefore have come out of the old 'Cramburnan.' The east side of 'Cramburnan' ran south from "the red pool" and Cealgrafa, past the "great dic" (Devil's Dyke field, tithe No. 336, east of Upper Cranbourne farm), a dune, and Crammere, to "the stream opposite Wonston church." On this side of it was and is Hunton, the ancient bounds of which are given in a grant of Crawley, about 909,⁵ as running through the same points in the reverse direction, i.e. northward from "the stream opposite the abbot's burg," past Crammere and a dune, to Cealgrafa and "the pool." Cealgrafa must be Cranbourne wood, and it is clear that "the abbot's burg" corresponds to "Wonston church" in the 'Cramburnan' boundary, so that Wonston then belonged to 'the abbot.'

In 1065-86 Wonston belonged to the Bishop's monks of St. Swithun's, the Old Minster; but the Old Minster, a Benedictine priory after 964, never an abbey, was before that occupied by the Bishop's monks or rather canons, and an estate belonging to it would not have been called the abbot's burg, but the Bishop's burg, or possibly after 940 the monk's burg. Wonston must therefore have changed hands before the Conquest, presumably in the tenth century, for if it had remained with Newminster much later than that, it would pretty certainly have appeared as a member of Micheldever in the 100-hide charter. Domesday says that Wonston was "always" held by St. Swithun's, but the Domesday "always" is only intended to go back to 'Edward's day' as in its common phrase "the value was always £A," meaning in 1086, 1067 and 1065; at all events the Domesday jurors would not go back to the tenth century. There is no grant of Wonston in the St. Swithun's chartulary,⁶ so perhaps it was obtained from Newminster by exchange. Estates at Durley and Curdrige, included in the 100-hide charter of Micheldever, also passed before long from the abbey to the bishop, Curdrige being incorporated in Bishop's Waltham. On the suppression of St. Swithun's, its manor of Wonston was given by Henry

⁵ Birch, Cart. Sax. ii 304, No. 629; Kemble Cod. Dip. No. 1096.

⁶ British Museum, Add. MS. 15350.

VIII in 1541 to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, who now hold it. Of the rest of the parish, in 1086 Sutton Scotney, held in 1065 by Earl Godwin, was held half by Robert Fitzgerald and half by Odo of Winchester, Norton by the same Odo, and Cranbourne by Hugh de Port as part of the great manor of Micheldever.⁷

⁷ Domesday Book, 46 b 2, 49 b 2, 42 b.

Yours etc.

F. H. BARING.

34, Great Cumberland Place, W.

First Published. 8vo. 286 pages. 10s. 6d. net

LIFE AND SPORT IN HAMPSHIRE

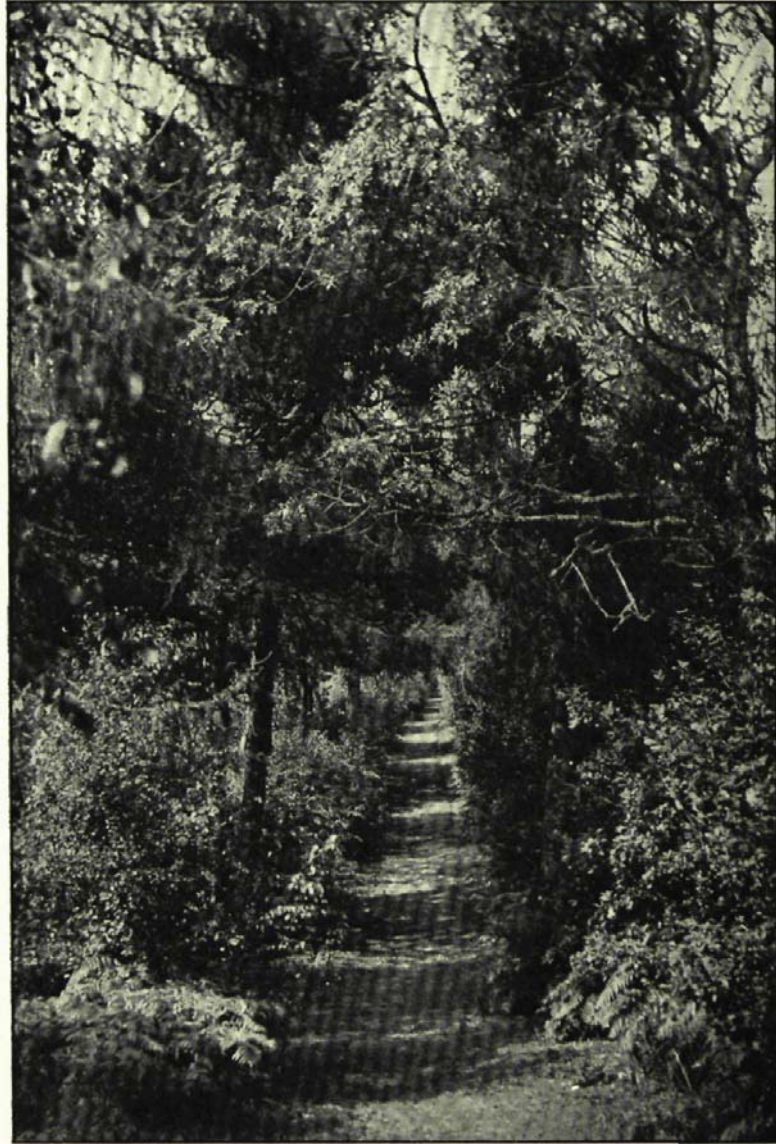
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SIX-SPOT BURNET AND GREATER KNAPWEED.

From a Water Colour Drawing by Archibald Thorburn.

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MOST of this book is an account of wild life and sport in north-west Hampshire, a district of large woods and clear streams and great rolling chalk downs, where my family has been settled on the land for generations. The woodland has always appealed to me more than any other place, but a good many passages relate to the last five years spent largely in the pleasant village of Oakley, fourteen or fifteen miles east of my own district. I hope that what I have said in the last chapter about the peasantry and the small farmers will not be taken as harsh or hopeless. I have absolute sympathy with those who wring a living and independence out of a few acres of English soil. The small man in land is invaluable in our country.

Where he sternly endures in hard conditions he is made of real character. The oak and iron of England is in him. He is *the man*.

I would like to see him planted firmly in every English village and hamlet. The State does wisely if it encourages him carefully. But let there be no mistake about this. The small man in land, if he is to be the real man and the useful man and the enduring, must in the main make himself.

GEORGE A. B. DEWAR.

CONTENTS

THE LAND.	AT THE ESTUARY.
THE WOOD HOME.	THE ANGLER.
A GIFT OF GOD.	INSECT LIFE.
THE SINGERS.	THE GREEN WORLD.
BIRDS AND THEIR VOYAGES.	THE NATURAL MAN.
THE GUN.	INDEX.