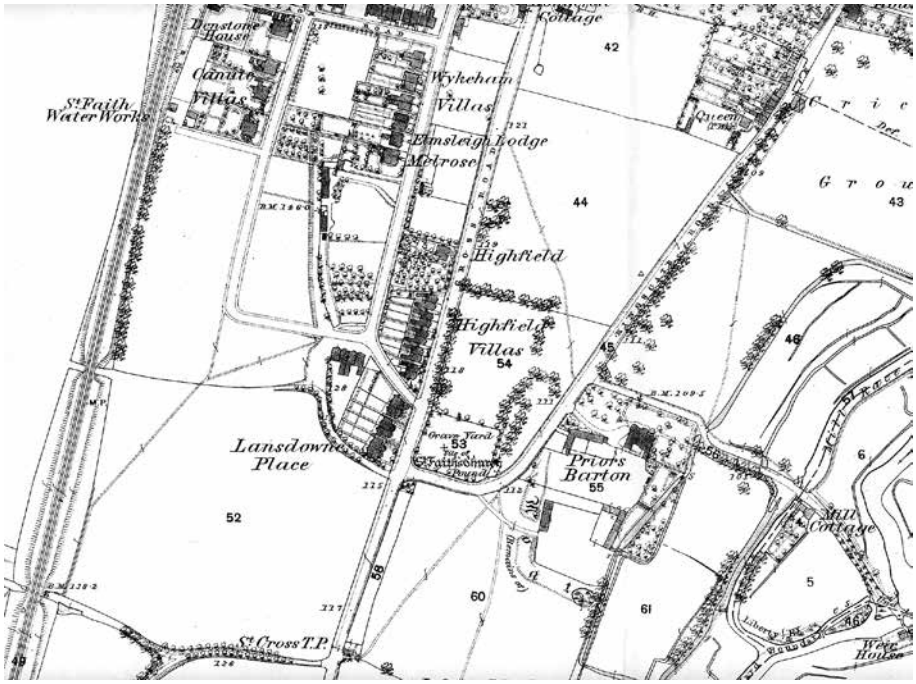
Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

No 65, Spring 2016



Priors Barton on the OS 25 inch map of 1870 (see page 8)

Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

Contents *Spring 2016*

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Local History

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'That most difficult of all social questions': the Carlisle Memorial Refuge, Winchester 1868-81, Part 2

Pat Thompson

The first part of this article (printed in the last Newsletter) discussed the establishment of a refuge for convicted women prisoners in Winchester, its staff and inmates. The focus of this second part is on the refuge's regime, finances, results and closure.

Regime

An undated but official memo expressed concern that, with 400 female convicts discharged annually, refuges would necessarily become too large for their purpose as 'these women cannot be kept together except under strict discipline'. There was space at Carlisle Refuge for 55 but numbers held were erratic; in 1868 numbers had varied between 19 and 40 and in 1878 it was reported that as many as 65 women had been held but currently there were 34. Evidently the small numbers sheltered enabled the regime to be benign and congenial, as can be seen by the fact that some stayed beyond the statutory nine months because it was 'more a home than a refuge' in the words of the lady supervisor. When asked by a member of a Parliamentary Commission whether she looked upon herself as a friend as well as the manager, Eliza Pumphrey replied, 'Yes, that is what they want; they want some one to look after them, they are like a lot of little children, some of them have no friend'.

Some women opted to stay for as long as two years, the food and treatment being identical to those of their detained sisters. Two women had, in fact, stayed in the refuge as they had no home to which to return, and had died there. Others returned because they were ill or in need of a holiday. 'Liberty clothing', not prison uniform, was worn. It is possible that Carlisle House followed the Bloomsbury regime of the women undertaking a rota whereby they worked for a fortnight each on laundry, needlework and housework, thus giving all women a fair chance of acquiring skills. There was a grand piano in the living room used by some of the lady visitors to 'amuse and humanize' with singing and music for an hour an evening and whose attendance was said to be more systematic than that of their counterparts in London. Less amusing, perhaps, were periodic lectures by a Revd C Collier on 'interesting and instructive subjects', and the occasional speakers sent by the Temperance Association.

Miss Pumphrey established an Emigration Class, which by 1871 had assisted women who had relatives living abroad to join them. The money for this had been raised by those women who volunteered to do extra shirt-making in their rooms in the evenings, not all of them intending to emigrate themselves. 'The brightest feature in it is, that there is a large attendance of those ... actuated by the laudable desire of helping others.' Should any punishment be required, usually for continual quarrelling, as there was no petty thieving from each other, the perpetrators were locked in their bedroom, at most for three days, on a gruel and bread diet. This seems to have been a relatively rare occurrence, perhaps three times a year. But generally, Pumphrey said, she stayed with them in their bedroom for a talk for a little while, sometimes making the threat of deducting some of the money that they received for their work. It was her policy, should one of the women prove to be a bad character, to move three 'good women' whom she could really trust, in the same bedroom, and 'then we get rid of her bad conduct; she will then get too much ashamed to go on with it'. Agreeing with the suggestion of a member of the Royal Commission that the greatest means of punishment was the threat of being sent back to prison, she supplied information that of 1,016 women who had passed through Carlisle Refuge since 1868, 16 had been returned.

There were no locks on the doors of rooms in which work was carried out, and the front and back doors were always open during the day. Despite this, only 2 women in 13 years had absconded, it being said that they were mentally unstable. It was claimed that the food that the women received, which cost about 5s. per week per head 'as things are so very dear, meat and everything', while not greater in quantity than that of a convict prison diet, was of much better quality. The bread was obtained from a nearby farmhouse and the standard of cooking on the premises was, unsurprisingly, higher than in prison.[1]

Finances

Eliza Pumphrey's use of the word 'only' in describing the £10 p.a. that was raised for the Refuge by subscription indicates that this was a modest amount contributing to the running of the establishment and was a considerable drop from the £79 5s. 10d. received from this source in 1868. But, fortunately, and despite the fact that for some time ill-health prevented Walter Crofton from sending annual accounts to the Directors of Convict Prisons (DCP) , it is evident that the Refuge flourished financially without public benevolence, any surplus money being divided between the government and the Refuge itself.

The length of time which was spent in a refuge was to be, in the government's original opinion, for four weeks but a stay of six months was eventually accepted. By 1878 the period for which it was willing to pay had extended to nine months and the government contribution was 10s. a week, 8s. of which was spent on a woman's maintenance with the remaining 2s. reserved as a gratuity upon release. From this gratuity she received clothing worth £1 10s. and just over £1 in cash. A woman could leave with a gratuity worth

£7, of which £4 would have been accumulated in her preceding imprisonment, dependent on her conduct and labour. The balance between the £2 10s. and the rest of her gratuity was given to the woman on condition of her good conduct after release from the Refuge. This conduct had to be certified by a superintendent of police or by a clergyman, the latter disposing of it for the woman's benefit, for example in the purchase of a mangle. Basically, the money was used as an incentive to try and ensure the woman kept to an honest path on her release. If any woman chose to stay beyond her release, she paid for her upkeep with any profit obtained through her labour. In one year £700 had been raised by the work of the women, of which a third went on expenses; each woman working in the laundry raised about 10s. a week, needleworkers earned much less. Most of the laundry work came from three Winchester College houses and most of the nearby houses and, although the Refuge charged the market rate, it was often obliged to turn away work.[2]

Results

Edmund du Cane, Chairman of the DCP (1869-95), was a man more noted for his emphasis on deterrence and punishment than reformation. Nevertheless it was under his regime that refuges, with their far more lenient regime than that of convict prisons, proliferated. His encouragement of a system whereby women spent up to a quarter of their sentence of penal servitude in refuges indicates how important he regarded the scheme, probably due to his recognition of the difficulties faced by women throwing off the stigma of imprisonment when seeking work. Here the Carlisle Refuge could claim some success. On their release, with their circumstances known to new employers and official papers sent to the police, many of the women found employment, no doubt aided by the fact that initially lower wages were paid to former inmates than the usual rate for servants and laundresses.[3]

Even so, many who employed women from a refuge would not do so directly from a prison. In 1868, of 53 women discharged, 36 found employment, 4 returned to their old ways, 5 were untraceable, and the remaining 8 were 'doing well'. Between 1869 and 1871, 289 women were discharged from the Refuge, of whom 33 reoffended and returned to prison. Five others died, 25 were lost track of, and 29 were not reconvicted but their manner of living made it impossible for them to be regarded as 'doing well'. Nevertheless 176 former inmates were ascertained to be doing well, i.e. 60 per cent. This statistic was echoed 7 years later; of the other 40 per cent, although the lady superintendent was not supplied by the DCP with numbers of those reconvicted to penal servitude, she thought 'a good many' returned to prison. Some did not obtain work, but rather than reoffending, and being elderly, they entered the workhouse.

To monitor their progress, letters from both employer and woman were required and visits made by Miss Pumphfrey and agents such as Revd Ashton Wallis. These visits were described as requiring much devotion and self-sacrifice as well as thoroughness and discretion in distinguishing between those who were merely not reconvicted and those who were doing well. In fact, one of the most serious indictments of refuges was the difficulty that the agents, in most establishments the Lady Visitors, found in following up the women once they were released. This made the assessment of the relative success of those leaving refuges as compared with the subsequent careers of those women released directly from prison impossible. But evidence of the success of the scheme in Winchester could be indicated by the fact that the same mistresses were willing to take a succession of women, even five in a row, and the results of establishing refuges was declared to be 'far more encouraging than its warmest advocates could have supposed possible'.

Admittedly, for some of those discharged, despite their appropriate resolutions, the 'temptations of vice' were too strong, but without their experience of the refuges many would have been regarded as 'utterly incorrigible'. The initial committee had been faced with four factors which presented problems: the procuring of premises in the face of public opinion about female convicts, the reluctance of the public to donate towards the cause as it was felt that the financing of penal establishments was a matter for public, not private, funding, the obtaining of a supply of work, and finding employment for the newly liberated women. Carlisle Refuge successfully overcame these difficulties. Moreover, it seems to have succeeded in its ultimate purpose. The criminal records of the women showed many had led a life of crime since the age of 10 or 12, had spent innumerable periods in local gaols and up to three periods in convict prisons where initially they had been 'very outrageous and refractory'. But since liberation they had lived for many years in domestic service under the constant observation of the authorities of the Refuge. 'There are so many of such cases that it is impossible to resist the conviction that by the exercise of untiring patience, zeal and energy, more of this class can, under the blessing of God, be reclaimed.'

So, with due caution that those like Walter Crofton and Eliza Pumphrey would not unnaturally perceive results in the most positive light, it can be claimed that the Carlisle Memorial Refuge also succeeded in its ultimate purpose.[4]

Closure

During 1881 the Refuge received 54 women but closed later that year. The number of women committed to penal servitude declined steadily during the latter half of the 19th century, from an annual high of 1,050 in 1860 to 95 in 1890. This was perhaps due less to the fact that the du Cane regime of deterrence in convict prisons was cutting crime rates than that there was a growing recognition that long sentences were inappropriate for many of the continual recidivist women who tended to be alcoholic, mentally ill or socially inadequate. Innumerable bodies had set up refuges and shelters under the umbrella organization of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies and in 1881 the Carlisle Memorial Refuge was closed.

Battery House, later known as Connaught House, was sold to become the Diocesan Home for Training Friendless Girls. There, under the supervision of two or three experienced domestic servants, themselves under the supervision of a matron and a Visiting Committee of Ladies, between 30 and 40 girls between the ages of 14 and 20 were taught how to do laundry, housework, needlework and how to scrub, clean and cook. This appears a somewhat crowded curriculum for the three months of training but it avoided giving the girls undue advantages over the children of

respectable homes who went into service direct from their own family. The training was given to girls who, if not criminal themselves, were from what was known as the 'perishing and dangerous classes', and who were 'in want of a good mother' or with the presence of a 'bad father' at a home where they could have 'no idea of truth, obedience or punctuality' and were 'totally unfit to undertake the manifold labours of a maid-of-all-work'. Or, as the Winchester Diocesan Calendar expressed it, the Home was opened to 'supply what was felt to be the missing link in the preventative work for women in the diocese; viz, to rescue friendless girls from evil surroundings before they had fallen into degradation'. Thus, the underlying purpose of 'rescue', the training, management, class structure and ethos of the Carlisle Memorial Refuge continued in the late 19th century.[5]

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3 HRO TOP/5, pp.599-600.
4 *L Zedner, Women, Crime and Custody in Victorian England* (1991), p.215; HRO TOP 343/3/833/6 p.141; TOP 343/3/833/7 p.308.
5 DCP report in Parliamentary Papers 1881 vol. lii, p.xix; *Hampshire Chronicle* 31 Dec. 1881, p.4; Winchester Diocesan Calendar 1884, p.212.

'Attending to the Spiritual Welfare of the Neighbourhood': The Founding of Fleet Congregational Church 1912-1914

Roger Ottewill

The Congregational cause in Fleet was founded in 1912. As Bernard Potter in his history of the Church points out, initially the Hampshire Congregational Union [HCU] was somewhat lukewarm about the requests they received regarding the establishment of a Church at Fleet.[1] However, thanks, in the main, to support from London Street Congregational Church in Basingstoke, services were started in the summer of

Fig 1 Pinewood Hall, Fleet, the town's earliest Congregationalist meeting place

1912. They were held in Pinewood Hall (see Fig. 1) and were initially for a trial period of three months from July 1912, which was extended into 1913. The success of the services meant that at a meeting held on 14 January 1913 in the Pinewood Hall, which was chaired by George Gage, a leading member of London Street, and addressed by Rev Rocliffe Mackintosh, London Street's new minister, and Rev George Saunders, minister of the historic Above Bar Congregational Church in Southampton and Secretary of the HCU, it was unanimously agreed 'to carry on the work of a Congregational Church at Fleet'.[2]

For the first twelve months, the services were led by Rev Leslie Jolly. Little is known about him, beyond the fact that he came from Devon and later became a Roman Catholic.[3] He was succeeded by Rev William Holt, who had been serving Parkstone Congregational Church as an honorary assistant pastor. A Lancastrian and aged over 70 when he came to Fleet, again on an honorary basis, he had considerable experience of the Congregational ministry. His previous churches included Oswaldthistle in Lancashire, Fowey in Cornwall, and Prestbury in Gloucestershire. From Fleet he moved to Accrington in 1916 and died in 1921, aged 81. He was described in his obituary as 'an eloquent preacher, a temperance advocate, and a devoted Sunday-school worker'.[4]

Some idea of this initial phase of the Church's life can be gained from the following report which appeared in a national religious newspaper, *The British Weekly*:

> *Four miles from Aldershot is the growing town of Fleet. It bears frequently another name (and not inaptly), viz., "Bournemouth Island". In miniature, of course, and with its many pine woods, its clusters of detached or semi-detached houses and bungalows, its second title is no misnomer. The population is about 4,000, and is still growing. A beginning has now been made definitely for Congregationalism. For sixteen months services have been held in the Pinewood Hall on Sundays, and at a meeting of members and supporters on Thursday evening the cause was definitely inaugurated as a Christian Church. There was a good attendance, including representatives of other local Free Churches. The Revd. W. Ellis Holt was welcomed to Fleet as Minister of the Church. Forty-one members are on the first Church Roll, the majority of whom received the right hand of fellowship from the Revd. G. S. S. Saunders, Secretary of the Hants Congregational Union who also preached. Reference was made to the new building about to be erected for public worship. We understand that about £120/ 0/ 0d is already in hand towards the cost, and additional promises are being made for the same objective. The land for church and school is being given, the site being in the best part of King's Road.*[5]

The reference to 'the new building' reflected the desire on the part of the congregation for the construction of a purpose built place of worship.

The foundation stone was laid on 30 April 1914. The ceremony was attended by a number of ministers, including those of other Free Church denominations. In his address, the Rev George Saunders commented that:

> *The Congregational Church was not being erected in antagonism to other churches, nor to challenge other faiths. They believed Congregationalism to be the nearest approach to the idea of worship as set forth by Christ, in the New Testament, and as such they were free from state control. They elected their own ministers.*[6]

The first foundation stone was laid by Mrs Tomes of "Stoneleigh", a lady who had reached a 'venerable age' and was a 'much esteemed member of the denomination' (see Fig. 2). 'Other stones were laid

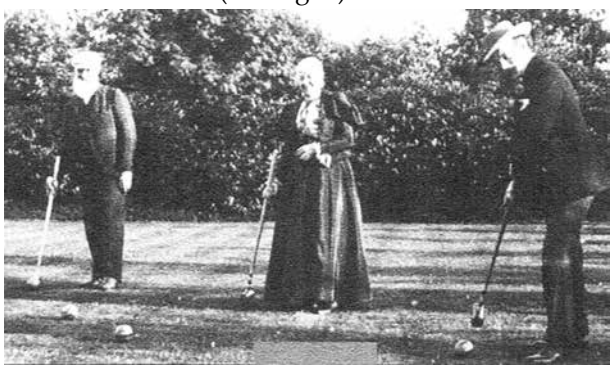


Fig 2 Mrs Tomes, who laid the foundation stone of Fleet congregational church

by Mrs Heaysman of "Westbury House", Miss Eden of "Woodbine", and the fourth by Master James and Miss Bessie Pearson, son and daughter of Mr and Mrs Alfred Pearson of "Fleet Road".'[7] As was usual on these occasions the stone laying was followed by a public tea and public meeting both of which were held at the Pinewood Hall.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
FLEET.

This Newly-erected Church will be opened for Divine Worship on

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 15th, 1914,

When **Mrs. Tomes**, of "Stoneleigh" Fleet, has kindly promised to perform the Opening Ceremony at 4 p.m., after which a **Special Service** will be held in the Church.

REV. W. MILES,

Of Buckland Congregational Church, Portsmouth, Ex-Chairman of the Hants Congregational Union, will preach the Sermon.

A PUBLIC TEA will be served in PINEWOOD HALL

At 5.30, the expenses of which will be defrayed by a Collection taken at the tables.

At 6.30, **A MEETING**

Will be held in the New Church. Chairman: **Percy M. Randall, Esq., B.A.**, Chairman of the Hants Congregational Union.

THE PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

Revs. W. Miles, of Portsmouth; Rocliffe Mackintosh & W. S. Thomson, of Basingstoke; F. Bertram Clogg, M.A., of Hartley Wintney; J. H. Watson, of Camberley; W. J. Cuthbertson, of Crondall; H. G. Lewis, B.A., of Alton; and others.

COLLECTIONS IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND.

ON SUNDAY, JULY 19TH.

The First **Sabbath Services** will be held in the New Church, at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m., to be conducted by

Rev. W. ELLIS HOLT, the Resident Minister.

ON SUNDAY, JULY 26TH.

THE MINISTER OF THE CHURCH will conduct the Morning Service, and at the Evening Service the Sermon will be preached by

Rev. J. ROBERTSON, M.A.

OF CAMBERLEY (Formerly of Scarborough & Oxford)

Collections on both Sabbaths will be received for the Building Fund.

SPECIAL HYMNS & MUSICAL SELECTIONS WILL BE GIVEN.

WM. MAY & CO., LTD., HIGH STREET, ALDERSHOT. 50,000.

Fig 3 Poster advertising the opening of Fleet congregational church on 15 July 1914

The construction of the church did not take long and it was formally opened in the middle of July by Mrs Tomes, just a few weeks before the outbreak of the First World War (see Fig. 3). An account of this propitious event was published in *The Fleet News*:

> *Wednesday, July 15th, was a great day in the history of Fleet Congregationalism for it marked the opening of the new church in King's Road, the ceremony being highly successful. The buildings comprise a well-arranged auditorium intended for use as a Church. There are also three siderooms with curtain partitions, and at the back a minister's vestry. The large room is well furnished with chairs of the most modern type, and a handsome rostrum with embroidered frontal decoration. A beautiful blue embroidered cloth of large dimensions is placed on the wall behind and thus relieves the monotony of red brick gable. Altogether, with the requisite carpeting and hassocks the Church was regarded as cosy and beautiful, while the acoustic conditions were most excellent.*[8]

Fig 4 Fleet congregational church - interior

In the *Hants and Berks Gazette* the building was described as 'standing back some distance from the road' and being constructed of red brick. It could accommodate 150 worshippers and comprised 'one large room and two or three small classrooms, with a vestry' (see Figs 4 & 5).[9] The architect was Stanley Pool.

At the public meeting held after the opening ceremony, Percy Randall, a member of Above Bar and Chairman of the HCU commented that:

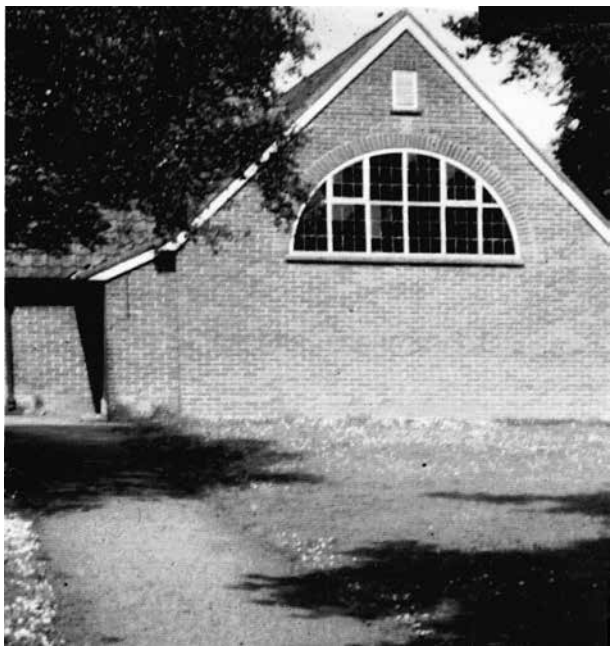


Fig 5 Fleet congregational church - exterior

He was pleased they had adopted a building of simple design, as he thought there were advantages in worshipping in a not too beautiful place of worship, and he instanced the Society of Friends as an example of the sincerity of worship in the simplest form and in the plainest buildings.[10]

He went on to congratulate the members on the strenuous efforts they had made to get this far in such a relatively short period of time. Expectations for the new church were high and, in the words of Rev William Holt: 'He trusted now that their efforts would continue for the spiritual welfare of the neighbourhood.'[11]

To assist the minister in the task of leadership, the Church had a number of deacons. Elected by the church members their primary role was to attend to administrative and financial matters. It would appear that there were initially four of them (see Table 1).

Name	Age[1]	Occupation	Address	Ser
Wyndham C. Baker	37	House decorator (later ironmonger)	Blenheim House, Reading Road	0
Tom Cubby	33	Dairyman	Birchlea Dairy	0
William A. Fowlie	43	Grocer & sub-postmaster	Pondtail Stores	0
Alfred Pearson	49	Auctioneer (& Estate agent)	Fleet Road	1

1. Age in 1911 plus three years
Source: *1911 Census Returns*

Table 1: Deacons of Fleet Congregational Church in 1914


W. A. Fowlie

Grocer.

PONDTAIL STORES
and Post Office,

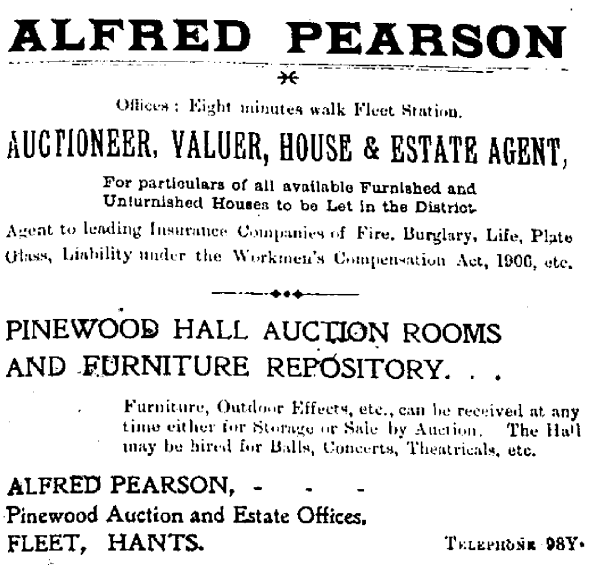
KING'S ROAD, FLEET,
HANTS.

THE SHOP FOR VALUE.

Fig 6 Advertisement for the grocery business of Fleet's deacon Fowlie

As can be seen, all were local businessmen (see Figs 6 & 7). This was often the case with Congregational deacons, reflecting as it did the middle class character of the denomination. It also meant that they were relatively well known figures in Fleet. By this time, as David Bebbington and Alan Argent both point out, Congregationalists as well as other Nonconformists were no longer outsiders as they had been in the past, when they were ostracised as dissenters, but active and well respected members of the local community.[12]

The founding of Fleet Congregational Church was indicative of the confidence and pride which still motivated the Congregationalists of Edwardian Hampshire. Although the socio-religious environment in which they witnessed was both more challenging and perplexing than it had been 50 years earlier, they responded with resilience, tenacity and creativity. In so doing they contributed to what Reg Ward has described


ALFRED PEARSON

Offices: Eight minutes walk Fleet Station.

AUCTIONEER, VALUER, HOUSE & ESTATE AGENT,

For particulars of all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let in the District.

Agent to leading Insurance Companies of Fire, Burglary, Life, Plate Glass, Liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900, etc.

PINEWOOD HALL AUCTION ROOMS AND FURNITURE REPOSITORY. . .

Furniture, Outdoor Effects, etc., can be received at any time either for Storage or Sale by Auction. The Hall may be hired for Balls, Concerts, Theatricals, etc.

ALFRED PEARSON, - - -
Pinewood Auction and Estate Offices,
FLEET, HANTS. TELEPHONE 98Y.

Fig 7 Advertisement for the business of Fleet's deacon Pearson

as 'the golden age of Congregationalism'[13] and Argent as years 'full of hope for Congregationalists who had never before enjoyed such power and prestige'.[14] They would also be pleased to discover that the Church has survived to the present day. Since 1972 it has been a United Reformed Church (URC)[15] and in 2012 it celebrated the centenary of its foundation with an exhibition in the local library and other events.

Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to Phyl Ralton of Fleet and Crookham Local History Group and Bernard Potter of Fleet URC for their help in the preparation of this article and for permission to reproduce the images which they kindly provided.

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1 Bernard Potter, *Fleet Congregational Church and The United Reformed Church Fleet, 100 Years of Witness and Service* (Fleet: Fleet URC, 2012), p.4.
2 *Basingstoke and District Congregational Magazine*, Vol 6 (2), New Series, Feb. 1913, p.5.
3 Surman Index. http://www.english.qmul.ac.uk/drwilliams/surman/intro.html.
4 *Congregational Year Book* 1922, p.107.
5 *The British Weekly*, 20 Nov. 1913. Quoted in Potter, *Witness and Service*, p.5.
6 *Basingstoke and District Congregational Magazine*, Vol 7 (6), New Series, June 1914, p.4.
7 Ibid.
8 Account reproduced in *Basingstoke and District Congregational Magazine*, Vol 7 (8), New Series, Aug. 1914, p.3.
9 *Hants and Berks Gazette*, 18 July 1914.
10 Ibid. A new Chairman of the HCU was chosen each year with the holder of the office alternating between ministers and laymen.
11 Ibid.
12 David Bebbington, *The Nonconformist Conscience* (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1982), p.153; Alan Argent, *The Transformation of Congregationalism 1900-2000* (Nottingham: Congregational Federation, 2013), p.38.
13 Reg Ward, 'Professor Clyde Binfield: A Critical Appreciation', in *Modern Christianity and Cultural Aspirations*, ed. David Bebbington and Timothy Larsen (London: Sheffield Academic Press, 2003), p.16.
14 Argent, *Transformation*, p.79.
15 In that year the Congregationalists joined with the Presbyterians to establish the URC.

Archives and Local Studies News from Hampshire Record Office

Mark Pitchforth

Recent additions to the holdings

We have received two very full sets of early school records from **Fairfield Infant School, Havant** (108M83), and **Romsey Infant School** (89A15). The former comprised six admission registers covering the period 1896 to 1983, and six log books, 1926-88. Also included were architect's watercolour elevations for the school (then Havant Board School), dated 1895. This fills a gap in the series of school plans deposited by the Department of Education and Science in 1965 (20M65). The records for Romsey Infant School comprised 11 log books for the Girls' and Infants' British School and Romsey County Infant School covering the period 1863 to 1988, as well as more recent Governors' reports, Headteacher's reports to Governors, and minutes of meetings, 1976-92.

Research papers in the form of dissertations, theses and unpublished manuscripts can provide useful context to original documents held in the archives. Recent additions to our holdings in this area have included a thesis entitled ***Jane Austen: Her World and Her Novels*** written by Thierry Vallejos for a Masters degree at the University of Avignon, France, in 1991 (Thesis/75, in English), which will complement other records relating to Jane Austen and her family held in the archives. In August we received an unpublished manuscript detailing the history of **Eastleigh Carnival** (93A15), written by Walter Mills, MBE, who was the carnival's secretary from 1973 to 1991. The account covers the period from the carnival's beginnings in 1887 right through to the 1970s and is based on reports in the local press, in particular the *Hampshire Chronicle* and *Eastleigh Weekly News*, as well as a series of programmes. The carnival itself began as a fundraiser for local hospitals, and later became a broader charity fundraiser.

Personal papers relating to **Admiral George le Clerc Egerton KCB DSO**, of Bury Grange, Alverstoke, and later Ringwood Manor House (11A15) comprise two folders of original documents such as official letters, appointments, telegrams and orders and a third of useful reference material providing background information and context for the original documents, including copies of relevant articles, photographs, extracts and notes on Egerton's naval career. Additional personal correspondence and photographs are expected in the coming months.

Odiham Grammar School Old Scholars' Association (108A15): includes almost a full set of newsletters dating from 1921 to 2015, as well as minutes of the organisation (incomplete), 1924-2015. There are also membership records, 1930s-90s, and a pupil admissions notebook, 1942-51. A large proportion of the deposit comprises an assortment of papers donated by former pupils to the association including cuttings, photographs, school reports and exercise books, sports programmes and certificates, 1920s-50s.

Local Studies Collection: recent additions

A Tribute to Eastleigh's Railways: the Norman Cox Collection edited and compiled by Roger Hardingham

Edward Thomas: from Adlestrop to Arras by Jean Moorcroft Wilson

Hampshire Houses 1250-1700: their dating and development by Edward Roberts, John Crook, Linda Hall and Daniel Miles

Jane Austen's Music by Ian Gammie and Derek McCulloch

Last Orders, Please! An historical review of the inns, public houses and beerhouses of Odiham and North Warnborough past and present by Sheila Millard

Literary Portsmouth by Steve Wallis

Romsey Abbey: the first 1100 years by Elizabeth Hallett

The early years of Waterlooville, 1810-1910, and a history of the Forest of Bere by Steve Jones

The last campaign of The Rifle Brigade, Borneo 1965-1966 by R.M. Haynes

Wellow in the 1840s : an album of drawings by Wellow History Society

Whitchurch: a Hampshire town from past to present by Geoff Hide and Geoff Kelland

Forthcoming events

Exhibitions, at the Record Office unless otherwise indicated:

5 Jan-30 Mar 2016 *Swanmore Remembers*: display produced by Swanmore Village Archive to mark the centenary of the First World War.

31 Mar-30 June *Governor Arthur Phillip and Lyndhurst*: display by The New Forest Centre on the first Governor of New South Wales who lived and farmed in Lyndhurst and later went on to command the First Fleet carrying convicts to Australia in 1787, establishing what was to become Sydney.

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

25 February

Charles Miller, the man who took football from Banister Court in Southampton to Brazil by Mark Pitchforth

31 March

Governor Arthur Philip & Lyndhurst by Angela Trend.

28 April

The end of clerical anticipation? Tithe commutation and the tithe maps of Hampshire by Geraldine Beech.

26 May

The Queen and Hampshire: marking the 90th birthday of Queen Elizabeth II by David Rymill.

30 June

Capability Brown: marking the 300th birthday of the landscape architect and gardener by Sally Miller, Hampshire Gardens Trust.

Herriard tithe map, 1840
21M65/F7/115/2

Family history for beginners. *£13, 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. 24 Mar**ch** 2-4pm.

Family history sources

Using school archives for historical research. £13, booking essential: 01962 846154

How to use school records, such as log books, admission registers etc for your historical research. 16 March, 2-4pm.

Was your ancestor a soldier? *£13, booking essential: 01962 846154*

Workshop on tracing army ancestors**.** 29 March, 2-4pm.

Civil Service Rifles 15th Battalion, County of London, in France, 1915 170A12W/Q/0227

More information

For more information about HRO 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.

Revised opening hours

The HRO will not be open on Thursday evenings from April 1st, see note on page 27.

book review book review book review book review

Lookback at Andover, vol. 3, no. 6, 2015; pp.64, £3.50 plus £1.20 p&p from Mill Pound Cottage, Monxton, Andover SP11 8AW.

This issue of Andover's regular historical journal includes five articles on the town's history, from the medieval to the modern. Martin Coppen discusses the obscure origins of the leper hospital dedicated to St Mary Magdalene, known popularly as the Spittle. The earliest documentary reference to it dates from 1248, and nothing is known of its foundation. Even its precise location on the west side of the town is uncertain, although the author suggests that it may have been on or near the site of the later almshouses into which the hospital was gradually transformed.

Jane Flambert outlines the life and career of Philip Henry Poore (1764-1847), a surgeon, apothecary and man-midwife. He married three times and was father to numerous children. His second wife knew Jane Austen and the family is mentioned in her letters. The Poores were sometimes troubled by financial difficulties including the lease of a 500-acre farm at Kimpton. Philip, his first wife and several children were nevertheless commemorated by a wall memorial installed in Abbotts Ann parish church.

Craig Fisher provides an account of the aviation pioneer Richard Wilson, who was killed in a flying accident aged 30 in 1912. Wilson trained as an engineer and was a founder member of the Royal Flying Corps. His plane crashed during a test flight near Stonehenge, and his funeral with full military honours was the largest Andover has ever staged. An elaborate memorial was erected on his grave in the town's churchyard, and another memorial (known as Airman's Cross) marked the site of the crash. Both still survive, the latter reinstalled next to the new Stonehenge visitor centre.

The First World War is the focus of Diana Coldicott's article about the response to the conflict of villagers in Amport and Monxton. Financial and practical assistance was offered to soldiers, refugees and prisoners of war, and local men left to fight, the parish memorials commemorating 17 from Amport and 8 from Monxton who never returned. Finally John Isherwood discusses the contributions of Andover's historians from the 19th century to the present day. The town has a proud tradition of local historical research, exemplified by the continuing vitality of the local history society's Journal.

Mark Page

Landscape

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Editorial

George Campbell

As I mentioned in the last Newsletter, we were intending to conduct an experiment for our 2015 conference. We invited a team who had worked together to research their town, Petersfield, and the surrounding countryside. On the day, we had four superb presentations. Later in the year, there will be follow-up visits to the Petersfield area, planned to refresh, consolidate and extend what we learned from the lectures.

This experiment was an attempt to uncover as much as possible of the valuable research being conducted in the county, but which fails to reach county level. Most of this work is not reported beyond the local area, as the researchers modestly assume it to be of only local interest. However, while the Petersfield and District Local History Society have initiated follow-up activities, such as 'town walks' for their local community and visitors, they have also been punctilious in publishing reports of their work, which are on sale in the town. But, this visiting team also revealed that much of their research evidence is not only of interest to us at county level, but could inform comparative studies in a wider context. Their published reports are a good starting point

So, we hope to experiment again with other groups, who until now may have hidden their light under a bushel.

Reconstructing the Medieval Landscape of Priors Barton

George Campbell

Martin Biddle is highly regarded for his archaeological work on the reconstruction of the landscape of early medieval Winchester. What is sometimes overlooked, however, is his contribution to the understanding of Winchester's peripheral parts. What follows is an attempt to redress the balance in the case of one of them, Priors Barton, the home farm of the ancient Chilcomb Estate, aided by Professor Biddle's researches, Ordnance Survey maps and fieldwork.

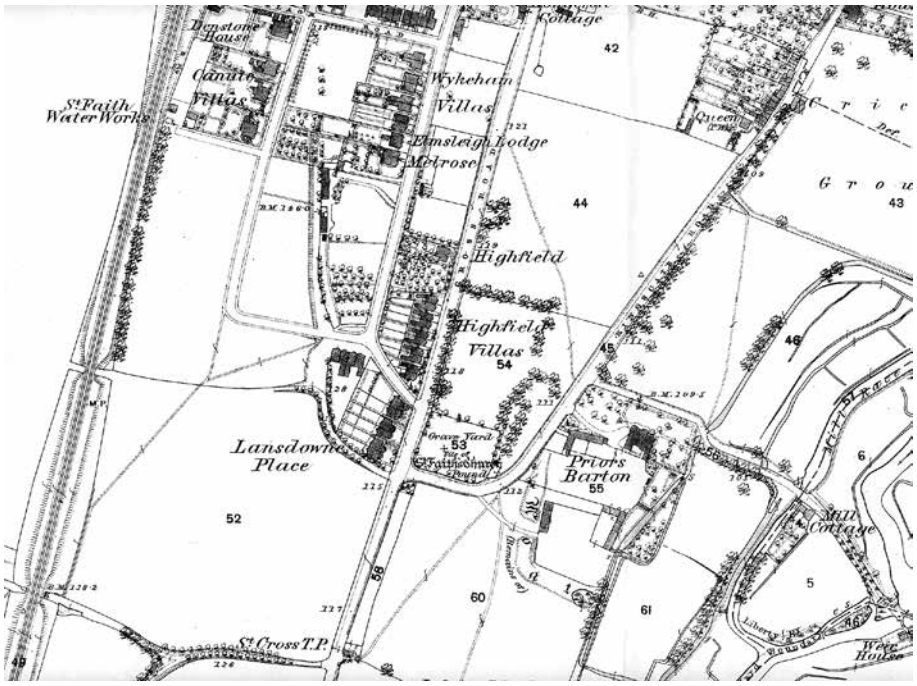

Fig. 1 Priors Barton on the OS 25 inch map of 1870

A little to the north of the late medieval almshouses of St. Cross stands Priors Barton, a listed house with a Georgian façade which received a brief mention by Pevsner and Lloyd.[1] Although the external features of the house reveal little of its history, the 25 inch 1870 Ordnance Survey map displays rather more (fig.1).

South-west of the centre of the map, are the remains of a moat that suggest a residence of high status within it, c.13th century. Then its title, 'Barton', 'the demesne of the lord', indicates that it did enjoy high status in the Saxon period[2]. Although later, it became the Prior's Barton, it may have had an earlier existence as a farm, as it is situated on a low terrace of the R. Itchen, which provided it with immediate access to meadows to the east, and agricultural land and pasture to the west; hardly a site to have been overlooked. Its Saxon origins are confirmed by the site of a former mill a few metres to the east. The mill, today marked by Mill Cottage (fig.2), was known to have been in existence by 1208[3]; and the millrace that fed it, running in from the north, had been cut before

Fig. 2 Mill Cottage, Priors Barton.

the 9th century[4]. The former millpond borders the millrace immediately to the north of Mill Cottage, and south of a cricket field (fig.3). About 100 m. to the west of Priors Barton are the ruins of the medieval church of St. Faith and its graveyard. The remains of a Saxon cross, discovered in the grounds of Priors Barton may have come from a Saxon church, its site now occupied by the ruined St. Faith's [1]. A short distance to the east of Mill Cottage, are several clearly marked rectangular areas that may have functioned as medieval fishponds, before they were converted at a later date into water meadows.

Fig. 3 The former mill pond.

As for documentary evidence, it is known that Priors Barton was formerly part of the ancient Chilcomb Estate, which in the 7th century comprised the entire hundred of *Falemere*,[5] first recorded in a charter of that time[6] 'in which it was granted to Old Minster by the West Saxon King Cenwalh at the time of the Minster's foundation in the mid 7th century.' At an earlier date, the estate was presumably a possession of the West Saxon kings, and may have represented the Roman or sub-Roman *teritorium* of *Venta*'[7]. In the Saxon period, Priors Barton was simply Barton, the demesne farm of the lord[8]. The gift of the estate is confirmed in a charter of King Athelwulf circa 857AD [9]. The Cathedral Priory, the Benedictine Priory of St. Swithun, was founded probably soon after the saint's death in 862AD, whence Barton became the Prior's Barton, and its estate the home farm of the Priory[10].

The Chilworth Estate was clearly of some importance in the Saxon period. By 1086 it was known as 'the manor of Barton' and probably comprised the tithings of Sparsholt, Weeke, Drayton, St.James, Fulflood, Bradley, Chilcomb, Hangelcomb, Winnal, Morestead, Ovington, Compton and possibly Littleton, 'in a ring around the city', confirmed in 1248 [11].

Priors Barton was centrally located within the estate, and linked to its tithings by roads and tracks. Its link with those tithings to the north of Winchester was via a drove road that ran north-westwards to St. James' church at the western boundary of the city, circumventing the walls, to avoid passage through the town's busy streets. The cart track or drove-way identified by Biddle, and which appeared on maps as late as 1846 on the St Cross Tithe Map, has gone, but its early course from the Kingsgate Road/ St. Cross Road junction appears on the 1870 O.S. 25inch map (fig.1), as it turned north-westwards in the direction of the medieval St. James' church. The final part probably underlies the final section of St. James' Lane just before it joins the Romsey road, near the site of the former St. James' church. The long middle section would have been destroyed in the late 19th century by the construction of the railway along with the extensive house building activity in the south of the city. Eastwards, the link with Chilcomb, was via the mill lane, a drove-way[12], now Garnier Road. It was linked to the city by the Kingsgate road, and was close to the Roman road, later adopted as the main road to the port and industrial centre of Hamwih, now the B 276.

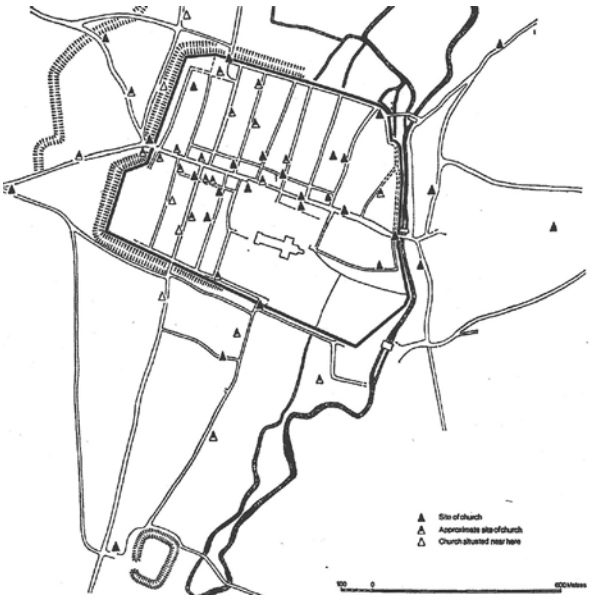

Fig.4 Part of Biddle's map 'Parish churches in the 12th and 13th centuries' (p.331), showing at its southern edge the earthworks of the Prior Barton moat, St. Faith's church, and roads and trackways from Priors Barton north-west to St. James church, north to Winchester and east to Chilcomb.

Priors Barton's importance clearly continued into the post-Conquest period; hence its status-accruing moat, which was probably created in the economically prosperous 1200s (fig.4). Consequently, as the demesne farm of the Priory and a local route centre, it must have been a place of considerable activity, as it farmed the land, transported wagonloads of produce from the

outlying farms and kept the priory supplied, along with all the routine maintenance that a large farmstead required. It was also a convergent/divergent point for traffic between Winchester and Southampton whether via South Gate or Kingsgate. Keene suggests that the droveway from St. Faith's corner to St. James' (above) could have been used by traffic from Southampton to bypass the city. In addition, by the 14th century, the mill was known as the Bishop's Fulling Mill, and a centre of local industry[13]. This site is also close to the river, which as Biddle points out 'has at times been navigable for barges as high as Winchester since at least the end of the 12th century, and probably from the late Saxon period'[14].

So, for a centre of considerable importance, where were the workforce and their families housed? Was there an early medieval dependent settlement of Barton? If so, where was it located?

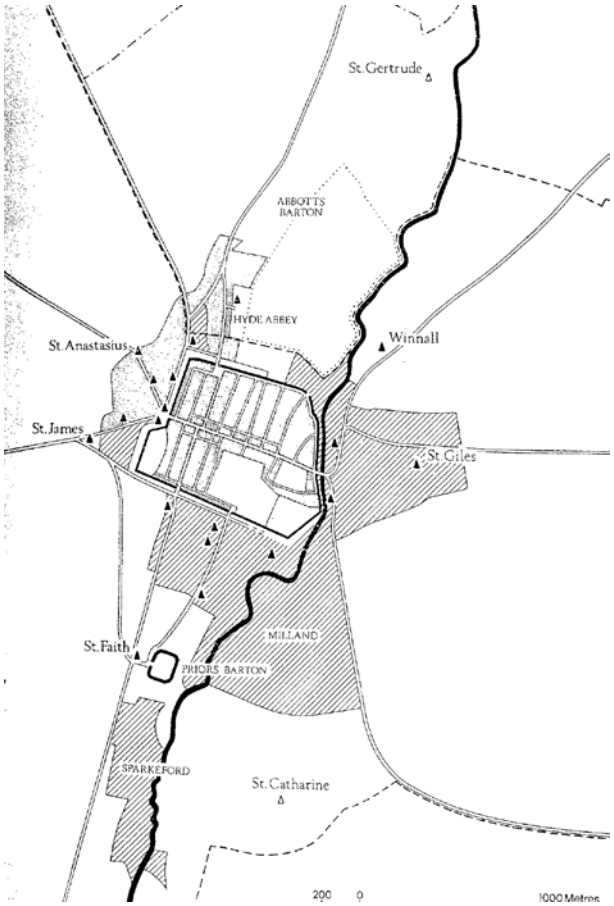

Fig.5 Part of Biddle's map 'The urban area of Winchester in the early Middle Ages' (p.258), illustrating possible sites to the south of Winchester for the location of Priors Barton's medieval workforce.

The likelihood is that during the period of the original Saxon manor house, the domestic servants and farmstead workers were housed close by. It is probable that the large site, bounded by the line of the 13th century moat that later enclosed the manor house, could also have accommodated the necessary outbuildings and dwellings, before increasing prosperity and a growing sense of importance in the 12th and 13th centuries, led to the creation of the moat and the building of other accommodation for the workers beyond it. This new settlement may well have occurred around the church, which Biddle saw as one possibility, 'small settlements clustered around the churches of St. James, St. Faith, Winnal and St. Giles, 'close to but quite distinct from the city'[15]. However, given Barton's headstart and nodal position as early as Saxon times, the St. Faith area should logically have attracted some population and settlement. Biddle's other suggestion for the location of settlement was as part of the suburbs expanding south from the city's South Gate and Kingsgate, along a low terrace of the Itchen. St. Faith's church is situated just within the point of convergence of these two roads, 'which might be taken to represent the limit of the southern suburb'[16]. Biddle reinforces this view with the evidence of the close association between churches and gateways in medieval towns '…in which the principle was extended to the suburbs where the churches of St. James, St. Faith, St. Martin, Winnal, were situated'[17]. One further possibility, following the founding of the St. Cross Hospital, a settlement, Sparkeford, developed just to the north of the hospital gate, formed of migrants from the St. Faith's church area [18] (fig.5). The site would probably have been along the side of the north-south track that follows the line of Kingsgate Road, now Back Street, and which still retains 'The Old Farmhouse' c. 1446; a house built by St. Cross Hospital for their steward [19] and several cottages with medieval features, south of the church hall.

Sadly, there is, to date, no archaeological evidence to support any of these possibilities as to where the manor's dependent settlement actually was. Extensive building in the area during the Victorian period has obscured or destroyed any evidence that might have remained. Any other evidence that would shed light on the medieval landscape of the Priors Barton area would be welcomed.

My gratitude to Martin Biddle for his kindness in allowing me to reproduce his maps.

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Drift Roads

Malcolm Walford

Drift roads, drove roads – are they the same thing? From time to time articles concerning drove roads in Hampshire have appeared in the Newsletters, and George Watts has identified three types in his article[1]. Important drove roads are named on the Ordnance Survey maps of Hampshire, for example, Alresford Drove, Grately Drove and the Oxdrove Way. This article looks at drift roads or drift-ways, terms that are often used synonymously with drove roads, but had a different purpose.

The authority on Welsh droving, Professor Moore-Colyer, distinguished drifts from drove roads by stating that the former were " developed from the local need to drive livestock to and from grazing, in contrast to drove roads which were strictly long-distance trading routes. He continued by saying that some were used to link open and common grazing, whilst other routes developed from the practice of transhumance[2]. This policy of taking livestock to outliers of manors for summer grazing was a common feature of agricultural practice in Sussex.

What about drift roads in Hampshire? The name does seem to have an association with sheep, and access to local grazing on downland. In the south-east of the county there is a well known drift road which runs through the built up area of Clanfield towards Broad Halfpenny Down. This route is clearly shown on Isaac Taylor's map of 1759 together with, on the down, a 'hutt', which in George Watt's phrase was 'no doubt a jocular reference to shepherd's huts, and must be on or near the site of the present day Bat and Ball' public house.

I looked at a parish in the north-west of the county, previously another sheep-area and not far from Weyhill. Abbotts Ann is a parish with low-lying meadows beside Pillhill Brook, and rising ground either side. The county record office holds three interesting maps for this parish[3]; the earliest is dated 1749 and is a survey of the manors of Abbotts Ann and Little Ann, the estate of Thomas Pitt, esquire. Not only does it show the open fields with their strip divisions but a route called Drove Lane, leading up from the village of Abbotts Ann to an area named 'The Sheep Downs' with a funnel leading from the down into the drove.

The Commissioners in the Enclosure Award (1775) awarded a 30 feet wide public road or drove to link the Sheep Down at Coxley Pond to the Turnpike Road that led from Andover to Salisbury. They also created another, 21 feet wide, public drove from the north, which passed what is today, Monxton Farm, and crossed the Salisbury/ Andover turnpike. They further confirmed the use of an ancient way, 'forever heretofore be continued and used as a road or drove as hath heretofore been used.'[4] By the use of the word 'drove', were the Commissioners recognizing purely local needs for moving livestock or creating links to more distant droving routes? Unfortunately there is no record of their discussions upon which their decisions were based.

Fig.1 Droveways in the Oxenboune Down area

Abbots Ann is close to Andover so I decided to investigate what happened when this area was enclosed in 1785. Not only did the Commissioners identify 'a proper and convenient spot on which they might hold a fair on 16th November yearly and might stock up their hurdles and other materials for the same'[5], but they identified eleven "public carriage ways and drift roads" linking the Weyhill fair to various turnpike roads and tracks. The open downs were to be enclosed but the needs of drovers to bring livestock to and from the fair were recognized by the creation of roads not less than 40 feet wide between ditches. An example of such a road: 'One Public carriage road and Drift road

from the end of London Lane to the Walworth Turnpike Gate being the Road leading from Andover to Swannells and Little London'.

Drovers would have doubtless avoided or restricted their use of the tolled turnpike routes once away from the fair.

Widths of drift roads appear to have been variable. In 1818, in the Weyhill and Appleshaw Enclosure[6], seven 'public carriage and drift roads' were 20ft wide and one was 12ft wide. In the Chilbolton Enclosure Award[7], one 'public carriage road and driftway' was 30 feet wide, another 15 feet wide. I have been unable to determine the criteria for these variable widths, but perhaps they were based on known local use. Finally, I decided to look at the Enclosure of an area well-known to me, that of Ramsdean and Oxenbourne Downs in the parish of Langrish, north of Clanfield. These sheep downs were enclosed in 1851; Charles Osborne of Fareham being the valuer and commissioner. The Act [8] allowed him to use his judgement as to the width of roads or ways. The award includes several public drift-ways, recognising the continued need to access grazing areas of the unenclosed down around Butser.

Fig.2 Droveway 2 = Driftway 5, subsumed into North Lane, which leads to Clanfield.

Public Driftway No.4 linked a public carriageway leading to Harvesting Lane, with a 50 feet wide drove leading to Hilhampton Down which is now a tarmacked road leading to car-parking on Butser Down.

Public Driftway No.5 linked the public carriageway from Hogs Lodge to Byden Copse and thence to North Lane and Clanfield. Today this is a tarmacked lane.

Public Driftway No.7 Ramsdean Lane, a fifty feet wide way from Twentyways Farm leading in a southerly direction and linking with what is today known as Limekiln Lane. This is, sometimes, a very muddy track used to access Ramsdean Down and Rake Bottom.

It would seem that by the mid nineteenth century, local ways in southern England associated with sheep and

Fig.3 Driftway 20; now a track leading to Stoneyfields Farm and Clanfield (see map).

cattle were called 'drifts' or 'drift ways'. Lord Ernle[9], when discussing common pastures, wrote that 'Every morning the cattle were collected and driven to the commons by the village herdsman along drift ways . . . . .similarly the sheep were driven by the village shepherd'.and metalled roads for transport . . . , self-sufficing villages were content with the drift which were sufficient to enable them to house their crops, and drag their flour to the mill through the same ruts which their ancestors had worn. Drift-ways were therefore often local routes dating back to the open commons and various grazing areas. The use of the term seems to have become more prevalent during the period of parliamentary closures, when drift-ways of varying widths were created for the benefit of the drovers and herdsmen.

Finally I will close with this image, taken from a book[10] about Southdown sheep and the Nepcote Sheep Fair at Findon in West Sussex. 'Drovers from the Chichester area made up droves of up to 3000 sheep and drifted them over the Downs towards Amberley, Chichester and the Hampshire border, dropping lots off here and there to farms.'

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Tim Tayler, Hon. Archivist, Abbots Down Parish Council, for advice and local knowledge, and the ever helpful staff at the Hampshire Record Office.

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Odiham: Common Fields, Castle and Canal

Odiham Visit – 11th July 2015

Mike Broderick

The visit began with a short introduction at our meeting point. Derek Spruce had produced a series of maps and other paperwork to cover the key points of the visit. He pointed out that we would be following a transect across the town from south to north. Odiham is sited on the junction of the chalk with the younger sands and clays of the Thames Basin.

Looking southwards from the edge of the town, there are views of the chalk landscapes, which, even now, are relatively open. This area had been the location for the Open Fields and these had remained in operation until at least the 1780s. Some surviving field names relate to this former way of farming. The parish is large with more than 7,000 acres during the Middle Ages.

On the walk towards the centre, we passed Buryfields School, built in 1890, which was a Board School sited next to the Church of England School, as the latter could not keep pace with the demand for places.

The next point of interest was provided by the Almshouses (fig.1), which Sir Edward More endowed in 1624. These were built as a hollow square and these original buildings are known as Old Court. Each dwelling consisted of one room with a scullery and a range; there was a privy in the far corner of the courtyard. More's wealth was based on land in the Hammersmith area and when, in the 1970s, it was sold, there was a large amount of money to allow a more modern block to be built. Sir Richard Guerney also gave land in Hammersmith. The final link with Hammersmith was severed in 1980.

Fig.1 Almshouses: Gardens of Old Court

Just north of the almshouses, on the edge of the churchyard, there is the so-called 'Pest House'; however, it was built in the 1620s as a 'Poor Law' house. It continued in use until the 1930s. It is now used as a museum.

Across the churchyard, All Saints church (fig.2) was the next stop. Derek pointed out the large size of the church, which reflected its importance as a former 'minster' church, though there is no evidence of Saxon work in the existing fabric. The earliest part of the church dates from 1100. The walls are largely of flint; these would all have been rendered but the render was removed at the end of the Victorian period; remnants of the former covering can be seen on the east wall. The tower was built in brick, in the 1640s, when it replaced a larger structure, which had fallen down. The windows are Victorian.

Fig.2 All Saints Church south side

Inside, the Saxon church would have been long and narrow. Arches were built, in the 1130s, to the side chapels. The church was greatly enlarged by the building of the aisles. The arches of the south aisle differ from those of the north; they were affected by the fall of the tower in the 17th c. and rebuilt at the same time. There were galleries on all sides of the church and, up until the 1840s, there were box pews. The pulpit dates from 1634 but was raised to a higher level on a stone base in the 1850s. The current pews are to be replaced by chairs to make a more flexible use of the space.

Continuing our walk, we noted Robert Mays Grammar School, founded in 1694 but rebuilt in the 1870s in a 'Tudor' brick style. It now houses Mayhill Junior School. This was followed by the Library, in Church Street, which is housed in the former Bridewell (1743) for the north of the county; Odiham was the chief settlement of the north east of Hampshire, and was, in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, not much smaller in size than Basingstoke. Magistrates met at the Bridewell at this time. Later it became a police station. In 1839 the railway was built three miles to the north, which meant that Odiham's importance began to decline. Between the Bridewell and the High Street are a number of timber framed, jettied, houses.

The High Street, the 'finest in Hampshire', is very wide (fig.3). The core of Odiham was centred on the church and the Bury. King John had encouraged the building of burgage plots, on the north side of the core, which developed into the High Street. There is evidence, from early maps, of buildings in the centre of the High Street, at the eastern end, with a market house and shambles market. There were many pubs as the only stagecoach route from London to Winchester went through the town. One surviving example is 'The George': a 1534 cross-wing timber framed house. It

Fig.3 The High Street

was refaced with brick in the 18th c. but the steepness of its roof is a clue to its earlier origins. Another timber framed building is 'Monk's Cottage', which is the end of a cross-wing of a medieval hall; its timbers have been dated to 1300 making it the second oldest in Hampshire. Also on the north side, is Kingston House, the bricks for which were made from clay extracted from Odiham Common.

Finally, the morning finished with a view over Odiham Deer Park, a royal deer park, which was over 500 acres in extent. It pre-dates the castle. Since its use as deer park ceased, it has been used only for agriculture and grazing. Its presence has adversely affected development to the north of the town. It has been crossed only by the canal and the by-pass.

The building of the M3 has led to increased house prices and residential development in Odiham, but it has made travel easier.

After lunch we met again in the Village Hall for an illustrated explanation of some of the features encountered in the morning. Derek re-emphasised the effect of the geology on the landscape. Early building made extensive use of timber-framing as there was a shortage of good building stone. Later, the clays were used to provide bricks; the almshouses were one of the earliest examples of brick built properties in Odiham.

The oldest known settlement was a 2nd c. Roman villa site, which was excavated in 1932. It was situated near the middle of the Deer Park. The Domesday Book entry showed that Odiham covered a large area – much larger than the later medieval parish.

There were elements of unenclosed common land. Examples of strips of the open fields can be seen on Tylney Hall Estate Maps. In the south of the parish, enclosure was by agreement prior to parliamentary enclosure. The Paulet – St. John – Mildmay family, of Dogmersfield, owned most of the parish. Their land was let to tenant farmers but was then sold off in the 1920s when the tenants were able to buy the land they occupied.

North Warnborough

A photograph of the 1900s showed that there had been little change in the last century. There was a small textile industry in jettied cottages. King's Mill was in operation until 1850. There were tanning pits in the north west of the village. Around the 1780s a knitting industry was carried on.

Odiham Castle

Henry I spent the Easter of 1116 in Odiham. There was a royal residence in the Bury but no archaeological evidence has yet been found to pinpoint its location.

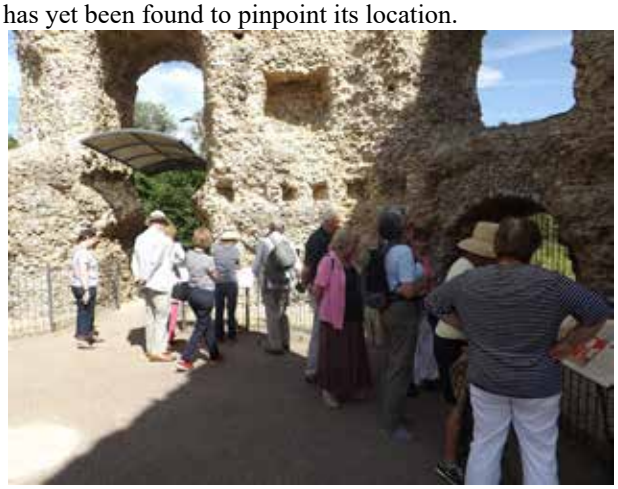

Fig.4 Odiham Castle, showing the infill left once the free stone was removed and members of the party studying the HCC information boards.

How did the castle come into being? In the Early Norman Period, timber castles were built to control the land. The later Angevin kings only built four castles, and John built three of those. Beside the castle were sited a residence, a prison and a treasury. Odiham was chosen as the location for a castle as it was half way between Winchester and Windsor; it was a day's ride to Odiham from either of the royal manors. It was built close to the river to obtain a supply of water. It was not built near the Deer Park but, recent research suggests, there was a 'metalled' road between the two.

King John instituted a very good system of record keeping and it is these documentary sources which were, until recently, the only sources of evidence for the history of the castle. However, an archaeological excavation was organized by the HCC Museum Service; the dig took place from 1981-1985. A report on the excavations, by D. Allen and N. Stoodley, appeared in Hampshire Studies Vol 65 (2010). This led to a revision of the existing plans and confirmed that there was a residential element alongside the defensive works.

During King John's reign, the French Dauphin laid siege to the castle for 15 days. The castle was then held by 13 men. There were other minor sieges in later years. Repairs were carried out in the 13th and 14th cs. The de Montforts held the castle for many years. The Queen Consort was often granted the castle as was the case with the mother of Henry VIII. By the 16th c. it was in a bad state and uninhabitable. It was not used during the Civil Wars. All the free stone was robbed from the walls.

Our thanks go to Derek Spruce who so ably led the trip. Thanks also go to his wife, Wendy, who organised refreshments in the morning and afternoon.

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For those who wish to find out more about the area, possible sources include:

Hampshire: Winchester and the North (The Buildings of England) M. Bullen et al (2010)

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Hampshire Studies Vol. 65 (2010) - Odiham Castle, Hampshire: Excavations 1981-85 David Allen & Nick Stoodley

Archaeology

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Editorial

David Allen

It was a busy summer, excavation-wise, in the county but the WARG project at Warnford Park didn't get off the ground, if you know what I mean. Something stirred again in the Candovers and the second season of this University College London project revealed the corner of a substantial Romano-British building and a large storage pit inside an Iron Age enclosure. Star finds included an intricately carved Roman bone hairpin and part of a shale bracelet. At Basing House and Petersfield Heath it was business as usual and at the latter excavation of Barrow 13 (Music Hill) unearthed an important burial narrowly missed by earlier 'barrow-diggers'. Several exquisite blanks for barbed and tanged arrowheads, and an intriguing whetstone, accompanied a cremation. The story, and much more, is told in a model interim report by Stuart Needham and George Anelay, which can be found on the web (search for 'People of the Heath Bulletin 7'). At Magdalen Hill it was the last season at this University of Winchester dig, and now begins (or continues) the considerable task of producing the final reports.

Away from the trenches the Portable Antiquities Scheme is never short of action and Katie Hinds, the Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer, invariably has her hands full. The power of the internet was demonstrated in November when the publication, by Sally Worrell and John Pearce, of a Roman gold ring with a Cupid intaglio, found at Tangley, was given a web spin by a number of on-line magazines. The use of the phrase 'home-wrecker' to describe cherubic (well, almost) Cupid, soon had the news whizzing around the world. At a more local level it all coincided with Ashley Duke, the finder, being invited to put the ring (which had been purchased by the Hampshire Cultural Trust) into the display case at Andover Museum. This too can be enjoyed on the net - https://hampshirearchaeology.wordpress.com/category/gold/ if you so desire.

And so to these pages. In this issue I review the excellent maps, covering the Mesolithic to the Roman period, recently made available on line by the Environment Section of Hampshire County Council. Using the 50,000 records at their disposal they have certainly provided plenty of food for thought. Then we delve into a burnt mound at Greywell, courtesy of Mark Peryer, and an Iron Age pit at Shipton Bellinger with Cynthia Poole. Finally, John Hare reminds us of the importance of Selborne Priory, subject of the Society's most recent monograph publication. It's a timely note, as David Baker, who worked long and hard to bring it to fruition, will be speaking to the Field Club in April.

Mapping Hampshire's Archaeology

David Allen

The Hampshire *Historic Environment Record* (HER) is a fantastic tool. Under its alternative title of the *Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record* it can be accessed and interrogated on-line in all manner of ways. If you want to know whether your village, town or parish hides items of archaeological or historical interest, it's the place to start, and it can lead you on a trail towards obscure reports (they call them 'grey literature') as well as published evidence.

Using the database, it's easy to get hooked on searching for your favourite type of site – Roman villas, for instance, yield 104 results. You can then while away an evening, sifting through the various leads, which might head you towards some splendid find displayed in a museum, or alternatively into a ditch terminal. As more and more illustrative material becomes digitally available and linked-in, the historic environment will be more and more at your fingertips and your appreciation of what has gone before much enhanced.

One large step along this route has been taken by the staff of the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Section, with the release of the Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology. Using the 50,000 records at their disposal, David Hopkins (County Archaeologist) and Alan Whitney (Historic Data Manager) have produced a set of 40 maps which span the periods from the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) which began around 10,000 years ago, to the end of the Roman occupation (about 1600 years ago). The excellent base maps employ either topography (15 altitude bands) or landscape type (derived from a palette of 25 pastel shades) and this, together with the river systems, allows the current character of the country to be easily read.

When it comes to putting things on the map, there are at least 40 different symbols employed, but these range from just three for our Middle Stone Age ancestors, to eleven on one of the Roman maps. This inevitably leads to a bit of congestion, especially when the symbol for a single find is essentially larger than an industrial estate, but care has been taken to make everything fit sympathetically.

A genuine sense of distribution can be obtained for all periods – as well as an appreciation of the physical relationship of communities with soil types and river systems. It highlights the enigma of the Neolithic in Hampshire – long barrows, yes, but why on earth no causewayed enclosures, cursus monuments or henges? It also shows how, by the following Bronze Age - to judge from the spread of round barrows - there were no 'no go' areas. In the Iron Age – a period blessed with 14 maps – grain and wool processing are among particular activities that can be teased out and

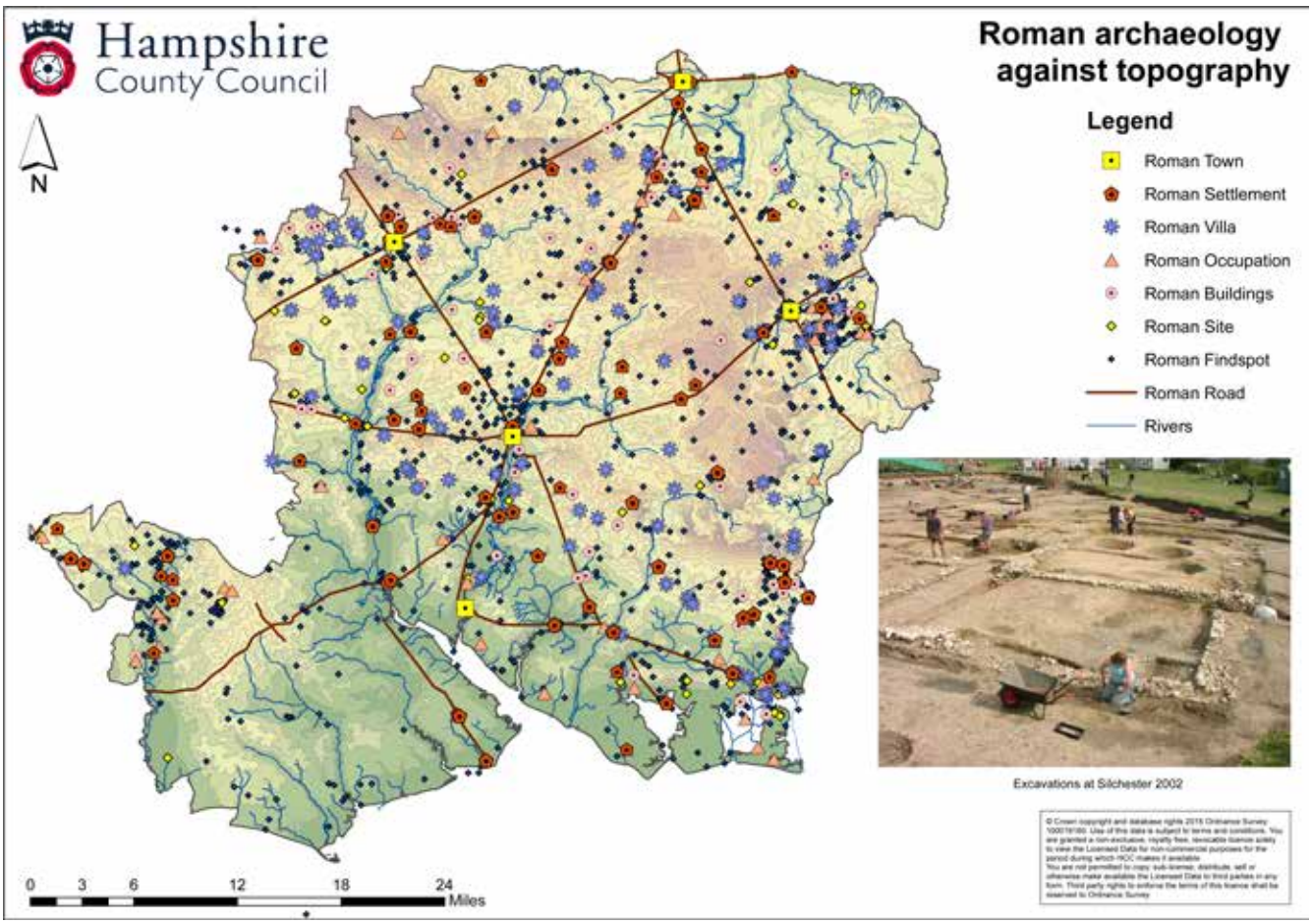

Fig 1. Roman archaeology (settlement) against topography

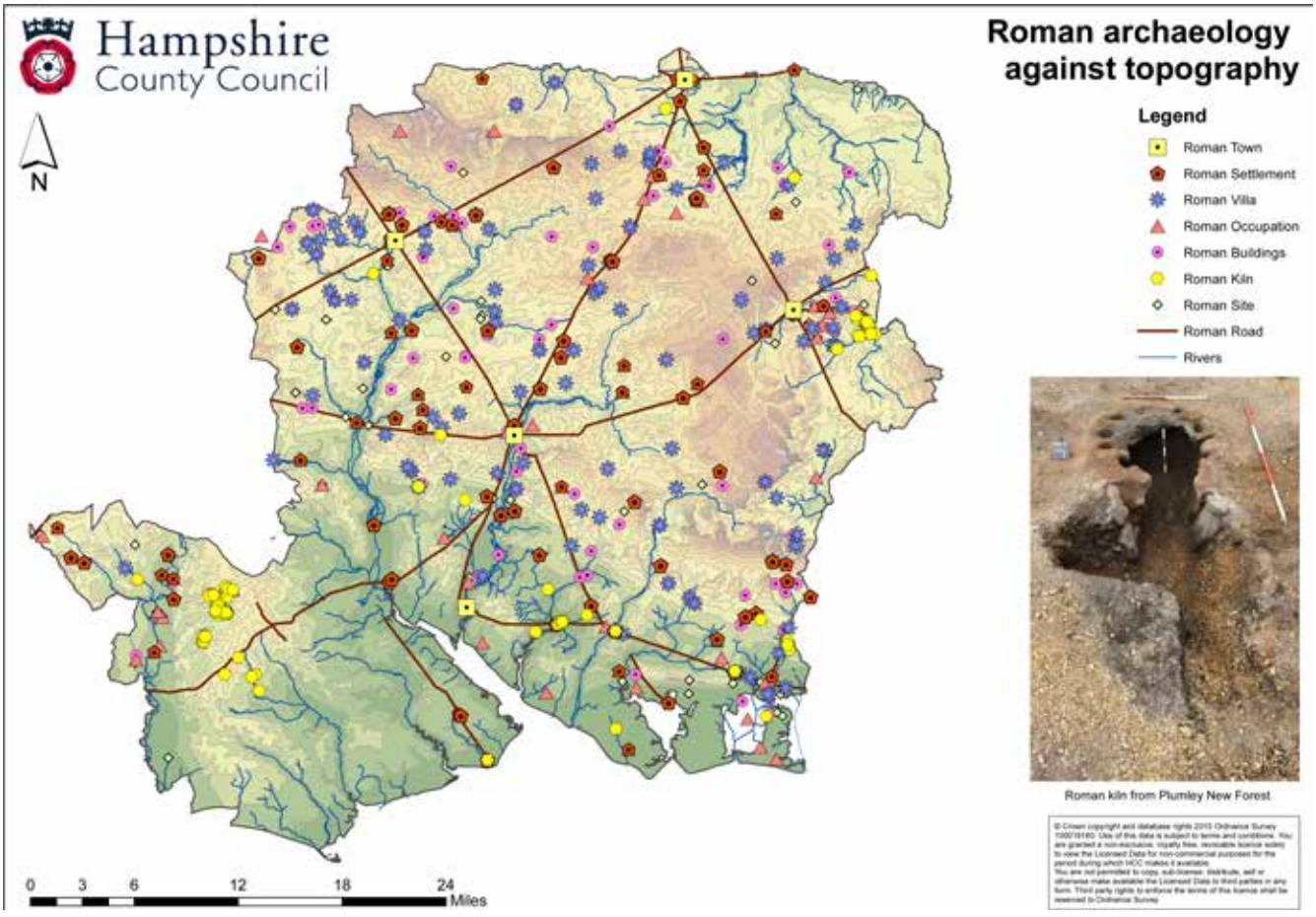

Fig 2. Roman archaeology (kilns) against topography

'banjo enclosures' also have their part to play; on the Roman maps, the layout of the road system brings communications well and truly to the fore.

Roman roads are an interesting subject, and have a number of people committed to their study. The current maps don't include the routes through the New Forest surveyed by Arthur Clarke (2003), the last Archaeology Officer of the Ordnance Survey, which would enhance the western approaches. Other features that don't fare well (in the Bronze Age) are the so-called 'ranch boundaries', sometimes termed 'Wessex linears', which are represented by a static symbol when their role, interpreted as the first tangible manifestation of territories (Cunliffe, 1993), would be better shown by a true representation.

The maps are accompanied by short essays summarising the character of each period, particularly with regard to the landscape. Indeed, the word 'landscape' wins out in any word count and is perhaps a little repetitive, especially when it is contrasting the 'farmed' with the 'wild'. True, the landscape is the canvas holding the scene together, but with such vivid and varied pictures being painted by the human activity, it could perhaps be allowed to slip into the background a little. Alternatively, simpler maps showing the advance of the 'farmed' at the expense of the 'wild' would make the point – but would take a lot more preparation!

The maps throw up a number of issues not explored in the text, issues that tend to dog distribution maps. The concentration of finds in certain areas will be the result of individual fieldwork (George Willis et al around Basingstoke, for example, or Malcolm Lyne (2012) in Binsted and environs) and the growth of certain towns (Basingstoke, Andover etc) will have provided many more opportunities for discovery than other locations. Aerial cover will also be uneven, although the increasing use of LIDAR will bring greater equality. But even though there will inevitably be some bias on display, the maps do a brilliant job in presenting the current state of knowledge.

And in so doing, they are the perfect spur and complement to further research. The national 'Atlas of Hillforts', for example, is nearing completion and it will be interesting to see how much variety is proposed in the survey for the 40 or so 'hillforts' on the Hampshire map. The Roman layout is forever being reconsidered – including roads that deviate for unknown reasons – whither *Vindomis*? etc; and the monumental 'desert' that is the Neolithic remains as intriguing as ever.

So do make use of the maps – and having taken in the broad sweep of thousands of years of human history, consult the Historic Environment Record, and be amazed.

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The Investigation of a Burnt Mound at Greywell Moors.

Mark Peryer

Introduction

Greywell Moors, an area of fenland east of Greywell village, is an SSSI, managed as a nature reserve by Natural England. In spring 2012, Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society was alerted to a burnt flint scatter contained within a clump of trees at the edge of the fen (SU 722 512). As they were aware of the Bronze Age burnt mound at Hatch[1], five miles to the west, they decided to investigate to see whether or not this surface scatter represented a similar feature.

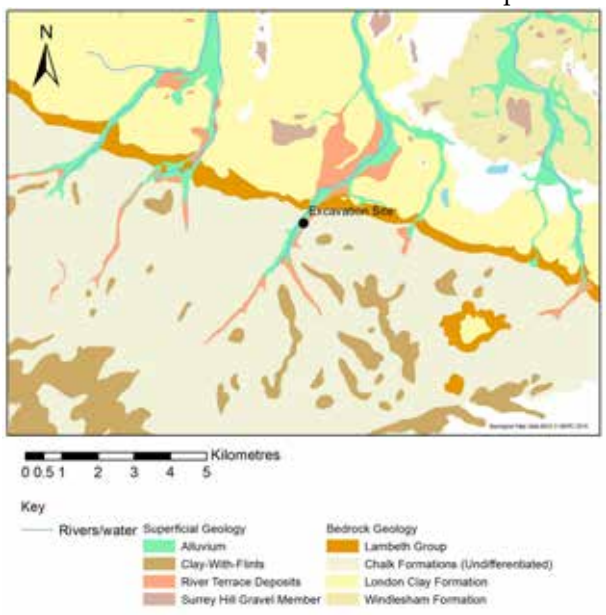

Figure 1 – Surrounding geology

Greywell Moors lies in a valley on the northern edge of the Hampshire Chalk, at the interface with the clays and gravel of the Thames Beds. Within the fen are a number of natural springs and the area is drained by the River Whitewater, flowing south to north. At the edges of the fen are deposits of peat. The investigation was at the fen edge, adjacent to a spring and the boundary of the chalk and underlying clays and gravels. The surface flint scatter consisted of pieces of white-fired flint around 10mm across, on a dark peaty surface. The flint had an apparently random scatter, and at their highest density were around 100mm apart.

Method

The initial approach was to map the extent of the scatter and this produced an irregular ovoid shape of around 8 x 12 m. This was followed by the digging of an 11.5 x 1 m trench across the peaty area on a north-south axis. The trench sloped downhill towards the fenland but stopped about 1.5 m short. The trench was sunk to a depth of about 200mm, and a 'slot' of 2.7 m was cut to check the underlying stratigraphy. The deposit was sieved in the search for dating evidence and a small (1 m square) test pit was dug on the edge of the deposit to confirm the extent of the mound.

The northern end of the trench (c 10 m) was dug

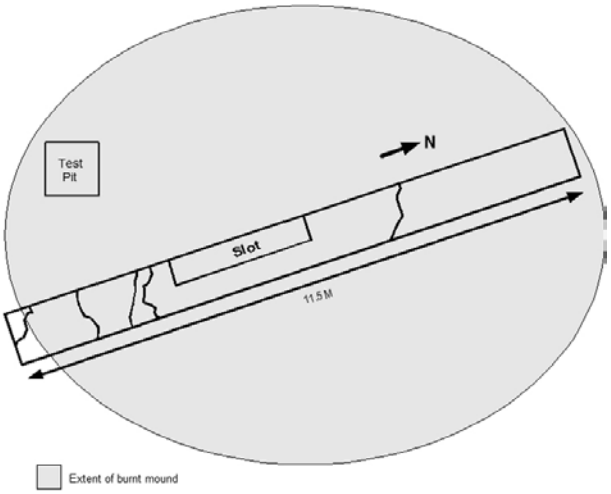

Figure 2 - Plan of trench and test pit

through a peaty deposit containing a random scatter of burnt flint, similar in size to the surface finds. At a depth of 100mm this gave way to a mix of burnt flint grit with some peat (70% grit to 30% peat). This in turn gave way (50mm) to a more compacted layer of larger pieces of burnt flint (up to 50mm across) with some peat inclusions. This lay above a clay deposit. The burnt flint appeared to be slumped, with a greater depth at the higher, southern end of the trench, gradually thinning out towards the lower end closer to the edge of the fen. Although the deposits were sieved, no dating evidence was found. Some flint flakes were recovered, but nothing diagnostic.

Discussion

The ground conditions at the site are fairly waterlogged and a small herd of cattle graze the area as part of the management regime. The mound appeared to be regularly churned by the cattle, and this probably accounts for the grit-sized pieces of burnt flint overlying the more compacted layer of larger pieces.

The results suggest that there was indeed a burnt mound at this location and that it was originally built up in the southern area of our trench and had spread northwards, gradually tapering away downhill. The absence of any stratigraphy in the flint suggests that the

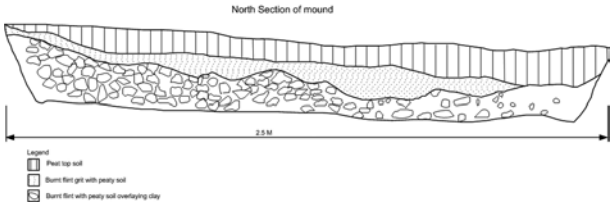

Figure 3; west facing section of slot cut in northern part of the trench

mound was the result of a single episode rather than repeated activity over a period of time. The location of the Greywell Moors site, immediately adjacent to a spring, is in keeping with other burnt mound sites, and suggests that the feature was related to an activity involved with the heating of water. The purpose of burnt mounds has been much discussed in the literature with suggestions ranging from cooking to cleansing (sauna). It has been suggested that they were mainly a northern phenomena [2]. However, burnt mounds have been discovered in abundance in the New Forest [3], the Avon Valley [4] and the Thames Valley [5].

Acknowledgements

I should like to thank Shireen Caals, who first alerted us to the burnt flint scatter.

We are grateful to Natural England for granting us permission to carry out this investigation, and to the warden, Mike Morton, for facilitating our activities.

I should like to acknowledge the contributions made by members of the Basingstoke Archaeological and Historical Society, in particular Briony Laylor and Neil Forde who drew the sections and Virginia Pringle who researched the archaeological and geological backgrounds.

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Shipton Bellinger, 31 Parkhouse Road.

Cynthia Poole

An unexpected find was revealed during the groundworks for a house extension in Shipton Bellinger, when the builder noticed a number of features cut into the chalk containing burnt flint and animal bone and alerted the author to their presence. Time was limited to record the features in the footings before construction commenced, but during two long August evenings a couple of members of Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project carried out recording and very limited excavation. Ten features were exposed in the footings, mostly only surviving in section, comprising two postholes and shallow hollows and small pits nearly all of which contained evidence of burnt flint in their fills, but no other dating material. There was one large feature exposed in the base of the trench, where it was possible to excavate some of the fill and as a result a small quantity of animal bone and very fragile pottery was recovered.

A more major find came on the second day of work, during the digging of a soakaway, when a complete rotary quern was dislodged by the machine. It became apparent that the machine had sliced down the side of an Iron Age storage pit exposing the fill and the quern on the base. Fortunately there was more time available to record the features in the soakaway, as it became clear in cleaning up the trench that a second small beehive pit had also been exposed on the opposite side. The quern was a rotary quern consisting of both lower and upper stones and had been placed on the base of a small alcove deliberately cut into the base and side of the pit. The lower stone of the pair remained in situ to be recorded in relation to the pit fill, but it was

Fig 1. Shipton Bellinger rotary quern in situ.

clear from the void left by the upper stone that they had been placed together in their operational position. Ruth Shaffrey writes in her report

> *"Both stones are exceptionally well-finished by pecking all over, including the base of the lower stone. The upper quern is marginally larger than the lower stone, but the grinding surfaces of the stones are very well matched. It seems highly likely that they were a pair – i.e. they were used together. Both are made of Greensand [and] possible sources have been identified in the area around Urchfont and Potterne, some 30km northwest of Shipton Bellinger. The deposition of upper and lower stones of a rotary quern together (a pair) is extremely rare. Rotary querns are typically recovered as fragments and much less often as complete workable stones. ...This pair of querns from Shipton Bellinger is therefore highly unusual, if not unique, and is of at least regional and probably national significance."*

The second pit, whilst less exciting, had part of its fill left by the machine and in excavating this in preparation for drawing the section provided material that firmly dated the site to the Iron Age. A thick tip of burnt flint and charcoal formed a mound on the pit base and within this were several large slabs of pottery together with a number of animal bones. The fill also produced large quantities of wood charcoal following flotation, including material suitable for a C14 date. Lisa Brown has examined the pottery and has identified this as a *glauconitic sandy fabric*, corresponding to Cunliffe's Yarnbury – Highfield tradition, which at Danebury was assigned to ceramic phase 6-7, broadly dated to 400/300 – 50 BC, but probably originating somewhat earlier. The only diagnostic form was a pedestal base fragment of the type classified at Danebury as JD2, which belonged to a particular globular jar made in the Wiltshire region and slightly earlier in date than the other pottery.

The settlement lies at the end of a slight ridge overlooking the River Bourne in an area where few sites have previously been identified. The site was covered by a thick deposit of ploughsoil up to 0.7m thick, which contained two sherds of Roman pottery. The exceptional thickness of the ploughsoil probably accounts for the lack of previous discoveries in the immediate area in spite of the expansion of the village during the 20th century.

Reflections on Selborne Priory

John Hare

The excavations at Selborne Priory began in 1953 and finished in 1971. The recent and welcome publication by the Field Club of the report has led to further thoughts on this often forgotten priory and its importance.[1]

In many ways the story of these excavations would seem a suitable case-study of the development of British archaeology in the second half of the 20th century. It began as the product of an amateur group (in this case under the direction of two successive local clerics). This was a time when so much depended on amateur groups, some of whose standards were exemplary, but they also varied enormously. Here, as Barry Cunliffe explains in the preface, as time went on and momentum lagged, the need for a policy for closure became apparent. Fortunately, this coincided with growing academic opportunities in archaeology and the excavation was handed over to the new man at 'Portsmouth Poly' to clarify what had been found, carry out a final two seasons of excavations and write the report. In turn, the expansion of local government archaeology intervened and only in retirement has David Baker, with the aid of the Hampshire Museum Service and the Hampshire Field Club, been able to return to the publication and bring this to a successful conclusion.

It should be emphasised how welcome is this piece of 'rescue archaeology'. Until his own excavation seasons in 1970-1, there were inadequate records, and the only published plan has since become out of date. Excavation policy seemed for long dominated by over-emphasis on following walls and by a mistaken assumption that the cloisters had to be *south* of the monastic church. After the excavations, finds and records have gone missing. But the author has given us, as near as anyone can, a sense of what was found.

Some may wonder whether a poor and obscure priory of Augustinian canons, that did not even survive long enough to be dissolved by Henry VIII, warrants such a study, but this is to underestimate the priory's importance. Its founder, Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, was one of most important men in government and the kingdom during the reign of King John and the minority of Henry III. Despite his essentially secular interests, he founded five monasteries including three in Hampshire (Titchfield, Selborne and Netley). Selborne shows obvious and close parallels with the size and plan of Titchfield. His key position in government meant that he could draw upon royal wealth and patronage as well as the architectural resources of the monarchy. Elias of Dereham who was responsible for the building of Salisbury Cathedral and the great hall of Winchester castle was a key figure both in Selborne's foundation, witnessing its charters, and staying at the bishop's residence at Fareham from where he could visit and direct work at Titchfield or Selborne. The excavations have shown something of this high quality of the artistic patronage. The windows find their closest parallels in Salisbury cathedral or in the king's great palace at Clarendon. The magnificent boss from the presbytery, showing both the high

quality of the carver and his links to France, reflected the cosmopolitan inheritance of both the Angevin kingship and of Peter des Roches himself. The priory size was substantial, not small and obscure. It was designed for full quota of 14 canons and was a middle-ranking monastery in size, although nothing now survives above ground. Like the contemporary much grander new cathedral at Salisbury it seems to have been completed rapidly, as essentially a complete single-phase building.

Selborne's problem, which it shared with Netley, was its inadequate endowment. Probably des Roches assumed he would have time to endow it thoroughly; such was the arrogance of power. But his dominance was transient. He had already lost power once and he lost it again in 1234, before dying in 1238. Selborne had probably never received adequate endowments, and it contrasts with des Roches' slightly earlier foundation of Titchfield, which ended up among the greater monasteries that survived Henry VIII's initial closure. Moreover, land grants generated disputes and the founder would no longer be there. Des Roches makes an obvious contrast with the care that Wykeham took over the endowment of his new foundations.

The priory fell victim to a later bishop - Waynflete - who made it part of the endowment for his new foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford. This was part of a wider trend of redirecting monastic endowment to educational uses in the later Middle Ages. It was a long-drawn out process, underway from the 1460s until the final closure in 1486. The heavy expenditure by this poor institution on priory, farm buildings, and its churches and other properties in 1460s suggests that Waynflete was making sure that the priory estate was in a good financial state before it was handed over to the College. Subsequently parts of the church and some of the buildings were retained to enable the religious services to continue, while other parts would have been pulled down and recycled.

The excavations generated a rich collection of finds, although analysis has suffered from the general absence of recorded stratigraphy and the loss of material in the period since the excavations finished. Nevertheless, the excavations produced some important groups of finds that will make it an important source for Hampshire medievalists. The fine quality early 13th century window glass is enhanced by the illustration of glass from Salisbury cathedral which helps the reader see how the fragments fit into the wider whole. The fine selection of floor tiles show, at a glance, the changes between the early 13th century examples and the later 14th century selection.

Work outside the report has also shown something of the context for things mentioned in the text. The report records the presence of a tile kiln and doubts that it was for floor tiles. Certainly the area was already being used for the manufacture of roof tiles for a wider market than the priory itself; Oakhanger produced them for the bishop's residence at Bishop's Sutton in 1360. Thomas the Glasier who was paid for work on the nave windows in 1404, was almost certainly the 'Thomas of Selborne, glazier' who produced and repaired glass for Wykeham at far-off Bishop's Waltham in 1402. We know little of what happened between 1486 and 1550 when the chantry was finally closed. Parts of the building would have continued to be used for religious purposes, but other parts were used as a source of stone. Magdalen College used stone from here when building the Bell, its new inn at Andover in 1534 and some of its stone was sold in Basingstoke in 1514/5.[2]

In short, this volume establishes what we know of an important medieval monastic foundation. As the author concludes, there are still unresolved problems, particularly as we move away from the claustral area, as with the plan of the canons' latrine. Some may be resolved by remote sensing, others may require excavation. It is to be hoped that this volume will lead on to further work rather than to close the book on an interesting monastery that must now take an important role within the story of Hampshire's monastic past.

The Archaeology Section has invited David Baker to give an evening lecture on Tuesday, 19 April, 7.30pm at Peter Symonds College entitled: ***'Selborne Priory: Prelates, Priors and Priests'***

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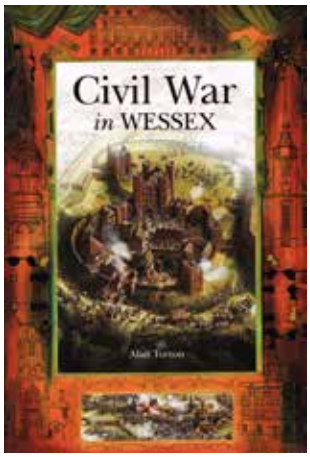


Alan Turton *Civil War in Wessex*, (2015), 32pp.Wessex Books, ISBN 978-1-903035-46-7 £6.99

The latest offering from Wessex Books is Alan Turton's *Civil War in Wessex*. Alan's knowledge of the conflict is without compare and he provides a compelling narrative of the 1640s and 50s, as the balance of power swung back and forth between the Royalist and Parliamentarian forces. Much of the action takes place further west, but a number of Hampshire incidents are covered.

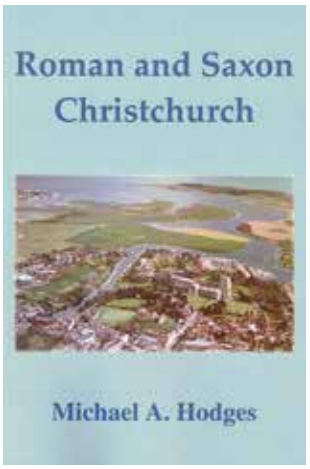
We learn that in August 1642, before war was actually declared, Portsmouth was wrenched from Royalist hands, the Governor of Southsea Castle, Captain Challenor, being found drunk at his post! Meanwhile armies, already numbered in the thousands, were squaring up to one another around Sherborne and Yeovil.

1643 saw Bath and Devizes in the spotlight, but as the year wore on the action veered towards Hampshire. Newbury fell to the Royalists, William Waller attacked Basing House, and in December a violent action was fought at Alton, where Colonel Bolles died fighting in St Lawrence's Church and the Parliamentarians prevailed.

The following year saw the Battle of Cheriton, where Waller emerged victorious. This, says Alan, 'proved to be one of the main turning points of the war'. It also saw the combatants digging in at Basing House, where a formal siege was established and pursued through countless hardships, until Oliver Cromwell brought it to an end in October 1645.

And so the story continued, with the surrender of the last Royalist army in March 1646, the attempts of King Charles to evade capture in Hampshire, while looking for a ship and, after his stay at Carisbrooke, his three week imprisonment at Hurst Castle 'the worst castle in England'. Then came the move to Windsor, his trial and subsequent execution.

The book is well-illustrated, with excellent photographs of key locations and line drawings of the main protagonists, many by the author. If you want a concise, informative, colourful introduction to this turbulent period of our regional history, then this is the book for you.



Michael A Hodges *Roman and Saxon Christchurch,* (2015), 102pp. ISBN 978-1-897887-02-8 £6.95

The latest title from *Natula Publications* attempts to throw light on Roman and Saxon Christchurch, a corner of the coast which was, until 1974 in Hampshire. Michael Hodges provides a very wide context, and delights in following military campaigns across the country, but when we focus in on Hengistbury Head and the Avon Valley, it's surprising how vague the archaeology continues to be.

The Sites and Monuments Record provides a list of pottery and coin finds but excavated evidence is slight. Barry Cunliffe's work at Hengistbury Head has shown that there was nothing more than a farm here in the Roman period and Michael Ridley's claim, in 1967, for a signal station and watch-towers (and samian pottery) on St Catherine's Hill, while given full credence here, has never been properly published and never proved.

For the Saxon period there is a little more to work with, as the excavations at the Bargates and in the town, published as a monograph[1] revealed pagan Saxon graves and evidence for the Alfredian burh. Once again, the author allows himself to travel far and wide to put the local finds into context, but it is inevitably a general discussion.

This generosity of time and space allows inclusion of the 'Norman Arrival' and 'Norman Consolidation and Beyond' and Christchurch has much to offer from this period, with the Constable's House, castle mound and magnificent Priory. The author also includes his paper, previously published elsewhere, on the murder of William Rufus, in August 1100. This, like much of the book can be entertaining and diverting, but shows how other interests, such as Earth Mysteries and the Ley Network, can colour an approach to history and archaeology.

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Historic Buildings

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The Old Cottage, Duke Street, Micheldever
A transitional three bay framed house, with an unusual short timber chimney, built from trees felled in 1571-2

Bill Fergie and Edward Roberts

The sixteenth century in Hampshire saw the demise of the medieval hall house, and the emergence of dwellings in which the smoke from the open fire was gradually brought under control which, among other advantages, allowed the provision of an upper floor chamber over the hall[1]. Initially there was no single solution to the control of the smoke, and it was not until the end of the century that brick chimneys became widely used. Although the first vernacular domestic chimneys actually date from the late 15th century the continuing construction of the open hall has been recorded as late as the middle of the 16th century.

The Old Cottage, Micheldever.

Various solutions were adopted for the construction of chimneys prior to the universal use of brick. These generally involved the construction of a chimney made of timber framing with wattle and daub infill. For obvious reasons surviving examples are rare and only a handful are known in the county. Those that were not lost to fire were replaced in brick as soon as this could be afforded. Evidence for successive solutions can sometimes be detected, and this is the case at The Old Cottage, Micheldever[2].

The house was originally built with 3 bays and the drawing illustrating this article shows it in that original form (Figure 1). It was subsequently extended at both ends and to the rear but these additions have been ignored for the sake of clarity. The main timber cross frames of the house are lettered A,B,C and D from the eastern end. However, there is a subsidiary frame, X, between B and C, which does not support a full truss but facilitated the construction of the timber chimney. The original roof had steeply pitched full hips at both ends. Despite the degree of longitudinal bracing provided by the hips, the central hall bay is fully braced between principal rafters and purlins with straight wind braces. There are also wind braces at the eastern end of bay C-D. There is no bracing in the kitchen bay A-B.

Bay C-D was at the socially 'high' end of the house and is traditionally called the parlour. It has a chamfered spine beam supporting the upper floor with step and run-out stops. The spine beam rests at either end on studs with projecting jowls. The joists are unchamfered and approximately 4" wide. Peg-holes in the transverse cross-beam, or bressummer, at C indicate that the door from the hall to the parlour was originally at or near the south wall. The absence of stave holes in the soffit of the spine beam shows that the parlour was built as an undivided room. The roof of this bay is slightly sooted even though stave holes beneath the collar at C and a stave groove in the top surface, with some residual staves and fixing nails evident, attest to the fact that the truss at C was closed with a wattle and daub partition.

Bay B-C was the hall bay with a socially 'high' end at C and a narrow timber chimney at the 'low' end between B and X. The distance between frames B and X is approximately one metre (3' 4"). There is a chamfered spine beam with step and run-out stops between C and X. The joists are unchamfered and approximately 5" wide. At C the hall spine beam rests on a jowl from the same stud that similarly supports the east end of the parlour spine beam on its western side. This stud is convincingly jointed to original wall-framing at C, and as the stud could not have been retro-fitted the conclusion must be that the floor over the hall is an original feature. There are round holes in the ground floor studs that may be related to the fixing of a former 'high' bench.

It seems that between frame B and and the subsidiary frame X was a timber chimney which carried away the smoke from the fire that heated the hall. The storey post in the north wall at X is clearly part of the original framing and strongly implies that the collar beam at X is also an original feature even though it is only bird's-mouthed over the side purlins and not pegged. The bottom of this collar beam has peg holes

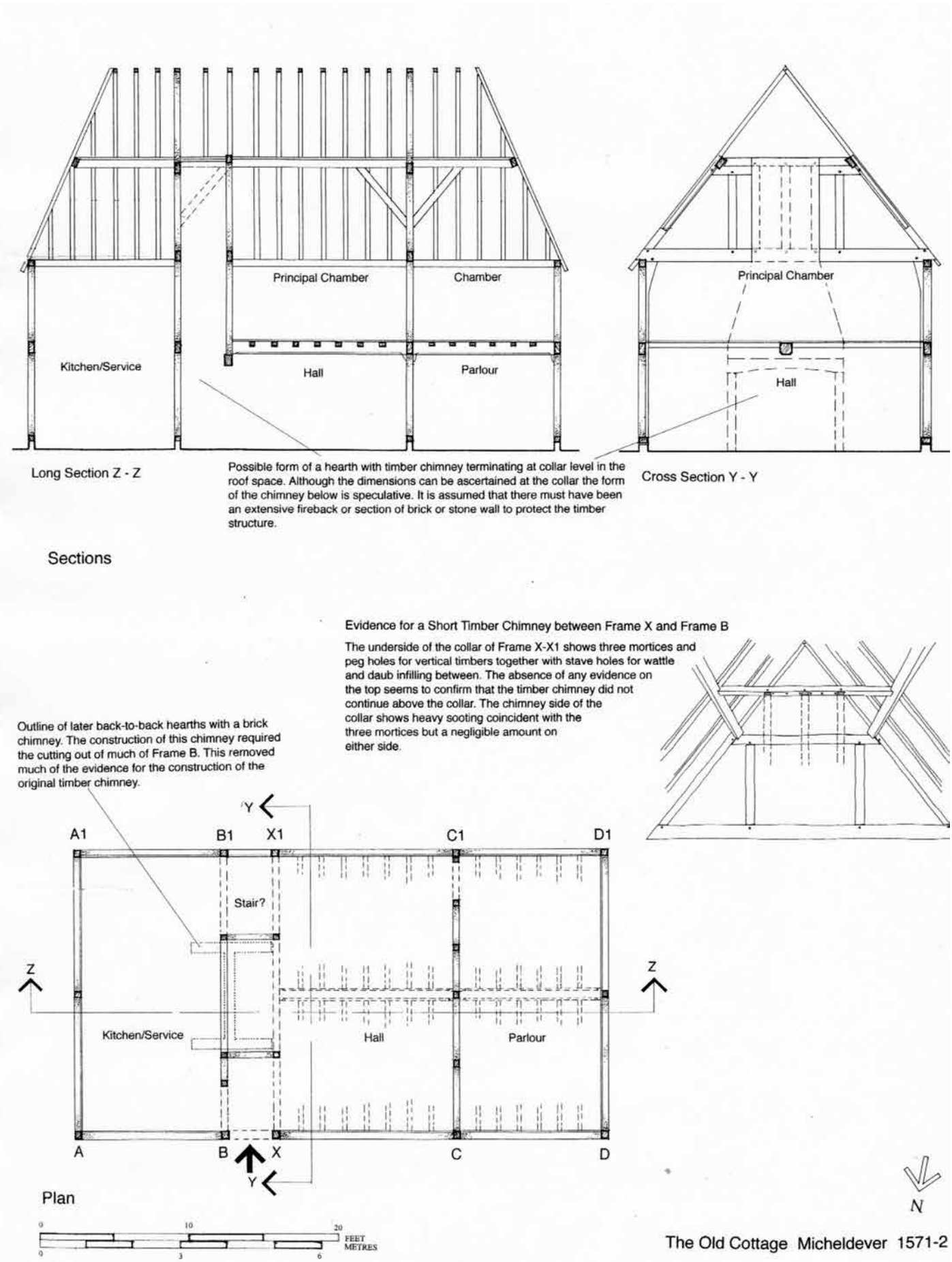

Fig 1. Plans and Sections of The Old Cottage with a detail indicating the surviving evidence for the timber flue at Frame X. Drawing: Bill Fergie.

and mortices for three missing vertical studs. The east face has heavy sooting between the two outer studs and also stave-holes for a wattle partition beneath the collar between the same points (see detail in Fig 1.). It is not clear how the sides of the timber flue between X and B were attached to the rest of the structure but it is clear that the flue must have occupied a restricted space in the centre of the roof because the west side of truss B is completely unsooted close to the eaves. Unfortunately the central parts of the collar and tie at B were removed when a brick chimney later replaced the timber one, and this has destroyed any evidence of how frame B was connected to frame X.

Interestingly, there are no stave grooves or mortices in the upper face of the collar at X so that the timber flue was, in effect, a 'short chimney' that disgorged smoke from the fire below into the upper roof area of bay B-C where soot was fairly heavily deposited above purlin height but only lightly below purlin level. In considering how far smoke in the upper roof would have troubled sleepers in the chamber over the hall it was concluded that wood, being literally a vital commodity in the late-16th century, would not have been wasted on keeping a fire going at night. Equally, to leave fires burning at night would have been unwise given the prevalence of thatched roofs.

The replacement of a timber chimney clearly occurred at The Old Cottage and we are fortunate that sufficient evidence survives for this to be ascertained. In many cases timber must have been replaced by brick with no evidence for its previous existence surviving. If timber chimneys are rare the prospect of a short chimney has not previously been addressed in Hampshire. It has been assumed that all chimneys projected through the roof surface. However, examples clearly exist in other parts of the country, although no detailed national assessment has apparently yet been published. The authors have been advised of examples in Suffolk and in the West Country[3]. However, such a chimney could explain instances of soot blackened rafters in houses with an original (phase one) floor over the hall, and where a leaky or otherwise defective chimney appeared to be the only explanation for sooting. Despite the damage done to frame B as a result of the subsequent insertion of back-to-back brick flues, the evidence for a short chimney provided by the collar at X seems conclusive.

In the absence of a brick chimney some form of protection would have been needed to protect the ground floor section of the frame B from fire. Such protection might have taken the form of either a metal fire back or a section of brick or stone wall.

Heavy sooting on the rafters in the roof of bay A-B, together with similarly heavy sooting on the east face of the roof partition at B, indicate that bay A-B was originally unfloored, but the smoke from the open fire was prevented from entering the rest of the roof by a partition at B which appears have reached the apex. Bay A-B almost certainly served as a kitchen and it was observed that the soot on its rafters is of a different quality from that in the roof over the hall, perhaps the result of cooking rather than merely heating.

The original entrance was very probably into a small lobby at the northern side of the timber chimney at or near the present position of the later porch. It is surprisingly common for original entrances to retain their position over the centuries. There is no framing for a stair hatch in the ceiling joists above the hall and parlour. The most likely place for an original stair ladder to reach the upper chambers is the space on the south side of the timber chimney. The resulting so-called 'lobby-entry' plan is common in houses with phase-one brick chimneys, many of which still survive dating to post-1600. It is interesting to find evidence for the same plan-form in slightly earlier 'timber-chimney' houses.

The narrow bricks visible in the roof suggest that the later chimney was possibly inserted within a generation or two of 1571-2 to heat both hall and newly-floored kitchen. This could not be contained within the original bay B-X and so had to break through the collar and tie beam of truss B. This relatively drastic surgery clearly threatened the structural integrity of the frame, and there is evidence of some movement. However, the proximity of frame X seems to have proved beneficial in preventing more serious damage.

Such intermediate houses between the open hall plan and the fully-floored and brick chimneyed house are sometimes suspected, but in most cases the evidence for timber chimneys has been destroyed by the insertion of a brick chimney. At The Old Cottage the frames at B and X survive sufficiently for us to interpret conclusively the original short timber chimney.

This house, with straight 'foot braces' more typical of the 17th century, was dendro-dated to 1571/2. A few yards away is Fardels which was also dated to 1572 and which has the curved 'head braces' typical of the early and mid-16th century. This is both instructive and a little unsettling.

Acknowledgements:

The authors are extremely grateful for the help and hospitality of the owners, who fed and watered us on a number of visits while we struggled to work out the development of the house, and provided the photograph of their house. Thanks are also due to John Walker who initially pointed us in the direction of short chimneys and then provided examples from other parts of the country.

References:

1 Roberts, E V. 2010 Hampshire Houses 1250 -1700 revised Edition) Pages 150 - 156.
2 Moir, A. Vernacular Architecture Vol. 44 2013 Page 87.
3 Walker, J. personal communication.

Bentworth Hall Farm, also known as Hall Place, Bentworth

Edward Roberts and Jane Hurst

Dendrochronology at Hall Place, Bentworth: Edward Roberts

Hall Place, Bentworth is a former aisled hall which was built with low side walls and a porch. There is no apparent break between the stonework of hall and porch. For this reason, the *in situ* ceiling joists of the entrance porch (dated 1295-1327) effectively date the hall. Only one timber from the aisled hall appears to have survived the later remodelling of the roof. This is a fragment of an arcade plate which is apparently also *in situ* and has rafter pockets indicating the slope of the original roof. This timber had no sapwood but dendrochronology showed that it was felled at some time after 1248 and, given the points already made, this time is very likely to have been during the period when the porch was built (i.e. 1295-1327). There is a western cross-wing whose timbers were felled in 1479/80 and an eastern cross-wing (spring 1520). Finally, the hall roof was raised in 1603-4 and the hall was probably floored over at the same time.[1] Jane Hurst's article below presents the historical background to these tree-ring dates.

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1. Miles, D and Roberts, E 2008 'List 202 Hampshire Dendrochronological Project – phase fourteen' *Vernacular Architecture* **39**, 135-7

The Early History of Bentworth Hall Farm later Hall Place Farm: Jane Hurst

Georgia Smith, late local historian of the village of Bentworth and the surrounding area, researched the history of Bentworth Hall Farm for her book 'Bentworth: The Making of a Hampshire Village'[1]. When she died, her notes were left to the Curtis Museum in Alton where they are available in the Local Studies Area. In an unpublished article on the Hall[2], later known as Hall Place Farm, Georgia began the story:

> *'John de Aula, Ralph (1223), and William (1281) held free tenancy in Bentworth to which William added more land "in Halle" in 1297. Either this William or his son may be identified with William de Bynteworth who held considerable land in Basingstoke and Little Bentworth (Bramley) north of Basingstoke, sometime Constable of Farnham Castle, who died in 1317. His son Richard, who also had land in Bentworth, was made Bishop of London in 1336 and Matilda[/ Maud], wife of William, was the largest taxpayer for many miles around according to the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327.'*

The felling date of the timber of the arcade plate of Bentworth Hall Farm is 'after 1248' and, although this may have been in the time of Ralph de Aula or, possibly, of Ralph 'Juvene' of Bynteworthe who witnessed Selborne Priory documents c1250 and c1260[3], there is good reason to suppose that the arcade plate was felled at the same time as the ceiling joists of the porch (i.e. 1295-1327 – see the note by Edward Roberts above). This is the period when William and Matilda de Bentworth were here and one can see that the Constable of Farnham Castle and his wife would have wanted to improve their dwelling to fit with their social position. The date of William's death is not known but, between the years 1333 and 1345[4], licence was given to Matilda/ Maud de Bentworth to have service in the oratory of her manor.

Georgia then continued:

> *'Juliana, grand-daughter of William and Matilda, who inherited the property through her mother Margaret Molyne, married Richard Windsor and Hall Farm remained with the Windsors until 1590. (Shortly after the Conquest the Family had been Castellans of Windsor castle by virtue of holding the manor of Stanwell, now the perimeter of London Airport, and taken the name of Windsor. They survive today as the Windsor-Clive family, headed by the Earl of Plymouth.) Several IPM survive at the P.R.O. [now TNA] which refer to a capital messuage at Bentworth and an ancient demesne of 160 acres etc. among their extensive holdings in a number of counties.'*

The Windsor family did not live permanently at Bentworth and the only known close association was the birth of Miles Windsor ('son of James son of Richard') there. According to a proof of age taken in Alton in 1374[5], several local people 'say that he [Miles] was born at Bynteworth and baptized in the church there on 10 June, 27 Edward III and that Roger Colrithe, Peter Fyges and the lady Agnes Markauntes lifted him from the sacred font.'

Ownership of Bentworth Hall Farm passed down the Windsor family and a later Miles Windsor of Stanwell died while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and was buried in a monastery in Ferrara in Northern Italy in 1451[6]. His heir was his son

Thomas Windsor who was only 11 years old. Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of John Andrews of Baylham in Suffolk, in the mid-1460s and was made Constable of Windsor Castle by the future Richard III. He forfeited his lands after Bosworth but had them restored in September 1485 - one week before he died[7]! At this time, Thomas' eldest surviving son, Andrew, was aged 18 and he inherited lands in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Middlesex and Surrey. The family were still said to be 'of Stanwell' and not Bentworth.

Timber for the house's western cross-wing roof was felled in 1479/80. At present there is no obvious connection between this date and events in the lives of the Windsor family.

A group of accounts of Windsor's local estate official, Thomas Alberton includes the expenses of Robert Hunt, who leased the manor and had carried out repairs, although the cost was born by the lord.[8]:

xx day of November the viij yere of king harry the vijth
Costs & Expences allowed and paied unto **Robert Hunt**
Item allowed unto the seid Robert Hunt for sawing of CCC Fete of oken bord & ? iij s vj d
Item allowed unto the seid Robert for vj crestes of Rygge tyle vj d
Item paied for xlvj gutter tyles xxiij d
Item paied for cariage? of the same tyle ij d
Item paied for iiij busshelles of lyme iiij d ob
Item paied for Sandes for the same hause j d
Item paied for the laberye of a Tyler for mending and leying of guter tyle and
Rygge tyle with other poyntong over the hall and garret?? [*damaged*] by the ij days
taking with mete and dringk vj d sum xij d
Item paied unto his servant by the space of the same ij days taking by the day with mete and dringk iij d sum vj d
Item paied for lathe nayle iij d ob
Item paied for C of v d nayle v d

The above suggests that changes or repairs were being made. Mention is made of 300ft of oak board, tiles and ridge tiles, lime and sand as well as 100 nails. Elsewhere the document shows that Robert Hunt held the farm of Bentworth Hall Farm manor in 1495 and so the western cross-wing may have been built for him. An important local family, the Hunts were associated with many properties in Bentworth and the surrounding area and were probably occupying Bentworth Hall Farm by the 1470s.

Thomas Windsor's son and heir, Andrew, rose to prominence under Henry VII, becoming Keeper of the Great Wardrobe. He continued as an important figure under Henry VIII, he attended his Coronation, was made Steward of Windsor, fought in the Battle of the Spurs, served in France, attended the Field of the Cloth of Gold, was Sheriff of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire and MP for the latter as well being created 1st Baron Windsor of Bradenham - one of many manors which he gradually acquired.[9] He died in March 1543 and was succeeded by his 44-year old son William, 2nd Lord Windsor.

Several years before this, in 1520, timber for the eastern cross-wing roof had been felled. Sixteen years earlier, the manorial records show[10] that a John Hunt held property there while Robert Hunt leased the manor in the 1490s.[11] Later a Robert Hunt of Bentworth, gent.,undertook a lease of 70 years on the manor of Herriard and Southrope from the Windsors in 1549. Both lord and tenant were rising in status as further improvements were made to Bentworth Hall Farm. Surely this further improvement to Bentworth Hall Farm must have been done by the Hunts as they rose in status?

The next part of the property's story can be found in the Hampshire Victoria County History:

> *'Robert Hunt acquired the manor [and buildings] from the fifth Lord Windsor in 1590, and it passed from him to Sir James Wolveridge in 1610. Sir James, who died in 1624, settled the manor on his nephew John, and there is a record of a jointure in 1641 on the marriage of John Wolveridge with Frances Jephson of the manor of Bentworth.'*[12]

The front gable roof and inserted floors have timber felled in 1603 and 1604 which is when Robert Hunt owned and occupied the property. A year later, Martha, wife of Robert Hunt of Hall Farm, gave a font cover to the church which records 'I am given by Martha Hunt 1605'. To the villagers, Robert and his wife must have looked to have been doing well - but this was all at a price. Within a month of buying the property, they sold land including common rights for 'one hundred sheep and all manner of other beasts'. An estate at Burkham went soon after as well as one in Holybourne. Owning their own home after so many years of leasing and then improving it must have been very tempting but it seems that they had had to make sacrifices to do this.

Robert held his first manorial court at Hall Farm in 1590 and among the tenants was George Wither - father of the future poet of the same name. Sadly ownership of the Farm and Manor was transferred to Sir James Woolveridge of Odiham, a Master in Chancery, in 1610 although Robert Hunt and his son (another Robert) continued to live here and did manage to regain the property in 1650/1. Robert junior wrote his will[13] in May 1663 leaving everything except some generous legacies to his 'dear and loving wife' Margery for her widowhood. Then, if there were no children, it was all to go to 'my loving friend' Thomas Turgis, Citizen and Grocer of London. Robert died in September 1671 aged 79 according to a memorial in Bentworth Church and Margery stayed on in the Farm for about ten more years - writing her will in 1682. With her death, the Hunt connection with Bentworth Hall Farm ceased.

References

1 *Bentworth: The Making of a Hampshire Village*, Georgia Smith, 1988.
2 *Hall Farm, Bentworth*, Georgia Smith, undated. Copy in Local Studies Area, Curtis Museum, Alton.
3 *Calendar of Charters and Documents Relating to Selborne and Its Priory*, ed.W.D.Macray
4 British Library Egerton MS 2032, fol.96.
5 *Calendar of Inquisitions, Edward III*, p.65.
6 *Bentworth: The Making of a Hampshire Village*, Georgia Smith, 1988, p.15.
7 *History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1509-1558*, ed. S T Bindoff, 1982, iii, 634.
8 Hampshire Record Office, 25M75/M2, m16
9 *History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1509-1558*, ed. S T Bindoff, 1982, iii, 633-6.
10 HRO 25M75/M2, m17 .
11 HRO 25M75/M2, m 17, 19, 23.
12 *VCH Hants*, iv, 69
13 HRO 66M87/14, .

Books by Edward Roberts

Hampshire Barns c. 1300-1675, their dating and development, by Edward Roberts (Historic Farm Buildings Group Review no 14, 2015)
John Hare

Despite their importance, agricultural buildings represent a neglected part of our building heritage. This study examines the threshing barns and barn-like buildings from c 1300- c 1675, the barn usually being the most important building on the farm, where grain was kept and threshed. Hampshire possesses a long tradition of large seigneurial estates, particularly on the chalklands that so dominate the county, and possesses some magnificent examples. The study covers the period dominated by the timber-framed tradition of building. Before c. 1300, structural timbers were dug into the ground and thus have subsequently rotted so that the buildings themselves do not survive. Other farm buildings have also tended not to survive from the period of study, while the remaining barns themselves are constantly under threat. Edward Roberts is to be congratulated on bringing this important study to completion. As in his other works, he shows that rare combination of an understanding of the patterns of timber-framing and structures, a welcome readiness to use the documents where they exist, and a considerable success in facilitating the tree-ring examinations that can give us relatively accurate dating of our early timber buildings. It is this interweaving of the different sources that makes this such a valuable volume.

The basis of this study is an examination of 32 barns that have been tree-ring dated together with some others where typological and documentary evidence can be incorporated. Three types can usefully be distinguished. There were the major household barns attached to a centre of consumption, often showing a public demonstration of wealth and power, from the great monastic barns, such as Titchfield, to those built by the new owners of monastic land after the Dissolution of the monasteries, such as Nether Wallop. Such households would bring in the grain at harvest time, from the estate or elsewhere when prices were low, and consume it as the household required. There were also barns which served the farm of the manor, often on a large scale like the bishopric of Winchester's barns at Overton and Burghclere. Finally there were those of the smaller tenant farmers. The last are now particularly threatened, vulnerable as garden sheds, and often even less appreciated as part of our agricultural heritage.

The book consists of an important and substantial survey ranging from function and form, to dating, and building materials followed by a gazetteer of the barns studied. Together they provide us with a basis - and encouragement - for future studies. There will be other barns examined, more dated and more documents found and studied, but this provides us with a key starting point. This will be looked on with envy by those in other counties, whether agrarian historians, vernacular building specialists, or planners and conservationists. More locally, all readers interested in a vital part of Hampshire's heritage will welcome its publication. Part of the dating was funded by a grant from the Hampshire Field Club which is to be congratulated on a piece of enlightened patronage.

Details of how to secure a copy of the book will be available in the near future

Hampshire Houses 1250-1700, by Edward Roberts.
Bill Fergie.

At a meeting of the Hampshire Buildings Preservation Trust in 2015 an officer representing the county's conservation officers bemoaned the fact that Edward Roberts' *Hampshire Houses 1250 - 1700* was currently out of print. Having tried to purchase a copy as a gift for a departing colleague she had ended up paying double the official price for a second hand copy.

The book quickly established itself as the standard work on the topic following its publication in 2003. The first printing sold out fairly rapidly and was followed by two further printings which, as the Trust was reminded, have now also sold out. The Trust agreed to finance a further printing of 350 copies and this new version should be available later in the year.

Because of the passage of time since the original publication on-going research has greatly increased the number of buildings which have been surveyed and tree ring dated. Close to twice as many buildings have been studied as formed the basis for the original book. Consequently, the new version will not merely be a simple reprinting but a major updating. This will be achieved with a 32 page "bound in" supplement. This will comprise a gazetteer of the additional buildings surveyed, a commentary on the additional impact of this new information and a number of photographs and drawings to illustrate the text.

Publication is expected in the middle of the year and details of its availability will be available in due course.

Opening hours at the HRO

Hampshire Archives and Local Studies (HALS) at Hampshire Record Office is normally open Monday to Friday from 9am - 5pm and on the 1st & 3rd Saturday per month from 9am - 4pm. It has additionally on Thursdays evening been open from 5pm - 7pm.

The average number of Thursday evening visitors (based on a customer headcount at 6pm) has declined from an average of 7.5 visitors in 2012/13 to just 4.3 visitors for April to December 2015. Currently 3 staff members cater for evening visitors. Clearly this is not an effective use of resources for HALS and there will be no Thursday evening opening from 1 April 2016.

There is more information at http://www3.hants.gov.uk/archives/visiting-hals/archives-news-open.htm

From the President

Chris Elmer
Email: president@fieldclub.hants.org.uk

I'm beginning to learn there is literally never a dull moment in this role and apart from the Presidential duties associated with chairing meetings and attending events I also receive a diverse range of enquiries and comments via the President's email address, above.

I would encourage members to feel free to offer feedback and ideas through this address or of course by contacting any relevant Council members using the contacts listed in this newsletter.

The Sections are equally keen to hear from you and I know that some of our Section committees are on the look out for new Committee members. If you want to play a role in supporting the Field Club and the work of its Sections then whether it be Landscape, Archaeology, Local History or Historic Buildings, the respective Committees will be very welcoming and appreciative of any enquiries you may wish to make about joining them.

One recent posting to my email address concerned the RSA project 'Heritage, Identity and Place.' This is a project seeking to understand the links between heritage and identity at the local scale and an invitation has been extended for individuals and groups to 'contribute to the conversation'. The RSA website has a link to the project in its action and research pages; http://tinyurl.com/odb3smw.

For those of you who are less web enabled there are numerous other ways you can get involved should you wish; the very fact of your membership and attendance at lectures, visits to sites and interest in all of the publications that are initiated through or promoted by the Field Club continues to ensure that we are a thriving and dynamic Society into 2016 and beyond.

Finally, last year our treasurer, Sandy McKenzie, received an envelope with an anonymous donation inside. On behalf of the Field Club, I want to say "Thank you" to the donor, whoever you are.

In the back

General Editor: Dick Selwood, 34 North View, Winchester, SO22 5EH
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Welcome to the spring 2016 edition of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society Newsletter. You are getting this a month early as your Council decided to merge the January mailing (mainly fliers about events) with the Spring Newsletter mailing. This achieves some savings and also reduces the admin load. The only way that this information reaches you is by a team of people spending a morning, standing around a table, collating multiple pieces of paper and inserting them into envelopes. It is a jolly affair and goes faster the more people who are helping. If you would like to join us in these events, up to three times a year, please get in touch with Chris Sellen secretary@fieldclub.hants.org.uk.

You will notice that you get two Newsletters each year but that I spoke of three mailings a year. The third is, of course, Hampshire Studies, the society's academic journal. We are, in future going to publish the contents list of each volume in the Spring Newsletter and you will see 2015's contents opposite.

As previously mentioned, we are, like many societies moving to electronic publishing. We are investigating a range of administrative issues so that subscribers can have free access to the electronic version, while allowing us to charge non-subscribers, and we will be back in touch later this year.

Graffiti volunteers needed!

The study of medieval graffiti inscriptions in English churches is experiencing a resurgence. Large scale, systematic surveys of these remarkable but sometimes enigmatic traces of medieval society are taking place on a regional basis throughout the country, inspired by the success of pioneering projects in Norfolk and Suffolk. HFC Historic Buildings Section will be co-ordinating a similar, volunteer-led and run survey in Hampshire, beginning later this year.

Initial investigations indicate that there is a wealth of material in Hampshire churches awaiting further research, including religious imagery, many examples of protective or apotropaic symbols, often in the form of concentric circles and daisy wheels, text inscriptions, images of people and no doubt much more still waiting to be discovered. Bringing this corpus of material together will provide an invaluable resource for further study and understanding of the medieval world.

On Saturday 14th May 2016 Matt Champion, Director of the Norfolk Medieval Graffiti Survey and author of Medieval Graffiti: the lost voices of England's churches, Ebury Press, July 2015, will be talking about the study of medieval graffiti and leading a hands-on training session for those who wish to take part in the survey. This event will be held at King John's House, Romsey, where medieval graffiti in a domestic context can be seen. Bookings for the training session are invited, although due to the practical nature of the training, numbers for the day will be limited. No previous experience is needed; just enthusiasm and willingness to give some time to exploring this fascinating topic. To see the results of the Norfolk survey visit www.medieval-graffiti.co.uk.

For more information on the Hampshire survey contact Karen Wardley at karenwardley@hotmail.com

Contents of Hampshire Studies, 2016

HFC Council Members 2015-2016

Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

Programme of Events

March-November 2016

2016

8th March	Tuesday - Archaeology Section **David Johnston Memorial Lecture:** Roman Rural Settlement: Dr. Alex Smith, 7.30 pm, Peter Symonds College
9th April	Saturday - Historic Buildings Section **T**he Renaissance stalls at the Hospital of St Cross
19th April	Tuesday - Archaeology Section **Lecture** Selborne Priory: Prelates, Priors and Priests: David Baker 7.30 pm, Peter Symonds College
23rd April	Saturday - Local History Section **Spring Symposium** Women: Their Contributions to Hampshire's history, Hampshire Record Office, Winchester
7th May	Saturday - Landscape Section **Visit** Buriton
14th May	Saturday - Historic Buildings Section **Training** Afternoon of Medieval Graffiti training, Romsey
18th May	Wednesday - Hampshire Field Club **Annual General Meeting** Followed by Finding Pitt-Rivers – the father of British Archaeology: Jane Ellis-Schön, 7.30 pm, Peter Symonds College
11th June	Saturday - Landscape Section **Visit** Petersfield
2nd July	Saturday - Local History Section **Summer Outing** Kingsclere
1st or 8th Oct.	Saturday - Local History Section **AGM & Autumn Outing** Gosport (date to be confirmed).
5th November	Saturday - Landscape Section **Annual Conference & AGM** Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
19th November	Saturday - Archaeology Section **Annual Conference & AGM Advances in Prehistory,** Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College, Winchester.

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