Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

No 72, Autumn 2019

A Civil War Soldier on the Cheriton Batlefield Trail (photo D. Cansfield)

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Newsletter

Contents *Autumn 2019*

General Editor: Dick Selwood

From the President

Jo Bailey
Email: president@hantsfieldclub.org.uk

For those of you who weren't able to come to this year's AGM I am pleased to be able to let you know that Jane Wheeler, Valerie Archibald and I were formally appointed as General Secretary, Treasurer and President respectively. Volunteers have also come forward for our Ordinary Member vacancies, so we now have our full complement of Council Members.

Thanks must go to Philippa Harrap, Alison Spaull and John Ashworth for coming forward to take on Ordinary Member roles for the first time and Karen Wardley for agreeing to come back for a further three-year term after a short break. We are very grateful to Haighleagh Winslade and Pauline Blagden for their valuable contributions as Ordinary Members before they stepped down, although Pauline fully intends to continue on the Editorial Board.

The AGM was the ideal opportunity to record members' immense gratitude to Sandy McKenzie who was standing down as Treasurer after a remarkable 25 years. Our former (and longest serving) President, Dick Selwood, reinforced everyone's thanks and presented Sandy with a framed historic map of Hampshire.

We are also very grateful to Dick, of course, for standing in as 'chair' of Council following the conclusion of Chris Elmer's three-year term as President, to Mike Broderick for covering the General Secretary role and to Jane King for managing the impact of the changes to the membership rates decided upon at last year's AGM. The Treasurer's Report confirmed that the decision had had a positive impact on the society's finances. It ensures we will be able to continue supporting research into Hampshire's past, as well as providing member benefits such as the free talks and newsletters. There are a number of you, however, who still need to update your standing orders to reflect the new rates, so please would you do this in time for next year's payment and send our Membership Secretary, Jane King, a cheque for the difference for this year. We would be enormously grateful. The details are on our website at www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/subscriptions.

An excellent 'President's Lecture' followed the AGM: Richard Osgood, a familiar face to many of you thanks to his regular appearances on BBC Four's 'Digging for Britain' and now 'Archaeologist of the Year 2019', gave a fascinating account of work undertaken on MOD-owned Rat Island off Gosport after storms unexpectedly revealed lots of human remains.

Since the AGM the Sections have organised a wonderful selection of site visits to all parts of the county - from Portsmouth, Portchester and Lymington to Silchester and Meonstoke, with more to come in September and then the conferences in November.

The Field Club's other activities, such as the Hampshire Graffiti Project, Hampshire Papers (two published in the last 12 months and a third in the press) and the remarkable range of digital publications, are all making quite an impression across the county and beyond. To support all this, we are working on some new marketing initiatives: a new flier and display panels have been produced and are being put to use at events and a new Facebook page has been launched to help spread the word. Meanwhile we are reviewing the newsletter and Hampshire Studies mailings to make them more manageable and save on both paper and postage. With your support I hope we can start introducing some changes in the Autumn.

Thanks to all of you who volunteer your time and expertise to organise all these activities and share your interest in Hampshire's heritage. Now that I have been in this role for a few months I can really appreciate just how much energy, enthusiasm and hard work goes into maintaining the events programme, producing the publications and running the society across all the sections and in Council.

Find us on Facebook

We have just launched our new Facebook page @HantsFieldClub. Here we will be posting regular news updates, letting you know what work we have been up to. We will also be sharing news about our forthcoming publications and will be letting you know about the great local projects that we are supporting. We will also be posting a full programme of events so you can keep-up to-date with everything that we have planned.

Remember to like us on Facebook to make it easier to read about what we have going on.

Find us on

Archaeology

Editor: David Allen
email: **dave_allen99@hotmail.com**

Arthur Massey ApSimon

Arthur ApSimon, one-time editor of the *Proceedings* and lecturer in the Department of Archaeology, Southampton from 1970 until his retirement, has died at the age of 91. Arthur was taught by several of the 'great names' in archaeology, such as Frederick Zeuner and Gordon Childe and was apparently skilled at passing on the essence of their wisdom to his own students.

His own interests were grounded in prehistory, with work on the Neolithic of Wessex and Bronze and Iron Age settlement sites and burial monuments in Cornwall and Somerset. He also excavated Palaeolithic sites, notably in Herefordshire and the Mendips, and in 1975 brought this pursuit closer to home by investigating, with Clive Gamble, the Lower Palaeolithic site of Red Barns, above Portchester, along with various other exposures of 'raised beach' both historical and contemporary (ApSimon et al 1977). For those interested, the site is featured in the Fareham Museum displays. Perhaps his most celebrated achievement, however, was at Ballynagilly, Co Tyrone where, between 1966 and 1970, he excavated a Neolithic building and associated features which produced, at that time, the earliest radiocarbon date for an early farming community in these islands.

Arthur was ever supportive of his colleagues and students and several of them, such as Timothy Darvill, Clive Gamble and Mike Allen have paid him warm tributes. A particular expression of gratitude came from Mike Pitts, whose urgent 1979 rescue excavation at Stonehenge was made possible by Arthur's intervention.

> *Arthur arranged for the Archaeology Department's minibus to come up from Southampton every day, with tools, volunteer students and Arthur himself. Without this the dig would never have happened, and some important discoveries would have been destroyed without record.*

Arthur ApSimon at Stonehenge in 1979; photo Mike Pitts

We are indebted to Mike for allowing us to use an image taken at that time.

A celebration of the life and work of Arthur ApSimon was held at East Meon Village Hall on 24 May and President-elect Jo Bailey and Chair of the Archaeology Section, Jan Bristow, were among those attending.

Apsimon, A, Gamble, C & Shackley, M, 1977, Pleistocene Raised Beaches at Ports Down, Hampshire, *Proc. Hants Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* **33** pp 17-32

Romans in Brockenhurst

Anthony King

The New Forest History and Archaeology Group (NFHAG) project to investigate Roman settlement in the New Forest was set up in 2016. The aim has been to enhance our knowledge of an area that often appears as a relative blank on the map of Roman Britain, with the exception of the well-known late Roman pottery industry in the north-west sector of the Forest. Sites such as villas are particularly scarce, which makes the first results of the fieldwork for the NFHAG project, at New Copse, Brockenhurst, most interesting and significant. More on this below, but first – what do we know of Roman settlement in the Forest, particularly in the southern, more coastal area, facing onto the Solent and Southampton Water?

On any distribution map of Roman settlement in central southern England, the New Forest is usually shown as a blank space, chiefly because of the lack of known Roman villas, but also because of a largely unreported state of knowledge concerning enclosures and other forms of Roman rural settlement (cf. Smith 1999, 48; King 2004). Roman-period settlement sites have been investigated mainly in the northern and western sectors of the Forest, such as the large settlement and pottery production site at Church Green, Eyeworth Wood, 1976-86 (Pasmore & Fortescue 1978-83; Pasmore 1984-85), the enclosures at Sloden 1989-90 (Pasmore 1991), Lower Sloden 1991 (Pasmore 1992) and elsewhere in the north-west sector of the Forest (Pasmore 1994). More recently, NFHAG has excavated within the rectilinear enclosure system at

Backley Holmes (Pasmore 2011).

Settlement sites in the southern and south-east sector of the Forest have been investigated as part of commercial archaeology projects at Holbury (Collings 2014) and Lepe (Russel, J. 2012). Holbury was probably an extensive settlement site, as earlier finds (Dockerill 1971) combined with the new excavations demonstrate a spread of material over several hundred metres. Lepe yielded evidence of settlement and also pottery-making, seemingly different from the much better-known New Forest kilns to the north of the A31. Another potential site has been investigated by geophysical and surface survey at Hutchins Field near Calshot (Vellett 2008), which may be a settlement or even a focus of religious activity. All these have revealed the existence of extensive rectilinear or sub-rectilinear interlinked enclosures, some with intensive occupation, others less so. Pits and building structures are largely lacking, but pottery evidence demonstrates occupation throughout the Roman period, and potential continuity back to the Iron Age. Pottery found at Sway (King 2018b) and the 3rd century coin hoard at Boldre (in St Barbe Museum, Lymington) also fill out the picture of Roman activity in the southern sector of the Forest.

A gap in knowledge at the local level has existed for the central part of the Forest, although an extensive sub-rectilinear earthwork enclosure has long been known just to the east of Brockenhurst at New Copse Inclosure (SU 3202) (Fig. 1), together with others just to the east, e.g. Frame Wood (SU 3503). A Roman road running north-south is postulated under the present A337 between Cadnam and Lymington (Clarke n.d.), which potentially would enhance settlement communications along the Lymington River valley, within which the New Copse site lies. To the south is the Late Iron Age/ Roman/early medieval ditched enclosure at Ampress Park, Lymington (Taylor 2001; Powell 2018), that may have served as a minor port for coastal communication, and the late Iron Age salt-working settlement at Pennington (Powell 2009). This would suggest that there may be more Roman-period activity along this north-south corridor than has hitherto been recorded. The find of a Roman steelyard at Brockenhurst in the 1970s (Johnston 1974) emphasizes that trade was taking place, and presumably agricultural exploitation of this area. The New Copse site may also have had pottery production, on the basis of material recovered during an earthwork survey (Pasmore 2001).

Excavations at New Copse, Brockenhurst, 2017-18

New Copse settlement earthworks form a large and potentially important site which is probably Iron Age and Roman in date. A sketch plan was prepared at the time of discovery, but no detailed survey was carried out until 2007 (Fig. 2). The area lies within the New Copse timber plantation and carries oak probably planted in about 1808 together with some later regeneration and a few beech trees. The area was heavily drained when the plantation was made, so that almost the whole site is covered with a complex series of open ditches which very much confuse the picture of the underlying archaeology. These ditches were included in the survey but have been omitted from Fig. 2 for the sake of clarity. The different features have been lettered and find spots are indicated by stars.

There are probably at least eight separate enclosures and not all of them seem to belong to the

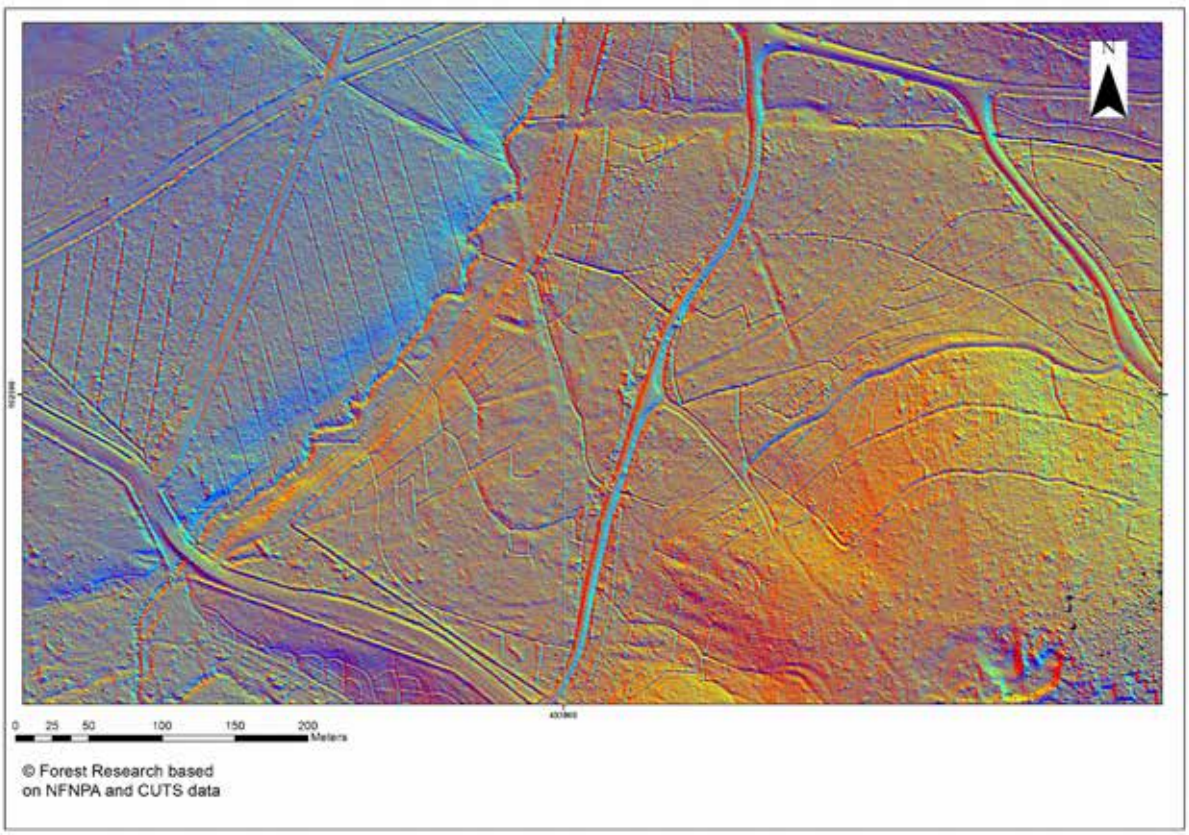

Fig. 1 New Copse, Brockenhurst. LiDAR image showing the earthworks of the site and surrounding area. Courtesy of the New Forest National Park Authority.

Fig. 2 Ground survey of New Copse, showing Trenches 1 and 2 in enclosures N and R respectively.

same period; some, but not all, of the enclosures can be seen in LiDAR mapping available for this area. (Fig. .2) The site is bisected by a small stream and a second stream, the Etherise Gutter, lies close to the northern limit. A depression (J) on the north-west side may be a small clay pit. Other features within the site include a number of low mounds (E, D, R and H). The location of the earthworks is a low-lying position just to the east of the confluence of the Lymington River and the Etherise Gutter, at c. 10-15 m OD. The land surface slopes gently from south-east to north-west, towards the Etherise Gutter. The underlying geology is Headon Beds and Osborne Beds (undifferentiated) – acidic clay, silt and sand (BGS website). Iron-pan formation and a high seasonal water table are features of the excavation's sub-surface environment.

Trench 1 (enclosure N) 2017-18

The main area, 6.00 x 2.40 m, was laid out to

Fig. 3 Excavations in Trench 1, 2017.

uncover the low degraded bank at the north corner of the enclosure, and part of its interior (Fig. 3). The bank was visible before excavation as a slight curving feature, c. 10-15 cm above the surrounding land surface, and c. 2.00 m wide. The curve formed the corner of the enclosure, as it changed direction from an east-west alignment on the west side of the excavated area, to a roughly north-south alignment just to the east of the excavation. A second area was a deeper, narrower trench, 13.00 x 1.20 m, designed to cut through the two banks and the intermediate ditch or trackway immediately to its north. For a detailed report on this trench, see King 2018a.

The stratigraphic sequence established that the banks and ditch/trackway were likely to have been the earliest activity (Phase A). The base layer of the bank contained some pieces of Roman grog- and sand-tempered pottery. The overlying layer was less securely stratified, but contained similar pottery, together with small pieces of tile and ceramic building material. The bank on the northern side also contained slag/bloom debris.

The next phase of activity (Phase B) was the partial filling of the ditch/trackway. The upper fill was a brown silty sandy clay, with several roots and burrows, but very few finds. A single piece of Roman grog-tempered pottery provided the sole dating evidence. The two lower fills were, respectively, a grey sandy clay, underlain by a more yellow/grey version, mottled with brown staining due to iron pan formation. There was a concentration of pottery in the base of this fill; Roman pale grey and dark grey sand- and grog-tempered jar forms, typical of early Roman (late 1st and 2nd century) products. More unusual were an oxidised red base with a footring, and a piece of box-flue tile.

The main phase of activity (Phase C), in terms of artefacts, was within the enclosure bank. It was made up of two spread layers, that overlaid the inner margin of the bank, and formed an area of occupation debris covering the southern sectors of both areas of the trench. They contained a quantity of New Forest pottery, of classic late 3rd to 4th century type, but also a single sherd of 2nd century samian ware. Also present were pieces of tegula, imbrex and combed flue tiles (with internal traces of sooting) (Fig. 4), together with at least two broken tile fragments that were likely

Fig. 4 Combed flue tile, Phase C, late Roman.

to be coarse red tesserae. The lower spread contained some flint cobbles up to 15 cm in size, and similar-sized lumps of natural ironstone.

The occupation represented by these layers indicates the presence of a tile-roofed Roman building, possibly hypocaust-heated (i.e. stone-built) and with tessellated flooring. No trace of the foundations of this building was found in the trench itself, nor any scattered building stone, so the material probably came into this location after removal from a Roman building. This could have been located close by, within the enclosures of the New Copse site. In all probability, the excavated layers were a dump or spread of debris within the north-east corner of enclosure N.

A small quantity of modern material (Phase D) was recovered from the excavation, in upper layers. These finds included glass fragments, a clay-pipe stem, and some unglazed pottery, and it should be noted that 19th and 20th century glazed pottery was recovered from surface survey within the New Copse archaeological site.

Trench 2 (enclosure R) 2018

This was a simple rectangular trench, 6 x 2 m, laid out to take in the west bank of the enclosure and part of the interior. Apart from the bank itself, there were no coherent features. However, the spread layers of reddish-brown sandy silt yielded a large quantity (c. 100+) of coarse red *tesserae*, scattered and out-of-position, but in sufficient concentration to suggest that they derived from a floor close by. The lowest excavated levels may in fact have been a beaten earth floor. Pottery finds were few, but generally late Roman. Two finely made unused bronze nails were also found.

During the excavation of this trench, a magnetic susceptibility survey was kindly undertaken by Lawrence Shaw of the New Forest National Park Authority, with interesting results (Fig. 5). Within the trench itself, a very high magnetic anomaly was detected, but could not be found in the stratigraphy. It is possible that a feature remains to be uncovered under the lowest level reached in 2018 – this will be the subject of further excavation in 2019.

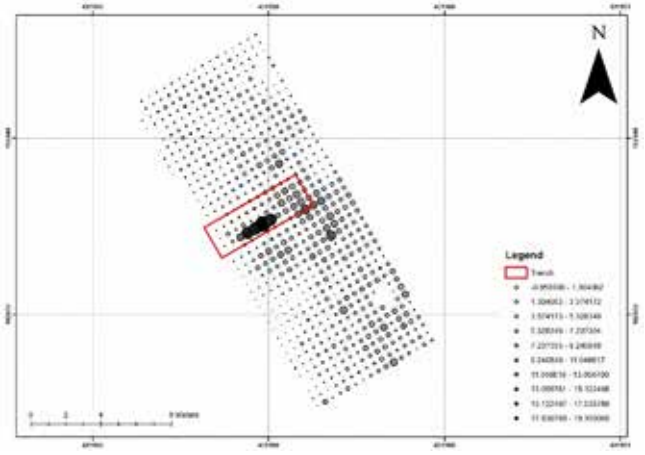

Fig. 5 Magnetic Susceptibility plot, with Trench 2 outlined.

The magnetic susceptibility survey also indicated a zone of high readings to the south-east of Trench 2. This was investigated by means of a 1 x 1 m test pit (Trench 2a), with unexpected but welcome results. Only 10/15 cm under the ground surface, the test pit was almost completely filled with coarse red *tesserae*, *in situ*, resting in brown sandy silt (probably because the mortar matrix has disappeared due to soil acidity) (Fig. 6). The angle of their alignment was WNW-ESE, perhaps a room aligned parallel to the bank of the enclosure at this location. This feature will be investigated further in 2019.

Fig. 6 Tesserae in position, in test trench 2a.

Conclusions

The Roman *in situ tesserae*, and the tile from the 2017-18 excavations at New Copse, especially the presence of combed flue tiles that are potentially from a hypocaust or flue system, is a finding of some interest. These ceramic building materials must represent the presence of Roman-style buildings in New Copse. The two trenches are c. 80 m apart, and the fact that both contained significant evidence of Roman building construction would suggest a site of some size, but actual walls and room structures are yet to be located. To judge from the associated pottery finds, the main phase would be of late Roman date, i.e. 3rd/4th century, but with the possibility of a 2nd century or earlier origin.

Similar tile finds have also been made at Holbury (Pringle 2014) and Lepe (Russel, A. 2012) and a *tessera* was found at Sway (King 2018b); all four sites suggest that hitherto unknown Roman buildings, possibly villas, once existed at these locations in the southern sector of the New Forest. The blank space on the distribution map is starting to be filled.

Acknowledgements

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the dedicated work and digging ability of the volunteers on site: the skill and ability of Harold Hanna, Wendy Wiseman, Shireen Caals, Richard Reeves and Pauline and John Gardner should be specially mentioned. Anthony Pasmore and the survey team are gratefully acknowledged as discoverers of the site, without whom the excavation would not have taken place. The local Forestry Commission keeper, Jonathan Cook, generously made space on his property for storage of equipment during the dig, and thanks also go to Maddy Andrews for transporting the NFHAG trailer of tools out to Brockenhurst and back. Finally, we are very grateful to the Forestry Commission, for permission to excavate within a sensitive ecological location, and to the archaeology team at the National Park, especially Lawrence Shaw, James Brown and Frank Green for their close interest and assistance.

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Defining cereal farming practices in the British Isles

Gavin Bowie

This paper aims to provide an easy to understand guide to cereal farming systems in the British Isles since c 200 AD. The whole of the British Isles is considered so that the regional diversity of the systems can be appreciated. The paper addresses in particular the lack of agreement in academic circles about what actually happened in cereal farming in England between the 6th and 12th centuries.

A practical science-based analytical framework is used to permit an objective assessment of the huge quantity of archaeological data available, and to create a firm basis for future research. This recognises the restricted range of options available for the reliable cultivation of cereals and the prevention of spoilage in storage in farming systems. It will concentrate on how wheat and oats crops have been managed for human consumption, from harvest through to milled products. Barley is not included in this assessment as the crop does not seem to be a determining factor; this may be because it was possible to grow varieties of it throughout the British Isles.

Firstly, the cereal processing system which would be expected to prevail in a region at the time is identified, and secondly the relevant archaeological evidence provided in six recent publications (Hamerow 2012; Banham & Faith 2014; Allen, Lodwick et al 2017; McKerracher 2018; Blair 2018; Dyer 2019) assessed to determine the extent to which their data reflects these processes. These sources are ambivalent about grain-drying kilns. Their function and role are not understood - hence it is not appreciated when they were needed and, perhaps more importantly, when they were not. It will be shown that they were not required in the cereal farming system that developed in southern and eastern England after the end of the Roman occupation.

The narrative will begin in the Late Roman period as it makes it easier to understand what happened afterwards. A high capital input cereal farming system is clearly evident by the late 2nd century; it depended on a significant investment in buildings for grain conservation and storage. Grain in bulk was required to supply and support a permanent army of occupation, relatively large urban settlements and an export trade to Gaul. It follows that there is abundant archaeological evidence for grain storage infrastructures – they have been excavated in farms, forts and urban settlements. A typical timber-built granary has been reconstructed

Fig 1 The Lunt Roman Fort, courtesy of Coventry Museums

at The Lunt Roman Fort, Coventry (Fig 1). The system was also characterised by large estates centring on well-appointed farmhouses, or 'villa rusticae'. Such a villa has been reconstructed at the Butser Ancient Farm, south-east Hampshire (Fig 2). It is based on one erected in the late 2nd century on an estate at Sparsholt, near Winchester, which had a mosaic in the central reception room, a hypocaust to heat another principal room and an adjacent bath house (Johnston 2014). Clearly the farming system was capable of generating great wealth for the landowner.

Fig 2 Roman Villa based on Sparsholt, courtesy of Butser Ancient Farm

The system depended on conserving grain crops during the harvest and putting the grain into dry storage before the worsening weather of autumn. The crop was threshed more or less straight away after reaping, and the grain then kiln-dried (high-dried) to reduce its moisture content from 17-20% (what it would be in the field) to 13-14%. Moisture content had to be reduced to this percentage in order to stabilise the grain and stop it spoiling and fermenting when bulk-stored in open bins or compartmented granaries. It should also be noted that the carbon dioxide generated within such bulk-stored grain not only acted to preserve the grain but also killed off invasive insect and rodent life. Grain-drying kilns were the key feature of the system. The authors of the most recent publication about the Roman agrarian economy appear to be unaware that high-drying is essential if grain is to be bulk-stored in granaries, but do appreciate that 'hooded' cereals have to be high-dried before further processing (Allen, Lodwick et al 2017).

Both free-threshing 'naked' and hulled or 'hooded' wheats were grown in the Late Roman period. Hooded wheats such as spelt were favoured as they are less prone to fungal attack and less likely to shed their grain when ripe. The downside with hooded grain varieties is that they have a hard and indigestible shell / hull / husk which has to be discarded – otherwise it will cause havoc in the human gut. However, it is a fortunate happenstance that high-drying grain for conservation purposes is the best way to render this shell brittle so that it can be separated from the grain kernel. The brittle husks can then be 'shelled' (separated) with a hummeler, a hand-operated stamping tool.

Alternatively, the husks can be shelled (rubbed off) by passing the grain through a pair of millstones where the runner stone is set to a height of about a quarter of an inch above the bed stone. The hulled grain is then sieved to clear off the husks. The runner stone can then be set lower so that the kernels can be ground into meal or flour. Hand-operated rotary querns could be used for this, but there is also evidence for the use of waterpower in the Late Roman period, which is perhaps to be expected given the nature of the capital investment in the system. For example, a grain mill complex at Fullerton, Hampshire, had vertical waterwheels, an undershot waterfeed and dates from the 3rd and 4th centuries; it is likely that there are other similar sites yet to be discovered (Cunliffe 2009; Bowie 2017a).

This complex high-input agrarian economy came to an end with the decay of the Roman state in Britain in the late 4th and early 5th centuries and was replaced by two quite distinct cereal conservation systems. The first of these prevailed in the north and west of the British Isles (Wales, Scotland, Ireland and the north midlands, north-west and northern borderlands of England), and will only be briefly considered here. The climate and rainfall in these regions made air-drying crops a risky practice. There is archaeological evidence for grain-drying kilns in these regions since at least the Late Bronze Age, and grain driers have continued to be needed up to the present day. Furthermore oats, the main cereal grown in these regions, is a hooded grain so high-drying is essential anyway. During the medieval period these economies relied on the extensive grazing of livestock on permanent pasture, and cereal cultivation was generally limited to supplying the needs of the local population (Britnell 2004, 8-9).

A different cereal conservation system was adopted in southern and eastern England. This was possible because the climate in these regions was normally warm and dry enough in late summer to allow crops to be air-dried in the field where they were harvested. This was low intensity farming, where arable fields were subject to a fallow every two or three years to retain soil fertility. The system also depended on access to (common) permanent pasture and open woodland for forage for livestock. It was also a low capital input system – it will be explained why buildings for cereal conservation and storage were not essential. The system was adaptable and flexible; it was suitable for subsistence-based farming and could also be readily adapted for market-orientated farming. Crucially, it could be worked with open field management systems as it allowed small-scale cereal farmers (tenants) an adequate level of autonomy

within a communal management structure that relied on collaborating with neighbours.

Crops were reaped, bound into sheaves and built into stooks in the harvest field in the air-drying system. The stooks were then dried in the sun and the breeze until the moisture content of the grain had been reduced to below 16%. This was just dry enough to allow the crop to be stored medium-term in the sheaf, and the threshed grain to be kept short-term in the sack. Above this percentage the sheaves might ferment and catch fire in storage. The sheaves were usually built into temporary free-standing ricks which were then thatched to make them weather-proof for the winter; these were dismantled when the sheaves were needed for threshing. The grain could be threshed, sacked off and milled more or less simultaneously – from start to finish without needing intermediate storage facilities. Another advantage of storing grain in the sheaf was that the practice offered flexibility; the sheaves could be threshed in batches during the autumn and winter as and when the need arose or the market price for the grain became favourable. It follows that slight and temporary structures were adequate for the cereal farming activity, and this is reflected in the archaeological record (Hamerow 2012, 50-52, 155; McKerracher 2018, 70-80; Dyer 2019, 48-50).

It should be noted that the system could not accommodate hooded grain varieties. As has been explained earlier, such grain had to be high-dried before it could be processed into meal or flour. The major advantage with the naked wheat varieties was that they did not need to be kiln-dried and could be milled at the moisture content at which they had been stored in the sheaf. This gave the field-drying system a distinct economic advantage over the kiln-drying one. It is evident that the extra effort and expense of processing the hooded wheats deterred their cultivation. Archaeological data indicates a marked shift to growing naked wheat varieties (McKerracher 2018, 102-3) and just a thin sprinkling of grain-drying kilns (Hamerow 2012, 151). Such kilns would have been as ubiquitous as in the Late Roman system described above if a high-drying system had been normal practice in these regions.

Farmhouses were generally built to be just adequate. There appears to have been no emphasis on permanence: dwellings were timber-built with no footings and a limited life span, perhaps less than thirty years (Blair 2018, 139, 285-8, 294-7). A farmhouse of the Early Saxon period has been reconstructed at the Butser Ancient Farm. It is a basic single-storey rectangular dwelling characterised by opposing doors in the middle of the long sides (Fig 3). The reconstruction is based on one excavated at the hilltop settlement above Chalton (a nearby village) which dates from the 6th-8th century period (Addyman et al 1972 13-35). Farmhouses built with a concept of longevity are not evident until the beginning of the 10th century. These more substantial dwellings have been linked to the establishment of a wealthy landowning class in the reign of Edward the Elder (Blair 2018, 355-62).

Fig 3 Saxon Farmhouse based on Chalton, courtesy of Butser Ancient Farm

However, there was a major change in the built rural environment during the 1180-1220 period when estate owners switched the emphasis from leasing land to tenants for a fixed annual rent to farming land directly on their own account, an activity described as demesne farming (Page 2002, 7-8). This system required capital investment as enhanced facilities were needed on site to store and manage the produce of the demesne; archaeological and archival data provides evidence for such buildings. The novel building was the sheepcote / bercherie / bercaria; the evolution of the sheep house system at this time is indicative of a complex form of arable sheep management where landlords aimed to maximise the wool output of the demesne (Bowie, Autumn 2018). The aisled threshing barn was perhaps the ultimate expression of such investment; surviving examples include Great Coxwell, Berkshire, felling date 1291/2, and at West Court, Binsted, Hampshire, felling 1296-1304 (Roberts 2015, 19, 27-28). The introduction of the demesne management system did not have a significant impact on the low capital input farming activity of the manorial tenants (virgaters and the like) in the late medieval period; there is much less archaeological evidence for permanent non-domestic farm buildings in this sector than in the demesne farming one (Dyer 2019, 50).

It would appear that water-powered grain mills were the only significant form of capital investment in this cereal farming system before the establishment of demesne farming. Hand milling would have been adequate for the subsistence-based farming economies of the 5th and 6th centuries, but it was slow and time consuming and a potential blockage in the product supply chain as market economies were revived. It is no coincidence that water-powered grain mills were re-introduced in the 7th century. For example, a mill complex has been excavated at the site of the royal palace, Old Windsor, Berkshire; it had three vertical waterwheels and appears to have been built in the late 7th century (Bowie 2017a). Such mills were essential to support the evolving market-orientated agrarian economies that are evident by the Late Saxon period, and there were more than 5,000 of them at work in southern and eastern England at the time of the Domesday Survey in 1087 (Bowie 2018a). It should also be noted that the Western European type of wind-powered grain mill was developed in the late 12th century. It probably originated in the Pas de Calais / East Kent / East Sussex zone, and quickly became common throughout southern and eastern England. Crucially, such mills provided the landlord with the option of powered milling where

water resources were either lacking or just not available for exploitation (Bowie 2017b).

Such were the advantages of air-drying the crop in the harvest field that the practice was to endure as a key element of mixed farming regimes in southern and eastern England until modern times. The system remained practically unchanged for centuries. It should be noted that the somewhat piecemeal mechanisation of harvesting, threshing and winnowing, and improvements in grain milling technology, were largely features of the post 1750 period. Indeed, it was not until the 1950s that the majority of cereal farmers in Britain felt sufficiently confident to invest in the current system, which involves combine harvesters, on-farm grain driers and bulk storage of the stabilised grain. It should be noted that this process is essentially the same as the Late Roman one described at the beginning of the paper, where harvesting, threshing, high-drying and putting the grain into bulk storage took place simultaneously during harvest time (Bowie 2017c, 6-7).

To conclude, the agricultural framework described here is firmly based on the unchanging aspects of cereal farming practice. It also proposes a chronology for change which is more consonant with historical evidence than theories based solely on archaeological data.

Acknowledgement

Helpful advice has been given by John Langdon, Patrick Appleby, David Snowdon & Edward Roberts.

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Seeing the dead in Roman London and beyond: epitaphs, sculptures, monuments:

A brief reflection on Dr. John Pearce's recent talk to the Field Club

Jan Bristow

Although there is ample evidence for Roman cemeteries around Winchester, for example Lankhills, there are no surviving epitaphs from the locality. Winchester does have inscribed lettering, and some is on display in the City Museum, but the surviving fragments are from public monuments rather than grave markers or memorials.

Further west, Dorchester has two gravestones, probably from a mid-1st century AD workshop, one of which commemorates a veteran of the Second Augustan Legion, and is made from Purbeck marble. Further north, Cirencester has a number of memorial stelae, including the example shown (Fig 1). Made from Cotswold limestone it is dedicated to 'Bodicacia'. Note the simple inscription. Common words or abbreviations are DM = Dis Manibus, 'To the spirits of the departed'; and Vixit = she/he has lived.

After its founding, Roman London became a key trading centre. Many of the people coming in from the Continent and beyond were used to an element of literacy and had a strong sense of social hierarchy (the Governor of the province and a large garrison were located there) so numerous epitaphs are to be expected. Although there are several, it must be noted that it is their reuse within the 4th century walls of Roman London that has ensured the preservation of many. Certainly not all the dead had memorial stones, as the human remains washed downstream from the Upper Walbrook have shown. An epitaph found at Ludgate Hill, commissioned by a Greek with a slave name and dedicated to his wife (although slaves were not allowed to marry) makes the point that written epitaphs were an external custom brought to Britain at this period. Funerary monuments from Roman France and Germany show that it was a much more common practice in these countries and continued for longer.

So why is there a dearth of memorials in Winchester? There are probably a number of factors. A strong local native tradition may have commemorated the dead using organic materials and, anyway, access to good stone was restricted. There may also have been a smaller influential non-native population. Then, one may ask, why are there examples from Cirencester? Again, this was a regional centre with an amphitheatre, with perhaps a population led by one or two influential characters, and much better access to stone which could be carved with pleasing results. The question of literacy amongst the native population is also relevant. The look of an epitaph may have been important but perhaps the masons were not totally literate and copied from a template.

Where gravestones do survive (and indeed where they do not) they provide an interesting angle on the adoption of a classical custom in a colonial setting.

Local History

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

Gater's Mill

Alec Samuels

Rivers and rivers with water-wheel mills have long been important to man. Gater's Mill on the river Itchen at West End, Southampton, has long been a recognised landmark. There is reference to the mill in AD 909 in Anglo-Saxon times, and to two mills in Allington manor in Domesday Book in 1086. The rent of Allington mill was granted by William Alis to the priory of St Denys in the late 13th century. In the 14th century by 1360 the mill was well established as a fulling mill, fulling being the process of washing and cleaning and combing and thickening sheep wool, by heat, moisture, compression and vibration, producing thick felt used for heavy clothing. This process went on until 1685. The two mills on the site were owned by Winchester College, and in 1612 held on a 40-year lease by Arthur Blomfield. Incidentally the Itchen Navigation Act 1666 authorised the construction of the Itchen Navigation, completed about 1705, rendering the river Itchen navigable for barges right up to Winchester, a facility used until 1869. The Navigation was preserved and diverted under the M27 motorway in 1982. In 1686 James II granted a charter to make paper at the mill, then owned by the Company of White Paper Makers, most of whom were Huguenots, originally Frenchmen escaping religious persecution in France, such as Daniel Rousillon. Cleaned and treated cotton rag was a principal material used in the manufacture. By the beginning of the 18th century there were four mills on the site which accommodated some 60 workers, a 26-bed lodging house and three workhouses, and three warehouses and a brewhouse. Daniel Rousillon and son ran the mill, then sold the freehold and leasehold to Thomas Lee Dummer, Southampton MP 1737-41, and related to the Dummer family at South Stoneham House; to be followed in 1756 by Henry Ball. By the 1770s John and William Gater had taken over the two mills. The oldest buildings now on site date from 1790.

Paper-making ceased by 1865, a victim of the industrial revolution. From 1865 the rebuilt mill was used as a corn or flour mill. In October 1917 the mill was seriously damaged by fire, though repaired. The milling continued into the 1920s. The mill was sold by the Gater family in 1921. Thereafter the Dumbleton family ran the mill. During World War II munitions were stored there, and work carried out on fuel tanks for motor torpedo boats. In 1958 CPC, a non-ferrous and iron founder, was in occupation; in 1976 Dumbleton ended the tenancy.

The mill has been variously described over the years, as the Up Mill, Allington Mill, Mansbridge Mill, West End Mill, but in modern times Gater's Mill. The two principal buildings in the Gater's Mill complex (one known as the Clock House and another as the Turbine House) are listed grade II, 3 October 1978. The area was made a conservation area by Eastleigh Borough Council 25 May 1989, and the area was extended up the hill to include the Black farmhouse and the Black House and Romill Close 12 September 1999, while in the woodland area a tree preservation order no.205 was made in 2005 on five oaks and one sweet chestnut. Black farm is now used as commercial premises. An article 4 direction 13 September 1999 removed permitted rights from Romill Close.

Since 1945 the mill has been used for various business office type purposes, such as the Lower Itchen Fisheries (Gater's Mill, Mansbridge Road, West End SO18 3HW, info@itchen-fishing.net) and Occupational Health. Today the secluded cluster of buildings around the mill pond is not unpleasing, the dwelling and the offices are in good order, but one or two of the outbuildings are in a poor state, and the area as a whole is not maintained as it should be as a conservation area.

Naturally the mill itself generated surrounding buildings, such as the Mill House, on site, now partly a dwelling and partly offices. Up the hill was Black farm and farmhouse, Black House, and now has become a new large Abbeyfield Housing Association residential home for the elderly, called Speedwell House. Further along the road on the western corner of Romill Close (formerly Allington Lane before the realignment of Allington Lane), where the mill owners Mr and Mrs Gater once lived, stands what was at one time a maternity centre, now a white building used for offices. On the east side of Romill Close is a small terrace of Victorian cottages, originally occupied by millworkers and farm workers and family servants. These cottages are of some architectural merit, having solid timber

entrance doors, metal lattice casement windows and decorated chimney pots.

Other buildings in the vicinity include Woodmill, the mill lower down the river Itchen, at the highest tidal point, now a water activities centre. The White Swan Inn is a long-standing public house and restaurant located right on the riverside—very vulnerable to flooding. Opposite Gater's Mill, below Haskins Garden Centre and Townhill Park House, is a modern housing development called Hill Cottage Gardens, on the site of an old house formerly belonging to a well-known local legal family including a judge, His Honour Judge McCarraher, and then for a period used as a cattery. Also to the south lies an ancient woodland, Marlhill Copse, which properly formed part of the Stoneham House and Townhill Park House estate of the Montagu family, Lord Swaythling. The woodland, now owned by the airport, lies under the flight path of the aircraft taking off over the river, the M27 and the A27. For aviation safety reasons a degree of felling is now taking place.

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The West End Local History Museum

Hampshire Record Office

Southampton Canal Society

The National Archives have a few records of leases and surrenders in the name of the Gaters in the mid C18th and mid C19th

The Southampton City Archives has some boxes of material mostly relating to leases of Gater's Mill in the C19th, usually leases for 40 years, and also a few photographs of Gater's Mill going back to the C19th

Milton at Chawton House in 1931

Jane Hurst

Many of you who live near enough to Chawton House will have attended one of the outdoor performances that have been put on in the grounds, but similar events were happening there over 80 years ago. On Monday 13th July 1931 The Mask of Comus by John Milton with 'incidental music by Arne' was enacted 'by kind permission of Lt-Col. and Mrs Lionel Knight'. Advertisements appeared in the local newspapers with tickets costing from 1s 2d [6p] to 8s 6d [42p] and 'tea being provided at 1s [5p] per head near the entrance'.[1]

The London Company which came was led by Hubert Langley who played Comus, 'a strange, dangerous creature … who roams the woods with a wild train of followers whom he has transformed into strange shapes' according to the Chawton programme.[2] Hubert Francis Grace Langley was a singer and actor who later wrote a book on the composer Thomas Augustine Arne. Helga Baumann had the part of the Lady who became lost in the woods but was rescued after a desperate fight by her two brothers—played by David Steuart and Charles Mason—and they were helped by the attendant Spirit acted by Ronald Watkins while Nora Selby was The Singing Nymph. Hubert, Helga and David had already appeared together in *Phèdre* at the Everyman Theatre in March and Hubert, Helga and Nora took part in *Comus* at Westminster School only a few weeks before coming to Chawton.[3]

While the dramatic side of the performance came from London, the dancers were more local. Miss Daysh had taught the country dances to children from Chawton School and Miss Mackintosh to those from Alton Council School. To these were added members of the Alton Branch of the Folk Dance Society. The orchestra was conducted by Susan Lushington who lived in nearby Kingsley. Born into a family who served in government and the law, she was associated with musical productions over a wide area including the recent *Comus* at Westminster School.[4]

What is not immediately clear is how Chawton came to be the stage for this event, although a performance of *Comus* a year earlier may have been significant. In June 1930 a group of players including Hubert Langley were at Betteshanger in Kent.[5] Among the 'extras' were some surnames which might be familiar to those who know their Austen/Knight family history—Rice, Bradford and Hardy. Edward Austen/Knight's daughter Elizabeth married Edward Rice of Dane Court in Kent, Edward Knight II's daughter Elizabeth Adela married Major Edward Bradford, his son Montagu Knight married Florence

The drive to Chawton House and its grounds c.1900

Hardy and another daughter Adela married Herbert Hardy. Had Lionel Knight of Chawton House been contacted through his extended family or had he been at Betteshanger that night?

Sadly for the afternoon audience at Chawton—it rained! The *Alton Gazette* explained that *Comus* was 'played to large and appreciative audiences' but that the first performance had to be moved to the coach-house (now known as the Old Stable).[6] Nevertheless, 'Mr Watkins brought out the prologue's elegance almost without a fault', 'Mr Langley sang with much charm as did Miss Selby' and 'Miss Baumann and Mr Langley cannot receive too much credit for their very fine acting'.

Afterwards the weather cleared and the audience made for the walled rose garden in which the country dancing took place. Luckily the evening performance was able to be held in the open. If you do not know the text of *Comus* then you can find it in one of the many books in the Library at Chawton House: *The London Stage; A Collection Of The Most Reputed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Melo-Dramas, Farces, And Interludes. Accurately Printed From Acting Copies, As Performed At the Theatres Royal.*[7]

Chawton House Library holds another connection with this 1931 performance. In 2013 they purchased the journal of Louisa Lushington (1802-85) which covers the period 1821-2.[8] Although Louisa's father, Sir Henry Lushington, was British Consul-General in Naples, they visited England and she stayed with the Knight family at Godmershem in Kent. In her journal Louisa gave detailed descriptions of Jane Austen's brother Edward, his children and other visitors. She also mentioned her own 'Uncle Stephen' and that his marriage to Sarah Grace Carr had taken place just a few days before the funeral of Queen Caroline in August 1821. Louisa's 'Uncle Stephen' was the grandfather of Susan Lushington—the conductor of the Chawton House performances of *The Mask of Comus* over 100 years later. It is indeed 'a small world'.

Author's note:

You can visit Chawton House and its grounds which will be open from March 2019. See the web site (https://chawtonhouse.org) for details.

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4 Helen Penn Mirwald and Martha S Vogeler, 'A Life Devoted to Music: Susan Lushington in Kingsley', *Proc. Hampshire Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* 54 (1999), 232-42.
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7 Class 808.82LON.
8 MS LUS 10827.

Archives and Local Studies news from Hampshire Record Office

Adrienne Allen

Recent additions to the holdings

64A18/1 – watercoloured plan of the Mill Farm estate at Greatham and Hawkley, formerly the property of Francis Love Beckford esq, and purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, early 19th century.

65A18/1 – bound volume of County Series Ordnance Survey maps (2nd edition, c.1895), annotated to show the course of the Basingstoke Canal and lands owned by the Harmsworth family, c.1923-47. Maps show lands sold off in mid-20th century. Gates, feeders, culverts, wharves, boathouses, etc. also marked, and damage occasionally noted.

66A18/1 – plan of the Penton Lodge estate, with watercolour of facade in wooded surroundings, and floor plans, 1851. Decorative cartouche reads: 'A Map of the Freehold Estate known as Penton Lodge situate in the Parish of Penton Mewsey, Hants, Survey'd by Frederick Ellen of Andover, June 1851'. Includes key describing type of land on the estate and quantities of each. Neighbouring landowners are named on the map, and their lands located in relation to the property. Also includes watercolour sketch of the front of the house in woodland, with glasshouse attached, as seen from the south-east, a ground plan of the mansion and gardens with each room identified, and a

Fig 1. Penton Lodge

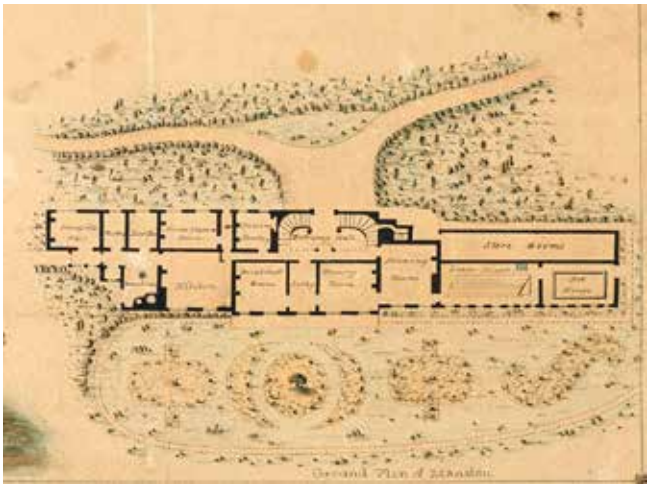


Fig 2. Ground plan of Penton Lodge

similar plan of stables, coach house, farmyard and piggery, fronting on to Penton Street. Map thought to have been prepared for the sale of the Lodge, which did not take place until 1852 (to Sir William Cubitt, then MP for Andover, one of the founders of the building and construction company of that name and also twice Lord Mayor of London). See Figs 1 & 2.

3A19d1 – papers relating to the Canning and Comyns families of East Woodhay and Highclere, from mid-19th century, specifically Alfred Canning, Alice Lilian Canning (1889-1967), Albert Edward Pickett (1885-1963), Charles Canning I (1846-1922), Charles Canning II (1878-1946), Caroline Canning (d.1927), and Ruth Pickett (1920-2005), and including photographs of Highclere houses and scenes, correspondence, legal documents, title deeds, Ecchinswell manorial papers and probate documents. The two families were related by marriage: Charles Canning snr married Alice Comyns in 1874.

6A19/1-2 – diaries compiled by George Edward Lennox-Boyd during hunting trips from Broadley House, Sway, 1926-34, comprising diary entries (giving details of location of hunt, type of quarry and successful kills, the weather, accompanying riders etc.), and including news cuttings on other hunts in the area, cartoons and articles on related countryside matters, c.1926-34 (2 vols). Lennox-Boyd was born in Bournemouth in 1902, eldest son of Alan Walter Boyd [later Lennox-Boyd by Deed Poll 1925] and his second wife, Florence Annie Begbie. Known in the family as 'Geordie', he was educated at Bradfield and joined the Highland Light Infantry (service no. 31171). He was a 2nd Lieutenant, 1928, when he was seceded from the Regiment whilst he was a 'student at a university'. Listed in phone books, 1929-30, as living at 83 High Street, Oxford. He left Christ Church in 1930 without, apparently, taking a degree. In April 1934 his engagement to the 19-year-old daughter of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts, was announced, but no marriage took place. His promotion to Lieutenant was Gazetted on 9 May 1936. He visited the United States in September 1936. At about this time the Lennox-Boyds moved to Henlow Grange, Bedfordshire. In April 1939 he was in Germany with his brother Donald when the Nazis arrested them. Donald died in custody on 5 April; George was released. He held the rank of Major when he died on 9 November 1943 in a military hospital in Scotland to which he had been evacuated on falling ill with pneumonia. He is buried in St Mary's churchyard, Henlow. Along with his brothers he is commemorated by the oak pews in Henlow church which were designed by the architect Sir Albert Richardson.

69M73/NMR24-33 – Gosport and Fareham Methodist Circuit records, comprising Portchester Society baptism registers, 1908-93 (2 vols), and marriage registers, 1961-2005 (7 vols); Wickham Society baptism register, 1920-96.

13A19d1 – records relating to Dicks (Electrical Installations) Ltd, of Winchester, and predecessors (plumbers, gas-fitters and electrical installers), including minutes of meetings, c.1960s-2009 (incomplete); share certificate books, 1960s-80s (2 vols); sales and purchases day books, c.1964 (2 vols); estimates book, c.1960s-80s; and correspondence, c.1930s-80s; staff records including staff wages books, a salaries book, 1960s (3 notebooks), and manuscript notes for staff paid cash-in-hand, c.1990s (1 sheet); assorted photographs, early 20th century-1990s; sample books showing lighting fixtures and fittings, and examples of the firm's work, c.1920s-80s. The firm started 1862 in Jewry Street shop by John Dicks (originally of Kirkcaldy, Scotland) as plumbers/gas fitters. Moved to 20 High Street, then 149/150 High Street (included refrigeration equipment); then to Eastgate Street premises (near ?Mash Tun pub; premises now demolished); 1965: moved to newly-built site at Winnall Valley Road, Winchester. In early days the firm fitted out some of the first houses in Winchester to have central heating; moved into electrical installations in early 20th century, jobs included Winchester Cathedral's first electric lighting in c.1934 (reflected in the correspondence), and many prestigious properties around the south, including Beaulieu Abbey and Tichborne House. John Dicks' son inherited the business. When he died in 1920 his daughter Jeanie took over. Jeanie Dicks was one of the first members of Electrical Contractors Association and its only woman associate in the early years. She ran a successful business, the firm becoming one of the largest installation firms in the south, diversifying into modern technology, such as radio and TV installations, public address equipment, etc. She sold the electrical concern of the business to Charlie Weeks in 1960, and married Ian McVean, c.late 1950s. The firm was wound up in 2018.

17A19/1 – photograph of small portraits of the members of Basingstoke Toc H, all named, dated 1932. The 'Toc H' movement was founded in the 1920s by Philip 'Tubby' Clayton (1885-1972). Originally a men's fellowship organisation dedicated to service, fairmindedness and the kingdom of God, the movement numbered around a thousand

branches in Britain and hundreds overseas at its height and also included a Women's Association. Clayton began his clerical career in the parish of St Mary, Portsea and worked as an army chaplain in hospitals in France during World War I. With Neville Talbot, senior chaplain of the 6th Division, he founded Talbot House at Poperinghe, a rest house for troops on the way to Ypres. Talbot House, named after Neville Talbot's brother who had been killed in action, became known as 'TH', or 'Toc H' in Morse signaller's language, and was used as a base for Clayton to visit men on the front line. After the war Clayton founded another Talbot House in London. The Toc H movement proper began in 1922.

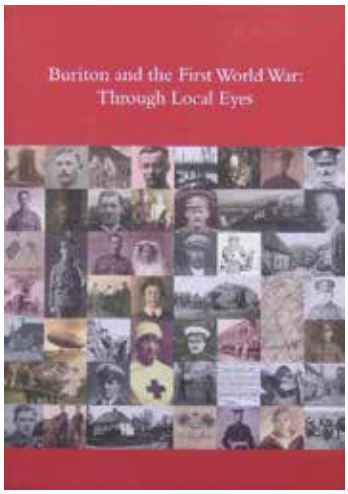
24A19/1-2 – ledger of a grocery and brewer's business belonging to the Twine family of Kiln Lane, Old Alresford, 1880-93. The deposit includes details of birth, marriage and death dates for the Twine family, and transcripts of the census, 1861-1911, for the Twine family, with a copy photograph of a WH Twine beer bottle and a copy photograph of the family in c.1908.

26A19/1 – memoranda book containing details of baptism and burials in the parish of Burghclere, 1821-35. Contains details not found in the main registers, such as parents' names for child burials. The dates of burial may also be the date of death rather than burial. The rectors named include Revd William Brudenell Barter, and Revd Robert Speckott Barter. A note inside cover reads: 'William Fosbury 24 May 1821'.

27A19/1-13 – records of the Copythorne Foresters' Friendly Society, known as Court Stanley, no. 6967, covering period 1822-2011. Includes minute books, 1912-39 and 1925-39; registers of members, c.1882-1937, and c.1882-1968; Secretary Assistant's cash book, 1934-6, Treasurer's cash book, 1968-75; contributions book, 1971-5, mortgage ledger, 1922-77; volume of annual balance sheets, 1954-74; research notes into court members, 1882-1940 (compiled 2011). Please note access to items in this collection may be restricted due to personal details contained.

Book Reviews Book Reviews Book Reviews Book Reviews

Doug Jones, Paul Turrell, Lynette Watson and colleagues, **Buriton and the First World War: Through Local Eyes**, Buriton Village Association, 2019; pp.196 (not for sale)



This impressive publication serves as an example of what can be achieved through communal effort at local level. As Doug Jones, the Project Co-ordinator, puts it in his Introduction:

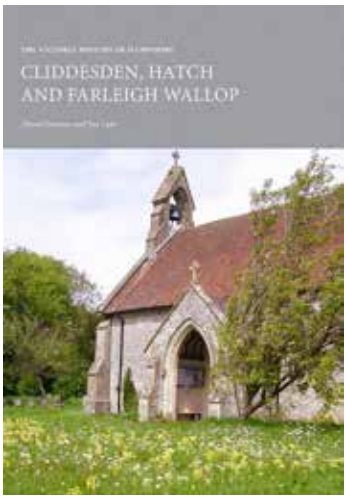
'The book marks the culmination of a four year project – a … commemoration of the First World War which has provided the community with opportunities to reflect upon the experiences of those who lived, fought and died during the conflict and to forge new connections with our past.' The material, from a wide variety of sources, is organised in quarter years, with sections devoted to life on the home front and to the theatres of war in which men from Buriton were involved, from the Western Front to the Middle East and from Mesopotamia to India. In addition, there are specialist sections devoted to such topics as the trenches; the Gallipoli Campaign; the night a Zeppelin flew over Buriton; the Army Postal Service; Prisoners of War and many more. Throughout, the local perspective is interwoven with broader narratives of a War which affected everyone, both individually and collectively. As well as including moving written testimonies, in the form of extracts from diaries, letters and poems, and newspaper articles, the book is profusely illustrated with images from local sources and the Imperial War Museum. Overall, it is a poignant tribute to the sacrifices made by the residents of Buriton during the First World War. Thanks to charitable donations and other income, every household in the village has been presented with a free copy.

Note: Although this book is not available for purchase, copies have been deposited for research purposes with the Hampshire Record Office and the Hampshire Regimental Museum Library. In due course, it should also be possible to borrow one from the Hampshire Library Service.

Roger Ottewill

Alison Deveson and Sue Lane, **Cliddesden, Hatch and Farleigh Wallop**, The Victoria History of Hampshire: University of London, 2018; pp.viii+151, £14 plus £2 p&p from Dr Jean Morrin, 23 West Road, Emsworth PO10 7JT.

The new Victoria History of Hampshire launched in 2008 is becoming increasingly productive. The fourth 'VCH Short' on Cliddesden, Hatch and Farleigh Wallop follows hot on the heels of the third (on medieval Basingstoke), while the VCH Hampshire website provides access to draft text on numerous aspects of Basingstoke's history and the rural parishes surrounding the town. Cliddesden, Hatch



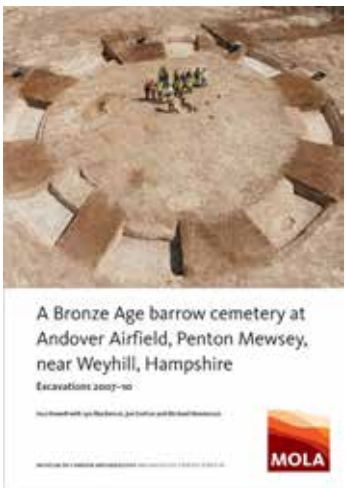
and Farleigh Wallop bordered Basingstoke to the south, and in the late 20th century Hatch (formerly a detached part of Cliddesden parish) was taken into the growing town. To date the M3 motorway (opened 1971) has limited Basingstoke's southward expansion, thereby preserving Cliddesden's and Farleigh Wallop's separate identities as predominantly agricultural communities. From the 15th century Farleigh Wallop was owned by the Wallop family. In 1743 John Wallop was created earl of Portsmouth, and his successor the 10th earl owns the estate today. A village surrounding the now isolated St Andrew's church was abandoned probably in the 14th century, since when the small population has occupied tied cottages and mostly worked on the Wallop estate. The parish is a good example of what historical geographers call a 'closed' community, dominated by the resident lord of the manor or his representatives who restricted tenure and imposed discipline.

Most of Cliddesden, too, was owned by the Wallops, though the community there was larger and more open to outside influences. As in all good VCH parish histories the authors provide a satisfyingly detailed, though enjoyably readable, account of Cliddesden's development from the Middle Ages to the present day, outlining its physical setting on rolling chalk downlands, and the changing appearance of the village nestled in a dry valley on the parish's north-western edge. Agriculture was the chief occupation of most of the population, although proximity to Basingstoke provided opportunities to engage in the cloth trade and malting and brewing. As elsewhere social hierarchies emerged, and in 1830 several local labourers took part in the Swing Riots in protest at low wages and the threat posed by new labour-saving technologies. The Wallops endowed several charities to support the less well-off and a village school was established at the early date of 1656. A village hall was built in 1923 and replaced in 1999, again with the support of the Wallops, who managed their estate in part to provide good hunting and shooting. Cliddesden's St Leonard's church served not only Cliddesden village but also Hatch, whose own church was abandoned in the late 14th century, and Farleigh Wallop, which was held in plurality with Cliddesden from 1579, reducing Farleigh's church to little more than a mortuary chapel for the Wallop family. The combined living was a wealthy one and attracted several high-status rectors.

This book, like its predecessors, is an excellent addition to Hampshire's new VCH, which continues its progress towards its first 'big red book'.

Mark Page

Howell, I et al, 2019, **A Bronze Age barrow cemetery at Andover Airfield, Penton Mewsey, near Weyhill, Hampshire; Excavations 2007 – 10,** Museum of London Archaeology Studies Series, **35**. 92pp + xii, 26 tables, 43 figs. ISBN 978-1-907586-49-1. **£15.**



This excellent report describes excavations by MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology), between 2007 and 2010, on the site of the former Andover Airfield at the western extremities of the town. The area in question contained the once substantial 'Mark Lane tumulus', levelled in 1917, an event noted at the time by Dr Williams-Freeman (*Proceedings* Vol 8, 355). More recent surveys and evaluations had shown this to be one of a tight group of five Bronze Age barrows or funerary monuments. Two isolated ring ditches were also in the locality, as well as other pockets of prehistoric activity, field boundaries, and traces of the modern military use of the area.

By the end of their campaign, MOLA had investigated a Beaker period burial and pit as well as many features spanning Early to Late Bronze Age funerary practice yielding evidence of at least 42 burials, the majority of them cremations. A five-metre deep Middle Bronze Age shaft was also excavated (by machine, for safety reasons) and this produced indications, in the form of faunal remains, of possible feasting.

The report considers the various monuments and periods of land use individually, with excellent use of integrated illustrations. It then employs environmental evidence alongside specialist reports on pottery, flint, human remains etc to draw the various strands together to put the site into its local and regional landscape settings.

'From the low combes to the high Harroway', covering a period from c 2300 – 800 BC, this is a study that complements the more dramatic discoveries at Amesbury and Salisbury Plain further west, and helps provide a greater context to many local finds. It's a pity that the Walworth Barrows report (King 2015) didn't quite make it into definitive print in time to be included in the discussion (they were excavated in 1987) as there are clear similarities among these Bronze Age burials, just 5 km distant.

References

King J, 2015 The Excavation of two Bronze Age barrows on Walworth Industrial Estate, Andover, in 1987; *Proc Hants Field Club Archaeol Soc* **70**, 1-33.

David Allen

Landscape

Editor: Dawn Cansfield
e-mail: landscape-newsletter@hantsfieldclub.org.uk

Walking around the Cheriton Battlefield

Nick Cansfield

The Battle of Cheriton is notable as the scene of potentially the longest cavalry action in the English Civil War, the first major victory for the Parliamentarian forces, and arguably the moment when things started to turn in their favour. This year marks the 375th anniversary of the battle, which took place on 29 March 1644. A National Trust walking trail provides a wonderful walk of 5-6 miles around the route of the battle through the beautiful Hampshire countryside, the link for which is given below[1] along with the Winchester City Council one[2]. The historical details described below are mostly taken from the trail guides and the interpretation boards throughout the route.

Interpretation Board overlooking the site of the battlefield (image: Dawn Cansfield)

My wife and I parked our car near Hinton Ampner Church and walked down Hinton Hill and across the A272. This took us along a farm track where, on the night of 28 March 1644, the Parliamentarian forces, purportedly some 10,000 strong, had camped on our right-hand side. Parliamentarian cavalry flanked the left and right sides of the main army, and the cannon were behind our position, in the grounds of what is now Hinton Ampner House. After a few hundred yards, we reached a crossroads where, to the north-west is the remains of a long barrow in the middle of a crop field, a visible reminder that the human past is all around us and not limited to a single event.

Cheriton long barrow (image: Dawn Cansfield)

We turned right at this crossroads into Cheriton Lane, a wonderful ancient sunken lane which 375 years ago would have taken us in front of the Parliamentarian troops.

Cheriton Lane (image: Nick Cansfield)

After walking for about a mile, we turned left into a field and followed the edge to the top right-hand corner, crossing through a gap in the hedge on to a track called Alresford Lane. Both these lanes look largely unchanged over many hundreds of years, and they strike an atmospheric note as you try and imagine what was taking place around you in 1644.

We walked for about a mile and a half along Alresford Lane towards the position where the 7,000-strong Royalist army would have been gathered, with the edge of Cheriton Wood on our right. The

Cheriton Wood (image: Nick Cansfield)

Alresford Lane (image: Nick Cansfield)

interpretation board says that the Parliamentarian commander, William Waller, "positioned a mixed force of cannon, cavalry and musket in the wood in an attempt to outflank the Royalist line. Ralph Hopton, the Royalist commander, quickly moved to counter the threat, sending Colonel Appleyard with a force of 1,000 musketeers into the wood" where they "routed Waller's inexperienced London Brigade" who retreated back to their own lines.

As we reached the end of Alresford Lane, we turned right onto Bradshear Lane, which we might look on as more of a country road these days, and after another 500 yards we reached the memorial commemorating the troops from both sides who lost their lives during the battle. This is one of the best places to view the battlefield. You can see Cheriton Wood starts on the left as you look back towards Hinton Ampner and the direction you have come from, spreading into the middle distance on your right. The location where the main Parliamentarian army would have been is hidden from view by East Down, which we had previously traversed as we walked up Alresford Lane.

Having routed the Parliamentarians from within Cheriton Wood, the two armies faced each other across the shallow valley. The Royalist plan was to stand in their positions and provoke Waller's men to attack, but it did not work out that way as several young Royalist officers, led by Colonel Sir Henry Bard, charged down and paid the ultimate price for their haste at the hands of the Parliamentarian cavalry. The advantage had swung to Waller again and, encouraged by this success, the Parliamentarians went straight on into the Royalist line[3]. The trail guide resumes: increasing numbers of Royalist troops were committed to the attack and engaged with the advancing Parliamentarian musketeers, whereby fierce fighting broke out all along the line and the Royalists opted to send in their cavalry. Hedges on East Down forced the Royalist cavalry to filter down a single lane before they came up against their Parliamentarian counterparts, who were waiting for them. Outnumbered and hemmed in by the deep sunken lanes, they were beaten back.

It is easy to imagine how difficult it would have

Carving beneath interpretation board (image: Dawn Cansfield)

been for the Royalist cavalry in these sunken lanes, unable to turn and fight their enemies. Many were killed, and the lanes were said to have run with their blood. It was here, the trail guide records, that Waller made his decisive move to loop round both flanks of the Royalist force, and his infantry advanced, clearing Royalist troops from every ditch and hedgerow. Seeing that battle was lost, Hopton ordered a retreat to Alresford before heading to Basing House.

Back in the present day, we retraced our steps along Bradshear Lane, walking for about a mile before we turned left past some farm buildings and along another ancient track called Broad Lane where some believed the fighting was at its fiercest. With more time available than we had, you could turn right at the crossroads on Broad Lane and venture into the pretty little village of Cheriton, maybe pausing to sample some of the excellent real ale that is brewed at the Flowerpots Inn. On this occasion we continued our walk along Broad Lane, which took us back to our starting point.

Excitingly, there will be a re-enactment by the Sealed Knot on the battlefield site on 27th and 28th July 2019 in aid of the Battle of Cheriton Project[4].

Finally, as an aside, my interest in the Civil War stems from having found one of my ancestors, a Colonel Sir John Cansfield, who was a prominent Royalist. Sir John was knighted for saving King Charles' life at the Battle of Newbury, although with hindsight, 'prolonging' King Charles' life may be a more accurate description. Whilst his regiment, the Queen's Regiment of Horse, was at the Battle of Cheriton and was among those who rashly charged the Parliamentarians, Colonel Sir John was absent, recovering from wounds sustained in an earlier battle. History suggests he had what may be described as a 'good war', although he disappears from all military records in around 1648, after he unsuccessfully stood for the Governorship of Oxford and it seems he may have died in prison, where he was sent due to his Catholic beliefs.

References:

1. https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/hinton-ampner/trails/battle-of-cheriton-walk
2. https://www.visitwinchester.co.uk/app/uploads/2017/10/Cheriton-walk-complete-2.pdf
3. Emberton, W. (1997) *The English Civil War Day by Day*. Stroud: Sutton Publishing, 103.
4. http://www.thesealedknot.org.uk/events/new

Basingstoke: "A good market town and a great thoroughfare" (Camden, c.1586[1]):

Mike Broderick.

In 2019, as you may have seen from the flier sent out in the February posting, the Landscape Section Conference will be on the topic of Basingstoke. This will be a continuation of the geographical approach taken for Petersfield (2015), Andover (2016), Romsey (2017) and Portsmouth (2018).

Members may well be aware of negative views of Basingstoke such as its CB radio designation as 'Doughnut City'. Such negativity is not new; but if you attend this year's conference then you shall gain a better understanding of the town, its history and development. The titles of the talks, which are given in the flier with this posting, will give a clear idea of the topics to be covered. All the speakers are actively researching the history of Basingstoke in conjunction with the revision and updating of the Victoria County History for Basingstoke. John Hare wrote 'Basingstoke: A Medieval Town, c.1000-c.1600' which was published in 2017. Other speakers are involved in preparing the next short volume, which will take the town's story up to 1925.

As with previous conferences, visits to Basingstoke will take place in 2020 to build on from the conference and to visit other aspects not covered.

Reference

1 Stokes, Eric, The Things They Say About Basingstoke (1977), p. 2

Digitithe Hampshire: 1 - Introduction

Mike Broderick.

In 2017 the Landscape Section Conference was on the subject of Romsey and its development. The second speaker, Colin Moretti, spoke on the topic of 'Digital mapping and LIDAR: including rectifying tithe awards to OS maps'. As part of his talk he described the scheme, which is being coordinated by staff at the Hampshire Record Office, to make more freely available the schedules and maps of all tithe awards in Hampshire. This sounded like an interesting project, so I got the contact details for the lead person at the HRO and volunteered my services.

Below, there are two articles: the first, by Heather Needham from the HRO, explains what is involved in the process of turning the paper records into a digital resource; the second looks at the early stages in the process for the Parish of Sherborne St John.

Digitithe Hampshire: 2 - Project Overview

Heather Needham

Tithe maps are a fascinating depiction of parishes in the early 19th century and together with their awards, or apportionments, are a great resource for family and local historians, as well as landscape archaeologists. Using a Geographic Information System (GIS), the aim of the Digitithe Hampshire project is to overlay the tithe maps on modern maps which will help users to explore the information they contain.

Tithe maps are very large items, varying in size from approximately A1 to many feet square, and they are preserved and made accessible at Hampshire Record Office in Winchester, home of Hampshire County Council's Archives and Local Studies (HALS) service. They have been digitised as a result of grant funding and donations from groups and individuals, so that they can be more easily accessed on CD, but the ultimate aim is to make them freely available online alongside modern mapping, as in these examples from Leeds: http://www.tracksintime.wyjs.org.uk/ and Gloucestershire http://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=southglos .

What are tithe maps?

Tithe maps and awards are heavily used sources at Hampshire Record Office, both for recreational and official purposes. They date from c1840, and a map and award exist for most Hampshire parishes.

The maps and awards were created as a result of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836. It replaced the payment of tithes in kind (a tenth of the produce from a piece of land) with monetary payments to the rector of a parish.

In order to calculate the monetary payments, the maps show the parish divided into plots, covering both land and any buildings on the plots, on which tithes were payable. The accompanying awards, also known as apportionments, list the owners, occupiers and value of the plots of land and property. They also give land use, such as arable, pasture, garden, forest, etc.

The maps can be compared with the large scale County Series OS maps of the 1870s and later, and the earlier enclosure maps, where relevant, to show changes in land use and occupation, or transport links and the development of communities. Those listed in the awards can be compared with residents listed in the first census containing names in 1841.

They are therefore invaluable sources for local and family historians, as well as those studying agricultural and land use patterns, the history of their house, or rights of way.

The maps and awards need to be stored in special conditions in archive quality strongrooms, and accessed on site in Hampshire Record Office's searchroom in Winchester. The maps are often large, and the awards are not indexed by personal or place name within a parish. This obviously affects access to both maps and awards, necessitating a visit to the Record Office during its opening hours, and time spent searching the awards. The difference in scale and orientation between historic and modern mapping can make identification of sites and direct comparison more difficult. The Digitithe Hampshire project will greatly improve access to this historic mapping, especially for those living some distance from Winchester for whom cost and availability of transport might pose barriers, and it will take the archive service out into the community.

The volunteer tasks

Volunteers are supporting this project with two tasks.

Transcription:

Volunteers are transcribing the names and places the awards contain, using the digital images of the awards which they can work on either in the Record Office or in the comfort of their own home.

To undertake this volunteer task, you need to be able to use a spreadsheet and view images on a computer. The awards are handwritten, in 19th century copper-plate handwriting, and volunteers are supplied with images of the award for their chosen parish, along with a spreadsheet template onto which to copy the details from the award.

Geo-referencing:

Volunteers are using GIS software to line up tithe maps with more recent mapping, using fixed points such as bridges, the church, road routes, etc, and draw round individual plots on the tithe maps to show their location on the modern maps.

You will need to download some free software, QGIS. Detailed instructions for downloading and installing this software are supplied to volunteers. Versions of the software for Windows and Mac are available. It is best used on PCs and laptops, and will only work on certain tablets, such as the MS Surface.

Training sessions on using the QGIS software are arranged periodically, when there are sufficient numbers.

Current volunteers have suggested additional software which is freely available which has helped in the course of the project, such as Microsoft Image Compositor for combining jpegs.

Volunteers are welcome to help with one or both tasks. If you would like to know more about the Digitithe Hampshire project or how you can help, please contact me at the Record Office. Heather Needham (Principal Archivist (ICT and e-services)) heather.needham@hants.gov.uk 01962 846154

Maps and awards can be purchased on CD, online at https://www.hants.gov.uk/shop/product.php?productid=16851

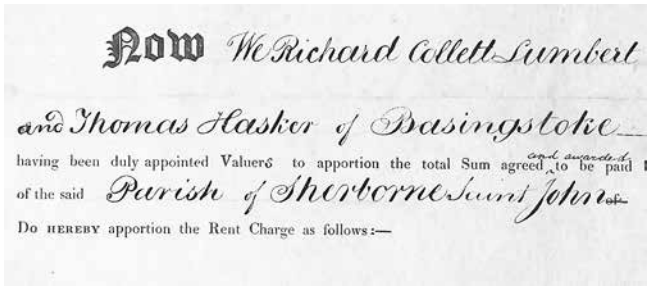
Digitithe Hampshire: 3 - Sherborne St John:

Mike Broderick

I chose this parish as it is close to where I live, which is Basingstoke, and it is an area I have studied intermittently over the last 30 years.

Transcription:

As explained in the previous article, volunteers receive digital images of the tithe awards; in the case of Sherborne St John, there are twenty-four images. The first four set out the terms of the work involved in the 'Commutation of Tithes'. The fifth image gives details of the two 'Valuers', Richard Collett Lumbert and Thomas Hasker, as shown in figure 1.

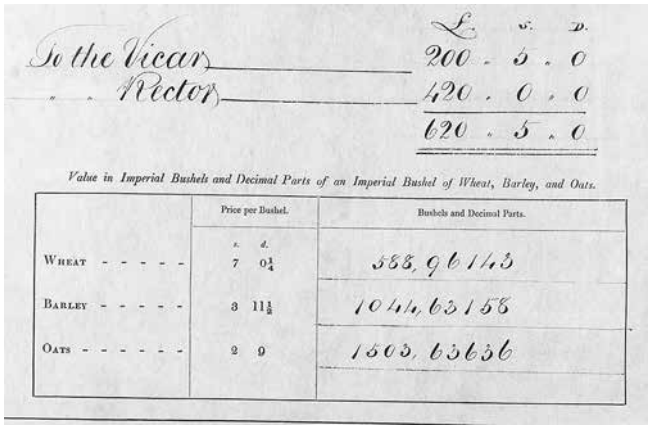


Now We Richard Collett Lumbert and Thomas Hasker of Basingstoke having been duly appointed Valuers to apportion the total Sum agreed and awarded to be paid of the said Parish of Sherborne Saint John Do HEREBY apportion the Rent Charge as follows:—

Figure 1: Sherborne St. John Valuers

Also on the same image is a summary table to show the total amount of the award, including the share received by each of the Vicar and the Rector as seen on figure 2; here too can be read the amount of three crops grown, namely wheat, barley and oats, giving an indication of the area devoted to each in the parish.

The next sixteen images show the individual pages, of the schedule, where the name of the landowner, the occupier(s), plot number & name, land use, area in acres/



	£	s.	d.
To the Vicar	200	5	0
" " Rector	420	0	0
	620	5	0

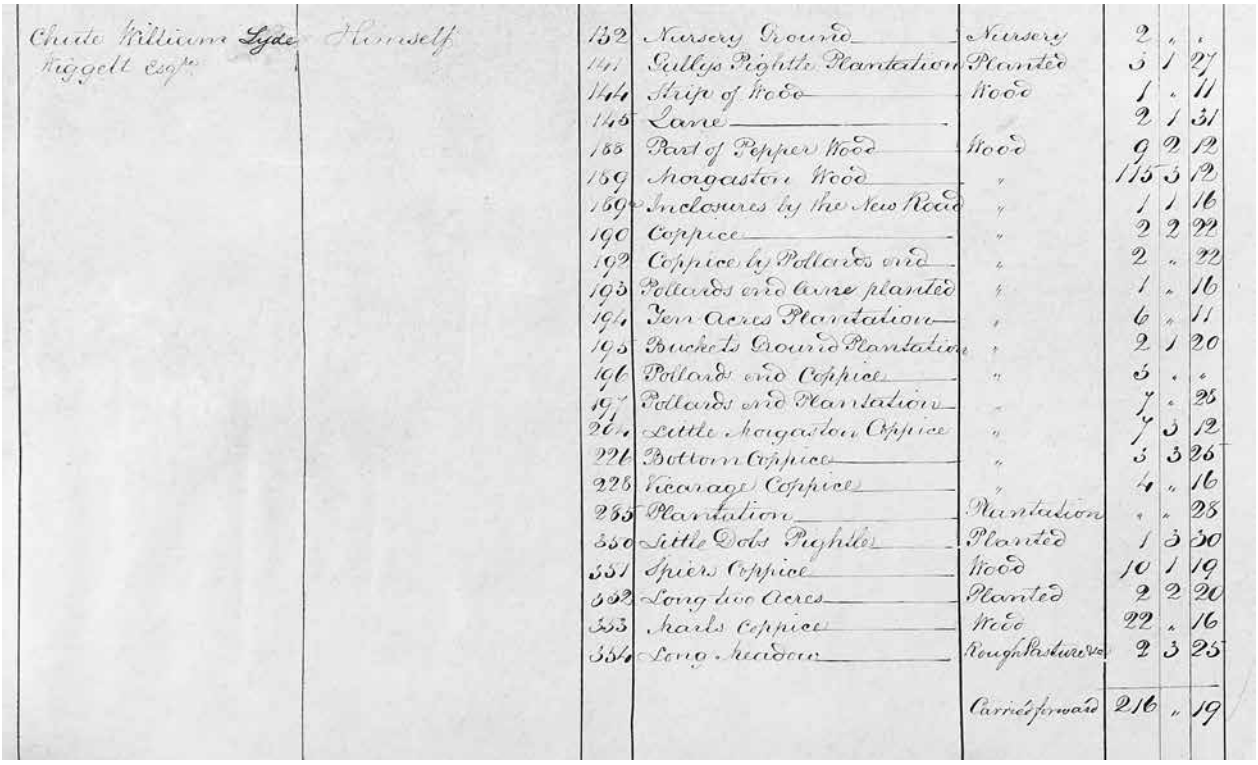
Value in Imperial Bushels and Decimal Parts of an Imperial Bushel of Wheat, Barley, and Oats.

	Price per Bushel. s. d.	Bushels and Decimal Parts.
Wheat	7 0¼	388,96145
Barley	3 11½	1044,63158
Oats	2 9	1503,63636

Figure 2: The value of the tithe award & the main crops grown

rods/perches[1], and the tithes apportioned for the land. For volunteers who transcribe the information from these pages, it is a case of typing into a prepared spreadsheet format, provided by the HRO, the different entries for each plot area. Records are set out, at least on the schedule for Sherborne St John, in alphabetical order according to the landowner's surname; thus, the first entry is for land owned by: 'Brocas Bernard Esq The Representatives of the Late Sophia Ann Brocas John Raymond Barker Esq and Others'; names are usually much shorter, e.g. Chute Elizabeth. Some of the entries for William Lyde Wiggett Chute are represented by figure 3.

It did not take very long to become familiar with the conventions used to record the data on areas, e.g. what looked like ditto marks indicated a zero. The



Chute William Lyde Wiggett Esqr. Himself	132	Nursery Ground	Nursery	2	"	"
	141	Sullys Pightle Plantation	Planted	3	1	27
	144	Strip of Wood	Wood	1	"	11
	145	Lane		2	1	31
	155	Part of Pepper Wood	Wood	9	2	12
	159	Norgaston Wood	"	115	3	12
	160	Inclosures by the New Road	"	1	1	16
	190	Coppice	"	2	2	22
	192	Coppice by Pollards end	"	2	"	22
	193	Pollards end Acre planted	"	1	"	16
	194	Ten Acres Plantation	"	6	"	11
	195	Buckets Ground Plantation	"	2	1	20
	196	Pollards end Coppice	"	3	"	"
	197	Pollards end Plantation	"	1	"	25
	201	Little Norgaston Coppice	"	1	3	12
	226	Bottom Coppice	"	3	3	26
	228	Vicarage Coppice	"	4	"	16
	265	Plantation	Plantation	"	"	25
	550	Little Dobs Pightle	Planted	1	3	30
	551	Spiers Coppice	Wood	10	1	19
	552	Long five Acres	Planted	2	2	20
	553	Nards Coppice	Wood	22	"	16
	554	Long Meadow	Rough Pasture	2	3	25
			Carried forward	216	"	19

Figure 3: Examples of plots owned by Wigget Chute

handwriting is generally legible though some judgement is required at times; please see the entries for column four, figure 3 to see what could be encountered. Even if a volunteer were only to transcribe the data it would be a rewarding exercise, particularly if the area is one well known to the person involved in the work. However, it must be noted that since the project has been running for some years a volunteer might find that their preferred parish has already been taken on by someone else.

Some examples of the value of the schedule alone as a research tool include:

- confirmation of the extent of landholdings; visitors to the National Trust's property, The Vyne, will not be surprised to learn that the Chute family are the largest landowner in the Parish;
- while not every individual living in Sherborne St John is named, there are many opportunities to follow up family researches; the data can be cross referenced with the census of either 1841 or 1851;
- field and plot names have been recorded which might not be found elsewhere; one unusual but common name in this area is 'pightle', which can be found over forty times; the land use of named 'pightles' includes both arable and pasture but not woodland.

Geo-referencing

As well as the tithe schedule, volunteers receive a copy of tithe map. Due to the size of the map, more than one image is needed to cover the whole area; for Sherborne St. John there are nine images. The use of 'Microsoft Image Compositor' enabled me to combine all nine images into one large file thereby making it much easier to move across the map in search of particular plots or features. Figure 4 is an example extract showing the Vine House (sic) and, on the left of the lake, part of Morgaston Wood, plot 189 on figure three above.

Volunteers who wish to be involved with the mapping of the data will be given training and guidance in using the software. As was mentioned, in the overview article, Windows is the better platform for the mapping software. Once the necessary, free, software has been downloaded, then the first task is to 'stretch' the tithe map to get as good a fit as possible to modern ordnance survey mapping. Trial and error is required to find the best points to choose to line up with modern features on the map; the aim is to use features, such as a crossroads, which remain more or less in the same position now as they did in the 1840s when the map was made. Once a map has been geo-referenced it is possible to examine a table to measure the accuracy of the map; limits to work to are given in the guidance documents.

Once the tithe has been satisfactorily geo-referenced, the work of mapping the data on the schedule can begin. Some dexterity is required to draw shapes around the plots to form a polygon of the same size and shape as the plot; these polygons can then be 'filled' with colour to represent any of the headings in the tithe schedule, e.g. landowners or landuse to establish patterns in the landscape.

I have begun the process outlined in the paragraph above and hope to complete the map by the end of 2019. For those with the necessary level of computing skills, I would recommend volunteering for this project. If you would like to find out more, then use the contact details for Heather Needham given in article 2.

Footnote

1) By observation the relation between the different areas was calculated: 40 perches equal 1 rod and 4 rods equal 1 acre.

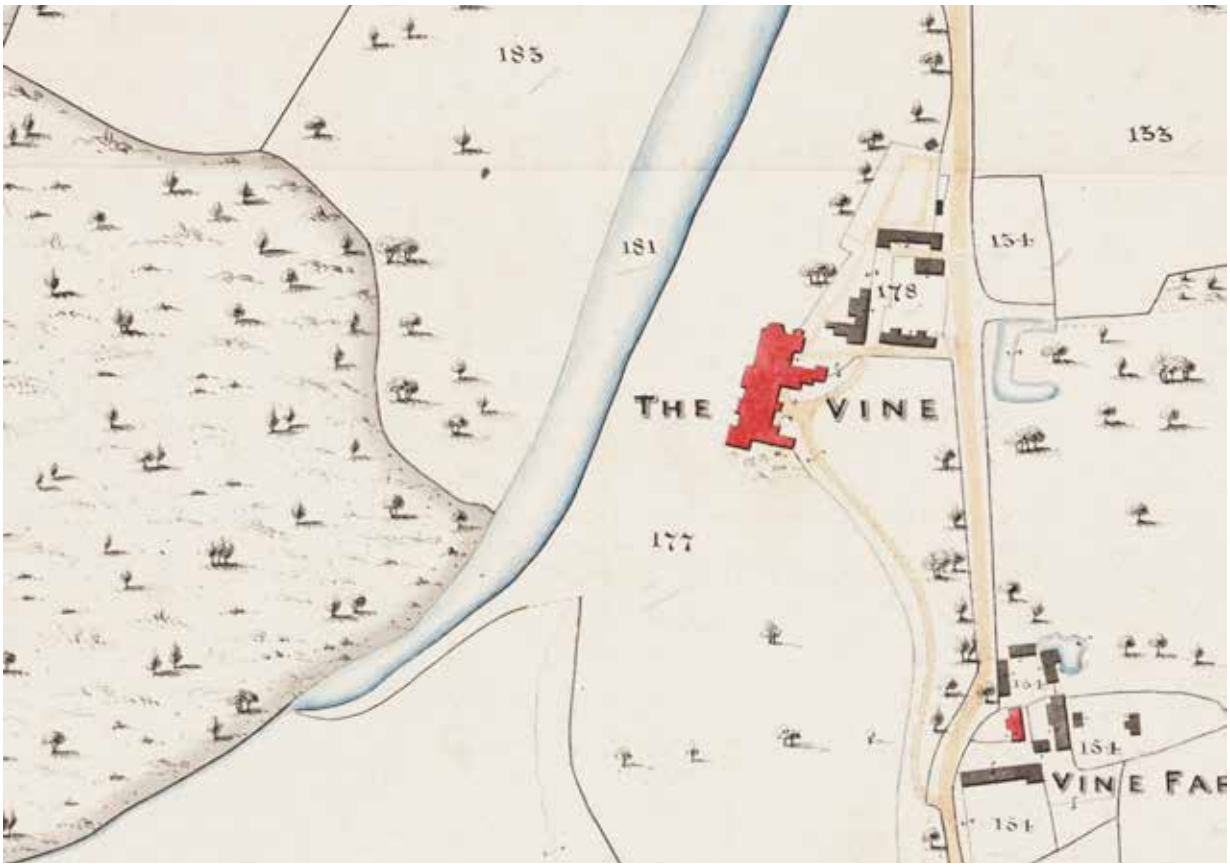


Figure 4: Extract of tithe map showing the Vine House

Mortuary practice in the Early Neolithic landscape of Hampshire

Dawn Cansfield

My PhD research at the University of Winchester is on the demographic aspects of mortuary practice during the Early Neolithic period (c.4000-3300 BC) in south-east England. This includes a consideration of the evidence for Hampshire, which this article briefly summarises.

Burials in the Early Neolithic of south-east England are somewhat diverse in character and are found at a variety of locations which can be categorised as long barrows/chambered tombs, causewayed enclosures, oval or round barrows, flint mines, and non-monumental contexts. The burials themselves can be either articulated inhumations or disarticulated deposits in 'flat graves', barrows, ditches, pits, mine shafts or rivers, and sometimes cremations. The most common burial location in the region is long barrows, followed by causewayed enclosures, with a further, relatively significant proportion in non-monumental locations, and finally a few at oval/round barrows and flint mines.

Positions of articulated burials in Early Neolithic south-east England are most often described in the literature as 'crouched', 'flexed' or 'contracted': terms used interchangeably to describe a body laid on its side with the limbs, particularly the legs, bent. These terms date back as far as the antiquarian investigations of the 19th century and have been variously used over the centuries since without consistency of description or meaning. They are, therefore, best viewed as representative of similar body postures in burial contexts, and these may differ to some degree from their original placement six thousand years ago due to the process of decomposition over time. A further aspect of burial practice is that of the orientations of burials and whether these hold any significance. There is some evidence of a tendency towards particular burial alignments, as distinct from the orientation of monumental structures themselves, which can be related to particular demographic groups, however there is no overriding, standard orientation and any motivation behind those that are evident is very much open to interpretation. Possible explanations for deliberate orientations could be astronomical alignment due to beliefs connected with celestial objects at particular times, or with fixed points in the landscape such as other burials or settlements, for instance.[1]

Evidence for Hampshire

In Hampshire, there is a possible causewayed enclosure recorded at Beacon Hill in Burghclere, near Newbury, although this has not been excavated.[2] There is a confirmed flint mine at Martin's Clump, Over Wallop, and a further possible one on Brading Down, on the Isle of Wight, however investigations have not revealed any human remains to date.[3] Currently, the burial evidence for Early Neolithic Hampshire comes only from long barrows and a non-monumental location, as shown in Figure 1.

Isobel Smith's summary of the Long Barrows in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight[4] (RCHME, 1979) still provides a good summary of the long barrow record for the county although, unfortunately, the human remains from four of the six barrows listed to have contained them appear to have been lost since their discovery. The 19th and 20th century records of their excavation, however, provide some details (although have been excluded from this research due to lack of provenance). A long barrow at Preston Candover was noted as containing 'an abundance of bones'[5], although it is unclear whether these were primary Neolithic or later interments. At Houghton Down, Broughton, in the Test Valley, a long barrow investigated in 1898 reportedly contained primary 'contracted' skeletons and a secondary cremation felt to date to the Bronze Age.[6] These were accessioned to the Hartley Museum and subsequently transferred to the Tudor House Museum in Southampton where, unfortunately, the trail seems to go cold. Another long barrow, at Portsdown, Portsmouth, was destroyed by chalk quarrying in 1816. There are records of a number of skeletons being found there, some apparently buried in cists and others on the surface of the chalk, although there is a lack of clarity as to how many, if any, of these were primary burials potentially dating to the Neolithic, and how many were later Bronze Age or Saxon interments, for which there was artefactual dating evidence.[7]

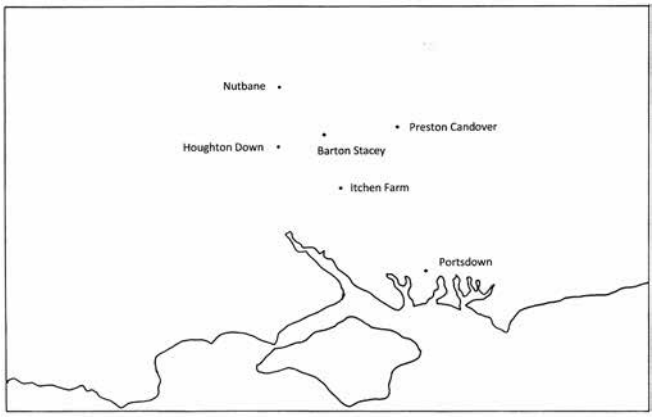


Figure 1: Distribution map of Early Neolithic burials in Hampshire

Turning, then, to the burial data for Hampshire long barrows that is supported by the presence of the human remains along with written records, both instances of which were excavated in the 20th century but under very different circumstances. There are three long barrows on Moody's Down at Barton Stacey, near Andover, on the west, north-west and south-east. Moody's Down South-East is situated 100m from Moody's Down North-West, where a probable Neolithic rim sherd was found.[8] The south-east long barrow, which contained human remains, was destroyed controversially in 1940 by the construction of a Ministry of Defence rifle range, undertaken without prior warning being given to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, resulting in the record being compiled hurriedly and retrospectively

based on eye-witness accounts. The skeletal remains were originally recorded as being those of a single individual, however, closer examination of the archive reveals the fragmentary remains to be from a minimum of four individuals, comprising three adults - probably two females and one male - and a juvenile. The burial of several people rather than a single individual offers different interpretative options as to its significance and their identities within Early Neolithic society, although absolute dating of the skeletal remains would be required to investigate their contemporaneity or otherwise.

A little north-west of Barton Stacey, the Nutbane long barrow at Penton Grafton was excavated in 1957 by the Andover History Group, under the direction of Faith de Mallet Morgan. Four skeletons were found within a mortuary enclosure beneath the barrow, three adult males and a juvenile, all recorded as being in 'crouched' burial positions.[9] Again, it is interesting to consider whether there was a relationship in life or death between the four individuals and, if so, whether this was familial or something else. Scientific analysis, such as radiocarbon dating, DNA and isotopic analysis of the skeletal remains would have the best chance of shedding some light on this question and possible interpretations of why the bodies of these people in particular were disposed of in this way.

Figure 2: The burial at Itchen Farm (image copyright Thames Valley Archaeological Services, reproduced with permission)

Until recently, these long barrow burials seemed to be the only surviving Early Neolithic human remains for the modern county of Hampshire, however, the record was added to in 2012 by a very different burial from Itchen Farm, near Winchester. Discovered during the construction of the South Winchester Park and Ride, this burial of a young child was in a discrete 'flat grave' (see Figure 2) in a non-monumental location. There were a number of Early Neolithic pits also found on the site, and evidence of settlement there during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period. This burial was also described as being in a 'crouched' position and the grave contained twelve flint flakes, two flint blades, five spalls and 5.5g of small pottery sherds; there was also a large sarsen stone at the child's feet and a quantity of oak charcoal, all of which are open to interpretation regarding their significance in the life or perhaps afterlife of this child. Radiocarbon dating has been carried out on the skeletal remains, returning a date range of 4082-3971 cal BC (KIA-42095), placing the individual at the beginning of the Early Neolithic period.[10]

Looking for patterns

These 'crouched' Neolithic Hampshire burials can collectively be described as bodies found at the point of excavation on their left or right sides, orientated east-to-west or south-to-north, therefore facing north, south or east, with their limbs flexed to varying degrees. Table 1 summarises this data. Orientation is recorded in differing ways and can be either the head-to-feet alignment or the direction in which the face of the skeleton 'looks' towards; either of which could potentially have been significant at the point of deposition. In this small sample of burials, the most common orientation is east-to-west, the only other one noted being south-to-north. The direction faced, however, is variously north, south or east, obviously affected by the side on which the individuals were laid. This is variable, although it is notable that both sub-adults were on their right sides, a tendency echoed in the data for the region as a whole for younger individuals.The evidence for Early Neolithic Hampshire burials therefore comprises eight individuals from long barrows, representing adults of both sexes as well as two juveniles. In addition, there

Burial	Age group	Sex	Lying on side	Orientation	Facing
Nutbane 1	Adult	Male	Left	East-West	South
Nutbane 2	Adult	Male	Left	East-West	South
Nutbane 3	Juvenile	-	Right	South-North	East
Nutbane 4	Adult	Male	Right	South-North	East
Itchen Farm	Infant	-	Right	East-West	North

Table 1: Known burial position data for Early Neolithic Hampshire burials

may have been further Neolithic individuals buried at long barrows previously investigated, particularly the one at Portsdown, however the evidence for these is vague. In the context of south-east England, Hampshire's known Early Neolithic burials range in a rough line leading north/north-westwards from the probable earliest, non-monumental one at Itchen Farm. As a group they are situated between the burials at the causewayed enclosures, flint mines and oval barrows on the coastal side of the South Downs in East and West Sussex, and those at barrows and non-monumental locations in the Wessex and North Downs in Berkshire and Surrey. Direct dating for the Hampshire long barrow burials would be required to identify any chronological relationship or spread of mortuary practices between these areas. We do know, however, from existing radiocarbon dates that the Itchen Farm burial is earlier in date than the Wessex and North Downs burials which, in turn, are earlier than those from the south coast monuments. It is also interesting that the Itchen Farm burial is the southern-most one from a non-monumental location in the south-east region noted during this research.

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Historic Buildings

Editor: Bill Fergie, Foyle Cottage, Cliddesden Road, Basingstoke, RG21 3HH
Email: fergies@onyxnet.co.uk

Editorial

Bill Fergie

A rather mixed bag from the Historic Buildings Section in this edition:

Graffiti in Southampton

Karen Wardley's initiative in setting up the Hampshire Medieval Graffiti Project has influenced those with a similar interest in the Southampton Archaeology Society, and their work in the city has found interesting connections between graffiti, injured and sick soldiers and marines, and French prisoners of war in 18th century Southampton.

The casualties of war were not always welcomed by a corporation keen to project its image as a health resort. Clear signs have been found that attempts were made to keep them out of sight, and Mary South's article shows how graffiti has been instrumental in putting together a story of how and where these sometimes less than welcome residents were accommodated.

Timber Framed Buildings in Abbots, Headbourne, Kings and Martyr Worthy.

In the Spring 2019 edition of the Newsletter we included an item from a forthcoming publication on the buildings of the Worthys, which Edward Roberts and I have now been researching for about two years. We now give details of a building which produced a surprising date from a dendrochronological investigation. So surprising was the date that the dendrochronologist volunteered a return visit to the property, at his own expense, just to check that the date was indeed correct. The additional samples confirmed the date, and the building now looks likely to cause a reassessment of the story of the demise of the open hall in Hampshire.

We are still hopeful that a publication, jointly funded by the Worthys Local History Group and the Hampshire Buildings Preservation Trust, will appear this year. We trust that reading this additional teaser will encourage readers to buy the book and discover other surprising survivors.

Bricks in the New Forest

Frank Green of the New Forest National Park Authority contributes an article on brick making, and illustrates the story with a specific example of a surviving "beehive" kiln which is in a rather tired state but is hopefully soon heading for restoration with help from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

Discovery of a 'Lost' 18c Hospital in Southampton

Mary South

Members of the Southampton Archaeology Society are currently recording the historical graffiti in the city's medieval vaults. One of these is the vault of 94 High Street, a 14th century ribbed stone structure originally used for the storage of wine. Here, the group found a number of 18th century dates with initials carved into the ribs. Their first thought was that this could indicate its use as quarters for the soldiers billeted in the town. However, these were typically placed in the inns, which caused some aggravation with the innkeepers as they were frequently not paid for the soldiers' keep, and also prevented other more lucrative trade coming to their establishments. The George Inn, in Above Bar, set aside a special room at the back of the premises for the soldiers' use (Figure 1). There was never any attempt to hide the fact that soldiers were billeted in the town, or in camps on the outskirts, prior to departure for the latest war in which England was engaged. The presence of these was often regarded as adding to the social scene during 'the season'.[1] In addition to these transient military men, there was at least one regiment stationed in the town long term. These men became so settled that several married local girls and set up home locally [2]

Figure 1 The George Inn showing Soldiers Room at the back. (Courtesy of Southampton Archives)

In addition to these troops, there were two other groups held in the town, which were both liable to be embarrassments to a corporation keen to maintain the town's reputation as a health resort. These comprised the prisoners of war, and the sick and wounded soldiers and marines. Southampton had been an official reception point for sick and wounded military personnel from the late seventeenth century, and these men were housed in temporary hospitals in the town. When peace was declared the hospitals were closed down and the remaining inmates left to their own devices, often with disastrous results. It is recorded how one of these penniless, discharged sick men, with an ensign's commission for a regiment at Plymouth, set out to walk there. He collapsed after a few miles on the way to Millbrook. Picked up by a passing farmer in a very poor state, he was taken home, and given food and drink. The farmer however, felt unable to take the soldier into his house for the night, because he was 'so full of lice and other vermin', instead making a bed for him in the barn. The soldier died overnight. The report clearly illustrates the pitiful plight of the troops and indicates that the disease they were suffering from was typhus transmitted from the lice.[3]

Such reports underline the condition of the soldiers and the reasons why the Corporation would wish to keep them from the view of the spa visitors in the town. From Figure 2 it can be seen that the foci

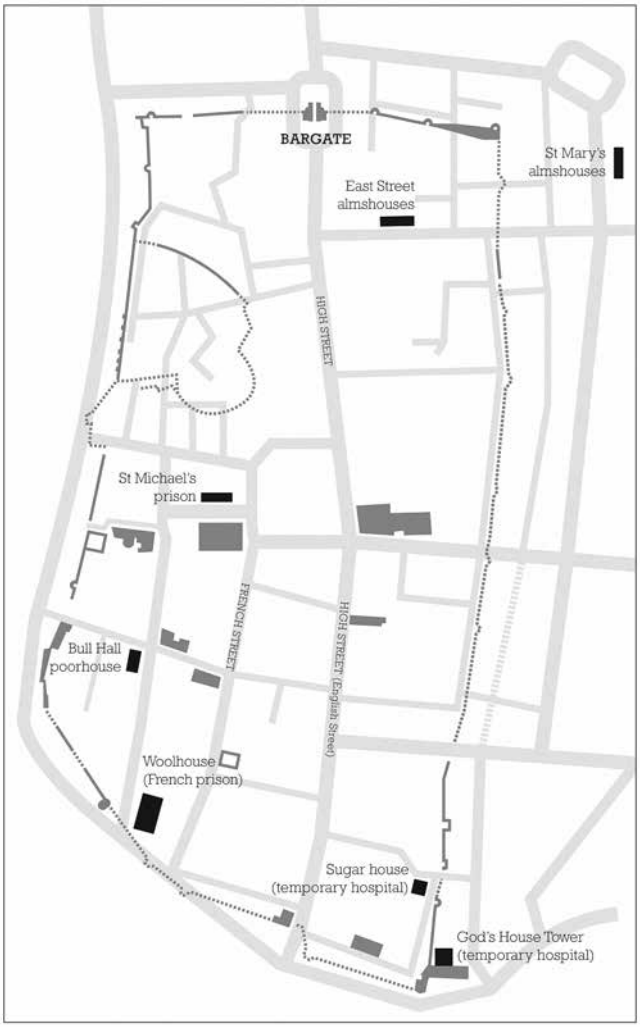

Figure 2 Known locations of sickness (M. South)

of disease were situated away from the main areas the fashionable visitors were likely to visit, or at least concealed from view e.g. the Woolhouse which could be locked, or St Michael's prison which was a cellar. St Michael's burial registers record that the guardians of the poor were called to the 'Half Moon' in Butcher's Row because a discharged soldier had been found dead in Castle Lane, due to the inclemency of the weather. [4]

Locating the temporary hospitals for these sick and wounded men is problematic. Were temporary buildings, similar to the plague booths of the seventeenth century, erected for their use? This seems unlikely, since such an arrangement would have brought them to the attention of the spa visitors, and almost certainly have caused comment. Therefore, existing buildings had to have been pressed into service, in a similar manner as the old sugar house at Gloucester Square, which was pressed into service in 1794–95.[5]

God's House Tower had been used as an earlier hospital for sick and wounded soldiers and marines, as demonstrated by the terms of Ann Groves' lease in August 1746, which categorically stated that it was not to be used as a 'hospital for sick and wounded soldiers and marines nor any other sick and wounded person ... as in the previous lease held by her father'. This continued to be a condition for all subsequent leases of the building.[6] The original lease to her father is missing, but a much later one for God's House Tower, in 1779, refers to a messuage erected by John Groves, Ann Groves' father, in the Tower. From the description of its location, it can credibly be suggested this would have been in the right angle between the town wall and the tower, not the tower itself. This arrangement placed the messuage outside the town, which would be a plausible siting for a military hospital.[7] It may be that the original lease dates from when John Grove was mayor in either 1714 or 1726, a period just before Southampton became a fashionable sea bathing resort[8]. As the town's popularity grew however, this 'hospital' would have become visible to increasing numbers of visitors using the Beach promenade, on their way to the Itchen Ferry.[9] Therefore, the building could no longer be used for housing the sick and wounded men.

If such an attitude prevailed, then it gives extra credence to the idea that the sick and wounded men would be concealed from potential public view. What better place to hide them than in one of the vaults?

From the evidence provided by the graffiti in 94 High Street it seems very plausible that this was used as such a hospital. The dates carved into the vault ribs can all be directly linked to the presence of sick soldiers in the town. In particular the parish registers of St Mary's church list the names of soldiers that died in the hospitals and were buried in the churchyard. The record ranges over the years from 1741-1748, which includes those that appear in the vault; 1745, 1747 and 1748. In addition, there was one for 1795 and possibly 1775. The initials IG or IC appeared a number of times associated with the dates, the initials WB and I/JA were found, but not associated with any date. Since the letters I and J were interchangeable and/or represented by the same symbol, this extended the possibilities to include JG, JA or JC as well. Assuming that those who feared they would die shortly wished to make some last statement about their identity and presence, they

would be more likely to carve their initials. Therefore, the lists of names in the St Mary's registers was checked for suitable initials, with the following results:

1746 - March: John Gilbert; July: William Bodymead; August: John Curtis

1747 - Feb: James Gant; John Gillard; John Clark; May: William Brown; Dec: John Cole

1748 - Feb: John Cooper.

It was noticeable that all the names, with the exception of one Scot, for the whole period 1741–48 were English.[10] Individuals bearing the undated WB and JA initials were also found in earlier years, which could indicate the length of time the vault was used as a hospital. So William Bradborn was buried Dec. 1742; Joseph Ambrose: Sept. 1743; James Argent: Oct. 1743; John Adcock: Jan. 1744; James Allwood: Mar.1744; William Bartlead: April 1745. In addition the presence of the scratched apotropaic markings suggest individuals attempting to protect themselves from danger, that is the danger posed by their sickness and wounds, by invoking spiritual assistance through the last resource available to them.

The vault itself also offers further circumstantial evidence for its use as a hospital due to the apparently anomalous insertion of an eighteenth century fireplace (Figure 3). If the vault had continued to be used for storage, as in previous centuries, there would have been no need for such an addition, since the temperature within the town vaults remains almost unchanged throughout the year, ideal for storage purposes. The size of the bricks used to make the fireplace denies it being either Tudor, or nineteenth century in origin. Assuming the vault's use for housing sick and wounded soldiers, the presence of a fireplace suggests a degree of care for the men being provided by the authorities, or a concerned individual. It may be that just such an individual was at hand in the shape of the surgeon, John Monckton.

Figure 3 Crude eighteenth century fireplace inserted into rear of vault. (M. South)

Living in a substantial house in Holy Rood, from 1747 Monckton had taken on the lease of the Woolhouse and was responsible for the French prisoners of war housed there.[11] As part of their care he provided a compound for them to have fresh air and exercise, but was ordered to remove it.[12] Admiralty Records show that he was still responsible for the care of sick soldiers and seamen in the town in 1790, and was possibly responsible for the conversion of the sugar warehouse into a hospital in 1794, used by the sick military personnel, at that time.[13] Similarly he was active as a poorhouse visitor ensuring there were regular inoculations against smallpox for the inmates, and had been senior surgeon during the inoculation campaigns against smallpox for the poor, in 1774, 1778 and 1783.[14] Taken altogether the evidence is that Monckton was a genuinely compassionate man, regularly working with the underprivileged and excluded members of society. If that was the case the coincidence of dates between the French prisoners of war in the Woolhouse, and the graffiti dates in the vault, 1747 and 1748 (Figures 4 and 5) plausibly makes it possible that Monckton cared for both groups, or at least oversaw their care by one of the other town surgeons, or his own apprentice.[15]

Figure 4 Initials and date cut into support rib of vault (M. South)

Figure 5 Name and date (1748) of French prisoner cut into Woolhouse beam. (M. Newbery

Taken altogether the evidence strongly suggests that the vault at 94 High Street, was used as one of the temporary military hospitals in the town during the eighteenth century. Initially this plausibly started with returning casualties from the War of Austrian Succession (1740–48) could have continued during the Seven Years War (1756–63), the American War of Independence (1775–83) and into the mid 1790s. These were all periods when Southampton was at its most pressed to provide accommodation for returning sick and wounded soldiers and marines, whilst at the same time trying to avoid alarming its increasing spa visitor trade.

Acknowledgement

Many thanks to the graffiti group for finding the evidence to fill a gap in the town's history.

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9. Davies, p.180.
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11. SRO PR5/1/1; PR5/1/2. The pages where the soldiers are recorded are loose and difficult to follow. Rev. Brideoake seems to have been almost overwhelmed by the task, but nonetheless determined to record these otherwise unidentified men.
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Nos. 6 & 7 Mill Lane, Abbots Worthy

Bill Fergie and Edward Roberts

Nos 6 & 7 Mill Lane started life as a small, three-bay house oriented north-south on the east side of Mill Lane, Abbots Worthy. It is now two properties with later extensions at either end. From the exterior it is clear that the original three-bay house has no identifiable chimney bay, and this suggests that it might pre-date the houses with floored halls that were beginning to be built at the end of the 16th century and into the 17th century. There are only three tiers of panels between the sill beam and the wall plate. This has necessitated the introduction of eyebrow windows at some stage to adequately light upper floor rooms which are largely in the roof. The three eyebrow windows in the western side of the building mark the three bays of the original building (Fig.1).

The central bay of the original house is currently floored and the upper room has an inserted ceiling at purlin level. The original rafters above this ceiling are all soot-blackened and the substantial remains of the wattle and daub in-filling to the truss at its northern end are also sooted (Fig.2). Even the few surviving thatching battens are sooted. This suggests that the central bay must have once been an open hall.

Figure 1. Nos 6 & 7 Mill Lane viewed from the north-west. The three eyebrow windows define the three bays of the house as originally built, but were almost certainly a later addition to provide lighting when the upper floors were inserted.

At the northern end of the hall, and on the ground-floor, is the framing for an original doorway set to one side. According to standard late-medieval planning, this indicates the socially 'high' end of the hall so that the room to the north of the hall would generally be called the parlour. At the southern end of the hall bay there is now a brick chimney stack, which makes it impossible to ascertain the details of the timber framing in that wall. As this was the low end of the hall, the entrance from Mill Lane would typically have been at this end: probably at or close to the present location of the front door to No 6. Consequently, the service bay would have been in what is now part of No 7. Unfortunately, it has been substantially rebuilt, removing any evidence of early flooring that there might have been. However, the few surviving early timbers exhibit clear signs of sooting at ground-floor level. This suggests that the bay was unfloored and may have served as a kitchen. The floor joists in both the central (hall) and northern bays are relatively insubstantial. Although they were not considered dateable by dendro-chronology, their small size (about 60 mm wide) suggests they are later insertions – probably of the 18th or even 19th century.[1] Thus the possibility that all bays were originally unfloored cannot be ruled out. Figure 3 shows conjectural drawings of the house as it may have looked when first built.

The parlour bay contains an early - possibly 18th-century - staircase, which, it could be argued, was probably inserted when the house was floored. The

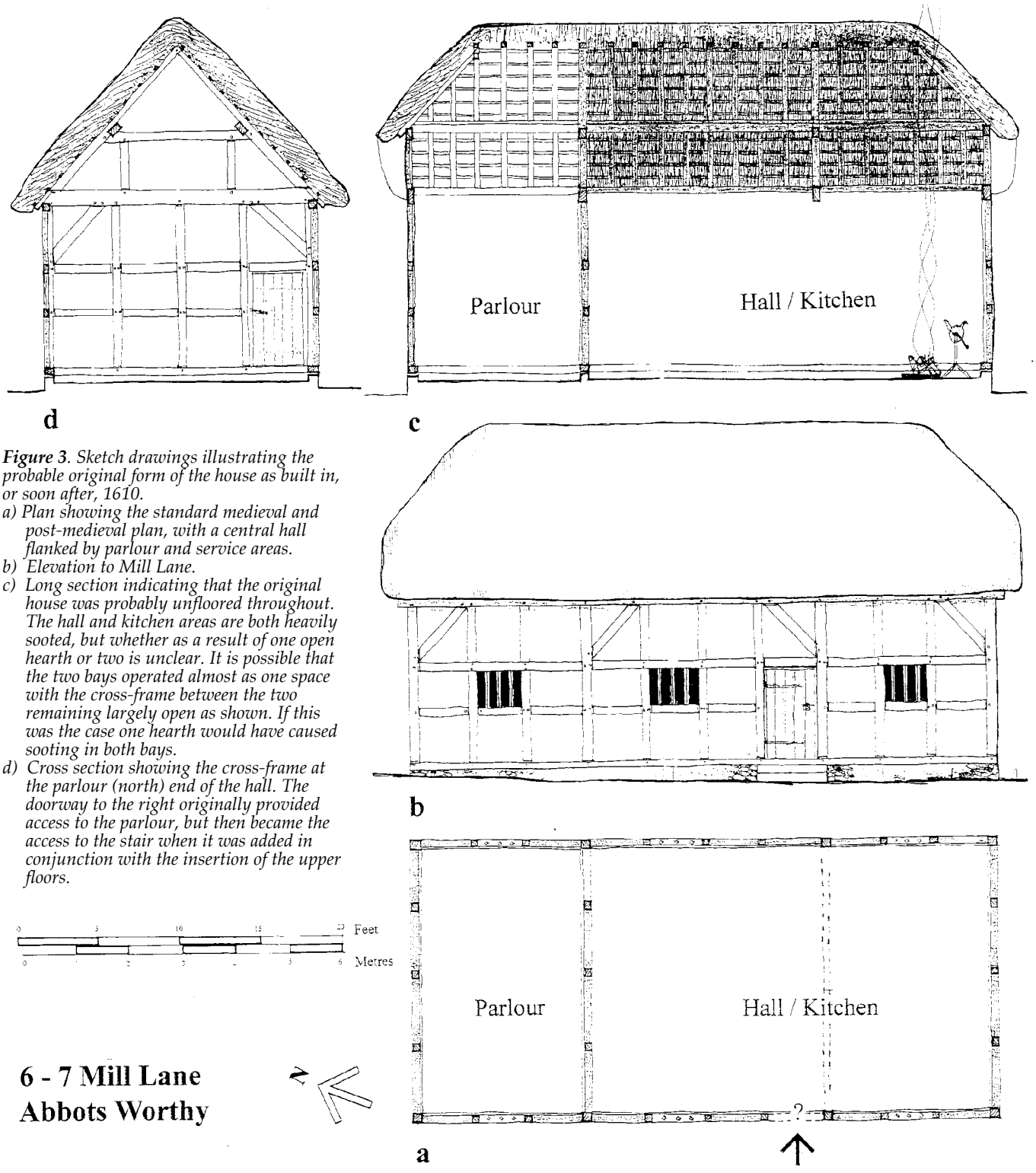

***Figure 3**. Sketch drawings illustrating the probable original form of the house as built in, or soon after, 1610.*

a) Plan showing the standard medieval and post-medieval plan, with a central hall flanked by parlour and service areas.

b) Elevation to Mill Lane.

c) Long section indicating that the original house was probably unfloored throughout. The hall and kitchen areas are both heavily sooted, but whether as a result of one open hearth or two is unclear. It is possible that the two bays operated almost as one space with the cross-frame between the two remaining largely open as shown. If this was the case one hearth would have caused sooting in both bays.

d) Cross section showing the cross-frame at the parlour (north) end of the hall. The doorway to the right originally provided access to the parlour, but then became the access to the stair when it was added in conjunction with the insertion of the upper floors.

truss between hall and parlour has a door that gives access between the two bays at first-floor level. Given the evidence of soot-blackening on the hall roof and the very late form of the joists in the hall floor, the conclusion that the first-floor door is a later insertion seems uncontentious.

The tie beam of the truss is only approximately one metre (3ft 3ins) above the first-floor level and would have been a significant impediment to movement between the northern and central bays at first-floor level after the hall floor had been inserted. To form the doorway a section of the substantial tie beam was cut out and two vertical timbers introduced to retain the severed ends of the tie beam in position (Fig.4). The inserted timbers are properly tenoned and pegged but they have a rough appearance which is quite out of character with the framing of the rest of the house. Although such modifications are relatively common as

Figure 2. View of the upper section of the roof of the hall bay. Note the heavy sooting on the rafters, on the wattle and daub infill of the frame dividing hall and parlour, and even on some early thatching battens.

Figure 4. The doorway inserted into the upper part of the cross-frame between the hall and parlour bays, which avoided the need to 'duck' under the tie beam to move between the upper floor rooms.

later alterations, they are rarely an integral part of the original construction.

Dendrochronology was commissioned on behalf of the owners of No 6, with a financial contribution from the Hampshire Buildings Survey Group. The investigation was carried out by Dr Andy Moir of Tree Ring Services. The timbers of the original three-bay house produced a solid felling date of 1610. This late date for a building with an open hall was sufficiently surprising for Dr Moir to elect to voluntarily sample further timbers on a second visit to check the original result. The additional samples, which included timbers forming the first-floor doorway between the hall and parlour bays, also produced a felling date of 1610. The date for the house was revelatory. The date for the first-floor doorway was perplexing,

Extensive tree ring dating has so far indicated that open halls in Hampshire ceased to be built by about the middle of the 16th century. A building date of 1610 for an open hall with sooted rafters would greatly extend our understanding of such houses and would be of regional significance. Of course, earlier open halls were still in use in 1610 and it is quite possible that a large number were not converted to floored halls for many years. The various transitional arrangements adopted as open hall living was gradually abandoned underline the apparently volatile nature of the progress from medieval open hall to fully floored and brick chimneyed house. This was not an even progress, with some builders clearly showing a reluctance to wholeheartedly embrace the latest fashion.

The felling date of 1610 derived from one of the timbers used to modify the truss at the northern end of the hall bay is difficult to explain. The hall was clearly unfloored from the start because of the intense soot-blackening on its rafters. Why would a doorway be provided to give access to the upper part of an open hall? If the soot came from a fire in the open hall, there seem to be only two possibilities:

1. The timbers used in the reconstruction were assembled as part of the original construction and only used, or perhaps re-used, at a later date when the hall was floored. The quality of the timbers is not of the best, with significant amounts of sapwood, and they may initially have been discarded.

2. The timbers may have come from the service bay when the house was initially extended at that end,or when the adjacent hall chimney was inserted.

A possible but much less likely explanation could be that the house that became Nos. 6 & 7 Mill Lane was built as a half-floored hall. This was a form common in the late-16th-century although a very late example is to be found only about 100 metres to the north at Nos 1 and 2 Old Farm Cottages, Abbots Worthy. This house has been dated to 1607-10.[2] In these houses a fire in the service/kitchen bay served as a large inglenook to heat the central hall bay which was generally floored over. Very occasionally the hall is at first left open to the roof but, in examples found to date, there is no smoke blackening because all the soot is captured within the service bay.

The original house at Nos. 6 & 7 Mill Lane was subsequently added to at both ends and this may have facilitated its division into two properties. The added bay to the north of No. 7 is traditionally framed but may be of quite late date, perhaps even into the 19th century. The weathering of some of its timbers suggests that it may have been some form of agricultural structure which was relocated and converted to domestic use. This is partly concealed behind the even later tiled roof projection visible in the photograph in Figure 1. The southern end of the southern property has experienced an even greater degree of change. A later timber framed bay was added to the original three-bay house but it seems some form of collapse in the 1960s led to an almost complete rebuild at that end which also incorporated an extension to the rear. As a result of all this reconstruction no early roof structure survives in No 7.

Acknowledgement

The authors are indebted to the owners of Nos 6 and 7 Mill Lane for allowing access on a number of occasions while we investigated the probable form of the original house.

Notes

1. Roberts E. 'Hampshire Houses their Dating and Development' 2016, page 115.
2. ibid. pages 286-90 and 305 (sub Kings Worthy)

Baileys Hard 'Beehive' Brick Kiln, Beaulieu Estate, New Forest.

Frank Green

The brick kiln at Baileys Hard is a Grade 2 listed building (See Figure 1). Survey and conservation work on kiln sites forms part of the current 'Rediscovering our Archaeological Heritage Project', part of the HLF funded New Forest Landscape Scheme.

New Forest has a wide range of different clay types, from London Clay at Fordingbridge to more widespread clay deposits in the Bracklesham and Headon geological formations. There are also some discrete areas of brick-earth, mostly close to the New Forest coast, that have been exploited.

The Headon clays can be found at Beaulieu, Exbury, Lymington and Brockenhurst. Much of the evidence of the past brick-making industries survive as clay pits and ruined brick kilns. Some kilns were fired with gorse and other local materials, though the coastal kilns such as those at Baileys Hard used coal shipped to the site via the Beaulieu River.

Because of its diverse clay sources, the New Forest was a major area of hand-made bricks well into the 1930s. Many of the kilns were open-topped up-draught kilns known as Scotch kilns. With the introduction of blackout regulations in 1939 those Scotch kilns that were still in production had to cease operation, and were never re-started post-war.

With the advent of the railway system in the 1840s, bricks and tiles could be transported to a much wider area, including the urban areas of Bournemouth, Southampton and further afield. The coastal brickworks continued to transport most of their production by sea. A combination of map research, Lidar and traditional woodland survey is increasing our knowledge of these local brick industries.

The brickworks at Baileys Hard opened in 1790 and ceased functioning in 1935. The brickworks produced bricks, tiles and pipes for land drains. Coal was brought in by sea in barges as the fuel source and the same barges carried the bricks away. The site was originally tenanted, but then run directly by the Beaulieu Estate between 1828 and 1877, when it was again let to tenants who included the Elliott brothers of Southampton (1890-1903). When Elliotts gave up the lease they remained regular customers of the yard, and the firm is still in business in Southampton. It is not known when the 'beehive' kiln was actually constructed, but it was probably in the late 19th or early 20th century. It was said to hold a maximum of 40,000 bricks during firing.

Between April and May of 1848 the brickworks shipped 199,500 best red bricks from Baileys Hard to the Isle of Wight for the building work being managed by Thomas Cubitt for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Osborne House. During the same period 22,000 white bricks were also produced and shipped to Osborne.

The Beaulieu bricks were also used for buildings on the Beaulieu Estate including Buccleuch Cottages in the High Street and The Rings, whilst customers included the Royal Mail Company, the Docks in Southampton, William Preston at Minstead Lodge and Joseph Bull of Gosport. The Royal South Hants Hospital, which had been built of Beaulieu bricks in 1838, ordered more for its extension in 1926.

Bricks, red or white in 3 grades, were the main product of the brickworks, but it also produced specialist shapes such as coping bricks, squint bricks and mullion bricks, as well as a variety of tiles and pipes. 'Beaulieu White' bricks, often referred to as 'Beaulieu Buff', were the best known of its products.

As a preliminary to any building conservation work the New Forest National Park commissioned an engineering report on the state of the 'beehive' kiln, and has also commissioned a 3D scan to provide a permanent record. The engineering report, together with the 3D scan, will allow CAD drawings to be generated for the restoration work. These will form the basis for the Listed Building Consent application by the Beaulieu Estate for the significant repairs that are required to stabilise and conserve the structure.

Figure 1. Two views of the beehive kiln at Baileys Hard as it awaits restoration.

In the back

Dick Selwood

Winchester Cathedral has unveiled a fantastic new exhibition, Kings and Scribes: the Birth of a Nation celebrating the central role of the cathedral and Winchester in the emergence of the English nation. On three levels in the South Transept are four galleries:

A Scribe's Tale

The Winchester Bible is the largest and finest of all surviving 12th-century English bibles. Hear the incredible story of how and why the Winchester Bible was made, in the Cathedral where it was created, and admire its exquisite illuminated initials and elaborate decorative schemes.

The Birth of a Nation

Winchester played a unique role in shaping early English history and Old Minster, the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral, lay at the centre of its foundation. Join us on an intriguing journey of discovery as we unearth the secrets hidden within the Cathedral's mortuary chests, meet influential Anglo-Saxon kings in the city from which they ruled and discover the role of Winchester's Anglo-Saxon and Norman Cathedrals in the birth of a nation.

Decoding the stones

Unlock the mysteries of Winchester Cathedral, a building which has been created, destroyed and remade over centuries of struggle and Civil War. Decoding the Stones tells the story of the Cathedral itself, linking modern restoration works and contemporary craftspeople with their medieval predecessors.

The Mezzanine

Explore the realities of monastic life at Winchester Cathedral Priory with a fascinating rolling programme of displays from the Cathedral archives. The Mezzanine also provides access to the remarkable 17th-century Morley Library and its outstanding collection of books, which have remained in their current location for over 400 years.

A YouTube video provides a taster https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OJH0M7dQaTo , but doesn't begin to do it justice.

Winchester's City Museum medieval gallery

A press release from the Hampshire Cultural Trust says: The medieval gallery at Winchester's City Museum has re-opened following a major five month refurbishment project.

Re-named The Gallery of a 1000 Years, the gallery is dedicated to 1000 years of Winchester's history, spanning the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods that were key to the city's development as England's centre of royal, ecclesiastical and political power.

The emphasis of the newly renovated gallery is on telling the captivating stories of the people that lived in the city and unlocking the secrets that the objects on display have to tell about the people that owned and used them.

'There is so much we can learn from what, on the face of it, may appear to be relatively simple or homely objects,' commented Ioannis Ioannidis, Cultural Experience Manager at Hampshire Cultural Trust, which operates Winchester City Museum. 'A good example of this is the gallery's pottery collection. As well as the locally-made, Winchester tin-glazed pottery, we also have pots from medieval Spain and France – one of which was owned by John de Tytynge, mayor of Winchester in the 1300s – showing the importance of the city as an international trading centre.'

One of the major additions to the refurbished gallery is digital interpretation to animate the stories being told. Key figures from Winchester's past have been brought to life including King Alfred, William the Conqueror, Henry of Blois and Cardinal Beaufort.

Amongst the new objects on display are stained glass fragments believed to be from the Old Minster and a Jewish token, or coin, from the same period as Licoricia, one of the most prominent Jewish women of 13th century England, which joins the 10th century Bramdean and 12th century West Meon coin hoards.

Visitors to the museum will be able to view the display of the original 12th century arch from the cloisters of Hyde Abbey, the final resting place of Alfred the Great and the location of Hyde900 community digs in 2016-18. The exquisite stonework of the arch, discovered during the digs, is one of the finest examples of Romanesque carving in the country and it is now being shown for the first time in the context of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval history of Winchester.

A further new feature of the gallery is a display which will change on a regular basis to showcase key local archaeological discoveries. The first items on display are the skull of a 35-45 year old Anglo-Saxon man discovered during excavations at an execution cemetery in Littleton, with marks showing that its owner came to a grizzly end after being decapitated by three blows, and the remains of two skeletons with shackled legs unearthed in Oliver's Battery.

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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Membership Secretary	Jane King	jgking.hfc@gmail.com
Programme Secretary & webmaster	Mike Broderick	wbroderick@btinternet.com
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Archaeology Section Representative	Jan Bristow ✳	jan.bristow@virgin.net
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Historic Buildings Section Representative	Bill Fergie ✳	fergies@onyxnet.co.uk
Landscape Section Representative	Mike Broderick ✳	wbroderick@btinternet.com
Local History Section Representative	Roger Ottewill✳	rogerottewill@btinternet.com
Ordinary Member (since May 2018)	Sam Butcher	sam.butcher@hampshireculturaltrust.org.uk
Ordinary Member (since May 2019)	Karen Wardley	medieval-graffiti@hantsfieldclub.org.uk
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Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society

Newsletter

Programme of Events

2019

2nd March	Saturday	**Local History Section**, jointly with the Hampshire Record Office, Community Archive Forum
21st September	Saturday	**Local History Section** Autumn Outing to Hook, incorporating the Section's AGM
15th October	Tuesday	**Historic Buildings Section**, Lecture and AGM
2nd November	Saturday	**Landscape Section** Annual Conference and AGM: *Basingstoke "A good market town and a great thoroughfare"* 10.00 am Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
16th November	Saturday	**Archaeology Section** Annual Conference and AGM: *The Iron Age: settlement, trade and encounters* 10.00 am Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College

Keep up to date by visiting the events page on the HFC website
http://www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk/programme.html

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Information about the Society, its activities and other publications can be found at www.hantsfieldclub.org.uk