



Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

No 69, Spring 2018



Hexagonal Roman building at Exton in the Meon Valley

Archaeology



Historic Buildings



Landscape



Local History



Contents Spring 2018

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From the President

Chris Elmer

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After nearly three years as president this is my final occasion for offering my now customary thanks to all. The gratitude is genuinely expressed and I have witnessed over the last few years a commitment to and passion for the Field Club which has demonstrated how very fortunate we are to have such individuals offering their time and expertise so generously.

In fact, when I reflect on the activity of the Field Club over the recent years, I have to humbly admit that all of the new ideas and initiatives that are now in place have come about due to the perseverance and energy of Council members, Section members and yes, even our general membership; who have supported the plethora of outings, talks, events, projects, new publications and even our AGMs.

The last few years have been turbulent, not so much for the Field Club, but for the heritage world in general. Financial crisis has led to many local organisations implementing dramatic changes in their approaches to Hampshire's natural and historic heritage. Without focussing on any particular organisation, it is all too clear that the Field Club is seeking to find a way to offer comment about these changes or even 'critical friendship' to local heritage organisations which are facing such transformations. Perhaps this is something that you as members have a view on, and as ever, if you

do want to offer comment, please do feel able to make contact with me or my successor in the role.

The latter point is also quite pressing, we are currently undergoing our own transformation, not so much because I will be stepping down soon (and I am still on the look-out for a replacement) but because Sandy McKenzie, who has offered decades of invaluable service to the Field Club, will also be retiring from the treasurer's role at our May AGM. Although there are many I could list and offer thanks to, I think it is especially important for me to end by recognising the consistently perceptive and energetic contribution Sandy has made over the years. Thank you, Sandy and thank you all.

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) and he will forward it to you.

Secretary's role

We are also looking for a secretary. The President's notes in the Spring 2017 issue 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.

Reorganisation at the Hampshire Cultural Trust

Many of you will be aware that in 2014 the Hampshire Cultural Trust was set up. It took over the management of the assets of the museums services of Hampshire County Council and Winchester City Council and employed their staff. The two local authorities continued to supply funding, but it was assumed that the Trust would eventually develop income of its own from sources, such as the National Lottery and so this funding would decrease. Late last year the Trust announced that as it had failed to attract this funding it was going to have to reorganise to save money, and that this would involve staff reductions as well as a re-focus on how it served the public. The Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society was approached by an informal group of concerned academics and agreed that Dick Selwood would act a coordinator to seek clarification, beyond that which had appeared in the Hampshire Chronicle, as to what these changes would mean in practice. Dick has been in contact with a range of interested parties, including local societies, the field archaeological units and professional bodies and has been in contact with Janet

Owen, the chief executive of the Trust.

There will be a meeting in March. Dick will also be meeting Janet while this issue of the Newsletter is being printed. In the meantime, Janet has provided a more detailed statement than has previously been available

"Statement about HCT management and care of collections

Hampshire Cultural Trust (HCT) has recently been the subject of a great deal of negative speculation regarding funding reductions and job losses, much of it based on an anonymous and ill-informed source. It is time to balance the picture and to give you a sense of how collections will be managed and made accessible in the future.

Achievements to date

We are taking the opportunity to build on our successes to date and reorganise ourselves so we can better deliver great experiences that centre on our collections and stories, as well as improving their management and care. Over the last 3 years, residents of and visitors to Winchester have benefitted from the

refurbishment of the ground floor of Winchester City Museum. They have been treated to a very special exhibition programme celebrating Jane Austen's bicentenary; seen the work of JMW Turner brought to Winchester and Basingstoke; and plans have been developed to celebrate Winchester's Anglo-Saxon past as the centrepiece of an effort to transform the visitor experience to the city. Around the county, we have upgraded Westbury Manor Museum in Fareham, and have had a very successful year at Milestones Museum in Basingstoke. Visitor numbers are up 15% overall and HCT is forecasting a modest surplus, as it has achieved every year since its formation. We have worked with schools and community groups across Hampshire to deliver classes, events and projects to those who are most vulnerable or disadvantaged, and who would not usually have access to our collections, arts and culture.

We are in a good position to manage the 10% reduction in funding from our founding local authorities, Hampshire County Council and Winchester City Council, in 2018/19 which was agreed with them when HCT was established in November 2014. If the services had stayed within local authority control, funding reductions and their impact on collections would have been much greater. We are pleased to confirm that there will be no reduction of opening hours at any of our venues, and exhibitions, education and outreach activities drawing upon our collections will be enhanced.

Organisational changes

The reorganisation involves changes to a number of roles across the organisation: venue management, community engagement staff who work with schools and community groups, curators and collections staff, and exhibitions personnel. One aspect of this is that we currently have curatorial staff who are based centrally at our stores and not connected with our venues. They have limited responsibility for our main public programmes in our venues. We are changing this so our curatorial expertise is also responsible for delivering our main public programmes in our venues, and thereby increasing access to our wonderful collections. There will be 4 of them who will be part of strengthened venue teams for Winchester, Milestones and our community museums portfolio. They will have support from a central team based in Winchester incorporating a collection manager, curatorial liaison manager, 3 conservators, curatorial assistant, technician and exhibition design support, who will also have responsibility for looking after the collections. As well as central support from marketing, digital engagement, fundraising and project management. The posts are called cultural experience managers and venue manager (curatorial), and the detail of their job descriptions emphasise the important combination of curatorial and public engagement aspects of their role.

The current collections team comprises 14.5 posts, and under the reorganisation, the new resource delivering curatorial, collections care and management activities will be 11.

We have started to build an exciting programme of self-curated exhibitions, and collections-centred projects (for example, in relation to the Anglo-Saxon history of Winchester). This reorganisation will enable us to deliver on these plans, continue to improve the way we look after our collections, and ensure we

are financially resilient, enabling HCT to achieve its ambition to create world-class culture in Hampshire that enriches people's lives.

Care and management of collections

Collections in all disciplines will be managed by a professional collections team, consisting of a collections manager, a curatorial liaison manager, three conservators, curatorial assistant and technician support. This team will manage a preventative programme of collection care work across the trust's collections, and will also support work undertaken by work placements and volunteer groups assisting in this task. We will continue to provide ongoing access for researchers interested in our collections, and aim to improve it. Instead of knowledge in a particular specialist collection sitting with one role and access to it under one person's responsibility, we will have a team with developing knowledge across the collections, and able to provide more flexible access on a regular basis. The processes of accessioning, loans and documentation will be managed by this team, and decisions about future acquisitions made by a collections development panel that will include the cultural experience managers for each work-stream (who will have specialist knowledge themselves), and external specialist advice as required.

Research and cataloguing

We also wish to develop proactive research partnerships with specialist groups and universities centred on the collections and their contribution to the development of public programmes in our Winchester, Milestones and community museums work streams. During 2018/9, our work programme will include a review of potential collection research partnership opportunities which we would like to undertake in consultation with volunteers, external organisations and specialists who are willing to work with us. A key outcome of such initiatives will include providing digital access to collections for an interested public, and we are currently investing in a new website to enable us to better support the addition of collections-related digital content.

We are saddened at how some external commentators have assumed the worst of our reorganisation and have taken on board what is inaccurate and misleading information. In the best interests of all our staff and because the reorganisation is work in progress, we cannot give you specific detail at this point in time.

There is no doubt that all regional museums are under significant financial pressure and challenge, with collections across the country put at risk as a result. However, Hampshire's collections have a strong champion in Hampshire Cultural Trust, and we are working hard to develop innovative solutions that enable us to deliver strong stewardship. This stewardship must include ensuring that our collections are made accessible for and valued by as many Hampshire people as possible. It is only by doing so that we can make the case for their ongoing importance and the need to invest in their care, management and research in the long-term. What we ask of you is to continue working with us and engaging in this journey, and not to think the worst of us because we cannot yet tell you all the detail."

Archaeology

Editor: David Allen

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Latest News

David Allen

Forever Changes

Arts and Museum provision in Hampshire has seen a fair amount of change over the past decade. Perhaps the most courageous move was the formation of the Hampshire Cultural Trust, in November 2014, when Winchester City and Hampshire County resources were brought together as a new independent charitable body. The supporting grants from the local authorities were provided on a declining scale, with the expectation that other income would fill the void. Unfortunately, in 2017, the Trust missed out on grants from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Arts Council England and is faced with a major restructuring. Several posts are to go, and among them will be the Head of Collections, Curator of Hampshire Archaeology, Curator of Winchester Archaeology, Curator of Natural Sciences, Curator of Art and Curator of Social History. Clearly the service that the Trust can provide to would-be borrowers, researchers, volunteers and enquirers in the area of archaeology (and other disciplines) will be affected, and this should be borne in mind by anyone contemplating detailed study or use of the subject. I shall be departing on 16 March, but plan to write up some Basing House excavations (1999 – 2010) which are still in my in-tray, and this will require occasional visits to Chilcomb House, the Trust headquarters.

Conference Convergence

Winchester saw three key conferences this autumn. The Society hosted its first Postgraduate Research Conference in October, thanks to the sterling work of Mike Broderick and Hàìghlèagh Winslade. Archaeology was well represented in the nine papers delivered. Dawn Cansford (University of Winchester) described her research on Neolithic mortuary practices, particularly Nutbane long barrow, while Katy Whitaker (Reading) reviewed her work on sarsen stones. A Hampshire listing of known stones was made by the Revd Peter Gallup and published in this organ in 1977 and 1986. Katy showed how digitisation and the use of GIS give this archival material a new lease of life. Other contributors included Adam Sutton and Sara Wilson (both Reading) looking at pottery and relief-patterned

flue tiles respectively. The conference was not as well supported as it might have been, but would be well-worth repeating in a year or two.

The Section hosted an excellent Annual Conference in November, which looked at 'Secrets of the Dead' both inside the county and further afield. Dr Catriona Gibson began with news of a major study of prehistoric grave goods across the length and breadth of the country <https://blogs.reading.ac.uk/grave-goods/>. This was followed by a case-study of the 'Kirkaugh Bronze Age Prospector' by Dr Andrew Fitzpatrick, which focused on the re-examination of a Tynedale cairn dug in 1935. The original work had found a Beaker-phase gold hair tress – and the highlight of the recent project was when four schoolboys found its counterpart. The next two talks were about well-known Hampshire sites (Dr Simon Roffey on the St Mary Magdalen cemetery and Professor Julia Lee-Thorp on aspects of the Mary Rose) but the final contribution described a fairly recent and unexpected discovery. Jeremy Clutterbuck, of Cotswold Archaeology, delivered a fascinating account of the 'execution cemetery' found on the site of the new Aldi supermarket, Weyhill Road, Andover. The area produced 124 identifiable graves and the disturbed remains of 35 other individuals. The site has many of the characteristics of a Late Saxon judicial punishment cemetery, but the dating of some of the graves is post-Conquest. The developers have been generous in funding the post-excavation work and a picture of the site's full chronological range should emerge.

Also in November, CBA Wessex held their annual conference 'From Bones to Drones' at the University. An excellent programme, including a performance by Young Archaeologists under the guidance of Julian Richards, was backed up by displays of current work. Among these was the Roman site at Meonstoke, which, in this issue, Professor Tony King brings us up to date with the discoveries of the past two years. Our other contributor, Dr Gavin Bowie, looks at the farming regime present in the Late Roman and Early Medieval (or Saxon, or even 'Dark Ages') period.

Excavations at Meonstoke Roman Site 2016 & 2017

Anthony C. King

Knowledge of a Roman building on the outskirts of Meonstoke goes back to the 1930s, when widening and re-aligning of the main road up the Meon Valley, now the A32, resulted in the discovery of Roman foundations in the roadside ditch (Williams-Freeman 1937, 294). When investigations started in earnest in the 1980s, the old findings were put in context, and found to be part of an aisled building that had been cut across by the main road.

Excavations 1984 to 1991 concentrated on this building, and revealed a very well preserved collapsed wall, which had originally been the short end of the aisled building (King 1996). This enabled us to propose a detailed reconstruction of the appearance of this type of architecture. The façade was elaborate and had two sets of arcaded openings, above an arched entrance, all laid out in Roman feet. The building would have been large, up to 40 Roman feet high, 50 feet wide and 100 feet long.

In terms of conventional villa plans, the aisled building was not the main building but has usually been regarded as a subsidiary structure, possibly with a multifunctional domestic/agricultural purpose (Wallace 2017; Cunliffe 2013a), as seen for instance in the North range at Brading, Isle of Wight (Cunliffe 2013b), or Sparsholt in Hampshire (Johnston & Dicks 2014). The excavations at Meonstoke have not yet revealed the location of the main building, but did indicate a courtyard running to the south-west from the corner of the aisled building (Fig. 1). It was also evident

up by field-walking and geophysics, conducted by the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group under the direction of Dr Nick Stoodley and Dr Andy Payne (Entwistle, Raymond & Stedman 2005; Payne 2015). By 2015, these had yielded detailed results for the field belonging to Manor Farm, Exton, on the west side of the A32. The findings were very interesting and surprising (Fig. 2). The end of the aisled building was located, as expected, but badly damaged by a historical but now unused badger sett. A few metres further west, a row of rooms could be seen, possibly a bath-house. Next to this building a separate hexagonal trace could clearly be seen.

The hexagonal building

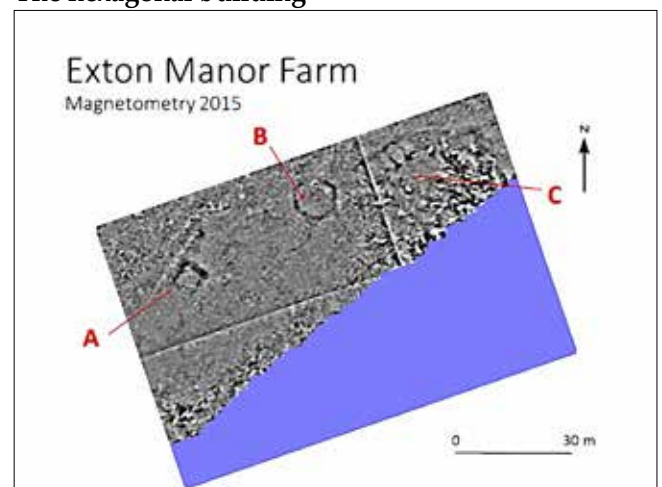


Fig. 2 Magnetometry plot of the 2016-17 site, showing (A) a possible recent square structure, (B) the hexagonal building excavated in 2016, and (C), a row of rooms that may be a bath-house.

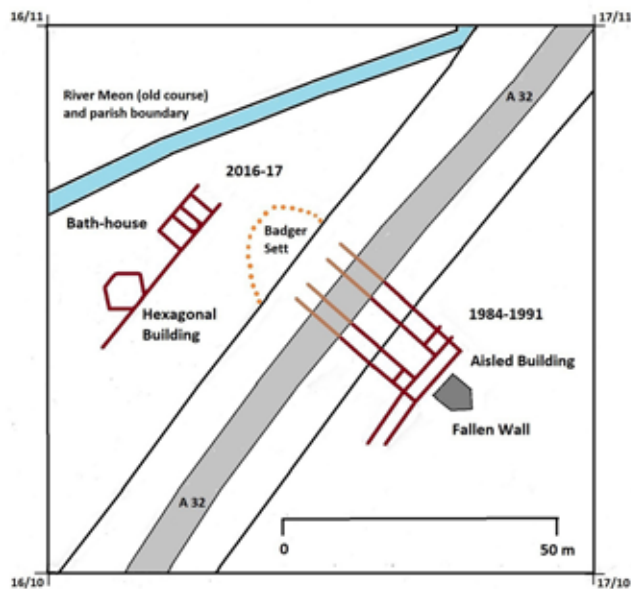


Fig. 1 Outline plan of Meonstoke Roman site, showing excavations 1984-91 on Shaards Farm, to the east of the A32 trunk road, and excavations 2016-17 on Manor Farm Exton, to the west of the road. The 100 m grid square is SU 616210.

that the building ran under the A32 carriageway, and should therefore be visible in any investigations on the west side of the road.

Matters rested at this point until recent years, and the research aims of the Meon Valley project moved onto the Anglo-Saxon period (Stoodley & Stedman 2001). Excavation of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery was followed

Hexagons are rare in Roman architecture, the most famous being the large hexagonal harbour of Trajanic date at Portus at the mouth of the River Tiber (Keay 2013). This harbour is not simply hexagonal for practical reasons; it has alignments on the cardinal points and can be related to the solstices and the twelve winds in the Roman wind-rose (Sparavigna 2017). This gives a hint that this shape had significance in Roman culture beyond the purely functional.

In Britain they are known at another Hampshire villa site, Dunkirt Barn, Abbots Ann, near Andover (Cunliffe & Poole 2008, 84-6), and at the temple site of Colleyweston Great Wood, Northamptonshire (Knocker 1966). A ditched hexagonal cemetery enclosure is also known from Kent, near Canterbury (Wilkinson 2008). Octagonal or circular buildings are much more common, being found at several villa sites and usually interpreted as agricultural outbuildings. Octagonal shrines are also relatively more numerous than hexagonal temples.

Beyond Britain, hexagonal buildings can be found as Romano-Celtic temples, such as Chavéria, Jura, or Mordelles, Ille-et-Vilaine, or as smaller structures often associated with water or springs, such as Ihn-Niedaltdorf, Saarland (Fauduet 2010, 91, 104, 106; Ghetta 2008, 327-9). An interesting example of a small

hexagonal shrine can be seen at the large late Roman villa of Montmaurin, Haute-Garonne, positioned to one side of the entrance courtyard (Fouet 1969, 155-9). Another villa, at Abicada, Algarve, Portugal, has a central hexagonal atrium pool in an innovative and unusual arrangement of the *pars urbana* of the villa (De Sousa & Vidal 2012).

The hexagonal outline in the geophysical survey at Meonstoke, therefore, became a natural focus for renewed excavation work at the site. This commenced in 2016 with a three-week season that opened up all the hexagonal building and part of the row of rooms to the north. Quickly the outline of the building was seen during cleaning back the topsoil and the immediately underlying subsoil. Its maximum external dimensions were 11 m between the angles of the north and south sides, and 9.75 m externally from east to west. The wall foundations were well-built, with courses of chalk blocks and flint. None of the upper walling was found, but it can be assumed to have been stone-built to the roof line, to judge from the massiveness of the foundations and the definite stone walling used in the adjacent tiled building. Red tesserae were found, suggesting an internal tessellated floor.

The geophysical plot indicated gaps in the



Fig. 3 Vertical drone photo of the hexagonal building, July 2017. The south-eastern entrance side is on the right-hand of the photo.

hexagon on the north-west side, and a slightly asymmetric shape to the geometry of the building. On excavation, the asymmetry was confirmed, with the north and south corners of the hexagon being at a sharper angle than expected, and flatter east and west sides as a consequence. The gap, however, was not an entrance, but robbing, probably in the post-medieval or modern period, to judge from associated finds. The real entrance, on further consideration, was on the east side, facing into the courtyard located in the 1980s to 90s excavations. Some badly conserved traces of this courtyard wall were found running up to the east wall length of the hexagon, on the same alignment. This was also on an alignment perpendicular to the long axis of the aisled building.

Finds associated with the hexagon were few, but included second-century samian ware, third and fourth-century Alice Holt and New Forest wares and a small assemblage of early to mid-fourth-century bronze coins, almost exclusively House of Constantine. It is likely that the hexagonal building was contemporary



Fig. 4 The back of the head of a *dea nutrix* terracotta figurine, width 33mm.

with the aisled building, the *floruit* of which was late third-century to mid fourth-century (King 1996, 56-8). Three objects, however, pointed to a possible religious association for the building. The back of the head of a broken *dea nutrix* figurine in terracotta (Fig. 4), of Gaulish manufacture and second-century date, came from the central area of the hexagon, in levels predating the stone structure. Figurines of this sort are usually found broken, and it has been suggested that this was the result of deliberate action, perhaps linked to the offering of the figurine in some sort of ritual (Bristow 2012; Deyts 1992, 67). Another temple site in Hampshire, at Hayling Island, has also yielded a fragment of a *dea nutrix*, possibly an offering in the collapsed late Roman building debris (King & Soffe 2013, 27). Two natural flint spheres, one 57 mm in diameter, the other 36 mm, were also deposited in or near the building. The spheres are akin to the finds of fossil sea-urchins or Palaeolithic handaxes at temple sites (Turner & Wymer 1987), and were probably brought to the site because they were unusual and considered to be worthy of votive offering.

An unusual find, chronologically, was a silver minim of the late Iron Age, of Epaticcus, dated to the decade or so just before the Roman conquest. This opened the possibility of an Iron Age phase to the site's sequence, a hypothesis strengthened by excavation of a small pit, to the south of the hexagon, and within the courtyard. The pit contained structured deposits (Fig. 5); three broken and abraded complete pots, a horse scapula and rib, and selected worked flint nodules that had been selected for white, black/dark grey and dark red colouration (cf. Hoecherl 2015 for discussion of Iron Age coloured artefacts). The pottery had its best parallels in the late Iron Age and Roman conquest (pre-Flavian) phases at Silchester (Timby 2000, fig. 137-8; cf. also Collis 2014 for dating of late Iron Age pottery in the local region). More pottery of the same date was



Fig. 5 A horse scapula, and broken vessels of mid/late first century, from structured deposits in Pit 19.

found in a ditch running east-west under the hexagonal building (Fig. 6), and suggests that the Meonstoke main Roman phase was underlain by considerable occupation activity going back to the late Iron Age. At present, this is poorly understood, and will be the object of further investigation in 2018.



Fig. 6 The hexagonal building from the east, showing the late Iron Age enclosure ditch in the foreground.

The presence of a pit with a structured deposit, together with other concentrations of animal bones (chiefly sheep or goat) in specific groups, raises a strong possibility that the hexagon had a ritual purpose, and was the latest phase of a sequence of such activity at the site.

The bath-house and the River Meon

Some 10 m to the north-east of the hexagonal building were traces of a series of rooms (Fig. 1, C) which had the appearance prior to excavation of being a bath-house or a line of domestic rooms. Excavation in 2017 confirmed the bath hypothesis, and the



Fig. 7 Vertical drone photo of the bath-house, July 2017. North is to the bottom right corner.

rectangular *apodyterium* and part of an apsidal plunge bath were uncovered (Fig. 7). Interior decoration was much more evident here compared with the hexagonal building, with evidence of painted wall-plaster in two overlying phases, quarter-round mouldings, box-flue tiles, and *pedales* tiles halved and laid out as the floor of the *apodyterium*. The overall plan has not yet been excavated, but it seems very likely that this is a row-type bath-house with the *praefurnium* at the north-east end, typical of those found in Hampshire villas (Johnston 1978, 79-83).

The painted wall-plaster included a finely painted and accomplished figured scene within a bordered panel, with at least one nude female figure (Fig. 8), together with drapery and a blue/grey background.



Fig. 8 Polychrome wall-painting of a female torso, possibly a nymph or water deity, found during excavation in the bath-house *apodyterium*. Scale 10 cm.

In terms of quality it is the equal of the best late Roman painting in Britain, such as the Cupid from Southwell, Nottinghamshire, or the figured scene at Tarrant Hinton, Dorset (Ling 1985, 40-4). It is difficult

to interpret the figure in the absence of the head or any clear iconography, but a strong possibility is that she represents a nymph or water deity, with her arms raised, possibly holding a drape or cloth in an arc above her head. Other nymphs depicted in wall-paintings in Roman Britain include the well-known example *in situ* at Lullingstone villa, in a niche in the 'Deep Room' (Meates 1979, 31-5; 1987, 10-11, pl. IV-VI).

The finding of the decorated wall-plaster leads to a more daring suggestion, that it is possible to attribute a name to the deity or nymph. In the Roman period, the River Meon flowed past the site, immediately adjacent to the bath-house and hexagonal building, c. 10 m to the north. Currently, the river has been re-aligned as a result of works in the 19th century, but high rainfall in 2016 during the excavation saw flooding along the old course of the river next to the site, as the old course reasserted itself. The river name, Meon, is pre-Saxon, and has been interpreted as Celtic (Brittonic) from **meu-* meaning 'damp, musty, to moisten' and also 'to wash, to clean' (Insley 2001, 476; Kilpatrick 2014, 2; cf. also Oscroft 2015, 381-3). The name, as Meonea and variants, first appears in Saxon boundary charters of the 10th century (transcripts in Kilpatrick 2014; cf. Oscroft 2015, 383), and, earlier in date, as the people, the Meanwara, in Bede, c. AD 750 (Coates 1989, 116). Rivers in the Roman north-west provinces often had female deities associated with them, representing spring nymphs or such-like. The most notable of these is Sequana, from the Sources de la Seine, giving her name to the River Seine in the Roman period (Green 1995, 91-3; Deyts 1992, 74-8). Beyond the Roman world in Ireland, the deity Boann is associated with the River Boyne (Green 1995, 82-3). Thus, a possible reconstructed name for the deity in the Meonstoke bath-house could be **Meonna* or **Meanna*.

The survival of the memory of the site into the Saxon period is also demonstrated in one of the boundary charters referred to above. In Exton charter B.758 whereby King Eadmund grants to the thegn Aethelgeard 12 hides at Exton in AD 940, there is the following: [30] 'Thonnae suth and lang Lea to Tiggael Beorgae' (Then south along the Lea to Tile Barrow). As Grundy says, 'The barrow must have been right opposite the village, on the other side of the Meon.', thus positioning it on the site of the Roman remains, presumably surviving at that time as a noteworthy heap of tiles and building debris (Grundy 1924, 114-5; Kilpatrick 2014). This is a rare instance of an Anglo-Saxon reference to a Roman site, and the parish boundary between Exton and Meonstoke even today follows the same alignment along the river, immediately adjacent to the excavations.

Conclusions: villa, temple or a combination of both?

When the aisled building was excavated in the 1980/90s, the natural assumption was that it was part of a villa complex, there being no evidence then available to question this assumption. This is how the site was interpreted in publications (King 1996; King & Potter 1990), and in the display captions accompanying the portion of collapsed wall now in the British Museum Roman Britain gallery. The new excavations have upset this certainty, because of the unusual nature of the hexagonal building and its likely association with religious activity.

The questions therefore arise: was the hexagon

a shrine, and the aisled building part of a religious complex rather than a villa? Was this why no main villa building has been detected so far? The answer to the second question may be due to the nature of the modern topography, since the A32 road bisects the site, and it may have destroyed the main building, if it was located in the south-west part of the courtyard. Roman pottery and coins have been recovered from both sides of the modern road, c. 70-100 m further to the south-west of the excavated site, so further structures there may await investigation.

The first question in the preceding paragraph is more difficult to answer, as it raises the more general issue of the interpretation of villa sites. It is now recognised that purely functional explanations of villas as farms must be tempered by the evidence for culture, art and religion that is present at many of them, especially in the late Roman period. Shrines or, indeed, quite substantial temples have been found at several sites, notably the spring shrine and probable Romano-Celtic temples at Chedworth (Baddeley 1931; Walters 2000), the hexagonal shrine at Montmaurin (see above; Fouet 1969) and the apsidal temples at São Cucufate, Alentejo (De Alarcão 1998, 29, 40), and Milreu, Algarve (Hauschild & Teichner 2002, 49-55), both in Portugal. Circular and polygonal buildings at Romano-British villas have been discussed as possible shrines within the villa curtilage, sometimes classed as garden shrines, as was suggested for the hexagonal building at Dunkirt Barn (Cunliffe & Poole 2008, 181). Romano-Celtic temples near villas are also a recognised phenomenon, and have been categorised as estate shrines or Villenheiligtümer (Ghetta 2008, 295; Budei 2016, 68-75). Examples from Gallia Belgica include Newel and Otrang (Ghetta 2008, 295-6, 325-7), both near Trier, and from Britain, Bancroft, Milton Keynes (Williams 1994) and Lullingstone, Kent (Meates 1979, 119-32), as well as Chedworth.

In terms of categorisation, are these examples the result of private patronage of shrines by villa owners, and thus essentially adjuncts to villa estates? Alternatively, is there a case to be made for some sites previously regarded as villas to be reclassified as temple sites as their primary function? A plausible case has been made for Great Witcombe, Gloucestershire (Walters forthcoming a), and, less convincingly, for Chedworth (Walters 2000; forthcoming b; Webster 1983). Features previously regarded as domestic bath suites, etc., at Great Witcombe can now be interpreted as facilities for worshippers at a central octagonal shrine. With this in mind, it is clear that the architecture of ancillary buildings at temple sites can often resemble villa buildings, and can be confused with them.

Meonstoke, therefore, has many characteristics of a villa, such as the rectangular courtyard with buildings spaced around it, the aisled building and the bath-house. But it also has a hexagonal building, almost certainly a shrine. The site location, next to the River Meon in a low-lying position in the central part of the river valley, gives significance to the shrine as a potential regional religious focus. As such, the site may have been more than simply an estate shrine, and the 'villa' with its elaborate and highly decorated aisled building façade and high-quality wall-plaster, may have served as a set of buildings for public worship and festivals, rather than just a villa with a private 'chapel' for its owner.

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to the farmer and landowners Chris and Clare Martin, of Manor Farm, Exton, for their enthusiastic support and permission to excavate. The workforce for the excavation was provided by the unflinching help of the volunteers of the Meon Valley Archaeology and Heritage Group, especially Alison Smalley, John Snow and Guy Liardet, and also the students of the University of Winchester. Financial assistance was received in the form of grants from the Association for Roman Archaeology and the University of Winchester. We are also grateful for help and advice from the South Downs National Park Authority and the archaeological staff of Hampshire County Council. The finds and archive from the excavation will be deposited with Hampshire Cultural Trust, Chilcomb House, Winchester.

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Revisiting cereal farming in the Late Roman and Saxon periods c. 200-1100 AD

Gavin Bowie

A robust and efficient monetised agricultural sector developed in England during the Saxon period; its distinctive features were evident by the mid-9th century, and these remained largely unchanged until the mid-16th century (summary in Whittock 2017, 2-4, 13-16). However, there appears to be very little understanding about how arable farming actually worked during the Saxon period, and this short paper will explore both its origins and its significant features (see further the Endnote). The characteristics of the Roman villa or estate system will be described in order to give a better understanding of the farming systems which were developed between the 5th and 7th centuries. Perhaps the best indicator we have of market-orientated farming economies is an investment in waterpowered grain mills; the evidence for such mills in the Late Roman, the so-called 'Dark Ages' and the Late Saxon period will be considered in the second part of the paper.

The harvesting, conservation and milling of cereal crops in the Late Roman *villa* or estate system was a high capital input one which depended on a significant investment in agricultural buildings. The conservation of grain crops took place during and immediately after harvest with the aim of putting the stabilised grain into dry storage before the worsening weather of autumn. The crop would be threshed more or less straightaway after reaping, and the grain kiln-dried to reduce its moisture content from the field — 17-20% — to 12-13%. Grain drying kilns are a feature of excavated villa sites. This stabilised the grain so that it was suitable for bulk storage in the heap, in open bins or in compartmented granaries. Bulk storage in wood-lined bins deterred vermin depredation and the carbon dioxide generated within the stored grain killed off invasive insect life. Such bulk storage of stabilised grain was needed in order to supply and support the needs of a permanent army of occupation, relatively large urban settlements and an export trade to Gaul.

There is evidence for an emphasis on wheat cultivation, both the free threshing 'naked' and the 'hooded' varieties. Hooded wheats, such as spelt, were favoured at this time. Spring-sown spelt can be grown with a minimal fertiliser input, and has a form of protein that is adequate for making raised bread. Other advantages are that hooded wheat is less prone to fungal attack, and less likely than naked wheat to shed its grain when ripe. Hooded wheat had to be kiln-dried because that is the best way to begin the process of removing its hard shell or husk which would otherwise cause havoc in the human digestive system. The drying process made the hard shells of hooded grain brittle, which allowed them to be rubbed off the grain kernels. This could be achieved by passing them through a pair of millstones where the runner stone was set to a height of about a quarter of an inch (6mm) above the fixed bottom stone. The hulled wheat was then sieved by hand to clear off the husks. The process was completed by re-setting the runner stone to a gap of about one sixteenth of an inch (2-3mm) and grinding the grain into wholemeal. This is known as double pass milling.

It should be noted that naked wheats would also have been high dried for bulk storage in this system, but did not have to be kiln-dried before milling.

This high-input system came to an end with the decay of the Roman state in Britain in the 5th century, and the onset of the so-called 'Dark Ages'. The archaeological evidence indicates that urban society collapsed quite rapidly, and that the agrarian economy reverted to a fairly simple subsistence-based one. It is also evident that in England's southern and eastern farming regions a low capital input harvesting and storage system was adopted which was suitable for subsistence farming. The paucity of archaeological evidence for agricultural buildings (barns, granaries and grain drying kilns) in these regions in the 5th – 7th centuries is indicative of the system (see further Hamerow 2014, 151-55). Grain drying kilns were dispensed with and crops air-dried in the harvest field instead; the crop was harvested, bound into sheaves, stacked upright in stooks (shocks) and then air and sun dried in the field. The system depended on the grain in the stooks being dried to 15-16% moisture content as only then could the sheaves be safely carted and stored - above this percentage they could ferment and fire in the rick. For storage, the sheaves were usually built into free-standing ricks which were thatched to make them weather proof; the ricks were dismantled as and when the sheaves were needed for threshing.

A major advantage of this method of conserving crops was that it offered flexibility in the timing of threshing and milling. The sheaves were threshed on the farm during the autumn and winter as and when the grain was required for sale, milling or other purposes. Other advantages were that grain at 15-16% moisture was stable enough to be stored short term in the sack without fermenting, and that at this moisture content a good bran separation could be achieved when grinding wheat to make a white flour. Such was the viability of this system of air drying the crop in the harvest field that it was to remain a key element of mixed farming regimes in southern and eastern England for many centuries.

A significant disadvantage of the system was that it could not accommodate hooded grain varieties. As explained above, they had to be high dried in a kiln before milling. However naked wheat varieties could be milled at 15-16% moisture, and required only a single pass through the millstones. A shift to the latter is reflected in the archaeological evidence. Naked wheats replaced the hooded wheats that had been predominant in the Iron Age / Late Roman periods and grain drying kilns ceased to be a feature of rural Saxon sites in southern and eastern England. However, grain driers were still needed in the north and west of the British Isles, and there is archaeological evidence for them there. This was because oats, the main crop grown for human consumption, is hooded like spelt wheat. Oats was the main crop grown because it is more tolerant of high rainfall and acid soils than wheat and most varieties of barley. In England oats predominated

in the north Midlands, the north-west (including the Pennines), the northern borderlands, and along the Welsh border.

An important indicator of developed market-orientated farming economies is an investment in waterpowered grain mills. These have been thoroughly researched from after the late 12th century (Langdon 2004), but little attention has been given to the significance of such mills in the Late Roman and Saxon periods. Such mills would have had no place in the post-Roman subsistence-based agrarian economy, where the hand-operated rotary quern would have been adequate. However, it is probable that the technology was revived when greater political stability, a market economy and trade links with Western Europe were re-established towards the end of the 6th century.

There is sufficient archaeological evidence to determine how these mills were designed, built and worked and two types were in use in Western Europe in the Late Roman and Saxon periods. One had a vertical waterwheel and such mills appear to have had a fairly standard design from at least the Late Roman period. The waterwheel had either an overshot or undershot waterfeed, and linked with one-step multiplying gearing to a set of millstones in an adjacent mill building. The gear ratio was about 1: 6; hence a waterwheel rotating at about 10 rpm turned the runner stone at 60 rpm. It should be noted that this was the maximum speed increase that was practical with the 'cog and rung' gearing available (see further Spain 1987, 341-2, 347).

Further milling units were built if more capacity was required on a site - gear systems which allowed the waterwheel to operate more than one set of millstones at a time were not developed until the late 16th century. There is evidence for mills with vertical waterwheels in England in the Late Roman period. For example, a mill complex at Fullerton, Hampshire had two vertical waterwheels located side by side, an undershot waterfeed and dates from the 2nd and 3rd centuries. There are probably many more such sites waiting to be discovered in southern England as a part of the Late Roman villa system of grain farming described above (Cunliffe 2009, 3). A Saxon example is a mill complex excavated at the site of the royal palace, Old Windsor, Berkshire; it had three vertical waterwheels and has been dated to the late 7th century.

The other type of grain mill had a horizontal waterwheel. Evidence is lacking for the type in the Late Roman period, but there have been significant archaeological finds for the Saxon period. With this type of mill all the working machinery was located in the mill building itself. The horizontal waterwheel might best be described as an 'open' impulse turbine which was mounted on a vertical spindle; the latter linked directly with a set of millstones above (Fig. 1). The excavated examples include Ebbsfleet, Kent, a tide mill with two horizontal waterwheels located side by side and dated to the late 7th century, Barking Abbey, Essex, 8th century, Corbridge, Northumberland - three mills with horizontal waterwheels located side by side, operational between the mid-8th and the early 11th centuries - and one near Tamworth, Staffordshire, main building phase mid-850s. A link with Irish mills can be postulated here. Archaeological evidence shows that

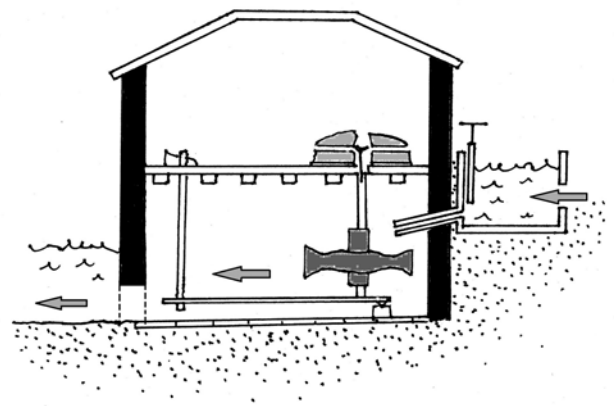


Fig. 1 A grain mill with a horizontal waterwheel

mills with horizontal waterwheels were ubiquitous in Ireland during this period (Rynne 2015, fig 1). The mill at Tamworth was sufficiently complete to establish the dimensions of its moving parts, and how it worked. Both its waterwheel assembly, with its distinctive dished/spoon-shaped wooden paddles, and the design of its tentering gear (see next paragraph), are closely comparable with Irish examples which have been excavated.

Both types of mill would have had a similar output - this may be estimated at 40-50 lb. of wheat meal per hour compared with the 10-12 lb. per hour achieved with hand milling. The maximum practical diameter with a rotary hand quern was about 15in (375 mm) and in the Late Saxon period powered millstones varied between 30in and 36in in diameter. Both types of mill also had an important practical feature, the tentering mechanism. These were lever devices which allowed the miller to alter the gap between the millstones remotely and with little physical effort; this obviated the fatigue of lifting and lowering the heavy runner stone by hand each time a different milling setting was needed, as had to be done with a hand quern. It will be appreciated that, compared with hand milling, powered milling offered a higher throughput with a lower labour input - the miller could manage the milling process on his own for most of the time.

It can be readily understood that such mills were appropriate for royal residences, burhs/boroughs and trading towns or ports - places with significant sedentary populations that were not primarily involved with agriculture, and where there may have been a shortage of labour available for hand milling. The construction of planned and fortified royal towns/burhs as the Kingdom of Wessex expanded north and east in the late 9th and the first half of the 10th centuries may be significant in this respect. An early example of this integrated approach is the development of Winchester, the capital of Wessex. There are details of at least eight waterpowered grain mills at work in Winchester and its immediate area in this period. These were based on the creation of a network of watercourses and millraces that formed an integral part of the planned conversion of the settlement into a fortified burh, c 890-905. By the mid -10th century there were at least two mills to the

north of the city, two within the city walls, one on the main course of the River Itchen outside East Gate, and three mills immediately to the south of the city (Biddle 1976, 282-4).

An investment in a waterpowered grain mill would be justified if it supported a market-orientated farming sector which had an emphasis on cultivating crops and growing livestock with the aim of regularly supplying the needs and demands of an external market. There is strong evidence for this in the Late Saxon period. A good indication of the growth of such a market-orientated farming economy is a shift in emphasis to the cultivation of autumn-sown 'winter' wheat. Autumn-sown crops were more difficult to grow than spring-sown ones, but offered the potential of a higher yield. This implies a reorganisation in crop management as autumn-sown crops depend on reliable fertiliser/manure inputs to survive the winter and thrive in the spring, whereas spring-sown crops do not need such a level of support. A case can be made for the intensification of cereal production in the Late Saxon period, and excavation evidence points to the increased cultivation of wheat and barley in southern England. There is also probably a link between the cultivation of wheat and the making of leavened or 'raised' bread; 'white' leavened bread, made from wheat flour which had been sieved to take most of the bran out, was an important status symbol of wealthier folk from this period onwards.

There is also statistical evidence which proves that waterpowered grain mills formed an important part in the Late Saxon agrarian economy. There were about

5,000 of them at work by the end of the Saxon period, and most were located in arable farming regions in southern and eastern England (Domesday Inventory, 1086). It would appear that most of the significant settlements in these arable regions had at least one. These mills were the most complex machines known in Western Europe during this period, and were evidently commonplace in Late Saxon England.

Endnote

This paper has drawn on sections in the author's PhD (QUB 1975), and two papers published recently which address significant errors and omissions in Banham & Faith's 'Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming' (OUP 2014). These are in *Rural History Today*, the newsletter of the British Agricultural History Society: 'Grain milling in England in the Anglo-Saxon period', issue 31 (August 2016) & 'Aspects of harvesting and drying grain crops in English farming', issue 33 (August 2017). Helpful advice has been given by Barry Cunliffe, John Langdon, Ross Dunworth, Patrick Appleby and John Coutts.

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Historic Buildings

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David Wharton Lloyd 1925 - 2017

Bill Fergie

It was with great regret that those who knew him noted the death, in 2017, of architectural historian and town planner David Lloyd.

David was born in Southampton in June 1925, and it is recorded that a visit to the church at North Baddesley as a boy sparked his lifelong interest in historic buildings. After Cambridge he became a town planner but was apparently disillusioned with the scale of demolition and redevelopment prevalent in the period after the Second World War, which he thought gave too little consideration to the conservation of older buildings. He subsequently turned his attention to writing and lecturing on conservation issues and became a consultant to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and a committee member of the Victorian Society.

David is probably best known in Hampshire for his co-writing of the original 'Hampshire and the Isle of Wight' volume of Nikolaus Pevsner's 'The Buildings of England' series, which was published in 1967. The process of replacing that original volume with three new books covering 'North and West Hampshire', 'South Hampshire' and 'The Isle of Wight' has also benefited greatly from his scholarship. He largely wrote the Isle of Wight volume, published in 2006, and has also made a major contribution to the final section on South Hampshire which will shortly complete the new set.

David's other writing embraced a range of topics. In 1978, with co-writer Donald Insall, he

published 'Railway Station Architecture', and in 1984 'The Making of English Towns'. These were followed by 'Historic Towns of East Anglia' in 1989 and 'The Historic Towns of Hampshire and Surrey' in 1992. On a slightly different theme 'Battlefield Tourism 1919 - 1939' followed in 1998.

David led a number of field trips for the Historic Buildings Section, and I well remember benefitting from his knowledge on a trip to the Isle of Wight in the early days of my membership of the Field Club. David did not drive and arrangements therefore had to include provision for collecting him from, and delivering him to, a railway station at the beginning and end of the day. His dependence on the railway system did however mean that he had developed an encyclopaedic knowledge of timetables, and this was a useful asset when discussing the detailed timings for a day out.

David took any task he was employed on extremely seriously, and devoted his time to it with an intensity which sometimes excluded consideration of peripheral matters. Edward Roberts recounts an instance, which he swears is true, of David arriving for an appointment wearing two left shoes. His concentration on the job in hand had apparently been such that he had not noticed the mistake until he was on the train.

Those interested in the buildings of Hampshire owe a tremendous debt to David for his very considerable expertise, scholarship and hard work on our behalf over many years.

The Anchor, Basingstoke and Late-Medieval Encroachment in Market Areas. The Anchor Inn, London Street, Basingstoke

Edward Roberts and Bill Fergie

London Street was once the principal east-west road through Basingstoke. In c.1500 there was a market-place at its west end¹ and it is very possible that market activities spread out into London Street itself. On the north side of the street stands what was formerly The Anchor Inn, within which elements of a timber-framed building have recently been identified.² Although this timber-framed building stands parallel to the street, it is set 13 feet 2 inches (4.02 m.) behind the present street frontage. It has a crown-post roof, a feature which in central Hampshire nearly always dates to the 14th century (Fig. 1).³ An unsuccessful attempt was made to date its timbers by dendrochronology but its date-range has recently been refined by radiocarbon analysis to 1300-1326 with 89.4% confidence.⁴ Even though this early building is now shielded from London Street by a later structure, the timbers on its street side are clearly



Fig. 1. The crown-post roof standing behind the present frontage of London Street (photo: Bill Fergie).

weathered, the result of long exposure to the elements. Thus it would seem that, at some time in or after the early-14th century, this part of London Street was encroached upon by 13 feet and 2 inches.

When might this encroachment have occurred? A photograph of The Anchor Inn taken in the early-20th century reveals a building of 18th century date or even

a little later (Fig. 2). There are reasons, however, for supposing that the encroachment took place earlier. John Hare has recently argued that a detailed map of 1762



Fig. 2. The Anchor Inn in the early-twentieth century (courtesy: The Hampshire Cultural Trust).

allows an approximate reconstruction of the scale and street plan of the medieval town because the intervening centuries was not a period of growth.⁵ Moreover, The Red Lion Inn, which adjoins the former Anchor Inn, is built up to the present street frontage, yet timbers visible within The Red Lion are typologically datable to c.1500. If the present street frontage at The Red Lion had been established by c.1500, it is not unreasonable to wonder whether the 13 feet 2 inches of encroachment at the adjacent Anchor site occurred at a similarly early date. Moreover, studies by Mark Page and John Hare on medieval towns in Hampshire have provided abundant documentary evidence for medieval encroachment on market areas.⁶

How might encroachment have taken place? Medieval encroachment could occur not only in market-places but also in a wide High Street, such as London

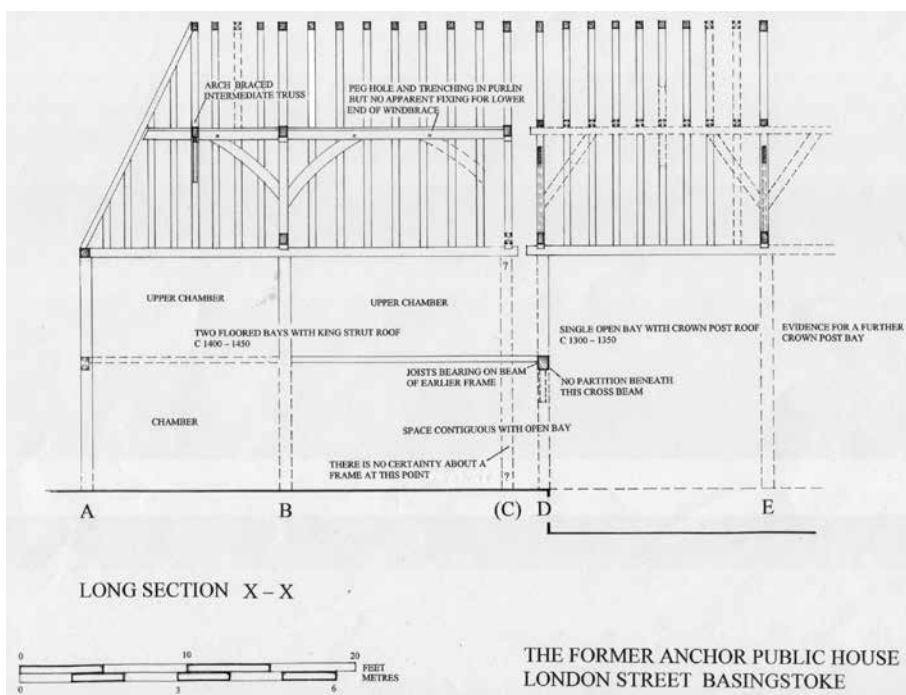


Fig. 3. Long Section through the medieval building showing the surviving section of crown post roof in bay D - E (drawing: Bill Fergie).

Street, Basingstoke, which provided plenty of room for setting up stalls.⁷ Indeed, the distance of the encroachment at The Anchor, a mere 13 feet 2 inches, may at first have been occupied by a stall which may have been a temporary wooden booth. By the 14th century, however, many stalls had become semi-permanent features and were bought and sold in the same manner as shops. The process of encroachment was completed when semi-permanent stalls were replaced by permanent shops.⁸

The importance of The Anchor is that it offers physical or

architectural support to the documentary records that illustrate the pervasiveness of medieval encroachments into market areas. An equally important example of this kind is represented by The Pentice in Winchester High Street, where a first-floor building above a walkway (tree-ring dated to 1463-4,) extends beyond a Wealden house (tree-ring dated to 1340).⁹ This is an architectural embodiment of an encroachment that took place within a little more than a century.

Acknowledgements

John Hare and Mark Page made helpful comments on the text and John Hare kindly made available a pre-publication sight of his book on medieval Basingstoke. The Historic Buildings Section of The Hampshire Field Club made a generous contribution towards radiocarbon dating of The Anchor timbers.

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Bitterne: Two Medieval Buildings

John Hare

Bitterne is now part of suburban Southampton, but in the Middle Ages it was a small rural manor, containing tenant houses and a manorial farm complex with its barn, oxshed and hay barn. But it also possessed two distinct and important sets of buildings that reflect the particular expenditure of the bishops themselves.

Bitterne possessed a major episcopal residence. In the period around 1300 (1282-1319), it was the fourth most frequently used of the bishopric houses in Hampshire, after Marwell, Wolvesey and Highclere and ahead of Bishop's Waltham. Outside Hampshire, only the major Surrey houses of Southwark, Esher and Farnham were more frequently used by the bishops. It served various functions. It offered a local residence with accompanying park and hunting ground. It acted as another centre of the bishop's power and patronage, where he could mobilise the local gentry. It provided easy access to the port of Southampton at a time when travel to the English lands in Gascony and to the

continent and the accompanying waiting for the right winds, were more frequent, whether for the bishops or their guests. At the same time, it could be used as a base for the bishop's import of goods through Southampton, such as wine. Bitterne possessed a wide range of buildings for the bishop and his household. A tower was frequently referred to, as in 1302. There was already

a chapel in 1208/9. This underwent substantial building works in 1247-9 that were extensive enough to employ a master mason, Richard, for the project, and was able to hold ordinations as in 1305, 1306 & 1308. Many buildings are just recorded in the roof repairs: the hall, a kitchen and pantry, a lord's chamber, a high chamber, a great chamber (possibly the same), a knights' chamber, a clerks' chamber, an archdeacon's chamber, a cloister, the bailiff's chamber and the long stables. They were mainly roofed with slate, probably blue slate from the south west, but brought by sea to Southampton, as characterised the great buildings of this area. The adjacent park was first recorded in 1248/9.

The house was little used by the bishops themselves in the later 14th and 15th centuries. In Hampshire, they tended to stay in Wolvesey, Bishop's Waltham, and to a lesser extent Highclere and Marwell. But like many less used episcopal residences, they were initially maintained by the bishops as places where their officials

could display and maintain the bishop's regional importance: gatherings of the local gentry to feast and hunt. Thus at East Meon, Wykeham built a major new hall block, although he and his successors made little use of the house themselves. Nevertheless, Bitterne fell into decay, and in the 1540s, Leyland commented, 'the bishops used to have a castle here, ruins still surviving.' Camden, at the end of the century, provides a similar view ('some rubbish and pieces of old walls and the trench of an old castle'). Parts of the manor house still survived in the 18th century, a tower and remnants of an adjacent two-storey building. Little, apart from the shell, has now survived much further change. It was converted into a castellated gothic country house with a stucco facelift, changed into a hotel to serve the traffic over the new Northam bridge in 1799, and then resumed the role of a country house during the 19th century (illustrated in Vale, 1983, 173, 185). It was gutted by German bombing in the second world war, and

then remodelled to convert it into flats in the 1950s. The few datable medieval fragments whether surviving or recorded suggest dates in the late 12th or early 13th centuries.

A second distinctive building was the manorial mill, and its associated fishing complex. There had been a fish pond in 1208/9. There was a salmon trap to catch these

valuable fish as they swam upstream to breed, and including a recorded catch of 168 in 1307. Bitterne recorded a mill in Domesday Book and again in 1209. But in the 13th century this was transformed on a much larger scale, at Woodmill. There were extensive building works in the two years 1247 & 1248, when £57 was spent partly on the buildings and partly on digging and piles. From 1248, a new entry occurred with the sale of the grain tolls of the mill, which generated a similar amount of cash to the sale of the bishop's own grain. It is not clear whether this growth in milling should be seen as a product of a general increase in demand in the economy, or a rise in local demand whether for Southampton itself or for provisioning the trading ships. Periodically the mill would need to be rebuilt, as in 1283 and 1350. The records show that the buildings had stone foundations, with stone from the Isle of Wight, timber-framed structure and, at least in the thirteenth century, a slate roof.



Bitterne manor house: some of the remains of the manor house were converted into a castellated country house, before being gutted by enemy bombing and subsequent conversion into flats

Woodmill was recorded and periodically had to be rebuilt as in 1283 and 1345. It was a timber-framed structure, with stone foundations and slate roof. The accounts for the mill, the hilltra, or fish trap, and the wymond suggest the complexity of the water arrangements to serve the grain mill, the fulling mill and the salmon traps, and the fishery. The mill itself was pulled down by order of the Justices of the Sewers in 1535-6, probably in late 1535, as part of a wider removal of barriers to river navigation under the government of Henry VIII. The bishop, not merely lost the value of the mill lease, which fell from £13 to a mere 6s 8d (the latter probably for associated meadow or pasture), but had to pay for the destruction itself. The citizens of Winchester appreciated the development, although interestingly they welcomed the improvement in fisheries upstream rather than any navigational benefits, making it clear that Woodmill lay on the main stream of the Itchen. But what impact did such destruction have on the grain trade of Southampton and the Itchen areas? Subsequently Woodmill was rebuilt by William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, probably in 1570-1. Interestingly, his permission to build in 1563 referred amongst other things to the need to provide grain for ships in time of war. Woodmill was also recorded in the survey of the Itchen of 1618 together with its two great weirs. There was then new pressure to remove it and other barriers to river navigation, although interestingly while Winchester citizens might

dream of improved water transport, those in Southampton complained of the damaging impact on the carters of their town.

This is the offshoot of two projects: my own study of the houses of the bishopric of Winchester's residences (Hare, 2017, & in press), and transatlantic help to a fellow medievalist. Professor John Langdon was a distinguished and generous scholar, who sadly died at the very end of 2016. I am very pleased that his study and edition of the 1618 survey of the river Itchen has now been published in *Hampshire Studies* (Langdon and White, 2017)

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book reviews book reviews book reviews book reviews

Hughes, Annabelle, *Traditional Homes of the South Downs National Park: an Introduction*, Sussex Archaeological Society, £9.50 (+ £2.80 p&p).

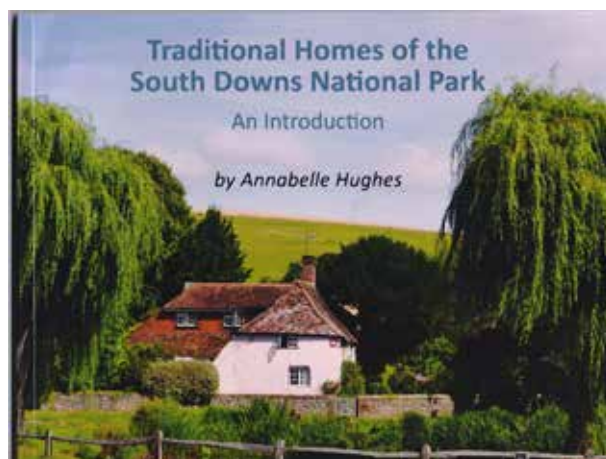
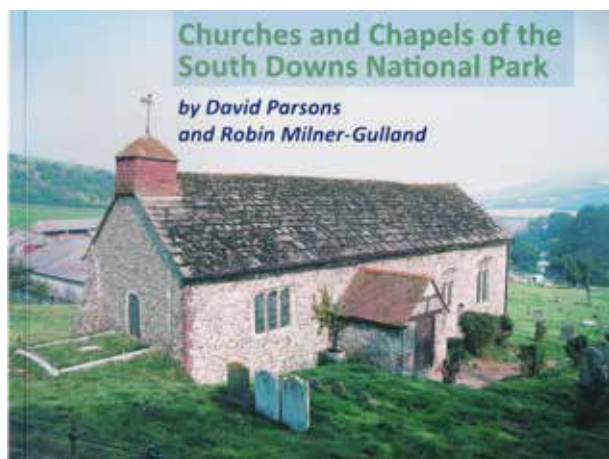
Parsons, David and Milner-Gulland, Robin, *Churches and Chapels of the South Downs National Park*, Sussex Archaeological Society, £9.50 (+ £2.80 p&p).

The South Downs National Park extends for more than 100 miles from Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the east. Given its extent it is likely that anyone wishing to study its buildings will have to divide it into bite size pieces and study them over a period of time. These relatively straightforward and well-illustrated guides provide maps that will facilitate that approach. Both books also include useful glossaries

for those not necessarily well acquainted with the architectural language of buildings.

The maps on pages 2 and 10 of Annabelle Hughes' book are the key to understanding both the geology and historic administration of the area. The latter helps to explain the relative sophistication of the system of 'hundreds' and 'manors' within the "rapes" of Sussex which developed in the later Saxon period and which linked the coast to the more wooded areas inland so that there was a sharing of the agricultural and other resources of both areas.

Annabelle's expertise, as well as her enthusiasm for the area's early houses, comes across clearly. She has made the subject very readable and the many



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photographs, drawings and maps illustrate the great diversity of materials which have been available to the builders in the different parts of the Park over the centuries. The text includes highlighted panels on particular constructional topics and case studies of particular houses, the latter including research into ownership/occupation over time. Although the range of local materials is well covered I have a tiny personal regret that the use of “mathematical” or “brick” tiles as a cladding material is not referred to, particularly as the town of Lewes has the greatest concentration of such cladding anywhere in the country. Annabelle does however acknowledge the contribution of our own Edward Roberts to the study of vernacular houses by including *Hampshire Houses 1250-1700* in a list of publications for further reading on the topic.

The book on churches and chapels is aimed at the “interested non-specialist reader” and admirably fulfils its purpose. The authors are both academics who were brought up in Sussex and retain links with the area through connections with the Sussex Historic Churches Trust.

The South Downs appears to have been prosperous

in the earlier medieval period, with good conditions for mixed agriculture, good access to the Continent and a number of castles for protection. Later the area lost its relative prosperity as the ports silted up, and as a consequence although its churches were repaired and sometimes expanded they were not replaced wholesale. They can therefore be characterised as being typically unostentatious and old, and the authors contrast them with the rather grander late medieval churches of East Anglia. As compensation, however, many contain fine examples of early wall paintings, and the authors devote a section of the book to this topic. Other sections are devoted to ‘Furnishing and Fittings’ and to ‘Monuments and Memorials’.

Both books are published in the *South Downs Series* by the Sussex Archaeological Society and are priced at £9.50. Other books in the series cover ‘Geology and Scenery’, ‘Natural History’ and ‘Archaeology’ and are similarly priced. On the strength of the two volumes reviewed here anybody possessing all five volumes would indeed be well equipped to explore the Park.

The books can be ordered from www.sussexpast.co.uk

Hampshire Medieval Graffiti Project

Karen Wardley

Over the last few months the Hampshire Medieval Graffiti Project (HMGP) has been involved in activities to raise and promote the profile of its work and engage with the public. In October the University of Winchester hosted a workshop for those actively involved in recording historical graffiti. Presentations were given by Claire Woodhouse on findings from Westgate, Winchester, Brian Webb on work by Southampton Archaeological Society on early modern graffiti at Tudor House, Southampton, Jamie Ingram on devotional graffiti at Chichester Cathedral, Aldous Rees on the progress of the St Cross survey, and two colleagues from over the border in Wiltshire: Tony Hack, leader of the Wiltshire graffiti survey, and Steve Dunn from Salisbury Cathedral who spoke about their discoveries. It also provided an opportunity for



Presenting graffiti to the Brothers at St Cross

participants to raise questions and share ideas about recording methodologies and current practice.

In November the group was represented at the Hands-On Humanities Day held at the University of Southampton. The aim of the day was to present the broad range of humanities research at the University through a variety of different formats including interactive activities, workshops and talks. One of the HMGP members, Jamie Ingram, is studying for a PhD at Southampton, and his thesis includes the analysis of graffiti left as symbols of religious devotion in places of pilgrimage. He has also been carrying out some experimental archaeology, using replica medieval tools to emulate the shapes and forms of medieval graffiti on limestone blocks. Drawing these two strands together, he provided a lively, family-friendly activity, showing illustrations of medieval graffiti found in the region, and inviting visitors to make their own graffiti on scratch boards. Children and adults alike had great fun with this, and were intrigued to find out more about the subject, and the work of the HMGP. It was very successful event and a great opportunity to engage with visitors of all ages.

Also in November, we were invited to give a talk to the staff, trustees and brothers at the Hospital of St Cross about our on-going survey there. There was an excellent turn-out, and Aldous Rees gave a lively talk about our findings, which cover several centuries and range from elaborate inscriptions celebrating various Masters and their families, to caricatures of brothers and poems and sketches of contemporary events left by workmen in the church. It was also an opportunity to discuss how our findings can be made accessible and used in ways to benefit the Hospital and its visitors.

Local History

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Congregationalism in Edwardian Eastleigh 1909-1914: Its Origins and Early Development

Roger Ottewill

By the beginning of the 20th century Congregationalism was well entrenched throughout much of mainland Hampshire. However, it still faced the challenge of establishing itself in those parts of the county in which it did not have a presence, including the late Victorian railway town of Eastleigh. A key role in encouraging this process of what was known as 'church extension', or in modern terminology 'church planting', was played by the Hampshire Congregational Union [HCU]. In the interests of extending and sustaining the reach of the denomination, the HCU fostered a spirit of collegiality between churches that were formally independent and self-governing, able to choose their own ministers and deacons, who provided the lay leadership. It also facilitated the subsidisation of Congregational causes in poorer, mainly rural, parts of the county by channelling funds from wealthier urban and suburban churches to them.

In this article consideration is given to the manner in which Eastleigh Congregational Church came to be established and the first few years of its existence. Reference is made, *inter alia*, to the statistical record and the Church's first minister. Since the requisite church records for the early years do not appear to have survived, a heavy reliance has been placed on local newspapers, in particular the *Eastleigh Weekly News* and *Hampshire Independent*, for source material. While covering certain aspects of the development of the Church, there are gaps in the record, such as the identities of the church deacons.



Fig. 1: Extract from 1909 Ordnance Survey Map showing the location of Desborough Mission Hall



Fig. 2: Desborough Mission Hall in 2017

Origins

The first formal steps towards the establishment of a Congregational church in Eastleigh came in early 1909 when a public invitation was issued by Rev. George Saunders, minister of the prestigious Above Bar Congregational Church in Southampton, to attend a meeting at Eastleigh Council Chamber to discuss the desirability, and presumably the feasibility, of doing so. The meeting was duly held in February. It was chaired by Saunders, who 'explained the project, saying that it was not intended in any sense to rival existing [religious] organisations' of which there were already a substantial number. By this time Eastleigh had Anglican, Wesleyan Methodist, United Methodist, and Baptist churches, and a corps of the Salvation Army. However, in justifying the move it was argued that there was a 'growing need' for an expanding Christian presence due to 'an expected increase in population' and especially in what was described as the 'ecclesiastically unoccupied south end of the town'.¹ Moreover, they had been offered Desborough Mission Hall, situated at the junction of Cherbourg Road and Desborough Road (Fig. 1). The Hall is still in use and is now home to Emmanuel Baptist Church (Fig. 2).

After discussion, the following resolution proposed by one of Eastleigh's leading Nonconformists, Charles A. Laishley JP, was passed unanimously:

That this meeting cordially approves of the suggestion put forward by the Hants Congregational Union to establish a Congregational Church in Eastleigh. It recommends the Union to accept the offer of Desborough Mission Hall, and urges the paramount necessity of maintaining good pulpit supply.²

Following a preliminary meeting in late March, it was planned to hold regular Sunday services from early April.

The Hall, which had been erected in 1905 at a cost of £500, was duly purchased for £470. It could

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accommodate 'between 200 and 300 people'.³ At the time of its opening it was described as having 'a very pleasant and homely appearance ... [with] everything ... made bright by the use of incandescent gas' and as being 'a creditable addition to the Nonconformist places of worship'. Provision was also 'made for large classrooms and offices'.⁴ It was described as being 'unsectarian' and therefore did not have a specific denominational affiliation.⁵ On a stone above the doorway were 'the words "Desbro Mission Hall, 1905," and underneath the word "Ebenezer"'.⁶ As reported, in it were 'continued the services previously held in the Derby Road Mission Room'.⁷ Why it was decided to sell it to the Congregationalists is not known. It is possible that the congregation was struggling both numerically and financially.

Following the completion of the sale an inaugural meeting, attended by representatives from a considerable number of local Congregational churches, took place on 31st March.⁸ The preacher was Rev. Dr Garvie of New College in London and an explanatory address was given by Rev. Alexander Grieve, the minister of Abbey Congregational Church in Romsey, who was to superintend the work until a permanent minister could be appointed. In his address:

*He ... gratefully recognised all that had been done and would be done by the other churches in the town ... He did not think the church accommodation was sufficient to meet the needs of the population in that part of the town. They stood for a purely voluntary system, and they entered upon an inheritance of those who had erected the Hall and had started work there. For this they expressed their gratitude and for the courtesy which had been extended to them in making the transfer of the building so easy.*⁹

Good wishes were received from other Free Church ministers. Regular services commenced the following Sunday with the pulpit being supplied and the hope being expressed of appointing a permanent minister at the earliest opportunity. In the event, it was towards the end of 1909 that Rev. David Tran was chosen as the Church's first minister.

He commenced his ministry at the beginning of 1910.¹⁰ Tran was in his early forties when he came to Eastleigh¹¹ and had previously served as a missionary in Morocco and, closer to home, as an evangelist at the Willesden Green Mission. At his public recognition service in February 1910, Rev. E.H.H. MacPherson, who had been a colleague of Tran's at Willesden for 4½ years said that 'he had never worked with anyone with more pleasure ... for they had never had any differences, any discord or any difficulties'. He went on to explain that:

*Mr Tran had charge of a large mission church, where there were 800 Sunday scholars, and classes of 30, 40, and 50 men. He took interest in every department, but had special charge of the Sunday and week-night services, which had grown steadily during his ministry. The speaker alluded to his acceptable visitation of the sick, and, in conclusion, humorously mentioned that a certain young lady would soon be following Mr Tran, and he was sure she would make a good minister's wife (applause).*¹²

Tran and his wife remained at Eastleigh until 1916, gradually building up the Church and ensuring

a Congregational presence in the life of the town more generally.¹³ For example, Tran served as a vice-chairman of the Eastleigh school managers.

Early Development

From the data which Eastleigh Congregational Church was required to submit to the HCU on an annual basis it is possible to chart its progress in the years leading up to the First World War. Figures relating to membership and the Sunday school have been collated in Table 1.

Year	Members		Sunday School	
	No	3 Year Average	Scholars	Teachers
1910	33	----	141	8
1911	47	44	126	13
1912	52	50	140	9
1913	52	56	140	9
1914	63	60	140	9

Table 1: Membership and Related Data for Eastleigh Congregational Church 1909-1914

- a. Most of the data in this table have been taken from the Yearbooks of the HCU (Hampshire Record Office Ref: 127M54/62/55 to 59).
- b. The three year moving average has been calculated to even out sudden changes in the figures for individual years.
- c. It seems probable that Sunday school returns for 1913 and 1914 were not submitted with the figures for the preceding year being repeated.

As might be expected, with respect to its adult membership the Church experienced some growth albeit not as rapid as a number of newly established churches in parts of the Bournemouth area.-----

The high starting figures for the Sunday school indicate that the Congregationalists took over responsibility for the Desborough Mission School, which was affiliated to the Eastleigh and District Sunday School Union.¹⁴ As was frequently the case, operating in parallel with the Sunday school was a branch of the Band of Hope, a leading temperance organisation. It was affiliated to the Eastleigh and District Band of Hope Union and members took part in the annual gala day 'demonstration', which



Fig. 3: The 1913 extension to Desborough Mission Hall

was held at The Mount in Bishopstoke, the home of Thomas Cotton, one of the leading figures and temperance advocates in the neighbourhood.¹⁵



Figs 4a and b: Foundation stones of the 1913 extension

To facilitate work with children and young people in 1913 a new schoolroom was added to the church 'at a cost of £500'¹⁶ and funded by an anonymous donation (Fig. 3)¹⁷ The foundation stones were laid by Mrs D. Tran and Percy Randall from Southampton (Figs 4a and b) on a day of inclement weather with 'the approaching roads ... [being] in a deplorable state'.¹⁸ Nonetheless, 'a large company assembled, and the enthusiasm of the work was proof against the weather, with the result that the ceremony proved a most enjoyable one'. The extension substantially increased the length of the building. Fittingly, the speakers, Rev. William Miles from Portsmouth and Rev. George Saunders from Southampton, emphasised the importance of work with children in laying 'the foundation of the future success of their Church'.¹⁹

Three months later, the completed extension was formally opened and on this occasion the weather was fine. In his remarks Tran made reference to the various uses to which the extended premises could be put:

*... they hoped to be able also to provide a place where they might meet together without any temptation being put in their way. He admitted there was not a great number of public houses in that part of the town, but they believed that the clubs were doing a deal of harm. It was not a healthy thing for a man to go to a club and spend on drink the money which should be spent on his home, and they thought that if they could provide counter attractions to the clubs and public houses they would be helping the wives and children.*²⁰

This reflected the commitment to temperance which was keenly felt by many Congregationalists, as well as other Nonconformists, at this time.

In its outreach to males, the Church also sponsored a Men's Club, which had an educational as well as social role.²¹ Moreover, it can be surmised that Congregationalists were active in the Eastleigh United P.S.A. (Pleasant Sunday Afternoon) Movement, since Tran was elected a Vice-President in May 1913.²²

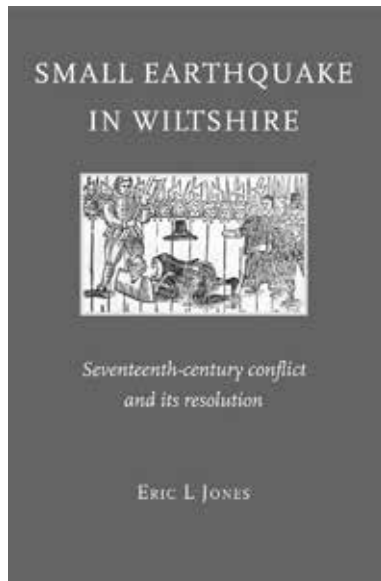
Through its engagement with different sections of the community and in seeking to meet not just spiritual needs but also those of a more secular nature the Church embraced what was known at the time as the institutional principle. It also sought to put into practice, in a similar manner to Congregational churches elsewhere, the tenets of the 'social gospel'.

Conclusion

In so far as can be ascertained, by 1914 Congregationalism in Eastleigh had put down some deep roots. It was a respected part of both the ecclesiastical and civic landscape. In addition, in David Tran the Church had, in words from his official obituary, 'a faithful pastor and friend... [and] a faithful minister of the Gospel'.²³ His personality was such that a visiting speaker at the laying of the foundation stone of the church extension in 1913, Rev. William Miles, commented that 'he had been struck... [by] the earnest band of men Mr Tran had round him – generous and hard working'.²⁴

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- 2 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, February 16, 1909.
- 3 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, September 1, 1905.
- 4 *Hampshire Independent*, September 2, 1905.
- 5 *Southampton Times*, September 3, 1905.
- 6 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, September 1, 1905.
- 7 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, September 1, 1905.
- 8 These included Rev. Robert Ashenhurst, minister of Kingsfield Congregational Church in Southampton; Rev. Maldwyn Jones, minister of Albion Congregational Church in Southampton; and Rev. Nicholas Richards, minister of Winchester Congregational Church.
- 9 *Hampshire Independent*, April 3, 1909.
- 10 *Hampshire Independent*, January 15, 1910.
- 11 His date of birth was December 1, 1867.
- 12 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, February 4, 1910.
- 13 Tran subsequently took charge of the Rothbury Hall Mission, which was attached to Blackheath Congregational Church, followed by the pastorate of Portslade Congregational Church from 1924 to 1933. He died in 1946 aged 78. *Congregational Year Book 1947*: 476.
- 14 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, November 3, 1905.
- 15 See, for example, *Eastleigh Weekly News*, July 12, 1912.
- 16 *Hampshire Independent*, June 28, 1913.
- 17 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, April 4, 1913.
- 18 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, April 4, 1913.
- 19 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, April 4, 1913.
- 20 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, June 27, 1913.
- 21 For example, at a meeting in the autumn of 1912, there was a lecture on Oliver Cromwell, followed by 'a free and animated discussion'. *Eastleigh Weekly News*, November 8, 1912.
- 22 *Eastleigh Weekly News*, June 6, 1913. This was also known as the Men's Own Brotherhood Movement.
- 23 *Congregational Year Book 1947*: 476.
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Eric Jones, **Small Earthquake in Wiltshire: Seventeenth-Century Conflict and its Resolution**, Hobnob Press: Gloucester, 2017; pp.140, £9.95 from www.hobnobpress.co.uk

Eric Jones's *Small Earthquake in Wiltshire* is a book which starts with the royalist 'Salisbury Rebellion', better known as the 'Penruddock

Rising', that took place in 1655 during the Interregnum. This was an uprising that briefly saw the city of Salisbury captured by royalist rebels in what was meant to become a much wider rebellion designed to challenge Oliver Cromwell's regime, but which was quickly crushed and was followed by the imposition of rule by the Major-Generals across England.

The book looks briefly at the rising itself and then explores how family networks and other interrelationships within Wiltshire and beyond explain why some of the rebels were executed while others, because of their connections, managed to escape severe punishment. It considers the economic and social impact of the English Civil War and, also, the importance and effect of religious nonconformity, particularly in the period following the Restoration. It shows how some people successfully navigated the changes in regime during the mid-17th century, and it also examines how agricultural and economic developments enabled the country to recover surprisingly quickly from the traumas of the Civil War.

These are important issues, and the study touches on some very interesting events and personalities. However, it is not an easy read. The language is clichéd and rather tortuous at times, and there are frequent, rather jarring, comparisons with the 20th century. These are, no doubt, meant to illustrate the points being made, but comparing Cromwell's spy network to surveillance in Communist Lithuania does not really work; nor does likening aspects of 17th-century England to Nazi Germany or Maoist China. Jones is clearly widely read and would appear to know a lot about aspects of modern as well as early modern history, but greater focus on the subject matter of the book would have helped the narrative. The inclusion of an engraving supposedly of the execution of John Penruddock which is actually a contemporary engraving of the execution of Charles I is also unfortunate.

Jones is good when he writes about the rounding

up of some of the leading rebels and about their trials and executions, and he provides a thorough analysis of the interrelationships between a number of the conspirators. A whole chapter is devoted to the familial connections of Francis and John Jones and their relationship to Oliver Cromwell; a connection that enabled them to avoid execution despite their involvement in the Penruddock Rising. There is also an interesting discussion of how Virginia, along with continental Europe, became a prime destination for royalist exiles, and the book deals well with how some reputations and estates – including those of some of the Penruddock rebels – were themselves restored with the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660. However, the causes, nature and impact of the Penruddock Rising itself are, frustratingly, not explored in any great depth. This is a shame and seems like a lost opportunity. For example, only one page is devoted to the capture of Salisbury, and the reader is left wanting more information about the planning of the rebellion and what actually happened.

The book is clearly based on a lot of research, but it is perhaps too broad and ambitious in its scope. It has, though, left me wanting to know more about the Penruddock Rising and some of the people involved, and it discusses some interesting points and makes some persuasive observations on some of the most turbulent years in our history.

Alistair Dougall

Pamela Taylor, **John Eggar's Free Grammar School: The Early Years 1642-1880**, Alton U3A Local History Group: Alton, 2017; pp.52, £3+£1.30 p&p from the Curtis Museum or Jane Hurst, 82 The Butts, Alton GU34 1RD.

Eggar's School in Alton opened in 1642. Until 1880 it was managed by trustees called Feoffees and thereafter by the Charity Commission. Minute books kept by the Feoffees are now preserved at Hampshire Record Office, and Pamela Taylor has used these documents to produce an interesting account of the school's early history. The first part of the booklet



The old Eggar's Grammar School building © Colin Fox

discusses the school's foundation in the wider context of early modern grammar schools, the school buildings, the teachers and pupils, the school day, the curriculum, and the school rules. The main part of the study comprises brief pen portraits of sixteen of the most prominent of the school's masters. For much of its early history the Feoffees struggled to recruit reliable and conscientious masters, the author describing several of them from 1650 to 1827 as 'avaricious', 'negligent', 'bullying', 'dispirited', 'cynical', 'careless', 'infirm', and 'outspoken'. George Paine (1650-6) was sacked for bringing the school into disrepute, while under Hugh Evans (1701-13) the number of pupils fell to such an extent that the Feoffees ordered his departure. Other appointments were more successful including the long-serving John Finden (1726-57), who paid for building repairs out of his own pocket, and John Atkinson Plow (1843-77), a member of the wider Eggar family, under whom changes authorized by the Grammar School Act of 1840 were implemented. The author concludes by commenting in a balanced but not uncritical way on the Feoffees' effectiveness as a governing body.

Mark Page

Lookback at Andover: The Journal of the Andover History and Archaeology Society, vol. 3, no. 8, 2017; pp.92, £3.50, available from www.andover-history.org.uk.

The opening article in this issue of Andover's regular historical journal is Craig Fisher's memoir of Lieutenant Harold James Holmes (1901-31), whose family owned and ran a printing and publishing

business from the town's High Street, one of their publications being the *Andover Advertiser*. Instead of working for the family firm Harold joined the army, and in 1927 was posted to Sierra Leone. His time there is exceptionally well documented since his letters home were published by his father after his death, and provide a detailed picture of a soldier's life in an African colony. For the most part Harold seems to have enjoyed his overseas tour of duty, but in 1931 he was ambushed and killed during a small-scale insurrection which was quickly quashed.

Jane Flambert explores the origins of the small early 20th-century pioneer settlement between Quarley and Cholderton called Hugh's Settlement, named after its founder Brinsley Nixon's friend who did not return from the First World War. Chalk houses were built there, but the settlement was largely abandoned during the 1960s. Gerald Gregory offers an engaging glimpse into his early career as an office junior at Barclays bank in Andover in the 1950s, with its rigid structure of hierarchy and deference. Martin Coppen discusses a project to digitize a collection of mostly 1930s glass slides from a local photographer's studio. Finally David Borrett provides an account of William Clark's grocer's shop on High Street, which flourished from the 1860s until its sale in 1930. The opening, expansion, contraction and closure of the business is probably typical of many shops in provincial towns, and the author's careful piecing together of the available evidence makes for an interesting case study.

Mark Page

George Watts (1931-2016), a Hampshire Historian

Mark Page

George Watts was familiar to many members of the Hampshire Field Club, and as the list below demonstrates, a prolific contributor to the society's *Proceedings* and *Newsletter*. From 1987 to 1993 he was editor of the Local History section of the *Newsletter*, and for many years a regular reviewer of the county's local history publications. As a fellow medievalist, I was grateful for his kindly encouragement when I began work on the Winchester pipe rolls at the start of my own career as a historian. This short article is intended as an appreciation of George's important contribution to the study of Hampshire, especially in the Middle Ages, and to medieval economic history more generally.

For his 1958 thesis George studied medieval Titchfield, and in particular the economic and social relations of lords and tenants on the Hampshire and Berkshire estate



of the Premonstratensian abbey founded in 1231-2 by Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester. The study of medieval ecclesiastical estates was then in fashion, and George was following in the wake of such pioneering works as R.A.L. Smith's *Canterbury Cathedral Priory* (1943), R.H. Hilton's *The Economic Development of Some Leicestershire Estates in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries* (1947), and H.P.R. Finberg's *Tavistock Abbey* (1951), all of which he cited. Many of the themes about which George later wrote were first highlighted in his thesis: peasant discontent, population change, farming practices, and the impact of the Black Death. In his treatment of these subjects he usually made a distinctive contribution, frequently diverging from the interpretations of other historians. Rodney Hilton, for example, had already initiated the long-

running debate about the nature of the class struggle between medieval peasants and their lords, and George (notably) was unwilling to accept Hilton's Marxist-influenced ideological interpretation of tenants' protests (e.g. Thesis p.114 and his 1983 article p.133).

In his early writings George displayed some striking originality. His first article for the Field Club, published in 1958, examined medieval Titchfield's urban hinterland and its tenants' opportunities to make a living from trades and crafts. Having surveyed a range of non-agricultural employments, in his conclusion he suggested that the study of 'small towns, their minor industries and their regional connections, may have an important bearing on some of the remaining problems in the economic and social history of the period' (p.37). He was right, of course, but the potential of such research went largely unrecognized at the time, and it was to be several decades before George's early insights were fully developed by a later generation of historians.

In the meantime George was taking aim at another of the subject's orthodoxies. Just as he was reluctant to follow Hilton in his Marxist view of the class struggle, so he challenged M.M. Postan's 'population and resources' model of the medieval English economy. Postan argued that as the population grew in the 13th century, so grain yields were undermined by an extension of cultivation onto poorer 'marginal soils', thereby creating the conditions for a Malthusian crisis in which the peasantry was unable to feed itself. In 1967, at the height of Postan's influence, George disputed this interpretation, suggesting on the basis of the Titchfield evidence that tenants were able to keep land in good heart by employing intensive agricultural techniques and to make ends meet by taking advantage of market opportunities. Once again George was ahead of his time, and it would be some years before his views were fully accepted and the Postan thesis thoroughly demolished.

George continued to criticize Hilton's interpretation of peasant discontent, not only in his 1983 article for the Field Club but also in a paper published in 1992, in which he disputed Hilton's claim that the Peasants' Revolt of 1381 was essentially confined to south-east England, demonstrating that in the south-west, too, inhabitants displayed a long-standing resentment of landlord authority and control, and that therefore there was nothing peculiarly advanced about the south-east. By the 1990s, however, work by a younger generation of historians was gradually providing confirmation for many of George's earlier arguments, thus rendering his conclusions increasingly uncontroversial. Nevertheless he continued to pay close attention to historiographical developments, and made effective use of the Titchfield evidence to contribute to debates. Examples include his 2002 article on medieval tenant housing, providing new evidence in support of arguments advanced by Christopher Dyer, while papers on vetches (in 2011) and marling (in 2014), themes first discussed in his thesis more than 50 years before, added to work by other historians on intensive agricultural techniques and farming practices.

From the 1980s George became increasingly interested in landscape history, reflecting a wider academic trend, and in his published works began to look beyond the Middle Ages towards more recent periods in the development of the Titchfield area and Hampshire more generally. A significant early contribution (in 1984)

was the identification of the lost medieval hamlet of Prallingworth, mentioned for the last time in 1803. Later work uncovered evidence of other 'lost' settlements and buildings including Whipstrode (in 1996), Wallsworth (in 1999), and chapels near Netley (in 2001), contributing to a wider interest in deserted medieval villages. Several articles were devoted to Hampshire's drove roads including one in the Candover valley along which an inn was built in the 18th century (published 2004). George never lost his combative streak, and in 1995 disputed Patrick Hase's interpretation of the development of Titchfield's Anglo-Saxon parish. Titchfield and its landscape remained central to his concerns, reflected in his last years in a series of articles for the Field Club including (in 2013) an account of the 19th-century inclosure of Titchfield Common and its subsequent cultivation by strawberry growers.

George spent most of his career outside university history departments. Undoubtedly this lessened the impact of his criticisms of the ideas put forward by established academics such as Hilton and Postan, who occupied dominant positions within the profession. Nevertheless, he was very well respected by those who knew him. Soon after I began work at Winchester I was advised by Susan Reynolds, the distinguished historian of medieval towns and communities who knew George from their time together at the Victoria County History, to get in touch with him as someone who would be good to talk to. It was sound advice, and George assisted me in my research on several occasions. His most notable suggestion, and one which I still largely follow, was to substitute 'tenant' for 'peasant' in discussions of the rural population, arguing (as he did in print in 2002) that medieval England was a commercial as well as an agricultural society. The commercialization of medieval English society is now a commonplace among historians, but George was already thinking along those lines in the 1950s (as his 1958 article proves), long before they entered the mainstream of historical discussion. His prescience was remarkable.

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Archives and Local Studies news from Hampshire Record Office

Matthew Goodwin

Recent additions to the holdings

We have received a number of small but interesting family collections including records relating to the family of the late **Lord Denning of Whitchurch**, former Master of the Rolls (202M86d4), comprising letters written by Jack Denning, Lord Denning's brother, whilst on active service during the First World War, to his friend Miss Trix/Trissy Nichols of London Road, Whitchurch, 1916, along with a signed black and white framed portrait photograph of Jack in the uniform of the Lincolnshire Regiment, a Christmas card from Jack Denning at Southsea Castle, to Trissy, Christmas 1914. Also included is a copy of an extract from Lord Nelson's diary, found in the same envelope as copies of letters from Lord Denning ('Tom'), at Magdalen College, Oxford, to his brother 'Reg', asking for advice on a future career, November 1916, and to his older brother 'Gord[on]', whilst in hospital abroad with German measles, May 1918. Included in the deposit is Lord Denning's own signed and stamped copy of the 1963 report published following the Profumo Inquiry for which he is most well-known, and some draft copies of legal judgments given by Denning which include handwritten amendments and additions featuring examples of his succinct style and characteristic storytelling technique.

Eleven volumes of family and local history research notes relating to the **Cawte family** have been received (57A17), relating to the Fareham, Titchfield, Bishops Waltham, Botley and Warsash areas. The

notes cover the period c.1300s-1900s. Each volume comprises notes, copies, family trees and extracts, all filed chronologically, with contents lists at front.

A detailed collection of personal and business papers relating to the late **Nellie Fabian (nee Hiscock) of Shawford** and her family, have been deposited (86A17). The records date from 1917 to the 1980s and include vital records and identity cards, 1896-1940s, correspondence and related papers including documents concerning her business as postmistress at Shawford Sub-Post Office and related Gas Showrooms (which operated on the same site until 1956), and her retirement in 1961. There are also family photographs, c.1921-80s, and papers relating to her husband, Arthur W Fabian, plumber and gas fitter, who worked for the Shawford Branch of Winchester Water and Gas Company from 1913, along with contextual notes on Mrs Fabian's life and work, and her memories of the local area.

In August we were given an unusual collection of papers collected over many years by the late **Brian and Alfred Anderson, builders of Highcliffe, Winchester** (88A17). The papers comprise mainly local theatre, cinema and wrestling programmes and tickets, as well as papers relating to membership of local clubs and societies, insurance papers, driving and TV licences, headed bills and receipts from local tradesmen, personal and business correspondence and family papers such as school certificates, etc., dating from c.1920 to the late 20th century.

Local History

Annotated photographs featuring Maj **Emyr Thomas of Aldershot** (1920-2016), and fellow servicemen, were donated over the summer. Most are taken on active service when Maj Thomas was serving at El Alamein and in the Italian Campaign, c.1940-5, but they also feature the subject training as a schoolboy in the grounds at Aldershot County High School in the colours of Reading Athletic Club, c.1936 (110A05d7).

Further photos with wartime connections have also been received, relating to the **Lyne family of Compton and Winchester** (92A17). The first features costumed performers, including professional musician Zillah Elfrida Lyne, in the Italy tableau of the Allies Pageant which took place at Winchester Guildhall in December 1918. The second, showing staff of the Hampshire County Air Raid Precautions Department in Winchester in September 1944, includes Elfrida's niece, Cynthia Lyne.

In September a small donation of photos was passed on to us via colleagues at the Willis Museum, Basingstoke. The records concern the **Smith family of Basingstoke**, and the **Southwell family of Lockerley and Micheldever** (93A17), who were related by marriage. The Smith Brothers owned a seed merchants' business in North Waltham, but also ran the cattle market near Basingstoke railway station and had a seed merchants' shop in Wote Street. The family lived at Popham Manor before the 1930s. The Southwell family owned bakeries in Lockerley and in Upper Church Street, Basingstoke. The papers include both business and family records and cover the period 1920s-72.

Forthcoming events

Exhibitions in the Record Office foyer

Jan-Mar: Pets in the archives as part of a project at Royal Holloway, University of London on 'Pets and Family Life in England and Wales, 1837-1939'

Apr-June: The history of farming in East Meon presented by the East Meon History Society

July-Sept: Recent research by the Barton Stacey History Group, including the great fire which took place in the village

Last Thursday Lectures.

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

29 Mar: Pets in the archives at Hampshire Record Office, by Dr Jane Hamlett, Royal Holloway University of London. A special exhibition of pet related documents will be on display before and after the talk.

The Last Thursday Lectures will be ending with the final talk on 29 March.

Workshops

20 Mar: Wessex Film and Sound Archive Workshop. Do you have an old cine film in the attic? Perhaps a recording of a relative on a cassette? Don't know how to access it, or how to safely store them? Why not join us for this special workshop to find out about the various film and sound formats you may come across. Discover how to access them safely and how to preserve these valuable records for the future. 1-3pm. Cost: £20, advance booking required.

17 May: Palaeography for beginners. Learn how to read old handwriting from the 16th-19th centuries with expert tips and advice from an archivist at Hampshire Archives and Local Studies. 2-4pm. Cost: £20, advance booking required.

Archive Ambassadors

15 Mar & 12 July: Join us on our unique training day and learn from the experts on how to preserve and catalogue your archival collections. How to digitise and make your collection accessible online, or create new archives through oral history. 10am-3:30pm. Cost: £30, advance booking required.

Behind the scenes tours

Join us and discover what happens behind the scenes inside Hampshire Record Office. Be guided around the building by an archivist who will explain how we preserve and make accessible Hampshire's documentary heritage. Get a chance to see some of our favourite rarely-seen documents. Learn about the hazards that face paper documents and find out how we carefully bring them back to life. See the strongrooms which contain 8 miles of archives and store over 1,000 years of Hampshire's history. Get comfy in our 80 seat cinema and watch some archival film from the Wessex Film and Sound Archive which holds 38,000 audio-visual items. Find out about the challenges of a constantly changing digital world and how we continue to preserve and make accessible your heritage. 8 March 2-4pm & 18 April 6.30-8.30pm. Cost: £10, advance booking required.

Special Events

17 Mar: Community Archive Forum. Listen to local speakers talk about their own projects including Grayshott Heritage, Mother's Union and Hook Local History Group. A great opportunity to network and share ideas with fellow groups and individuals interested in Hampshire's heritage. 9.45am-1pm. Free event. Contact mattthw@hants.gov.uk to RSVP your place.

A medicine in time event is planned for July to celebrate 70 years of the NHS.

Can you help us?

In a recent blog David Rymill has uploaded photographs of unidentified places from across Hampshire. With the help of social media we've been able to identify some photographs, but can you help us fill in the missing gaps (Figs 1-3)?

https://hampshirearchivesandlocalstudies.wordpress.com/2017/11/22/mysteries-in-the-archives/?dm_t=0,0,0,0

Social media

Hampshire Archives and Local Studies also has 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 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>



Fig 1



Fig 2

Photo Detectives?

These photos are all, at the time of writing, unidentified. If you recognise any of them, have a look at the blog at <https://hampshirearchivesandlocalstudies.wordpress.com/2017/11/22/mysteries-in-the-archives/> and then contact David Rymill.



Fig 3

Landscape

Editor: Mike Broderick

e-mail: landscape-newsletter@hantsfieldclub.org.uk

Editorial

Mike Broderick

It is my responsibility to prepare the Landscape Section's contribution to the Newsletter. As the General Editor noted, Autumn 2017, George sent in the material for that edition just before he died. George's comment on instalments continues in this edition as we have Part II of his article on the Upper Wield. There is a second article from Malcolm Walford on 'Connecting People with Hampshire's Countryside'. Finally we have an article on Twyford from Chris Corcoran continuing his research from the Spring 2017 Newsletter. We shall have a new editor, Dawn Cansfield, looking after the next edition. For any comments, queries or articles, please use our new email address: landscape-newsletter@hantsfieldclub.org.uk

The Landscape Section held its Conference on 11/11/17 with Romsey as the key theme. We shall be following up the conference by two visits to Romsey; the dates are shown on the back cover of the Newsletter. In 2018 we are planning to have a conference on Portsmouth and environs on 3/11/18. We look forward to seeing you at some of our events in 2018.

One opportunity, which was talked about at the 11/11 Conference, relates to the 'Digitise Hampshire' project, which is led by Heather Needham at the Record Office. There are opportunities to transcribe information and, using software provided, the chance to fit the Tithe Map onto a modern digital map. If you are interested email landscape@hantsfieldclub.org.uk or ring 01256 351624.

Rediscovering the Medieval Landscape of Upper Wield: Part II

George Campbell

The 1779 Estate Map (fig. 8) is the first opportunity we have of examining the ground. It is large scale (about 1:2500) with faded detail, the central area having been exposed to dampness at some period, and the detail clouded. In addition, as it had been produced primarily to illustrate transactions of post-enclosure fields between Lords Rodney and Portsmouth, it concentrated on those to the virtual exclusion of much important detail, such as the settlements. Consequently, the positions of the latter have had to be construed from such named features as the Upper Wield churchyard. Its orientation was a further obstacle, but the boundaries of the main woods, Wield Wood and Barton Copse, are similar to those of the present day; and the approximate W-E alignment of the church were of assistance in restoring it. The extract (fig. 8) is of the lands NE of the church to the north of the track to Lower Wield. It provides a clear picture of the remains of the former strips at the south end of the former White Lain field, some years after the date of the presumed 'lost formal agreement' (8). In the west of the extract, is

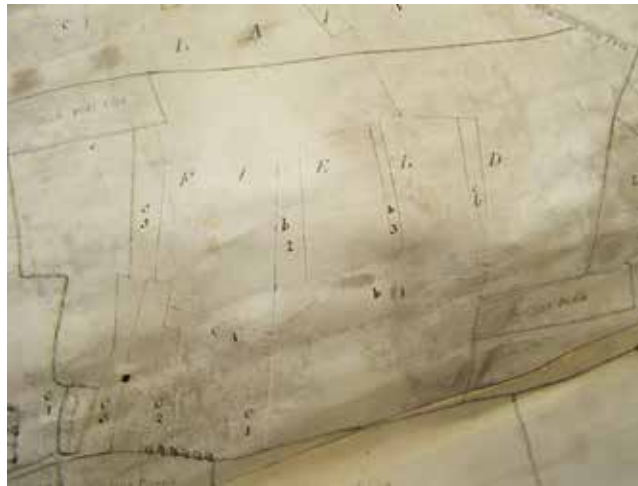


Fig. 8. Extract from an Estate Map of 1779, illustrating medieval 'ladders' and 'strips'.

an outlying part of the former Middle Field, beyond which lay Coppice Field. So, all three common fields lay north of the upper settlement, on gently sloping land descending to Lower Wield.

The Estate Map is followed by a succession of maps, each preserving some evidence of the Wield landscape's medieval origins.

The first of these is a section of the 1839 Tithe Map showing the village of Upper Wield (fig. 10). At about 1:2500, it was all clearly defined and attractively coloured, which assisted identification of important

features. However, the most notable feature over the whole map, was the complete absence of the common fields, but clear evidence that they had existed. There is also evidence that there had been more cultivated land in Lower than in Upper; evidence being the survival of several ladder fields with furlong boundaries in both parts (figs. 7 (Part I), 8 and 9). It was also noted that the post-enclosure regular rectangular fields were larger in Upper than in Lower Wield (fig. 7 Part I), which probably reflected their lack of fertility and productivity, more often given over to pasture. The smaller, more

fertile and sheltered fields were more prominent in Lower. Beyond the rectangular fields of Upper Wield, the very large fields, which still extend to the wooded areas in the south, indicate unworkable land given over to rough pasture.

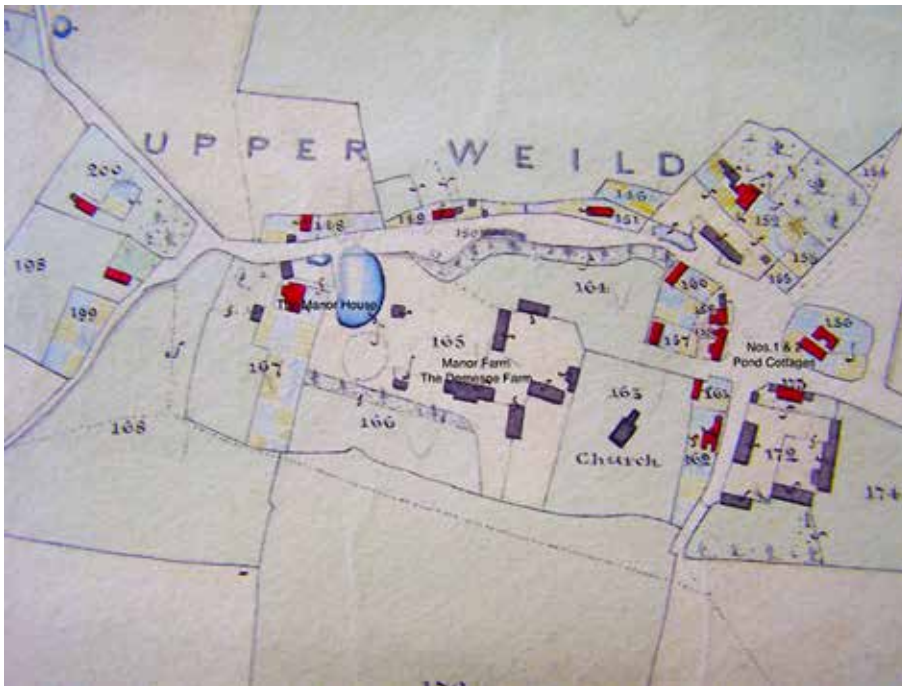


Fig. 9 Upper Wield village as recorded on the 1839 Tithe Map. (Compare with figs. 1 or 2, in Part I for orientation.)

One post-enclosure field name in this area is 'Stony Dean'. Just beyond them lie Wield Wood and Barton Copse, which show little change in their 18th century boundaries. The colour blue highlights the availability of ponds, crucial for livestock in this area of predominantly porous subsoil. Red buildings indicate dwellings. Shaded

indicates outbuildings; barns, sheds etc. Perhaps the outbuildings in Wield Manor Farm were built on the foundations of those repaired in the 15th century, during Dounere's lease.

The OS 1:2500 map of 1910 (fig. 1), reveals a very similar picture to that of the 1839 Tithe Map, even to the extent of confirming an identical plan of the house and outbuildings of Wield Manor Farm, with few minor additions.

The 1:25000 Pathfinder map (not illustrated), based on 1965/7 surveys provides the next opportunity for the medieval landscape search. What is apparent

are the lines of NE-SW boundaries; two with footpaths and one a road marking 'furlong boundaries' between Upper and Lower Wield, coinciding with earlier ones featured on the 1839 Tithe Map. There is also the footpath passing Pug Dell, the Saxon boundary marker between the arable and rough pasture, at SU625395.

The penultimate map is a sketch drawn by members of an archaeological team in the 1990s, who were prioritising places in the parish for further investigation (fig. 2). Understandably, their main focus was on the early medieval centre of Upper Wield. However, they made certain deductions based on the 1839 Tithe Map, one of which was to identify a small 'green', which lay between the church, the Manor House and the former demesne farm, now Wield Manor Farm. However probable, because of its central location, this green could only have had a limited use, being hemmed in by the trackway to the east and the demesne farm to the west. (Perhaps 'the littel green' of Antony Browne's 17th century survey.) When the demands for grazing land increased in the late medieval period, following the expansion of the flocks and herds reported in the 1409-10 Pipe Roll, the main pastures must have been on the upland between the Saxon Pug Dell arable boundary, and the woodland to the east.

A modern day survival is the medieval 'rights of common' on the village green which several villagers still enjoyed in 1965 (7). This form of medieval rationing was to ensure all villagers had fair shares of their common for grazing their animals. A similar example was reported in a study of the Hampshire village of Martin. (9).

The final satellite photo taken recently (fig. 10), illustrates the power and scope of modern machinery. The Saxon Pug Dell boundary has been obliterated, and cultivated land now extends far beyond it. *Sic transit gloria mundi Saxonice.*



Fig. 10. Satellite Map of Upper Wield, 2016. (The red marker indicates the 'central point')

Acknowledgement

I wish to acknowledge the generous help provided by the Record Office staff; and fig. 2 adaptation of HCC Archaeological Team's sketch map.

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Connecting people with Hampshire's countryside¹ - Part 2

Malcolm Walford

Recapitulation

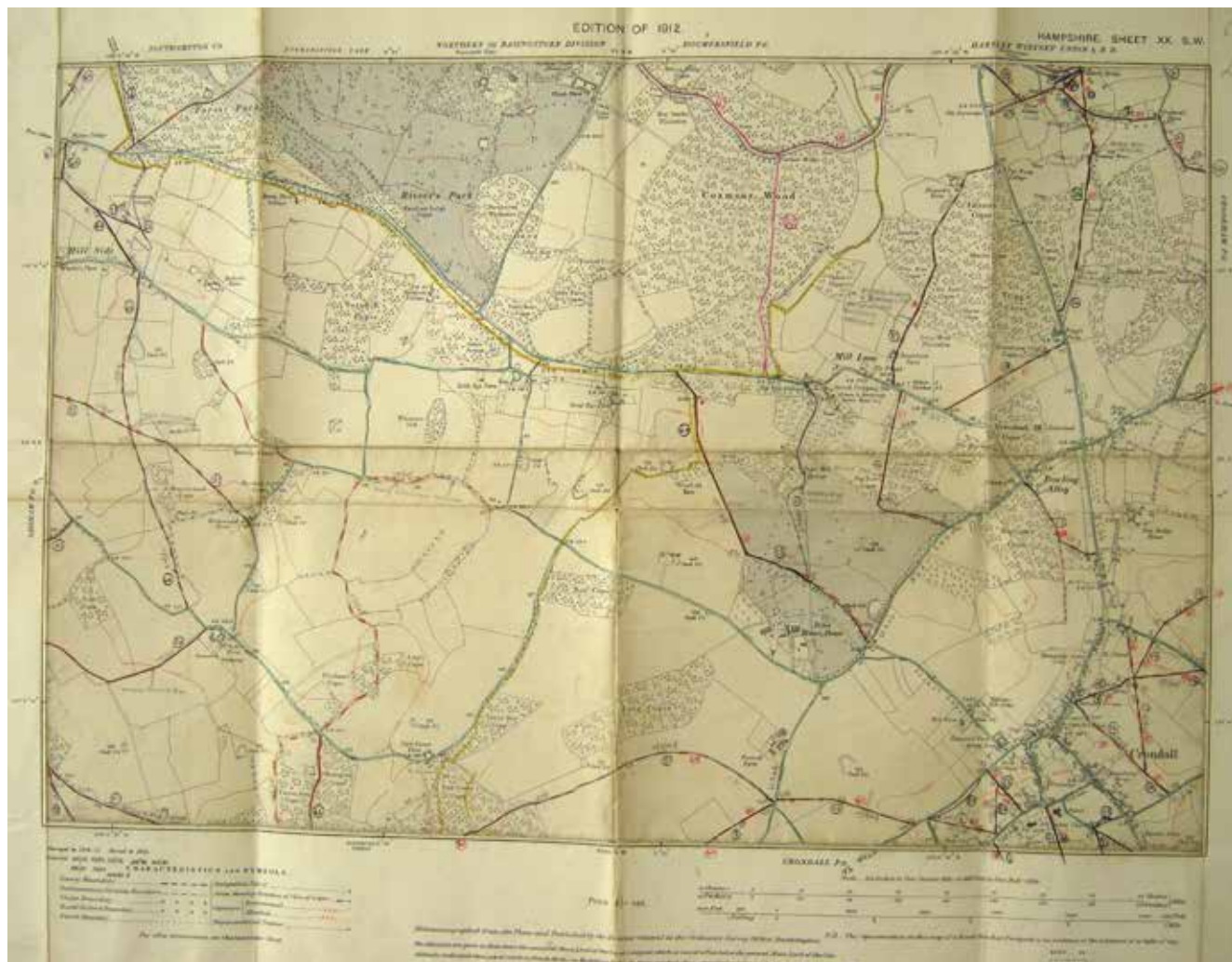
In the first part of this article I traced the story behind the passing of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, (NPACA)1949. I set in context the work being done by the Hampshire's County Surveyor's Department whose chief, Brigadier A C Hughes, was preparing the ground whilst he shadowed the activities of the politicians and relevant committees in the House of Commons.

"A people's charter for the open air"

These were the words used by the Minister of Town and Country Planning (Mr Silkin) when moving the Bill, that would put into law the recommendations of the Hobhouse Committee, for its second reading. He continued that the Bill was for "the hikers and

ramblers, for everyone who loves to get out for the open air and enjoy the countryside"(2). The Bill was in six parts, which included the creation of National Parks and Nature Reserves.

Part IV of the Bill dealt with public rights of way. It required county councils to survey their existing rights of way within three years of the passing of the Act and the production of a Draft Map for public comment. It also required that, wherever possible, the use of the parish and district councils who would have the detailed knowledge of their footpaths, bridleways and byways and who might hold maps that resulted from the 1932 Rights of Way Act; they would also be aware of previous disputes and were more likely to



know the landowners. The Act would provide for the resolution of objections to or omissions of rights of way shown on the Draft Maps; disputes if unresolved locally could be taken to Quarter Sessions for a ruling. Section 32 required the county councils to prepare a Definitive Map with statements after all objections had been resolved. The Act received Royal Assent on 16 December 1949.

Local activities in Hampshire

The final issue of a Definitive Map would entail several stages of intense activity within the county by parish councils at grass roots level, rural district councils to co-ordinate parish activity and communicate with the County Surveyor and his department. These steps were

- the issue of maps to the parishes (see photo).
- parishes to survey their paths, resolve disputes and interface with their district councils.
- production of Draft Maps to be advertised and made available to the public for comment.
- resolution of disputes by an inspector or by Quarter Sessions.
- the issue of Provisional maps with further opportunity for land owners to appeal.
- the judgements of nationwide court cases.
- publication of the first Definitive Map.
and will be covered over the rest of this article.

Surveying existing rights of way

Brigadier Hughes, in his annual report for 1947/48 (3), made councillors aware of the implications of the White Paper published by the Minister of Town and Country Planning (TACP) and the shortcomings of the earlier 1932 Rights of Way Act.

Hughes was aware that the recording of paths was in arrears due to the war. A start had been made to survey the whole of the rights of way network in Hampshire: five rural district councils, namely Droxford, Ringwood, New Forest, Hartley Wintney and Alton, had previously recorded their footpaths on a map, as required by the 1932 Act, so it had been decided to start on these. Already it had been found that a number of paths had been omitted and he had decided that the districts should show on one map: -

- (a) All footpaths, whether claimed to be public or not, shown on the 1870–71 Ordnance Survey map.
- (b) In another colour, all footpaths claimed as public by the parish and rural district council (RDCs).

His department had taken steps to consult with local councils as to the reasons why paths shown on the earlier map were not regarded as public. When his report was issued plans had been prepared for all 18 parishes in Droxford RD, and plans for the 16 parishes in Ringwood R D and the 17 parishes in the New Forest R D were in preparation.

In his 1949 report (4) Hughes, who was aware of the content of the Bill going through Parliament, was able to update its readers on the considerable amount of work being done within the county. At the outset it was recognised that if a survey of the condition of all rights of way was to be made in a reasonable time, the rate of walking the paths would have to be speeded up; for this reason the Ramblers Association had been approached to assist the county with the survey of recognised footpaths, that is, not the ones in dispute.

By March 1949 the survey situation was as follows: -

Droxford RD: all 18 parishes had completed the review and matters relating to continuity from parish to parish resolved. The RDC had examined and agreed the findings of the parishes and the paths plotted on new Six-Inch Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Note A).

New Forest RD: all 17 parishes had completed their maps and apart from a few minor disputes, the survey was complete.

Ringwood and Fordingbridge RD: 14 out of the 16 parishes were complete.

Winchester R D: all 34 parishes had completed their reviews and paths plotted on the new six-inch OS maps but there were some outstanding issues regarding continuity (that is where one path on the map ended at a parish boundary, but on the ground continued) between parishes.

Alton RD: The RDC in consultation with the 22 parish councils had completed their review and parish maps sent to the parishes for a final opinion.

Hartley Wintney RD: Maps had been prepared for and sent to all 16 parishes, of which seven had returned their maps with observations.

By the end of March 1949, 194 miles of footpath had been walked and 547 obstructions found and 136 removed; across the county there were a further 2600 miles to be surveyed.

Another task that befell his department, under the NPAC Bill, was to ensure that all paths were signposted, as footpaths or bridle ways or byways, where they met a road. Not only had the county to prepare a Definitive Map showing all public rights of way but these had to be identified on the ground, so as to ensure the public could use them with the confidence that they were not trespassing.

The erection of signposts prompted a letter from a Meonstoke resident to the Hampshire Chronicle. He commented

"Almost overnight an astonishing crop of "Public footpath" signposts have sprung up in the countryside where I reside. Some of these indicate footpaths known and used by all who find them convenient... others point to where no footpath exists; what may have been a footpath in the past has ceased to be one." He objected "to the use of public money being spent in providing these signposts when they had previously got on very well without them." (5)

The writer ignored both the maxim that "once a public highway, always a public highway", unless it had been extinguished legally, and the fact that Parliament was encouraging people to visit the countryside for recreation and therefore needed to know the location of public rights of way.

With the passing of the 1949 Act, Brigadier Hughes made councillors aware of the issues involved. These were spelt out in his annual report published in March 1950 (6). He explained that the time for presumed dedication, by which a public right of way could exist, had been reduced from 40 years, under the 1932 Act, to 20 years and that 20 years usage would be sufficient evidence (see note C). He continued with the news that Alton, Droxford, Hartley Wintney and Petersfield RDCs were following the procedure under the Act and their 68 parish councils had been issued with maps

Landscape

showing the agreed rights of way. He emphasised the many obstructions to access to the countryside that had been found during path surveys, chiefly being ploughing, barbed wire and defective stiles.

The Central Rights of Way Committee

Mention here must be made about the invaluable role of this Committee. In January 1950 they issued a memorandum that had been prepared by the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpath Preservation Society in collaboration with the Ramblers Association; this was issued by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning (MTCP) for the use of Local Authorities. (7)

In order to have consistency across the country it stated:

- How a Rights of Way map should be prepared, using a set of six-inch O S quarter sheets covering the parish.
- The marking of the maps once the parish committee had walked the reputed public ways to confirm their existence and their condition and to ensure the paths had not been omitted in the past.
- The use of symbols to indicate presumed legal status e.g. Footpath FP, Bridle road BR, Footbridge FB, etc.

Having issued further advice on the structure of reports, the memorandum concluded that "The first complete survey will constitute a kind of DOMESDAY book of rights of way."

The Committee later became involved in giving legal advice on contested paths and provided a Public Way Evidence Form that could be used for consistency by witnesses.

Instructions given by the County Surveyor's department

An undated memo was found amongst the Kingsclere file (7) that had been sent out to all parishes. Coloured lines should be used on maps, the width of every path should be measured, the condition and surface of the path logged field by field, types of metalling, facilities for passage, e.g. gate, stile, footbridge, etc., obstructions and notice boards should be noted and a dated Log Sheet kept for every path. After survey had been completed parish meetings had to be held to consider the findings and Hughes wanted a statement, signed off by the chairman of the parish council, that listed every path by number (Note B), its status, its terminal points (From ... To ...) and a description of its route, its furniture (stiles, gates, etc.), its width where defined and the existence of footbridges or stepping stones.

Thus, the parishes had received instructions and advice to ensure that they all followed the same rules. As indicated above, members of the Ramblers Association, then relatively small in numbers in Hampshire (8), helped to walk the paths and log their findings and where they were "thin on the ground" they used members of the Youth Hostelling Association. (Ref. Kingsclere file - Letter from W Cochrane, Southern Area, RA 8/6/1950.)

The surveys continue

That parishes had questions for Hughes is exemplified in a letter from him to H Brampton, the Parish Clerk of Whitchurch (9) in which he enclosed a pamphlet and circular, see above, that had been issued by the MTCP for guidance but the suggested purchase of six-inch OS sheets would be rendered unnecessary

by the county council's provision of such maps; and he had insisted that the survey of their paths would be carried out within six months and a parish meeting called.

An example of the issues discovered during the surveys is supplied in a report dated 23 September 1950 and prepared by the Ealing and District Y H A group for the Kingsclere parish council (7).

Path No. 17 (changed to 21 and numbered items shown on the map)

1. Bars (rails to stile) broken.
2. Path has been ploughed in the past but now consists of uneven ground covered by coarse grass.
3. Single strand of barbed wire fence, parallel with path, marked "Electrified".
4. Gate post broken, gate wired up.
5. Stile broken.
6. Fence broken and two strands of barbed wire along the top.
7. Stile needs another step.

The information being fed back to Hughes and his team also prompted correspondence that questioned, for example, omissions of paths from the Draft Map. Kingsclere's Parish Clerk was sent a plan on 11 July 1952 that showed six footpaths which were identified on the Kingsclere Enclosure Award as 'public paths' and had been omitted from his parish map and was asked for his observations on their absence. In his reply of 2 August 1952, the Clerk stated that the parish agreed that paths numbered 22, 75, 93, 101 and 110 would be marked on the Draft Map under preparation, but the existence of path No 68 could not be verified by any living person nor any trace found and the council had resolved not to claim the path. (7).

Records exist (10) that state who carried out the survey in Mattingley and the records that were kept. Councillors H M Moore, W J Maloney and Parish Clerk W J James were appointed to do the survey. On 2 June 1950 Moore and Maloney agreed to survey paths No. 1 to No. 18, and James and a Mr V R Hillier (presumably co-opted) to survey paths No. 19 to No. 33. and agreed to submit the results of their surveys at a meeting on 16 June, allowing themselves a fortnight. A ledger was created that had a path for each page, its description and on a separate page the results of the 1932 Rights of Way survey which had been listed in the parish minute book on 2 December 1933.

A couple of examples indicate what they and, doubtless, other parishes surveyors were discovering.

Footpath 20 – Aldermoor copse north-east through Moor lane to the Reading/Hartley Wintney Road.

Southern section. Aldermoor to lane to Garstone Lodge had practically ceased to exist; so overgrown and can only be walked with difficulty; very damp in the section between the copses.

Northern section. Lane to Garstone Lodge to Reading road is in good condition but there is a PRIVATE board at the Reading road end – this is illegal and should be removed.

Footpath 33 – Hazeley Bottom to parish boundary at the fence to West Green.

There is evidence that a serious attempt is being made to obscure the footpath. The original meadow between Hazeley Cottage and Yew Tree Cottage has been divided and developed as gardens. Access from Hazeley Bottom Road is by a kissing gate, in

good state of repair, in the garden hedge. A "Public footpath" sign has been turned inwards and a holly bush allowed to grow over it. Inside the garden hedge is a well kept lawn, mown all over, and the footpath incorporated therein. Through a gap in the next hedge the path runs along the eastern side of the vegetable garden; it is overgrown and unreasonably narrow. At the south boundary there is a stile giving access to the meadow. The route across it was hidden by tall, uncut, hay but a rough path crosses the ditch at the southern end, forming the parish boundary.

Perhaps one more example from the same survey indicates other problems caused by the war.

Footpath 27 - Hazeley Heath to Reading/Hartley Wintney Road.

Path is non-existent - all trace obliterated by military training and gravel digging.

The conclusion of this article which will cover publication of Draft Maps, appeals against them, and the final issue of the Definitive Maps will appear in Part 3.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my gratitude to those parish councils who deposited their footpath records at the Hampshire Record Office as these were a unique resource, and to Alan Marlow of Hampshire Ramblers for his loan of the quarto maps, used in the original survey and which bear the pencilled remarks of the surveyors. Another unique resource.

Notes

A - Maps issued to parish councils. Scale: 6 inches to the mile. Various quarto editions (12 inches x 18 inches). For example - Dogmersfield & Crondall

- Hampshire sheet XX SW - 1912 edition: Yateley - Hampshire sheet XII NE - 1932 edition: Winchfield & Dogmersfield - Hampshire sheet XX NW - Revision of 1930 with additions in 1933. Two maps were issued to each parish, one stamped "Printed on war substitute paper", the other on flimsier paper bearing two stamps "Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the Sanction of H. M. Stationery Office" and "A. C. Hughes, County Surveyor, Winchester."

B- Path numbering - In Hampshire these are numbered by parish - in Sussex they are numbered sequentially across the county.

C- Presumed dedication occurred when the public were able to use a path without challenge, either verbally or by the erection of notices.

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Twyford in 1300: Part 2: South Twyford in 1300

Chris Corcoran

Introduction: the present.

In this article, my focus is South Twyford in 1300. It is the second of four articles on Twyford in 1300. My first article, published in the Newsletter of Spring 2017, set the scene for the Manor as a whole and related it to its wider landscape context, to the City of Winchester and to its economic function. (1)

South Twyford is concentrated on Queen Street. The 1:2500 OS maps of 1873 (2) and 1909 (1935 revision) (3) and the Tithe Map of 1840 (4) show where most of the houses were and remain to this day. See Map 3. That this is the older part of the South Twyford is confirmed in the *Area of Archaeological Interest* (5). This is based on its summary of the historical indicators, for instance, the numerous listed buildings in this part of Twyford and archaeological evidence. It measures approximately 400 m by 80 m (3.2 ha).

Looking today at the heart of this area - Queen Street - what is striking about the layout is the regularity of their plots. On the south side of the road, 14 contiguous plots are between 32 m and 38 m depth. The back boundary is a continuous straight line (see A - B on Map 2). The plots are all rectangular. D - C is the Queen Street frontage; some buildings are tight up to the highway edge and the line is less regular. The same layout is evident to the north of the street, in the

street frontage and two central properties. F - G and E - H. See Map 2.

The regularity could be explained if South Twyford had been laid out as planned development, in which case these plots could be survivals of the original layout. Moreover, as the origins of South Twyford predate Domesday Book (5) so we must look for a motive for its establishment in the Saxon period. The records of Twyford show exactly that; namely that Twyford was under the control of the Bishops of Winchester from a very early period (5).

Why was South Twyford established as a separate tithing?

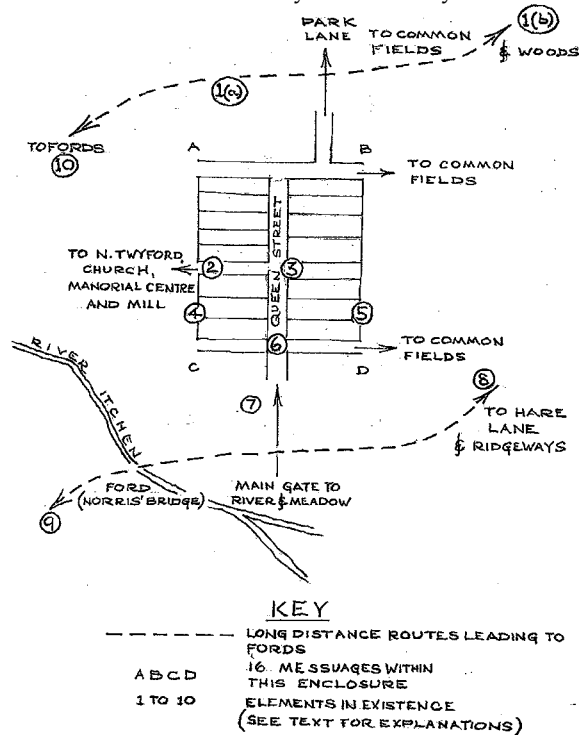
Planned settlement was not the norm within the nucleated villages of the Hampshire Chalk or of the Bishop. The planned settlements of Wickham, Alresford, Fareham and Lymington for instance are towns, not villages, all set up post Domesday, for market purposes.

Before Domesday, Alfred in particular used planned settlement to establish his network of fortified burghs, as one arm of his strategy for countering the Viking invasions. It is suggested by Michael Wood in *The Domesday Quest* (7) that Alfred and his two succeeding kings, Edmund and Edgar, organised the Kingdom on a war footing. They also increased the

Landscape

manpower available for mobilization by reorganising the countryside around the burghs. South Twyford clearly fits into this concept of Wessex, both adding to the manpower of Winchester and, as one of a series of defences, guarding the crossings of the River Itchen. Wood puts this phase of Alfred's reign as 887 to 993.

Map 1 shows what may have been the layout of this planned settlement of South Twyford: with 16 plots of equal width, enclosed within a gated wooden palisade. This map is derived from both the modern-day layout and other landscape-based evidence and is consistent both with the layout of today and what we



Map 1 South Twyford in 950: Conceptual

know of the subsequent development of the village. The numbered elements still in existence or visible in the landscape are-

- 1(a) and (b) & 10 route from North Twyford and fords to ridgeways
2. School Lane and Lower Church path
3. The rectangular house plots
4. & 5. The rear boundary of the plots
6. Queen Street
7. Segars lane
8. & 9. Route from ford (Norris Bridge) to Hare Lane and ridgeways.

The evidence of the Custumal of 1284

In the reconstruction of South Twyford in 1300, the question is therefore not of location but of the number of the houseplots, their size and the area of land they occupied.

a. The number of Plots and population

The Custumal for Twyford gives a complete list of those paying rent to the landlord and their status (8). The South Twyford part has been translated for me by Tom Olding. The Custumal states that there are 16 who have ½ virgate, 16 who have one whole virgate and one, Matilda de Aula, who has two virgates.

The Custumal for South Twyford then lists a further 43 names of those who pay rent of various sorts and owe service to the landlord. They too will have

houses, but not necessarily plots attached to the house. Adding the virgaters to the others, there will have been at least 77 houses in South Twyford in 1300.

The household size was discussed by Philip Lloyd in his Monograph on the Littleton Custumal of 1287 on which Dr J Titow also provided advice (10). They propose a multiplier of 4.5 to 5 persons giving a population between 350 to 385. 1300 was a time of population growth before the famine of 1316 and the Black Death of 1347 onwards.

b. The different types of Houseplots

The Custumal has three different categories of house plot, - those of the virgaters (i.e. the message); the cottagers; and the rest. The Pipe Roll for 1300/01 (11) lists two types for Twyford, - the message (always as part of a virgate) and cotland. Mark Page's glossary (11) defines the message as a plot with a dwelling house and appurtenances; a cottage as the dwelling place of a tenant with a piece of land attached; cotland as a small piece of land probably with a dwelling attached. The cottar is a small-holding unfree tenant. No indication is given as to the size of any of these house plots in either source.

c. The area required for the houseplots

c. i. The size of the houseplots

The function of the message is a guide to its minimum size; it is the land on which the virgater has his house and barns. The minimum frontage for the house of a virgater, tight to the road, would be about 6 metres with a passage to the side allowing access to the rear of the plot. So, I will take 8 m as the minimum width of a message; this is a tight fit but appears possible. Today, the smallest of the houseplots is 8 m width.

I have than assumed that the message of those with a whole virgate is twice the size, by area, of those with half a virgate. Where the depth of the plot is the same, the frontage will be double that of the half-virgater. So, with 16 half virgaters having a road frontage of 8 m and the 16 with a full virgate having a frontage of 16 m, the total frontage to the street is 48 units of 8 m.

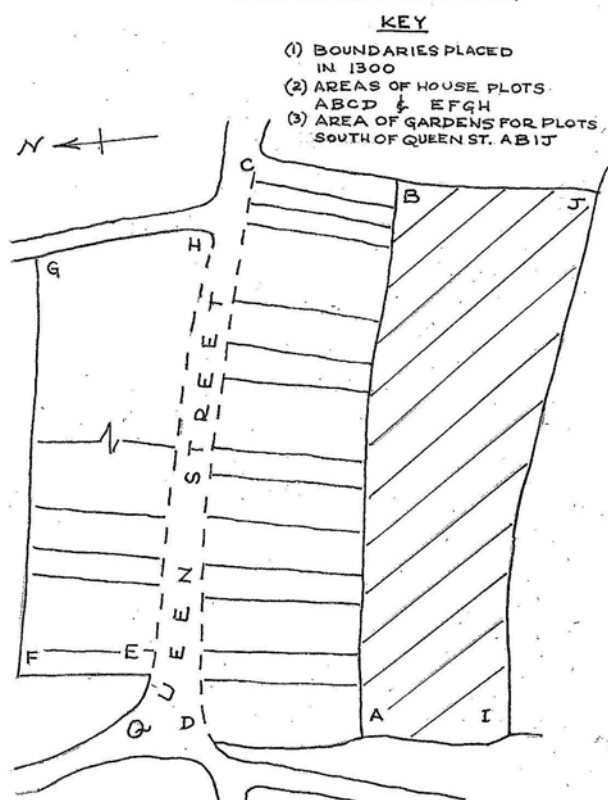
The frontage of Queen Street up to the High Street is approx 400 m; the length of Queen Street today from the High Street to the junction with the Drove is approx 200m; so this is a good fit.

c. ii. The area required for the houseplots

The area of the Queen Street message is the width of the plot times its length. We now know the width and the length, which is that of the current plots i.e. approx 38 m. The area of the half virgate message is approximately 300 sqm (1/16 acre) with the full virgate messages being twice this; thus, the area occupied by the messages is approximately 3 acres. It is therefore plausible that all the virgaters were, in 1300, clustered together fronting Queen Street, with the cottars occupying the outer contiguous areas shown on Map 3.

Can the Custumal be reconciled either with Map 1 (900AD) or Map 2 (1937)?

While the Custumal 1285 indicates a layout of regular plots, Map 2 shows no consistency in the width of the plots. There are good reasons to explain the loss of regularity in the period between 1300 and the present, principally the Black Death of 1347, and the abandonment of holdings. This is vividly recorded in the Pipe Roll of 1410/11 which gives the number of holdings in South Twyford still in the Bishop's hands, over 60 years after the onset of the Plague (12). This gave opportunity for the surviving tenants and cottars to spread out and make use of vacant space. One example is



Map 2 Queen Street Detail, based on OS Plan of 1936

Embassy Cottage in Queen Street which dates from 1450; it is set back from the frontage and spans a double plot PRN 625. A second process leading to the reduction in tenancies and the amalgamation and subsequent subdivision of holdings was that of enclosure which seem to have started in Elizabethan times (13).

The 96+ is more closely aligned with the Map 1, where the plot widths are identical. The number of tenants is 16 in 890 AD and has doubled in number to 32 by 1300, but is still based on the same layout pattern and location. While I have suggested a second phase of settlement, it is equally plausible that all 32 plots were established at the same time in the 9th/10th Century.

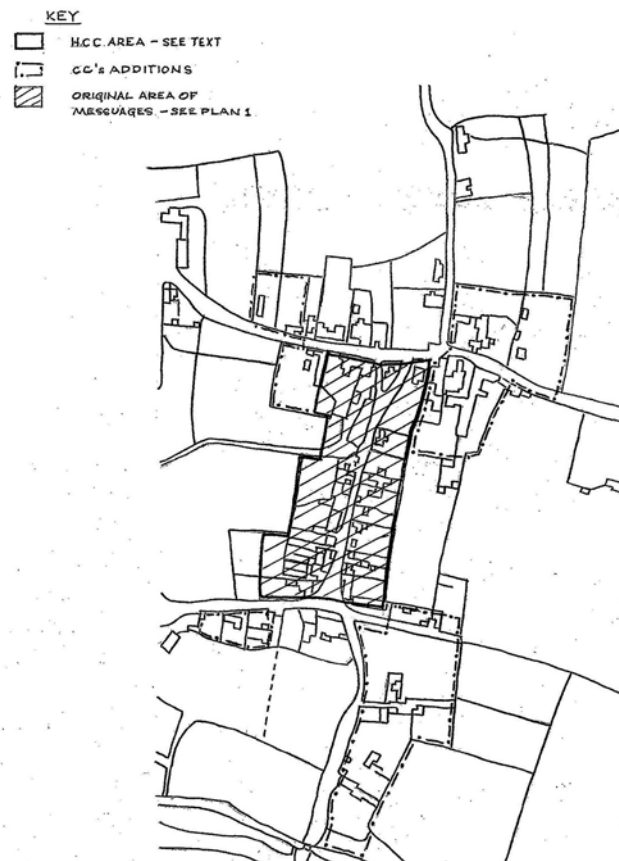
The Layout of 1300

Map 3 shows the area within which are contained the messuages of 32 tenants and 43 other dwellings, including the smithy and two cottages in 1300. The smith's forge survives adjacent to the Phoenix on the High Street as listed building (15) the bulk of this area is the area defined by HCC as being of Archaeological Significance. To this, I have added four adjacent parcels. One of these, Segar's Lane, was the location of Segars House (destroyed by fire in 1950's) and the Mill of South Twyford (see Pipe Roll 1300/01 and HFC Newsletter no 73 (16)).

Map 3 shows the location of the plots in Map 1, although not all of this area would have been required if there were only 16 plots. Because of the uncertainties thrown up by the sources of evidence, I have not attempted a more detailed layout than that shown on Map 3.

Conclusions on South Twyford in 1300 and relation to present day Twyford

The dwellings of South Twyford were clustered tightly together and centred on Queen Street. In 1300 there were 32 messuages; there were 42 other houses; the population was approx 375. The tenant's plots were similar in depth and shape to those in Queen Street to today; half the tenants' plots were 8 or 9 m wide



Map 3 South Twyford in 1300 showing extent of house plots, based on 1840 tithe map

and half twice that width. The plots were intensively used by each tenant farmer with house, barns, stables, storage and workshops.

There is good evidence of change in the size of the Queen Street messuages from the early 1400's.

The ordered and regular layout of South Twyford appears to be the result of planned development, possibly as early as 890 AD. No evidence of similar layouts in the villages around Winchester has been identified. Subsequent changes from the regular layout are explained by the Black Death and the slow erosion of the manorial system, while the whole tithing was at all times under the control of a single landlord until about 1850.

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In the back

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George Campbell 1928-2017:

My George

Meg Campbell

At George Campbell's funeral, his wife Meg, gave a wonderful account of his life. She has kindly allowed us to reproduce it here so that we can share her George.

This is a big challenge for me, but I want to tell you about George myself.

My George was born in 1928, exactly halfway between the two World Wars, at the conjunction of the roaring twenties and the great depression. He grew up, a little boy with dark curly-hair, in a rough but friendly part of Newcastle on Tyne. When he was only two, his brother Colin was born and afterwards his mother was very unwell. A loving neighbour, Mrs Walls, whom George called 'Gran', took care of the little eldest boy. One way and another the arrangement settled and he continued to live with 'Gran' and her family, and they brought him up, though he always kept on good terms with his own family.

In those days, as soon as they could walk, children played in the street, and every small boy's name ended in an 'ie', Freddie, Bernie, Charlie or Georgie. Nobody worried whether they were safe, because everyone knew everyone. From the beginning he took himself the couple of miles to his first school, returning for his dinner, and when school ended, meandered home on his own. Perhaps this explains his love of walking.

His primary school entered him for a scholarship to the Rutherford College. When the envelope arrived to say he had won a place, his family were dumbfounded but they scraped around and found him the right books and uniform. This was the second time George had to forge out on his own. Independence became a very strong part of his makeup. He never needed to run with the crowd.

The very week that he was due to start at Rutherford, war was declared. The whole school was evacuated to Carlisle, but after several weeks of 'phoney' war, many families brought their boys back to the city so

the school re-opened a second part there. All the young masters had gone off to fight, but old ones came out of retirement to take their places. One young master, Sid Potts, a Quaker, had stayed behind because he was a conscientious objector. He taught maths, and played Bach on the school organ. Music, and Bach in particular, became George's deepest pleasure from that time on.

When he reached 16 he left school. It did not occur to him, nor his family, that he should stay on for higher education. The headmaster sent for him, looked over

his specs at George's latest school report, "I see you are good at maths, accountancy will suit you." So off George went to Price Waterhouse. Once again, all the young accountants had gone off to fight. One day, in the dusty office strong room, when an elderly partner told him off for not tying up a bundle of papers correctly with red tape, (which was actually pink), George had a light-bulb moment. He knew this wasn't the life for him, and just as the war was ending, he signed up for the Royal Marines.

He was very proud of being a part of 45 Commando, although being left-handed, it meant learning to fire a rifle with his right. It widened his world with travel all around the Middle East. He learned discipline and courage. When the war ended, the 'Hostilities Only' volunteers, were offered a 'de-mob' course. He could have chosen something practical, like brick-laying or plumbing, but chose music! So there, in a camp in Egypt, he learned to play the piano.

He arrived back in England with a nice demob suit, but no idea what to do next. He went to visit his old school master, Sid Potts. "I always thought

you'd be a good teacher," said Sid. "Why don't you go to University?" Such an idea had never occurred to George, but he liked it. He settled down to do his Higher School Certificate, working by day at keeping the books for a Dental Supply Company, and studying



George Campbell, map in hand, leading a Field Club walk

at night. He entered Durham University the next October, to study Geography. He bought a motor bike, and in the vacations toured Europe. Then he enrolled on the Education Diploma, where his tutor, Stanley Hockey, was another strong influence.

While teaching at the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, in Penrith, he saw an advertisement for a Geography master at Gordonstoun, an innovative school in Scotland. He applied, only because he thought it was a chance to visit the school, just to have a look around. He was staggered to be short-listed and horrified when he was offered the job! He had no experience of boarding nor independent education and Gordonstoun was known to be 'posh'. It was the school where Prince Philip had been. Two weeks before term started, he went up to Scotland on his motorbike, to get to know the surrounding landscape. For seven happy years, he taught there, becoming head of Geography and a housemaster. He felt he learnt so much from its pioneering ideas.

In 1958 he was invited to exchange for a year with a master at St Andrew's, a school in South Africa. As a geographer he was attracted to the idea. His opposite number arrived in Scotland just as winter set in, whereas George landed in Cape Town in glorious summer weather. This is where we met, and in 1962 we were married from my home in Vanderbijlpark, during a thunderstorm.

When we returned from South Africa, George felt it was time for a change. He applied for a joint appointment at Oxford, in the School of Education and the Geography Dept. There our first baby, Barbara Ann, arrived.

The time came when George wanted to begin to plough back some of all that he'd learned at

Gordonstoun and Oxford. We moved to Nuneaton, where he was headmaster of the Higham Lane High School. This was another challenge, but again he rose to it, and found it very fulfilling. Here Janet and Lucy were born. After the Government 're-organization' of secondary education we moved to Southampton.

Here, in the University Education Dept. he had various roles, ending up by running the new Health Education Course, introduced by Peter Kelly, the third of the men to whom he felt he owed so much. The Course attracted a number of interesting mature students, and many have become lasting friends. George loved these years. One of the most special things about him, was that while he envied no one, other people's success gave him great happiness.

In his retirement he returned to his love of Landscape History, inspired by W. G. Hoskins whom he had known at Oxford. I shall always think of him with a map in his hands, working out for himself why this road, or that pond, was here not there. He was an enthusiastic part of the Hampshire Field Club. Only a few days ago he finished editing, and sent off, the Landscape Section of the Field Club Newsletter, which included a piece of his own original research.

But of all the things he loved, landscape, music, teaching, it was above all his family, his three daughters, his sons in law, his eleven grandchildren, and me, that he loved best.

And he had the treasured knowledge that we loved him back. In the words of St Luke: *Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, shaken together, and running over.*

Denise Baker 1927 - 2017

Chris Pines and Dick Selwood

It is with great sadness that we have to report that Denise Baker died in September, after a relatively short illness and only a few weeks short of her 90th birthday.

She was born and spent her childhood in Southampton. When she was evacuated to the country during the war she determinedly walked home – an early demonstration of her strength of will. As the oldest of three with her father away at work and her mother often ill, the burden of looking after the twins Hazel and Neville, and managing the household fell on her. Despite this she explored Southampton, the New Forest and the South Coast on her bike. Although she left school at 14 or 15, she was encouraged, when working at Southampton Council, to carry on her education, which led to an external degree, ending with a year at Homerton College, Cambridge and a BA in history.

With this she began teaching primary children in challenging areas of Southampton and then became a Lecturer in Education at King

Alfred's College, followed by becoming Vice Principal at Bedford Teachers Training college, commuting between Bedford and Winchester at the week-ends, and finally she was the organiser and manager of Basingstoke Teachers Centre.

Alongside this she had a wide range of interests. An early interest in travel, with several walking holidays in the Alps, Scotland, Scottish Isles, France, Prague etc continued throughout her life and in recent years she visited Russia, China, New Zealand, Greece and Turkey, Iceland, and different parts of Scotland

Other areas are demonstrated by her membership of, and active involvement with, Hampshire Ornithological Club; Hampshire Wildlife; Winchester Trust for Conservation; Hillier Garden Centre; The Landmark Trust; Otter Conservation Group, Skye and the Field Club. She was a strong supporter of the Winchester Festival, and the Winchester Chamber Music Festival for many years. A keen



Denise digging in 2006. Her trowel was on her coffin at her crowded memorial service

In the back

detective novel follower, she probably read several novels a week the whole of her adult life.

She was an avid gardener, and as well as her own garden in Winchester she visited and took interest in the history of many famous gardens around the south of England. In the last 20 years, she took up first wood-carving, then painting and drawing, working with her tutor Linda Bee.

But it was her strong interest in history and archaeology that we know her for. She was an early and energetic member of WARG, and when it resumed digging she was one of the first into the trenches, despite at that time approaching 80. When, after several seasons she began to find that getting out of the trench after a session of trowelling was a problem, she took on finds processing. She was a volunteer at the Hampshire Records Office and over twenty years completed a

series of historical studies of all the significant houses in St Cross. This is now almost ready for publication.

A long-term member of the Field Club, she was involved in many aspects of the society, including a long stint on the committee of the Historic Buildings Section. She was a stalwart of the stuffing team – the volunteers who spend a morning assembling the packs of Newsletters and fliers that are posted out.

Wider Winchester got to know her when her partner Chris was Mayor and she was Mayoress. She joined him on 850 odd events and meetings; she was responsible for the year's fundraising and raised £40,000 for four charities – the highlight being her own 12,000 ft. sky dive a few weeks before her 80th birthday!

It is impossible to convey more than a brief trace of the clever energetic person that was Denise. She is greatly missed.

News & other snippets

Dick Selwood

Around-up of interesting odds and ends, plus some pleas for help.

Stuffing

This newsletter only arrives because twice a year a group of dedicated volunteers spends most of a morning putting fliers and the newsletter into envelopes. (and once more in the autumn for Hampshire Studies). It's a jolly time with lots of gossip and laughs and even biscuits. If you would like to join in please e-mail Julia Sandison at publications@hantsfieldclub.org.uk

E-mail

We are using an e-mailing tool called MailChimp to send you information between publication of the Newsletters. If you have access to e-mail and didn't receive a message in January about the annual subscription renewal, that came from membership@hantsfieldclub.org.uk, please contact Jane King at that e-mail address.

Hampshire Papers

The latest Hampshire Paper, *Jane Austin, Netley Abbey and the Gothic Imagination* has been published. A flier is in this issue. There are three elements, the building, 18th century Southampton and the Jane Austin, and all very interesting.

The Hampshire Papers section is looking for

people to serve on the committee. For a few meetings a year, usually in the early evening, you will have the honour of helping to guide a really exciting project.

VCH Hampshire

If your vision of Basingstoke is of an entirely second half of the 20th Century town, then the latest volume in the Victoria County History of Hampshire should disabuse you. *Basingstoke: a medieval Town, c. 1100 – c. 1600*, by John Hare uncovers the wealth of history below the sprawling shopping centres and the housing and industrial estates.

Winchester Excavations Committee

The latest publication from the Winchester Excavations Committee is a massive folder with A2 maps of Winchester at different stages and a huge array of supporting material. There are full details at <http://www.historictownsatlas.org.uk/atlas/volume-vi/winchester>.

Another atlas

A new reference book, *The Parish Atlas of England* has been lodged with the Hampshire Record Office. Based on the OS 6 inch to the mile maps, it maps every English parish and runs to 900 pages. It is aimed primarily at family historians but should be of value to local historians generally.

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.

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Programme of Events

March - December 2018

- 17th March Saturday **Local History Section**
Community Archive Forum (jointly with the Hampshire Record Office)
- 25th March Sunday **Landscape Section**
Visit The Fishlake - a visit to Romsey (10.00 - 12.45)
- 27th March Tuesday **Archaeology Section**
David Johnston Memorial Lecture: Professor Tony King, University of Winchester "The Temple Site at Exton in the Meon Valley." 7.30 pm, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
- 18th April Wednesday **HFC&AS**
OGS Crawford Lecture Dr Neil Loader, Swansea University "Dating the Undateable: New approaches to precision dating in science-based archaeology" 7.30 pm, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
- 21st April Saturday **Local History Section.**
Spring Symposium, jointly with the Wessex Centre, on the theme of "Hampshire and the Wider World" at the Hampshire Record Office.
- 28th April Saturday **Landscape Section**
Visit to Romsey (all day)
- 12th May Saturday **Historic Buildings Section**
Walk around Southampton Old Town lead by Andy Russel
- 23rd May Wednesday **HFC&AS**
Annual General Meeting, followed by
Presidents Lecture: Katie Hindson, Hampshire Finds Liaison Officer, on the 'Portable Antiquities Scheme' 7.30 pm, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
- 30th June Saturday **Local History Section**
Summer Outing to East Meon.
- 9th October Tuesday **Archaeology Section**
Lecture Paul McCulloch of Pre-Construct Archaeology on the excavations at Barton Farm, Winchester 7.30pm, Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
- 3rd November Saturday **Landscape Section**
Annual Conference 'Portsmouth' and AGM
Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College, Winchester.
- 17th November Saturday **Archaeology Section**
Annual Conference and AGM The Bronze Age
10.00 am, Science Lecture Theatre, 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

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