Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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Reconstructed Neolithic "Hobbit House" at the Ancient Technology Centre, Cranborne, Dorset

Archaeology | Historic Buildings | Landscape | Local History

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Newsletter

Contents Summer 2014

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Historic Buildings

Editor: Edward Roberts, Grove House, Cheriton, SO24 0QQ
Email: edward.roberts15@btinternet.com

Dating Historic Buildings: Recent Results

Edward Roberts

In this year's spring issue of the *Newsletter* there was a short note looking forward to the tree-ring dating of the ancient Wool House in Southampton. There had long been a debate as to whether it was a wool store built by Beaulieu Abbey after the French raid of 1338 or a warehouse built by Thomas Middleton mayor of Southampton and called "a new house" in 1407.[1] The debate has now been settled. The roof timbers were felled between 1390 and 1420.[2] Putting the documentary and tree-ring evidence together, the date-range can be reduced to 1390-1407 and, given that it was considered to be a new house in 1407, the building-date was probably closer to the end than the beginning of the date-range. The Wool House was originally open to the roof but at some point in its history a floor was inserted on timber supports, one of which was an octagonal post that was probably part of a re-used ship's mast. Although felled in 1370-1402, it had probably been used as a mast for many years after this time.[3]

Where dendrochronology is not suitable, it is now feasible to resort to radiocarbon dating which can give a date-range of 40-50 years with over a 95% probability. It was decided to try this method with two important houses that had failed to dendro-date many years ago. The first was Forge Sound at East Meon, a single-aisled hall of very unusual form (Fig. 1).[4] Its long 'passing-braces' which were almost straight mark it out as an early building – but how early? A radiocarbon felling date-range of 1303-54 makes it one of the oldest rural cottages in Hampshire.[5]

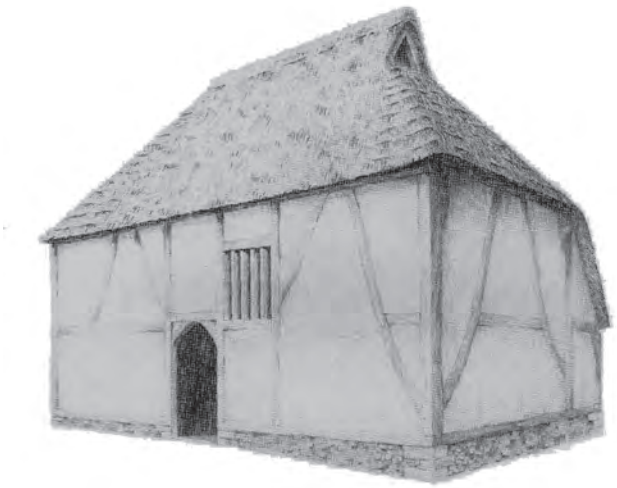

Fig. 1. An impression of the original appearance of Forge Sound, East Meon, 1303-54 (drawing by Nigel Fradgely).

The second building to be radiocarbon dated was The Old Chesil Rectory, Winchester (Fig. 2). There appears to be no evidence that it was built as a rectory

Fig. 2. The Old Chesil Rectory, Winchester, 1404-44.

and an analysis of its plan shows that one side was an open hall crossed by a gallery while the other was probably a shop. A felling date-range of 1404-44 is compatible with its large-panel framing, large curved braces and the so-called 'fan truss' that it presents to Chesil Street.[6]

Apple Cottage and Antlers Cottage, Church Street, Wherwell appear to have been constructed as a three-bay hall house, now dendro-dated to 1477/8. The mantel beam to a chimney inserted into the open hall & the inserted hall floor itself were dated to 1528-60. [7] The construction of the chimney suggests that it may originally have been timber-framed and lined with daub – something that might be expected in a small cottage at this date. If this is a correct interpretation, then the present brick chimney has been inserted within the earlier timber chimney.

Fig. 3. Deane Cottage, Sparsholt, 1498.

Deane Cottage, Sparsholt is a fine yeoman house with a two-bay hall and two flanking bays. Its framing is typical of the late-15th and early-16th centuries, being

Fig. 4. Deane Cottage Sparsholt: part of the hall ceiling inserted in 1588-1620.

composed of small panels and gently-curved braces (Fig. 3). A felling date of 1498 has been established for this primary phase. The hall was floored over and a brick chimney inserted to create a lobby entry plan in 1588-1620.[8] The richly carved ceiling beams in the new floored-over hall seem to have presented an opportunity for the owner to display his wealth and taste (Fig. 4).

Typological dating must always be undertaken with caution. As one firm of carpenters sticks to the old ways, another will try the latest forms. This is illustrated

Fig. 5. Fardels, Duke Street, Micheldever, 1572.

in both John Hare's article in this Newsletter (Page 3) and by two houses in Micheldever. Some years ago Fardels in Duke Street, Micheldever was dendro-dated to 1572.[9] It is a smoke bay house, meaning that it was originally

Fig. 6. The Old Cottage, Duke Street, Micheldever, 1571/2.

heated by a timber-framed chimney set between two cross-frames. Typologically, its framing in small panels with gently curving braces stands at the end of a tradition that began in the 15th century and faded during the third quarter of the 16th century (Fig. 5). It is a style well-exhibited at Deane Cottage, Sparsholt.

Only a few yards from Fardels is The Old Cottage also in Duke Street. This has also been dated to 1571/2 and this too started life as a smoke bay house.[10] However, typologically it is a very early example of a kind of framing that became very common in the early and mid-17th century. Instead of the gently-curving and up-swinging braces, it has straight down-swinging braces (Fig. 6). It would seem that Fardels and The Old Cottage were built by different carpenters who, although working at the same time, were practising two different framing traditions: one sticking to the old ways and the other implementing the latest fashion in framing.

Notes

1) Miles, D and Roberts, E 2005, 'Hampshire dendrochronological project – phase eleven', *Vernacular Architecture* **36**, 97.
2) Bridge, M (forthcoming) *Vernacular Architecture* **46** (2015).
3) *ibid.*
4) Lewis, E, Roberts, E and Roberts, K 1988 *Medieval Hall Houses of the Winchester Area*, Winchester City Museums., 31-5.
5) Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit 2015 (forthcoming) *Vernacular Architecture* **46** (2015).
6) *ibid.*
7) Bridge, M (forthcoming) *Vernacular Architecture* **46** (2014).
8) Moir, A, 2013 'Tree-ring dates from tree-ring services', *Vernacular Architecture* **44**, 83.
9) Miles, D and Roberts, E 2005, 'Hampshire dendrochronological project – phase eleven', *Vernacular Architecture* **36**, 97.
10) Moir, A, 2013 'Tree-ring dates from tree-ring services', *Vernacular Architecture* **44**, 83.

Four Churches From North East Hampshire: Mapledurwell, Newnham, Up Nately and Nately Scures

John Hare

Churches seem to have figured prominently in this year's programme of the Historic Buildings section. We have explored examples in the Itchen valley showing something of the development of the English church from Saxon to Victorian. Later in the year we have part of a medieval church with its 17th century monuments, followed by a classic late 17th century church built under the influence of the royal office of works. This article looks at a group of 4 small adjacent churches to the east of Basingstoke, and attempts a comparative treatment. While small and easily forgotten as individual buildings, they reflect wider changes in the development of the English church buildings. Readers of the Newsletter will be familiar with the current rewriting of the *Victoria County History of Hampshire.* The original was completed a century ago, and its rewriting has focused on this neglected area. This note is an offshoot of this work.

Landownership in medieval Hampshire was dominated by the church, the bishop and the monasteries, and these estates showed much continuity both in their manors and in their parishes. By contrast the area around Basing was largely in the hands of the laity and fragmented during the century and a half after the Norman Conquest. Manors like Mapledurwell were broken up, in this case into Mapledurwell, Newnham, Up Nately, and Andwell. Meanwhile the responsibilities of the mother church at Basing were also fragmented with the creation of small chapels or churches. The four under study were part of this process and contrast clearly with the much grander mother church at Old Basing.

Churches may have existed long before any

I: Newnham. Rebuilt 1846 and with the unusual design for the new tower

documented reference to them, but the latter belong to the 12th and early 13th centuries. The earliest documentation is that of Newnham where it was granted to the abbey of Cerisy in c. 1120-30, and the confirmation in c.1154-1172 included the tithes of Mapledurwell and the tithes and chapel of Newnham, suggesting that Newnham church, but not Mapledurwell, was then in existence. The chapel in Mapledurwell was in existence by 1233. A reference to Up Nately shows that it was already in existence by 1244, when the chapel of Nately was to be served as of olden days by the vicar of Basingstoke.

The original buildings

Looking at the present surviving buildings it seems clear that a series of chapels or small churches were built in this part of the county in the twelfth century. Earlier buildings may have existed but the documents and the surviving buildings suggest that the present churches were early (if not original) features. These were small simple generally rectangular buildings, except for Nately Scures which has an apsidal chancel. The only decorative features were the elaborate carved doorways at Newnham, Up Nately and Nately Scures. There were distinct chancels separated by contemporary chancel arches at Up Nately and Newnham.

Late medieval remodelling

A noticeable feature of these churches is the absence of any significant work between around 1200 and the 15c. By contrast the 15th and early 16th centuries saw considerable works in most of these churches. There was no enlargement of the buildings or addition of spectacular church towers, but nevertheless there is evidence of substantial rebuilding. This reflected the prosperity of the countryside in this area. It was a time of the booming cloth industry when Basingstoke emerged as a major town (51st in England by wealth in 1524/5).

II: Newnham, the twelfth century chancel arch

This industrial growth would have both created jobs and wealth in the rural cloth industry, and generated increased demands for their products from the farmers around. The brass of John Canner and his wife, in Mapledurwell, reminds us of these wealthy families, who were in a position to help upgrade their churches. New roofs which stylistically date to the second half of the fifteenth century survive at Mapledurwell, Newnham and Up Nately. It should be noted that while tree ring dating can often give specific dates, dating on stylistic grounds has to be much more vague. Was this a carpenter who was at the beginning of his career and easily open to new ideas, or was it an elderly carpenter rather stuck in traditional designs? The dates given are the most probable, but they could drift wider into the latter part of the first half of the fifteenth century or into the early sixteenth century. Only Nately Scures has a completely new roof , of probable nineteenth century date. All the churches show evidence of new windows

III: Newnham, the rebuilt roof from the second half of the fifteenth century

being inserted in the fifteenth century. While medieval images have gone, an early 15th century bell survives at Mapledurwell, and one of c. 1499 at Newnham. Early 19th century illustrations show that all these churches had timber bell towers before the Victorian restoration. In all four cases the bell-tower seems to have been built within the stone shell of the nave. Only the tower at Mapledurwell has survived and this has been tree-ring dated (to 1490-1522), but all the others were removed in

IV: Mapledurwell, with the one surviving timber bell tower (1490-1522)

the course of 19th century restorations. At Up Nately, the bay structure of the roof with an additional half bay at the west end, suggests the presence of a pre-existing or contemporary internal tower; so that the bell tower would have been in existence by the later fifteenth century when the new roof was built. It seems likely that these timber bell towers were once characteristic features of so many small Hampshire churches belong to the pre–Reformation period, although we cannot be sure.

After the Reformation,

The Reformation would have swept away much that was familiar. The images of saints and the crucifixions so characteristic of the medieval churches were gone, having been swept away by those who regarded them as ungodly. The interiors were remodelled to fit in with the new demands, emphasising the importance of God's word, of preaching, and of order and discipline. Mapledurwell provides a particularly significant example since it both lacked a local lord and was subordinate to Newnham where the changes would have taken place first. Here at Mapledurwell, the interior was rearranged with altar rails installed in 1637 to ensure a respectful distance between altar and congregation; some of the Jacobean motifs in the timber works may reflect remnants of an earlier restoration of the interior furnishings; a new bell was installed in 1620, and at some time, the east window was filled with glass showing the 10 Commandments. In this it followed a pattern usually painted on wood together with the Lord's Prayer (as seen at Avington in the visit earlier in the year). There were new bells in the 17th century at Newnham, and other minor alterations elsewhere.

Victorian restorations

The 19th century was a period of great restoration and rebuilding in so many Hampshire parish churches, and it is often forgotten how much of their appearance today still depends on the Victorians. All of our four churches saw major restoration and remodelling. The Victorian rebuilding here and elsewhere was driven by a number of different forces. The need for more space was argued at Mapledurwell and Newnham. Here long term repairs were also needed: as with the cracking S

V: Up Nately showing the elaborate twelfth century doorway, the refaced brick and flint walls and the new tower of 1844

and W walls at Newnham or the unsafe bell tower there. In addition, there were the quirks of fashion. Newnham was to have a tower and spire but changes took place during the works, and the tower was moved producing the very unusual design that we see today. Restoration owed much to the Lord of the manor or the Rector, as with Lord Dorchester at Newnham (1846—8), or Col and the Rev Carleton at Nately Scures (1864-6), or the Rev Wylie at Newnham and Mapledurwell (Rector 1845 – 1879), all of whom lived in the vicinity. Where there was no such local lord the situation might be more difficult, as was commented on at Mapledurwell where it was thought that only one farmer could contribute (1860-4). Occasionally, the restoration was the work of a major recognised architect as with Salvin at Nately Scures, but others were the work of local builders or architects, such as Benjamin Thorne of Basingstoke at Mapledurwell and Newnham. In the latter, the new building shows considerable architectural pretensions including the large bell tower with its unusual Rhenish helm roof, with its parallels to Owen Carter's St Peter's church, Southampton. Could he or his assistant G.E.Street have been involved in the design of the new Newnham?

What did these Victorian restorations have in common? One part of the work involved replacing stonework or refacing the rough mortar-covered walls with a knapped flint surface as at Up Nately where a mixture of flint and brick was used. Windows were replaced. In some cases, as at Mapledurwell, this seems to have been largely the replacement based on the

existing design but, as at Newnham, it could also lead to distinctively 19th century round-headed windows. Sometimes the restorations involved substantial additions, particularly a tower and a vestry. At Newnham, a new tower was built outside the existing nave and with its distinctive Rhenish helm, and at Up Nately a new tower was built (1844). A central

VI: Nately Scures as remodelled by Salvin (1864-6)

tower was planned at Mapledurwell, but this proved impractical and the old timber-framed western tower was retained. At Nately Scures the internal bell tower was replaced by a bellcote. Mapledurwell, Up Nately and Newnham all received new vestries, suggesting a more general need for such a room. All these churches had a west gallery.

These four obscure churches remind us of the continuing evolution and redevelopment of our churches that has taken us from simple twelfth century buildings to Victorian restorations, reflecting the wider changes in society, the economy and religious ideas. They remind us of how much we can learn from studying the buildings themselves.

Further reading:-

The standard reference work which will help in exploring other churches is Pevsner's Buildings of England. The north of the county is covered in M. Bullen, J. Crook, R. Hubbuck and N. Pevsner, *Hampshire: Winchester and the North* (2010). A collection of church illustrations, many before the Victorian Restorations, is in the Cathedral library with a copy in the HRO (ref CD/34).

The rewriting of the VCH Hants will be familiar to readers of the Newsletter (e.g. nos 50, 53, 59, 60.) Mapledurwell has been completed and published and is available in J. Hare, J. Morrin and S Waight, *Mapledurwell*, (V.C.H., 2012) (available from Dr J. Morrin, Dept of History, University of Winchester, price £5 + £2 p & p, including reduction for members of the Field Club). Sections of the parish histories of the other villages are on the Victoria County History web site (www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/counties/hampshire). References for these churches are provided there.

I am deeply indebted to Edward Roberts for visiting the churches with me, discussing a variety of aspects, but above all for applying his expertise to the dating of the various church roofs. The roof dates provided are his.

Witchcraft And Hazel Rods In Roofs.

Bill Fergie

Sometimes we almost unconsciously continue practices which have gone on for centuries. I well remember my father fixing an old horseshoe over the doorway of our house. I'm sure he didn't think that he would thereby protect us from evil spirits, but in those days in rural Oxfordshire they were a common feature, and our house didn't have one. However, horseshoes were only one of a number of devices which were thought to protect us from sorcery and witchcraft.

Edward Roberts and I have been studying historic buildings, jointly and severally, for many years. We are well acquainted with some of the means by which our forebears sought to protect their houses from the malevolent attentions of forces which would do us evil. Chapter Five of Edward's book "Hampshire Houses 1250 - 1700", contributed by Linda Hall, contains a section on the apotropaic marks (or marks intended to ward off witches or other supernatural beings). These marks, which are often found in doorways, chimneys of roofs where evil spirits might gain access to a house, have been identified in a number of ancient buildings. One of the buildings referred to by Linda is "Tan-y-Bryn" in Hannington, near Kingsclere, where there is an inscribed 'daisy wheel' on the central jamb between two service doorways leading off the former medieval cross passage. I identified the cottage as an open hall cruck building some 35 years ago, but a more recent change of ownership and extensive works of restoration/ refurbishment, allowed a much closer examination of the structure, and an opportunity to obtain the tree ring date of 1365 for its timbers.

An unsooted hazel rod tied between sooted rafters at Silver Stream, Headbourne Worthy.

One of the things Edward and I noted in the roof space was a hazel rod, about 1500mm long and 25mm thick, tied with cord just under the thatching battens and running up the roof slope between the rafters. Although the roof retained some smoke blackened battens, which had survived from the days of the open hall, most of the battens had subsequently been replaced and were unsooted. The way the hazel rod had been attached suggested that it was not an ancient installation, but at what

date it might have been put there was not clear. The rod had no obvious functional purpose and Edward and I agreed that it probably represented some form of ritual practice. We had not seen anything like it before but did not make any further investigation.

Two or three months ago we were both examining, and trying to make sense of, a 16th century timber framed house in Headbourne Worthy. What should we come across in the roof-space but three hazel rods tied underneath the thatching battens in exactly the same manner as those encountered some years ago in Hannington. Two were of much the same length and thickness but the third was just half of a riven rod of slightly greater thickness. This building too had originally been an open hall and contained a mixture of sooted and unsooted thatching battens. Once again the installation was almost certainly not ancient but difficult to date accurately.

Neither Edward nor I can locate a photograph of the hazel rod at Hannington, but a photograph of the Headbourne Worthy roof illustrates the way the rods are attached under the thatch and between the rafters.

Has anyone any experience of finding such installations in a roof-space? Is the practice related to witchcraft? Perhaps that was once the intention and it then continued as part of a thatching tradition long after its original purpose had been forgotten. It is my intention to pursue the the question with the thatching profession, and perhaps the Vernacular Architecture Group, but in the meantime any information from Field Club members, or others, would be greatly appreciated.

A New Book: *Winchester: Tradition and Change*

Andrew Rutter

Riversdown, Warnford: picture by Andrew Rutter.

I am following up my illustrated book "Winchester: Heart of a City" about its conservation area with a second book about planning in Winchester. This will concentrate on the period from 1974, when the planning system was reorganized to give District Councils responsibility for forward planning and development control in their areas, up to 1998 when I retired as Conservation officer; plus notable recent developments like Park and Ride, etc. The new book will be called *Winchester: Tradition and Change*, dealing with Listed Buildings and many of their internal features. The 'change' aspect will consist of Planning stories related to the development of the city, including the Motorway and the proposed ¾ road. Features in the hinterland will be included if they add to an understanding of its history. In this connection, I recently visited Riversdown Language School near Alresford. Despite many historical changes it astonishingly still retains the original timber-framed aisled hall of 1327.

Editor's Note

This fine picture is valuable in showing the outside of the house and its great roof which is typical of aisled buildings. This was not illustrated in E. Roberts *Hampshire Houses: their Dating and Development* where interested readers will find illustrations of the interior and some discussion of its early history.

Archaeology

Editor: David Allen, c/o Museums & Archive Service, Chilcomb House, Bar End, Winchester, SO23 8RD
tel (01962) 826738; *email:* musmda@hants.gov.uk

Editorial

David Allen

Archaeology in Action

The world continues to spin and news continues to arrive about new projects tackling new agendas. The barrows on Petersfield Heath, planned by a youthful Stewart Piggott over 80 years ago and once the preserve of sportsmen, (Dyer in *Southern England, An Archaeological Guide*, warns barrow hunters to beware of the 'missiles hurled by ferocious native golfers') are being brought back into the fold by a Lottery-funded (and SDNP supported) project based at the town's Museum. Geophysical survey has already begun and selective digging is due to start in September on what will be a four-year project (The golf course has gone, by the way, but a fine cricket pitch and a large boating lake remain).

Elsewhere there are small-scale explorations planned for Havant and Old Basing. Both have the 'big dig' approach introduced by the Time Team – in other words a small square in the back garden, but Havant is in response to new Roman finds in the locality, some of which have been on show at 'The Spring' and Basing village is being borne along by Basing House, where more digging takes place this summer. WARG are also back in action at St Elizabeth's Chapel and that other Winchester perennial, the work on Magdalen Hill, was visited in June on an evening as blissful as last year's was awful; many thanks from those who ventured forth to Dr Simon Roffey for treating us to such an erudite description of the story so far.

There are other projects underway, not least the attempts to pin down the Pagan Saxons of the Meon Valley. Dr Nick Stoodley presents an interim report on this slice of community archaeology which is drawing together several earlier strings. We also hear from the irrepressible Jan Bristow, who describes the HFC visit to Cranborne Ancient Technology Centre, now home to a whole range of replica buildings: domestic, rustic and mildly industrial.

A Visit to the Ancient Technology Centre, Cranborne, Dorset - 17.5.2014

Jan Bristow

A visit to an interesting site on a warm sunny day has to be a good thing. To then have a lovely welcome and a lot of discussion about many aspects of experimental archaeology surrounded by a range of reconstructed buildings has to be even better! After our welcome we gathered in the Viking longhouse and Paul Grigsby, our guide for the day started by explaining the load-bearing capacity of this reconstruction from 10th century Fyrkat, Denmark - it's much stronger than you might think!

Several themes emerged from the day - not only the

Viking House

pros and cons of modern experimental archaeology, but also the role that such a site plays in education; certainly the site was conceived primarily to have an educational focus. Buildings such as the longhouse therefore have of necessity to compromise in the interests of safety and practicalities, such as having rows of modern toilets, but these were brilliantly disguised! The fire pit was another example - the footprint was based on archaeological evidence, but its protective surround keeps schoolchildren away from the fire risk.

The 25m diameter reconstructed earth building based on evidence from an excavation on the Isle of Man, is now used as a meeting and storytelling place; it

Inside the Viking House

is extremely atmospheric, but Paul raised several good points about it - does it 'act' differently because its in a

different geographical area, with different temperature and rainfall? His other big consideration was the fire in the centre of the building - the height of the building may have been dictated by it. Fire management itself is something modern people tend not to think about - fires would have been very small (firewood would

Late Bronze Age house from Grimspound

have to be carefully hoarded), whereas we tend to build them bigger than we really need.

We then moved to Hut 8 from Grimspound, Dartmoor (Late Bronze Age), which raised further experimental ideas - firstly the structure on this site is being built using granite blocks - because the original would naturally have used the stone of Dartmoor. We measured the diameter to be about 5m, with walls of up to one metre thick. Paul told us that a pre-constructed basket roof will eventually cover this hut, because bracing individual poles against

Iron Age house

this simple style of wall-construction would result in the walls being thrust outwards.

Other buildings on the site ranged from a Neolithic long house to a reconstructed Roman workshop (from Gresham Street, London), all raising issues about their construction, such as what kind of tools should be used - modern or copies from the archaeological record? You cannot, for example, hit as hard with a flint axe as with a steel one! The Gresham Street workshop was being run by Reg Miles, formerly a tutor, and now a volunteer for more than 30 years. The furnace has to be raised above the ground to make it safer for children, but the right temperature can still be reached to work iron, so anyone watching Reg in action is still getting a

Neolithic "Hobbit House"

flavour of a technical process from the Roman era.

We finished by looking at current construction work - providing Neolithic furniture for the houses recently completed for the new Stonehenge Visitor Centre. The size and shape is based on the stone furniture from Skara Brae, but the material employed is timber. All the joints used have been evidenced from elsewhere; the bed joints for example were found in Neolithic well-linings from

Roman furnace

Germany. Paul's comment was that timber furniture took too many man-hours to make and that these furnishings were more likely to have been made from natural coppiced material - after all the stone 'dresser' from Skara Brae was made from naturally occurring stone slabs.

So, all in all, it was a fascinating and thought-provoking site, where children from eight to eighty can really experience the past. Yes, it may be a modern interpretation of, in some cases, the very distant past, but it's that experience which can give us a starting-point to add to other investigation methods, and keep refining our understanding of how people lived and worked long ago.

The Story of the Saxons in the Meon Valley Project: A Roundup Of The First Phase Of Archaeological Surveys

Nick Stoodley

Introduction

The 'Story of the Saxons in the Meon Valley' is a community-based heritage project that incorporates a wide range of activities drawing heavily upon the enthusiasm and expertise of villagers in the Meon Valley. There have been historical re-enactments, visits to museums, such as Oxford's Ashmolean, lectures and 'Saxon Days' at local schools. The programme is funded by grants to a local charity (The Friends of Corhampton Saxon Church - FoCC), by amongst others the Heritage Lottery Fund, the Field Club and the South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA). A key feature of the project is a series of non-invasive archaeological surveys, which aim to increase our knowledge of the Saxons who lived in the Meon Valley. Fieldwork commenced in 2013 with a Pilot Phase and continues in 2014 with a Main Phase. This interim statement outlines the aims and scope of the project and discusses preliminary results from the Pilot. More detailed summaries are available on the Project's website and links to the relevant pages are provided below. On completion of the Main Phase a final report will be published. (www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk)

The archaeological surveys

The Meon Valley (hereafter MV) has plenty to offer scholars of the Anglo-Saxon period as the recent discovery in 2012 of a Saxon cemetery at West Meon testifies. (www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/meon-valley-saxon-archaeology/monuments-to-the-dead)

Another early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was accidentally discovered at Droxford Station in 1900 and was formally investigated in 1974 (Aldsworth 1979). A number of Anglo-Saxon sites have been identified at Shavards Farm (Meonstoke): early settlement features were found in direct association with a Roman building (King 1996); graves of the 6th and 7th century (Stoodley and Stedman 2001) and a middle Anglo-Saxon settlement (Hughes 1985, 1986) have also been investigated. Metal detected finds from the middle and upper reaches of the Meon confirm the presence of several sites of early and mid Anglo-Saxon date (Stedman and Stoodley 2000; Stedman 2008 and see the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) website). Corhampton church is of early 11th century date, while there is an Anglo-Saxon sun dial at the Church of Our Lady, Warnford.

The MV is referenced in a number of documentary sources. Most of these date to the late Saxon period, for example the Meon Charters record land grants of the 9th to 11th centuries. Bede, however, tells how the two Jutish provinces of the *Meonware* and the Isle of Wight came under South Saxon control, dated by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to 661 (Yorke 1994). The *Meonware* was probably a separate group within a wider Jutish territory. The Jutes are poorly understood, yet the fact that Bede considered them significant enough to write about in the 8th century indicates that they had an important role to play in the migrations of 200 of so years previously.

The MV Project aims to build on the existing archaeological and historical knowledge to provide a deeper understanding of the valley during the Anglo-Saxon period. A project design developed by an archaeology group led by the author and supported by professional and academic archaeologists (Winchester University, SDNPA, Hampshire County Council and Winchester City Council), provides direction, expertise and resources to the project. The PD also contains an assessment of the known Anglo-Saxon evidence for the MV (the Resource) and has identified significant gaps in our knowledge of the valley and problems associated with its interpretation. A number of these are of national importance and form the research questions which guide the fieldwork:

a. Anglo-Saxon settlements of the MV.

Only sparse and fragmentary evidence exists for the settlements. The aim is to identify settlement locations; reconstruct settlement patterns and landscape context; and explore the origins of the village.

b. The Roman to Saxon transition.

There appears to be a close association between Roman and early Saxon evidence. The extent that the Roman heritage and landscape played in the Anglo-Saxon settlement is of significance and requires closer investigation.

c. Cultural transition.

The impact of Germanic cultural identity on the MV needs to be reassessed. There is a conflict between the documentary sources that identify the area as Jutish and the archaeology that is predominantly Saxon in character.

The questions are to be addressed through the non-invasive investigation of a range of sites: geophysical detection, metal detecting and field-walking will be used variously. A preliminary list of 20 sites was compiled, with four chosen for the Pilot Phase (Autumn and Winter 2013). The Pilot was an opportunity to trial the techniques in order to gauge their effectiveness, but also to assess how best to involve community participation. It was a reflective exercise in which the survey results were critically evaluated against the methods used and resulted in several changes to the way the surveys will be implemented in the Main Phase.

Selection of sites

The surveys were planned in cooperation with landowners and other residents in the MV. Sites were chosen that have produced multiple finds of Anglo-Saxon date and are associated with known archaeological evidence, either through excavation, survey or aerial photographic evidence. The Project works within the framework of laws for Treasure and Heritage conservation relating to the discovery of artefacts and sites of archaeological significance. Advice has been sought on this matter from the PAS; from the archaeology, museum and heritage professionals in the

local authorities and the SDNPA; from the inspector of ancient monuments at English Heritage; from the Council for British Archaeology; and from the Country Land & Business Association and the National Farmers Union.

Results

The geophysical surveys were undertaken by three different organisations: the Archaeology Department, University of Winchester, Liss Archaeology Group and Wessex Archaeology. At each site survey grids were offset from a baseline. Metal-detecting was carried out by the Project detectorists (Richard Burdett, Mike Gaines and John Whittaker), all of whom are familiar with the MV and have had their finds recorded through the PAS. To avoid interference, metal detecting and geophysical survey initially took place in separate areas: the detectorists moved into a set of grids once the geophysical survey of that zone was complete.

Corhampton Lane Farm, Corhampton

The first survey focussed on a site where a large collection of metal artefacts had been recovered by detectorists and includes objects usually found in early Anglo-Saxon graves. The finds were in close proximity to a pair of ring-ditches. Because it is relatively common for early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries to be associated with earlier monuments (Williams 1999), for example at Storey's Meadow, West Meon, our hypothesis was that the artefacts had been disturbed from a cemetery sited around one of the ring ditches. The aim was to locate the ring ditches and any graves or other features that might indicate the presence of a cemetery.

An area of 60x40m, divided into six 20m squares, was surveyed over each ring ditch. A RM15 resistivity meter was used with a sampling interval of 1m. The results were disappointing: neither ring ditch was identified, which may be explained by deep ploughing, nor any graves. The survey over the eastern one did reveal part of a sub-circular feature and indicates activity, albeit undefined and undated, in the area. In addition, a linear feature extends through the area, approximately 5m wide and quite straight. It could be a trench of unknown purpose or a feature of the natural geology.

http://www.saxonsinthemeonvalleyorg.uk/archaeology-surveys-planning/meon-valley-project-archaeological-surveys

Private property, Droxford

The early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford first came to light in 1900 when a cutting was excavated for the Alton to Fareham railway. Very little evidence was recorded, although numerous objects found their way to the British Museum and Winchester City Museum. The cemetery was rediscovered in 1973 when an inspection of the west-facing chalk face of the cutting revealed disturbed burials and an excavation of the area produced 41 graves, the majority with grave goods (Aldsworth 1979). The cemetery also probably extended to the west into an area now part of a private property. Two fragments of human skull had previously been found there, while two early Anglo-Saxon brooches were recovered by a metal detectorist in an adjacent field. The potential for disturbance to graves was considered high and a systematic metal-detecting survey was carried out in the garden and paddocks of the house. The effectiveness of the survey was, however, limited by large quantities of modern rubbish, the majority of which probably derived from the two railway cottages that had previously occupied the site. The paddocks were less affected but in all probability lie outside the extent of the cemetery. Neither area produced any

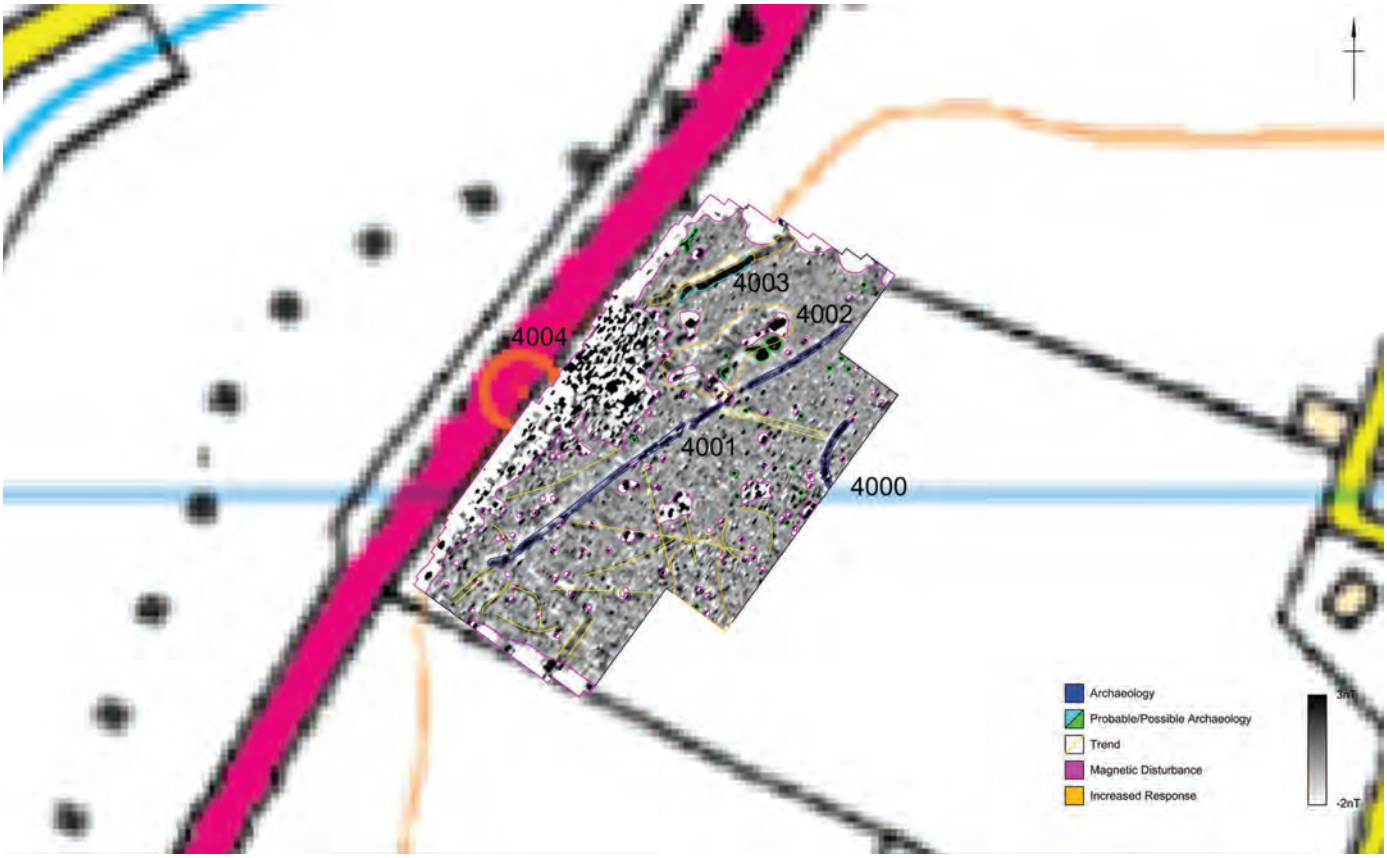

Fig. 1 Shavards Farm, magnetometer results

obvious Anglo-Saxon material. A geophysical survey of the area has been scheduled for the Main Phase.

http://www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/archaeology-surveys-planning/droxford-metal-detecting

Shavards Farm, Meonstoke

Shavards Farm is best known for its Roman aisled-building and well-preserved fallen wall (King 1996), but the excavation also found part of an early Anglo-Saxon settlement overlying it. Geophysical and metal detecting surveys were conducted to discover more about the context of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and in particular why an old Roman site was chosen. The magnetometer survey was conducted using a Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometer system which has a vertical separation of 1m between sensors. Data were collected at 0.25m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart. The resistivity survey used a Geoscan Research RM15 Earth Resistance Meter with a 0.5m separation between mobile probes. Data were collected at 1m intervals along transects spaced 1m apart (Urmston 2014). The area of the original excavation was surveyed, plus a stretch of ground to either side of it, totalling 1 ha.

Magnetometer results and interpretation (Fig. 1).

4000) Part of a curvilinear anomaly with a possible 'entrance' to the NE.

4001) NE-SW linear anomaly running across area and on same alignment as the Roman building. Field boundary of Roman date (based on relationship to Roman building) or boundary to the Roman site with a possible gap roughly in its centre.

4002) A band of increased magnetic response oriented NE-SW and several large 'pit-like' anomalies. Possible large pits or sunken-featured buildings found close to where the Anglo-Saxon settlement features were excavated.

4003) NE-SW linear anomaly that appears to run up to the east edge of the Roman building. Probable field boundary of Roman date (based on relationship to Roman building).

4004) Region of magnetic disturbance associated with the previous excavation.

Resistivity results and interpretation (Fig. 2).

5000) Structural remains discovered during previous excavations. The internal subdivisions of the aisled building can be see, while other anomalies immediately to the south and east are of possible archaeological significance.

5001) Possible ditch cf. **4002**

5002) In close proximity to **5000**, but no definite association can be inferred.

5003) Linear bands aligned NW-SE, probable ridge and furrow.

The geophysical surveys successfully identified the site of the former excavation and evidence for the wider environment of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon site. The linear anomalies (4000 and 4003/5001) give a glimpse into how the land around the Roman site was organised, suggesting that it was divided into a series of fields. That part of the field system follows the same alignment as the Roman building indicates that it is Roman in date. The anomalies at 4002 could be Saxon sunken-featured buildings and because they appear to respect the boundaries suggests that settlement was taking place within the pre-existing land unit. The earlier arrangements thus determined where later

Fig. 2 Shavards Farm, resistivity results

settlement occurred. The existence of the field system perhaps points to the survival of the native population who cultivated these fields (Baker 2006, 91), but that the estate was subsequently taken over by early Anglo-Saxon settlers. Admittedly, the date of the features is unknown and to prove this idea excavation or test-pitting would be required.

http://www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/archaeology-surveys-planning/shavard-farm-survey

Confidential site

This central MV site produced a large quantity of Romano-British artefacts plus several of Anglo-Saxon date. The finds are associated with a series of crop marks that define an enclosure of probable Romano-British date. It has been classified as highly sensitive and to maintain the site's security, community participation was not involved. Its location is also withheld.

No previous geophysical survey or excavation had taken place and a recent field walk produced little of significance. Liss Archaeology Group were commissioned to undertake a magnetometry and resistivity survey to enhance our knowledge of the site and to help establish the context for the Anglo-Saxon evidence (Page & Raven 2013). The resistivity equipment was a Geoscan RM-85 resistivity meter;

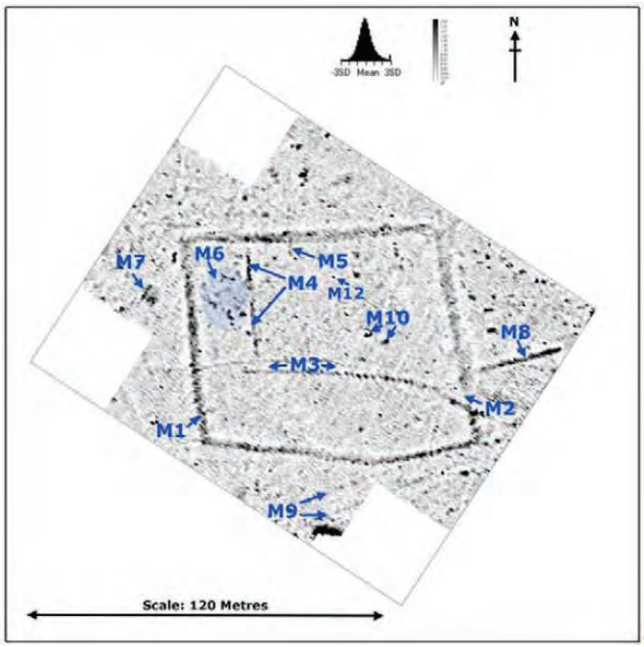

Fig. 3 Confidential site, magnetometer results

the sampling interval used was 1 metre and the traverse interval was also 1 metre. The magnetometry equipment was a Geoscan FM-36 fluxgate gradiometer with a sampling interval of 0.25 metre and a traverse interval of 1m.

Magnetometry was especially effective and captured the entire sub-rectangular outline of the enclosure (Fig. 3): aligned approximately N-S and enclosing an area of 6,272 sq m. A probable entrance was identified on the lower eastern perimeter of the enclosure (M2). A track (M3) appears to cross the enclosure extending in an E-W direction towards a linear feature (M4) that subdivides the north-west corner of the enclosure. The stronger signals recorded in this area (M6) probably represent greater quantities of building debris, suggesting an area of more intense activity. A very clear linear anomaly (M8) extends from the eastern edge of the enclosure, probably continuing outside the survey area, and can be interpreted as part of a field system. The resistivity results were affected by heavy rain, but are fully corroborated by the magnetometry.

http://www.saxonsinthemeonvalley.org.uk/archaeology-surveys-planning/experts-survey

Discussion

The aim of the Pilot Phase was twofold.

1) To assess the value of non-intrusive archaeological techniques for identifying Anglo-Saxon sites in the MV and to establish what sites are most conducive to our fieldwork.

2) To assess how suitable the methods are for instructing inexperienced volunteers in the basics of archaeological prospection.

The discovery of Anglo-Saxon finds, probably deriving from disturbed graves, drew our attention to Corhampton Lane Farm. The artefacts were concentrated at the bottom of a slope and because of the propensity for objects to move around in the plough soil (Drewett 2011, 45) it was concluded that the site may lie elsewhere. The effect that local topography and farming practices have on the distribution of artefacts needs to be taken into consideration; this applies to the MV where most of the sites are on the lower slopes of the valley and include fields that have been intensively cultivated. Without additional sources of evidence the location of a site that is only known from finds recovered from the plough soil can be extremely difficult to pinpoint. The relationship that often exists between early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and Bronze Age barrows resulted in shifting our attention to the pair of ring ditches at Corhampton. Resistivity survey, however, failed to locate evidence of a cemetery, although this is not entirely surprising since the small size of graves makes them largely immune to traditional geophysical techniques. The negative results forced us to review our approach when tackling potential cemetery sites. After consulting with specialists from English Heritage it was decided to continue with resistivity and magnetometry but to use smaller sampling intervals. This change has now been implemented and was used at the first site in our Main Phase: the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at West Meon where English Heritage requested our help in defining the limits of the burial ground first encountered during excavation and has met with very encouraging results. The same strategy will be employed when we return to the early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Droxford. Incidentally the poor results obtained at Droxford, largely a consequence of the modern rubbish, demonstrates the importance of researching into the more recent history of a site when planning fieldwork.

Positive results are more likely to be obtained from sites where there is a proven association between metal-detected finds and other archaeological evidence, for example excavation or aerial photography. It is no coincidence that at both the Confidential Site and Shavards Farm the geophysical surveys were very successful - it was possible to locate the surveys with accuracy. Moreover, the geophysical surveys at both Shavards Farm and the Confidential Site produced very clear results, demonstrating that sites characterised by linear features, such as ditches, are particularly suited to this type of investigation, especially when

backfilled with ceramic building material which results in heightened visibility. The Roman sites of Broom Farm, Soberton (Stedman & Stoodley 2000), and Lippen Wood, West Meon (ibid.) have also produced early Anglo-Saxon artefacts and could be surveyed, although both are located in areas of woodland and access is limited. Such 'transitional' sites could provide important insights into how the MV developed during the 4th to 6th centuries; they may not however reflect the totality of early Anglo-Saxon settlement because sites may have been established in areas without earlier occupation. The general scarcity of artefacts and features that are susceptible to geophysical prospection makes the identification of these settlements difficult. Better evidence exists for the early Anglo-Saxon burial grounds of the MV and a model based on the relationship between settlement/cemetery is being developed which may provide a general understanding of the distribution of settlement.

The Pilots also provided an opportunity to assess how we work with and educate volunteers. Individuals were given the opportunity to experience each of the techniques being used. All volunteers showed enthusiasm and overall the feedback revealed that they had enjoyed their experience and also understood why certain techniques were used. Metal detecting was more popular than geophysics probably because the principles were easier to grasp and the results more immediate. This disparity demonstrates the need to modify how geophysics is taught. We did the training 'on the job', but it may be necessary to have short introductory sessions specifically outlining the value of geophysics to archaeology and the type of evidence it can produce.

The Pilot surveys were an invaluable exercise; the lessons have resulted in changes to how the fieldwork techniques are tailored to individual sites resulting in a more robust set of applications. The experience has also seen a tightening up of the criteria on which sites are chosen with a particular emphasis on those with multiple types of evidence. It has now been possible to draw up a list of ten sites, which will form the Main phase of surveys to be undertaken during 2014 and early 2015.

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Production Editor's note

The images are difficult to reproduce and we must apologise for the quality. However, they are included for completeness, and in the formal report should be more intelligible.

Landscape

Editor: George Campbell, 10 Church Lane, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1SZ
e-mail: campbell.georgef@gmail.com

Editorial

George Campbell

Fig.1 Kampen Town Hall and Leaning Tower

At school in the 1940s, my geography master fired my imagination in his lesson on the development of the medieval Hanseatic League, a maritime trading confederation that overcame national differences and language difficulties, to promote highly profitable trade between the ports of northern Europe. I longed to visit those continental ports, but, alas, there was no hope as long as the Second World War continued. However, several years later I had my chance when I was preparing a short lecture series on the growth of towns, and decided to visit some of the more accessible ones in the Netherlands. Among those I chose, two stand out: Xanten and Zwolle, formerly thriving ports, but now only small towns on minor waterways, due to silting up and land reclamation in what was formerly the navigable Yssel Meer. However, although their former commercial activities had gone, much evidence remained of their medieval prosperity, especially in their architecture (Figs.1 and 2.)

On a smaller scale our Cinque Ports, a medieval confederation of coastal towns in Kent and Sussex, was formed like the Hanseatic League for trading and the protection of their shipping. The five comprised Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich, with military support from Rye and Winchelsea. Again, like many of the former Hanseatic League ports, they have declined but retain vestiges of their former prosperity.

Fig. 2 Zwolle, The Sassenpoort

Nearer home, the Solent, a semi-enclosed and sheltered waterway, has from the earliest times facilitated trade between the settlements of its coastal areas. By medieval times, assisted by periods of peace between France and England, its trade had expanded to the point where it had to be regulated, with Southampton as the leading settlement, in charge. Inevitably, its prosperity suffered as trade was interrupted by wars with neighbouring countries, and rivalry between the Solent ports and the Cinque Ports.

The Solent forms the focus of the following three articles.

At the conclusion of my Netherlands walk along the coast of the Yssel Meer, I found myself at a small town I knew nothing about: Dokkum. So, I walked into the public library and approached the young woman librarian, 'This is my first visit', I said. 'Is there anything a stranger should know about Dokkum?' A mischievous glint came into her eyes, as she leant forward and conspiratorially whispered, 'We murdered Boniface'!

Estuaries as Historic Landscape

George Watts

The serrated coastline and the tidal range of the British Isles mean that estuaries form a distinctive British landscape type. Where they reach the sea most rivers and streams become estuaries, large and small. In the process they shape the landscape in particular ways: estuaries are seen in various perspectives; in the colours and shapes of the visual landscape; the vegetation, the flora and the fauna; and in their historic and contemporary land use. An estuary is not the same thing as a stretch of ploughland, of downland, heath, moor, woodland or mountain – though it may interpenetrate them all; and from the earliest times human beings have utilised estuaries in many different ways, from fish-weirs and tide mills to yacht havens. They deserve to be identified as a distinct historic landscape topic. But most landscape historians have failed to recognise them as such. The best known, W.G.Hoskins, in his *The Making of the English Landscape*, has chapters on Roads,

Canals and Railways, but the words 'coast' and 'estuary' do not appear in the index (1). The celebrated Oliver Rackham's *History of the Countryside* does have what feels like a rather apologetic final chapter on Marshes, Rivers and the Sea, mostly about the Fens, but again 'coast' and 'estuary' are not in his index (2). Many other landscape historians appear to have been marooned in the Midlands.

Geographers have understandably been better, with their inlets, estuaries, chines and fjords, and have evolved terms like Coastal Geomorphology to identify this area of study. F.P.Gulliver published his seminal work, Shoreline Topography in 1899(3), following it with Nantucket Shoreline in 1904(4), and geographers have maintained the topic in good health ever since(5).

Local historical geographers have encountered these themes for centuries. The famous double tide in the Solent was known to the Venerable Bede,

Fig.1. Section illustrating Solent estuaries, from Blaeu's Atlas Novus.

and its relationship to the port of Southampton has been discussed, for example, in the chapter on 'The Hydrography of the Solent and Southampton Water' in the British Association's A Survey of Southampton and its Region in 1964 (6). In the same volume the section 'Historical Background' does offer some pointers to the integration of documentary historical sources into the book's predominantly geographical character. Arthur Lloyd, for instance, made use of Anglo-Saxon charters as well as Bede, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Domesday Book for his chapter on Place-Names. But the BAs volume soon swung away from the potentially significant estuaries of the Test and the Itchen, also filled by that double tide, towards the history of the medieval and modern port. And a more limited study of the Test by the Lower Test Valley Archaeological Group gave a very useful account of the historical features of their area without ever using the word 'estuary'(7). As to the sprawling estuaries of the Portsmouth area, the 1989 volume The Portsmouth Region has a similar pattern to the BAs Southampton volume (8). Interesting historical chapters by David Johnston and others give way to a concentration on Portsmouth itself; and this in spite of its dust-cover, taken from John Blaeu's Atlas Novus of 1648, which graphically portrays South Hampshire as a landscape of estuaries (9).

But all has not been lost. A pioneering study of the intermingling of geographical and historical factors in an estuary was made by the late Chris Currie in the 1990s. In two articles of 1995 and 1997 he examined in detail the lower catchment basin of the Itchen, making particular use of Anglo-Saxon charters (10). In the second of these articles he focussed on the Swaythling area, and on the bounds of two charters of 990 and 1045. He was able convincingly to show that the eastern boundary of the estate in question had been changed to take account of the construction of a new second channel between what we now know as Gater's Mill and Woodmill. These two channels are still to be seen: the western channel has been upgraded in modern times as the main course of the Itchen; the eastern channel is now silted and partially overgrown. In the course of this exercise Chris had been able to throw light on a wide range of issues: late Saxon engineering; the Saxon origins of the two mills and of the bridges at Mansbridge and Woodmill; the tidal limit and so the limit of navigation on the Itchen before and after 1045; the history of the Jutish settlement, Ytingstoc, now Bishopstoke, some three miles to the north; and the functions of the Roman port at Bitterne, a mile to the south (11).

Two years after Chris Curries' second article, John Pile made a study of tidal Hampshire some 20 miles to the east, using a different range of sources (12). John was interested in the meaning of the Old English Ora place-names of the Portsmouth area, making the case for their associations with landing places. He looked at shingle beach deposits and early shorelines, and made use of data on sea level changes in the Saxon and early medieval periods. He was able persuasively to show that a number of modern locations which now appear to be inland, among them Copnor and Itchenor, were on navigable tidal estuaries in the early middle ages. A particularly interesting example was the lost estuary of the Alver river between Alverstoke and Titchfield parishes. Here the Ora name in Rowner indicates an

early medieval church, parish and manor, which are now landlocked. Other evidence shows that on another tidal channel of the Alver further to the west there was a landing place and chapel at the now almost lost hamlet of Chark (13).

More recently, in 2009, John Mitchell has looked at the former tidal estuary of the Meon, using yet another historical source. The tidal Meon, once a point of entry for Bede's Jutish Meonwara, and still navigable in the 16th century, was closed, probably by a series of engineering works during the 17th and 18th centuries. The precise dating of the final closure is the subject of vigorous debate, but John has been able to show by the use of the archives of the Earl of Southampton Charity, that the lower Meon below Titchfield was still being used by trading vessels (hoys) in the late 17th century (14). This of course throws light on the commercial and marketing functions of the small town of Titchfield during those years.

There are many other tidal estuaries, large and small, along the Hampshire coast that merit such interdisciplinary examination. The estuary of the Lymington River with its large Iron Age sites at Buckland Rings and Ampress Hole is one (15). Smaller locations include the landing place now called Sowley Marsh, with its 17th century iron furnace and hammer pond (16); and the lowest tributary of the Hamble, now called Hook Lake, which has a large Iron Age site at its head (17).

Across the Solent, the Isle of Wight now has a comprehensive Isle of Wight Estuaries Project interpreting just such sites as these (18). We would benefit from such a project for Hampshire.

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A Chronicle of Late Medieval Conflict in the Solent.

George Campbell

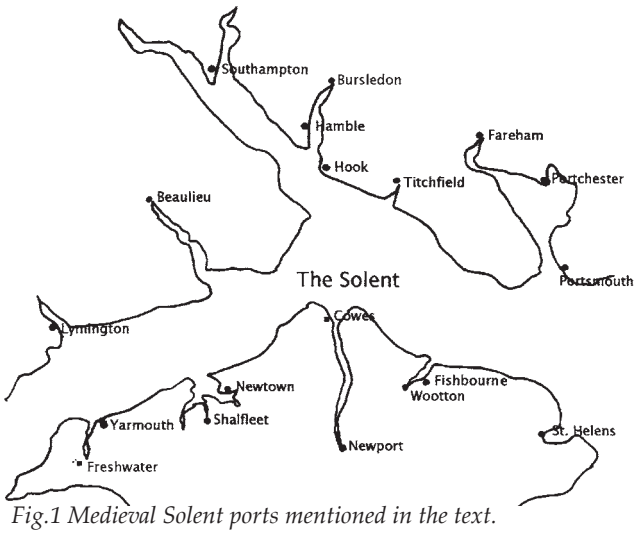

Fig.1 Medieval Solent ports mentioned in the text.

The Solent coastline today usually presents a picture of peace and tranquillity, with yachts in marinas tugging gently at their moorings, so it is difficult to imagine this landscape in the medieval period, where, from time to time, the inhabitants of its ports lived in fear of being raided, and of having to organise and erect defences against possible invaders. It is in most parts a low-lying coast, both on the mainland and the Isle of Wight, with what were deep navigable estuaries penetrating far inland. These estuaries were also vulnerable, as they could be easily penetrated by shallow draught galleys that were able to reach the

Fig.2 Newport's open estuary and harbour

head of the estuary, and attack the main settlement sited there (figs. 1, 2 and 3). There seems little doubt that the massive 11th century tower with walls 1.5m. thick, which probably pre-dates the adjoining medieval church at Shalfleet on the Isle of Wight, was built as a place of refuge for the inhabitants when threatened by the Danes (fig. 4). With its original access point able to be reached only by ladder, it closely resembles a Northumbrian pele tower. Of strategic importance, however, was Carisbrooke Castle (fig. 4), centrally located, one 1.5 kms south-west of Newport, at the head of the Medina estuary. Perched on a lofty defensive site, behind stout walls, it had been for centuries a formidable obstacle to any invader, although not an effective deterrent to a visiting highly mobile raiding force. This was also true of Southampton Castle; formidable in appearance but in disrepair, and of little use in a surprise attack on the town.

In the late 1200s and for much of the following

Fig.3 Newtown's medieval quay

century England was intermittently at war with its neighbours: Wales, Scotland and France. Edward I, when he returned from a harrowing spell of crusading, waged war on the Welsh. So, one has only to highlight periods in England's history, when its wars brought about such conditions in every century from the medieval period until the end of World War II, to realise that the Solent, frequently in the front line, has played a prominent part throughout. For the ordinary

Fig. 4 Shalfleet Tower

people, the post-1200 period brought much suffering: years of excessively cold and wet weather, poor harvests, sick livestock, high price of bread, leading to impoverishment and starvation. In addition, there were high taxes to fund the king's wars, which although excluding the very poor, nevertheless impoverished those tenant farmers, craftsmen *et al*., who would have been enabled to provide more back-up for the war effort and home defence.

The period of the14th and 15th centuries was one of turbulence at national and local levels, with the Solent ports closely involved. As the wars with Scotland or France got underway, there were frequent calls on the Solent ports' resources, for men, horses, and ships with crews, and fully provisioned. For example, in 1302, the demand for ships for the war with Scotland identified which of the Solent ports were considered wealthy enough to be targeted: 'Portsmouth and Gosport, one ship; Southampton, two ships; Hamble and St. Helens, one ship; Yarmouth and Lymington, one ship; Prior of Christchurch, one ship.' The ships were to be 'furnished with men and necessaries, and were to assemble at Newtown in aid of the Scotch expedition.' (1). When Hamble and St. Helens failed to provide their ship; they were admonished for their part in 'the retardation of that expedition' (2). In April 1304 came a further demand for ships from the Solent and other Channel

Fig.5 Carisbrooke Castle

ports to marshal at Dover to join an expedition into Flanders against the French (3). Quarr Abbey recorded ships being employed to carry supplies to the army in Scotland (4). These continuing demands must have all but impoverished the local communities.

The appointment of Isabel de Fortibus as Lady of the Isle in 1266 to oversee the defence of the Isle of Wight, had marked a new phase in the defence of the mainland. Geographically, the Island was more exposed to marauding or warring bands from the continent, and there was a danger that it could be invaded, conquered, and used as a springboard from which to launch an invasion of the mainland, as the Danes had earlier demonstrated. The appointment of Isabel was recognition of the Island's strategic role as a bulwark, to be developed as a first line of defence. She was given the authority 'to enlist the aid of all men on that island both religious and others …on pain of disherison and loss of all their goods,' which reveals how seriously the invasion threat was taken (5).

In 1295, and probably on many previous occasions, concern was being expressed over 'defence of the maritime parts of Southampton and the Isle of Wight' (6). The Solent ports had always taken steps to defend themselves, but their resources, combined with the geographical disadvantages mentioned above, were unlikely to withstand a surprise and determined attack by a strongly equipped force. This was the view of John de Kirkeby when he reported on the military resources of the Island in 1296 (7). At this time, active steps were being taken to strengthen the defence works of the ports. Both Newport and Yarmouth had defences with entry gates; but these were to prove unequal to the savage attacks that occurred later. Along the coasts, beacon warnings were in operation in 1324 at the 29 beacon sites on the Island, and on high ground around Southampton (8). Unfortunately, Southampton was ill-prepared for the French raid of 1338 (below); its imposing walls were not built until afterwards.

In 1335, Edward III again invaded Scotland. The French, who were allied with the Scots, responded by invading Gascony the following year, so dislocating the

English wine trade.

The French, anticipating a swift reaction, landed forces at Portsmouth in April 1338, and at Southampton the following October, laying waste both towns. There were smaller scale attacks against the Island ports, including one in 1340 when a combined French and Spanish force landed. All were repulsed (9). The attacks on the two major mainland ports were strategic strikes intended to neutralise the main centres for the marshalling and embarking of troops bound for action in France. However, on this occasion the king had already landed his troops in Flanders preparatory to attacking France from the north.

The rest of the 14th century was dominated by fears among the Solent ports of further attacks and possible invasions by the French, who had had their country plundered by the Black Prince during the Hundred Years War. Garrisons on the Island were reinforced, provisions stockpiled, and landowners were ordered to remain in residence or to return to the Island. Quarr Abbey defences were strengthened and its walls crenellated (10). Records reveal a series of small attacks before the most devastating in 1377 when Newport, Newtown and Yarmouth were laid waste and plundered. The worst and most widespread occurred when armed mounted detachments were landed and rode far inland, looting and burning as they went. For a long period afterwards, the Island communities suffered a slow recovery. Newtown, not well situated geographically, had never really prospered, and never recovered. The diminishing fortunes of these towns are revealed in the Island Lay Subsidy assessments of 1377/8 compared with those for 1334 (fig. 6).

	1334	**1377/8**
	£. s. d	£ s d
Newport	7 5 0	- - -
Northwood [Cowes]	7 5 0	1 9 0
Freshwater	6 13 4	2 3 10
St. Helens	5 2 4	2 6 4
Thorley	3 6 10	12 2
Brading	1 16 0	2 9 4
Wootton	1 14 10	- - -
Shanklin	1 10 2	- - -
Shalfleet	1 5 11	17 0
Yarmouth	19 0	7 8
Newtown	- - -	- - -

Fig. 6 Island Lay Subsidy assessments of 1377/8 compared with those for 1334

Newport was so extensively destroyed that 'no tenants were there resident for upwards of two years' (11). A full return to its normal health seemed still beyond reach in 1462 when it was claimed 'that the town hath not, nor is yette fully builded and restored' (12). The 1445 Taxation Relief accorded the Island was a massive 22.5% reduction on its 1334 assessment, and specifically stated to be an aid for the 36 poor towns and villages damaged or destroyed (13). On the mainland among the arguments put forward by Hook near Warsash for its own chapel in 1378 was 'the dangerous possibility of invasion when the parishioners are at church in Titchfield'.

The dangers were not all external ones. In 1267 the king's enemies were said to be holding out in the Isle of Wight, Portland and other parts of the south coast. The barons of the Cinque Ports were ordered 'to pursue and take them' (14), a reference to the aftermath of the rebellion under Simon de Montfort against Henry III's misrule. Turbulence lingered on, as old scores deriving from commercial rivalries were settled in the king's name, when 'the barons of the Cinque Ports sacked and burnt Portsmouth' (15). Southampton escaped this onslaught but not the attack of 1321 when the men of Winchelsea destroyed boats on the strand as part of a campaign to intimidate the south coast ports (16). On the Island the several 'Keepers of the Island' who had occupied Carisbrooke Castle, fearing a de Montfort invasion, were ordered to 'deliver it back to Isabel de Fortibus' (17).

At times like these, when political instability is much in evidence, the forces of law enforcement are invariably overworked and unable to cope. Hardly surprising then, at this period, lawlessness emerged in a variety of forms to exploit the situation. Corruption at all levels from senior officials to the most junior was commonly encountered at all points of export where taxes on wool were not collected, or if collected, were not declared (18). In 1339, one wealthy Southampton merchant and leading citizen, Nicholas de Moundenard, was convicted of 'extensive customs fraud' (19).

Piracy in the Solent, on the increase in the 1300s, appeared to be a well-organised activity. particularly so in the unsettled period of Edward II's reign. In 1317, a Spanish ship carrying a cargo from Honfleur to Calais, was boarded by men 'who assaulted the crew and carried away its cargo to the Isle of Wight' (20). Another Spanish ship, boarded off Southampton in 1323, was sailed into Portsmouth where the goods were divided among the gang (21).

The plundering of ships wrecked on the Island was also an on-going, well-organised industry. In May 1320,a Spanish ship, 'Sancte Marie de Santo Andere' was driven ashore near Yarmouth, and plundered. The gang, later arrested, was found to include men from Hamble and Hook on the mainland, as well as Islanders from Yarmouth and Mottistone. (22). Even ships lying securely in port were not immune from attack. In 1323, a ship from Rouen, berthed in Southampton, was raided and plundered by men from Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, who were later arrested (23).

Even more widespread was smuggling. The activity was scaled back in times of war with France but apparently never extinguished. In addition to the usual clandestine operations by night, there was, more unusually, smuggling under the noses of port officers. Although a ship in harbour may have paid its appropriate anchor fee, there was scope for avoiding taxes on the goods being imported. The large Venetian galleys and Genoese carracks were too large, with draughts too deep to tie up at the quay. Moored some distance off-shore, with lighters plying to and fro all the time, offloading their cargoes and avoiding the charges must have offered many opportunities (24).

A puzzling crime centred on a somewhat mixed cargo impounded at Yarmouth in 1272 that consisted of '6000 herring, 36 lasts and 5 bales of cloth, thought

to have been stolen' (25). The culprits were arrested. But perhaps they were simply duty dodgers intent on a quick sale. What else, unless their herrings were salted?

This medieval account is only part of the long history of recorded conflict in the Solent, extending from Portchester, a Roman Saxon-shore fort, through the period of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles reports, Henry VIII's castles and the Portsdown forts, to the coastal defences for two world wars and the D-day operation. Today's tranquil scene conceals a rich, colourful and violent history.

Acknowledgement: To George Watts who provided valuable advice and comments on an earlier draft.

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Old Portsmouth: visit report

Mike Broderick

The Landscape Section visited 'Old Portsmouth' on the afternoon of 10 May 2014. The visit was led by Dr Dominic Fontana of the University of Portsmouth. The walk followed on from the talk given by Dr Fontana at the Section AGM in 2013.

Introduction

The weather on the day was very windy but, fortunately, dry. Dr Fontana provided a superb set of copies of images and maps to use as reference material during the walk; of chief importance was a copy of part of an engraving of a painting, formerly in Cowdray House before it was destroyed in a fire, of the scene of the battle. Due to the windy weather, Dr Fontana introduced his walk inside the cathedral. He was able to point to the location of St Thomas's, which was the parish church in Tudor times, on the different copies of maps from the British Library. He emphasised, with reference to a 1552 map, that Portsmouth was only a small town in which there were very few stone buildings. The whole of the town lay within the walls and there were large areas without buildings; while the town would have been expected to expand, the open spaces could also serve as sites for tents in times when the military or naval garrisons were increased.

Figure 1 – Part of town's walls showing the Square Tower in the background.

The roads, shown on the different maps, are still largely those which exist today. Few buildings survive due to development and damage caused by World War II bombing. The only surviving walls are on the seafront; the rest of the walls were removed between the 1860s and 1880s to allow the town to expand. One element of the development, which took stone from the walls, was the construction of the elevated railway to Portsmouth Harbour Station. The defences shifted from the old town site to forts build further out from the docks.

The Walk

We first visited the site of the Anchor, a Tudor brewery and bakery. Its two functions were needed to support the army and navy. The next point on our route was 'Town Quay', near the southern end of Gunwharf Road, where storehouses would have been sited for supply, by lighters, of ships both in the inner and outer harbours. Again nothing remains of the period.

Figure 2 – Camber Dock

Figure 2 shows part of the Camber Dock where subsequent building, from the side of the Point, means that the dock is smaller that it was in Tudor times. However, the stonework, on the southeast edge, is original and is followed by the existing footpath.

Figure 3 – Replica Boom Chain

The next stop was at Portsmouth Point which area, near the Spice Island Inn, was empty on Tudor maps. As it was outside the town walls, development took place later in this area due to problems with flooding. A slipway, which had been used in Tudor times, is still there.

From Portsmouth Point to Capstan Square, next to the Round Tower, was a short distance. It was, as the name makes clear, the site of a capstan. This was used to raise a boom chain to close the harbour. Entry or exit for sailing vessels, via the narrow channel to or from the inner harbour, was only possible at particular states of the tide; this meant that the boom chain did not need to be deployed continuously. The chain stretched from the Round Tower to Fort Blockhouse on the opposite shore. The 1584 map shows part of the line of the chain. A section of chain was discovered in the 1920s and a replica is sited next to the Round Tower (Figure 3). The narrowness of the harbour entrance was highlighted by passing ships, including one from the Tall Ships Youth Trust.A short climb, up the steps, to the top of the Round Tower followed. From the top of the tower, nearby fortifications were in line of sight to allow signalling, using beacons, in times of danger. The Round Tower is not large – none of the land fortifications were – but they were strong enough to withstand a 'minor' attack. The main line of defence was provided by the King's ships.

From the Round Tower, we continued along the Hot Walls, passing the Square Tower and the Saluting Platform.

The walls joining the Round and Square Towers follow the line of those from Tudor times. The Saluting Platform, just beyond the Square Tower in Figure 4, was a good place to site guns, as ships, wishing to enter the

Figure 4 – View from the Round Tower towards the Square Tower.

inner harbour, would have to pass close to the shore.

From the Saluting Tower, we walked along the line of the town walls, which would have continued on to the King's Bastion, a semi-circular bastion in the south-west corner of the town.

We turned north-eastwards, skirting Governor's Green, again following a more modern wall on the line of the town walls. This led us to Pembroke Street where, at a later date, King William's Gate had been built to allow more direct access to Southsea.

Finally, on our return to the Cathedral, we stopped at Poynings Place, on the southeast side of St. Nicholas Street. This modern development of houses was built on the site of the four brew houses, which were: the Dragon, Lion, Rose and the White Hart. The boundaries of the new properties follow those of the earlier site.

The Landscape Section would like to express its thanks to Dr Fontana for leading this visit. A donation has been made to the 'Mary Rose Trust' in appreciation of the work involved.

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A Plan of the Town & Fortifications of Portsmouth in 1716

Figure 1 – Part of towns walls showing the Square Tower in the background.
Figure 2 – Camber Dock
Figure 3 – Replica Boom Chain
Figure 4 – View from the Round Tower towards the Square Tower.

Local History

Editor: Mark Page, 7 Irwell Close, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6SX
email: mrp15@leicester.ac.uk

Jasper Winscom, A Controversial Hampshire Methodist

Alison Deveson

Jasper Winscom was an influential but controversial figure in Hampshire Methodism in the second half of the 18th century, principally in Winchester but also more widely in south-central England. Now largely forgotten, he was once described by John Wesley as 'a good man', but at other times was a severe trial to the great preacher.[1] The evidence for Winscom's career and character comes in two principal forms. The first are letters written by Wesley to and about him, the second is Winscom's own diary, now lost but quoted extensively in an unpublished manuscript by John S. Stamp, who was a 19th-century Superintendent in the Southampton Wesleyan Methodist Circuit. Stamp's manuscript was used in turn by John Vickers in major studies of southern Methodism.[2] The basic facts of Winscom's life are taken from parish registers, wills and other documents in Hampshire Record Office.

Jasper Winscom was born around 1730, probably but not certainly in Winchester.[3] He married Edith Young in Winchester in 1761 and they had at least nine children, seven of whom were baptised in Winchester between 1766 and 1776, the two eldest being Thomas and Henry.[4] At this stage of his life Jasper Winscom described himself as an edge tool-maker or ironmonger.[5] Originally an adherent of the Church of England, he discovered Methodism through some books lent to his wife by friends, and thereafter became one of the prime movers of the Methodist society in Winchester as well as a local preacher in the evolving Salisbury Circuit. At this period he was usually on friendly terms with John Wesley, with whom he corresponded about missions in the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth.[6] However, he often crossed swords with itinerant preachers, to whom he considered himself superior, although they were of greater authority in Wesley's system of organisation.[7]

The Winchester society grew slowly at first, and met initially in Edith Winscom's mother's summerhouse, then successively in private houses and a building in Cross Keys Passage.[8] In the early days Winscom preached at many of the services himself but from 1770 onwards, on Wesley's instructions, he began to work more widely, for instance preaching at Timsbury in 1771, Corfe Castle in 1774 and the Isle of Wight in 1775, as well as registering the first Wesleyan houses in Romsey and Andover.[9] By 1785 the Winchester society had outgrown its premises, and Winscom bought a house in Silver Hill for conversion into a chapel. He overstretched himself financially and Wesley, although disapproving, eventually paid the outstanding debt of £100 himself.[10] The ownership of the chapel was a continuing source of friction between Winscom and the other members, and they only used it for eleven years, after which it reverted to Winscom and was eventually inherited by his son Henry.[11]

During the time when Winscom was closely involved with Winchester Methodism, his personal circumstances changed with the death of his wife Edith in 1780 and his remarriage in 1783 to Mary Butler of Whitchurch. This may have been a second marriage for her too, as she was then aged fifty. He had other Whitchurch connections in the last decade of the 18th century and the first of the 19th, leasing the Whitchurch fulling mill jointly with his brother Thomas in 1796, and Whitchurch Manor Farm on behalf of Elizabeth Twynam in 1804.[12] Elizabeth was the daughter of Hinton Talmadge, who had been one of the original Whitchurch Methodists in 1759, so the Winscom family connection with Whitchurch may go back further than is presently known.[13] The Butlers were prominent in 18th-century Whitchurch, and it is possible that Mary Butler brought family money to her marriage with Winscom, as he was able to call himself a gentleman in these leases although as late as 1794 he was described in another lease as an edge tool-maker.[14]

His focus was not solely on Whitchurch in the 1780s, although this has been claimed.[15] He was present at anti-Methodist disturbances in Sutton Scotney in 1785 and was doing 'the work of God' (i.e. preaching) at Witney in Oxfordshire in 1786.[16] Although owning a house in Whitchurch, he retained the Silver Hill property and another house in Winchester leased from the Corporation,[17] and when he quarrelled with the Winchester Methodists in 1787, his removal to Whitchurch initially lasted only a year. By 1788 he had begun to work as an itinerant preacher, in spite of having previously considered such preachers as the servants and drudges of Methodist societies.[18] He was involved in a dispute with a preacher in the Isle of Wight in 1788, was resident in the Salisbury preaching-house later that year, and was even considered a potential Assistant (i.e. Superintendent) for the Salisbury Circuit by Wesley in 1788 in spite of his lack of professional experience.[19] He did, however, have a brief spell as an Assistant in the Isle of Wight in 1789, but by 1790 was stationed, still an itinerant preacher on probation, at Wycombe in the Oxford Circuit.[20] When the Methodist Conference proposed that he move to Wells in Norfolk in 1791, he declined, saying that he would instead be willing to go anywhere within 40 miles of Winchester.[21]

He must have visited Whitchurch at least once in 1790, as Wesley wrote to him in that year, 'You did exceedingly well in adjusting matters at Whitchurch, but I am sorry for poor Sister Haime. I am sure she was a good woman once'.[22] Catharine Haime was the widow of Wesley's protégé John Haime, the first pastor at Whitchurch, and she was a difficult woman, according to the epitaph on her tombstone in Whitchurch

Methodist Church.[23]

Servant of God, well done,
Well hast thou fought the better fight,
For this was all thy care,
To stand approved in the sight of God,
Tho' worlds judged thee perverse.

Winscom may have mediated successfully with Catharine Haime but his relationship with his eldest son Thomas was difficult and had required Wesley's own mediation. In 1783 Thomas married Jane Cave without his father's consent, and had been forbidden the house.[24] Winscom's objections to the marriage appeared ill-founded and Wesley advised him strongly to forgive his son, but two years later he had evidently not done so 'because he was afraid it might be an encouragement to his other children to act as their brother had done'.[25] At least five of Winscom's children predeceased him, and his surviving children would have been relatively young when he remarried and tried out the life of an itinerant preacher. Family life may have suffered both from these circumstances and from Winscom's own character. He was described by Stamp as excessively 'censorious and fault-finding'; a less harsh judgment found him 'capable of strong prejudice' and 'eager to wield power within Methodist circles'.[26]

When Jasper Winscom finally settled in Whitchurch in the 1790s he was conceivably in his sixties and although he was still preaching there in 1806, it is perhaps putting it too strongly to state that he 'took up the reins of leadership', despite his love of power.[27] He was dropped from the lists of probationary preachers from 1792 onwards,[28] and one of the Circuit ministers (who was in a position to know) credited Francis Hill, an excise officer stationed near Whitchurch, with the continued promotion of Whitchurch Methodism after John Haime's death in 1784.[29] Winscom did, however, continue to promote the Methodist cause in the vicinity of Whitchurch, and was a signatory to meeting-house certificates for houses in Longparish and Dunley in 1796 and for one in Binley in 1806.[30] Winscom retained a connection with Winchester: when he died in 1809 he was buried there, in the same graveyard as his first wife Edith and at least five of their children. His second wife Mary died shortly afterwards and was buried in Whitchurch.

Jasper Winscom's reputation has suffered greatly through the uncharitable observations of John S. Stamp, but Stamp himself left his last Methodist appointment under a cloud and may not have been an entirely unbiased witness.[31] Winscom's repeated arguments with Wesley, and with Conference after Wesley's death, over the itinerant principle of ministry and the size of circuits, have done him no service.[32] The Silver Hill church which was once his contribution to Winchester Methodism has vanished under modern redevelopment,[33] and now the plaque which commemorated it has vanished too. A less controversial contribution to Winchester Methodism was made by Henry Winscom, Jasper's second son and the only one of his children to be mentioned in his father's will. A draper and haberdasher, he became a local preacher himself and was increasingly active in Winchester and Hampshire Methodism after his father's departure for the life of a gentleman in Whitchurch.[34]

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to David Young for drawing my attention to Jasper Winscom and to Andrew Winscom for family history information.

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Pryfetes flodan: A Saxon Conundrum Solved?

Philip Eley

In the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles the entry for 757 reads:

> *'In this year Cynewulf and the West-Saxon counsellors deprived his kinsman Sigebryht of the kingdom, because of his unjust actions; except Hampshire and he had that when he killed the eorl who had been with him the longest. Then Cynewulf drove him into the Weald, where he lived until a swineherd stabbed him to death at Privett-stream, and so avenged the eorl, Cumbra.'*[1]

Although this is of great historical interest because it contains the very earliest mention of Hampshire, it is the final sentence that concerns us here: the location *aet Pryfetes flodan* where the fugitive former king of Wessex met his end. We have three clues to guide us: the name Privett, the fact that there was water nearby, and that it was situated in or near the Weald.

Privett near West Meon in the upper Meon valley is an obvious first choice: the name, and its situation near *Andredsweald*, the ancient woodland stretching east-west across south-eastern England from Hampshire to Kent, fit well but, as Professor Coates notes 'since there is no stream at Privett it is not clear what is meant'.[2] To get round this problem Grundy (quoted by Coates) suggested that *flode* might refer to flash-flooding. As Privett is 600 feet above sea level this does seem rather unlikely.[3] There is, however, an alternative candidate in Hampshire, within the borough of Gosport, which does not need any such special pleading to fulfill all three of the criteria.

Modern Gosport incorporates *inter alia* the medieval manors of Rowner and Alverstoke. Both are mentioned in a charter from King Eadred of Wessex dated 948 and both are mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Both are in an area on the coastal plain where the settlement pattern inherited by the Normans was one of dispersed farmsteads. Alverstoke occupied about 4,000 acres which, for administrative purposes, had been divided into eight districts known (for an as yet unknown reason) as *ranks* rather than the more usual *tithings*. Two of the names (Stoke and Elson) are definitely of Saxon origin as they appear in the 948 charter (as *Stoce* and *Ethelswithtun*) but the other six names (Forton, Brockhurst, Woodcot, Haslar, Bury, and Privett) are first known from documents from the 13th century. However, they are all Old English names and thus probably represent pre-conquest settlements. Stoke, Forton, and Elson eventually developed into small villages but the other *ranks* remained centred on farms. Indeed, Privett Farm, later known as House Farm, survived into the 1960s before succumbing to urban development.

Whilst it is almost impossible to recreate the boundaries between these *ranks* we can be sure that Privett rank, in the south-western corner of Alverstoke manor facing the Isle of Wight, had the Solent as its southern boundary, shared its northern boundary with Rowner, and had the river Alver at its western edge. On the western banks of the Alver was another part of Rowner and also Browndown which had been part of Crofton before Lee-on-the-Solent was developed in late Victorian times. The land towards the river was somewhat marshy and contained Gomer Pond, another name (as *Gagol Mor*) found in 948. To this day the Alver, although its course has been 'adjusted' by man many times over the ensuing centuries, still floods when its exit into the Solent becomes clogged with drifting shingle. Indeed, when the Alver overflowed onto the modern Privett road in the early 21st century no local inhabitant would have expressed surprise if told that this area was known to the Saxons as 'Privett's flood'.

Whilst Gosport's Privett cannot claim to be near *Andredsweald* it should be noticed that *weald* is a general term for woodland, derived from the Old English word *wald*, and thus could refer to any wooded countryside. Where there was a swineherd there would be pigs which would usually be fed, at the relevant time of the year, on acorns. Interpreting the third clue to mean that we should be looking for oak woodland nearby we need look no further than the ancient oak woodland which remains to this day on the Rowner side of the Alver, known as the Wild Grounds. That this area was originally much larger than it is now is confirmed by a parish map of 1832 which gives the name Wild Grounds to the part of Browndown directly across the Alver from Privett, much further south than the present extent. It seems not unreasonable to suggest that the name of the Wild Grounds is derived from *wald* rather than the more obvious *wild*.

To the geographical and place-name evidence can be added the results of archaeological investigation in an area very close to the Rowner/Privett boundary. That the area was suitable for habitation was suggested by the discovery of Roman pottery and, of more relevance to our current concern, evidence left by 8th-century Saxons. Carbon-dating of a burned hazelnut shell indicated a date of within 30 years of 760, suggesting a settlement somewhere nearby contemporary with the events of 757. In addition, pollen analysis and investigation of burned wood confirmed the predominance of mature oak woodland nearby.[4]

All of which evidence seems quite convincing but remains circumstantial. Short of unearthing a carved stone saying 'Here was slain bad King Sigebryht' we are never going to be absolutely sure where the deed happened. However, it is clear that its closeness to a river gives Gosport's Privett a much better claim to that of the Privett near West Meon. And Sigebryht's presence in the Solent area might be explained if he was hoping to slip quietly out of Wessex, possibly to the Isle of Wight or maybe even across the Channel. If so he obviously didn't make it, but we must give our thanks to the chronicler who recorded the event for posterity. We should also remember the anonymous swineherd, who would doubtless have been proclaimed a hero for avenging the death of Earl Cumbra, and who would probably have been greatly surprised if he knew that his actions would still be of interest 1,250 years later.

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Archives and Local Studies News from Hampshire Record Office

David Rymill

Recent additions to the holdings

Our catalogue database includes descriptions of more than one million items: charters, deeds, registers, court rolls, letters, diaries, accounts, minute books, drawings, photographs, postcards, films, sound recordings and digital images. Here are a few of the latest additions.

Gosport's history over two centuries

Local authority minute books make up an important part of our holdings, and we were very pleased to add to them the minute books for Gosport Borough Council covering 1922-2003; the volumes prior to the reorganisation of local government in 1974 have been catalogued as 123M96/DBC1-DBC51, and the later volumes as 141A13/A1-A30. We already held the records of the Borough's predecessors, Gosport Town Trustees (1763-1877), Alverstoke Local Board (1878-1885), Alverstoke (later Gosport and Alverstoke) District Urban Sanitary Authority (1886-1894), and Gosport and Alverstoke Urban District Council (1895-1922), all catalogued under the reference 123M96, so we now have a continuous series of minutes covering 240 years of the town's history, a wonderful resource for local historians.

Helping the poor in Basingstoke

A small deposit of additional pre-1974 Basingstoke Borough records includes some administrative papers mainly from the 18th and 19th centuries. Of particular interest is a set of sheets of paper, probably late 17th-century in date, labelled 'The booke of Accompts of the Colectors of the poore at Basingstoke' (148M71/1/10/4). It gives the names of many townspeople who were helped; often just names and amounts (typically between 6*d*. and 1*s*.) are given, but more detailed entries include payments to 'Chris. Watts for Entertaining travellers', 'Goody Green for keeping Stockers child', and 'Mr Henry Barfoot for a Cordiall for a Strange woman', and 'for reedeeming Jo^{n}. Randalls Ax from Mr Princes'.

The big screen in Farnborough

An interesting collection relating to the early days of cinema in Farnborough has recently been deposited (123A13). Most of the collection relates to the Rex Cinema, which opened in 1937 (and was demolished in the 1970s). It includes a souvenir programme for the opening ceremony and photographs of the foyer and projection room, the first in the world to have an AC Projection Arc lamp. The collection also includes programmes for dancing displays put on by pupils of the Mayfield School of Dancing in Farnborough between 1944 and 1947; the participants in the shows are named in the programmes.

The Waynflete Singers

The Winchester choral scene is represented by the deposit of records of the Waynflete Singers (142A13W). The choir was founded in 1970 by Dr Alwyn Surplice, then Winchester cathedral's Master of Music, and named after a 15th-century bishop of Winchester, William Waynflete. Its aim was to perform in the cathedral large-scale choral works which demanded greater strength than the cathedral choir could achieve. The singers have performed at numerous other venues in the UK; they have also sung in France, and have made many sound recordings. The archive includes nine scrapbooks covering the choir's performances and activities from 1970 to 2003. Several sound recordings made between 1991 and 2012 were also deposited and these have been transferred to Wessex Film and Sound Archive, along with an Easter 1981 video recording of *Passion and Resurrection* for BBC Television (AV1508).

A document crosses the oceans

A small group of mid 19th-century title deeds to Pound Cottage, West Street, Odiham (16A14) begins with an abstract of the title which takes the story of the site back to 1812. The last deed in the group, dating from 1878, is a much-travelled document, as it had to be signed and attested in Melbourne 'in the Colony of Victoria', Australia by George Hewett, stepson of the late William Judd who had bought it in 1848.

Guiding in Havant

Anyone who has been a Girl Guide in Havant will be interested in the collection of Eileen Ford (154A13), who was involved with the Havant Girl Guides for 73 years. Eileen joined the 2nd Havant (St Faith's) Company in 1916, later becoming a Ranger, a Guide Captain, and eventually (in 1976) Vice-President of the Havant Division. She preserved a wonderful array of photographs, cuttings, programmes and other memorabilia relating to all aspects of her Guiding career from 1916 until her death in 1989. The collection also contains her Civil Defence casualty log book, kept during the Second World War.

A gardener's diary

A set of diaries recently received gives vivid insights into day-to-day life in Ringwood during the Second World War. Percy Stephens, who was born in 1877, lived in Ringwood in the 1930s-40s after retiring as a Head Gardener, and kept diaries recording observations about gardening, family, the weather, and local and national events (127A13). Frequently the entry for a single day includes comments about several of these topics: for instance, on 30 September 1939 he noted 'Fine day. Colder. I watered cabbage plants. Cleaned out all chickens & put manure to strawberries… The German broadcast says we have lost 37 planes… The collector called for the census papers & he left us our identity card.'

Memories of Kingsclere

Two sets of memoirs record life in Kingsclere. The recollections of Arthur Gordon Foster (born in 1903), transcribed and edited with additions by his daughter, Margaret Ingram (118A10/1), describe life in Kingsclere and include three of his poems about the town. Bob Sheppard's memoirs record his years in Winchester, his time as a pupil at Peter Symonds' School, and his life in Kingsclere at Nutkins and Lower Mill Farms, 1939-45 (118A10/2). They include a vivid description of harvesting, and threshing using a hired traction engine.

Brick-making at Odiham

An interesting business account book covers Odiham Brickworks in the mid 19th century (104A13/1). The front of the book contains accounts of bricks, tiles,

lime and labour supplied, mainly arranged yearly by customer, from 1852 to 1874 and appears to have been kept by James Trodd, initially as an executor of John Watts. Among the customers was the Duke of Wellington, who in 1852 was invoiced for bricks sent to Wolverton and for 'Irish squares' and paving bricks sent to Hannington.

The transformation of Andover

The expansion of Andover as a London Overspill town in the 1960s was a key factor in the town's history in the second half of the 20th century. We already held the Andover Borough minutes and Town Clerk's filing, and County Council files, relating to this subject (refs 29M75 and H/CL5/PL482 respectively), but a different perspective is provided by a set of scrapbooks containing newscuttings about the developments and papers relating to the Anti-Overspill campaign (including a short diary of protest events), collected by Martin Boyett, an architecture student living in Andover at the time (137A13). Mr Boyett's dissertation, produced in 1967 (137A13/3), is particularly interesting, and includes some background information about the selection of Andover as an overspill town, a discussion of proposals for the area around the Market Square, copies of perspective and schematic drawings of the proposed pedestrian shopping deck, and numerous photographs of the buildings then existing, such as the

view of the High Street reproduced here (a corner of the Guildhall can be seen on the right-hand edge). Also included is a detailed study of the coaching inn yards leading off the High Street, West Street and Bridge Street, with numerous photographs demonstrating their role in the townscape: it is always good to receive illustrations of such rarely-photographed parts of a town.

Enlarging a church

New arrivals of parish records include 14 architectural drawings and other papers relating to proposals for the enlargement of Swanmore Church (55M80/PW44-PW52), including some plans by the Winchester architect John Colson, 1864-1876, and a drawing made in 1875 by the London architect Peter Dollar (55M80/PW50).

Farming in north-west Hampshire

Early deeds recently received include a conveyance by John Batt of Charlton to Benedict Batt of Chilbolton, husbandman, of a dwelling-house with a garden, two small enclosures and a meadow in Charlton, and also a meadow near 'hilmershe' [Hillmarsh, in Knights Enham] and 16 acres of arable land in Charlton, dated 27 April 1558 (129A13/1).

Changing farming practices across the 20th century on a single farm in north-west Hampshire can be seen in the papers of the Scambler family of Penton Grafton Farm, Penton Grafton (145A13). They include a farming diary kept by William Scambler and his son, William junior, recording work on crops and livestock, 1928-85, and a notebook giving statistics of cattle, pigs, sheep, wool, wheat, barley and oats, c.1928-58. The collection also includes the manuscript of the memoirs of William Scambler junior, who moved to Penton Grafton Farm in 1910 at the age of four, when his father took over the farm; the memoirs mainly cover the years 1910-40, and were written in about the 1980s; they were later published as *Memories of the Pentons: Personal recollections of life in the northwest Hampshire community of Penton Grafton and Penton Mewsey 1910 to 1940*, edited by W G Townson with a foreword by Mr Scambler's daughter Jill Scambler, 2006.

Family papers from Alton and Winslade

A book of manuscript poetry and prose copied by Deborah Hooper (née Curtis) of Alton, and inscribed to her husband, John Cooper, a surgeon (109A07/2) includes, at the back, lists of births, marriages and deaths of the Curtis and Hooper families of Alton, 1768-1829.

Some additions have also been made to the archive of 18th- to 20th-century personal papers (including letters and journals) of the Powlett family, especially the Revd Charles Powlett, rector of Winslade around the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, and his wife Anne née Tempest (72M92). The new material includes a letter written by Charles to Anne in July 1800 while he was staying at the Star Inn in Southampton, commenting that he could not bear to stay at The George, as he had done the last time he was there with her, because it would remind him of her too much (72M92/43/2).

The Red Cross in Hampshire

Towards the end of 2012 we received a substantial archive from the Hampshire Branch of the Red Cross (173A12). It had been held in the Balfour Museum of Red Cross History, which closed earlier that year in advance of the relocation of the local Red Cross office from Winchester. The archive includes papers about the activities of the Hampshire Branch and of a number of divisions and detachments across Hampshire.

A report detailing the immense contribution made during the First World War, especially in running auxiliary hospitals, by detachments of the Red Cross and the Order of St John of Jerusalem, has proved so popular in the last few months that we have made a digital copy available in the search room to save wear and tear on the original (173A12/A1/2/1). There is some particularly interesting material about the branch's work with refugees: Los Niños, the Basque child refugees from the Spanish Civil War in 1937; refugees from the Hungarian Uprising in 1956; and the Vietnamese refugees who were housed at Sopley Camp in 1979. There are also files relating to many of the activities undertaken by the Hampshire Branch in the years since 1945, including hospital libraries, the hospital picture library, beauty care for hospital patients, and art therapy.

The Balfour Museum benefited from the work of numerous volunteers, especially in producing two series of compilation albums containing original and copy photographs, newscuttings and other material.

Both series are now at HRO: one is arranged by place (173A12/C1) while the other is arranged thematically, covering auxiliary hospitals, refugees, community work and so on (173A12/C2). These are now listed on the online catalogue, and thus the work of Betty Balfour OBE, Branch Director from 1946 to 1991, and the staff and volunteers of the Balfour Museum, in recording the amazingly varied ways in which Hampshire Red Cross members have helped people from near and far, continues to be preserved and to be made available for research.

The Hampshire Genealogical Society have kindly given us a copy of their new CD-ROM containing an index of baptisms from Hampshire parish registers, 1842-74 (CD/1e).

This is just a selection of recent additions to the holdings: you can discover many more at www.hants.gov.uk/archives/catalog

Local Studies Collection: some new books and pamphlets

The local studies books and pamphlets held at Hampshire Record Office, as well as those held in library branches, are all catalogued on the online catalogue of Hampshire Libraries and Information Service (not on the archive catalogue, except for books received within archive collections): follow the 'Library Catalogue' link from www3.hants.gov.uk/library

We have good collections of church guidebooks and histories of individual churches, some within the records we hold on behalf of the parishes, and some in the Local Studies collection. Among the most recently-acquired is *Saints and Pilgrims: The Story of St Mary's Church, Kings Worthy* by the late David Johnston (published by Jane Rutter on behalf of Kings Worthy PCC, 2009) (726.509422735). This is notable for its numerous coloured illustrations, and for its many plans of the church at different dates. A series of plans is also a feature of *The Story of Jesus Chapel commonly called Pear Tree Church* by D E Corps, and which tells the story of the church serving Southampton St Mary Extra (726.5 pamphlets).

The Hampshire Mills Group's series about local mills has been completed with *The Mills and Millers of Hampshire Volume 3: North and East*, edited by Dr Ashok Vaidya (2013) (621.210942). This includes mills on the Enborne, Blackwater, Loddon, Rother and Wey rivers.

The life of a Hampshire farmer is presented in Eileen Sullivan's two books about her husband Dave, *The Sheep's in the Meadow… Hopefully!* and *Have You Any Wool*? (Woodfield Publishing, 2008 and 2013) (B/SUL), featuring Aldershot and Ash where Mr and Mrs Sullivan grew up, and Hurstbourne Tarrant where they have lived for over 40 years, and covering Mr Sullivan's work in sheep-faming and his role as pastor in Gospel Halls. Newly-produced village histories include the very comprehensive *Bogust, Bagganhyrst or Baughurst… a history* by Stan Terrett, covering Baughurst, Wolverton and Ewhurst (privately published, 2013). Chapter 16, which is over 50 pages long, and is simply titled 'Families', explores the family histories associated with numerous local surnames.

The early years of aviation at East Boldre are recorded in *The New Forest Aviation School at East Boldre, Beaulieu, 1910-1912* by Alan Brown (358.417094227), which recounts the story of the flying school run by W E McArdle and Armstrong Drexel, offering a training in flying monoplanes or biplanes for £80; the booklet also covers the use of the site by the Royal Flying Corps, 1915-19, and by the RAF in the 1940s.

Recently-published books featuring old photographs include *Hayling Island* by John Rowlands and *Christchurch Then & Now* by John Needham (both published by The History Press, 2013, shelved at 942.2795 and 942.3900222 respectively); the latter also includes modern equivalent views for comparison. Photographs, along with reproductions of track plans and 1930 timetables, are also a feature of *Main Line to the West: The Southern Railway Route between Basingstoke & Exeter: Part Four: The Branch Lines* by John Nicholas and George Reeve (Irwell Press Ltd, 2013) (385.094227), which includes sections relating to the lines between Hurstbourne and Fullerton Junction, and Andover and Redbridge, the Basingstoke and Alton Light Railway, and the branch line running from the main line west of Basingstoke to Park Prewett Hospital.

New book: The Hampshire Tax List of 1327

Who lived in your town or village in 1327? You may find answers in the latest volume in the Hampshire Record Series. *The Hampshire Tax List of 1327*, edited by Patrick Mitchell-Fox and Mark Page, has just been published, and copies are available now from Hampshire Record Office.

Dating from more than 500 years before the first census in which names were routinely recorded, over 200 years before the first parish registers, and well before the first manorial records for many manors, the 1327 tax list names about 7,980 individuals, listed under nearly 500 places in the county including the Isle of Wight, who paid sums ranging from 6¼*d*. to at least £2. Unlike many early sources which concentrate on baronial and knightly families, it includes many of the upper and middling peasants, as only those with fewer than 10*s*. of goods, including livestock, merchandise and some household goods, were exempt.

This edition has a full name index, including English translations of the many surnames that appear in Latin forms in the text, such as Faber for Smith and Bercarius for Shepherd. For family historians this makes it an instant way to discover places where a particular surname was in use at this time, and occasionally family relationships are given, as in the case of Elena, described as the relict of Geoffrey de Kyngbrigge, in Michelmersh. Local historians will find it a mine of information about the names of local people and about their relative wealth.

Also apparent is the rich range of surnames in medieval Hampshire, including nuanced names inspired by farming such as variations on Eweherd and Lambherd as well as the very common Shepherd, and unusual names such as Isabella Gobithewatere and Thomas Eatbread. Other surnames give clues to features in the local landscape such as orchards, bridges and mills. You can buy a copy in person at Hampshire Record Office for £15.00; alternatively, you can send a cheque made payable to Hampshire County Council for £16.50, including p&p, to HRO.

Forthcoming events

Exhibitions, at the Record Office unless otherwise indicated:

19 Jul-16 Oct (except 22-26 Aug): In Search of Alfred the Great *and* Reuniting the Stones of Hyde Abbey (two exhibitions presented by the Hyde900 group).

27 Oct-31 Dec: To Honour a Promise: the First World War camps at Morn Hill, Winchester (presented by the 'To Honour a Promise' project group).

An exhibition featuring material held at HRO relating to the First World War will be touring Romsey, Ringwood and Stubbington libraries this autumn, whilst from January 2015 we hope to host in the HRO foyer an exhibition 'Waiting in the Wings of War', containing art by 2D3D South Contemporary Art group members inspired by civilian life in and around Winchester in the months before the outbreak of the First World War.

We are always pleased to hear from local organisations which would like to host exhibitions we have produced. We have exhibitions, mainly in the form of A0-sized flexible vinyl panels or free-standing pull-up banners, featuring reproductions of material from the archives with explanatory text. Topics covered by recent exhibitions that are now available for loan include the Showpeople of Hampshire, the family history of some Hampshire heroes, sources for local history, Hampshire and the census, the Winchester Bishopric Estate pipe rolls, Hampshire's garden history, two thousand years of record-keeping, Hampshire and the slave trade, Hampshire diaries, Hampshire and the Olympics, The Queen and Hampshire, and the children's writer Ursula Moray Williams (links with Petersfield and North Stoneham). Please contact me if you would be interested in hosting an exhibition. Exhibitions consisting of smaller individually-laminated copies with explanatory text cover themes including starting your family history, family history sources, Hampshire and the Women's Land Army and Hampshire's food heritage. In some cases an accompanying DVD of archive film footage is available.

Lunchtime lectures: last Thursday of each month (except Dec) , 1.15-1.45pm, no need to book. Free, donations welcomed.

25 Sep: In Search of Alfred the Great – by the Hyde900 Group.

30 Oct: To Honour a Promise: the First World War camps at Morn Hill, Winchester – by Councillor Jackie Porter.

27 Nov: Audley Lempriere and the Crimean War – by Dr Holly Furneaux.

Family history for beginners. £12, booking essential: 01962 846154

Practical advice and help in starting your family history research: discover the main sources available and how to use them; access material on microfiche/film with staff on hand to answer any questions. All you need to know to begin researching your family tree. 18 Sep, 23 Oct, 20 Nov, 2-4pm; 4 Sep, 2 Oct, 6 Nov, 7-9pm (you only need to attend one session). Please contact us for subsequent dates.

Tracing army ancestors

27 Sep, 10am-12 noon, *at Basingstoke Discovery Centre*: This workshop will reveal the many types of record which throw light on the careers of soldier ancestors, including those in The National Archives, Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, and regimental archives. It is aimed at beginners and those who may have done a little research. You will have the chance to see copies of sample documents from the 19th and 20th centuries. £10, advance booking essential, on 01256 478670 or in person at Basingstoke Discovery Centre.

The Archive Ambassador training scheme

Sign up today and help us preserve Hampshire's heritage. Wednesdays 10 Sep and 19 Nov (you only need to attend one session), 10am-3.30pm. Training in archive preservation/conservation, cataloguing, digitisation and film and sound archives. £18, booking essential (01962 846154).

For more information about events, please visit www.hants.gov.uk/whatson-hro or ring 01962 846154. To receive our monthly e-newsletter, which provides regular updates about events, activities and archive news, please go to www.hants.gov.uk/rh/mailinglist – then enter your details and select 'Archives' from the pick-list.

Opening up the Bishopric Estate archives

Our nine-month project to catalogue the Winchester Bishopric collection (11M59), funded through the National Cataloguing Grants Programme, is now complete. This collection comprises the records of the immense estates held for many centuries by the bishops of Winchester, including around 30 manors in Hampshire and a similar number elsewhere.

Adrienne Allen, who undertook this project, reports that one of the most enjoyable tasks was working on the surveys (11M59/A1): an excellent series of topographical surveys, detailed valuations – some with decorative maps and plans – tenants' rent rolls and books of manorial customs has emerged, dating from 1332 through to c.1926. Among the records in this series was a set of surveys authorised by Parliament in 1647, comprising detailed valuations of the bishop of Winchester's lands which were 'to be sold for the use of the Common Wealth'. The English episcopacy had been abolished by Parliament the year before the surveys were carried out, and such valuations were drawn up across the country to ascertain the value of lands belonging both to bishops and to deans and chapters. The bishops, and their lands, were reinstated with the restoration of the monarchy in 1660.

The fine books, with their accompanying indexes (11M59/C3 and C4), are among the most useful in the collection, but were previously listed in a piecemeal way, with some volumes overlooked completely. Copyhold tenure predominated across the bishopric estates until the 19th century, and was not finally extinguished until 1922. A copyhold tenant was virtually a freeholder in the post-medieval period, but could not sell or bequeath his property directly to another party. Instead, at each change of tenancy, the holding was surrendered to the lord of the manor who in turn admitted the new tenant. By 1540, details of such admissions, and the entry fines paid by incoming tenants, were recorded in the fine books. The books are written in an abbreviated form of Latin (English from 1733), and cover the period from 1508 to 1951, with few gaps, making it possible for the descent of individual properties within the bishopric estates to be traced over a period of several centuries. Finally, around 880 bundles of court papers and surrenders (11M59/C6 and C7) are now all itemised on the online catalogue.

In the back

General Editor: Dick Selwood, 34 North View, Winchester, SO22 5EH
Email: newsletter@ntcom.co.uk

Archaeologists work to a different time scale to other people

It is quite exciting to see the results of the important and pioneering work in archaeology that was carried out in Hampshire in the 1960s and early 1970s at last being published. Alongside the massive work of the Winchester Excavations Committee (WEC), we of the HFC are also trowelling away at the backlog.

A volume on Selborne Priory is well on track for publication in the autumn, but the first fruit of our recent activities was the publication, earlier this year, of *Sparsholt Roman Villa*, the report of David Johnston's eight seasons of excavations. In his introduction Martin

Biddle described the excavation as "one of the last triumphs of the age of the local volunteer…" While as WARG chairman I might quibble that the age of the local volunteer is still with us, David was at the forefront of using the emerging techniques of large trenches and very active in photography. He had returned to writing up the dig a few years ago and Jonathan Dicks had already started working alongside him to move the project forward. Jonathan then carried the project forward, interpreting notebooks and pulling together the various specialist reports and commissioning new drawings and illustrations. Nick Stoodley and Dave Allen then worked on editing. Ian Sims, who had been deputy dig director for several seasons, provided invaluable advice and a host of others contributed.

The resulting volume was launched on 26th April and is available now. A flier should be in this copy of the newsletter.

The launch was at the conference, Winchester: Archaeology and Memory, organised by WEC, a wonderful, stimulating, if occasionally challenging, two days ranging from Iron Age and Roman Winchester through to the Great War. Speakers included many familiar to Field Club members, such as John Collis, Alex Langlands, Barbara Yorke and others less so, such as architect George Saumarez Smith. It was interesting to be reminded how much modern excavation techniques are driven by those developed during Biddle's ten seasons.

The large volumes are continuing to roll from the Committee, and soon to come is The People of Winchester, an analysis of the many skeletal remains that have been excavated from cemeteries of different periods around the City.

Also to appear soon is the Winchester volume of the Historic Towns Atlas project. If you have seen the historical map of Winchester about 1800, this is just a foretaste of the marvellous thing that will be in the A2 sheets that will make up the Atlas. If you haven't seen the map, look at (http://www.historictownsatlas.org.uk/content/historical-map-winchester-about-1800) or pop into a Winchester bookshop.

While the map is a very affordable £7.99, the downside of the normal Winchester Studies volumes is that they are published by Oxford University Press in very short runs and correspondingly mind-boggling and wallet-busting prices.

To return to the conference on Winchester and Memory, HFC had a stand there where we were able to use our new banners and distribute our new leaflet. We also took them along to the Battle Conference of Anglo-Norman Studies, R. Allen Brown Memorial Lecture at Winchester University, where we promoted the Society and sold copies of the Sparsholt monograph.

Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

Programme of Events

September 2014 - May 2015

2014

27th Sept.	Saturday - Historic Buildings Section **Visit:** Manor, church and alms-house in the 17th century
4th October	Saturday - Local History Section **AGM** & Outing to Bishopstoke
18th October	Saturday - Archaeology Section **Visit:** A behind the scenes tour of the new Archaeology Display Gallery at Salisbury Museum.
22nd October	Wednesday **OGS Crawford Lecture**: Kitty Hauser: OGS Crawford, the Man Behind the Lecture 19.00 for 19.30 Stripe Theatre, University of Winchester
8th Nov.	Saturday - Landscape Section **AGM** & Conference: The Bigger Picture: Medieval Hampshire in its Regional Setting 10.00 - 4.45 Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds' College
15th Nov.	Saturday - Historic Buildings Section **AGM** & Conference at Milestones Museum, Basingstoke
29th Nov.	Saturday - Archaeology Section **AGM** & Conference: The Archaeology of Conflict

2015

29th April	Wednesday - Archaeology Section **Lecture** by Chris Stringer (Natural History Museum)
13th May	Wednesday **AGM,** New Members Evening and President's lecture

The Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society Newsletter is produced by the Society and printed by Sarsen Press of Winchester.
Information about the Society, its activities and other publications can be found at www.fieldclub.hants.org