

THE CHAMBER OVER THE HALL: TWO EARLY, POST-MEDIEVAL HOUSES IN HAMPSHIRE

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INTRODUCTION

The open hall, with no ceiling to obstruct the smoke which rose from the hearth to the rafters of the roof above, was a standard and central feature of the English medieval house. But the end of the fifteenth and the early sixteenth centuries witnessed an historic innovation, namely, the flooring-over (or ceiling) of the hall to create a new room – the chamber over the hall. This development was necessarily associated in vernacular buildings with the introduction of the hall chimney to carry away the smoke which was now blocked by the hall ceiling. The hall chimney was, however, a mixed blessing for its position almost inevitably upset traditional proprieties of planning. If positioned at the low end of the hall it tended to obstruct the screens passage, if at the high end it encumbered the dais, and if at the side it masked a potential source of light. Thus builders had to experiment with the most acceptable compromise. They could also experiment with the position of the solar, the principal first-floor chamber which had always been placed over a room beside the hall, but which could now be placed directly over the hall itself.

The growing popularity of the brick chimney led to a further innovation: the integral kitchen. Medieval kitchens were often detached structures (Martin and Martin 1977–80, 18), but a kitchen with a brick chimney (being less of a fire hazard) could be attached to the main body of the house. Such a kitchen could also be floored-over, thus creating a further first-floor room. However, if the kitchen now occupied the space formerly reserved for unheated service rooms (the pantry and buttery), these rooms were displaced – perhaps to an outshut at the rear of the house.

This revolution in house planning, sometimes called the Great Rebuilding (Hoskins 1963, 132)

did not happen all at once, and there were still open halls in Hampshire in the late seventeenth century (Roberts 1991, 3–4). But, in the decades on either side of the year 1500, wealthier men were beginning to convert hall-houses and to build new houses that were floored-over throughout from the start (Mercer 1975, 28–32). This paper sets out to consider what manner of men these were, and in what ways their new houses were experimental, by examining two well-preserved farmhouses from this period: Great Funtley Farm near Wickham and Abbots Barton Farm near Winchester.

(Note: All references to wills and inventories relate to material printed in the Appendix.

Although no attempt has been made to produce complete reconstructions, drawings omit most modern features. Pecked lines indicate features which are above or behind the cutting plane. In the drawings of Great Funtley, dotted lines indicate original timbers which have been removed but for which there is structural evidence.

The spelling ‘Abbots Barton’, rather than ‘Abbotts Barton’, has been preferred because it makes clear the association with Hyde Abbey. Both forms were used indifferently in the sixteenth century, and the spelling Abbots Barton is used on Ordnance Survey Maps and in the *Victoria County History*.)

GREAT FUNTLEY FARM

A tree-ring survey has shown that the timbers of Great Funtley farm were felled at some time between 1510 and 1538 (WCM Archive). The house, which would have been built when the timbers were freshly-felled, is thus an example of an early phase of the Great Rebuilding.



Plate 1. Great Funtley Farmhouse from the south in the early twentieth century. (Photo – John Bosworth)

Great Funtley farmhouse stands some 3.2 km (two miles) north of Titchfield and a similar distance south-west of Wickham. Although in Titchfield parish, the farm has been historically associated with the lords of the manor of Wickham. Thus, in the early sixteenth century, most of Titchfield parish belonged to Titchfield Abbey before the Dissolution, at which time it was granted to Thomas Wriothsesley (HRO 5M53/218 and 995). During the same period, however, Great Funtley belonged to the Uvedale family of Wickham (VCH Hants ii, 226–7; Gower 1865, 63–177).

It is probable that the first occupants of the newly-built farmhouse at Great Funtley were the Hawkesworths, who remained there as tenants of the Uvedales until the early seventeenth century. The Hawkesworth family hovered between

yeoman and gentry status. Richard Hawkesworth of Titchfield was called ‘husbandman’ in 1552 (HRO 1552/B098–9) but, in 1532, it was recorded that,

‘James Hawkysworthe gent’ holdythe the syte of the manor of Fountley in the peryshe of Tychfeld with all the advantagys etc. and the offyce of woodwardschipp for the yerely rent of vj li. and ten Thowsande Tyls for the terme of fourtye years *pro Indentura* Arthur Uvedale . . .’ (HRO 5M50/1875).

At least three points are noteworthy in the foregoing extract. Firstly, Great Funtley was called a manor, indicating a superior holding worthy both of a gentlemanly lessee and of a house somewhat above the ordinary in size and



Plate 2. Great Funtley Farmhouse from the north-east. (Photo – National Monuments Record)

amenity. Secondly, as lessee, Hawkesworth was expected to fill the manorial office of woodward; and, thirdly, part of Hawkesworth's rent was to be paid in tiles, probably from the brick house and kiln mentioned in Elizabethan inventories (Appendix). A quantity of ancient brick fragments has been found in an adjacent field called 'Brick Yard' (HRO 21M65/F7/234), and it is likely that this is the site of the brick kiln which not only provided part of Hawkesworth's rent, but also supplied the bricks to build the chimney and to create panels of herring-bone nogging, some of which still remain between the close-studded walling of his house.

The earliest probate inventories which certainly apply to Great Funtley date from 1587 and 1601 when Arthur and William Hawkesworth died there. Valuable though these inventories are, they

only offer a picture of the house some fifty and more years after its erection, a period which may well have witnessed significant alterations. The associated will of William Hawkesworth, however, shows that the family still prospered and was holding other properties at Hill (near Southampton), at Funtley Paghham, and Tapnage (near Wickham), at Portchester, and at Bramdean (Appendix).

Plan and exterior

Great Funtley is a large house framed between five trusses, which for ease of description may be said to lie on a west-east alignment (trusses A to E in Fig 1). It contains four bays and was floored-over throughout from the beginning. The spine beams supporting the floors are of

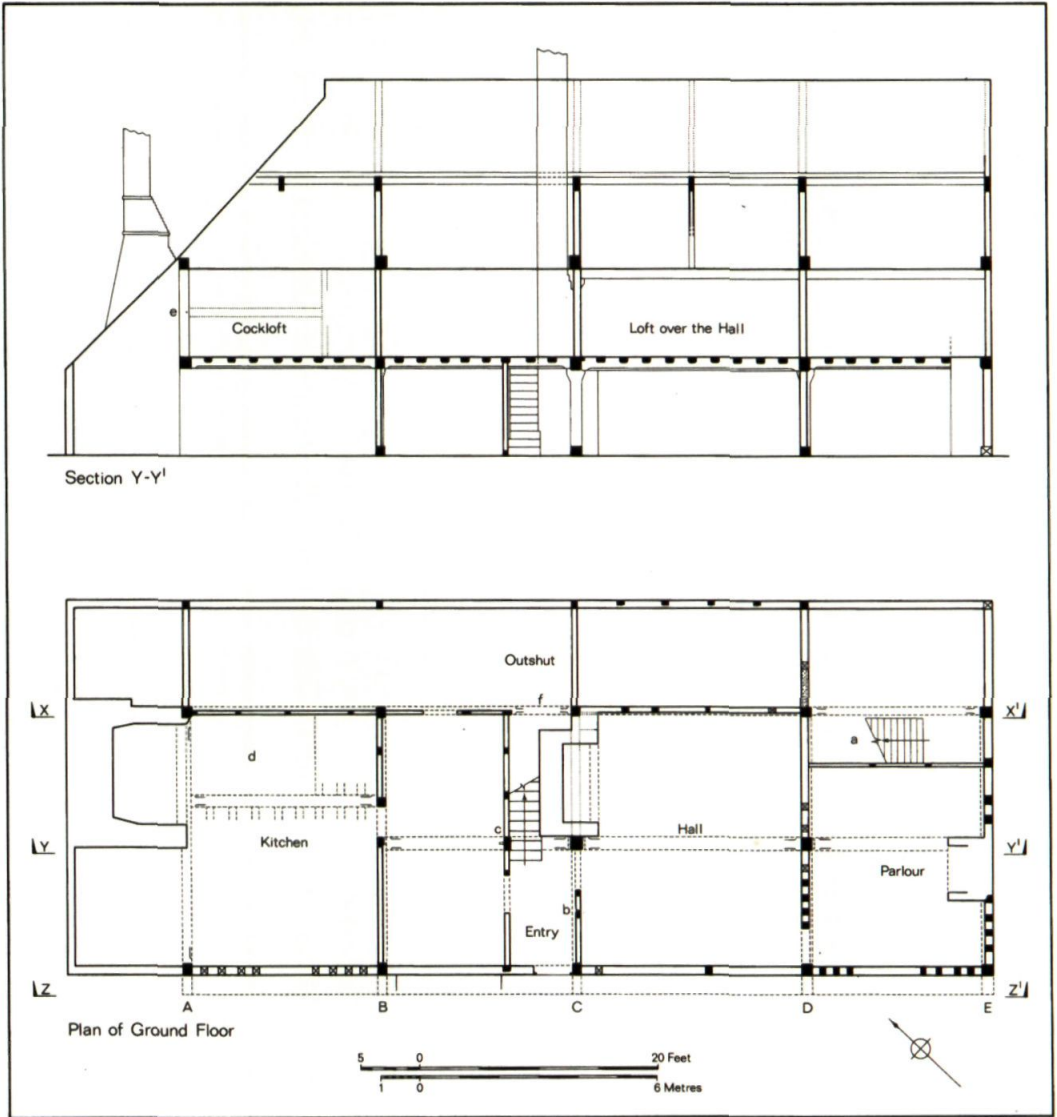


Fig 1. Great Funtley Farm: plan and section Y-Y'. For an explanation of letters 'a' to 'f', see text. (Drawing by Peter Spencer)

large scantling (at least 12" by 12") but are plain-chamfered in all bays. There is an integral outshut to the north.

The main (south) front is continuously jettied, with prestigious close-studding at both ground- and first-floor levels (Fig 2, elevation Z-Z'). The east gable end (Fig 3, Truss E) is similarly close-studded to emphasise that this is the parlour end of the house and to present a fair face to the road which is on that side. In places, herringbone brick nogging survives between the close studs, and this was probably the original infill. The west elevation at the end of the kitchen and the north elevation of the outshut which fronts further service rooms are framed in plain, rectangular panels appropriate to their inferior functions.

The parlour

The parlour bay (D-E) was originally unheated. It seems always to have been divided by a partition (Mercer 1975, 166) so that the parlour proper was only a small, unheated room to the south. The room to the north was almost certainly a service room (see below under 'outshut'). If so, this may be the first recorded example of a long-lived tradition in Hampshire whereby the parlour bay was shared between a diminished parlour and a service room (Roberts and Gale 1995, 183). Between the two rooms is a small staircase ('a' in Fig 1, plan) which, although remodelled, may be on the site of early, or original, private stairs to the principal chamber above.

In spite of its small size, the parlour was the bedroom with the most expensive bed in 1587. Its status was also marked by an oriel window – on the evidence of two external mortices in the jetty beam (Fig 2, elevation Z-Z') – although the inventories do not record glass in this room.

The hall

The hall bay is divided from the outshut by a framed partition (bay C-D in Fig 2, X-X'). Although floored-over, it retains some features of a medieval hall. For example, the door to the

parlour – with a Tudor arch – is to one side of the cross-frame which, as the high end of the hall, is given status by close-studding (Fig 3, Truss D), and the high end was lit by a large oriel window (evidenced by mortices in the jetty plate (Fig 2, Z-Z')), which was glazed according to the inventory of 1587. The absence of peg-holes from the rest of the jetty plate in this bay may indicate that a wide, high-level window was originally set beside the oriel. As the outshut to the north excludes light from this quarter, such a window beneath the jetty on the south side of the hall would have been a considerable convenience.

The stack at the west end of the hall presents problems. It straddles cross-frame C/C' clumsily, partially blocking what may have been a screens passage in bay B-C. Indeed, a chamfered stud ('b' in Fig 1) suggests an edge to an intended screen. It is as if the carpenter was building according to the open-hall tradition, and was unused to framing to accommodate the work of the bricklayer. Such clumsiness in relating brick chimneys to carpentry in early floored buildings is not uncommon (for example at Overton – see Roberts, this volume).

Certainly, the hall chimney must have always been on or near its present position, for an examination of the original rafters above the outshut in C-D reveals no possibility of a chimney within that space, and the jettied south wall and close-studded east wall could never have accommodated a stack. Furthermore, the present stack is made from bricks whose dimensions are consistent with a sixteenth-century date. Unfortunately the rafters over the main roof are not visible, so original framing for a chimney cannot be observed.

The entry

Bay B-C presently contains the entrance and probably always did. (It is significant that the only jetty post to be elaborately chamfered is the one beside the present front door at Truss C, Fig 3.) If so, it is the *entrie* described in the inventory of 1587, which was then used as a storage space. It is unlikely that visitors would have entered such a space and probable,

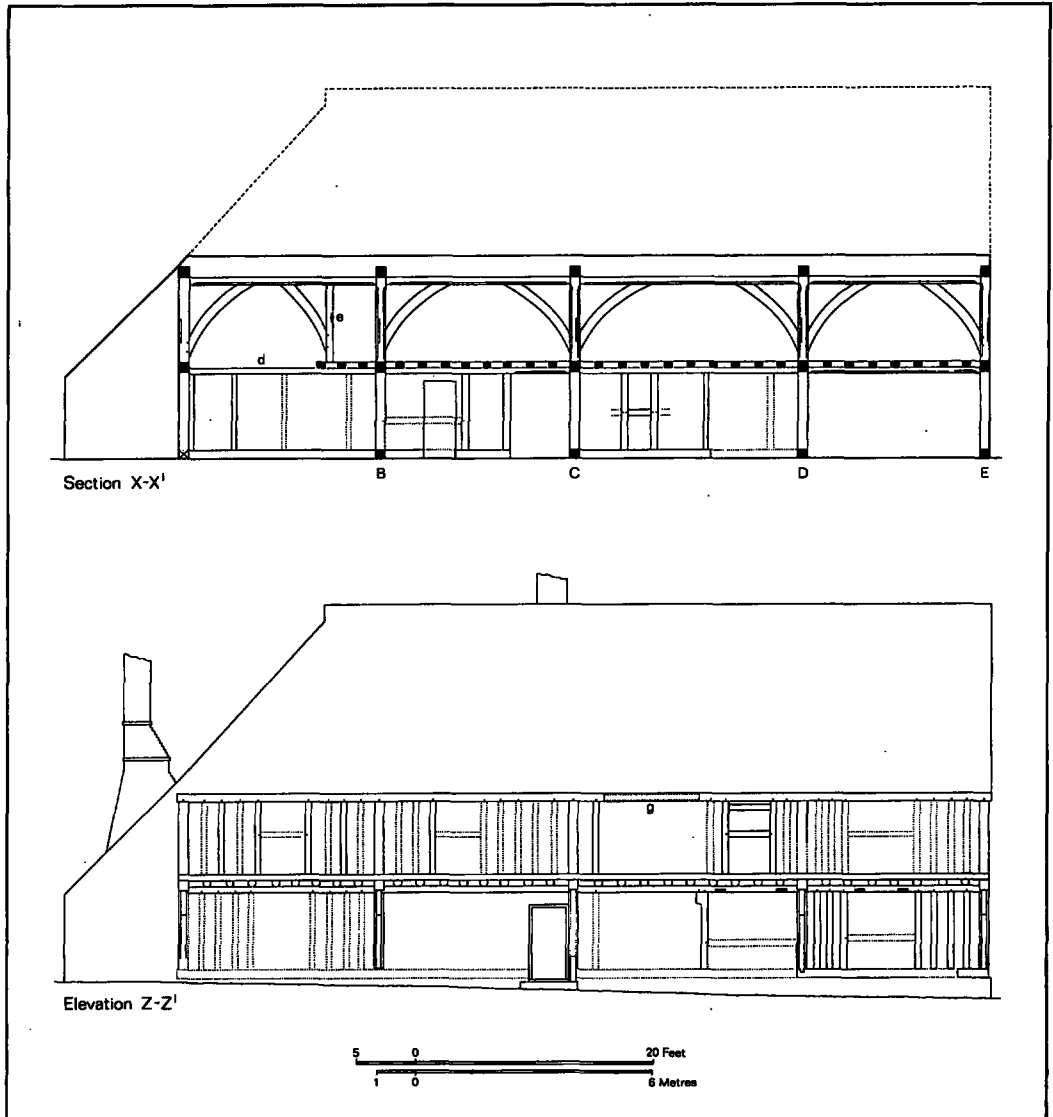


Fig 2. Great Funtley Farm: section X-X' and elevation Z-Z'. It is likely that there was close studding beneath the renewed section of the wall plate, marked 'g'. For an explanation of letters 'd' and 'e', see text. (Drawing by Peter Spencer)

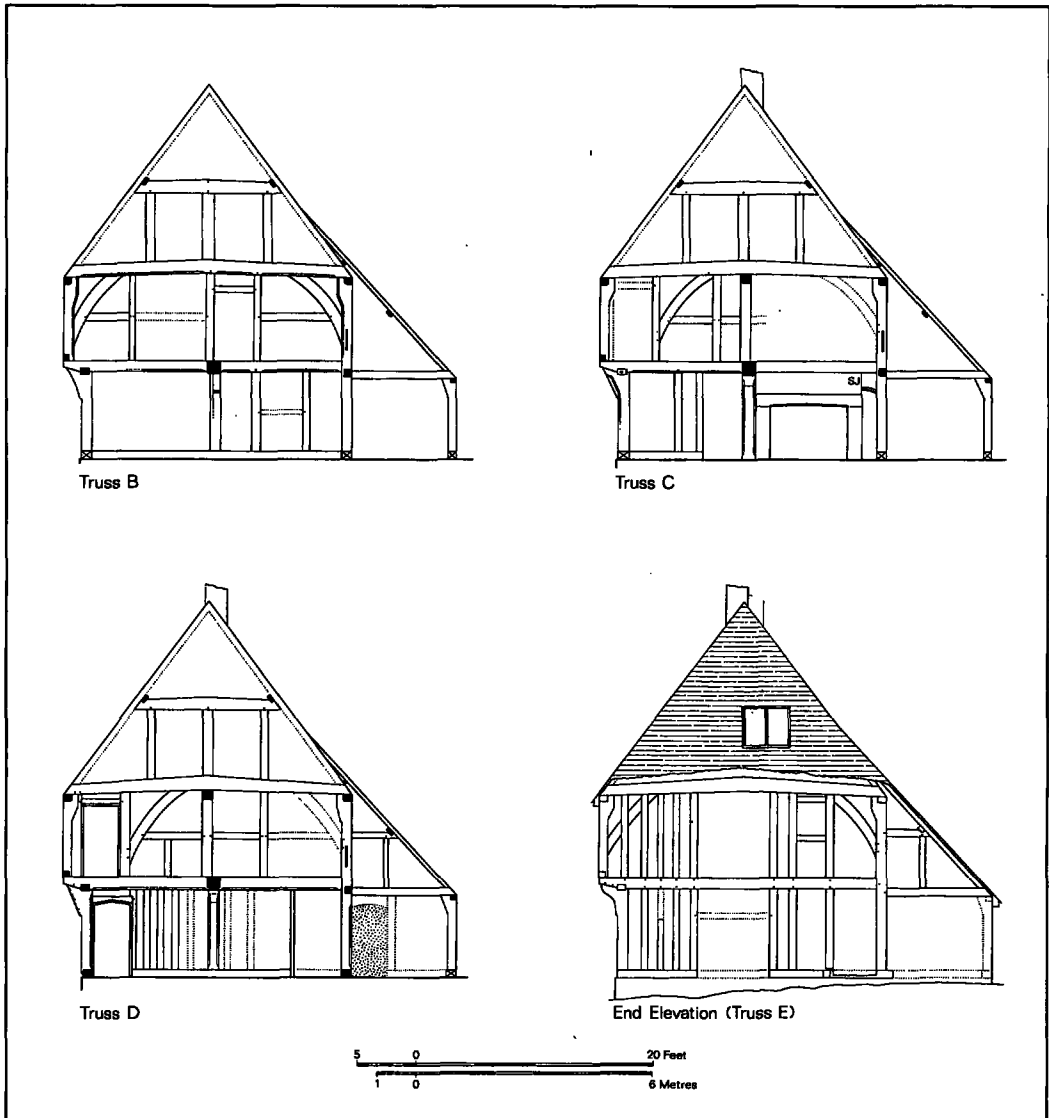


Fig 3. Great Funtley Farm: cross sections. The stippled area in Truss D indicates a blocked doorway. A straight join in brickwork is marked 'SJ' in Truss C. (Drawing by Peter Spencer)

therefore, that the intermediate screen ('c' in Fig 1, plan) is an original feature dividing a storage/service area from a screens passage. However, the fact that the chamfer on the spine beam is not stopped at this intermediate screen may argue against this view. A further problem is raised by the inventory of 1587 (Appendix) in which the entry is said to contain 1,000 (X^c) faggots of firewood. Clearly these could not have been stored in bay B-C but may have been piled outside, beside the front door, and so listed with the goods within.

Although the present stairs within this passage are secondary, it is possible that original stairs were situated within this bay but, as the ceiling joists are obscured, this question must remain open at present. Nevertheless, this is the only bay in which, at first-floor level, tie beams are chamfered (Fig 1, section Y-Y'), suggesting perhaps that stairs always rose from the entry to this first-floor chamber.

The kitchen

Bay A-B is, and was always, a kitchen with a hearth. Its position, in the room at the low end of the hall traditionally reserved for unheated service rooms, represents an innovation in planning. In its north-east corner, where the original 7½" wide joists are lacking, was an opening or void space for a timber chimney (Figs 1 and 2, 'd') which is evidenced by mortices in the framing at first-floor level (Figs 1 and 2, 'e') and by heavy sooting on the rafters above. At first-floor level, there was a gallery beside this timber chimney (occupying the space around 'e' in Fig 2). Presumably, smoke escaped through the gablet above the hip.

This arrangement was superseded by the insertion of the later joists, of square section and smaller scantling, to floor-over the void space, and the erection of a massive stack at the west end of the house. This stack, made of thin, early bricks, may well have been built by 1601 when the inventory shows that the kitchen contained an oven, a great cauldron, and a furnace. The addition of an end stack to the kitchen echoes a similar development at Abbots Barton (see below).

The outshut

The outshut, along the entire northern side of the house, is another innovative feature, for it is an early example of service rooms being removed from the low end of the hall to a single-storey space at the long side of a house. It seems originally to have been divided into two rooms, the milkhouse (or dairy) and buttery of the 1601 inventory.

The outshut is integral to the main body of the house, in spite of the way in which its rafters are lodged on the rafters of the main roof like afterthoughts (Fig 3). The frame between main body and outshut has wall plates and side girts which are chamfered and clean below and which thus could never have formed an exterior wall (Fig 1 'f'; Mercer 1975, 166). This point is clinched by dendrochronology which shows that the outshut and main body of the house are coeval (WCM Archive).

The first floor and roof

The chambers on the first floor, although spacious, well-lit and with ample headroom, are called 'loftes' in the inventories. The loft over the parlour was the principal bedroom in 1601, with window glass, the best bed and the owner's apparel. The loft over the hall (Fig 1, C-D) was the largest first-floor chamber and the only one to possess an intermediate arch-braced collar (very similar to those at Abbots Barton - Plate 3). On such structural evidence it was arguably designed as a solar, or principal first-floor chamber. If so, by the time of the inventory of 1587 it had been downgraded to a secondary bedroom and store. The 'cockelofte' of the 1587 inventory and the 'malte Loftte' of the 1601 inventory are probably one and the same room. It may have been the chamber over that part of the kitchen which was floored-over (Fig 1, Y-Y').

Like Abbots Barton, Great Funtley has a side-purlin roof with queen-strut trusses and internal partitions framed with mid-rails and large, rectangular panels (Fig 3, Plate 3).



Plate 3. Abbots Barton Farmhouse, showing the main trusses with queen struts, and the intermediate trusses with arch-braced collars. The secondary, attic floor has recently been removed. (Photo – John Crook)

ABBOTS BARTON, OR HYDE BARTON, FARMHOUSE

As its name suggests, Abbots Barton farmhouse stands on land formerly belonging to Hyde Abbey (VCH Hants v, 20). The Abbey site lies c 0.5 km (550 yards) to the south-west, on the northern edge of Winchester, and is still linked to the farmhouse by a lane called 'Nun's Walk' or, more properly, 'Monk's Walk' (Pennell 1909, 3). The farm complex is situated on rising ground about thirty metres south-east of the Winchester-Basingstoke road.

There is little doubt that the farmhouse occupies the site of the Abbey's home farm, or barton, but how much of the present structure can be attributed to the monastic period is open to debate. A stone chimney-stack in a wing called 'The Cottage' may date from the late fifteenth century (see below), but much of the timber-framing dates, more probably, from the early sixteenth century. Certainly, many features (such as the mid-rails on both floors, large curved braces, arch-braced collars, queen-strut trusses and side-purlin roof) are echoes of Great Funtley, dated to 1510/38 (felling date range). The main body of the house can hardly post-date Walter Chaundler's inventory of 1546 which matches the existing structure.

A pre-Dissolution date, and the fact that it was called a manor in the sixteenth century (HRO 39M89/E/T6), would by no means argue that this was an abbot's country retreat. Even in the High Middle Ages, only a small proportion of manors belonging to ecclesiastical magnates were sites for their residences (Roberts 1993, 476) and, by the late fifteenth century, most manors were let to farm (Roberts, this volume). Thus, even if built before the Dissolution, it is likely that Abbots Barton was designed as a farmhouse, a thesis amply supported by its plan and structure.

On the eve of Dissolution, Hyde Abbey leased 'the ferme or Grange callyd hyde barton othereyse callyd Abbotes barton' to one John Barnabe and Margaret his wife for a term of forty-four years (HRO 5M53/313). By 1540, Thomas Wriothesley was able to grant the lease to Walter Chaundler in return for land at Titchfield, where Wriothesley was building up an estate (ibid).

Walter Chaundler was called a merchant in 1540 but a gentleman at his death in 1546 (HRO 5M53/313; PRO PROB11/31), and his family's claim to gentility was reinforced when his son Thomas married Mabel, daughter of Sir George Paulet of Crondall (Pennell 1909, 26). Thus Abbots Barton, like Great Funtley, was home to a gentleman, or aspiring gentleman, who was leasing a manorial demesne farm. Both were exceptionally large for timber-framed houses in Hampshire, and their size and up-to-date plans were in keeping with their possessors' social aspirations.

It is quite possible that Walter Chaundler built the main body of Abbots Barton farmhouse. In 1540, he received the grant of a lime-kiln and the privilege of digging clay (Pennell 1909, 18). Thus, with the timber from the Abbots Barton estate which ran to over 800 acres (*op. cit.*, 26), he had access to diverse building materials. Furthermore, it may be significant that, at the same time, he was complaining of his estate that 'the woods growing . . . upon the demesne of the said Manor or Grange will hardly suffice . . . to repair the housing of the same' (*op. cit.*, 17). It is clear that he felt that he required a considerable amount of timber for building. (It should be noted that the term 'repair' could, in the late Middle Ages, denote complete rebuilding (Roberts forthcoming).)

The main range

The main range of Abbots Barton is framed by five trusses (which for ease of description may be said to lie on a south-north alignment (trusses A to E in Fig 4)). It is a timber-framed building, in four bays, floored-over throughout from the beginning. This is evidenced by a lack of sooting on the rafters, which would have indicated an open hall. Furthermore, in every bay, floor joists are of comparable scantling and spine beams in each bay have the same double-ogee moulding. This consistency strongly argues for a first floor all of one date.

A dragon beam in the northern bay (D-E), seen and measured during renovation work in 1989 (PWCM 22897), also had double-ogee mouldings showing that the house was originally

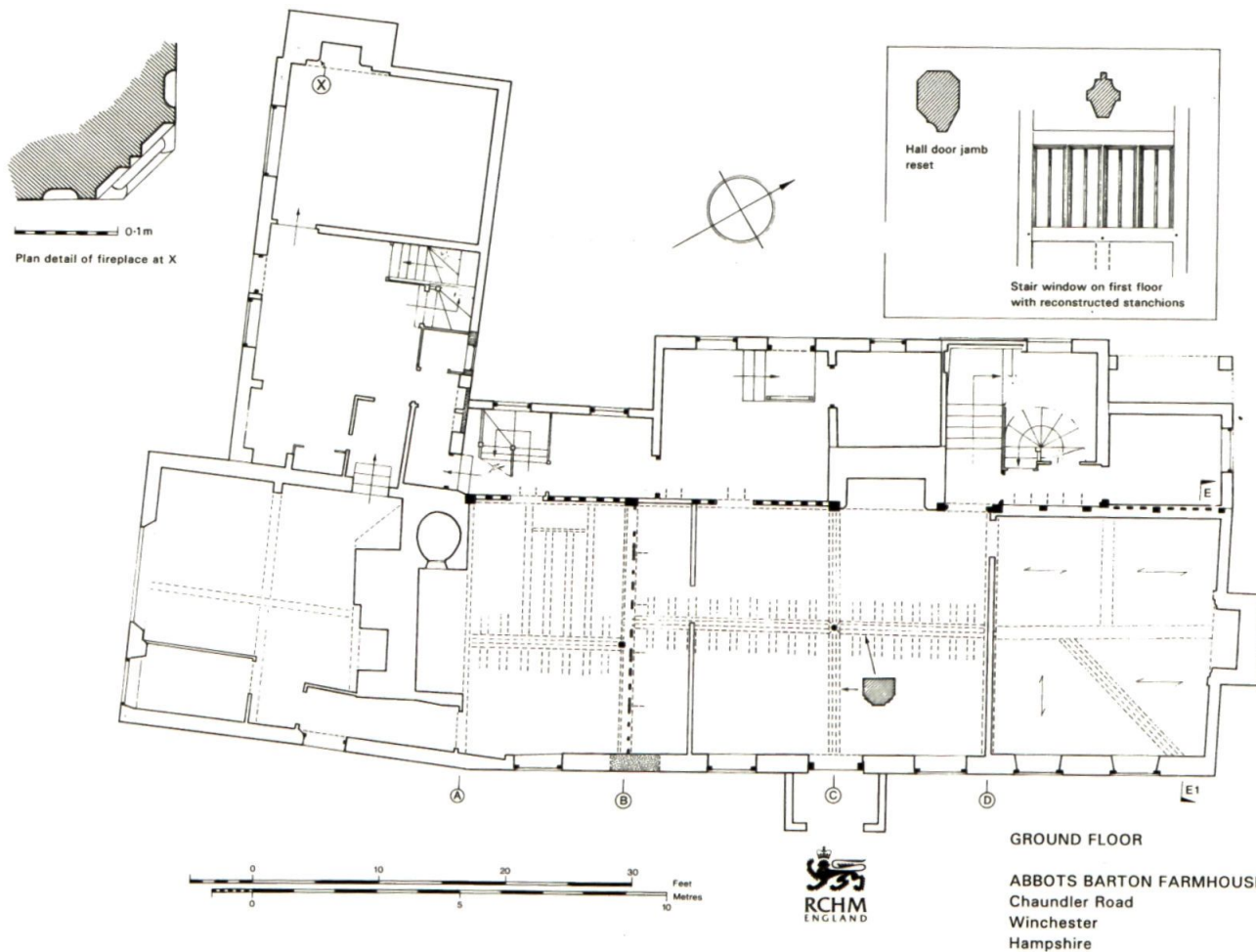


Fig 4. Abbots Barton Farmhouse: ground-floor plan. (Drawing by Nigel Fradgley)

jettied on both the north gable end and on the east front (Fig 4). The jetty at the gable end has been underbuilt, and the entire east front has been replaced with an eighteenth-century brick facade (Fig 6). The east front is most likely to have been built as a continuously jettied elevation and would have been the 'show' front of the house (similar to the existing front at Great Funtley).

In the west elevation, close-studded wall-framing, with tension braces not visible from the inside, survives at ground-floor level (Fig 5), but wall-framing at first-floor level is more economical, having widely-spaced studs with pegged sills confined to the positions of the original windows. Elsewhere, external elevations are more uncertain although Walter Chaundler's inventory of 1546 (Appendix) suggests that no windows were glazed at that time. Glazed windows were not common until later in the century (Platt 1994, 16–21) when the oriel window in the northern, gable end was probably inserted (Fig 6).

The parlour

The ground-floor room in the north bay (D–E) was in all probability the parlour. This is suggested by several features which indicate relatively high status:

- (i) external jettying on two sides of this bay (see above),
- (ii) its size – apart from the hall (B–D), this room is the largest on the ground floor while the chamber above is unequalled on the first floor,
- (iii) its decoration – the gable at the north end originally had more studs than the south gable – three above the collar and seven below, as compared with two above and five below. Also, the exterior face of the north tie beam was decorated with a moulding (Fig 6 'reconstructed').

Chaundler's inventory shows that, as at Great Funtley, the parlour was an important bedroom with fine furnishings. However, the andirons and tongs recorded in the parlour at Abbots Barton are difficult to explain, given the absence of structural evidence for a chimney. It is possible,

however, that there was a lateral stack north of the stairs on the west wall, where framing appears to be secondary. Such an arrangement is not unknown. St Aylotts, a house at Saffron Walden (Essex), dated by dendrochronology to 1501, has lateral stacks beside both hall and parlour (RCHME report).

The hall

Although the hall was floored-over from the start, its plan followed medieval proprieties in several respects. Firstly, it was the largest room in the house, originally measuring slightly over its present 19½ feet internal width (curtailed by the eighteenth-century east front), and 28 feet in length (between trusses B and D). Secondly, it may have been at first the only heated room on the ground floor, with a side fireplace at the 'high' end. Thirdly, and this is more speculative, the removal of the original partition at the south end of the hall and its reassembly in its present position (some 4½ feet to the north) may honour the memory of the original screen at the low end of the hall (Fig 5). However, the rebuilding of the front (east) wall has unfortunately removed any trace of an entrance door to a screens passage, and there is no indication in the framing for an opposing rear door. The chimney-stack appears to be a primary feature but the chimney-piece seems, on stylistic grounds, to be a replacement. The cambered stone head has an ovolo-moulded, square outer surround with a sunk-chamfered inner moulding and plain spandrels: elements typical of the late-sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries (Alcock and Hall 1994, 54a).

The kitchen

As stated above, the present kitchen (A–B) has been enlarged by about 4½ feet at the expense of the hall. However, mortices for the original dividing partition are visible in the soffit of the cross-beam at B. These mortices indicate the position of four pegged studs, and the absence of stave holes between the two centre mortices suggests the position of an original doorway.

Although now converted to a kitchen, it seems probable that the ground-floor room A–B was

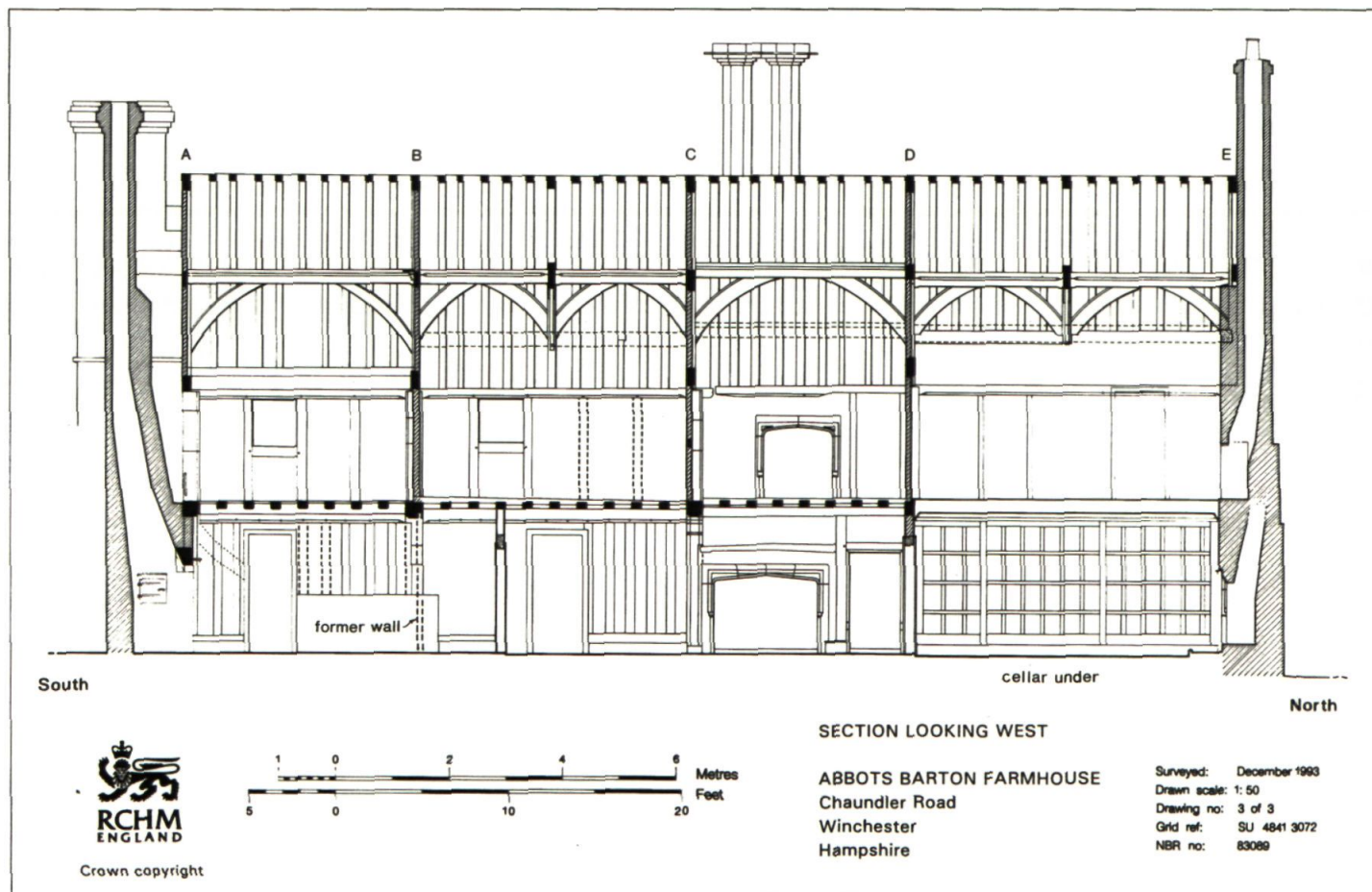


Fig 5. Abbots Barton Farmhouse: long section. (Drawing by Nigel Fradgley)

originally unheated. The jettied east wall (now rebuilt) would have been an extremely unlikely position for a stack and the framing of the west wall would not admit a chimney (Fig 5). Furthermore, peg-holes in the cross-beam at truss A seem to show that original framing has been removed to accommodate the present chimney, which was probably added in the early seventeenth-century (although the lower brick courses could be earlier).

If it lacked a chimney, the original function of this room is somewhat enigmatic and it does not appear to feature in Chaundler's inventory. There is certainly no sign of an internal timber chimney of the kind found at Great Funtley. However, an apparent indecision over the placement of the kitchen spine beam may indicate that plans for some sort of chimney were considered but discarded. A void mortice in the cross-beam at B could have received a spine beam aligned with the spine beams in other bays, but the chamfering on the cross-beam at A suggests it is designed to receive the spine beam in its present position.

If this room was not a kitchen in Chaundler's time, then the kitchen mentioned in his inventory must have been in a detached building – probably alongside the boulding house, malt house and other service rooms. It may have been situated on or near the site of the present service building which links the main building with the Cottage, or even on the site of the Cottage itself.

First floor

A door at the north-west corner of the hall, beside the fireplace, leads to steps which descend to a possibly original cellar beneath the parlour, and to a timber-framed stair-tower giving access to the first floor. This floor contains four chambers which were originally unceiled. The partitions between the chambers are positioned at each internal truss (B, C, D) and rise to the roof apex. These closed trusses (and also the gable end trusses) have undiminished principals and slightly cambered collars. In each of the larger chambers (B–C and D–E) there are intermediate trusses with diminished principals, and arch braces to elegant, cambered collars (PWCM 22907).

Thus the first floor has a symmetry of design, giving the impression of two suites of rooms, each comprising a small (and possibly more private) chamber adjacent to a larger chamber with an intermediate truss. This impression is especially clear at the north end where the chamber over the parlour, the largest first-floor room, abuts a smaller chamber heated by a stone fireplace with four-centred head, sunk spandrels and a continuous ogee-and-roll moulding. This seems to be the only original fireplace to have survived, for all others have slightly later features.

The framing of the partition walls is composed of rectangular panels with mid-rails on both floors, and large, arch braces to the tie beams. However, the framing has been modified in such a way that the original access, and thus relationship, between the first-floor rooms cannot be recovered with certainty.

The Cottage

This is the west wing of the farmhouse and the part nearest to the Winchester-Basingstoke road. As such, it may represent *the parlure next the strete dore* of Chaundler's inventory, although subsequent rebuilding has removed all structural evidence except for a stone chimney-stack at the west, gable end. This chimney is ashlar-built and has a concave, moulded weathering in perpendicular style. It has been deemed by some to be the sole remnant of a medieval monastic grange. If so, both the stone chimney-pieces set in the stack are later insertions. How much later is not clear. Their sunk-chamfer mouldings might not be expected before the late sixteenth century (Alcock and Hall 1994, 54a). However, they probably date from or predate, the marriage of Thomas Chaundler (the son of Walter) on the evidence of an inscription on the chimney lintel. Thomas, who could not have lived at the house before his father acquired the lease in 1540, died in 1564 (Pennell 1909, 25). The first-floor chimney-piece has the names 'T Chaundler' and 'M Paulet' inscribed and enclosed within a heart, no doubt recording the marriage of Thomas Chaundler and Mabel Paulet.

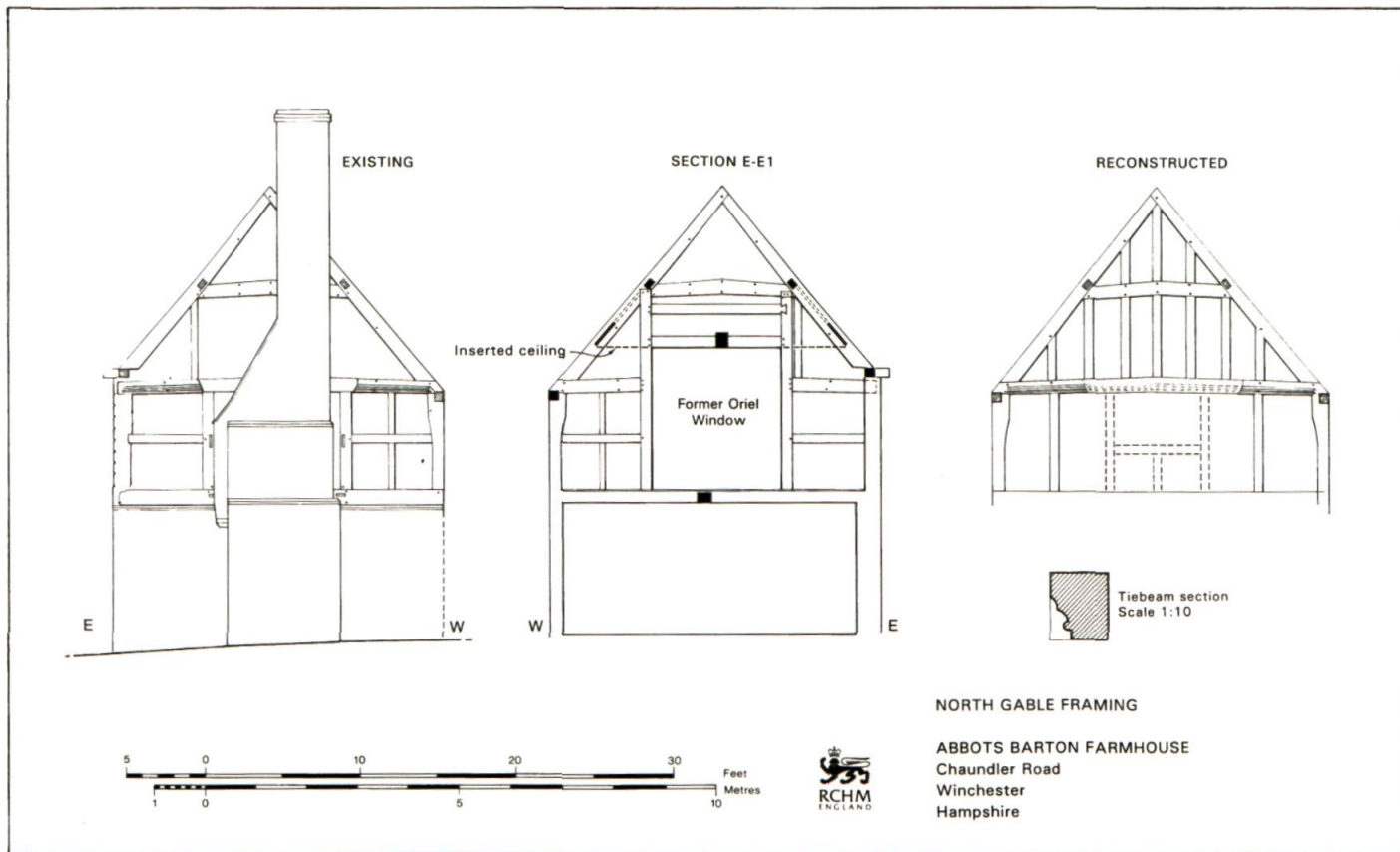


Fig 6. Abbots Barton Farmhouse: north gable framing. (Drawing by Nigel Fradgley)

After Walter's death in 1546, Thomas Chaundler and his wife may have lived in this wing, while his mother Cicely (who had remarried) occupied the main house until her death in 1552 (Pennell 1909, 24–6). This would have been an appropriate occasion to improve the west wing's amenities.

Alterations in the sixteenth and early-seventeenth centuries

It is possible that the west, or Cottage, wing had been the site of the kitchen until Thomas Chaundler's marriage necessitated the creation of new accommodation. If so, this may have been the occasion for building the prominent, brick chimney-stack against truss A, bringing the kitchen into the main house for the first time. However, the cambered oak bressumer, some ten feet wide, which now spans the kitchen fireplace is more characteristic of the early seventeenth century.

A framed, axial partition above the kitchen also seems to be of this date. It creates a short passage in the chamber over the kitchen and frames the steep stairs (with solid-baulk treads) leading to an unlit, once plastered, attic. Two of the kitchen ceiling joists have been cut and trimmed for a stair, now removed, which would have given direct access from the kitchen to the chamber above (via the short passage) and to the attic. The purpose of this arrangement would have been to separate the service accommodation from the main circulation while including it in the main body of the house. This progressive separation of servants' from master's rooms is a well-recognized seventeenth-century development (Carson 1976, 24).

In 1546, the chamber over the parlour had been Walter Chaundler's own room where his apparel was kept. Probably in Elizabeth's reign, its importance was emphasised by the insertion of a large oriel window (8 ft 4 in wide × 9 ft high) in the north gable wall (Fig 6). This involved the removal of much primary framing, including the jetty bressummer and the central portion of the tie beam (Fig 6). The oriel frame rises from floor to collar height where it is lap-jointed and spiked

to the original framing. It seems unlikely that such untidy carpentry was intended to be visible but rather hidden from view by the ceiling which, by inference, was also inserted at this stage. The arrangement of peg-holes in the existing plate under the oriel suggests that there was a similar window directly below in the parlour, or that the jetty was completely underbuilt then with new framing. Either situation would explain why the moulded spine beam in the parlour was replaced. The beam has survived, reused to support the ceiling inserted in the chamber over the upper end of the hall (C–D).

General disturbance to the framing in the north bay of the hall around the chimney-piece suggests that it is a replacement. The form of the chimney-piece is late in comparison to its partner in the chamber above (which may be a primary feature). A similar chimney-piece was added to the end wall of the parlour, blocking the oriel window. The emphasis on heating, as opposed to lighting, represents a second phase of alterations.

The disturbance of framing around the hall chimney is associated with the rebuilding of the square, timber-framed stair-tower on its original site. The frame of the doorway leading from the hall to the stairs, and that of the doorway leading to the cellar, are integral with the stair-tower. Both frames have ovolo moulding and carpenter's mitres, a feature not found elsewhere in the house. The 1570s would be considered an early date for this form, while the fashion for framed stair-towers continued into the seventeenth century.

The house was considerably remodelled in the eighteenth century, and modernisation in the 1980s has swept away cupboards and partitions on the first floor of which no traces now survive. It is also probable that partitions which were an essential part of the original plan were removed long before the present century. Allowance for this may permit a better understanding of Walter Chaundler's probate inventory.

(The later architectural history of the house is not covered here but is dealt with in a report by the RCHME lodged with the NMR.)

Appendix: Wills and Inventories

(Wills have been summarized and inventories transcribed. However, where inventories deal with properties other than the main residence, this information is also summarized. Monetary amounts have been changed from Roman to arabic numerals. To avoid repetition, the word 'item' has been omitted throughout.)

The will and inventory of Arthur Hawkesworth of Funtley in the parish of Titchfield (HRO 1587A/046)

[*Summary of bequests in the will, dated 29th March, 1587:*

William Hawkesworth, my son, to have the furnace standing in the kitchen, and he shall suffer my wife Christian to brew with the same during her natural life.

A lamb to each of my son William's children, and to each of my son Richard Chase's children a lamb. To Ellin my daughter, a cow bullock of one year of age.

One half of the residue of my goods and chattels to Christian my wife, and the other half to my children James, John, Frances, Christian, Margaret and Dorothy.]

The Inventorie of the goodes and Cattells of Arthur Hawkesworth late of Funtlye in the parishe of Tichfeilde deceased, taken the first daie of Aprill 1587, and preysed by Thomas Howghton, William Hawkesworth, William Hawkesworth of Wickham, James Chidlie.

<i>In the hall</i>	£.	s.	d.
a table with a frame, xij ioyned stooles and a ioyned forme	1.	0.	0
ij Chairs and a close stoole		4.	0
a hanging Cubberd		6.	8
a myll to try Corne with		5.	0
the hanginges there & the glass in the windowe		7.	0
the pothangers with an Iron chaine, a paire of pothokes, a gird iron, a fier panne, a paire of tonges and an olde tryvet		3.	4
an Iron shoing horne & a brush			10
ij lether bottles		2.	0
<i>Summa,</i>	2.	8.	10

<i>In the parlor</i>	£.	s.	d.
the stayned clothes there		5.	0
a Cubberd with a press	1.	6.	8
a ioyned bedstead with a ioyned testor & iij Iron roddes, a fether bed, ij fether bolsters, a red coverlet, & a matt	3.	6.	8
a ioyned truckle bedstead, a fether bed with a Canvas tye, a lyttle olde flock bed, j olde fether bolster, ij olde flock bolsters, a coverlet and a blanket	1.	6.	8
ijij fether pillowes, one of flockes and iij olde blanketetes		12.	0
v Cusshions		2.	0
a Chest, a Counter table, and a cofer		14.	8
<i>Summa,</i>	7.	13.	8

<i>In the lofte over the parlor</i>	£.	s.	d.
a Joyned bedstead, a fether bed, ij fether bolsters, a downe pillowe, a Coverlet, ij blanketetes, and a matt	2.	18.	0
a truckle bedstead, a fether bed, an olde flocke bed, an olde flock bolster & a coverlet	1.	0.	0

a greene Carpet	5. 4
a Cubberd, a round table & a planck	10. 0
ij lyttle Cofers and a flasket	2. 0
the glass in the windowes	4. 6
a paire of billowes & ij glass bottles	8
a peice of stayned cloth	8
v quarters of mawlte	3. 6. 8
a wenoing sheet & xij lb. of wooll	10. 6
his Apparell	1.13. 4
<i>Summa,</i>	11.11. 8
<i>In the loft over the hall</i>	
ij boorden bedsteades, ij olde flock bedes, one olde blancket, ij olde coverletes, and iij olde bolsters	15. 0
an olde vate & xiiij bushels of barlye	1. 6. 8
<i>Summa,</i>	2. 1. 8
<i>In the Cocklofte</i>	
a standing Rack	13. 4
xv ^{teen} Cheeses	9. 0
a lymbeck, an olde vate, iij olde tubbes, an olde cofer, an olde stillitory	9. 0
vij rip hookes, a trewell, an Iron spindle, a wedg, & other olde Iron	3. 4
certaine Ox yokes, olde tubbes and other olde Iron	1. 0. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	2.14. 8
<i>In the meale howse</i>	
vj kevers, a bulding whitch, a powdring trowe, a meale tub, ij barrells, v firkins, iij Covells, a butter cherne, ij mawlte basketes, iij bolles, iij earthen panches, a basket, a strayner, vj syffes & rudders, iij buckettes and ij small tubbes	1. 4. 10
an olde cofer, a tubbe and a benche	1. 4
a paire of bootes and boote hose	3. 4
a busshell, a gallon measure & a tonell	2. 8
a dozen & di. of treen disshes, vj treen platers, a dozen & di. of trenchers, iij ladles, ij mustard pottes and a spoone box	2. 0
xx platers, ij basons & an Ewer, vj potingers, vj sawcers, v olde peeces of pewter, a fruite dishe, iij dozen and tenne spoones, iij salt sellers & ij flower pottes	2. 6. 0
a Cawdron, v brass pottes, ij Chafers, ij brass pannes, vj kyttes, ij latten basons, a Colyander, a warming panne, a skymmer, a skillet and iij candlestickes	4. 1. 10
ij broches and a frying panne	4
a hoggeshed, a humbarkyn, ij firkins, iij olde tubbes, a seedlipp, a boall, a hand basket, a keeve and a bucket	8. 9
a moulding table and a trowe	3. 0
a paire of butter skales & a pound weight	3
ij shylve boordes	1. 0
a furnes (geeven), <i>nihil.</i>	
<i>Summa,</i>	8.19. 0
<i>In the mylk howse</i>	
vij shylves	2. 0
vij painches, x Crutches, a butter tub, a basket, a Cheespress, a bread grate, a dozen of Cheese trenchers, vij cheese vates and ij firkins	18. 4

a brasen mortar & a pestle	2. 6
a paire of Allmon ryvettes, a back sworde, a dagger and a head peice	6. 8
a Calyver furnished	16. 0
a hanger	2. 6
<i>Summa,</i>	2. 8. 0

In the entrie

ij wood ropes and other olde ropes	2. 10
a paire of strowdes, ij sultooes, a plowe chaine & a paire of cart strowdes	5. 8
an old brydle	6
iiij shovells, a becker, a hatchet, a bill, ij Iron wedges, ij little chissells, a wymble tree, ij wymble	
ires, a paire of sheres, a hand sawe, ij hammers, a paire of pynters and a chopping knief	6. 8
a grub ax and a stock lock	1. 4
an olde Cawdron of brasse	3. 0
a keeve, a powdring tub & ij barrells	4. 0
v sakes	5. 0
a quarter of wheate	1. 6. 8
a breweing vate, a sieth & a keever	8. 0
x ^c of fagottes	8. 4
a wyllye of strawe & a Cradle	4. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	3. 16. 0

Cattle

v hogges and ij shuttes	1. 10. 0
vj kien	10. 0. 0
a bull, a bullock and iij sucking calves	3. 3. 4
xx sheep and vj lambes	4. 0. 0
vj kien and v Calves at Neithwaies	14. 10. 0
ij mares and a colte of ij yeris of aige	6. 0. 0
ijj stawles of bees	12. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	39. 15. 4

In the Barne

vij quarters of barlye	4. 18. 0
iiij quarters and di. of wheate	4. 13. 4
vj bushels of Rye	15. 0
hey in the barne	10. 0
an Iron bound Carte & a tiplade	16. 0
a roade sadle, a pronge, a Cart sadle and other olde carte harnys	6. 0
vj small fitches of bacon	14. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	12. 12. 4

In the feylde

x acres of wheate	10. 0. 0
iiij acres of pease & di. acre of beanes	1. 15. 0
iiij harrowes and a newe harrowe without tynes	3. 4
an olde Iron bounde Carte, a paire of plowe wheeles and a dragge	1. 0. 0
in the brick howse ij thousand of tyles	14. 0
x bushel of otes sown in the feilde	13. 4

certaine Tallwood in severes downe and other longe wood ells where	2. 3. 4
xx loades of wood in the gate by estimation	1. 0. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	17. 9. 0

lynnen

ij hollond sheetes, a lockrom sheete and vj paire of canvas sheetes	1.16. 8
vj table napkins	9. 0
iiij canvas table clothes	6. 8
ij pillowbers	2. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	2.14. 4

Pultrye

xx pultrye	10. 0
xij duckes and mallardes	4. 0
<i>Summa,</i>	14. 0

a testament and other small bookes	3. 4
<i>Summa patet.</i>	

<i>Summa totalis,</i>	115. 1. 10
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(There follows a list of debts due to the testator from William Edmundes, William Hawkesworth his son, Richard Chase, Raphe Downing and William Cross of Swanwick: total £9 0s 4d.

And debts owed by the testator to Robert Godfrie, Nicholas Frie, John Roger, Johanne Pooll, John Hawkesworth his son, Frances his son and Thomas Dymock esquire: total £20 12s 4d.)

The will and inventory of William Hawkesworth of Funtley in the parish of Titchfield (HRO 1601A/36)

[*Summary of bequests in the will dated 8th March 1600 (1601 modern calendar).*

Arthur Hawkesworth, my godson, to have a good ewe sheep. My godchildren William Crowcher and William Barry to have a lamb each. My other godchildren to have 6d each.

My daughters Mary, Anne and Ellen to have £20 each. To my daughter Elizabeth Tepsye, 2 bushels of wheat and barley, and 10s.

My son Peter to have Tapnage house (in Titchfield) and land, and the household stuff at Hill (near Southampton) which my wife Joan shall enjoy during her life.

My son William to have my halberd, my wood knife, 3 of my best cushions, my bed pan, an andiron, a broch, my best chest, my basket chair, my best joined bedstead, my feather bed and bolster, my best coverlet, my shortest table, 3 joined stools, my gold ring and 2 bed pans.

My son John to have my lease of Funtley Paghham.

My son Anthony to have all my free lands in Portchester and Bramdean. also my furnace standing in the kitchen, my powdering trough there, a great cheese rack in the loft and the lease of my farm of Funtley, half the wheat growing on the same, my musket, the benches in the hall and parlour, the stands in the buttery for drink, an iron-bound cart and a plough, and my bible. And the lease of the land, lately Nicholas Woodman's.

My sister, Ellen Crowcher, 10s and to her husband, a pair of breeches, a pair of stockings and a doublet.

My brother James to have 10s, and my sister Dorothy a ewe sheep.

Joan my wife to have the residue of my goods and chattels.]

The Inventarie of all the goodes & Cattells of William Hawkesworth of Funtley in the parishe of Tichfeilde deceased taken the xxxth daie of Marche 1601, and preysed by Thomas Howghton, Raph Serell, James Hawkesworth, John Hawkesworth and Robert Steele.

	£. s. d.
<i>In the hall</i>	
a longe table with a frame, iij ioyned stooles, ij lyttle ioyned stooles & ij chaires	10. 10
a ioyned Cubberd	15. 0
an olde planck table, ij tresels, a forme and the benches about the hall	2. 6
the stayned clothes there & a shilve boord	2. 6
a paire of Andirons, ij payre of Cottrells a gridioron, iij barres of Iron, & a musterd stone	8. 0
a Bible, an abridgmet of the statutes, a breif Cronicle & other small bookes	12. 0
the glass in the windowe	2. 8
a musket furnisshed	10. 0
a Capcase & iij stone pottes	2. 0
<i>Somma</i>	3. 5. 6
<i>In the parlor</i>	
ij sawed boordes, ij tressels & ij planckes	1. 6
a standing bedsted, a truckle bedsted, ij fockbedes, a flockbolster, a fether bolster a flocke pillowe, ij coverletes & ij blancketes	1. 5. 0
the stayned clothes, & ij chestes	14. 8
a warr bill, an olde sword, a paire of sheres and an Iron shoing horne with a chaine	2. 6
vj Cusshions	6. 0
<i>Somma</i>	2. 9. 8
<i>In the Lofte over the parlor</i>	
the best ioyned bedsted, the best fetherbed, the best coverlet, & the best bolster	3. 3. 4
the best chest, the shortest table, a basket chayre, the bed panne, the holberd and wood knief	1. 0. 0
one andiron a broache, & iij ioyned stooles	6. 0
the golde ringe	2. 0. 0
iij of the best Cussions	6. 0
[beside all the above items in the loft over the parlour is written "geeven to William"]	
a truckle bedsted, & ij ioyned chaires	8. 0
a fetherbed a bolster, iij fether pillowes a flock bolster, a blancket and a carpet	2. 6. 8
a saef cubberd, & iij cofers	11. 0
the glasse in the windowes and a lookinge glasse	4. 0
a planck bench, an olde stayned cloth	8
his wearinge Apparell	3.10. 0
<i>Somma</i>	13.15. 8
<i>In the Chamber</i>	
a boorden bedsted, a fether bed, a flock bed, ij fether bolsters, a flock bolster, ij olde coverletes, iij blanckettes, a matris and a paynted tester	2.15. 0
an olde chaire, a ioyned stoole and a shylve	1. 6
the glasse in the windowes	8
<i>Somma</i>	2.17. 2
<i>In the Lofte over the hall</i>	
an olde boorde bedstead, a flock bed, a bolster and ij blancketes	11. 0
ij foormes, & certaine tooles of husbandry	10. 0

a paire of scales, an Iron beame, ij Longe sawes, ij paire of fetters, a corne syeth, a busshell,	12. 0
a half busshell, a seedlip	4. 0. 0
v quarters of malte	5.13. 0
<i>Somma</i>	

In the malte Lofte

ix quarters of barley and iij busshells of wheate	7.13. 0
a great cheese rack	8. 0
ij paire of panyar pottes, and a tubbe of fethers	3. 4
ij quarters & a half of otes	1.15. 0
ij dozen of shovell trees, a cheese rack, and an olde trying myll	6. 0
Bacon and beif at Roof	2.10. 0
a corne rope	3. 0
vijj rip hookes, xij lb. of hoppes, & half a bend of lether	10. 0
an olde willy, and the shilves	1. 0
xvj lb of wooll, & xxxvj lb. of ledden weightes	16. 8
xix platers, xj potingers, xij sawcers, ij flower pottes, ij basons, a deip dish, a tynnen cup, a boell, ij candlestickes & iij saltes	2. 4. 6
a Latten bason, and iij brasen candlestickes, and a chafing dish	5. 0
an olde Calyver, a head peice, flaske and tuch box	3. 4
<i>Somma</i>	16.18.10

In the Buttery

vij vessells for beere & the standes	12. 0
a keeve, ij tubbes, a tryvet and a payre of slinges	6. 0
a Jack, ij skymmers, a frying panne, a baester, and a dozen spoones	4. 0
ij dozen of treen disshes, and other treen vessell	2. 0
a bulting whitch, ij meale tubbes, a kneading keever, a busshell & ij bottles	5. 8
a wenowing sheete & v sakes	13. 4
a brasen mortar and a pestle	3. 4
a pewter boell, & a standing cup	2. 0
ij basketes and v seyves	1. 8
ij busshells of meale, & oate meate	8. 0
<i>Somma</i>	2.18. 0

In the kitchen

an Iron barre, & v Iron wedges, a hammer, iij shovels, a prongue, & other old Iron	7. 6
a planck table, ij tressels & a foorme	1. 0
v brass potes, a bell posnet & a skyllet	1.10. 0
a great Cawldron and a panne	1. 0. 0
vj kittles and ij skilletes	15. 0
a chopping knief & a clever	8
a furnys and a powdring trowgh	1. 2. 0
a cheese presse, a powdring tubbe, ij boells, vj keevers, and iij bucketes	11. 0
iiij tubbes, & other olde tubbes	5. 0
a yotinge vate, and a trowgh	9. 0
a coope, and other olde thinges	2. 0
ij brochies, ij paire of pot hookes, a fyer panne, & an Oven peelee	5. 6
a brewing vate, & a stand	2. 0
<i>Somma</i>	6.10. 8

In the mylk howse

vj cheese vates, a butter cherne, iij butter tubbes, iij treas & boells	10. 0
ij dripping pannes, a chamber pot, ij dozen trenchers, a paire of butter scales, and butter crutches	3. 4
xiiij shilve boordes	2. 0
<i>Somma</i>	15. 4

Cattell

xxvj coople of Ewes & lambes	8.13. 4
xl weathers, Ewes and tegges	10. 0. 0
vj yeareling bullockes	4. 0. 0
viiij ij yearelinges, and vij bullockes of three yeares aige	17. 6. 8
v weyninge Calves	2. 0. 0
iiij working Oxen	10. 0. 0
xiiij kyen, and ij suckinge calves	24. 0. 0
a mare, and iiij mare coltes	6. 0. 0
vi horsbeastes, for the Cart & sadle	19. 0. 0
xvj hogges	3.10. 0
a fattig bull	2. 0. 0
<i>Somma</i>	106.10. 0

In the Barne

v quarters of Barly	4. 0. 0
viiij quarters of wheate	9.12. 0
haie there	13. 4
<i>Somma</i>	14. 5. 4

Implementes of husbandry

iiij Iron bownd Cartes with Lades, a plowe, ij shares, ij culters, with Cart harnys, plowe harnys, yokes & chaines	3. 5. 0
a dragge and ij harrowes	10. 0
a welbucket and a rope	2. 0
<i>Somma</i>	3.17. 0

In the brick kyll

a thowsand of brick & as many of tyle	14. 0
wood at the kyll	13. 4
iiij ^c of fagotes & v ^m of Billet wood	1.10. 0
tyle unburned	5. 0
vj ^c of Laeth, & hewed tymber for husbandry	6. 8
Coopers tymber	8. 0
<i>Somma</i>	3.16. 0

Tymber

vij tunnes of rounde & squared tymber	1.10. 0
<i>Somma patet</i>	

Corne in the Feilde

xx acres of Wheate and Ry	15. 0. 0
iiij acres of pease, & iiij acres of otes	2.10. 0
[<i>Sum</i>]	17.10. 0

Lynnen

vj paire of Canvas sheetes	1.10. 0
one paire of hollond sheetes, and a paire of fyne canvas sheetes	16. 0
iiij hollond pyllowbers, & iiij other	13. 4
x table napkyns & iiij table clothes	13. 4
<i>Somma</i>	3.12. 8

Leasses

the Leasse of Poppers	6.13. 4
the Leasse of Funtly pagham	60. 0. 0
<i>Somma</i>	66.13. 4

debtes owinge

by specyaltie	11. 0. 0
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[There follows a list of goods at his house at Hill near Southampton. The total value of goods assessed was £291 11s 7d.]

The will (PROB11/31) and inventory (HRO 21M65/D3/3) of Walter Chaundler gentleman of Abbots Barton, or Hyde Barton.

[*Summary of bequests in the will dated 5th October, 1546.*

My wife Cecily to have the manor of Hyde Barton and the lease of the parsonage of Hurstbourne and St Marybourne; after her death, my son Thomas Chaundler to have both. Whereas I hold Hide Barton of the king, my wife and son to continue to pay the rent to his majesty.

Agnes Lorymer my daughter to have £20.

John Smith to have £2 over and above his wages if he stay with my wife for a year after my death.

Robert Fawkener, my servant: £1 besides his wages.

Every covenant women servant in my house at my death: 10s besides their wages.

Every apprentice in my house who serves out their years with my wife: 10s besides their wages.]

[Written on the cover of the inventory "Walter Chandler gentleman of the Barton".]

The inventory of all and singuler the goodes, dettes and cattelles of Walter Chaundler made, taken & prayed by William Halle and Robert Stansby gent' and Rychard Harfew & Rychard Wyge the vth day of Octobre in the yere of Our Lorde Good a M^{CCCC}xlvi.

At Barton

	£.	s.	d.
<i>In the hall</i>			
a foldinge table	3.	4	
a nother table with ii formes	2.	0	
ii old carpettes	1.	8	
vi old cusskens with hartes	2.	0	
the hangans of the hall with ii paynted clothes, ii cobbord clothes of dornex	1.	4	
a payre of trestelles, a joyned stole & a chere			8
a payre of andeyrons	1.	4	
ii old cubbordes			2. 8
a mortar and a pestell			5. 0

a bason and a yower	2. 0
one bill	4
a gret glasse	10

In the parlure

a foldinge bord, iii joyned formes	4. 0
ii cheyres, ii joyned stowles	1. 8
the hanguns of grene say; iii peces	1. 0
standin trusinge bedd with sparver of redd, and yelow & blew curtyns	6. 8
ii coverlettes of tapestre, one old, a payre of blankettes, iii olde fether beddes	1.18. 4
a nold cobbord	1. 0
a cheste & ii litle coffers	2. 0
a payre of tonges & andiorns	1. 0

In the chambre over the parlure

ii litle cownters	4. 0
vii olde coffers	5. 0
iii turned cheyres, ii joyned stowles	2. 0
ii old Turkey carpettes	1. 0
a nother carpett; old	6
iii old andeyrons	2. 4
vi old cusshyns of tapestre	3. 0
vii carpett cusshins	3. 6
ix corse pelowes, ii bolstres	10. 0
vi other pelowes	8. 0
a trusse bedd with sparver & cushins of redd & grene say	10. 0
iii fetherbeddes, a coverlett & a payer of blankettes	1.13. 4
a old forest bill	4
a pece of sack clothe	4. 0
a bowe & di. sheffe of arrowes	8
a Turkey carpet	10. 0
a payre of fustian blankettes	5. 0

His apparell

a payre of new hosen	2. 0
a dublet of vellett with satyn sleeves and a nother bodyes of sattyn & vellat sleeves	10. 0
a cote garde with velvet	10. 0
a nold jactett of tawny dammaske	6. 8
a skarlett gowne faced with fownes furred with callaber & lyned behynde	1. 0. 0
a nold blew gowne faced with fownes, furred with conye	13. 4
a gowne of crymsyn lyned with say	10. 0
a blake gowne welted with tauny velvett & faced with satyn	13. 4
a nold blewe gowne fured with fox	5. 0

In the inner chambre over the hall

a trussinge bedd, a nold sparvur of lynen with curtyns of red & grene say	6. 8
a nold coverlet of verder and a nold coverlet of tapestre	6. 0
iii old fether beddes	1. 6. 8
a trokelle bed, a coverlet of white & grene, a blankett, ii bolstres, a floeced	6. 8

v old coffers	3. 4
a litle rownde bord, ii andyorns, a old chayre & a broken andyorn	1. 0
v bowes; one of yewe	1. 0

In the studdye

a remient of wheyte fustian conteynyng v yerdes	5. 6
vi peces of canvas conteyninge by estimacion xx elles	5. 0
a coffer, ii joyned stowles	1. 0

In the thurd chambre over the hall

ii bedstedes	8
iii old coffers	1. 0
a furme & stole, a nold chere	8
ii flock bedes & a matres, ii coverletes, ii bolstres	5. 0
ii payre of Almayne revettes, ii payre of splentes & a sallet, ii poll axes, a dagger, a narmyng sworde	16. 0
a payre of bemes of iron with scales, ii small wheghtes	1. 0
a bedd, bolster & a coverlett	5. 0
old treyshe iron	1. 0
a cote of mayle	

In the fowerthe chambre over the hall

lxx cheses	1.13. 4
viii brasse pottes	18. 0
viii litle possenetes & ii longe leged bolles, ii litle bolles	12. 0
vi smalle panes & ketell	12. 0
ii lavers of paune brasse	2. 0
xvi canstickes	8. 0
xii canstickes	4. 0
ii chaffors, v lavers of latyn, iii basons of lattyn, ii old ketelles	6. 8
ii old pannes, v kettelles & cullander	12. 0
iii garnysse of pewter vessell	2. 0. 0
a nolde cawderon	1. 8
a hand sawe & xiiii wheghtes	1. 0
vi horsshewes & nayles	6
ii hand sawes & payre of sheres	8
half a garnyshe of unwrought vessell	6. 8
x chargers	6. 8
xii plattes of tyne	2. 0
x spice plates	3. 4
iiii chafyndisshes	2. 0
vi basons of tyn	3. 4
viii platers, iiiii disshes, xiiii porregers, xvi sawcers, viii yered disshes	11. 0
xii broken peces of pewter	2. 0
a bason & a tyne pott	1. 8
a bottell	6
xii pottes of pewter	2. 8
iiii girdeyrons, iiiii old fyer pannes of iron, a frynge pan, ii saybbers, a fleyshehoke, a potte	
hanger, a broche	5. 8
six new bittes, a payre of scales, a strappe	10

iii olde sythes	1. 4
viii paddes of corse yearne conteynynge by estimation xl lb.	1. 0. 0
iii payre of carte harness, a wan tie for the thiller & a tayle bord	4. 0
iiii paddes of fyne yearne conteynynge xvii ponde	8. 6
a pece of sack clothe	4. 0
iiii old paire bankeres & a pece of red say	1. 0
ii basket, ii malt sefes & fane	1. 4
ii joyned formes, a bord & ii trestelles, a old coffer	2. 0
a stilletoyre of ledd	1. 0
a coffer of old iron with cart clowttes	1. 8
ii bagges of borde nayle conteynnge v ^c by estimacon	1. 8

In the parlure next the stret dore

a bedsted & white sparver	1. 8
a coverlet of verder, ii fetherbeddes, a bolster, ii pelowes with pelowe beres	1. 6. 8
v peces of canvas conteynynge by estimacion xx elles	6. 8
iiii peces of new russett clothe conteynynge by estimacion xvi yerdes	10. 0
a remnent of dornex & nother of fustian conteynynge by estimacion v yerdes	1. 8
v yerdes of white lynynge	2. 8
ii coffers, a stowle & a chayre	2. 0

In the kechyn

viii hogges and half bakon	1. 2. 8
iii trevettes, viii broches and a payre of rackes, ii pothangers, a barre of iron, ii pothokes and a litle ande iron	1. 0. 0
ii dreppinge pannes, a chafor of brasse, ii gret brasse pottes	8. 0
the furnes	5. 0
iii stone morters, a fier showle, ii fryinge pannes	2. 4
ii fates, a barrell, ii basketes, a lether pott, ii cowlves	1. 8
ii tubbs & a boll	2. 0
a well bucket, a rope & a chayne	1. 4

In the bullynghouse

a trowe, a bultinge whiche, a byn to put corne in, a kneding kever, a muldinge borde	3. 4
a nold pan, a bowle, a well bokett & a litle barrell	1. 0

Naperie

xxiii payre of shettes, worne	3. 0. 0
viii pelowe beres	5. 0
xxii dyaper napkyns	7. 4
vii dyaper table clothes	1.15. 0
iiii dyaper towelles	6. 8
xxi old playne napkyns	1. 9
xii payre of corse canvas shettes	1. 4. 0

In the iele howse

ii stilletores & cheyre	4. 0
vi kevers, iii ale barrelles, iii virkyns	5. 4
a clenseve, a funnell & tankerd and nold coffer & a planke	1. 4

In the mylke howse

a litle pan, ii cherns for butter, viii grete cheeses, v chese vates, a chese prese salte & shelves	6. 0
	1. 4

In the woll lofte

xx todd of flese wooll	15. 0. 0
lames wolle & lokes by estimacion vi todd	1.10. 0
a iron berne & scales	3. 4
a noxe hyde & a pece of clowtinge lether	5. 0
ii old sadels & a turne	2. 0

In the appleloft

ii baskettes of lokes, ii garden rakes, iiii skeppes & hempe & benes	3. 0
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In the carter's chambres

iiii flockbedes, bolsters and coverlettes, iiii bedstedes	10. 0
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The malt howse

a hogeshed, ii banelles, iii virkyns & a tubbe & a ester heare, iii wayshe vates	3. 4
ii shep skynes	8
iiii grat yotinge vates & ii litle yotinge vates	17. 0
a well bucket, a barrell	1. 8

In the malt loft

a nold tester	1. 0
by estimacion iiii quarters malt	1. 4. 0
ii vannes	8
a myll to make clene whete	4. 0

Cattell, corne & implementes of husbondrye

In the first stable vii carte horse one with a nother	6. 0. 0
in the other stable iiii mares & iii horses	4. 0. 0
ix paire of carte harnes & iiii payre of plow harnes & ii plowes	10. 0
ii mares & a colt	1. 0. 0
a lade and payre of old wheles	5. 0
a welow	4
a iron bownde carte	1. 6. 8
a nother carte, old	16. 0
iii corne rops & a payre of wod rops	5. 0
vi eaythen	6. 0
ii axes, ii billes	1. 4
iii showle, ii pronges, a donge pyke	1. 4
xx sakes	10. 0
all the wod in the yate & in the close with tymbre	1. 6. 8
two payre of old wheles	6. 8
a payre of cane wheles	1. 8

In the gret barne

in the gret barne ii mowes of whete and in a nother litle barne other ii mowes conteynyng by estimacion C quarters after viis the quarter	35. 0. 0
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in the gret barne iiii mowes and fore scages of barley conteyninge by estimacion CCxli ⁱⁱ	
quarters p'ce the quarter vs iiii ^d	64. 0. 0
in the pese barne & hay barne in pese by estimacion xxxiiii quarters of pese p'ce the quarter vs.	8.10. 0
in fatches in the litle barne & in the hay barne by estimacion viii quarters p'ce the quarter vs. iiii ^d .	2. 2. 8
in hay xxiiii lode p'ce the lode iiii ^s . viii ^d .	5.12. 0

Cattell

xiiii kene, viii hecfers, ii bulles p'ce of xiiii ^s . iiii ^d . a pece	16. 0. 0
xviii geese	6. 0
xxiiii duckes	4. 0
a bay gellinge	6. 8
of eywes CCCClxxxxv pr' the pece iis	49.10. 0
of ewe tegges & wether tegges fortie & eight p'ce <i>capit</i> iis.	4.16. 0
xxviii rames p'ce pece iis. iiii ^d .	3. 5. 4
viiii sowes p'c <i>capit</i> iiii ^s . iiii ^d .	1. 6. 8
vi barowe hoges p'c <i>capit</i> vs.	1.10. 0
iiii bores p'ce <i>capit</i> vs.	1. 0. 0
xxvii pygges p'ce <i>capit</i> xvii ^d .	1.15. 8

Plate

a gilt cupp weyinge xvii oz. and di. p'ce the oz. iiii ^s . the oz.	3.10. 0
ii saltes with one cover and a pott parcell giltt weyinge xxii oz. p'ce the oz. iiii ^s . viii ^d .	4. 0. 8
a doson spones, iii flatt peces & a pott weyinge xxxiiii oz. p'ce the oz. iiii ^s . viii ^d .	6. 1. 0
a chalis & a pax parcell gilt weyinge viii oz. di. p'ce the oz. iiii ^s . viii ^d .	1. 9. 4
a maser with a gilt bonde	10. 0
a goblet parcell gilt lyinge to plegge for xxviis. viii ^d . weyinge viii th oz.	1. 6. 8
a broken flat pece weyinge iiii ^{or} oz. p'ce the oz. iiii ^s . viii ^d .	14. 8

(The inventory also includes lists of goods at his house in Winchester, and at Hursley, "Crude hill" (Crowd Hill, near Fair Oak), at "Bowrne" (?St Mary Bourne), debts due to the testator valued at £17.19.6, and £100 in ready money. The total value of his goods was assessed at £607.8.11.)

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