



Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

# Newsletter

No 68, Autumn 2017



Westbury Manor Museum, Fareham reopens

Archaeology



Historic Buildings



Landscape



Local History



### *Contents Autumn 2017*

*General Editor: Dick Selwood*

<b><i>From the President</i></b>	Chris Elmer	1
<b><i>Landscape</i></b> (Section Editor: George Campbell)		
Editorial	George Campbell	2
The Landscape of the Town of Andover	Michael Broderick	5
Connecting people with Hampshire's countryside: Part 1	Malcolm Walford	7
Book Review		9
The Landscape Section Needs You		9
<b><i>Local History</i></b> (Section Editor: Mark Page)		
Uproarious Scenes at Shaftesbury Hall': Campaigning for Women's Suffrage in Edwardian Hampshire	Roger Ottewill	10
The Medieval Marketplace at Bishop's Waltham	Mark Page	12
Archives and Local Studies news from Hampshire Record Office		14
Book review		16
Hampshire Archives and Local Studies: the blog		16
<b><i>Archaeology</i></b> (Section Editor: David Allen)		
Latest News	David Allen	18
Focus on Fareham	David Allen	18
The Search For The South Transept Of Hyde Abbey	David Spurling	23
<b><i>Historic Buildings</i></b> (Section Editor: Bill Fergie)		
Basingstoke's New Town Hall	Bill Fergie	25
Henry Mildmay at Hensting: "an haughty spirit before a fall"	Edward Roberts	28
Hampshire Graffiti Survey: Progress report June 2017	Karen Wardley	29
<b><i>In the back</i></b> (General Editor: Dick Selwood)		
Hampshire Local History Writing Competition		31
Magazine Corner		31
Victoria County History Hampshire Update		31
Maldwin Andrew Cyril Drummond OBE		32

# From the President

Chris Elmer

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Our AGM this year was crowned by a fascinating talk given by Andy Russel on a late Saxon execution cemetery which had been excavated in Badger Farm, Winchester. We had a good turnout and the occasion provided me with the opportunity to present the president's report and for Sandy McKenzie to outline our financial situation, which was reassuringly stable. For those of you who were present but reluctant to take notes of

my report, and for those of you who were unable to attend, I thought this space in the newsletter would be well served by a summary of the report given at the AGM. It also provides me with the chance to make an appeal to our membership for individuals to come forward if they wish to support the Field Club and consider our currently vacated Secretary role and soon to be vacated Treasurer position. As I say in my report outlined below, we are a dynamic and energetic body and we are doing well to adapt to the rapidly changing technological and purpose related developments that are effecting local societies such as ours across the country and new ideas are always welcome.

And so to the AGM president's report.....

In contemplating last year's AGM's minutes I note that the president's report looked forwards to a number of new developments, which I'm pleased to say we have accomplished, not least the establishment of a new redesigned website. This was prompted by Hampshire County Council's decision to no longer host community groups' web pages, but has resulted, thanks especially due to the work of Mike Broderick, in a much more flexible and accessible web site. As ever though, your comments, suggestions and considered criticism is always welcome.... and that's true for any of our endeavours ....as ultimately Council and the 5 sections are here to deliver the Hampshire Field Club's mission, as stated on the homepage of the new website.... to provide the best possible awareness and access to Hampshire's heritage.

The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society's council and sections have worked hard to continue to realise this mission, and the ongoing organisation of grants to specific projects, talks, lectures, fieldtrips, publication of newsletters, Hampshire Studies, (now as promised at the last AGM, available electronically), as well as other publications (including Hampshire Papers with the newly formed section overseeing their production) all point to a dynamic and energetic society.

We owe our thanks to the many council members, section members and volunteers, (who for example

help with putting together newsletter mailouts) for enabling such a varied programme of events and activities. There are always new ideas and proposals being raised, such as with the delivery of the graffiti mapping project, or ideas about how to broaden our membership with, for example, the student conference which is being organised, or new approaches to reaching members through digital media. All of this is offered by a very committed band of individuals who offer their time and experience for free.

It is always hard to pick out key personnel from the team of people involved, so I will offer a general thank you to all on behalf of our membership, however I will make mention of three individuals who I'd like to particularly thank before winding up my report.

Marian Gray who served as a council member over the last few years has had to step down this year-thank you Marian for your time on the Council.

Sandy McKenzie our redoubtable Treasurer has brought years of essential experience to the role and been a great help in providing advice and much thought to the functioning of the Society, Sandy will be standing down at the end of the year and we will be looking for somebody to replace her.

More urgently, our secretary role is up for grabs.

Chris Sellen who is standing down as secretary has performed his duties with humour, efficiency and offered immensely valuable personal support to my often bureaucratically challenged presidential style. I would like to take this opportunity to offer a formal thank you to Chris for his hard work.

I would like also to take this opportunity to exhort anybody out there who feels they can offer themselves to the secretary's or indeed to the treasurer's role, as with any matter pertaining to Field Club business to please feel free to contact me.'

I hope you enjoy this edition of the newsletter and the promise of an active and fun Field Club Summer and Autumn ahead of us.

## **Treasurer's role**

Sandy has drawn up a detailed schedule of the Treasurer's functions. Most activities are necessarily computer based, so a prospective Treasurer will need Internet access and knowledge of Excel, but will not require any detailed financial knowledge.. The Society will supply a laptop computer with the necessary software and all the files. The task requires a few hours a month with a greater load in January (looking after the financial year end and coping with subscription renewals). Sandy will make the handover as easy as possible. If you would like a copy of the schedule, please contact Dick Selwood ([dick@ntcom.co.uk](mailto:dick@ntcom.co.uk)) and he will forward it to you.

## **Secretary's role**

The President's notes in the last issue (Spring 2017) of the Newsletter had details of what the Secretary does. If you are interested in the role, but can't find the issue, contact Dick.

# Landscape

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## Editorial George Campbell

In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, the weekly instalments of Dickens' novels were regularly dispatched by mailboat to most ports in the English speaking world, where they were eagerly awaited. When there were cliff-hangers, such as befell Little Nell after a particularly harrowing experience in 'The Old Curiosity Shop', it was reported that the whole population of St. John's, New Brunswick, had gathered on the quayside to await the mailboat's arrival.

The Landscape Section news is that regrettably we have had to resort to two of our articles in this issue being divided into two instalments; the second due

in the Spring 2018 Newsletter. My request is to please desist from besieging the General Editor's door, for advance copies. We do realise how frustrating and disappointing this must be; but take heart, we are not planning 'instalments' as a regular feature.

**General Editor's note:** We are very sad to have to report that only a couple of days after sending in this material, George Campbell died. A full appreciation of George and his contribution to the Field Club, and particularly the Landscape Section, will be in the Spring 2018 issue of the Newsletter.

## Rediscovering the Medieval Landscape of Upper Wield: Part I

George Campbell

The earliest description we have of this central Hampshire upland village landscape, was recorded by Anthony Browne in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, sent to survey the district for Sir John Gates, prior to purchase:

'Your Wild is but a barren ground whereupon be to littel copices and one small comen thin set with greet trees' (1). He was describing Upper Wield, the main settlement. Within a short distance to the north is subordinate Lower Wield.

On first encounter, present day Wield is a puzzle. Usually, when one arrives at an English village, the first task is to spot the church, and take one's bearings from there. Driving in, on a beautiful sunny spring afternoon by a somewhat circuitous route, I found myself at the village crossroads, under a signpost with directions to neighbouring villages. Although there was an adjoining extensive green, there was no accompanying fringe of cottages, ancient

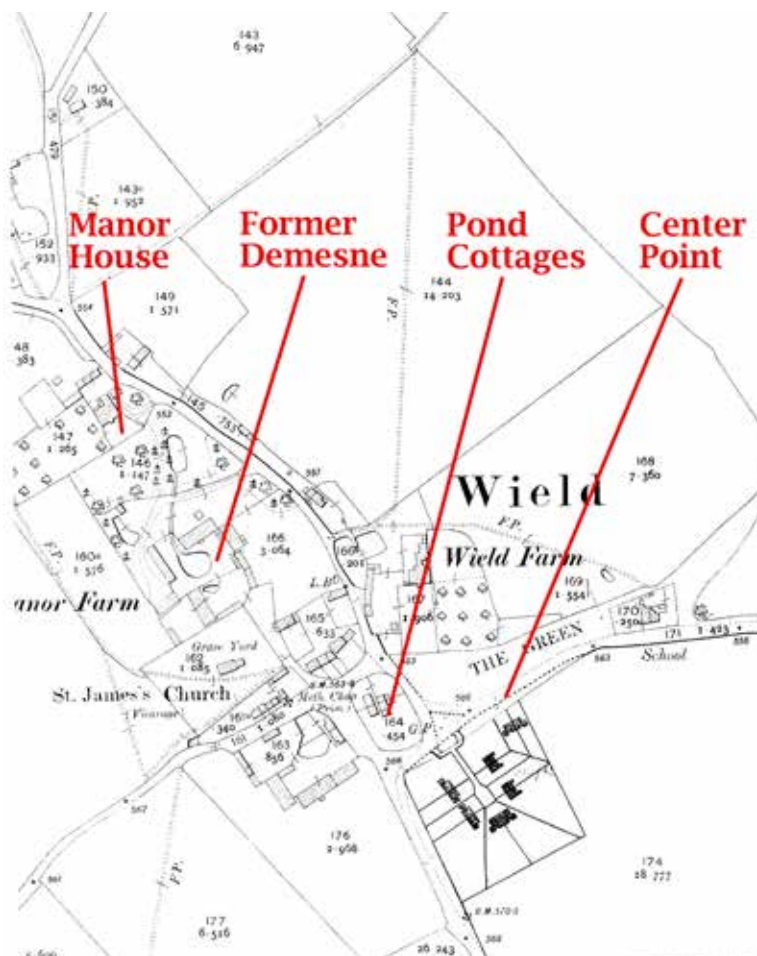


Fig. 1. Upper Wield, O.S. Map 1:2500, 1910

or modern (fig. 3). And, where was the church? I had noticed on the OS 1:25000 map, that it was without tower or steeple, but it was not visible from what I imagined to be the village's central point.

I am not being strictly honest. I had in the distant past visited Wield many times because we had friends there, but yesterday when I tried to drive past '1 Pond Cottage', I found my way blocked by new cottages and no through road to the church, by an ancient trackway, possibly the Lunway. Hence my initial 'circuitous route.'

The 12<sup>th</sup> century Church of St. James (fig.4) is a good place to start in rebuilding the history of Wield, as it is only about 100

metres from what must have been an important intersection of two ancient long distance trackways, and close to the site of a large pond. This was drained in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the bowl shaped site now occupied by the two appropriately named: 1 and 2 Pond Cottages; both built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century (Figs. 2&6). In this predominantly chalk country, the pond was an obligatory stop for early travellers, especially herdsmen; and so the original 'central point' was created.

So, the earliest man-made features were probably the two intersecting long distant trackways, the SW-NE trending ?Lunway and the NW-SE trending one,



Fig.3. ?Central Point, Upper Wield; village cottages behind.

each with their smaller tributaries, that converged on this large pond. It is also likely that this area was subsequently settled by a Saxon group, who, with their leader, installed in his manor house (fig. 5), about 150metres to the north of the trackways intersection, controlled the pond from their cluster of thatched cottages aligning the trackways. These cottages, with their thatched roofs and brick-faced timber structure (fig.6), were undoubtedly forerunners of the present ones, the earliest of which date from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, if not earlier (their foundations have not yet been examined). Their inhabitants would have worshipped at an early timber and thatched church, on the site of the 12<sup>th</sup> century one. The earliest settlement therefore relates to the trackways rather than to the church, which came later.

So, by the time the parish was taken over by the Normans, it comprised a manor house, a demesne farm centred on the site of Wield Manor Farm, immediately

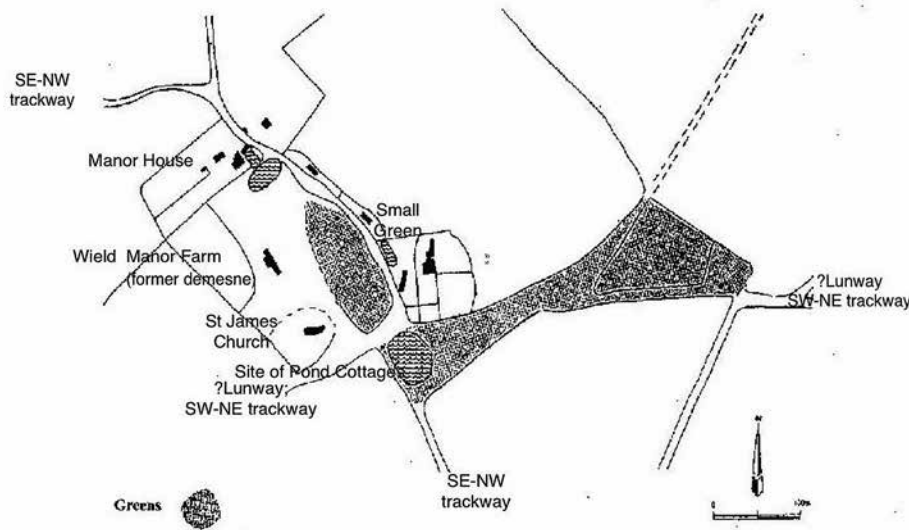


Fig. 2. Conjectural Sketch Map of Late Medieval Upper Wield.

to the north of the church, with a string of houses along the connecting section of the NW-SE trackway from the manor house to the church (fig.2).

The Domesday Book is thin on landscape evidence. Wield had 15 families, with 10 hides and land for nine ploughs of which five were the lord's. However, it had

six smallholders, quite a high proportion, suggesting a dependence on activities other than agriculture, because of the latter's limited opportunities. The soil comprises merely a thin layer of pebbly clay overlying the dominant porous chalk. However, Wield was also a manor of the Bishops of Winchester, which seems to have had a



Fig. 4. St. James Church.

positive bearing on the nature and scale of its economic activities, population size etc. It is also probable that a southern section of Wield Manor, part of the Alresford Liberty, was included as part of the Alresford entry in the Domesday Book. This suggests a Domesday valuation in excess of the stated assessment. The later years of the Norman period are only briefly reported, but must have been prosperous to allow for the building of the church of St. James c. 1150, although the present structure west of the chancel includes late Victorian modifications. A mill was mentioned in 1280 (2).

Fortunately, much more information is available for Wield in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century. Mark Page's pioneer work, the 1301/02 Pipe Roll on the Bishop of Winchester's estates, provides a detailed picture of this manor (3). Starting with the section on quittances (reduction in a tenant's rent), the accounts of the manor reveal an active and prosperous small manor. The six ploughmen and the acreage given over to cereals, the



Fig. 5 The 18<sup>th</sup> c. Manor House, built on earlier foundations.



Fig. 6 The village's original 'central point'; No. 2 Pond Cottage in depression.

relatively high proportions produced of wheat, barley and oats, and the highest yields accorded to wheat (5x), also reveal that this upland location did not have a limited cereal production. Stock covers the whole range of steers, bullocks, cows, sheep and pigs, with a lively turnover of purchases and sales. The pasturing of livestock, later sold, was also an indication of the wide extent of its grazing land. The Saxon marker at Pug's Dell (OS SU625395) marks the boundary between arable and pasture land which an ancient footpath still follows. The production of cheeses and butter was good, with almost all of the 154 cheeses sold; and some held back. The dairy was also being extended to cope with the increase in livestock. There were adequate funds available to meet the costs of repairs to the manor house, ploughs, and the other essential equipment of a working farm. Nevertheless, it yielded merely a small return for the Bishop (£25.18s), compared with the larger lowland and less isolated estates, such as Bishop Waltham (£230.3.10d) and East Meon (£270.1s.11d)

The Hampshire Tax List of 1327 (4) confirms the Domesday findings of small settlements in this central Hampshire upland, with few taxable inhabitants, and little evidence of growth. Wield, which continued in the Bishop's possession, had five individuals assessed for a total of 13/2d; probably minor officials in the Bishop's employ. So, little evidence of change there, when Domesday recorded 15 taxable individuals. But, the 1327 assessment figures excluded those with less than 10/- worth of possessions, which when set against the evidence of the unnamed estate workers reported in the 1301/02 Pipe Roll, indicates how numerous but relatively poor the labour force was, although accommodation and some sustenance were provided.

A century later, the 1409-10 Pipe Roll (5) reported that the returns to the Bishop (£22.19s.3d) were little changed, in spite of reporting over a century of changes in the population, economy and landscape brought upon by the Black Death and later pestilences, on top of other social

and economic changes already underway. However, this Pipe Roll revealed the leasing of the demesne lands to John Dounere, and the sale of several vacant buildings and plots of land of those who had died, no doubt in the pestilences. Overall, the Bishopric had suffered a severe loss of income; income in 1301-2, £56.11.8d; in 1409-10, only £22.19.3d. However, it is worth noting that the various costs set against the 1301-2 figure reduced it to £23.11. In the 1409-10 period, costs were much less because of having leased land, where costs were now borne by the leaseholder. As the leasee of the substantial demesne lands, John Dounere bore the brunt. When he was obliged to seek the help of the manor, the specific descriptions of those services provided give a clearer picture of the man-made landscape: the repairs of the barn, byre, cowshed and granary roof. It is likely that the foundations of these buildings probably lie beneath the various outbuildings of Wield Manor Farm, the 18<sup>th</sup> century successor to Dounere's farm. There was also the hiring of ploughmen and ploughs, indicating the persistence in arable, although more and more land was being turned over to pasture for good economic reasons: wool being more profitable; less manpower needed for shepherds. In all, the costs for Dounere, passed on by the manor, were £15.15.3d. One of the most dramatic increases for the manor was in the cost of hired labour, which in 1301-2 was nil. On the other hand the emphasis on pastoral is reflected in the sale of 230 fleeces and 69 woolskins. The landscape in 1409-

10 would then have used the higher, poorer and more remote southern parts of the manor as pastureland; the lower, more productive northern Lower Wield, predominantly agricultural. It may be that the two SW-NE track-ways parallel to, and south of Rushmoor Lane, mark access lanes to the Saxon period cultivated strips in Lower Wield. Boundaries still preserved and recorded on the OS Pathfinder 1:25000 OS map confirm that this is part of a 'ladder landscape',



Fig.7. Lower Wield section of 1839 Tithe Map; 'ladder landscape'.

preserved earlier on the 1839 Tithe Map (fig. 7). If so, then the form of a landscape that had been in existence since Saxon times can still be detected in the landscape, although its transformation, in the 1409-10 entries under 'sale of labour services', indicated by then that change was under way. One item mentioned is the sale of one cottage and 10 acres of land 'which belonged to Nicholas Reede' (p.355), as the possession of 10 acres by Mr Reede indicates that he had already acquired other men's plots, probably after the Black Death. A possible forerunner of the Reede family appeared in the 1327 Tax List, where a John Red(*sic*) is named. We do not know how badly Wield fared in the Black Death and other pestilences, although the neighbouring village of Godsfield did suffer badly (6).

After the early 15<sup>th</sup> century, the first opportunity to examine the evidence on the ground is an estate map of 1779 (see Part II), although the Hearth Tax Assessment of 1665, does give us the opportunity of visualising a small forest of chimneys in Wield. The largest

concentration of twelve stood out from Sir William Wallop's Tudor house, then occupied by a descendent, Henry Wallop. A close second was the Manor House, with eight, then occupied by Henry Lacie Esq. (7).

### Acknowledgement

I wish to acknowledge the generous help provided by the Record Office staff.

### References:

1. Mills, Olivia, *Wield Parish History*, 1965, p.39.
2. VCH, Vol 3, p.345.
3. Page, Mark, *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1301-2*, 1999, pp. 329-334.
4. Mitchell-Fox, Patrick and Page, Mark, Eds., *The Hampshire Tax List of 1327*, p.43.
5. Page, Mark, *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester, 1409-10*, 1999, pp. 354-357.
6. Mills, op.cit. p. 28.
7. Mills, op.cit. p. 16; Hughes, Elizabeth, and Philippa White, Eds., *The Hampshire Hearth Tax Assessment 1665*, p.148.

We hope to publish Part II in the Spring 2018 Newsletter.

## The Landscape of the Town of Andover

Michael Broderick

Following the Landscape Section conference in November 2016 on Andover, a visit to Andover was arranged with the Andover History and Archaeology Society (AHAS). The visit took place on Saturday, 18th March 2017.

Erica Tinsley, Chair of the AHAS, welcomed members of the HFC to the Andover Museum, in Church Street, where she gave an excellent introductory talk on the growth and development of Andover. The following account is an amalgamation of her talk with other sources and comments based on the photographs shown.

The town grew up on the River Anton with its tributary, the Pill Hill Brook. These two have cut into the chalk to form the Anton Basin. There is a long history of settlement from pre-history onwards, though more recent housing developments have buried the evidence, as at Balkesbury Camp.

### Settlement in Historic Times:

**Roman:** Two major roads crossed at East Anton, SU371475, to the north of Andover. The 'Portway' ran east-west between Silchester and Exeter, while the north-south route joined Winchester and Marlborough. A town - Leucomagus - developed at the cross-roads though no evidence of settlement has been found in excavations.

**Saxon:** The area was quite densely occupied with many sites revealed by excavation in the 1970s, as at the Portway Industrial Estate. The Harrow Way has been linked to some such sites. Two 6/7th C cemeteries were excavated in the 20th C. No direct settlement evidence has been found within the town. In the 10th C King Edgar, 955-975, had a Royal Hunting Lodge. A Royal Council met here in 962. No archaeological evidence has been found for the Hunting Lodge, which may have been destroyed by later building.

**Medieval:** Domesday notes 107 households. Further development would have continued, though a fire of 1141 would have destroyed the central area. After the fire, the church of St Peter was rebuilt. In 1175, Henry II granted the town a Market and Guild Hall.

1431 saw another fire with the only two stone buildings, the church and the priory, surviving. Once again the town was rebuilt. The Angel Inn, sited on a cross-roads, survives from this later rebuilding. Other buildings, which also date from this period, are much less obvious as their facades were refaced to fit in with later fashions.



Fig. 1 Norman Arch. (Michael Broderick)

As the town grew, its centre of gravity moved down the hill and away from the church to take advantage of the greater space. Burgage plots were set out and the outlines of these are still visible though they have been truncated to provide space for car parking.

Queen Elizabeth I granted the town the 'Great Charter' in 1599. This provided for a weekly fair and four annual fairs, including the three days of Weyhill Fair. There is evidence for trade with Southampton, e.g. wine, and the town would have served as a service centre for its rural hinterland.

In 1647 fire struck again. 82 families were made homeless. The Corporation banned the use of thatch as a roofing material close to the Market.

By the 19th c. the church of St Peter was considered 'inconvenient' and it was demolished; only the Norman west doorway survives as a gateway to the street (fig.1). The church of St Mary was begun in 1840 and finally completed in 1846 in the Early English style.



Fig. 2 St. Mary's Church. (Michael Broderick)

Later development saw a return to the north end of Andover to take advantage of the drier sites on the hill. Some of these later buildings were lost in the 20th C. redevelopment.

**Transport:**

**Turnpike Road:** in order to take advantage of potential traffic, the turnpike followed the line of the villages between Andover and Basingstoke. The amount of traffic generated led to damage to the town bridge such that wheeled traffic had to use the ford to cross the Anton. The town bridge is shown (fig. 3), in the background with the ford in the foreground. Later development blocked the line of the approach to the ford.

The growth of traffic meant that many inns flourished; George III stayed many times at the Star and Garter, which can still be found at the south end of the High Street. In 1800, there were 16 fast coach services to the west every day with other services provided by carriers' wagons.



Fig. 3 Town Bridge and Ford. (Michael Broderick)

**Canal:** in 1794 a canal from Southampton was completed. The basin was to the west of the town bridge. The main goods carried were: stone, coal and raw materials for Taskers Iron Works. It was not successful, never paying a dividend. It was soon overtaken by the railway.

**Railway:** by 1844 almost all of the long distance coach services had gone. By this date the nearest railway station was at Micheldever. It was not until 1854 that the main line reached Andover; it largely followed the line of the Harrow Way.

The canal was filled in as the route was used as the line of the railway to Southampton. The location of the station, for this line, is commemorated by the Station Hotel (fig.4). The railways met at Andover Junction.



Fig. 4 The Station Hotel. (Michael Broderick)

Employment on the railways was important to the town. Its growth as an army training area and the development of the airfield also both provided jobs.

**Redevelopment:**

In 1960 the Corporation signed an agreement with the Greater London Council to take overspill from London. Building materials were extracted along the river Anton, producing lakes that are now used for leisure.

The town centre modernisation led to much demolition and loss of the older buildings. But while many older buildings were lost, there are still glimpses of an older Andover as shown (fig. 5) behind the entrance to Marks & Spencer.



Fig. 5 High Street Fronts. (Michael Broderick)

**Thanks**

Our thanks are extended to the Andover History and Archaeology Society for their expertise and hospitality during this and the later visit to the Pill Hill Brook area.

# Connecting people with Hampshire's countryside<sup>1</sup> - Part 1

Malcolm Walford

Today people may go for a walk in the countryside, armed with a local Ordnance Survey map to view Hampshire's landscapes, in the certain knowledge that they have the legal right to use the rights of way, be they footpaths, bridleways or byways; this was not always so. Furthermore the county council has a duty to ensure that paths are signed where they meet a public highway and waymarks (directional arrows) will help keep the walker from straying from the legal line of the path.

This article traces the history of the creation of a "definitive map" of legal rights of way for the county. It will also illustrate some of the problems which the county council faced when given the task of implementing Part IV – Public Rights of Way – of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949.<sup>2</sup>

## Background

The Local Government Act of 1929 gave county councils the responsibility of being the Highways Authorities for all highways, which included footpaths and bridleways; parish councils still retained their right to maintain their local paths. District councils were urged to compile maps of their Rights of Way.<sup>3</sup>

The Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society (COSFPS) was becoming concerned at the loss of paths: to agriculture, to tarmacked roads, to disuse by local people who now owned bicycles or used public transport so that footpaths for recreation were becoming overgrown and neglected.

## The 1932 Act

In 1932 The Rights of Way Act was passed and came into force on 1st January, 1934. This Act was the culmination of efforts to simplify the law relating to proof or disproof of disputed highways of all kinds; members of parliament, including Ramsay Macdonald, and Lord Eversley in the House of Lords had been trying to get a bill passed since 1906 but they had never had the support of the government whips.

The COSFPS published a booklet<sup>4</sup> giving the history of the Act, advised on what local authorities (LA) should do because "Section 1 (4) of the Act authorised any landowner to deposit with the County and District or Borough Council concerned, after 1st January 1934, a 6 inch scale map and a statement indicating public ways he admits". The local authorities were encouraged to urge parish councils to prepare preliminary lists of paths and maps, using local branches of the COSFPS or local rambling clubs<sup>5</sup> to help.

However the pressure from the roads lobby for improved roads meant that little resource was given to public rights of way; and then the war came.

This had a major impact on the county's rights of way. Defence (General) Regulations 1939 were quickly agreed by parliament and Regulation No 16 described the procedure "for the temporary closing or diversion of footpaths and highways through or adjacent to defence works and protected places" and authorised County Agricultural Executive Committees to plough up footpaths and bridleways, provided they were restored and diversions provided. In Hampshire and

surrounding counties the use of land, for example, for aerodromes, training grounds for armoured regiments, military camps, defence lines using pill-boxes, and later in the war, the Ten Mile Exclusion zone meant that the state of and access to public rights of way were greatly affected.

## Parliamentary activity

A fortuitous appointment was made during the war. Former Labour MP, Tom Stephenson, committee member of COSFPS and later secretary to the Ramblers Association (RA), became Press Officer at the Ministry of Town and Country Planning, whose minister in 1945 was Lewis Silkin. Stephenson arranged for a deputation from the RA to meet his minister to discuss the way forward to improve access to the countryside by a revision to footpath law and the creation of national parks.<sup>6</sup>

MPs, concerned about rights of way, were raising questions in the House of Commons. In July 1942 a question was addressed to the Minister for Agriculture by Sir Arthur Gower who wanted to know whether provision was being made for the restoration of footpaths being ploughed up, after the war and he was told that "it was one of the conditions of granting the right to plough up that the occupier gave a written undertaking to restore all rights in respect of the footpath after Defence Regulations ceased to be in force."<sup>7</sup>

In 1943 the Minister of Town and Country Planning (TACP), W S Morrison, in answer to a question "whether any record is being kept of footpaths and bridle ways, including coast paths, which has been diverted, ploughed up or closed", was assured that each Government Department kept a list of paths closed under Defence Regulations.<sup>8</sup>

In October 1945 the Minister of TACP was asked whether he would circulate all county councils "to restore all footpath signposts and to take all such action as will prevent the rights of the public to use these footpaths being forgotten". He stated that these matters were under consideration.<sup>9</sup>

In 1946 the Minister for TACP was questioned about the number of footpaths that had been closed during the war but had yet to be opened and when he expected all the closed footpaths to be re-opened.

He regretted that the information was unavailable and, due to future decisions relating post war service land requirements, it was not possible to give an answer to the second question.<sup>10</sup>

## On the path for an improved Rights of Way Act

The wartime government had created a Committee on Land Utilisation. This was chaired by Lord Justice Scott, and on 1 August 1942 it published a report which, among other things, championed the cause of public access to the countryside and suggested that LAs should keep maps recording all public footpaths.<sup>11</sup>

In July 1945 the Labour government, whose members were committed to the creation of National Parks, came to power and created a National Parks committee chaired by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who also chaired a sub-committee that focused on footpaths

and access to the countryside. The Hobhouse Report was published in 1947 and, included in paragraph 21, it was stated that "We consider it essential that a complete survey shall be put in hand forthwith so that an authoritative record of rights of way in this country may be prepared before it is too late. To enable the record to be complete and expeditious, effective and economical means must be provided for resolving the legal status of rights of way which are in dispute."<sup>12</sup>

### Hampshire's councils prepare the way

Following the cessation of hostilities and in the knowledge of Hobhouse Committee's recommendations, the County Surveyor, Brigadier Hughes, was preparing the ground for a concerted effort on mapping the county's rights of way. In his annual report 1947/48 he reminded councillors that the 1932 Rights of Way Act had created a process by which footpaths could be registered by the land owner and District Councils had been requested to bring their Rights of Way maps up to date but "little real progress was made and a good deal remained to be done when the war broke out". He pointed out that the White Paper, issued by the Minister of Town and Country Planning in 1945, had made it clear that there were three main tasks :-

- 1) the settlement of outstanding disputes
- 2) the creation of new paths and adjustments to existing ones "to enable walkers to keep clear of motor roads"
- 3) maintenance, to bring footpaths, old and new, up to a proper standard and keep them so.

He continued by stating that a beginning had been made to survey the whole of the footpaths, rights of way, bridle ways and drift ways in the county. Five Rural District Councils (RDCs) (Droxford, Ringwood, New Forest, Hartley Wintney and Alton) had already put their footpaths on a map as required by the 1932 Act and a decision was taken to begin with these first. Steps had been taken to consult parishes and RDCs as to discrepancies in the maps and as to the reasons why footpaths shown on earlier maps were not regarded as public.<sup>13</sup>

Extracts from a parish survey published in 1947 show some of the problems faced after the war.

Burghclere Parish Council footpath committee issued a report on the condition of their footpaths and stiles:-

*New stile needed at Spring Lane (Footpath No. 3) and on the path between Whitway to Brick Kiln, two stiles were needed and a section of the route had been ploughed up (Footpath No. 12). They found that the footpath between The Alders and Budds was impassable (Footpath No. 5) because there was no footbridge over the stream and it was fenced off. Footpath No. 2 to The Alders was also blocked and an electric fence crossed the path near Copt Hill, and where it joined No. 5 the stile needed repair and the hedge cut back.*<sup>14</sup>

As well as the workload described above, parish councils were faced with problems relating to paths

closed during the war and which the public were demanding to be opened. Two examples from the files illustrate these issues:-

In March 1946 the clerk to Hedge End parish council was informed by the county surveyor that he was unable to get any information from the Ministry of Information as to when the footpath at the Wireless Station, Shamblehurst Lane, would be re-opened. (This footpath was still the subject of correspondence in 1948). He had been more successful with the path through HMS Cricket where the naval officer in charge thought the path could be re-opened and would take the necessary steps.<sup>15</sup>

In the parish of Dogmersfield, a footpath which ran from Lady Mildmay's house, Dower House, to the local school was blocked by a pill box. A letter dated 22 June 1948 pressed for this to be removed, as it saved villagers and children a considerable walk. A letter from the Ministry of Works, Southern Region, was received in December which referred to previous letters and which stated whilst his committee did not agree the urgent need for its removal, the land owner could carry out the work himself and would be reimbursed at lump sum fixed price. A specification of works was attached.<sup>16</sup>

*Finally, Barbara Castle in a House of Commons debate described the post war condition of paths in our area. "I have been constantly irritated in the past three years when walking along the coastline of Hampshire or over the South Downs, to see the mess that has been left by the Service Departments in their retreat from the battlefield. There are tangles of barbed wire and abandoned gun sites. It is a mess which it seems to be no one's responsibility to clear up."*<sup>17</sup>

The publication of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act and Hampshire's response to it will be covered in Part 2.

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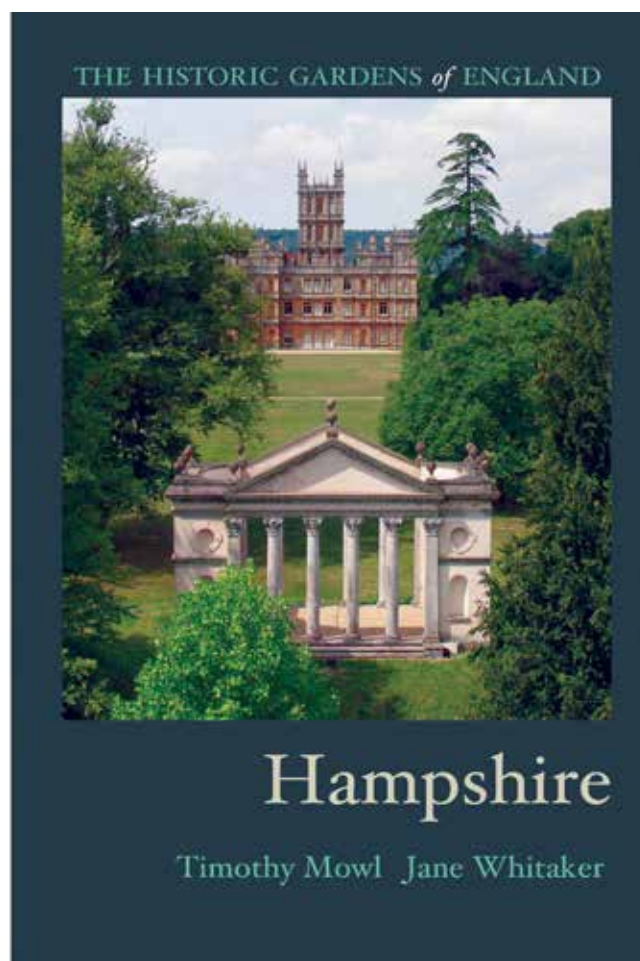
Timothy Mowl and Jane Whitaker, *The Historic Gardens of England: Hampshire* privately published by Stephen Morris, 2016 £19.95  
Available from Wells Bookshop, Winchester or direct from [www.timothymowl.com](http://www.timothymowl.com)

The Hampshire volume is the fourteenth in this county series which is becoming as important to landscape history as Pevsner is to historic buildings. Timothy Mowl is a noted expert on the History of Architecture and Designed Landscapes. Jane Whitaker is a former student of Mowl's and she contributed several chapters.

In the short introduction tribute is paid to the notable work of the Hampshire Gardens Trust. Then follow nine chapters dealing chronologically with the garden history of Hampshire from Mediaeval times to the twentieth century. As the chapters unfold the wealth of sites within the county is revealed. In the earliest period the importance of the church as patron at such places as Wolvesey Castle, St Cross and Bishops Waltham is discussed. In the Tudor and early Stuart gardens the patronage of the laity who benefitted from the Reformation at Titchfield Abbey and Netley Abbey is noted. The formal gardens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, so many of which were swept away by later 'improvements', provides the longest list of case studies.

Mowl identifies Isaac Taylor's county map of 1759 as providing evidence of the eclectic landscapes found at Highclere, Dogmersfield and elsewhere, many of which were removed by the minimalist revolution of Capability Brown and his followers, such as William Eames, whose activities in Hampshire are recorded in chapter 5. This also gives a valuable evaluation of the Vicar of Boldre, William Gilpin, and his role as the originator of Picturesque theory. This illustrates one of the strengths of this book for it is not just a description of numerous landscape parks but it also seeks to set the developments in the context of their time.

The last four chapters continue the chronological sequence. The Regency period includes Humphrey Repton's work at the difficult East Stratton Park site. The speed of railway communication after 1839 saw the growth of large houses, particularly in NE Hampshire where Minley Manor was built for London-based bankers. The final chapter considers the gardens that



have been created in the twentieth century including the innovative 'Hanging Gardens of Basingstoke' on the roof of an office block, Mountbatten House. Notable gardens are still being created in the twenty first century and Ashe Park near Overton would have been worthy of a mention.

The book is well illustrated with 88 black and white and 59 colour illustrations in 238 pages of text. It is fully footnoted which will make it easy for readers in the future to follow up sources for statements made in the text.

Anyone with an interest in the development of the Hampshire landscape will find this a fascinating read and an invaluable reference source. Do buy it.

*Derek Spruce*

## The Landscape Section Needs You

Are you interested in Hampshire's landscape? Would you like to help set the agenda for the walks and talks that the Landscape Section offers? You can do this by joining the committee of the landscape



section. The workload is not onerous. There are two committee meetings a year and you might also help at the events. If you find this interesting please contact Mike Broderick at [wbroderick@btinternet.com](mailto:wbroderick@btinternet.com) or phone 01256 351624 for a chat.

# Local History

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## 'Uproarious Scenes at Shaftesbury Hall': Campaigning for Women's Suffrage in Edwardian Hampshire

Roger Ottewill

On the evening of Wednesday 28 February 1913 Annie Kenney, a close associate of the Pankhursts, sought to address a public meeting at Shaftesbury Hall in Ogle Street, Southampton on the subject of 'Votes for Women' (Fig. 1). However, as the press report indicates

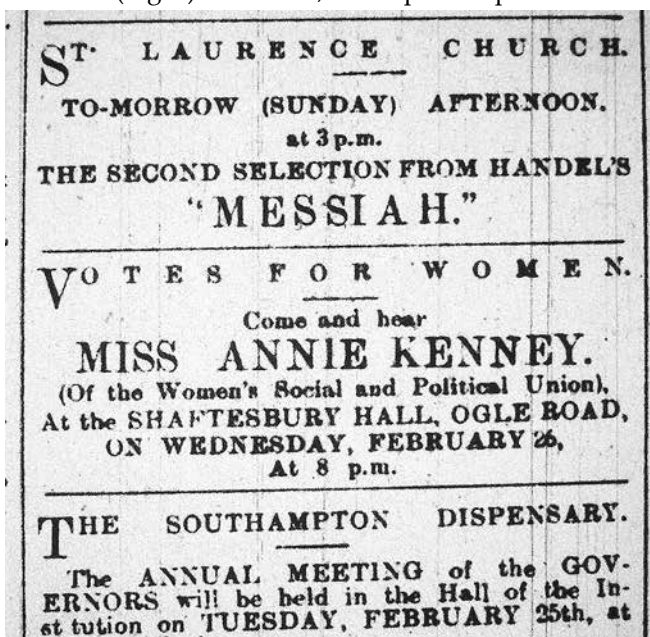


Fig. 1: From the Southampton Times 22 February 1913

she struggled to do so. Headlined 'Uproarious Scenes at Shaftesbury Hall' it went on:

*Miss Annie Kenney of the Women's Social and Political Union [WSPU] strove in vain to make her voice heard above the din of motor-horns, whistles, bugles, and the lustily sung refrain of popular ditties. In anticipation of possible trouble [there was] a large force of police both inside and outside the hall, the approaches to which ... were thronged with more or less hostile crowds. The hall itself was packed to the doors ... Excitement ran high, and more than once the proceedings degenerated into a veritable pandemonium. Fears were entertained that a strong hostile crowd ... would attempt to rush the platform, and before the end of the meeting, Miss Kenney, aided by her friends, slipped quietly away by the back door ... and caught her train back to London.<sup>1</sup>*

What is not mentioned in this extract is that much of the trouble was caused by an all-male contingent from Hartley College, the forerunner of the University of Southampton.

The passion evident at this meeting was indicative of that generated by the campaign for women's suffrage, waged by both militant suffragettes and moderate suffragists, and affecting every part of the

country including Hampshire. Thus, to reflect fully the nationwide character of the campaign, account needs to be taken of what was happening at local level. Indeed it is surprising that to date little has been written about the situation in Hampshire.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, one purpose of this article is to demonstrate the potential for further research in the county, covering local leaders, public meetings, propaganda, marches and 'direct action'. Moreover, in the interests of objectivity, account also needs to be taken of the views of those opposed to the cause of 'Votes for Women'.

### Local Leaders

In Southampton a prominent role was played by Mrs Foster Welch. She was unusual in being both a suffragette and a suffragist who sought to facilitate good relations between the local branches of the militant WSPU and the moderate National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies [NUWSS], with her home often being used for campaign meetings.<sup>3</sup> In 1919 she became Southampton's first female councillor, and mayor a few years later. At her funeral in 1940 the rector of All Saints Church commented: 'She has blazed a trail, not only for the women of the country, a trail it will be hard for those who come after to follow.' Not surprisingly, perhaps, one of the hymns was 'Fight the Good Fight'.<sup>4</sup>

Another local leader was Lady Laura Ridding, a suffragist, who served as president of the Winchester branch of the NUWSS (Fig. 2). Daughter of the 1st Earl of Selborne, she did not conform to the stereotype of a privileged and idle upper class lady. She was the second wife of George Ridding, headmaster of Winchester



Fig. 2: Lady Laura Ridding

College, who subsequently became the first bishop of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, in 1884. On George's death in 1904 Laura returned to Hampshire and lived in Wonston. It was her social activism in both Hampshire and Nottinghamshire that enhanced her awareness of the poor social conditions endured by many women and children. She hoped that after women had obtained the vote greater attention would be given to these matters by politicians. Like most suffragists, securing the vote was seen as a 'means to an end' rather than an end in itself. By all accounts she was a good speaker and had a well developed sense of humour.<sup>5</sup>

### Public Meetings

An indication of the widespread character of the campaign was the large number of extensively reported public meetings in all parts of the county. In September 1906, for example, 'two meetings were held – in the morning at the Reformers' Tree [Portsmouth] and in the evening on the Labour 'pitch' at Southsea Common – and at neither gathering was there a scintilla of disorder'. Their peaceful nature is interesting in that both were addressed by Annie Kenney. She was described, in language that today would be regarded as outrageously



Fig. 3: Suffragist March in Hampshire (source: Petersfield Museum)

patronising, as 'becomingly but not expensively dressed in light green, is petite – in fact, in sporting language, quite a bantam weight – fair-haired, fair-complexioned, and speaks the King's English perfectly with a delightful Lancashire roll, the effect of which is heightened by her vivacity and her intense earnestness, and her almost fiery, though lady-like eloquence'.<sup>6</sup>

In May 1908 Lady Laura Ridding chaired a suffrage meeting in Winchester. Somewhat condescendingly it was reported that, 'from the general tone of the proceedings, and the unanimity with which the resolutions in support of the cause were adopted, it is evident and was probably not a little surprising to some – that the desire for women's suffrage has quite a large body of supporters in Winchester'.<sup>7</sup>

Even in relatively small communities suffrage meetings could attract large numbers and eminent speakers. Thus, in November 1908, at Milton the hall was full to overflowing with those who had come to hear Millicent Fawcett, the leader of the NUWSS. Here a contribution from the Revd William E Cove, a Baptist minister from Milford-on-Sea, highlighted the involvement of many clergy in the campaign.<sup>8</sup>

Although there were exceptions such as Milford, in the main it was the large centres of population

that were able to attract leading figures. Thus, in Southampton, as well as Annie Kenney, meetings were addressed by Mrs Pankhurst<sup>9</sup> and Maude Royden, a leading churchwoman and an unconventional and controversial advocate of women's suffrage as well as an early advocate of women's ordination.<sup>10</sup>

### Propaganda, marches and direct action

To complement public meetings, both wings of the campaign sought to keep the issue of women's suffrage high on the political agenda by distributing leaflets, selling newspapers and marching with banners. Some militants went further and, although there seems to have been far less 'direct action' in Hampshire than in other parts of the country, nonetheless there were attempts to promote the cause by this means. As reported:

*The militant suffragettes seem to have initiated a violent propaganda at Southampton. Twice recently an attempt has been made to destroy the contents of a letter-box at the post office in Ogle-road by fluid. One of the bottles and the contents were found in the box, and scraps of paper bearing the following words in a somewhat illiterate scrawl, 'The women of Southampton demand the vote'. 'Vote for women. Remember Mrs Flora Drummond's words, "War to the end."' The police are investigating the matter.*<sup>11</sup>

Such actions were probably counterproductive in the sense that they alienated erstwhile supporters. They certainly provided 'ammunition' for opponents of the cause.

### Opposition

While the strength of feeling on the part of those seeking votes for women is well known, there were many women as well as men who felt equally strongly that women should not have the vote. Because they were ultimately on the losing side their voices are less frequently heard.

In January 1909, for example, Mary Dickens explained the arguments and objects of the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League at a meeting held in St Peters Hall, Petersfield, while in 1913 the outspoken Dean of Durham, Canon Hensley Henson, expressed his views at a meeting in Southampton held during the Church Congress sponsored by the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage. Using forthright language he elicited interjections from members of the audience that were every bit as raucous as those at the Annie Kenney meeting.

*I have only one more thing to say against the militant Suffragette. Whatever form of suffrage you may encourage, do not allow your servants and daughters to join any militant society. Use your parental authority to stop it and crush the militants out of existence ('Try it on', and counter applause). There were many girls whose emotion was greater than their reason. Perhaps they heard an eloquent speaker like Mrs Pankhurst ... (loud and continued cheering), and the result was that a young lady who would have been modest, self-restrained and law abiding (laughter) was brought to London, committed some miserable outrage. Appeared in the police court, was sentenced, and went back to her home certainly a very damaged article in the matrimonial market (laughter, and 'How about damaged men!'), and after a few years would be heartily ashamed and wish that she had never done it (applause).*<sup>12</sup>

It is probable that some in the audience would have been members of the Church League for Women's Suffrage which had been founded in 1909. The Church of England, like political parties and other organisations, as well as families, were divided over this highly contentious issue.

#### Conclusion

In this short article it has only been possible to provide glimpses of the campaign for women's suffrage in Hampshire. There are a large number of lines of enquiry to pursue and it is hoped that in time a more comprehensive picture will emerge.

#### Note

This article is based on a paper presented at the 2016 Local History Section Spring Symposium.

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## The Medieval Marketplace at Bishop's Waltham

### Mark Page

In the Middle Ages marketplaces were among the most prominent public spaces in towns throughout England. As such they were the venue not only for regular gatherings of local craftsmen and traders selling goods and services, but also for other communal occasions including the pronouncement of royal proclamations and other government business, and the performance of public punishments and penance.<sup>1</sup> Marketplaces varied greatly in size, shape, and location according to the amount of space available in a particular town. In some towns the marketplace was located along a wide High Street which provided plenty of room for setting up stalls and livestock pens: examples in Hampshire include Lymington and Southampton.<sup>2</sup> In other towns a market square was created, probably when the original street plan was laid out. A particularly good example survives at Wickham.<sup>3</sup>

The prominence of marketplaces at the centre of town life means that they have been the focus for much adaptation, alteration, and rebuilding in the centuries since their creation in the Middle Ages. The encroachment by later buildings into the space occupied by medieval marketplaces is especially common, as can be seen for instance at Odiham.<sup>4</sup> The question thus arises as to the appearance of a town's marketplace when it was first laid out. How was it subdivided into individual plots for occupation by the town's inhabitants? How long did it take for those plots to be filled by houses, shops, stalls, and other structures? The answers to these questions would help us to assess the vitality of a particular market or town. If a medieval marketplace filled rapidly it would suggest economic success and commercial vigour, whereas if a town struggled to attract tenants it might indicate that the market was failing.

Between the 12th and 14th centuries the number of markets held in England multiplied very rapidly.<sup>5</sup> Not all of them were successful at attracting very much trade, however, and many markets ceased

to function.<sup>6</sup> In Hampshire failed markets include Kilmeston (licensed in 1254) and Lockerley (1271), while at Newtown in Burghclere nothing remains of the borough created by the bishops of Winchester.<sup>7</sup> Measuring the relative success or failure of a medieval market or town depends on the survival of adequate documentary or archaeological evidence. Rises and falls in the collection of market rents and tolls, for example, are a fairly reliable indication of changes in the amount of business transacted. At the village of Hambledon a weekly market was licensed in 1256 but it was not until the 1290s that a toll on market stalls was collected, suggesting a lag of around 35 years before trade was on a sufficient scale to make the imposition of tolls worthwhile.<sup>8</sup> Where evidence of toll collection is lacking proxy measures may be used to assess how well a market was performing. References to shops and other commercial properties provide a clear demonstration of trade in the absence of other indicators: shops were mentioned from the 1270s in the apparently thriving coastal towns of Fareham and Havant.<sup>9</sup> In this paper the focus of attention is on property specifically located in the marketplace at Bishop's Waltham, and what this can tell us about the town's economic development in the late 13th century.

The origins of the town plan at Bishop's Waltham are not known for certain. Possibly it was laid out in the 1160s when the bishop of Winchester, Henry of Blois, rebuilt the palace.<sup>10</sup> The present-day marketplace (St George's Square) is relatively small and lies at the southern end of High Street, although a much larger medieval marketplace bounded on the north by Bank Street, on the east by Houchin Street, and on the west by Brook Street may formerly have existed which was encroached on by later housing (Fig. 1).<sup>11</sup> No market charter for the town survives, and the earliest reference to a market actually being held there is quite late: in 1273-4 an inquisition heard that the market at Bishop's Waltham and Titchfield (possibly a joint market held

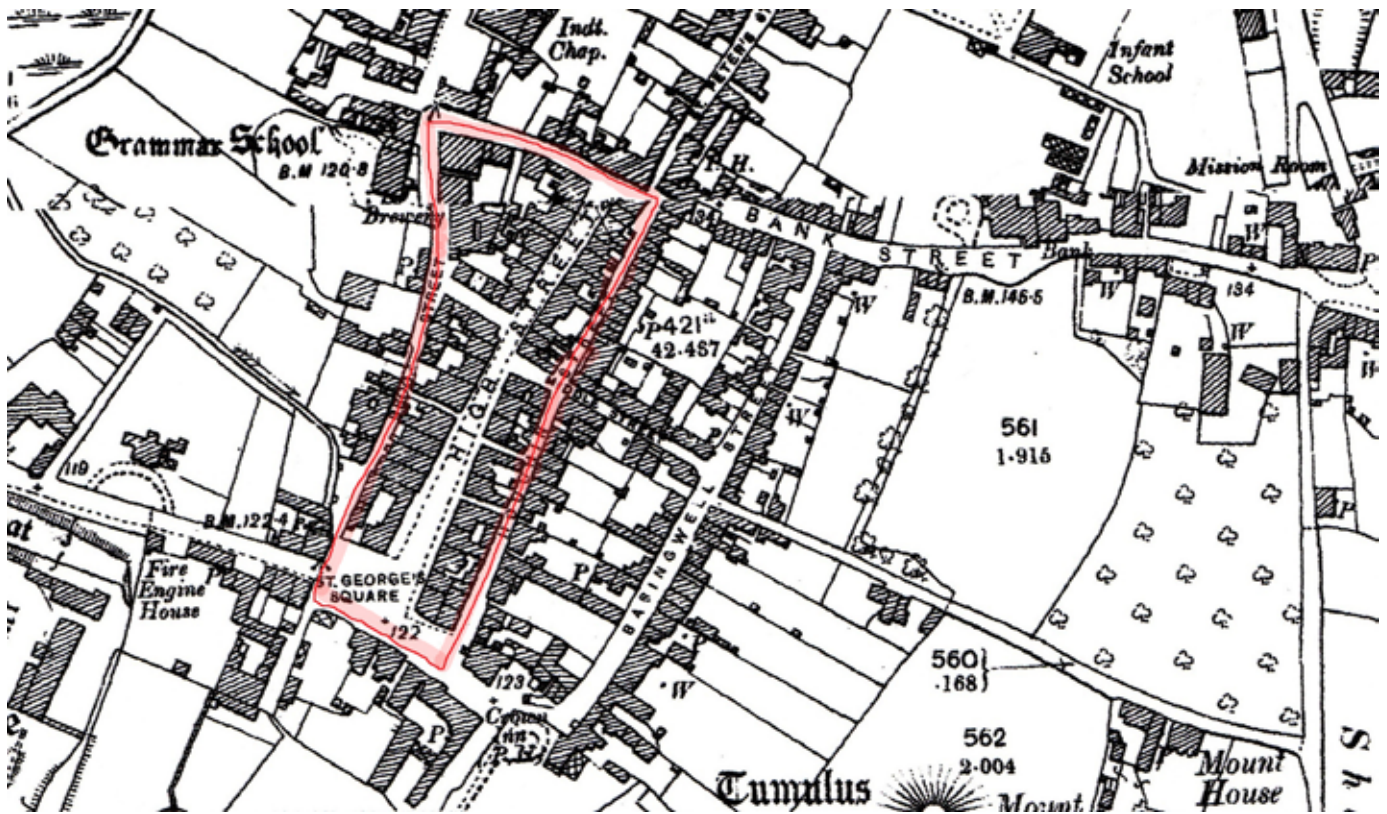


Fig. 1: The medieval marketplace at Bishop's Waltham may have been much larger than its 19th-century successor (St George's Square). Its possible extent is outlined in red.

alternate weeks at either place) was damaging another, unspecified, market held on Saturdays.<sup>12</sup> Whatever this tells us about the state of the town's market (which isn't much) it is likely that it had been operating for some time, since already by 1260 tenants were holding property in the marketplace (*in foro*).<sup>13</sup>

One such tenant was Richard Child, who in 1273 surrendered his 'messuage' in the marketplace to another tenant Thomas Chubb.<sup>14</sup> A messuage in this context probably meant a dwelling house and yard, possibly with a workshop or other commercial premises attached. In the same year five tenants received 'plots' in the marketplace directly from the bishop: three were 20 feet long and wide, one was 22 feet long and 18 feet wide, and the other was 36 feet long and 30 feet wide. The differences between these properties and the one surrendered by Richard Child are potentially significant. First, use of the word 'plot' (*placea*) rather than the more common 'messuage', 'cottage' or 'house' implies that the land was not yet built on, and that therefore there was still empty space in and around the marketplace. Secondly, the transfer of land directly from the bishop rather than from another tenant (as in Richard Child's case) indicates that it was previously unoccupied, either because it had been left vacant by a former tenant and not re-let or because it had been part of the bishop's own land (his 'demesne'). If left vacant, demand for land was probably falling short of supply; if former demesne, rising demand may have prompted the bishop to release additional land for urban development. The latter is the more likely explanation judging from the level of fines paid: 5s.-8s. 9d. each for the five 'plots' compared with only 12d. for Richard Child's 'messuage'.

In 1275 the bishop released a further six plots in

the marketplace for fines ranging from 12d. to 7s. 6d., and another three in 1283. Some of them were similar in size and shape to those of 1273 (15 or 20 feet square), while others were long and thin (24 feet long and 8 feet wide or 34 feet long and 10 feet wide), and thus like the burgage plots found in many medieval market towns (e.g. New Alresford). What, then, do these grants tell us about the development of Bishop's Waltham? If we accept that the medieval marketplace was originally a large rectangle, might these plots represent an early stage in its encroachment? As Fig. 1 shows even in the late 19th century the plots fronting High Street were roughly square-shaped, and may represent the replacement of temporary market stalls by permanent buildings.<sup>15</sup> Possibly the initial encroachment of the marketplace occupied only the area between Bank Street and Middle Street. This would still have left a large open space in front of the long thin properties extending from Houchin Street to Basingwell Street, which may also have been developed for the first time in the late 13th century.

If this interpretation is correct it suggests a redesign of the town plan in the 1270s-80s and an investment in new buildings fronting the marketplace. Demand for the new plots was high: several were almost immediately sold on by their original recipients, presumably for a quick profit, while references to High Street begin around 1318, implying that at least part of it was built-up by then. Unfortunately the material evidence is not yet able to provide much corroboration since so little archaeological excavation has been undertaken in the town centre, although 13th-century activity has been identified to the rear of Houchin Street.<sup>16</sup> Further analysis of the relatively plentiful documentary sources, however, may shed more light

on changes to the medieval urban fabric.

This interim report has presented evidence of the subdivision of property in and around the marketplace for occupation by tenants between 1273 and 1283. Given the size of the plots in question it is likely that some of them represent encroachments along what became High Street, and possibly mark the beginning of that development. Demand for the new plots was sufficiently high to suggest that the market at Bishop's Waltham was flourishing. Buildings in the marketplace in the 1260s-70s included houses, a forge, and a seld (a covered structure divided into booths from which traders displayed and sold their goods). In 1319 two tenants acquired additional land in the marketplace in order to enlarge their existing properties. The town occupied an advantageous position on the edge of contrasting farming regions, and by the 1330s many of the manor's smallholders seem to have been quite urban in character.<sup>17</sup> Apart from High Street other early 14th-century streets were named East, West, New, Park and Wool. More work is needed to trace their development.

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## Archives and Local Studies news from Hampshire Record Office

Matthew Goodwin

### Recent additions to the holdings

It has been a busy time for new acquisitions, with around 120 new deposits arriving at the Record Office in the first three months of the year.

Personal papers have included a set of 23 postcards of Winchester scenes (11A17). Showing some familiar and often-reproduced city landmarks, such as the College, Cathedral, water-meadows, etc., they seem at first glance like dozens of others quite commonly found in the archives, but the text on the back makes them quite unique. Sent by Pte Ben Dudley (b1882) of the Hampshire Regiment whilst stationed in Winchester just after the First World War, they are addressed to his wife Martha Windmill Dudley, nee Wiltshire, known as 'Pattie', back at home in Bristol. The postcards are Francis Frith images, probably purchased in one batch to be sent home at intervals, though all are undated and don't seem to form a narrative series. Pte Dudley is impressed by what he sees in the city, referring to many 'wonderful old places' and commenting that 'there is after all nothing outside England to compare with our old cities, so we are told'. He notes his whereabouts and abode, and includes personal messages about clothing, missing his wife and wishing she were with him, etc. He comments on the 'crush' in the High Street due to 'soldiers, soldiers, all soldiers, and the majority not



British!', and on other changes seen due to the war, such as the Diocesan Training College having been taken over by the Army Pay Corps, and the High Street: 'now ... full up of "Land Girls" dressed conspicuously in breeches and leggings – American troops apparently admire the uniform'. Of Winchester College boys he says they had 'no end of fun and made any amount of noise the day the Armistice was signed', and relates a story about sugar cubes having been laid underneath the statue of King Alfred as it was being set in position on the Broadway, to absorb the shock and prevent damage to the plinth, followed by swarms of bees and wasps descending on

the sugar: 'Good job it wasn't wartime!'

Other personal records received have included a pre-war school exercise book, compiled by a pupil at **Gosport** County School, consisting of needlework instructions, sketches and diagrams, and including a sample of work (undated but probably mid 1930s), along with a memoir written in the 1980s, with annotations and photographs added by the subject's brother.

Parish records continue to arrive on a regular basis. Among this year's deposits are two burial registers, one for **Shalden**, covering the period 1813-2007 (37M71/PR9), and a second for **Farringdon**, 1876-2016 (2M70/PR15). We have also received a church rate book for **Bishopstoke** parish, covering the period 1855-7 (145M82/PW7).

An interesting collection of records relating to the **Quakers**, or the Society of Friends, has been a part of the county archives since the 1950s (24M54). The records include minutes of meetings for the Hampshire Society dating back to the mid 17th century, as well as the fascinating 'Books of Sufferings', recording the trials and persecutions suffered by Quakers for the period 1659 to 1826. Many additions to the collection have been made over the years, with the latest coming in March this year, including minutes for the monthly Overseers' meeting for the Alton, Poole and Southampton Society, 1928-48, the Poole Preparative Meeting, 1936-8, and the New Milton Preparative meeting, 1957-2008 (24M54/626-637).

Title **deeds** are always a popular source for family and local history, and continue to arrive in numbers, often as a result of the land they relate to having been registered with the Land Registry. Property records received in recent months have included a large consignment from the British Records Association, comprising miscellaneous estate and family papers formerly held by various solicitors' offices around the country. This set of papers (32A17-39A17) is extensive and will take time to arrange and itemise before full details can be made available on the catalogue.

Other property records have included deeds and legal documents concerning lands at **Privett**, forming part of the manor of West Meon, 1710-1853 (16A17). The bundle includes copies of land transactions extracted from the manorial court roll dated 1710-1714, a settlement made on the marriage of Elizabeth Hicks of West Meon, spinster, and John Hayes, jun, of Winchester, gent, 1791, an abstract of title of "Mr Hicks' and Mr Arnold's estate at West Meon", referring to Court Farm and Martains, post 1806, and an abstract of title of Elizabeth Hayes, widow, and Mary Hayes, spinster, to an estate at Privett, 1830.

Further copies of court roll relate to Crondall manor, 1734-1812, and refer to 12 acres of land, formerly part of land called 'Puttocks' at Hawley (21A17), and members of the Bedborough, Hawkins, Rouzier, Hamilton and Soan families.

Photographs can be both fascinating and frustrating when dates and identifying information are lacking. One such item tested our detective skills recently. It showed a decorated horse and cart, surrounded by a small crowd, thought to be taken outside Old Place, **East Tisted** (8A17). This turned out to be the campaign HQ of William Wickham, for the Petersfield Division election, and shows electioneering

prior to the vote in 1892. Wickham won the vote, and represented Petersfield as its MP until 1896, a year before his death. The photographer, George Frost of Alton, is noted as 'photographer, shipping agent and correspondent, West End studio, Alton' in Kelly's Directory of 1889, but by 1898 his business appears to have prospered and diversified, with Frost listed in bold lettering as 'tourist and commission agent for the American, Allan, Dominion, Castle and other lines, and photographer, Market Street'.

No such identity problems were encountered with a wonderful collection of photos collected, arranged and catalogued by the late Elizabeth Gibson of **Wield**, relating to aspects of the history of Wield and surrounding villages (26A17). Each photo has been carefully dated, identified, then filed and indexed in archival box-binders, along with contextual notes. Subjects include Wield Manor, the school, working life and local people, Upper and Lower Wield, sports teams, St James' church and chapel, and 'modern Wield'. Also included were two index card boxes full of useful information, entitled: 'Wield - General and Index', and 'Wield Biographical'. Fully itemised details have yet to be added to HALS' catalogue for this large collection (26A17).

Further photographic items have included an album of shots of staff and buildings at Lord Wandsworth Agricultural College, **Long Sutton**, c1920-30 (19A17), and a set of 9 glass plate negatives featuring an early aircraft believed to have been designed in **Farnborough** by manned-flight pioneer Samuel Cody, along with scenes taken at Fleet and Church Crookham, c1910 (31A17).

#### **Forthcoming events**

*Exhibitions in the Record Office foyer*

**Jul-Sept:** Getting On: a photographic exhibition resulting from the Age Fusion intergenerational project – presented by Age Concern Hampshire

**Sept-Dec:** A small Jane Austen exhibition created in collaboration with Hampshire Library service.

**Jan 2018-Mar 2018:** Pets and Family Life in England and Wales, 1837-1939

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

**31 Aug:** Zoe Viney delivering an archive film show 'A Girl called Pat.'

**28 Sep:** Hyde 900 discuss the latest findings about the historic building of Hyde Abbey

**26 Oct:** Hampshire Treasures Showreel: An archive film show delivered by Robert Chillcott

**30 Nov:** The women who built the Motor Torpedo Boat (MTB) 1939-45

Further Last Thursday Lectures are planned for 25 January, 22 February and 29 March.

*Workshops Cost £20, advance booking essential. 2-4pm unless stated otherwise.*

**26 Sept:** Army Ancestors Workshop. What resources can help you trace the story of your army ancestors.

**17 Oct:** Maps workshop. Learn about how you can use maps for local history research.

**15 Nov:** House History workshop. Uncover the story and secrets of your house through archival sources.

### Special Events

**Thursday 14 Sept. & Wednesday 29 Nov:** Archive Ambassador Days. Sign up and help us preserve Hampshire's heritage. Training provided by the experts in archive preservation/conservation, cataloguing, digitisation and oral history recording. 10am-3.30pm. Cost: £30, advanced booking essential

2017 is also an important year for Hampshire Record Office since it marks our 70th anniversary. We will be hosting events to celebrate this milestone and hope you can join us for this later in the year.

**9 Sep** we will be hosting an open day, in collaboration with Heritage Open Days, with behind the scenes tours, talks, and a display of our favourite

documents. 10am-4pm. Free, but advance booking is required for the tours at 11am and 3pm.

We have recently launched a new **blog**, which is discussed in detail, below. We have an active **Facebook** page and **Twitter** profile which can be found at: <https://www.facebook.com/HampshireArchives/> <https://twitter.com/HantsArchives>

For more information about events, please visit [www.hants.gov.uk/whatson-hro](http://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 <https://www3.hants.gov.uk/archives/archives-subscribe.htm>.

## Hampshire Archives and Local Studies: the blog

**H**ampshire Archives and Local Studies has recently launched a new blog to reveal the work we do and the amazing collections we care for. Updated on Wednesdays, the blog covers a range of topics such as the Winchester Cathedral archives, contemporary opinions on the suffragette movement, puzzling letters and much more.

For instance, Rhian Dolby recounts how documents in the archive provide evidence of the Winchester Riot of 1908. Local citizens became angry at the proposal for railings to be removed from a cannon captured at Sebastopol during the Crimean War.

'On 25 May 1908, angry residents hurriedly convened another public meeting which quickly got out of control and turned disorderly. The 'mob' used ropes to pull the gun from its carriage and then went on a violent rampage destroying property and causing injuries to the police.'



Winchester Gun Riot, 1908

In another blog, one of our volunteers, Steve Hynard, describes his experiences of delving into the Royal Green Jackets collection.

'I think that most people find a certain thrill in handling a document that gives you special contact with the past. I felt this particularly when trying to penetrate the appalling handwriting of Sir William Norcott's Crimean War diaries. I don't think you can get much closer to these past moments than by, in this case, holding the small volume and going with him as it did, through the cold and cholera and other privations of the Crimea.

Norcott was something of an artist and the scene-setting is enhanced by his sketches, which include a rough portrait of Florence Nightingale during his stay at Scutari hospital, and a quite moving drawing of him



grieving for his horse, Inky Boy, killed at the Battle of Alma. And, to give you goosebumps, some enclosed shreds of Inky Boy's mane!

Not only does the blog cover our collections and the work we do, but it also offers advice on how to begin your research. Steff Palmer explains how you can start your research into the history of your house.

'The key to starting your search is to begin with what you already know and work backwards to find out when the property disappears from the records; this will give you an idea of when the house was built. One such way to do this is through the use of maps; once you have pinpointed your property on a map, find a map published at an earlier date and keep going until you can no longer spot your house.'

Follow our blog at [hampshirearchivesandlocalstudies.wordpress.com](http://hampshirearchivesandlocalstudies.wordpress.com) to find out more about the extraordinary stories found within the archives.



Grieving for Inky Boy with some hairs from his mane



*book review    book review    book review    book review*

**Lookback at Andover: The Journal of the Andover History and Archaeology Society**, vol. 3, no. 7, 2016; pp.54, £3.50, available from [www.andover-history.org.uk](http://www.andover-history.org.uk).

The four articles in this year's journal cover very different aspects of the Andover area's 19th- and 20th-century history: shopping, church restoration, farming, and policing. David Borrett traces the development of some prominent shops in Andover town centre from the 19th century to the town's redevelopment in the 1960s. He makes the important point that even if new proprietors bought shop premises they often remained essentially the same businesses, firstly because of the high costs of refitting from scratch, and secondly because a loyal customer base was usually included in the purchase price. Only as the 20th century wore on was this stability threatened



by the emergence of national chain stores and the slow demise of independent outlets.

Martin Coppen provides an account of the mid 19th-century curate James Rawlins, who raised funds for (and may have had a hand in the design of) the restoration of Vernham Dean church in 1851. Rawlins suffered a spectacular fall from grace: by 1856 he was in prison for debt, having spent far more than he earned for several years including at Vernham Dean. He changed his identity at least once to escape his creditors, and may even have faked his own death in 1880. Roger Flambert, until 2007 a farmer at Kimpton, offers a fascinating glimpse into the life of a dairy farmer in the decades following the Second World War. Portable milking parlours were used to milk cattle on remote pastures until the harsh winter of 1963 prompted a change of practice. The potential hazards of silage making are also graphically described. Finally, Clifford Williams speculates about the identity of two policeman and their detainees in an unusual photograph of the 1890s.

*Mark Page*

# Archaeology

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## Latest News

David Allen

It's that time of year when many groups are about to put their excavation plans into practice. The University of Winchester, with local support, will soon be looking at more of Meonstoke, and the 'People of the Heath' project will be enjoying its last digging season. So too will 'Dig Basing' the venture that has been looking at 'test pits' in many an Old Basing garden. The fruits of all these and more will be available later

in the year, but at the moment the 'early finishers' are the Hyde900 team, who also have been delving deeply into garden soils in the search for King Alfred's second resting-place. David Spurling reports. At Fareham, the opportunity to refresh the archaeology displays, as part of a total museum makeover, has brought a few new finds to the fore. David Allen describes the changes, which should be in place by late July.

## Focus on Fareham

David Allen

It was twenty-seven years ago that the archaeology displays at Westbury Manor Museum, Fareham, were put together. Now the refurbishment of the building and its contents and provision of a first-class café, afford the opportunity to re-examine the archaeological history of the locality, and include a number of new (and old) stories and exhibits.

Fareham Borough occupies about 29 square miles, from the River Hamble in the west to Portsmouth Harbour in the east, incorporating 9 miles of coastline on either side of the Gosport peninsula. Although dominated by Fareham, the major transport and population hub, the Borough has the historic town of Titchfield, beloved of the late George Watts and source of many of his contributions for the *Newsletter*, at its heart.

The history of investigation and collecting in the area is a familiar one. A number of national or even international figures, including Sir Joseph Prestwich and the Abbé Breuil, paid visits, whilst local characters, such as C J Mogridge and Charles Fox investigated sites and steered finds towards the local museums. They had a number to choose from. Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester and, to a lesser degree, Gosport all received material, before Hampshire County Museums Service and Fareham Museum came into being. Titchfield Abbey was also examined, but much of the excavation archive from that site was destroyed in the Second World War.

The next phase was the more determined digging of a range of sites, for either 'rescue' or research purposes. The South Hampshire Archaeological Rescue Group (SHARG) was formed in response to a number of threats, not least the construction of the M27 motorway, whilst Professor Barry Cunliffe made a thorough examination of Portchester Castle. In addition the exploits of a local enthusiast, Chris Draper, led to the discovery of a number of productive locations.

These days the archives from 'developer-funded' work generally end up with the Hampshire Cultural

Trust and the recent merging of the County and City of Winchester Museum Services has certainly made available a new array of finds to tell the story of the area.



Chris Draper at Red Barns in the 1970s.

## Stone Age

The possibility of a 'raised beach' at c 38m OD, comparable with the now famous find at Boxgrove, Sussex, has been long discussed. Sir Joseph Prestwich, 'father of the Geological Survey', came looking in 1872 and recorded the feature, but no artefacts, in a chalk pit to the east of Fareham. One hundred years later Apsimon et al (1977) reviewed the evidence and found further exposures, but again no flint tools. By this time two other Palaeolithic sites were vying for attention - Rainbow Bar and Red Barns.

Both of these locations had been found by Chris Draper, who began his local archaeological career by discovering a Mesolithic site on Wicor Shore in 1946. Rainbow Bar, a shingle spit at the mouth of the Meon, only reachable at spring tide, achieved celebrity status as a possible site of Clactonian material, potentially setting it apart from the usual Acheulian flintwork. In fact, as Sommerville and Tetlow have shown (2011), it has yielded a very mixed assemblage washed out from the cliffs and should be viewed with caution. Red Barns, on the other hand, revealed during building work in 1973, is a pristine deposit. Nothing is easy, however, and rather than waiting on the moon, would-be investigators of Red Barns require a jack-hammer to break through a layer of breccia. The most recent work, in the 1990s, by Francis Wenban-Smith, found horse bones as well as flint debitage in a location used somewhere between 300,000 and 425,000 years ago



Francis Wenban-Smith gets to grips with the breccia.

(Wenban-Smith et al, 2000).

The Mesolithic and Neolithic periods are represented by a range of flintwork, some coming from noteworthy features, such as a sinkhole encountered on the line of the M27, but no classic Neolithic sites are known in the area.

## Bronze Age

Round barrows and ring ditches are also notable by their absence in Fareham District, but the incidence of pottery finds during gravel quarrying (Parkes, 1947) suggests that this is an illusion and recent work has unearthed parts of Middle Bronze Age cremation cemeteries at Locks Heath (McSloy and Ellis, 2014) and Cams Hill (Eddisford, 2009). In addition, two vessels were found on Portsdown Hill (Nicholls, 1987) so the spread of Bronze Age funerary activity is fairly widespread across the region.



Locks Heath excavations in progress (Cotswold Archaeological Trust)

Settlement sites are represented by a large enclosure at Hook, near Warsash, excavated in 1954 by Paul Ashbee (1987), with the archive going to Portsmouth. The ditches and entrance were substantial features, but no domestic structures were found in an area which saw considerable later use.



Bursledon Brickworks from the air – the archaeological finds were lower left

The most surprising find of the period is from Swanwick. Acres of clay extraction for Bursledon Brick Works revealed a large pit, 5.5m deep, containing 21 cylindrical loom weights, attributed to the Bronze Age (Fox, 1928). To everyone's surprise, when the quarry was being reworked two years later, a deeper (another

1.75m) and narrower shaft was found (Fox, 1930) with a post set upright at its centre. The full significance of this strange arrangement is hard to fathom. The pit was lined with blue estuarine clay which to Fox gave off an odour comparable 'to the roke off river marshlands on a sultry night' or, as the workmen put it, 'stank enough to knock you down'. The suggestion that a 'bituminous-looking' substance covering the sides of the pit was human or animal blood seems unlikely. Charles Fox, who put the find on record, was a local bank manager and father of no less a personage than Cyril Fox, of whom more later. Near to the Swanwick shaft was a deposit of four bronze palstaves, three of which survive. A larger hoard, from Titchfield, will also be in the displays, courtesy of Southampton Museum.

**Iron Age**

Apart from evidence for salt working at Brownwich (Hughes, 1973) and at the mouth of the Hamble (Fox, 1937) the Iron Age was poorly represented in the Borough until the M27 swept through the area in the 1970s. SHARG, under the guidance of Bert Holmes, Mike Hughes and others, leapt in to rescue what they could and a significant settlement was recorded at Wallington Military Road (Hughes 1974). Circular structures, four-posters and pits were examined and among the finds was a decorative openwork disc, made of iron. The site appears to have been occupied from the 5th to 1st century BC. Further traces of Iron Age occupation were noted in the more recent excavations at Cams Hill (Eddisford, 2009).

**Roman**

In December 1932 Cyril Fox, by now Director of the National Museum of Wales, emulated his father Charles and examined a discovery at the Swanwick brick pits (Fox 1934). It was a year of triumph and tragedy for Fox. His *'Personality of Britain'* had been rapturously received by the archaeological establishment in July, but in the following month his wife was swept away and drowned while swimming at Oxwich. Perhaps his Swanwick excursion was part of his recuperation. He agreed to investigate a large pit containing a wooden framework and, more significantly, a remarkable assemblage of Roman pottery. Four complete jugs or ewers, and numerous broken vessels were present in a feature which reached a maximum depth of 6m. The complete jugs all showed signs of having been 'killed', with deliberate holes punched or stabbed into them.



Two of the 'killed pots' from Swanwick

Although Fox felt the location wasn't right for a well, the structure certainly looks like one and has parallels at Silchester and other sites. Fox also ruminated on there being a villa close by, but if so, it hasn't been found.

Definite evidence for Roman occupation comes from Fareham Crown Offices site (Holmes, 1975) Cams Hill (Eddisford, 2009) where a fine decorated samian dish is among the pottery, and Paradise Lane, Wallington (SHARG, 1973) another motorway find. Dominating the Roman picture, in some ways, is Portchester Castle. This late 3rd century Saxon Shore fort was extensively excavated by Barry Cunliffe (1975) and has its story told in recently refurbished displays at the site, but perhaps the most intriguing Roman find comes from the other end of the Borough – and the River Hamble (Tomlin, 1997). Here, in the 1980s, a metal detectorist found a lead sheet bearing a curse. Thieves had stolen gold and silver coins from a man named Muconius, and he was hoping that his pleas to Neptune, and a previously unknown deity called Niskus, would see them exact revenge on his behalf. By coincidence a find of gold *solidi*, the type of coin mentioned by Muconius, was made elsewhere in the Borough, but these date from perhaps 50 years after the theft.



The Hamble lead curse.

**Saxon**

In the Saxon period, Portchester again had a part to play (Cunliffe, 1976) but elsewhere in the Borough finds are few. Burial urns from 'the Old Turnpike' Fareham are indicative of a pagan Saxon cemetery, as is a spearhead from Clapper Hill, Wallington (Hawkes, 1968). These ended up in the Portsmouth and Winchester Museum collections respectively and will

be in the new displays. They have also been copied by 'Weorod', a living history group who specialise in the Early Medieval period. Despite the paucity of finds, tribal activity in the area is mentioned in Bede, with Jutish settlers possibly forming the *Meonwara* – the people of the Meon further up the river valley - as well as occupying the Isle of Wight and area of the New Forest, but there are alternative readings of what is a basic narrative.



*Weorod, with replica Fareham pots and spear*

**Medieval**

At Domesday, Fareham was the largest of the nine named settlements in the area, with 90 houses, but in the medieval period the eye is inevitably drawn to Portchester and Titchfield. The castle was built inside the Roman walls by William Pont de l'Arche and, from the time of Henry II, adopted as a key royal stronghold and embarkation point. The Premonstratensian Abbey was founded at Titchfield in 1232, by Peter des Roches, Bishop of Winchester, again, in all probability, at a convenient embarkation point for crossing the Channel. Both institutions would have had a considerable effect on the local populace, but so too did the Black Death, which arrived in 1348. Records show that nearly 80 per cent of Titchfield tenants died in the first wave, while the settlement of Quob, near Funtley, was wiped out altogether (Titchfield History Society, 1982).

Medieval artefacts are not as prolific as their earlier counterparts in the displays but do include a 14th century 'baselard' dagger, dredged from the Meon next door to Titchfield Abbey. Just why such a weapon



*The Titchfield baselard*

should end up in the river will, of course, remain one of those archaeological mysteries, but thoughts of disposing of something that has been up to no good inevitably spring to mind. The baselard, in general, had its own folklore. The type is named after Basel, where it originated and as it was such an ostentatious weapon a contemporary satirical rhyme poked fun at those who wore them for their vanity. But they were used in anger. William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, dealt a telling blow to Wat Tyler, leader of the Peasant's Revolt, with his baselard in June 1381, and the weapon was preserved in a place of honour by the 'Company of Fishmongers' of which Walworth was a member, until the 19th century.

**Tudor and Stuart**

In the 16th and 17th centuries, history has a more colourful story to tell about the area than archaeology can manage. Titchfield Abbey and Portchester provide exceptions, but they are in the care of English Heritage, and although there have been excavations in urban and industrial locations they have yet to produce significant finds. One interesting discovery, however, was of the children's shoes built into the walls of the Bugle Hotel in Titchfield. Merrifield explored the phenomenon in his book on the archaeology of ritual and magic (1987) and found the practice to be widespread, and perhaps at its most prevalent, in Europe, in the 17th century. There is still a deal of mystery about why certain objects were concealed in buildings in various ways, but shoes, considered to be 'lucky' were probably among those items considered an effective trap for an evil spirit.

Many of the local stories revolve around the abbey and its post-dissolution occupants. In December 1537, the buildings fell into the lap of Thomas Wriothesley, one of Henry VIII's chief asset-strippers. He took the site 'most naked and barren, being of such antiquity' and by 1542, at a cost of £200, had turned it into 'a right stately house', known as Place House. Wriothesley rose to become Lord Chancellor, was one of Henry VIII's executors, and was subsequently created Earl of Southampton, before losing some of his influence. Henry Wriothesley, his son and heir, a fervent Catholic, spent several years of Elizabeth's Protestant reign in

prison for his pains, but his son the third Earl, also Henry, was a patron of Shakespeare. The poems 'Venus and Adonis' in 1593, and 'Tarquin and Lucrece' in the following year, were dedicated in his name.



Titchfield Market Hall

This Henry was a beautiful young man – with a fiery temper. He challenged the Earl of Norfolk to a duel, and had a hair-pulling scrap with one of the Queen's bodyguard. His part in the Essex Rebellion (1601) earned him a death sentence and imprisonment in the Tower, but he was pardoned by James I. From this point on he spent time and energy on his Hampshire estate and there are many potential reminders of his endeavours. He is credited with building the Titchfield canal and an iron mill, the forerunner of the famous Henry Cort enterprise, and possibly the Titchfield market house – so splendidly restored at Singleton. Many of the local features are now hard to find, disappearing beneath nature reserves, holiday homes and the spread of housing, but it is still possible to gaze upon a Wriothesley countenance. The Southampton monument in St Peter's Church, Titchfield, was erected in 1594 in memory of the 1st and 2nd Earls. It is a magnificent work of alabaster and marble, with detailed effigies of the 1st Countess and her husband and son. Henry, the industrious Earl, is present as a kneeling effigy – one of the four attendant children.



The Wriothesley funeral monument (detail)

A final brief episode worthy of mention is the involvement of Titchfield in Charles I's attempt to flee

the country in November 1647. Escaping from Hampton Court the small group, with their royal fugitive, lost their way and after riding around in circles, ended up at Place House. Here they were received sympathetically, but two of the party, heading off to plan the next move, made for the Isle of Wight, and on meeting Colonel Robert Hammond, the island's Parliamentary governor, brought him back to Titchfield to consult with the King. On seeing him, Charles realised that his planned escape was at an end.

**The Wickham Silver**

The archaeology displays are brought to a close by the 'Wickham Silver', the oldest complete Communion set from Hampshire. It consists of a flagon, plate and chalice with a cover or paten and was acquired from St Nicholas' Church, Wickham.



The Wickham Silver

Little is known about its early history. Each piece has full hallmarks showing that it was made by a silversmith with the initials 'WT' and was assayed in London in 1646 or 1647. Sadly, all the records of London silversmiths of this time were lost in the Great Fire of 1666. The first mention of it at Wickham is in a church inventory of 1727, where it is listed as 'A Chalice, A Patin, One Flagon, One Silver Plate...'

Its importance derives partly from the date of manufacture. In 1646 the English Civil War was still in progress, although in Hampshire decisive actions had already taken place with the surrender of Winchester and fall of Basing House. It may be that the silverware was commissioned in the hope that peace had finally arrived; Charles I had been captured and although he would not be executed until 1649, there was a sense that the most violent part of the conflict was over.

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from Fareham Borough Council, the Winifred Cocks Bequest and the Heritage Lottery Fund. Illustrations are courtesy of Kay Ainsworth, Francis Wenban-Smith, University of Southampton and Hampshire Cultural Trust.

The refurbished museum is due to open on 22 July.

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## The Search For The South Transept Of Hyde Abbey

David Spurling

Hyde900 is a community organization, putting on social and cultural events and supporting research into the history of the Hyde area. As part of the ongoing research into Hyde, and in particular Hyde Abbey, Hyde900 instituted and organized, in April 2016, a pilot community dig project in a garden in Hyde, which was thought to contain the robbed out elements of the south transept of the abbey church. The dig was supported by WARG (the society for Winchester archaeology and local history) who provided the equipment and supervisory expertise. David Ashby, ARCA, University of Winchester was advisor to the project.

The purpose of the dig, in the form of two test pits, was as much about the involvement of local people of all ages in the process of archaeology as it was to establish the remains of the church.

The event provided an introduction to the dig-process for 37 participants (ages ranging from 5 to 75) through 2 hour time slots separated

between digging, sieving and finds processing and recording. Feedback from participants showed that the project had been highly successful both in terms of

their experience of the dig and the wish of all of them to take part in another dig within 6 to 12 months. This stimulated a second, more extensive project which took place in April 2017.

The project was successful in identifying a N-S wall within the garden. Due to the limited size of the test pit the width of the wall could not be established. Based upon the results of the extensive excavations of the 1995-99 Community Dig (unpublished) there is a strong possibility that the find was the east wall of the south transept or a cloister building.

**Brief History**

Alfred the Great initiated the establishment of a monastery in Winchester intended as his burial place together with the remains of his relatives. This was called New Minster and was immediately adjacent to an existing monastery, Old Minster. Due to its location there was a

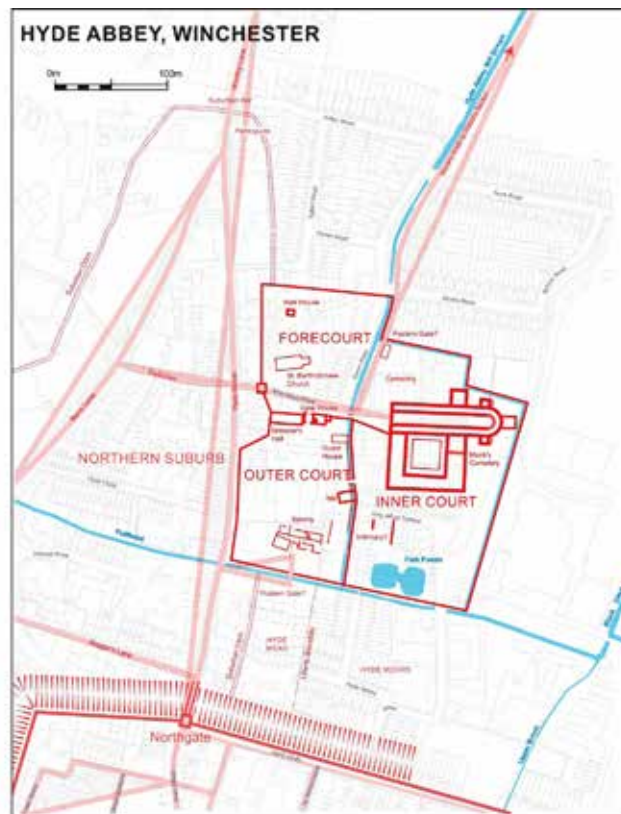


Fig 1 Hyde abbey and Winchester's northern suburbs - Image courtesy of Hampshire Cultural Trust

move to Hyde, on the northern outskirts of Winchester, which occurred in 1110. In 1142 the abbey was to suffer grievously during the battle between Stephen and Matilda, and is reported as being in ruinous condition following the conflict. Reconstruction only commenced in earnest in 1182.<sup>1</sup>

In 1285 the abbey acquired additional land to the north of the precinct, which included the parish church of St Bartholomew. The next major recorded event affecting the buildings of the abbey was the destruction by fire of the church belfry in 1445.<sup>2</sup>

The abbey was dissolved in 1539, and such was its importance that Thomas Wriothesley was personally in Winchester to supervise the destruction of the church. It was apparent that it was speedily achieved, as Leyland reported the scene as one of desolation in the early 1540s<sup>3</sup>

In 1788 the area was cleared by local prisoners for the construction of a bridewell, or prison. A recording was made at the time of the clay raft that was revealed, which was the foundation of the monastic church.<sup>4</sup>

#### The Site

The community dig took place in a garden at the east end of Alswitha Terrace, Hyde, which was predicted to contain the robbed-out foundations of the south transept of the church. There had been some finds of non-local stone which may have come from the demolition of the abbey. From the design of the bridewell the area was known to have been the garden of the prison governor. Any archaeology was expected to be found approximately one metre below current ground level.

Research carried out into the area by Winchester City Council Museums Department (now Hampshire Cultural Trust) together with data from excavations and other interventions resulted in the production of a plan of the predicted abbey buildings. Fig 1 shows these against the local road system.

(There have been no excavations to date in the predicted cloister area.)

#### Methodology

This limited excavation took the form of two test pits, one metre square, following guidelines set out in 'Test Pitting Methodology'.<sup>4</sup> The pits were dug in 10cm spits, and contexts allocated on the same basis. All spoil was sieved through a 1cm square mesh.

#### Results

The dig revealed the existence in Trench 1 of the robbed out foundations of a substantial N-S wall located about 1.5m to the west of the predicted wall of the south transept, at a depth of about 1m below ground level. This was the inner packing to the core of the wall, with



(Fig 2 Trench 1 Remains of robbed out wall – Photo courtesy of Techer Jones, Site supervisor, WARG)

its western edge exposed. Faced outer stones were not present, and were most probably robbed out following the Dissolution. More of the wall continued beyond the eastern edge of the trench.

Trench 2 was found to contain, at a similar depth, demolition mortar and what could be the base foundation of a wall or floor. There were no significant finds, possibly due to the nature of the buildup of topsoil for the prison governor's garden

#### Acknowledgements.

Chrissie and Martin Leyden for unstintingly allowing their garden to be destroyed, and for supplying the supervisors with copious tea and coffee.

David Ashby for the site planning and day to day advice.

WARG for the provision of supervisors and equipment for the dig.

Paul McCulloch West Office Manager Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd for timely assistance at the 11th hour.

My colleagues in Hyde900 for the support – in particular Susan Jones and Caroline Scott who assisted so ably with liaison with householders and with the booking and administration.

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# Historic Buildings

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## Basingstoke's New Town Hall - Architect: Lewis William Wyatt (1777 – 1853)

Bill Fergie

Through a stroke of good fortune some twelve years ago, the Hampshire Cultural Trust now has in its possession a substantial number of documents - drawings, correspondence and specifications - which tell the story of the design of Basingstoke's new town hall (currently the Willis Museum) as it evolved during the years 1828-30. Some of the drawings are in pencil on thin paper making reproduction difficult, and I apologise for the quality of some of the illustrations. The story of how the archive re-emerged after many years is an interesting one. The former Borough Council's last Borough Architect, a Mr Eric Almond, retired at the time of local government reorganisation in 1974 and went to live on the Isle of Wight. It seems that he took with him into retirement property which belonged, or had belonged, to the Council, including the town hall archive. It may well be that it was declared surplus to requirements and, as often happens, would have ended up in skip had he not liberated it. Mr Almond died in around 2005 and in going through his effects a nephew identified the documents and sent them back to the present council, which in turn lodged them with the Willis Museum. As a member of the Friends of the Willis Museum I prepared a small exhibition to welcome the return of this little piece of the museum's history, and this article started life as the text which formed part of that exhibition.

By the early 19th Century the Borough Council had clearly come to the conclusion that the earlier Town Hall, built in 1657, needed to be replaced with



Fig.1 Watercolour of the Town Hall & Corn Market development when complete in about 1865.  
© Hampshire Cultural Trust.



Fig.2 London Lodge to Hackwood Park in 1833 (from Prosser, *Select Illustrations*), and as it is today.

a larger and more modern facility. The councillors clearly had big ideas, and they turned to an architect who would have little difficulty turning their expectations into reality. Lewis Wyatt of London was a member of the famous dynasty of architects, engineers and artists which was responsible for many grand buildings and works of art in the later 18th Century and much of the 19th Century. It is

more than likely that Lewis Wyatt became known to the Borough Council through his work at Hackwood House nearby. His uncle, Samuel Wyatt, had been retained as the estate's architect until his death in 1813 when Lewis took over the commission. In 1819 – 20 he was responsible for building the northern gateway and lodges to Hackwood Park on the road from London (Fig.2). The structure became known as London Lodge, although it was also known as Bolton Lodge after the second Lord Bolton who commissioned it. Following its acquisition by the Borough Council when it was severed from the estate by the construction of the M3 Motorway in the 1970s, it has been called Crabtree Plantation Lodges and Archway after the area of woodland and open space with which it is associated. The structure is Grade 2 listed but the lodges are sadly empty and sealed up and the whole edifice is currently merely maintained as a monument with no beneficial use other than as an ornament. Until recently its setting was a rather poorly maintained parking area but the Borough Council has just completed an environmental improvement scheme which has created a rather more sympathetic formal landscape setting.

The early 19th Century

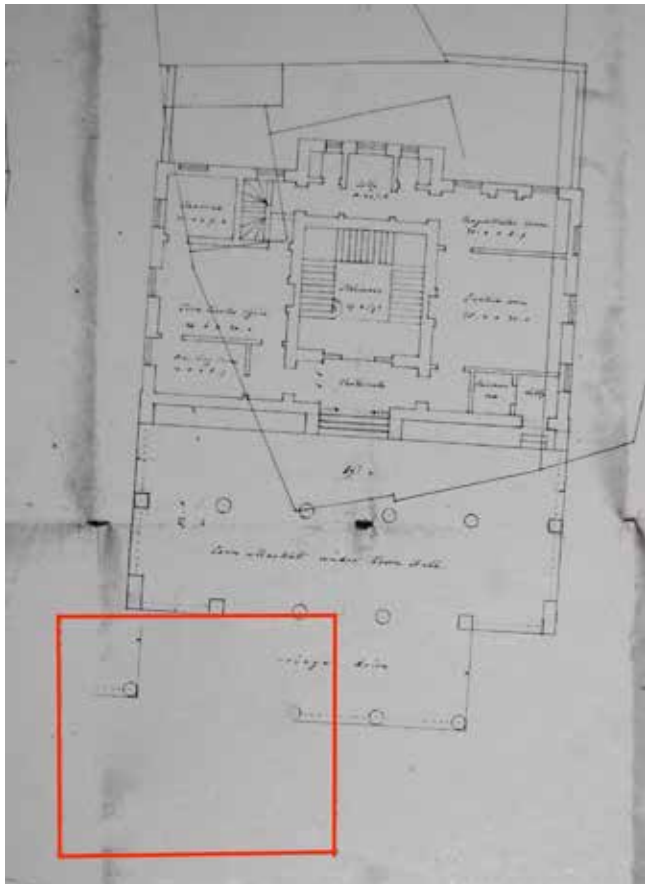


Fig.3 Sketch plan of the Town Hall from 1828 showing the location of its 1657 predecessor, which has been highlighted in red. © Hampshire Cultural Trust.

marked a period in architectural history known as the Greek Revival, and in keeping with the fashion of the time the Bolton Arch was designed in the Greek style. It is noteworthy that the sculpted coat of arms on the arch (subsequently removed when it passed into the ownership of the Borough Council) was the work of Matthew Cotes Wyatt, another member of the famous family. He was the sculptor who was commissioned in 1841 to add an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington to the archway now sited at Hyde Park Corner in London. When complete – it took five years to make – there was criticism that its immense size was out of scale with the Decimus Burton designed arch, and when the arch was relocated to its present position from Green Park the sculpture was not re-erected. It later appropriately found a home at Farnborough where it can still be seen. There are other interesting examples of near contemporary Greek Revival buildings close to Basingstoke. Closest is West Stratton House (Architect George Dance Jnr.1803) where only the portico now survives. A little further away in the Candover valley is The Grange at Northington (Architect William Wilkins c1808), which is rather more complete, although



Fig.4 Two versions of the eastern elevation of the emerging design from 1828 and 1829. The subsequently abandoned porte cochere is seen in the earlier left hand drawing which shows the initial 'Greek' version of the building. © Hampshire Cultural Trust.

now merely a shell and maintained as a monument by English Heritage.

The drawings of the new Town Hall that have survived show that the design went through a number of changes prior to the letting of the building contract in June 1830. The earliest drawings, dated 1828, show two versions of a fairly prestigious building. These first schemes have an almost wholly open ground floor area, occupied by various market spaces including a "Corn Market", and even an early covered car park with an area shown for "Carts". Up above, linked by staircases back and front, there is a full range of facilities including "Town Hall", "Council Chamber", "Magistrates Bench" and "Magistrates' Meeting Room", as well as an office for the "Town Clerk".

Later drawings of 1828 show a changed scheme, with a significant reduction in the amount of open space at ground floor level. Only about half the ground floor area is now shown to be "Corn Market" with the remaining space occupied by various office and facilities. Upstairs most of the space is occupied by large spaces identified as "Town Hall", "Magistrates Room" and "Council Room". It is clear that local government administration is being given more space at the expense of the market traders. A grand addition in this scheme is a "porte cochere" – or drive through carriage porch – on the south side. Perhaps because of an appointment linked to his work at Hackwood, Lewis Wyatt incorporated Greek detailing into the elevations of this amended scheme. This is obvious in the design of the columns defining the open Corn Market and carriage porch area and, particularly, in the design of the clock tower. One of the plans from this period (Fig.3) is particularly interesting in that it shows, now picked out in red, the location of the earlier Town Hall a little to the south-west. The projecting porte cochere is seen to overlap the plan of the earlier building. These first designs were clearly abandoned as being too ambitious, and in 1829 a further revised scheme was produced. The changes to the building are illustrated in two versions of its eastern elevation (Fig.4). The porte cochere has been removed in the later drawing, and the clock tower is significantly less "Greek". The plan is now close to that which we see today, although it still incorporated an open Corn Market area on the south side. The grand central staircase was moved to its present location on the Church Street side of the building, and it is also clear that the Greek influence was waning, and this is particularly obvious in a redesign of the clock tower. The design seems to have

been finalised by 1830, and drawings from this year show only very minor adjustments. Among the changes are the addition of an access balcony to the clock tower. One of the drawings from 1830 is a particularly fine coloured sectional working drawing (Fig.5).

While construction was underway the architect's office

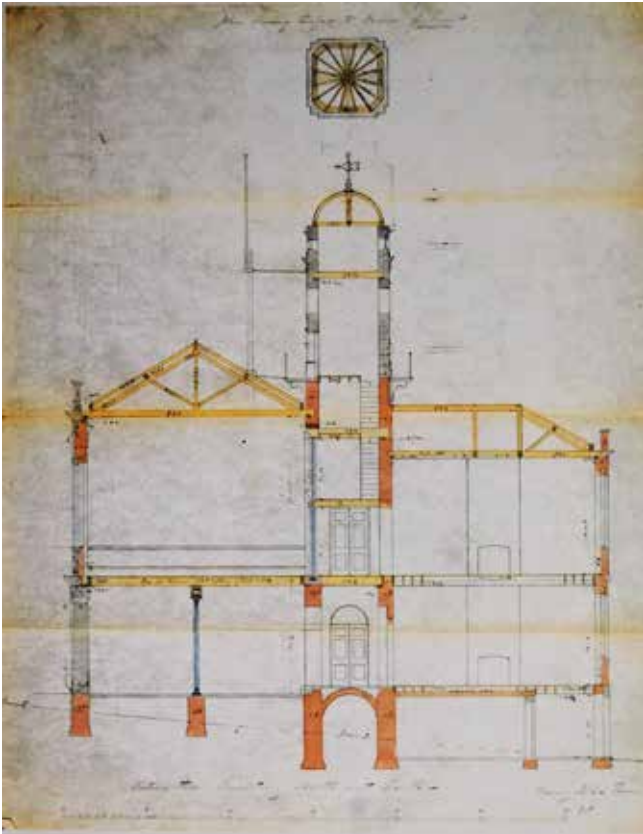


Fig.5 Coloured sectional working drawing of the final design.  
© Hampshire Cultural Trust.

continued to produce details of the fittings. The weather vane on the clock tower was clearly based on the one on the earlier town hall, because there are drawings of both in the archive. The earlier one is clearly identified and contains a hand written note with the instruction "This sketch is for Mr Wyatt". There is also a detail of the railings which surrounded the open Corn Market.

Tenders for the new building were sought in 1830. Three were subsequently submitted and these ranged in price from £4396 to £4807. The contract was awarded to Messrs Howard and Nixon of Stangate, London, who submitted the lowest of the prices. The architect was paid the grand sum of £296 for his work, and this fee clearly included the costs of a number of site visits made by himself and his clerk to oversee construction. His bill was finally paid on 1st August 1834.

That, of course, was by no means the end of the story of the new Town Hall, or the end of the involvement of the Wyatt family. As we have seen, it was originally built with an open ground floor which served as a Corn Market. By 1864 the need for a purpose built Corn Market had clearly been established, and a design was commissioned from Stephen Salter and Matthew Wyatt, Architects, of London, for the building in Wote Street which we now know as the Haymarket Theatre. This Wyatt seems to have been Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt (1820 -77) who was indeed part of the famous dynasty. He was Secretary to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and both he and Stephen Salter are credited with a substantial body of work across the country. I have unfortunately been unable to trace any record of a formal architectural partnership between the two but the documentation in the archive clearly refers to such a partnership being employed by Basingstoke for the

work commissioned in 1864. Matthew Wyatt was also responsible for the rebuilding of two churches close to Basingstoke - St Leonard at Church Oakley and St Lawrence at Weston Patrick.

It seems clear from the documents held by the Cultural Trust that not only were Salter and Wyatt commissioned to design a new Corn Market, but that they were also asked to carry out alterations to the Town Hall at about the same time. These alterations were essentially the enclosing of the open section of the ground floor. With a brand new Corn Market in the offing the ground floor could become part of the administrative offices. The documents do not include any plans of these changes to the Town Hall, but there is a detailed specification for building works prepared by Salter and Wyatt which could relate to these works and to drawings which have not survived.

Both the new Corn Market and the redesigned Town Hall are illustrated in a very fine watercolour which was uncovered at the Willis at much the same time as the Wyatt drawings were returned to the Borough Council (Fig.1). It may well have been produced in the offices of Salter and Wyatt to illustrate the double commission of Corn Market and Town Hall changes. Perhaps it was presented to the Corporation at some form of ceremony to formally hand over one, or both, of the buildings. It clearly illustrates Lewis Wyatt's final version of the clock tower. This was, however, removed in 1887 when it was replaced with Colonel John May's rather more extravagant, and perhaps out of scale, version which he gifted to the Corporation to mark Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. This in turn was demolished as an allegedly unsafe structure in 1961 and the building sadly no longer has a clock tower. One of the clock faces from May's tower was salvaged and is on display in the museum.

In 1832, with the new Town Hall nearing completion, it was time to consider the demolition of its predecessor. The Corporation entrusted Auctioneers Glover & Paice with the job of disposing of it at an auction held on the premises on the 15th May 1832. Interestingly the northern wall of the old building was not included in the disposal, and the reason for this is not clear. It must have been fairly close to the new building if one of the early plans is to be believed (see Fig.3), and this may have been one of the reasons it was left in place for the time being. The sale of the materials realised the grand total of £139-11-0 which, after the various costs of the disposal, was reduced to a net profit of £129-17-9. This was almost half the fee paid to Lewis Wyatt for his architectural services the following year. At £46 the lead from the roof was by far the most valuable single lot.

#### Acknowledgement

I am indebted to staff and volunteers at the Hampshire Cultural Trust and the Willis Museum for their assistance with the research for this article, and for allowing me to re-examine and copy the original drawings.

#### Note

An early version of this text was used as part of an exhibition I prepared on behalf of The Friends of the Willis Museum when the archive first came to light. That early version is also to be found on the website of The Hampshire Cultural Trust.

## Henry Mildmay at Hensting: “an haughty spirit before a fall”.

Edward Roberts

Hensting lies about four miles south of Winchester. The 17<sup>th</sup>-century Hensting Farmhouse and barn, although forming an attractive group, are not at first



Fig. 1. Hensting Farmhouse and barn in c.1910.

sight particularly unusual (Fig. 1). But look closer and you notice that both house and barn are made from fine stone (Fig. 2). This is extraordinary because Hampshire



Fig. 2. The walls of the great barn at Hensting Farm are mainly composed of shaped stone blocks.

lacks good building stone which, before railways were made, could only be imported at great expense.<sup>1</sup> Even more strange is a finely-carved armorial shield which has been placed upside-down above the front door of the Farmhouse (Fig. 3a). What can all this mean?

Hensting lies within the parish of Owslebury and for many centuries was part of the great Manor of Twyford with Marwell belonging to the bishops of Winchester.<sup>2</sup> At Marwell Manor Farm, are the ruined, stone walls of the bishops' great, medieval mansion, or country house, and a fine barn of c.1500.<sup>3</sup> The famous bishopric pipe rolls record the expense of building and maintenance at Marwell from year 1208-9 onwards. The first reference to Hensting may be found in the roll for 1226-7 which records the “cost of making a fishpond at Hensting, 20 shillings”.<sup>4</sup> This is now called Fisher's Pond and lies about half a mile from Hensting Farmhouse.<sup>5</sup>

Marwell remained in bishopric hands until 1551<sup>6</sup> when, in what might be called an act of state plunder, it was taken from the bishops and given to the king's uncle Sir Henry Seymour.<sup>7</sup> The Seymour family retained the manor until 1625 when it was acquired by the wife of Sir Henry Mildmay.<sup>8</sup> Mildmay, a favoured courtier, was knighted by James I in 1617 and had established a grand estate at Wanstead in Essex by 1620.<sup>9</sup> There is no evidence of a 17<sup>th</sup>-century courtier's house among the ruinous buildings at Marwell Manor Farm, so it seems likely that the old bishopric mansion was allowed to stand undisturbed while Mildmay collected the rents from the Marwell estate and lived mainly at Wanstead and at Court.

Mildmay's loyalty to the Crown faded owing, in part, to his “attachment to advanced godly Protestantism” which led him to support the abolition of the episcopacy in 1646.<sup>10</sup> He was an enthusiastic supporter of the parliamentary cause in the Civil War, playing a significant role in the trial of Charles I, and was counted among the regicides even though he failed to sign the King's death warrant in 1649.<sup>11</sup> With the final battle of the Civil War, at Worcester in 1651, Mildmay paid attention to improving his estate at Marwell. He built a magnificent nine-bay barn at Hensting farm whose timbers have been dated to 1651/2.<sup>12</sup> There can be little doubt that the blocks of shaped stone of which the barn walls are mainly composed came from the medieval bishops' mansion at Marwell (Fig. 2) and in Mildmay's accounts for 1659 we find under “*Henstinge Farme House built*” the entry “*Stones dugge at Marwell*”.<sup>13</sup>

Only the best, crisply-cut stones from the old



Fig. 3a. Bishop Langton's coat of arms and 'Langton Eps' deliberately inverted above the front door at Hensting Farmhouse. Note the branches of a creeper at the bottom of the picture. (photo courtesy Amanda Burridge).

bishops' house at Marwell were selected for Mildmay's new Hensting Farmhouse. He clearly intended it to be a showpiece and over the front door was placed *upside-down* the coat of arms of Bishop Thomas Langton with 'Langton Ep[iscopu]s (Bishop Langton) written above in elaborate 'Black Letter Gothic' script (Fig. 3a).<sup>14</sup> That



Fig. 3b. Langton's arm correctly positioned at the east end of East Meon Church where the bishops were rectors and thus responsible for the fabric of the chancel. Each dragon supporter is wrapped in a long barrel – a punning reference to 'lang tun'. (photo courtesy Michael Blakstad).

the arms were inverted in such a significant place on a display building cannot have been a casual whim of a mason. It must have been placed at Mildmay's direction and in the full knowledge that it dishonoured Langton. Having been on the winning side in a war against the king and his bishops, Mildmay was able not only to ransack a bishop's mansion but also to make a mocking gesture that all visitors to Hensting can still see today.

With the benefit of hindsight, we know that in 1660, the very next year after the erection of Hensting Farmhouse and the placement of Langton's inverted coat of arms above the front door, the monarchy was restored and regicides punished. Mildmay seems to have been taken by surprise for, in May 1660 on the eve of the Restoration, he attempted to escape to the continent but was seized at Rye as he was about to board ship to safety. Stripped of his knighthood, offices and estate, he was sentenced to life imprisonment and to be drawn on a sledge to the gallows at Tyburn each January 27th. He died in 1664 or '65 on the way to exile in Tangier.<sup>15</sup> We may wonder whether, in his disgrace

and punishment, Mildmay ever reflected on a verse from the King James bible with which he would, in all likelihood, have been very familiar; *Pride goeth before destruction, and an haughty spirit before a fall.*<sup>16</sup>

#### Acknowledgements:

Greg Gregory and Ian and Amanda Burrige generously allowed access to Hensting farmhouse and barn. John Hare and David Rymill are thanked for their information and invaluable advice.

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10. *ibid.*
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15. ODNB.
16. Proverbs: chapter 16, verse 18.

## Hampshire Graffiti Survey Progress report June 2017

Karen Wardley

Our main efforts have focussed on surveying the graffiti of all periods within the buildings comprising the Hospital of St Cross and Almshouse of Noble Poverty, Winchester. We started off with the range of buildings on the west side of the Outer Court. This was originally the kitchen wing, later became the stables, and most recently was used as the bike shed and workshops. This was because these buildings were about to be converted into a new toilet block for visitors, so we agreed to provide a survey report for Dr John Crook, the project archaeologist, in advance of building work.

We found an interesting range of graffiti around the windows and doorways of both upper and lower floors, including some face profiles, circles and hexfoils, crosses, and many initials, names and dates. John has reassured us that none of the graffiti found will be lost or damaged as a result of the refurbishment.

We have also surveyed the Brethren's Hall and the undercroft beneath, and the Beaufort Tower. There are some fine inscriptions referring to named individuals, including Masters, in the latter, and in the undercroft, where beer was stored, John Terie, brewer, has scratched his name. We suspect he is related to the brewer Michael Terrie (fl:1569-74) who lived in Kingsgate St in the Soke, not far from St Cross.

We were also invited in to see some of the Brethren's apartments which were being redecorated, as we were told there is a tradition for the residents to inscribe their initials and dates around the windows. We did find some of these which I hope can be traced to individuals.

We haven't started on the church itself yet, but are very grateful to the staff and brothers at St Cross who have made us very welcome and have been very helpful allowing us access into every corner.



*We don't yet know who the stag inscription refers to.*

An exciting new development for the project is the possibility of collaboration with the University of Winchester. Under the supervision of Dr Cindy Wood, some students, through the WRAP initiative (Winchester Research Apprenticeship Programme), have been recording the historic graffiti at Winchester Cathedral. They are currently photographing the exterior of the building, so do look out for them! We are starting to look at ways to share information and aim to make the results of our surveys more accessible. We have also recruited a keen group of volunteers from Southampton Archaeology Society whose first project will be to record the 20<sup>th</sup> century graffiti at Tudor House. We hope other societies may follow suit and help us record buildings in their localities.



*The team in action*



*Here are some dates and initials around a window in an apartment, presumably made by brethren.*



*Part of the inscription made by John Terie Brewer (or Brwer!) in the beer cellar.*



# In the back

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## Hampshire Local History Writing Competition

In 2016 the Society took over the running of this competition. Authors were given six months in which to write or prepare an article on an aspect of the county's local history and there were five entrants. The five papers were

- 'As to the land, buy by all means' – The Hampshire Estate of William Cobbett (1763-1835)
- 'The False Messiah of Overton'
- 'Hampshire's Theatrical Squire: Richard Norton (1666-1732) of Southwick Park'
- 'Mr Shenton's Silk Mill at Winchester, 1796-1828'
- 'A lunatic asylum becomes everyday a more profitable speculation'

All of the entries were well-researched and provided the three adjudicators with a 'good read'. After considerable debate and discussion they decided that **'As to the land, buy by all means' – The Hampshire Estate of William Cobbett (1763-1835)** by David Chun, should be awarded the local history prize of £250. The prize brings with it the possibility of publication and indeed all of the entries are worthy of a wider audience.

The competition was probably as challenging to organise as it was to enter, but we are keen to run it again and hope to attract more entries. This year participants will have until February 1st to submit an article, with the result being declared on April 1st. The conditions of entry are as last time – and can be found on the insert with this Newsletter. Do get reading and writing – we want to hear from you.

*David Allen for the Editorial Board.*

## Magazine Corner.

We have two items in the Magazine Corner.

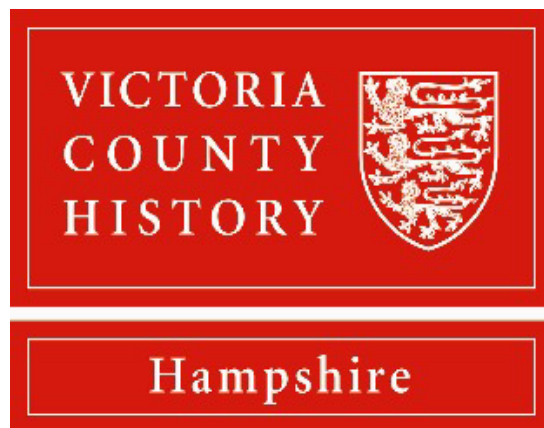
### Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club

Copies of Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society/Hampshire Studies since 1920 are now available electronically, with each article available as a pdf to download. However there is one issue missing. If you have a copy of Vol. 13 Part 2 published in 1936 tucked away somewhere please get in touch with Mike Broderick [wbroderick@btinternet.com](mailto:wbroderick@btinternet.com). You will receive undying thanks.

### Antiquity

Mary Oliver has 28 years of Antiquity, the magazine founded by O G S Crawford available to anyone who can collect them. The collection runs from March 1967 to December 1995. Please contact her ([mary.oliver@talktalk.net](mailto:mary.oliver@talktalk.net)) if you would like them.

## Victoria County History Hampshire Update



The VCH Hampshire group, working on revising the original volumes of the early 20th century Victoria County History, concentrating on Basingstoke and the surrounding area, published their spring 2017 newsletter just after the last HFC Newsletter went to press. In it they announced that the next publication, by John Hare, will be on medieval Basingstoke. There are also short notes on Jane Austen in Basingstoke (the nearest shopping centre to Steventon), Jane Austen and Hampshire country houses, John Arlott, Revd Charles Butler, 1560-1647, the poet Thomas Warton, 1728-1790, Revd Alfred Capes Tarbolton, 1853-1925.

Unlike conventional publishing, where nothing appears before a printed volume is launched, the team has uploaded draft chapters onto the Hampshire section of the national VCH website <http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/counties/hampshire> about Basingstoke, including its medieval history, education, trade and industry, markets and shopping, railways and inns, pubs and breweries, as well as draft chapters of the histories of Cliddesden, Farleigh Wallop, Herriard, Nately Scures, Newnham, Old Basing, Tunworth, Up Nately and Andwell, and Upton Grey.

Additionally they use the Explore website <http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/explore> to publish short articles about interesting local people, places and themes and transcriptions of documents used for research. To date there are 61 articles. They include Jane Austen at Steventon; a study of timber-framed houses on the Hampshire downlands; Swing Riots and Cliddesden convicts; Basing House; Congregationalism in Ellisfield; the riots against the Salvation Army in the 1880s; a history of the Basingstoke Volunteer Fire Brigade; Sanitary Inspectors' reports from the 1860s with their graphic descriptions of privies that were 'constant sources of noxious effluvia'; and why the impresario who organised the balls Jane Austen attended in Basingstoke was sent to Newgate for six months.

## Maldwin Andrew Cyril Drummond OBE Past President of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society 1980-83

Kay Ainsworth

Maldwin Drummond died peacefully on 18 February 2017, aged 84. For over 50 years he was a leading figure in many Hampshire organisations, over 70 of which were represented at his funeral, and from 1980-83 he was President of the Field Club, steering Council (the governing body) through rapidly changing and difficult times.

During his Presidency, Maldwin concentrated on improving three aspects of the Society; increasing membership numbers, slimming down a 'top heavy' Council and sorting the geographical imbalance of membership across the county. Numbers needed boosting; they had begun to improve following the introduction of 'Sections of specific interest' by the previous President, Edwin Course, but required further encouragement.

The Sections had replaced some pre-existing groups and become more or less the Sections we know today - Archaeology, Geology, Historic Buildings, Local History, and the New Forest. Unfortunately, we have since lost Geology as a separate interest, but gained Landscape, and the New Forest Section has gone its own way. In the early 1980s the new Sections gave greater scope to specialist interests and had their own committees with representation on Council. Maldwin supported these changes and it brought about a rise in membership. In two years, 1980-82, over 100 new members joined, and existing members clearly approved of the changes, as they attended the talks, field trips and conferences organised by the new set up.

The reorganisation of the Council and Executive Committee proved to be a more difficult task. There was a reluctance for change, and modifications to the Constitution were required. Section representatives had to be selected and appropriate funding for the new arrangements agreed. After many discussions and meetings, however, there was finally agreement, and a more streamlined Council evolved.

It had long concerned Maldwin that most members of the Field Club lived in the Winchester and Southampton districts, with little representation from further afield. It looked more like a Winchester and Southampton Club than a county society. Research had confirmed the overwhelming support for the academic journal, *The Proceedings*, particularly since the new Section policy had been implemented and it was felt the inclusion of more regional reports might appeal to members living in the rest of Hampshire. This appeared to work, and in addition it was decided to produce a series of individual regional studies to cover the whole area. By the end of Maldwin's Presidency the study *Portsmouth and its region* was underway, and the Society had become more inclusive.

Maldwin Drummond had successfully achieved what he had set out to do during his three-year Presidency, but was the first to pay tribute to the many officers involved in the reorganisation. They are credited in the report for the year 1982 (Vol 39.)

I met Maldwin Drummond and his wife Gilly in 1995, when they wished to commemorate an event

that had occurred (according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*) on the shoreline of their estate at Cadland, on Southampton Water, some 1500 years earlier. The *Chronicle* entry begins 'In the year 495 two princes, Cerdic and his son Cynric, came with five ships to Britain at the place which is called Cericesora, and they fought against the Britons on the same day'. Maldwin wanted to explore the authenticity of this event by holding a conference inviting the leading scholars of the day to share the results of their research. He asked the Archaeology Section to help organise the event, which proved to be both very interesting and highly successful.

In addition to excellent talks we were introduced to living history by the Colchester Historical Re-enactment group who set up their camp in the Cadland grounds, and also Dr Edwin Gifford who sailed his superb replica Saxon boat *Sae Wylfing* ('she-wolf cub') from the Isle of Wight to the Cadland shore. It was a delightful day that was brought to a close by the unveiling of a plaque by Gilly Drummond to celebrate the anniversary of Cerdic's landing. It was indeed a memorable occasion!

Maldwin was clearly a man of many interests and talents, with a record of outstanding public service. He was a great mariner and a leading protagonist for the conservation of historic ships, including the SS Great Britain, H M S Warrior, and the Cutty Sark. He was also an environmentalist and author. In addition, he was passionate about the New Forest, where he joined the Verderers in the 1960s and was appointed Official Verderer in 1999. He was also head of the New Forest magistrates as well as chairman of the New Forest Committee & Consultative Panel. He served as Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire from 1980 and later became High Sheriff. He was awarded the OBE for public service and services to conservation following his successful fight to stop the proposed building of Fawley B Power Station. He did indeed lead a full and interesting life.

The funeral was held at 11am on Thursday 16 March, 2017, in the delightful Norman church of All Saints, Fawley. It was packed; every seat was taken, with many people standing in the side aisles. I felt honoured to represent the Field Club & Archaeological Society on such an occasion, one of over 70 individuals from the many organisations Maldwin had been associated with over the past half century. There were leading figures from across Hampshire, such as Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the Lord Lieutenant, Nigel Atkinson and his predecessor Dame Mary Fagan. New Forest MP, Julian Lewis, and the current Official Verderer, Dominic May, were also present, as well as many well-known people from the maritime world.

The church interior looked splendid; behind the altar stood members of the Cadland estate staff awaiting the arrival of family mourners and the coffin, draped in the family flag, arrived at the church on a rustic horse drawn wagon, escorted by estate workers in the traditional manner.

# Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society

The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society is governed by an elected Council. Activities are run by elected section committees.

## Council Members 2017-2018

President	Chris Elmer *	president@hantsfieldclub.org.uk
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## Programme of Events

August - December 2017

- 16<sup>th</sup> September Saturday **Historic Buildings Section**  
Visit to Burselden brickworks, AGM, and launch of new extended edition of Edward Robert's Hampshire Houses
- 30<sup>th</sup> September Saturday **Local History Section**  
Autumn Outing to Bitterne, incorporating the Section's AGM.
- 14<sup>th</sup> October Saturday **Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society**  
Inaugural Postgraduate Research Conference, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College, Winchester
- 11<sup>th</sup> November Saturday **Landscape Section**  
Annual Conference and AGM: *Romsey - Landscapes in and around a Market Town*. Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College. (**NOTE** Date change)
- 18<sup>th</sup> November Saturday **Archaeology Section**  
Annual Conference and AGM: *Death & Burial*. 10.00 am, Peter Symonds College.

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.hantsfieldclub.org.uk](http://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk)

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