

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB and ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



*Traffic post in a south coast town
photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London, H5291*

Newsletter 51

Spring 2009

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ARCHAEOLOGY

LANDSCAPE

LOCAL HISTORY

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Newsletter 51

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Archaeology

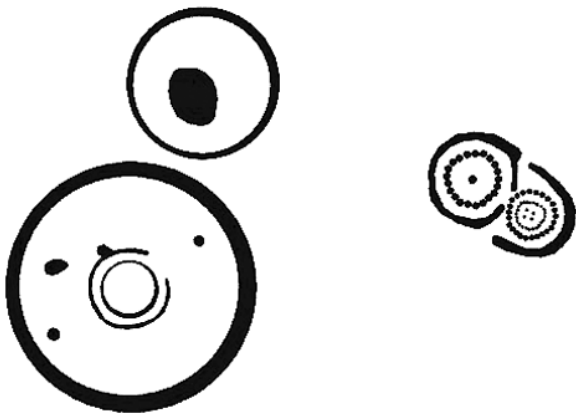
editor: David Allen, c/o Museums & Archive Service, Chilcomb House, Bar End, Winchester, SO23 8RD
tel (01962) 826738; email: musmda@hants.gov.uk

Editorial

I recently attended a briefing, at the offices of the County Archaeologist, David Hopkins, of the results of survey work by Martyn Barber and Helen Wickstead. The Damerham Archaeology Project, backed by English Heritage and the Prehistoric Society, is looking at the parish of that name, which borders onto Cranborne Chase.

Incredibly, for an area adjacent to such a well-studied region, two new long barrows have been found, as well as numerous ring ditches and pit formations. The project is due to continue, and plans to broaden its approach by looking at historical aspects of the parish. A community angle is being developed and local help, from groups such as the Avon Valley Archaeological Society and CBA Wessex, is being sought. You can check out the results on the web at damerhamarchaeology.org.uk and if interested, drop me a line and I'll pass on your details. Fieldwalking, and possibly some digging, are on the agenda

Damerham pits and ditches



Rings and circles transcribed from aerial photos.
© Damerham Archaeology Project

Another highlight was a visit to the Thames Valley Archaeological Services dig at Compton, just south of Winchester. Machine clearance of this large site (a potential Park & Ride for the city) has revealed enclosure ditches of Iron Age and Romano-British date, a road, and at least two probable Saxon burials. Among the intriguing 'small finds' was a quern stone decorated with a carving of a phallus. Parallels are being sought.



Installing the interpretation points at Odiham Castle

The lottery funded scheme to improve the appearance and interpretation of Odiham Castle is now reaching its end, and walkways and display panels are in position at the site. Further work took place under the Friends of Ancient Monuments banner in January, reinforcing that done in 2008. This had stood up well in the intervening period and a visit to the site is now really worthwhile. It is hoped that more FOAM effect can be generated at Basing House, which has received confirmation of its lottery award. Large areas would benefit from a 'short back and sides', particularly in the vicinity of the riverside walk and Tudor fishponds. If this trim can't be fitted in before the birds start nesting, it will take place in the autumn. Again, contact me at the above address if you are interested in helping.

Another lottery funded project which has moved forward is the plan to exhibit the Fullerton Roman villa mosaic depicting Mars, in the Museum at Andover. The floor has now been lifted, and is at Cliveden Conservation's Bath workshop while the museum is made ready for its installation. This should take place in May and June.

Huckswood Roman Pottery – a reassessment

Jonathan Dicks

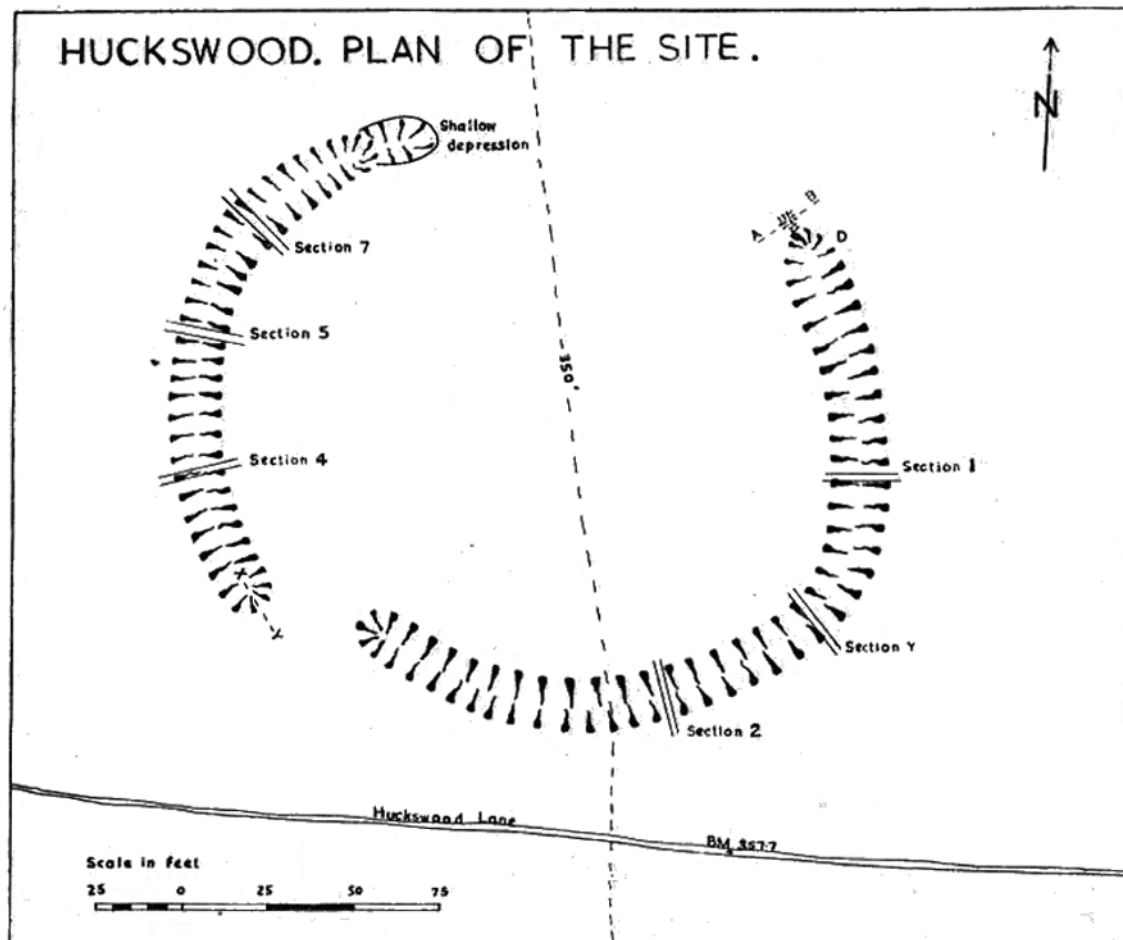


Fig 1. The oddly shaped Huckswood enclosure – plan from the 1955 report

Introduction

During the autumn of 1948, contractors removing soil at a site north of Huckswood Lane (SU 748 155) prior to chalk extraction noticed quantities of pottery and animal bones amongst the spoil. These random but potentially significant archaeological finds were reported to Mr A. H. Collins, Secretary of the Excavation Committee of the Chichester Civic Society. Over the winter of 1948/49, the site was excavated to reveal a large circular ditch which contained pottery, animal bones and fire-cracked flints (Fig 1). The results of the excavation were published in the *Proceedings* of the Hampshire Field Club (Collins, 1955) and the pottery from the excavation was deposited with Hampshire County Council Museums Service, as Accession Number A 1983.3. This report is based on that material.

Method

The advent of a uniform recording system for Roman pottery in the 1990s has enabled assemblage compositions to be compared and analysed (Tomber and Dore, 1998; Webster, 1996; Tyers, 1996). This approach to a standard method of recording has been adopted in this study. Fabrics were identified

using an x10 magnifying glass or an x20 microscope and by reference to *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook* (Tomber and Dore, 1998).

Quantification of the assemblage was by sherd count and weight, by fabric and type, for each individual context. Rim count and, where possible, rim diameters and estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were also recorded. Sherd condition, decoration and use wear were also noted. The data was entered into an Excel spreadsheet to facilitate a full, detailed analysis of the assemblage.

The vessel forms were established and classified by reference to the existing published typologies for the various industries represented, namely *Alice Holt* (Lyne and Jefferies, 1979), *New Forest* (Fulford, 1975), and *Oxfordshire* (Young, 1977), *Roman Pottery in Britain* (Tyers, 1996) and *The Rowland's Castle Romano-British Pottery Industry* (Dicks, forthcoming).

The pottery assemblage consisted of a total of 462

Ware	No. Sherds	Weight (g)	Rim EVEs	% Number	% Weight	% EVEs
<i>Rowland's Castle</i>	125	2,742	4.66	27.06	41.44	76.14
<i>Misc. Grey wares</i>	239	2,140	1.30	51.73	32.35	21.24
<i>LIA wares</i>	96	1,712	0.07	20.78	25.88	1.14
<i>Fine wares</i>	2	22	0.09	0.43	0.33	1.47
<i>Total</i>	462	6,616	6.12			

Table 1: Summary of pottery assemblage

sherds weighing 6,616 grams with an average sherd weight of 14.32 grams. The estimated vessel equivalent of the assemblage was calculated to be 6.12 EVEs (Table 1).

The general condition of the pottery was poor and had probably been subject to continual redeposition causing abrasion. In many instances the surfaces of the sherds had been lost, which limited the capability to accurately assign certain material to a specific ware group. This has resulted in a relatively high proportion of the grey wares having to be categorised as miscellaneous.

There was evidence that some material was missing from the assemblage as none of the samian referred to in the excavation report was present (Collins, 1955, 57); neither was the Rowland's Castle 'batch marked' jar (Collins, 1955, figure 29). The pottery was stored in boxes and bags which also contained the animal bones.

The majority of the pottery (76.14% by EVEs) was from the nearby kilns at Rowland's Castle, with miscellaneous and local coarse wares representing the bulk of the remaining material (21.24% by EVEs). The single sherd of a New Forest indented beaker, which can be dated from the late third to fourth centuries AD, was an anomaly and assumed to be intrusive.

The majority of the vessels represented consisted of either bead-rimmed jars or very simple everted rimmed jars which were common in the first century AD. Several of these vessels were hand made with both burnished surfaces and incised decorations. The vessels with a fine calcified flint tempered fabric were late Iron Age, suggesting a date range for the occupation of the site from c. BC 50 to AD 100.

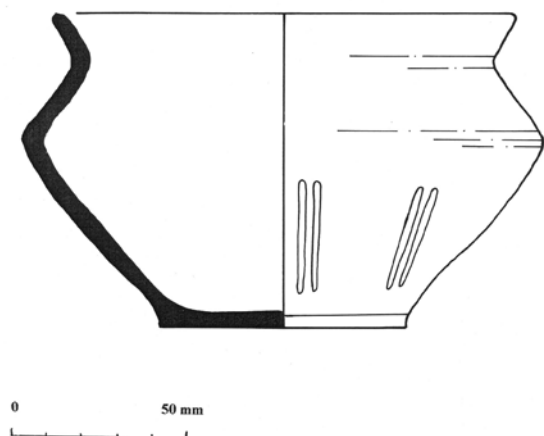
The lack of any quantifiable amount of fine wares suggests that this was a low status farmstead which never developed from its Iron Age heritage to fully embrace Roman culture. The circular perimeter ditch suggests that it contained an Iron Age round house; but this is conjectural, as the removal of the top soil in preparation for chalk extraction had removed any possible evidence (Clark, 1950, 49).

The significance, however, of this site is that the pottery represents the transition from the local Atrebatian pottery of the late Iron Age to early Romanised fabrics and forms. This can be seen in the jar with high carinated shoulder and simple upright everted rim (Figure 2). A similar vessel was

recovered from the excavation at the Causeway, Horndean (SU 696 125) in 1958 (Cunliffe, 1961). Petrological analysis of the fabric characteristics of the pottery recovered from Horndean compared with the non-plastic inclusions of examples of Rowland's Castle pottery showed a high degree of commonality. All shared a common isotropic clay matrix with abundant to frequent sub-rounded well-sorted silt grade 0.05 mm quartz with frequent rounded 0.05 mm iron rich particles. Additional inclusions included both calcified flint and additional coarse quartz sand used as tempers. The petrological evidence, therefore, would seem to suggest that the kiln site at Rowland's Castle was the production centre for these vessels.

Fig 2: Atrebatian jar in Rowland's Castle fabric

Summary



The pottery recovered from the Huckswold Quarry excavation suggests that it was the site of a low status farmstead which was occupied from the late Iron Age until at least the end of the first century AD. There were several villas in the Chalton valley, such as the Romano-British village at Chalton (Cunliffe, 1977). The relationship between these farmsteads would warrant further investigation. The pottery from these sites, however, does indicate that none were high status villas (Dicks, 2007).

The major suppliers of pottery to the farmstead at Huckswold Quarry were the kilns at Rowland's Castle and there would seem to be evidence of local Atrebatian, indigenous pottery production in the vicinity, possibly at Rowland's Castle. This would suggest that there was an embryonic pottery industry in the area before the Claudian invasion of AD 43. This embryonic production site was

exploited and developed during the post-conquest period to create the Rowland's Castle Romano-British pottery industry, which then continued well into the fourth century AD.

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Little Green Axeheads

Helen Rees

Four ancient and rare stone axes from Hampshire recently had an outing from their home at Winchester Museums to the British Museum, to be analysed as part of a prestigious scientific project. Projet JADE, a three-year, million-Euro programme funded by the French government seeks to discover where our axeheads, and others like them that have been found all over north-western Europe, were made. The techniques used involve reflectance spectroradio-metry, which measures the electromagnetic radiation in the axeheads. The results can then be compared with those for rocks from known source sites.

In 2003, the source areas for the distinctive and beautiful green stone, known loosely as jadeite, were discovered high up in the North Italian Alps by the pioneering archaeologists Pierre and Anne-Marie Pétrequin of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Our Hampshire axeheads turn out to be from this Alpine source, and so had been carried for many miles before they were finally lost or deposited, but this is not the end of the story.

The objects date from the Neolithic period, a time of great change, which saw the first farmers arrive in Britain from north-western Europe. From their ethnographic research into modern axe production in West Papua, the Pétrequins believe that jadeite axeheads were valued not just for their practical uses but also for their magical properties- conferred by their origin in places where the earth meets the sky and where this world meets that of the gods and spirits.

Comparing their dating on the Continent with the British examples, we can also see that the objects were already old when they arrived in Hampshire. Along with the seed corn needed to grow crops, and domesticated animals, the settlers brought with them their treasured heirlooms to remind them of the magic places far away and to bring good luck in the new land. Once here, they sought out new magic rocks from which to make more axeheads - the best British-made Neolithic examples are of fine green volcanic stone quarried high up in the Lake District at Great Langdale.

Dr Alison Sheridan, of National Museums Scotland, a leading authority on prehistoric stone artefacts, coordinated the analysis of the British examples on behalf of Projet JADE. She tells me that the Europe-wide database now numbers more than 12,000 analyses. Work is still underway on processing the results, so it may prove to be possible to pinpoint exactly where, in the two main source areas in the North Italian Alps - around Monte Viso (above Turin) and Monte Beigua (above Genoa) - these specimens started their lives. And, she adds 'It's all really exciting'.

Two of the axes were already known to the project, as Winchester had lent them to Hampshire County Museum Service for an exhibition at the Red House museum in Christchurch. We were very pleased to discover that we had two more in store, and that all four could participate. We're also grateful to David Allen, Hampshire's Senior Keeper of Archaeology



for arranging the trip to London. The beauty of the technique employed is that it involves no damage to the objects (as old-fashioned petrological sectioning did) so that we will be able to include them in future exhibitions intact.

Two of the axes have been returned to the display at the Red House Museum, while Winchester Museums hope to include the other two in a prehistory exhibition at the Winchester Discovery

Centre later this year. Meanwhile a fifth green axehead (or rather, a slightly differently shaped tool known as an 'adze) from Shawford Down has been donated to the museum fairly recently and pronounced by Pierre Pétrequin to be 'probably not Alpine'. Could it be one of the new magic objects made of British rock? We hope to find out by arranging our own analysis, and will let you know as soon as we can.

Excavations at St Cross Park, 2008

Don Bryan and Dick Selwood

Following the 2007 pilot excavation in St Cross Park (Newsletter 50) WARG volunteers conducted a further two week excavation in August 2008. The objective was to gain a better understanding of the features, both landscape and geophysical, identified in the 2007 project.

Desk top research by Dr Crook had produced a plan of St Cross hospital dated 1789 (fig 1) which showed the position of the demolished south range of Brothers' accommodation, and the garden behind it. This supported the geophysical survey (fig 2). This clearly identified the junction of two walls found in trench 1 as the south-west corner of the original wall around the brothers' garden.

Trench 3, which was originally thought to be related to the demolition of the south range, is now believed to contain the rubble from Butterfield's restoration of the Chapel in 1864/5. It has produced many fragments of medieval tile, pieces of stone

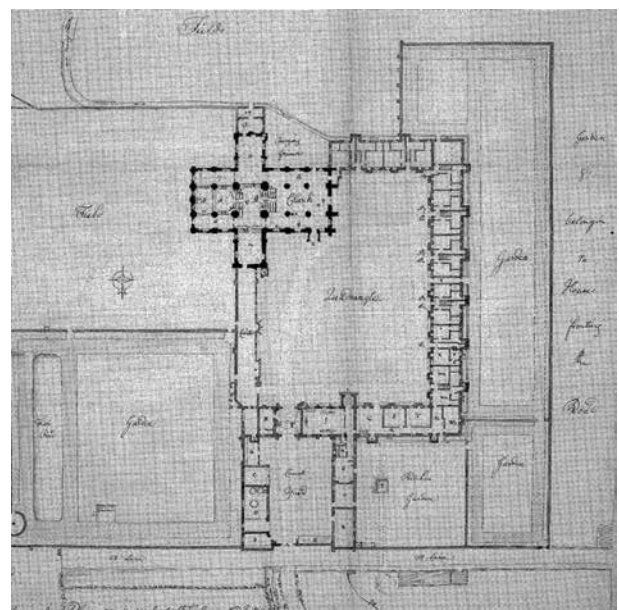


Fig 1 1789 Carter Map of St Cross Hospital

and small fragments of glass together with some 19th century artifacts. The rubble appears to have been carefully placed, rather than just dumped. It may have filled a ditch, perhaps to create some form of raised feature in the landscape. Given the avenues of trees that are such a feature of St Cross Park, there was clearly work to create a landscape in the 19th century, and it seems likely that this rubble was used to form part of it.

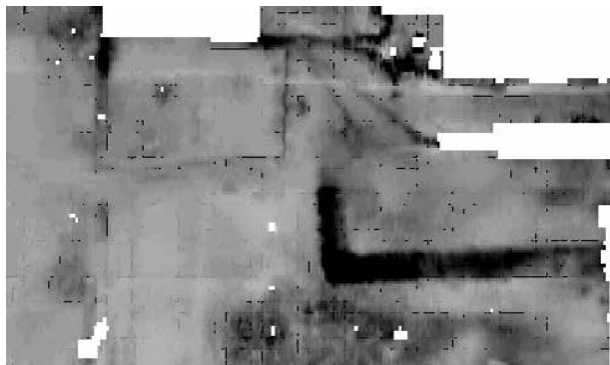


Fig 2 Resistivity survey of St Cross Park

A strip of land along the western side of the park is higher than the rest of the site and traditionally believed to have belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral. The land drops steeply into what is today a wide shallow north-south ditch. The ditch runs south from the site of Trench 1 to the boundary between the current park and the cricket field, where it turns east and runs to the river.

Trench 5 was cut into this ditch and found it was originally much deeper. Excavation ceased at two metres without finding bottom. The fill of the ditch has yielded no immediately dateable artefacts, so when and why the ditch was dug is still an open question. Alongside the ditch to the west, and about a metre below the current surface is what may be some form of pavement.

With Trench 4 we hoped to resolve a pattern on



Fig 3 Trench 5, a deep ditch

the geophysical survey from last year. What was found was another wide ditch running north-south. The depth of the ditch is still to be resolved, as, like Trench 3, it had been filled with rubble. The rubble is was mainly flint with some greensand

blocks. Some of the blocks had been carved in the same pattern as the window frames in the existing brothers' dwellings, and one may have been a door lintel. Since the material is the same as that used in the west range of brothers' building, it is probably the demolition rubble from south range.

The geophysical work and the 1789 map showed what was probably a wall surrounding the southern area of the Brothers' gardens. Trench 6 produced the base of this wall with some possible buttress bases, corresponding to those shown in the map. While the wall is substantial, one of the possible buttress bases is extremely big for its function and has what appear to be two post holes. The land outside the area that was the Brothers' gardens is full of small scale rubble, including fragments of glass and clay tobacco pipes. This area is marked "Field" in the 1780 map, with no indication of any structures. Subsequent desk top research has found a print of the hospital courtyard in around 1850, before the Butterfield restoration, that shows what may be two sheds in the place where the rubble was found.

The final trench, Trench 7, was dug just outside the south-west corner of the Brothers' gardens, and confirmed that the west wall did continue towards our last year's Trench 1. However the current west garden wall is clearly much more recent, although on medieval foundations, and there are signs of what may be a gate here, not shown on the 1789 map.

A smaller excavation was undertaken for the Trustees of St Cross. This was inside the courtyard at the south west corner of the Church, in preparation for a disabled access ramp. This is the subject of a separate report, but the excavation confirmed that the wall dividing the courtyard from the park is on a much older foundation, almost certainly the foundations of the north front of the demolished south range.

The larger scale of this excavation required significant financial support, and WARG wishes to acknowledge the support of two private individuals, Awards for All, Winchester City Community Chest, Cllr Pamela Peskett on behalf of Hampshire County Council, the City of Winchester Trust and the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. Special thanks also go to Churches of Winchester, for their help with equipment, various members of staff of Winchester City Council, for support on the open days and for graphics, the Trustees of the Hospital of St Cross, and Mr and Mrs Skeats, the tenant farmers.

Landscape

Editor: George Campbell, 10 Church Lane, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1SZ
e-mail: georgecampbell@supanet.com

Editorial

The mention in the Autumn NSL of a recent publication, 'Medieval Villages in an English Landscape' by Richard Jones and Mark Page, has stirred up interest and enquiries, as to its value as a case study. While the editor is a layman in such medieval studies, it seemed to him that the rigorous researches in field, lab and documents, conducted over a five year period, followed by this comprehensive and very readable report on what became known as 'the Whittlewood Project', could not fail to provide clear guidelines into pursuing similar studies on a smaller scale into our own villages. To take one sector, 'the origin of the village' (chapter 5). This has been a perennial problem since the 1950s at least, when we believed that a massive invasion of Anglo-Saxons simply imprinted their Germanic nuclear villages with attendant open fields on to our landscape. By the 1980s we knew that this had never happened, but we still did not know what had, and when, how and why. However, the closing years of the Wharram Percy 40 year project, with its focus on the origin and planning of villages, inspired further research. One follow-up was carried out in the East Midlands by Carenza Lewis, Patrick Mitchell-Fox and Christopher Dyer, and published in 2001 as 'Village, Hamlet and Field'. In its closing chapter, 'the evolution of rural settlement', the authors analysed the problem, identified the key factors and their relationship, and possible approaches. It is from this pioneer

study that Jones and Page established their base line and commenced their work. It is evident from the several pages of acknowledgements in their book, that there were peer reviews at every stage to ensure that the methods were appropriate and that interpretations and conclusions were soundly based. Chris Dyer in his introduction states: 'We believe that many English landscapes and settlements followed similar paths of development, so the evidence used, the methods of research and the interpretation have significance beyond the boundaries of Whittlewood.'

The authors leave us at the point where they have provided the hard evidence for the evolution of the villages in their research area. Can we now utilise their knowledge and working methods and test their validity in a Hampshire setting?

Since writing this editorial I have read a very favourable review of the book by Carenza Lewis (*Landscape History*, 29, 2007, pp.124/5). After a detailed analysis, chapter by chapter, she concludes with an enthusiastic stamp of approval. As one closely involved in an earlier project from which the Whittlewood work developed, her review is highly significant. Both book and review are recommended reading.

At the time of writing the National Park Authority

New Forest National Park: Archaeology and the Historic Environment

Frank Green

has been in existence just over two years and through a range of co-ordinated and innovative policies and partnership is working to further the interests of the New Forest, and to conserve and enhance the unique environment of the Park area. In particular the Park Authority is working to retain the special qualities of the New Forest's landscape, wildlife and cultural heritage and to encourage the understanding and enjoyment of the area's special qualities for those living, working and visiting the New Forest, ensuring that its character is not harmed. The National Park Authority is required to support the social and economic well being of local communities in ways that sustain the Park's special character.

Approximately forty five percent of the National Park area consists of 'Crown Land' and open common mostly managed by the Forestry Commission and protected by a range of designations. The Park contains 214 Scheduled Monuments, mostly Bronze

Age barrows, just under ten percent of the total of all scheduled sites in the South-East Region. However, the more ephemeral sites associated with past land management, such as woodland and inclosure boundaries, bee gardens, pig pounds, charcoal production sites, burnt flint or boiling mounds and many other categories of landscape features and sites do not have the same protection. Thus constant vigilance has been required to ensure the survival of these sites, by close working with land managers, as demonstrated in the past through the work of the New Forest Section of the HFC.

The geological importance of the Park area has not been overlooked. There is a very real need for detailed survey of the gravel terraces and deposits that may contain Palaeolithic material, and to extend the existing surveys westwards from Southampton Water across to the Avon Valley. A start was recently made by student labour from Bournemouth

University to identify all the known quarry sites from historic Ordnance Survey maps. This will potentially allow a re-assessment of those locations within the Park that might merit being added to the list of regionally important geological sites. The data also has various applications; many quarry sites are characterised by areas of vegetation and fauna that now differ from their original biological composition. The vegetational history of the National Park is also a subject for continued study. The area has been subject to significant analysis of pollen sequences and the early work demonstrated the potential for pollen recovery from soil profiles. There is now much unpublished evidence that indicates some of the established views of landscape use involving soil impoverishment and the creation of heathland entirely dating to the Bronze Age might have to be re-examined.

Woodland archaeological surveys on the Crown Land within inclosures and also woodland survey on the enclosed landscape are being undertaken as a high priority. The former work has been undertaken by the New Forest Section of the Field Club and will be continued by the New Forest History and Archaeology Group. Over 50 new sites of various dates and character have been located in the Oakley Inclosure to the northeast of Burley in 2007-2008. A similar number of previously unrecorded sites and landscape features have been located as a result of the current woodland survey on the coastal Cadland Estate, where considerable help and access has been provided by the landowner.

A pilot Lidar (Light Detection and Ranging) survey is to be commissioned using this relatively new optical remote sensing technology, that involves laser pulses, similar in a way to radar technology. The data will allow accurate measurements of the land surface. This has the potential for locating new archaeological sites on an area of open forest and inclosed woodland. This will be undertaken as a joint project with the Forestry Commission and it is anticipated that ground-truthing of monuments and sites on the western side of the Forest will be undertaken with the help of the New Forest History and Archaeology Group and a student placement funded through the (IFA) Institute for Archaeology, professional placements in archaeology scheme.

A major project surveying the New Forest Coastal Zone is due to start in 2009. The first phase will be assessing the known evidence followed by field survey from the county boundary with Dorset along the entire 68 kilometres of the New Forest District coastline to the boundary with Southampton City at Redbridge on the lower Test.

This detailed survey of the New Forest Coastline should increase our knowledge of sites that are threatened by coastal development and areas that may be destroyed by rising sea level and coastal erosion. This particular project will include working to a depth of 10 metres below sea level and will involve diving by professionals and volunteers.

The lottery-funded element of the project includes significant educational provision.

All these surveys will significantly upgrade the evidence base for the National Park area and the County Historic Environment Records. In due course the data will help the revision of the archaeological components of the Park's landscape characterisation work and its Landscape and Cultural Heritage Strategies.

Heritage data required for the Higher Level Stewardship of the Farm Environment Plan process managed by Natural England has also involved reassessing areas of landscape. With the European funding available the work should help protect many monuments, in particular unscheduled sites on farm and common land. This will allow conservation and restoration work to take place and sites to be maintained in favourable condition. Similarly, close working with the Forestry Commission and other partners, including local societies, it is hoped, will allow many more monuments and sites to be appropriately managed.

The Park encompasses parts of the District Council areas of Salisbury and New Forest and parts of the Borough of Test Valley and New Forest District and it has a statutory responsibility as a local planning authority. The Park can therefore strongly influence the protection of the built historic environment. Within the Park boundary there are 610 listed buildings and 15 conservation areas and also 7 parks and gardens on the English Heritage Register. There are a further 3 conservation areas that straddle the boundary of the New Forest District Council's planning area. Currently there are programmes of conservation area reviews that are well under way. The much larger conservation areas, that have been recently designated, aim to provide greater protection to unlisted local vernacular buildings.

Currently there are 12 listed buildings 'at risk' in the National Park and a programme of proactive targeting is underway to secure their long-term future. Of these buildings those at the Salterns at Lower Pennington (fig.1) are possibly the most significant being the last two remaining 18th century examples of sea salt boiling houses in the whole country. The unique form of the buildings coupled with their location in a flood risk zone provides real challenges in determining their future use. Negotiations are ongoing to find an acceptable reuse for these two buildings.

Fig. 1 Salt boiling houses at Lower Pennington

As field survey work takes place so many more historic buildings are being discovered. A start has been made to obtain accurate dates for the construction of timber framed buildings. The first tree-ring, dendrochronologically dated building, a barn at Manor Farm, Winsor, Netley Marsh (fig 2); was built from timbers felled in 1636-1637.



brought to the Park's attention by Anthony Pasmore, and it is anticipated that partnership working with local groups, the Forestry Commission and Natural England will allow necessary repair work to take place and the long term preservation of such structures such as the observers hut at the Ashley fragmentation range site (fig.3, over).

Fig. 3 Observers hut, Ashley fragmentation range

Whilst much of the landscape of the New Forest we see today has been shaped by man over many thousands of years, the impact of both the World Wars and in particular the Second World War, has had a considerable impact on the National Park's character. This takes the form of surviving structures, from air-raid shelters through to the visible evidence, often best seen from the air, of former airfields, bombing ranges and other installations (fig. 3).

Basic research in the national and other archives indicates the vast amount of wartime documentation available for research. Many of these once Top Secret documents associated with operation Overlord and 'D' day can give us a greater insight into the use of the Forest for a whole range of wartime activities. Many events and activities may only be hazy memories and many were quite effectively kept

Most of the landscape was returned to its pre-war use often involving the total removal of some features. More recent gravel quarrying in the Avon Valley has for example removed most of the airfield evidence at Ibsley, though many of the associated structures survive, including the Control Tower just outside the Park boundary. Some of the wartime buildings were once quite common place country-wide but increasingly are now seen as rare survivals and as monuments to a particularly important part of this nation's history that ought to be given greater



protection.

secret.

The location and recording of wartime structures within the enclosed landscape is seen as a priority. Many unrecorded structures have been located during archaeological woodland surveys. The recording of military buildings especially those that were moved after the Second World War and then converted to domestic use is now occurring and will provide a record for future generations. The conservation needs of other Second World War structures on Crown Land have recently been

The Second World War is now sufficiently long ago that it is increasingly the subject of public interest and research. Fascinating insights into how institutions and people managed their lives and work during this period is emerging and needs to be recorded. Whilst the larger country houses were used by the military as operational bases and hospitals, many smaller houses quite often functioned in the war effort as locations to store important collections from our national museums. Recent work has located Luftwaffe aerial photographs for naval purposes of the Lymington and Southampton Water areas. These previously un-catalogued images at the Imperial War Museum provide very clear indications of many wartime sites.

During the war period the landscape contained an increased population. For example, a large contingent of Irishmen were engaged in building the Mulberry Harbours on the Cadland Estate. They had to be housed and fed locally. The details of

how and where they were housed like many other groups, is often poorly recorded, and often best only understood through talking to those involved at the time to gain personal stories, people's views about the war years, what they did in any spare time, or quite simply how the war changed their lives.

Oral history projects have been specifically encouraged and help has been provided in finding sources of funding and grant aid for local groups to further these projects and to understand local and long-term Forest traditions.

It is important for the understanding, protection and wider appreciation of the archaeological heritage within the National Park, that partnerships with voluntary groups, academic institutions, and individuals are formed. Of these the newly created New Forest History and Archaeology Group, that originated with the New Forest Section of the Hampshire Field Club, will undoubtedly continue the former HFC sections work principally on the Crown Lands and areas of Common within the Park.

Fig. 4 Excavation at Lepe Country Park in advance of creating a wildlife pond in October 2008.

Other groups can be encouraged in their work, as has recently occurred at Lepe Country Park, where many volunteers gained their first experience of practical field archaeology (fig.4). This work provided evidence of post-medieval land use. Compared with other National Parks in existence for some 60 years, the New Forest National Park has much work to do to rapidly improve its archaeological



and historic environment evidence base, through field survey work and conservation projects. There is thus considerable scope for future all-embracing collaborative archaeological and historical projects with everyone interested in protecting, conserving and enhancing the New Forest National Park and the surrounding areas.

Introduction

The Meon valley just north of Wickham contains some of the most important Small-leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*) woods in the south of England. On the west side of the river, the 'Holywell' complex is well known to conservationists and is being sympathetically managed by its present owners. Several of the woods in this group appear to retain their names from at least the time of the Bishop of Winchester's rental of c.1551.¹ Less well known are the relict lime woods of the Western Bailiwick

A Note on the History of West Walk in the Forest of East Bere with special reference to a significant population of Small-leaved Lime

Roger Clooney

of the Forest of East Bere or Portchester. In this paper I present evidence to show that the majority of these limes are located in remnants of ancient purlieus which can be traced back to the 14th century and probably earlier.

The largest surviving block of woodland in the Forest of Bere is at West Walk on the eastern side of the river Meon. This area has a complex history, but the present layout was created during the enclosure of the Royal Forest of Bere in 1814. The enabling Act of Parliament of 1810 (50 Geo III cap. ccxviii) details the building blocks from which West Walk was assembled: 100 acres of the Earl of Portsmouth's purlieu, 150 acres of Mr Garnier's purlieu and 17 acres of Mr Hornby's purlieu were 'attached' to the Crown demesne to form a wood of 950 acres. This is clearly shown on the enclosure map of 1814 2 (extract shown in Fig. 1). The enclosure of the Forest followed a parliamentary survey which culminated in the publication of the 'Thirteenth Report'.³ Several maps were published in association with this report 4 and the place-name information derived from them

is summarised in Fig 2.

Tilia cordata was noted in West Walk over thirty years ago, but the true extent was not recognized until the 1990s. In 2007, over 200 lime stools were counted; the majority in the area originating from the Earl of Portsmouth's purlieu and significant numbers from Hornby's purlieu and the north-east corner of Garnier's purlieu. Two other local woods also contain lime. Charles Wood has many large coppice stools and Kiln Copse (Liberty); a relict area once contiguous with West Walk 12, contains both lime and wych-elm; both ancient woodland indicator species (Note 1).

Among the earliest detailed records of the area are a series of 14th and 15th century perambulations. The Forest of Portchester or East Bere was disafforested during the reign of Edward I under two perambulations of 1301 which are included in the Southwick Cartularies 6, one for the Forest of

survey of 1991-92 located sixty-three 'AWVP' (Note 1) in this 350 ha. area, one of the highest 'scores' for any ancient wood in the south of England.¹⁴ West Walk also contains significant populations of lichens and threatened vertebrates and invertebrates.

The majority of the Bere limes survive as a consequence of being 'protected' within Crown and Forestry Commission plantations, ironically under conifers planted within the last fifty years. Other areas of the Wallop and Cherlwood purlieus (e.g. Kiln Copse) have been lost to pasture in the last two hundred years. These precious surviving areas are in danger of disappearing unless the woodland is restored to a sympathetically managed broadleaved woodland. Given that the Forestry Commission is actively encouraging private landowners in the area to protect their lime-woods and to undertake ancient woodland restoration (with associated grant schemes) their policies on the silvicultural management of West Walk need to be reviewed. Recent replanting of 'derelict' plantations with broadleaved trees (funded by local communities) is a step in the right direction.

Note 1 In the 1980s, the Nature Conservancy Council produced lists of vascular plants which were most strongly associated with Ancient Woodlands (AWVP – ancient woodland vascular plants). These lists; each of 100 species, were produced for different regions of the country. The 63 species identified in West Walk are from the list of 100 species for the South Region.

Note 2 Small leaved lime does regenerate successfully in the southern UK under suitable conditions¹⁵. Much of the surviving *Tilia cordata* is old coppice which fruits poorly and is often in deep shade. Regeneration under these conditions is rare. However where there are large trees with emergent crowns and canopy gaps there can be excellent regeneration. There is evidence in West Walk that forestry operations seem to have resulted in the successful regeneration from seed!

References

HRO: Hampshire Record Office, Winchester
TNA: The National Archives, Kew

- 1 H G Barstow (1996), c.1551 Rental of the Bishop of Winchester's Droxford Manor, Chandlersford (based on HRO: 11M59/158819/8).
- 2 HRO: Q23/2/11/2 Forest of Bere Enclosure map, West Bailiwick.
- 3 The Thirteenth Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the State and Condition of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown [etc], 1792.
- 4 TNA: F 17/359 (1789); F 17/364 (1810)
- 5 Ordnance Survey, surveyors' drawing, Sheet 82
- 6 K A Hanna (1988), The Cartularies of Southwick Priory, Hampshire Record Series, 9, II 54, 55
- 7 HRO: 5M53/1290
- 8 HRO: 5M53/998
- 9 Act of Parliament for the partitioning of land between the Dukes of Beaufort and Portland. Also HRO: 16M63/62
- 10 HRO: 5M53/1396 (1748); 5M53/1397 (1755)
- 11 HRO: 5M53/1090/3 (1788)
- 12 Ordnance Survey, 1st edn., 6 inches to 1 mile, Sheet 67
- 13 Calendar of Close Rolls, 12 Henry III, m9d
- 14 Francis Rose (1999), Indicators of Ancient Woodland: the use of vascular plants in evaluating ancient woodlands for nature conservation, British Wildlife, 10 (4), 241-251
- 15 Donald Pigott - personal communication

Historic Buildings

Editor: Edward Roberts, Grove House, Cheriton, SO240QQ
Email: edward.roberts15@btinternet.com

An Agricultural Storage Building, Silchester, Hampshire

Bill Fergie

Three Ashes is a small collection of buildings located on the clay soils of the Thames basin in the parish of Silchester in north Hampshire (SU 639612). Almost thirty years ago I came across an unusual timber framed agricultural storage building sitting on saddle stones and decided that it should be recorded. Although I was not then in the practice of routinely recording buildings, a number of factors persuaded me I should do so in this case. The building was of an unusual form, and for its type was clearly a building of some constructional

The 1911 Ordnance Survey map shows the farm complex at Three Ashes as 'The Bungalow' although the farmhouse has subsequently become known as 'Old Meadows'. The complex is situated about half a mile due south of the ruins of the Roman town of Silchester. As shown on the site plan (Fig. 1), the farmhouse and the majority of the buildings are located on the south side of a lane running east from Three Ashes. A number of the minor buildings shown on the early Ordnance Survey map have disappeared. The farmhouse appears to have a

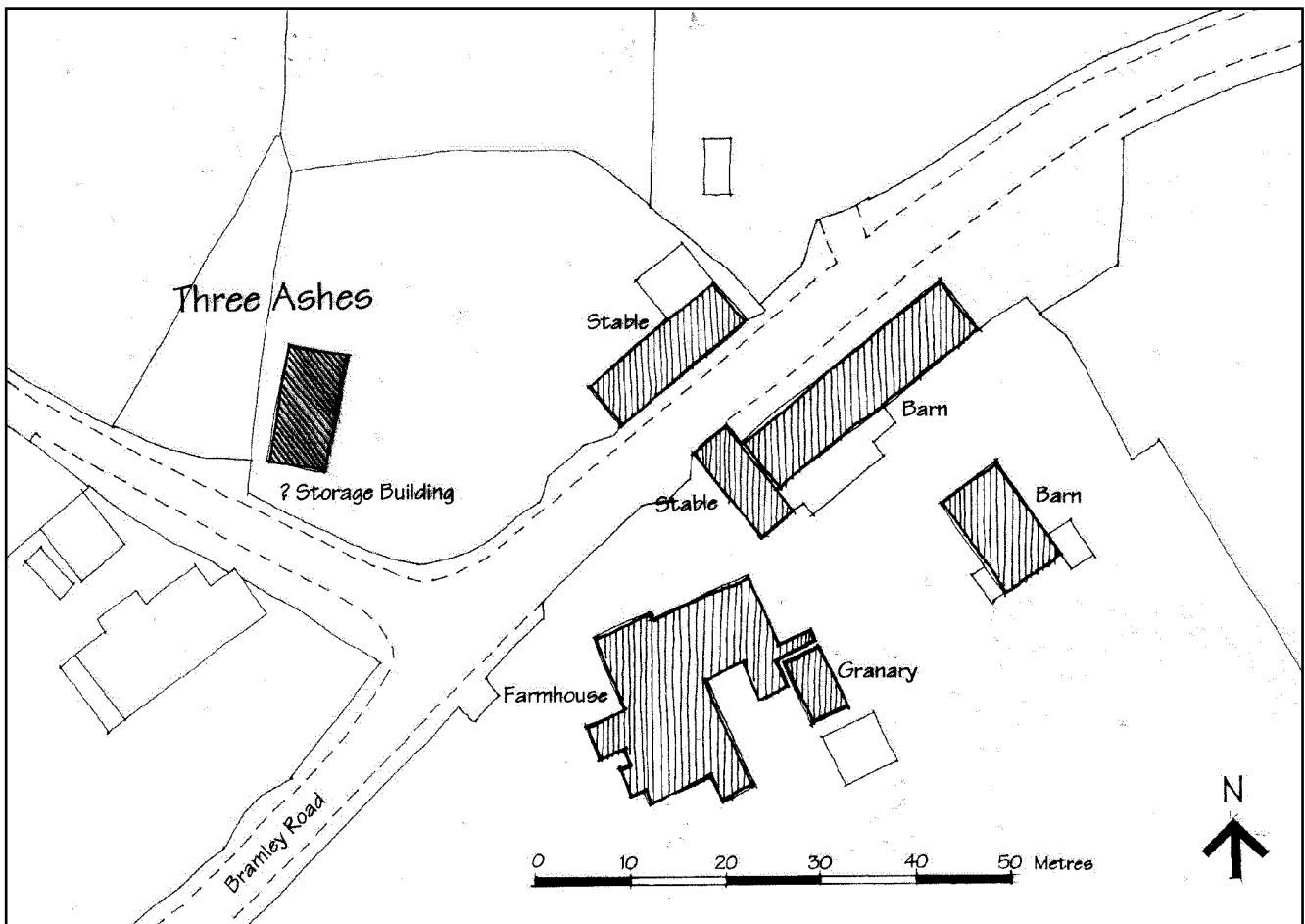


Fig1. Sketch Location Plan based on the 1911 version of the Ordnance Survey

quality. Perhaps more importantly, the farm complex of which it was part was no longer in agricultural use, and there was a proposal to change the use of the building in connection with the residential conversion of a nearby stable block.

core which is earlier than its largely nineteenth century exterior. It is reasonable to speculate that the nineteenth century saw significant expansion, with the farm complex developing across the lane in the form of additional stabling and storage.

The building under consideration stands on the north side of the lane together with the former stable block, which is now a residence. At the time I considered that both buildings dated from the mid-nineteenth century, although John McCann, who has written about crop storage in an article in Volume 10 of the Journal of the Historic Farm Buildings Group, believes the building is older¹. This view is based on the very traditional carpentry techniques employed, including two types of scarf joint, and on the relative lack of metal fixings. I too was a little concerned about the scarf joints, because my survey drawings did not identify their location, and the memory fades after so many years!

My original recording of the storage building took the form of seven coloured photographic slides and a measured sketch plan and section, with a few additional details, on two A4 sheets. When, in about 2000, it was considered that publication might help to resolve the question of the precise function the building had fulfilled, I decided that I should seek to re-visit the building to see if it was still possible to check some of the details. I found that the building had not been radically altered structurally, and that much of the interior was still intact and visible. While a small part had been converted into a residential annexe for the converted stable block, with the result that some of the detail had been hidden, the remainder was largely open and used as garaging or storage².

The building is of four bays, each measuring 20 ft x 10 ft (6m x 3m). The plan is therefore an exact double

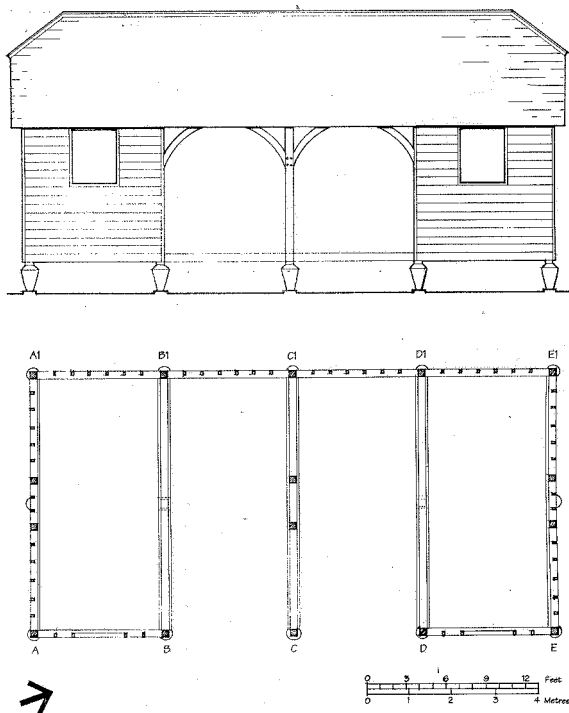


Fig 2. Plan and Eastern Elevation. The two central bays were apparently always open on the Eastern side, with no sill beams.

square measuring 20 ft x 40 ft (6m x 12m) (Fig 2). The roof trusses have inward angled queen struts rising from the tie beam to support a collar which clasps an upper purlin in the manner common in earlier buildings in the area. A lower purlin is clasped by a further angled strut rising from near the base of the main queen strut (Fig 3). The roof is half-hipped and the end trusses therefore terminate at the collar (Fig. 4). The principal rafters are diminished for a short length above both upper and lower purlins to allow them to be slotting in from above. The rafters meet at a ridge board. The main elements of the roof structure are tenoned and pegged in the traditional manner, although on my re-visit I found that in two instances, at the base of the queen struts, iron bolts had been used instead of the pegs, or had replaced them. One had a nut and one did not. The roof slopes at 36 degrees. When originally surveyed the roof slopes had boards laid between the fixing battens, but there were gaps between boards and battens and it could not therefore be termed close boarded. The slates were laid tightly together along the length of the roof rather than in the slightly open bond sometimes employed on later agricultural buildings as an economy measure. They measured 24 ins x 12 ins, (60mm x 30mm), a size known as a Duchess. The ridge and hips were finished with a matching blue/black clay ridge tile.

The five trusses are supported on ten main posts and six secondary posts. The six secondary posts are arranged in pairs, approximately 3 feet (900mm) apart, located in the middle of the end walls and at the mid-point of the central truss. There are long raking braces in all the main wall panels and beneath the central truss. The main structural timbers, with the exception of the principal rafters, appear to be elm rather than oak. The principal and common rafters are softwood.

The posts rest on a sill beam arrangement, which is in turn supported on a series of saddles. The lack of mortices in the sill beams show that there had never been a permanent floor in any of the bays. Instead, a ledge had been formed on the sill timbers defining the bays by the nailing on of an additional small timber. This could have allowed loose floor timbers to be inserted and removed at will. These ledges had mostly been removed by the time of my second visit, although the nail holes remained as evidence. There was no sill timber on the eastern side of the two central bays, and the weather boarding which was used to clad the remainder of the building (when originally measured) was also omitted from these two bays. Perhaps to compensate for the loss of rigidity resulting from the omission of a properly jointed permanent floor, and of the two front sections of sill, the joints in the main sill members appear to have incorporated metal ties as part of the original design (Fig.5 Detail A). Additionally, the two central bays had arched braces between posts and wall plate over the two central openings at the front of the building.

My re-visit allowed me to check on the scarf joints.

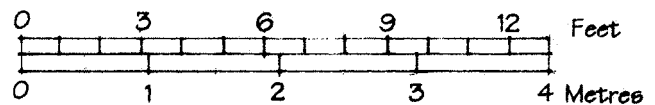
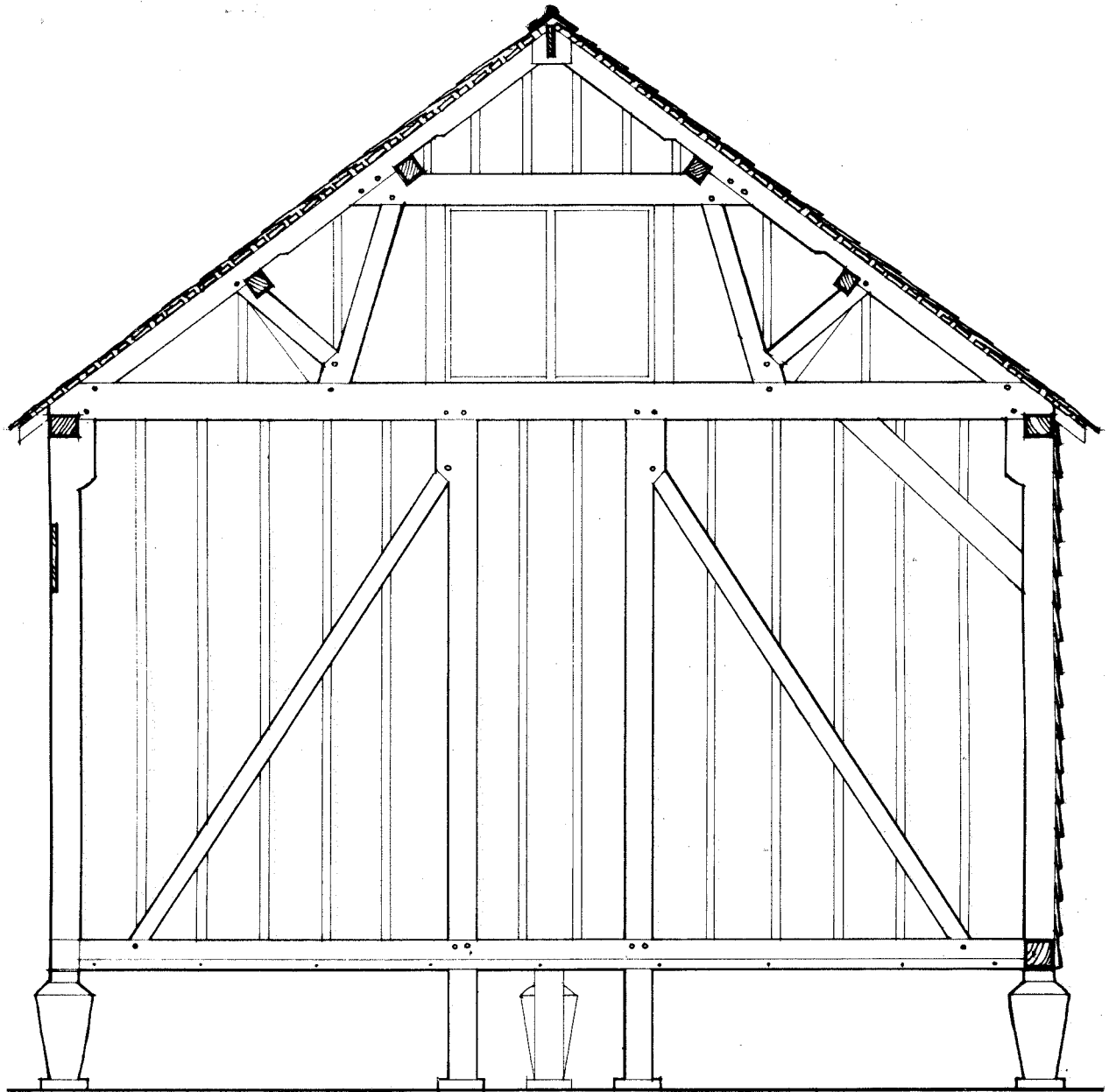


Fig 3. Cross Section showing the central frame of the structure. The two central "staddles" under this frame are of timber, as are the single central supports under the other two internal frames.

I found just one example of the splayed and tabled joint (Fig.5 Detail B), and it was in a longitudinal wall plate just 2 feet (600mm) from the southern end of the building. This slightly unusual location might suggest that the building had once been longer, but there was no evidence that this was ever the case. There were also at least two face halved joints in the sill beams and one in a wall plate (Fig. 5 Detail C). There may have been more but much of the interior is now hidden by the residential conversion work. Interestingly, the joints in the sill beams were not only pegged but also secured with two iron bolts. This, and the odd bolt used

instead of a peg elsewhere, may help to confirm a nineteenth century date for the building. On the other hand they could indicate a nineteenth century reinforcement of the structure.

The staddles are an unusual feature of the building. Those on the perimeter are urn shaped, and, with one exception, initially appeared to be of stone. They are in fact constructed of built-up sections of moulded brick or terracotta, rendered over to give the appearance of stone (Fig. 5 Detail A). The exceptional staddle is the central support on the eastern side between the two open bays,

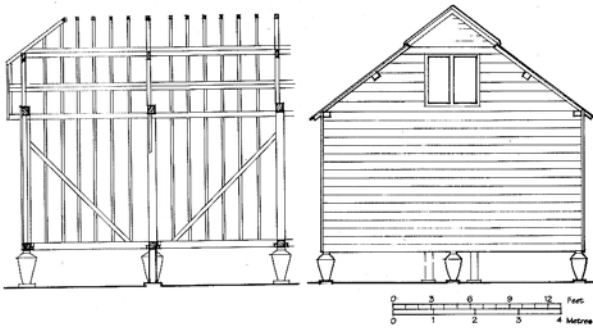


Fig 4. End Elevation and Part Long Section.

and this is made of timber. This timber staddle incorporates an integral circular timber pad at the top. A separate timber pad is located between the tops of the remaining perimeter staddles and the sill members. The four internal 'staddles' are just square hardwood baulks of the same cross section as the main posts. All types of staddle are founded on a brick or terra cotta base, 11 ins (280mm) square, which projects slightly above the ground level. The depth of the foundation was not checked, but it must be adequate as there is no discernible movement or distortion in the structure. John McCann has never seen staddles of a similar design.

It has been said that the building was clad in weather-boarding when originally surveyed, and that this did not cover the two central bays on the east side. There were also original openings in the gable ends, between the tie beams and collars, and

in the eastern walls of the two closed bays. All these openings had subsequently been boarded over by the time of my second visit, and it was not possible to determine whether or not they were ever glazed or shuttered.

The precise function of the building is not clear, but its quality in terms of design, construction and materials suggests that it was intended to house items of some value. Were they crops or equipment? - or both? The two central bays were certainly flexible, and could either have been floored for above ground storage or left unfloored to house carts or other heavy equipment. These two bays could hardly have served as a granary because of a degree of exposure to the elements, although the two end bays were better suited to this purpose. However, the lack of a permanent floor allied to the significant height of the building argues against use as a traditional granary and more in favour of something like hay. Proximity to stabling of near contemporary date might support this proposition. The two central bays could have been used for unloading under cover, for storing the carts, or for additional storage. The use of a slatted floor raised on staddles would have allowed good ventilation, and this would have been enhanced by the provision of openings. Was the hay crop sufficiently valuable to justify the significant investment in this building, or were there even more valuable crops or goods demanding safe storage? Was the structure specifically designed to overcome the combined problems of rain, rising damp and rodents, which had beset thatched ricks and other outdoor storage

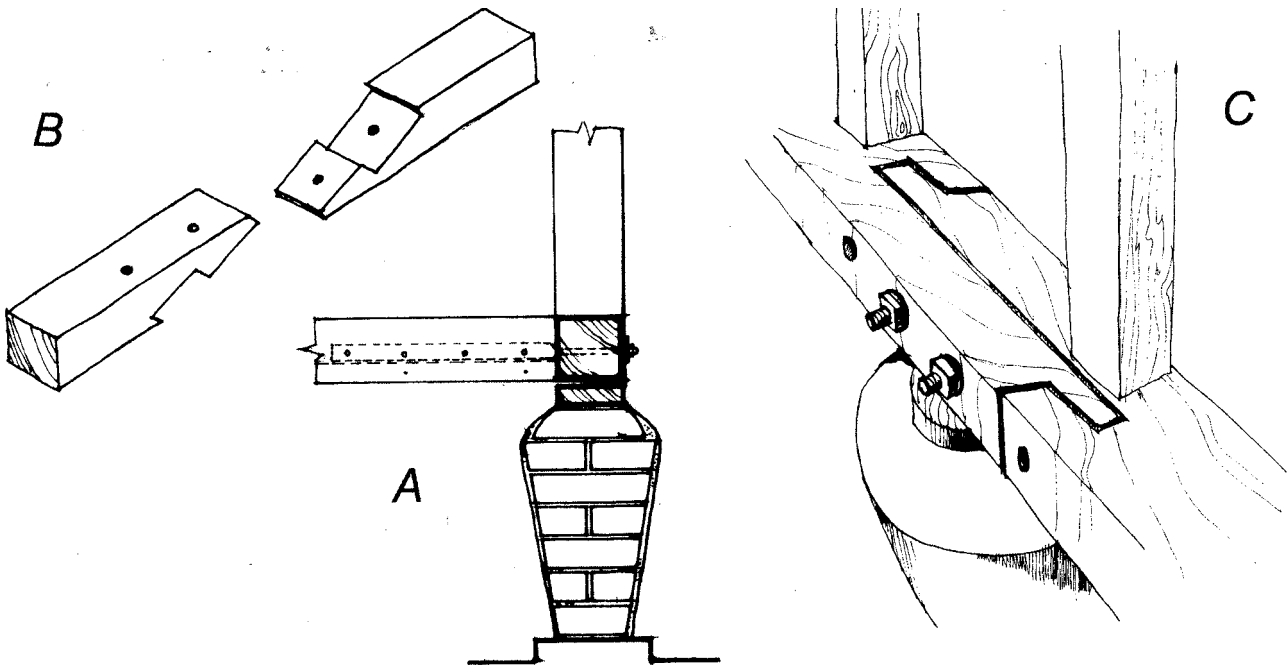


Fig 5.

Constructional Details. A Section through a perimeter staddle and detail of metal straps used to join sections of sill beam. The metal fixings must have been original because the timbers are butt jointed. B Splayed and tabled scarf joint found in one section of wall plate. C Scarf joint with face halved and bladed abutments used once in a wall plate and at least twice in the perimeter sill beams. The joints in the sills were reinforced with bolts, but it is not clear if these were a later addition.



Photograph of the eastern elevation of the building taken in 1980, before conversion.



Photograph of the eastern elevation of the building taken in 2000, after conversion.



systems for centuries?

The writer will be pleased to hear from anyone who can shed any light on the use or uses for which this building was intended. I would also like to have views on when it might have been built. John McCann thought it might date from the 18th Century. I have trouble with a date that early, although I would concede that it might have been built early in the 19th Century. If it was constructed of oak we might be able to dendro date it, but elm cannot yet be reliably dated by this method.

- 1 McCann J 'The Influence of Rodents on the Design and Construction of Farm Buildings in Britain, to the Mid-Nineteenth Century' Journal of the Historic Farm Buildings Group Vol 10 1996 pp 1 – 28. I am grateful to John for our debate via correspondence.
2. I am indebted to the owners for their kindness in allowing me to return.



Interior photographs from 1980 showing the south-western corner of the building.



KINGS WORTHY, Old Farm Cottages, Abbots Worthy

Dendrochronology of Hampshire Buildings 2003-2008

Part 2

Edward Roberts

KINGSCLERE, Falcons, Newbury Road

A multi-period courtyard house built on a prominent site in the centre of the village and close to the parish church. It was acquired by Winchester College in the early-16th century and converted to an inn. It is now a private residence.

Probably the earliest surviving phase, dated to 1445-77, almost certainly served as a cross wing to an open hall which was replaced by a very early example of a floored-over hall, dated to 1482.

KINGSCLERE, Symonton Court

The large estate on which this house stands was appropriated from Romsey Abbey and granted to Sir John Kingsmill in 1540. Sir John was a member of a local gentry family and a staunch Protestant. It was either Sir John, who died in 1556, or his son Sir William Kingsmill who built the large E-plan mansion dated to 1545-65. [DNB vol. 31, 716] The much-altered mansion is constructed partly in brick and partly in stone rubble. The original roof is largely intact and has two tiers of butt purlins and v-braces above the collars. The eighteenth century purlins, dated 1722/3 and 1730, relate to major repairs to the roof whilst keeping true to its original form.

KINGS SOMBORNE, Parsonage Farm Barn

This five-bay barn of 1527-30 is gabled at both ends. Its roof has queen-strut trusses and the most easterly example of trenched purlins known in Hampshire. An end bay was originally partitioned for a separate function. Joints in the principal posts for lower transverse beams suggest that the building originally had another function, and

that the insertion of full-height doorposts in 1762 probably relate to the building being converted to agricultural use. It has now converted into three separate houses together with a later extension.

KINGS WORTHY, Old Farm Cottages, Abbots Worthy

A timber-framed house with a most unusual plan-form in regional terms, at least. The three bays of the main body of the house, dated to 1610, comprise a parlour and hall, which was heated by an end smoke bay that was almost 12 feet in length. This appears to have been the intended form of the house and two small jettied and gabled wings to the rear apparently represent a late change of plan, even though their timbers were also felled in 1610. The hall has ovolo-moulded panelling at the high end. (see image opposite.)

MICHELDEVER, Fardels,

A well-preserved house of four bays with a 'half-floored hall': that is a floored-over hall of one bay that was heated by a smoke bay, in this case of the same size as the hall, except for the baffle entry. The dendro date of 1572 is important as few houses from the second half of the 16th century have been identified in the county. Showy, curved braces were reserved for the road elevation with straight braces in internal walls.

MONK SHERBORNE, Priory Farm, Pamber

This large farmhouse, dated to 1561 and until recently the property of Queen's College, Oxford, is the latest dated example in Hampshire of the hearth-passage plan. Only the service and hall bays survive. Above the hall is a fine two-bay chamber, somewhat marred by the chimney stack. An attic floor is coeval and a very early example of this feature.

Grants for publication

The Historic Buildings Section is able to offer small grants towards the publication of information on historic buildings in Hampshire. Grants can be made for technical services (e.g. professional drawing, photography, dendrochronology and surveying). Evidence will be required that work is well advanced. Interested readers should apply in the first instance to Edward Roberts at the above address.

Local History

Editor: Mark Page, 7 Irwell Close, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6XS
email: mro15@leicester.ac.uk

The Inoculation Letters of Southampton and a Subsequent Essay

Mary South

Introduction

During the first decades of the 18th century, the practice of inoculating against smallpox was introduced to England from Turkey. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the wife of the British Ambassador in Constantinople, is generally considered to have been the prime force in the introduction of the technique to England in 1721. However, the Royal Society had already been apprised of the procedure by the Greek physician, Emmanuel Timoni, in 1713. Nonetheless, Lady Mary, together with Sir Hans Sloane, was instrumental in generating a wider public and scientific interest in the procedure. (1)

Inoculation entailed introducing pus from a smallpox victim's pustules into a light incision in the arm of a healthy individual, who had never suffered from the disease. This resulted in a mild attack of smallpox, with fewer pustules and almost no resultant scarring, and, more importantly, lifelong immunity against the disease. (2) However, there were some attendant risks to the operation: inoculees sometimes developed the natural form of smallpox, but more alarming was their infectiousness, which could pass the natural disease on to others. (3) Such considerations caused concern and considerable discussion among the medics of the period.

James Jurin, the Secretary of the Royal Society, determined to ascertain the success and extent of inoculation being carried out in England, during a prolonged and widespread outbreak of smallpox in 1723-5. He advertised in the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Society and contacted as many colleagues as possible, requesting information about any inoculations they may have carried out, or if they knew of other individuals inoculating in their area. Over 300 letters were received and the information collected from these became the basis for Jurin to develop a rudimentary probability theory, to prove the efficacy and safety of inoculation. (4)

The Southampton Letters

Among this collection of replies, held by the Royal Society, are just two from Southampton. They are interesting for a number of reasons, the most obvious being the fact that these are the only letters in the collection written in French. Written by a surgeon, Pierre de Carnac, who was an elder of the French Huguenot community in the town, they display a cordiality towards Jurin, unmatched by any other letters in the collection, including those received from a relative of Jurin's mother, Caleb

Cotesworth. (5)

A short passage only of the original text is included. Carnac's idiosyncrasies of spelling, and use of something approaching 'Franglais' in places, does little to clarify meaning. However, a complete translation of both letters is provided. These throw considerable light on the situation in the town and Carnac's motives for carrying out the operation. (6)

Letter 1

Mon cher amy

Dans le tems que ie me propose dinoculer trois de mes enfants que iay a la maison iay ete preneneups la voie naturelle ils gurent prior tout le trois il y a pret de 5 semaines et sont apritent hors defaira Claude votre filicula a ete le plus mal fraite ie veus dire que cest lui quy en a eu le plus cependant ie ne evoy quil ensoil marques ils lont tous evetde la bonne sorte astadire de ye distinct smallpox, nous avons et plus heureux que bien dautres...

My dear friend

At the time that I was proposing to inoculate three of my children whom I have at home, I was (taken unawares) by the course of nature. All three of them (succumbed) beforehand almost five weeks ago and have (recovered) without ill effect. Claude, your godchild, was the worst afflicted, I mean it was he who had it the worst. However I don't think he will be marked by it. They all had the good sort, that is to say the distinct smallpox. We have been more fortunate than many others, for there are (some) families who have lost all their Children to this disease and It continues to ravage widely, which obliged Mr and Mme Speed to have their eldest son aged about 12 years inoculated. (7) I was asked by them both to carry out the operation, which was done the 29 of May.

I followed your method exactly, but what surprises me and what is quite extraordinary, is that today which is the 11th day after inoculation there was no eruption at all and the child had not shown any preceding symptom. This is all the more surprising as I have no doubt that the thing has taken, since there is a lot of inflammation with hardness at the incised areas. Do me the pleasure, my dear friend, to inform me by the first post what you think of this and whether you have had any similar patient, what you think and how I should dress the child in the future. Until now I have used a simple poultice according to the ordinary method, but I propose to

use as soon as possible some Casalicum as another (way) to induce these Vesicles to suppuration which, as I have already said, are highly Inflamed and hard. (8) However, I await your opinion on this. I have hoped with all my heart that this business would succeed for the satisfaction of Mr and Madame Speed, and for the child, and for my own. That would shut the mouths of the enemies of inoculation, who are very numerous in this small town, and would have gained for me some small advantage which would have been a great help in supporting my family which is in straitened circumstances. My wife is well, the fatigue she had during the child's sickness has made her no thinner. She is fatter than ever. She greets you and all your family and so do I, who am always with perfect esteem and sincere friendship

Your true friend

P. Carnac Southampton 8 June

I will show your reply to Mme Speed be sure of it.

Letter 2

Jatandes mon cher amy la gevison entiere de lenfant de Mr Speed pour repondre a votre derniere lettre et vous apprendre par lissue de cette inoculation point de petite verolle riennapareu par une pustule mais une supuration de diable quj mapense faire enrager ie vous que se bras ne gerivoitiamais mais gracis a Dieu cela est fini ...

My dear friend,

I awaited the complete cure of Mr Speed's child before replying to your last letter and to tell you outcome of this inoculation. No smallpox, nothing, has appeared (by/not) a pustule, but a devilish suppuration which my dressing (made flare up/brought about). I was sure that this arm would never heal, but thanks be to God it ended after a suppuration lasting more than six weeks, which has made me believe that he has nothing to fear in future from this disease. His mother and father are, according to what they say, are quite convinced of this and your letter, which I showed them, has contributed in no small way to this belief. This is the best thing in the world, but the enemies of inoculation speak quite otherwise. That is what I (feared) although I tell you truly, I would have been quite content if the thing had succeeded as it usually does, that is to say a few small pustules. That would perhaps have shut the heretics' mouths and would, no doubt, have gained me some advantage, which I can no longer expect. But never mind, I wasn't born to be happy, I am only glad to make the child happy, if you can call him that. Three of mine have just had the smallpox and all are quite well. Your godson, Claudy, is the one who had it the worst, he had it badly but the good sort. They are all perfectly well. I wish I could say the same for Mr Castancet, whom you know well. For some while he has had an attack of gravel, which he thought would kill him, but I think there is more than gravel in his condition, but rather a complicated illness, since in all his attacks there is not only a little stone passing through the penis, but a prodigious amount of bloody mucus from the rectum, which

makes me think his bowels are (loose). A few days ago when I went to see him, he told me he had written to Mr Blanc. I gave my respects to him and his wife, to beg him to consult you about his illness, but having no reply and knowing that I was going to write to you, he asked me to ask you if you could give him some relief in his illness by some remedy, you would give him great pleasure. I advised him, I don't know if you (approve), to use beaux de chaux, to drink some glasses of it on an empty stomach and sometimes (in one gulp), but that should be done after consulting the oracle, that is to say after consulting you. (9) If you approve, do me the honour of saying so. I would also like to be able to tell you the (current) number of deaths from smallpox during the month it has lasted, but since we have nothing like the Weekly Bills in London, it isn't easy to know. However, I am informed by those whom I could (trust/consult) on this matter, and we have found as a round figure, that there are about 100 deaths from the natural smallpox. They want inoculation, I am sure. It would only be two months ago, that they didn't want to do anything and the child of Mr Speed is the only one who (had it done).

I am, my dear friend, your very affectionate friend and servant

P. Carnac

My wife and I send our respects to your family

At Southampton the 14 July 1725

My regards to Messrs Teysier and Cabrol. I am sorry that our friend came to the door to call and the accusation which has fallen upon him about the prophecies, as he said it to me with a smile.

Apart from the two men's professional relationship, there is a familiarity demonstrated by mutual friends, the personal joke about his wife's weight, and Jurin's role as godson to Carnac's son, Claude. The last seems to confirm the suggestion, based on Jurin's father's trade as a dyer, that Jurin was also a Huguenot. (10) This may also have had some bearing on Jurin's willingness to provide Carnac with a supporting letter to show the Speeds. It is apparent that Carnac was hoping to enhance his finances and reputation within the town, by the successful inoculation of a prominent community member's child. Dr Speed's family had lived in the town since the 17th century and he was the family's third generation of physicians at this time. His eldest son, brother of the inoculee, was at Oxford studying medicine when the inoculation took place. (11)

For Carnac this was an ideal opportunity to increase his standing within the local medical community, as physicians traditionally did not sully their hands with the spilling of blood and surgeons were often perceived as mere hacks. (12) Despite their sometimes limited knowledge of anatomy and lack of expertise with the knife, physicians still oversaw the actions of the surgeons, and directed them accordingly. Therefore, it was not unusual for physicians to employ surgeons to act on their behalf. This situation was common in the early days of inoculation and was exemplified by the inoculation of the royal children, when the Royal

Physician, Maitland, used the Sergeant Surgeon Royal, Amyand, to perform the operations. (13) Thus, the employment of Carnac, by the well known Dr Speed, would not have been untoward, but also potentially a valuable recommendation for the Huguenot surgeon. However, he was thwarted in this ambition, by the opposition to inoculation, mentioned in both letters, which apparently prevailed in the town for many years and existed even during the period of high mortality from the disease, to which Carnac refers in his second letter.

Opposition

The longevity of the opposition is also referred to in a small notebook amongst the archive of Dr Speed's papers in Southampton. (14) The Church's attitude towards inoculation had frequently been hostile during the early days of the procedure, so it is not inconceivable that the opposition that existed in Southampton may have come from a similar source. (15) However, in contrast to this perceived view, Buchan (author of a widely read 'home doctor' manual) denounced the physicians as the main impediment to the progress and spread of inoculation, by the maintenance of their grip on the operation and attempts to prevent its use by other practitioners. Buchan went on to encourage the clergy to speak out for inoculation as a providential gift to mankind and to help remove the physicians' stranglehold. (16) It may well be that this is a more accurate scenario for the situation in Southampton.

As already noted, the 'Mr Speed' in Carnac's letters, was the third generation of medical practitioners called John Speed, direct descendants of the cartographer. A physician by training, his practice was considerably damaged by his fondness for the bottle, a weakness which presumably affected his clinical judgement and reputation. (17) Taken with the unfortunate difficulties associated with his son's inoculation, his eldest son, the outspoken and ultimately influential fourth generation Dr John Speed, could well have spearheaded resistance to the practice of inoculation in the town, swayed by lack of faith in his father's judgement and the long suppuration suffered by his younger brother as a result of the operation. Unlike his father, he may well have considered Carnac, a mere surgeon, to be a charlatan who should not meddle in medical matters.

Amongst the Speed papers held in the Southampton Archives is a curious little rhyme, presumably written by Dr John Speed (fourth generation), who was fond of composing various scurrilous or ironical poems. Originally written in Latin and then translated into English, this particular little ditty refers to the activities of two of the town surgeons, West and Monckton. The production of a Latin original seems to infer it was intended for the local intelligentsia initially, but later was translated into English, perhaps for wider general distribution.

'On the long liv'd Inhabitants of Southampton'

As near the Stygian lake Death musing sate
He sighing thus made grievous moan;
That Healthy damn'd S-th-mpt-n has of late
Frome me with held her ev'ry son.

'Sir', says a dreary new come Ghost, 'Good cheer!
Your quote you from thence will draw,
For W-st and M-nkt-n practice Physick there!' (18)
'Do they, by God?' cries Death, 'Huzza!' (19)

Monckton was one of the town surgeons closely involved with the inoculation campaigns carried out in the town, so the possibility exists that this was not just a friendly piece of irony, but a genuine jibe directed against the surgeons' activities. (20)

Support

Later in the century an anonymous writer in the town produced an essay entitled Lawfulness of Inoculation. Examination of the essay shows that the author was pro-inoculation and the article could have been intended as the basis for a short pulpit address by one of the local clergy. Drawing on evidence within the body of the notebook, this author suggests the writer's identity to have been the Rev. William Scott, rector of All Saints, who was apparently taking a positive stance about inoculation, in order to help remove the opposition in the town which had apparently lasted for 30 years. If Dr John Speed (fourth generation) was the main opposition, then this was a situation which almost perfectly mirrored that outlined by Buchan, demonstrating the antagonism of the physicians and the intervention of the Church.

The essay indicated the popular understanding about inoculation and the expected mortality rates from the natural disease compared with deaths caused by inoculation, which were almost identical with Jurin's calculations from the 1720s and the findings of subsequent observers throughout the country. (21) It is clear from the seagoing analogy that the writer is attempting to allay the fears of the lowlier members of the town's community and the essay possibly dates from the 1760s, perhaps during the prolonged smallpox outbreak of 1762. (22) (Note: square brackets denote insertions or uncertainties in the transcription.)

Lawfulness of Inoculation

May be deemed not less Folly than Impertinence in me to say anything on this Question, as I am unacquainted with the practice of Medicine, a profession most honourable among Mankind, as is evident from Scripture and the highest Antiquity, yet I shall beg leave to offer a few hints wch the Light of Natural Reason has enabled me to make.

The Custom of inoculating has prevailed among us for some years, and that it shou'd not have been practis'd as it now is for some ages is not a little surprizing, for so wise and fem[--?]liating a people. It has been long practis'd the East, first at Constantinople & Sylyria, not by the Turks as falsly imagin'd by some, for they believe in [?] but by the Greek Armenians and other Eastern Christians,

living there. I doubt not but upon diligent inquiry, the original of this Practice may be traced to an Antient Date, its seems wonderful to me how such a notion came into the heads of ignorant people, as the Circassians we may well suppose were of Chysce. This people have Time Immemorial The same method called Sowing the desease, is and has been long practiced in China and for ages amongst us under the name of Salling The Lawfulness of inoculation has been abone of Contention this 30 years [past] fearful the opposers of it had not the good of their fellow Creatures much at heart, or gave themselves much trouble in considering the human Frame, such strain at a gnat anSwallo aCamel, According to these (if we compare great things with small) can we let blood for fear of a Fever, or take physic either to prevent or cure disease, can we make use of Antidotes af[ter] Infection, can we justify the Amputation of Legs and Arms when the Limb is not broke, can the careful Mariner be justify'd who goes to sea in fine weather, yet with ship anTackl trim, well judging that in case of a storm, those things will either prevent or ease any consequences of it. We are by Nature strongly urged to avoid whatsoever may be hurtful, yet when any evil is to be undergone, we ought to chuse the least. Inoculation, without question is the lesser Evil; how many thousands for fear of this wide spreading and calamitous disease are all their lives long subjected to bondage, wou'd not they be glad at any rate to purchase peace and repose, when the remainder of Life co'd be free'd from these terrible apprehensions. All nature and all art were intended by the almighty for the Good of his Creatures in their fallen Estate, He put into the heart of Man a disire to examine the powers and propertys of the Animal vegetable & Mineral Creation and apply that Knowledge for their Temporal Advantage.

If 6000 persons are taken with the Smallpox in the Natural Way 1200 dye of it, out of the same number Inoculated 120 dye. diffce 1080. This plainly evinces the great utility and advantage of Inoculation to the human Race. Many ifs, maybes and Buts have and every will be made to things if possible more beneficial than this. For ages the people in Ireland used no other Harness than the Horses Tail. Intime, if I had me so many persons dependant upon me whose [Health?] & happiness I was Anxious to preserve, a[?] one of them shou'd submit to this operation. Doubts and scruples being all obviated then shall the Chyr[geo]n be known with the honour due unto him, and his Name shall be had in everlasting Rem[embrance].

Taken together, these three documents provide an insight into some of the concerns exercising the minds of Southampton inhabitants in the 18th-century town; not only those linked with smallpox and inoculation, but the everyday business of making a living and building personal networks of support and patronage, which could nonetheless be confounded by professional rivalries.

NOTES

1 G. Miller, The Adoption of Inoculation in

- England and France (1957), pp.45-99.
- 2 W. Buchan, *Buchan's Medicine* (1787), pp.31-232.
- 3 Inoculees were those who had been inoculated, but whose incisions were not yet fully healed and could be deemed as still infectious. The 'natural smallpox' was spread between individuals by normal means of infection, e.g. inhalation.
- 4 J. Jurin (M.D.), A Letter to the learned Caleb Cotesworth M.D. Fellow of the Royal Society, of the College of Physicians and Physician to St Thomas's Hospital Containing a Comparison between the Mortality of the Natural Small-Pox and that given by Inoculation (1723); A. Rusnock, "'The Merchant's Logick": numerical debates over smallpox inoculation in 18th-century England', in E. Magnello and A. Hardy (eds), *The Road to Medical Statistics* (2002), pp.37-54.
- 5 Dictionary of National Biography (online edn, 2004-8), article 15173.
- 6 Letters of Inoculation 1721-1723 (Royal Society Library Classified Collection, xxiii), I, p.42.
- 7 This appears to be their eldest son at home. John Speed (fourth generation), their eldest son, was at this time at Oxford University (J. Foster, *Alumni Oxonienses* (1891)). The most likely candidates are either William or Richard, although the latter would have been 13 or 14 years old at this time (SRO, D/SP 2/5).
- 8 No information on 'Casalicum' has been found to date. The possibility exists that Carnac has misspelt Basilicum which was an ointment used for ulcers and wounds (Buchan, *Buchan's Medicine*, p.715).
- 9 Beaux de chaux was limewater, which may have acted as an antacid (Buchan, *Buchan's Medicine*, p.715).
- 10 Personal communication from Professor Andrew Spicer, Oxford.
- 11 J.S. Davies, *A History of Southampton* (1883), pp.ix-x.
- 12 A tradition which had little to do with expertise but was associated with the physicians' training as Doctors of Divinity before undertaking their medical degrees. A ruling dating back to 1163, and the Council of Tours edict stating that the Church found the spilling of blood totally unacceptable, prevented the physicians from undertaking even the most minor operation. Thus the two branches of medicine remained separate: R. Richardson, *Death, Dissection and the Destitute* (2000), p.34.
- 13 Letters of Inoculation, I, p.1; Miller, *Adoption of Inoculation*, pp.96-9.
- 14 SRO, Speed papers (Lawfulness of Inoculation, essay in 18th-century unnamed notebook, D/SP Acc. 180-1).
- 15 Miller, *Adoption of Inoculation*, pp.100-7.
- 16 Buchan, *Buchan's Medicine*, pp.227-31.
- 17 Davies, *A History of Southampton*, p.x.
- 18 Surgeon John West died during a smallpox outbreak in 1770: All Saints' parish register. It is not recorded if he was a victim of the disease.
- 19 SRO, BRA 842 Bundle 2/1.

- 20 SRO, SC2/4/1 (minutes of the Inoculation Committee).
 21 J.R. Smith, *The Speckled Monster* (Essex Record Office, 1987), pp.57-9.
 22 J.M. Kaye (ed.), *A God's House Miscellany* (Southampton Record Series, 27, 1984), pp.84, 87-8.

all of them; the imperfections are mine alone.

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The staff at the Southampton Record Office have been more than just helpful, but always willing to go that bit further, and the librarians at the Royal Society have been kindness itself—even making a desk available for me in their extremely cramped office. But my greatest debt is to Jillian Hawkins, who wrestled with Carnac's spelling and grammar to produce an intelligible translation. My thanks to

No 'Right to Roam': Restrictions on Civilian Movement in Hampshire during the Second World War, Part 2

Malcolm Walford

The purpose of this article is to remind or inform readers of the numerous curbs on free movement and their causes that existed in Hampshire, one of the 'front-line' counties, during the Second World War.

Phase 3: to prepare for military offensive operations

A second ban, imposed by regional commissioners under Defence Regulation 16A regarding the restricted areas of the south coast, came into force at noon on 17 August 1943. Police vehicles toured Southsea seafront announcing 'Police calling. Reference warning notices and direction no. 1 regarding restricted areas. All members of the public must leave the sea front and immediate vicinity at once, and those without special permits or temporary passes must go outside the barriers'. Boarding-house keepers and hotel proprietors had been forewarned that all guests who were not in the area for an approved purpose had to be out by August 17 and no more visitors were to be accepted. On 11 August TEN had issued a warning about an impending reimposition of a ban on visitors. Their issue of 17 August emphatically said to its readers 'Carry Your Identity Card'. People living outside but employed within the restricted area would be able to enter the area if able to produce a special permit, issued by the chief constable (fig. 1). Anyone in the area without authority would be liable for 3 months' imprisonment or £100 fine, or both. Vehicles and pedestrians had to follow the directions of civil and military police and troops on duty, and could be prevented from using certain roads at certain times. Furthermore, the carrying of binoculars, telescopes and cameras was banned unless a special permit was obtained. It was during 1943 that Sussex and

Hampshire's downland experienced mock-battles between tanks, and its lanes were full of marching infantry reaching new heights of fitness. Civilians were kept away from these training grounds when Exercise Harlequin, a rehearsal for offensive action, took place in September.

Phase 4: to enforce the invasion force security and free up roads for convoys

On 1 April 1944 the level of security was further increased. A protected areas order (no. 10), revoking earlier ones, imposed a coastal ban extending 10 miles inland. (1) In Hampshire the protected areas included the county boroughs of Portsmouth, Southampton and Bournemouth; the boroughs of Gosport, Romsey, Lymington, Christchurch, Eastleigh and Winchester; the urban districts of Havant and Waterlooville, Petersfield and Fareham; the rural districts of New Forest, Droxford, Petersfield, Winchester, Romsey and Stockbridge, and Ringwood and Fordingbridge; and the administrative county of the Isle of Wight. The War Office hoped it would be the last one of the war. Basically the ban meant that only people who lived in the area at the address shown on their identity card could remain; those who lived in other areas had to leave. There were 10 categories of persons who were allowed to enter restricted areas, but the government hoped permitted visitors would only enter in cases of real necessity. No free movement was allowed between areas. This led to Portsmouth and Southsea having their quietest Easter holiday on record. On Saturday 1 April the editorial of TEN stated that 'whereas previous restrictions were merely precautions against overcrowding and evacuation difficulties in the event of an invasion, the present ban is an emergency security measure

to prevent leakage of information from areas that may be invasion bases'. The ban in 1943 had also been concerned with security about the camps being set up in the marshalling areas and other military work concerned with 'future events'. It was compulsory for everyone over 16 to carry ID cards. The police performed a 100 per cent check on travellers at railway stations and on buses entering the banned zone. Neither the civil nor military

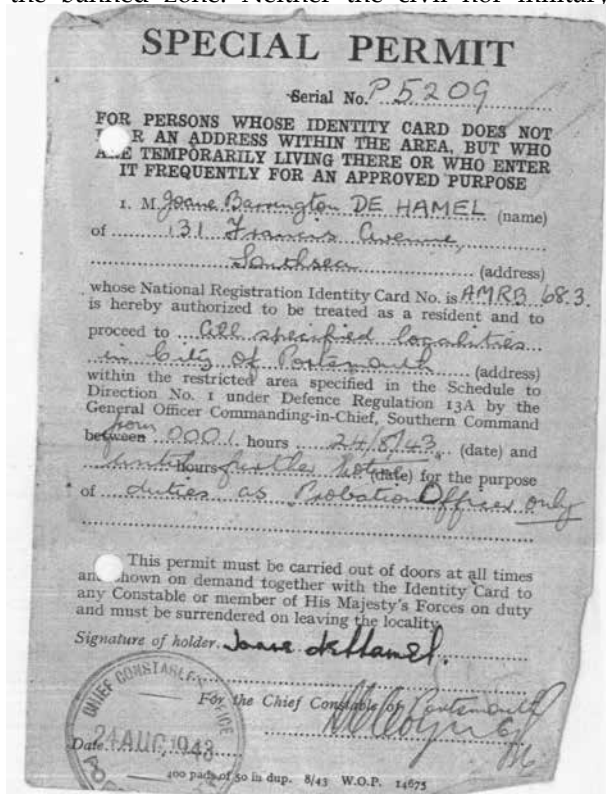


Fig. 1. Special permit for entry to restricted area (by kind permission of Portsmouth Museums and Record Service).

police would undertake to tell people whether or not they were entitled to enter. A person who had previously lived outside the protected area but who now came into it to live needed a police certificate, so that his new address could be recorded on his ID card. Special passes which had previously been issued by the chief constable between August and September 1943 were revoked and holders needed to reapply for new ones.

The travel ban even affected sailors with a few hours' leave who were among train passengers turned back from entering an unnamed Sussex town. The Hampshire Telegraph and Post reported that they had been unaware that travel between areas was prohibited when they crossed the Hampshire/Sussex border. The Hampshire Chronicle reported on 29 April that six people had been prosecuted at Alresford petty sessions for being in the 'banned area' illegally. These included three women shoppers charged and fined for entering Ropley when a policeman checked the Aldershot to Winchester bus. The local papers soon contained a number of similar reports from petty sessions around the county, and a large number of residents were fined for failing to carry ID.

Routes for convoys from troop concentration areas, up to 200 miles from the coast, to marshalling areas which were close to the embarkation ports of Lymington, Southampton, Gosport and Portsmouth had been reconnoitred and agreed with the civil regional authorities, civil and military police. Movement control, a function of the Royal Engineers, had to ensure that the roads were kept free of non-essential civilian traffic because delays could not be tolerated. All routes converged on the ports. All timings of convoys had to be co-ordinated and road convoy regulating points were established throughout the county to ensure that timings were maintained; for example, there was one to the north of Droxford on the A32 which directed convoys towards either Swanmore or Hambledon, or southwards towards Wickham. Traffic posts (fig. 2, appendix 3) were set up at crossroads and junctions to regulate the flow of convoys which criss-crossed the county, and to keep civilians off the routes and away from the camps set up earlier in the year. Cordons of police surrounded the marshalling areas to maintain the strictest security. For instance, residents were denied access to Southampton Common where there were four military camps holding 8,500 men and 1,000 vehicles hidden under the tree cover. Signed routes for convoys were primarily one-way for all traffic, the only exception being the civilian ambulance. Thousands of route signs appeared almost overnight to aid both military and local residents. Many A roads, as well as a number of improved B and C roads, were dedicated to military convoys which had total priority. Certain civilian vehicles were given a priority rating which depended on their considered urgency of movement.

Relaxation of controls

Two months after D-Day and the subsequent movement of men and materials to support the second front, the local regional commissioner informed Portsmouth City Council that, subject to military requirements, he was revoking the restrictions on access to beaches. Although the garrison commander still required extensive use of the beaches, he would allow access to the beach between Clarence pier and the Naval War Memorial and between the jetty adjacent to South Parade pier and Southsea Castle. Notices should be erected to warn the public that they entered and bathed at their own risk. The military had removed barbed wire from the access roads and paid for the removal of concrete pillboxes, but the council would have to clear barbed wire from the beaches. On 25 August TEN announced that the ban on visits to the south coast and the Isle of Wight had ended. However, 'the areas would remain regulated and military authorities might still retain or impose local restrictions on access in highways or other places to which the public have access'. Identity cards had still to be carried and the ban on the use of cameras and binoculars remained.(2) The chief constable of Portsmouth made it quite clear that an influx of visitors would not be welcomed because there was practically no accommodation available and, due to wartime needs, domestic help was almost unobtainable.



Fig. 2. Traffic post in a south coast town (photograph courtesy of the Imperial War Museum, London, H5291).

As the war progressed favourably for the allies in 1945, defence structures, especially road blocks, were removed as fast as the labour shortage would allow. Isolated pillboxes overlooking river crossings, the occasional pylons which supported concertinas of Dannert barbed wire, and notices warning the public of areas uncleared of mortar shells are the only physical reminders of the many restrictions on access during the war years. Hampshire residents who enjoyed the countryside never regained access to thousands of acres of downland which still remain under the plough. In conclusion, it would appear that there is a consensus that civilians, in the main, accepted the restrictions on movement with stoicism. The policies were fairly applied to all sections of society. They had accepted the statement by their Prime Minister that sacrifices had to be made if Germany was to be defeated; for the duration of the war, they had no right to go where they would like and, it should be pointed out, many people had very little free time for leisure.⁽³⁾ Readers might like to speculate whether the 'Stand Firm' policy, with its social and moral implications, would really have been enforced, and whether, after 60 years of peace, it would be possible in today's multi-cultural society, with its internet access, mobile video phones and large-scale car ownership, to impose peacefully the draconian restrictions on movement of the Second World War.

NOTES

1 HRO, W/A8/17.

2 Identity cards were finally abolished on 21 February 1952.

3 In 1943 the average weekly hours of work were 54.1

for men and 46.9 for women in the engineering industry and every citizen, unless excused by family circumstances, age, ill health or voluntary work, had to spend 48 hours a month on civil defence or home guard duties.

APPENDIX 3 (location of fixed road checkpoints in southern Hampshire, 1 May 1944)

(i) Area A (controlling sub-areas W(Hambledon), X(Cowplain), Y(Wickham), Z(Sarisbury), and Gosport and Portsmouth)

Road convoy regulating point (RCRP)

RCRP 1: junction of A32 and B2150 at Droxford (SU 610188)

RCRP 2: junction of Petersfield Lane at Hog's Lodge and A3 (SU 726175)

RCRP 3: junction of Landport Terrace/King's Terrace and King's Road/Alexandra Road, Portsmouth (SZ 639995)

RCRP 4: junction of A32 and B3334, Gosport (SU 595019)

Traffic Post (TP)

TP1: junction of B2150 and Fareham Road, Hambledon (SU 642139)

TP2: junction of A3 and B2149, Horndean (SU 707131)

TP3: junction of B2149 and Havant/Rowlands Castle Road, Redhill (SU 727099)

TP4: junction of A3 and Hambledon/Stakes Hill Roads, Waterlooville (SU 681093)

TP5: junction of A3 and A27, Cosham (SU 657054)

TP6: not identified on 'Overlord' map dated 1 May 1944

TP7: junction of A334 and link road from A333 (now B2177), Shedfield (SU 558131)

TP8: junction of A32 and A333 (now B2177), Wickham (SU 575113)

TP9: junction of B3334 and link to A27 to Catisfield, Titchfield (SU 539059)

TP10: junction of A32 and unnamed link and A27, Fareham (SU 580059)

TP11: junction of B3334 and B3333, Stubbington (SU 555031)

(ii) Area B (controlling sub-areas W(Brockenhurst), X(Denny Lodge), Y(Holbury), Z(East Boldre), and Lymington and Lepe)

Road convoy regulating point (RCRP)

RCRP 1: junction of A31 and A336, Cadnam (SU 295135)

RCRP 2: junction of two minor roads in Blackfield (SU 443022)

RCRP 3E: junction of A337 and minor road, Batramsley Cross (SZ 311983)

RCRP 3W: junction of B3054 and minor road, Bull Hill (SZ 345981)

Traffic Post (TP)

TP1: junction of A35 and A337, Lyndhurst (SU 301082)

TP2: junction of B3053 and B3054, Longdown (SU 421068)

TP3: junction of B3056 and minor road, Beaulieu road station (SU 352061)

TP4: junction of A337 and minor road, Brockenhurst (SU 303031)

TP5: junction of B3056 and B3054, Beaulieu (SU 387022)

TP6: junction of A35 and minor road, Hounslow (SU 533121)

(iii) Area C (controlling sub-areas W(Hursley), X(Cowplain), Y(Wickham), Z(Sarisbury), and Southampton)

Road convoy regulating point (RCRP)
 RCRP 1: junction of A27 and A31, Romsey (SU 347205)
 RCRP 2: junction of A3057 and minor road to link with A31, Timsbury (SU 350241)
 RCRP 3: junction of A3090 and B3041, Winchester (SU 467292)
 RCRP 4: junction of A33 and A272, Winchester (SU 490281)
 RCRP 5: junction of A33 and link to Portswood, Southampton (SU 419138)
 Traffic Post (TP)
 TP1: junction of A31 and B3043, Hursley (SU 428244)
 TP2: junction of A31 and link road to A27 (SU 361213)
 TP3: junction of A33 and B3037 (now A335), Eastleigh (SU 431196)
 TP4: junction of A33 and A27, Chilworth (SU 419171)
 TP5: junction of A3051 and B3037, Fair Oak (SU 494186)
 TP6: junction of A3057 and Millbrook/Bassett road, Southampton (SU 393143)
 TP7: at Itchen bridge on Portswood/Bitterne Park road, Southampton (SU 437141)
 Note: the numbering of eastings and northings on military maps differed from those used on normal OS maps, probably as an additional security precaution.

SOURCES

HRO, H/CL1/1/65 (map of county administrative boundaries, 1942)
 HRO, H/CX1/31/18 (minutes of county road and bridges committee, 1940-8)
 HRO, H/CL5/HY65 (stopping up of highways under Emergency Powers (Defence) Act)
 PCRO, CCM40A/2-5 (minutes of war emergency

committee)
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News from Archives and Local Studies at Hampshire Record Office

David Rymill

Recent additions to the holdings

School records

A set of 10 admissions registers arrived from Denmead Infant School in 2008, covering the period from 1914 to 2000—a complete series except for the years 1963-9 (11A08/A1-10). Belle Vue Infant School, Aldershot, has also deposited a complete collection of admissions registers, 1901-99, and log books, 1874-1999 (34A08).

Records of small private schools tend not to survive, so we were pleased to receive a draft agreement for the sale of the goodwill of Stanwell House School in Lymington by William Murdoch in 1903 (102A08/1). A schedule of furniture gives a glimpse of the school interior: the first schoolroom had three 12-foot deal desks on pedestals, each with six lids, and six stools ranging from 9 feet to 12 feet in length, as well as a Windsor chair, an armchair, an eight-day clock, two blackboards, 13 maps, and a set of fire-irons. Sadly no names of any pupils are given, but the 1901 census lists three boarders, as well as an assistant tutor, a housekeeper, cook, and housemaid.

Wartime records

Documents compiled in times of war can give an insight into the ways in which our ancestors found themselves dealing with previously undreamt-of situations. In the First World War a convalescent home for wounded servicemen was set up in Northbrook House, Bishops Waltham, and Kate Eileen Harris, who is believed to have been a local person, kept an autograph album while presumably working there (17A08/1). The patients who signed her autograph book did not just write their names: many included poems, sketches, cartoons or watercolour drawings. They generally signed them, and in many cases added their rank, regiment and occasionally an indication of the theatre of war in which they had been wounded.

One can only guess at the experiences which many of the patients had faced in the trenches, but some of them have left poignant clues in their drawings. Pte McPherson, for instance, made a pencil sketch entitled 'The last man' showing a lone soldier silhouetted against the horizon, perhaps in no-man's-land. Some took a lighter tone: a nonsense verse was included by Pte S Smith of the 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, 29th Division, who had been invalided home from the Somme in January

1917 and then survived a torpedo attack on the Red Cross ship Glenart Castle.

An unusual album of wartime photos was donated by a Stockbridge resident and member of the Royal British Legion. The volume (118A08/1), a set of informal portrait photographs, shows Stockbridge servicemen and women in uniform, taken by a local photographer during the Second World War. Most subjects are identified by name, and many are taken in the same location, perhaps a garden in the town. At the back of the volume, the photographer herself, Mrs Hills, is shown in her garden—possibly the same one featured in the photos—with her husband, the landlord of the town's Vine Inn, which still exists today.

Former Local Studies material

One of the most important parts of the Local Studies collection transferred from the library service, after the books themselves, is the collection of newspapers, on microfilm or in bound volumes. Among the longest series are the microfilms of the (mainly) Winchester-based Hampshire Chronicle, 1772-2006, and Hampshire Observer, 1877-1957, and the Southampton-based Hampshire Advertiser, 1827-1900. There are also microfilms of less well-known local papers, which can provide an alternative viewpoint, such as the Southampton County Chronicle, which was only produced from April 1822 until September 1824 when the proprietor decided that 'more than one newspaper cannot profitably be maintained in the town'. Other titles include the Hampshire Journal, 1790-1, Hampshire Courier, 1814-16, Southampton Herald, 1823-7, and Winchester Herald, 1869-72.

The earliest newspaper microfilm in the collection is that of Henry's Winchester Journal or Weekly Review, 1746-8, produced by D Henry of Reading and Winchester. Most of the newspaper is taken up with national news extracted from other publications, but there are a number of advertisements and reports which could be of interest to local and family historians.

A number of non-printed items which have also arrived as part of the Local Studies collection have been added to the main body of archives. One of the most attractive of these is a volume of maps of the estates of Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq, in Farnborough and Yateley, produced by Richard Crabtree of Farnham in 1799, including Farnborough Park, Street Farm, the Synthurst Estate, and lands purchased from Allen Mason (63A08/1). The detailed coloured maps, marginal notes, and lists of descriptive field-names such as 'Potatoe Field', 'Thicket Moor' and 'Burrow Land', all help to evoke life on the land in north-east Hampshire in the late 18th century.

Business records

One of the more interesting collections of business records received recently relates to C L Knight and Son of 46 High Street, and 2 Church Hill, Milford-

on-Sea, grocers and confectioners, etc, covering the 1930s-80s (7A08). They include a provision merchants' ration register dating from around the end of the 1940s. This is a ration book as seen from the shopkeeper's perspective, giving the name and address of each customer registered with the retailer, and indicating whether they were registered for specific rationed foods—bacon, fats, cheese, sugar, eggs, and meat, plus those registered as poultry-keepers (7A08/4).

Also included in this collection are copies of



Fig. 1. Fragments of medieval music manuscripts, which survived because they were used as wrappers for wills (Hampshire Record Office, 202M85/8-9). From the *Quills to keyboards* exhibition.

photographs of the shops, the family, etc, and a history of the business from the birth of Cecil Lewis Knight in 1891, to the sale of the business in 1979. This also covers the businesses run by other members of the family, including the clothing and haberdashery shop run by Cecil's brother Edward adjoining the High Street shop, and the furniture and undertaking business run by another brother, Walter Herbert, from various premises including the former smithy opposite the two shops.

Official records

It is usually rare for any further records of the pre-1929 workhouses or Poor Law institutions to come to light, but we have recently received several additional items. The earliest is the register of births in Fareham Workhouse, 1867-1913, including details of baptisms in the workhouse chapel and sick ward from August 1889 (PL5/4/30); we already held the subsequent volume covering 1914-30 (PL5/4/22). In some cases the mothers are described as 'vagrant', and we are left wondering what became of these children who had a difficult start in life.

We have received a similar register of births in Alverstoke Workhouse, later Gosport Poor Law Institution, for 1914-33 (PL5/5/4), and religious creed registers, also from Alverstoke Workhouse, for c.1891-1939 (PL5/5/5-8). The creed registers contain information similar to admission and discharge registers. We also recently received some records

relating to Andover Poor Law Institution/Public Assistance Institution (formerly the workhouse), including a religious creeds register, c.1929-40, and three casual admission and discharge registers (a particularly unusual survival), 1935-8 (PL5/3/33-36). Please note that access to information in these registers is generally restricted for 75 years from the date of the last entry.

Documents continue to emerge from the most unlikely places. We recently received a 1762 deed

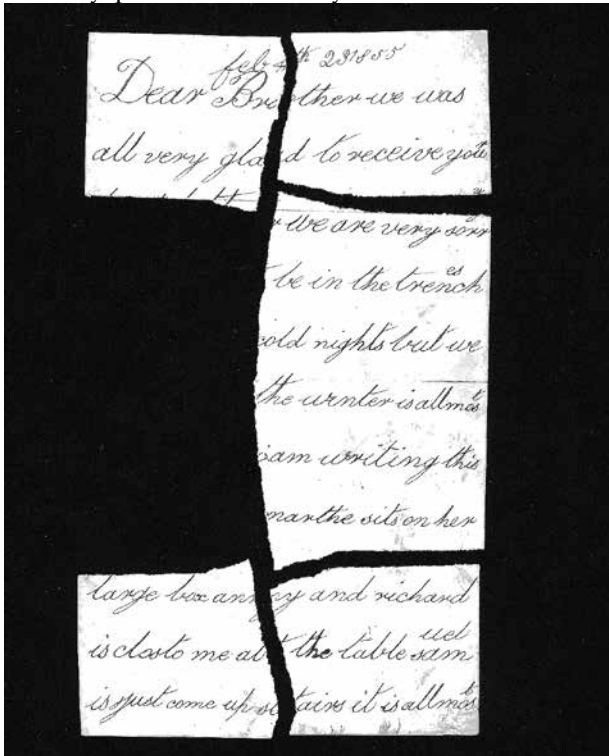


Fig. 3. Letter, rescued from a coal-scuttle, from a young Thomas Mears of Horton Heath to his brother Andrew who was serving in the British army in the Crimean War, 1855 (Hampshire Record Office, 103A01/A4). From the *Quills to keyboards* exhibition.

to property in Winchester High Street (77A08W), which turned up at an antiques market in The Hague, The Netherlands. Thanks to the keen-eyed archives enthusiast who was kind enough to buy it for us, the document has now found its way safely back home again.

Forthcoming events at the Record Office

Among the anniversaries being commemorated this year are the 500th anniversary of the accession of Henry VIII, and the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the second World War. Look out later in the year for celebrations of the 800th anniversary of the first of the pipe rolls, the fair-copy annual accounts of the estates of the bishops of Winchester, a pre-eminent source for medieval agricultural history.

Exhibitions (in the foyer)

21 March-10 May: another chance to see *Quills to keyboards* (figs. 3 & 4), our exhibition about the development of record-keeping (to complement a major exhibition of Hampshire's museum and archive treasures at Winchester Discovery Centre (library), Jewry Street).

12 May-31 July: *Feeding the forces 1827-1992: the story of Royal Clarence Yard, the Royal Navy's victualling yard in Gosport*—presented by The Gosport Society and Gosport Borough Council.

April-June, at Connect@Botley (a recently-opened community library with IT facilities within All Saints' Church, Botley): another chance to see *Digging in the Archives: a botanical journey round the county, our recent exhibition about the history of gardens, allotments and botany in Hampshire.*

Lunchtime lectures and archive film shows

26 March: *Silvestri and the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra: a Wessex Film and Sound Archive presentation.*

30 April: *Amazing archives: treasures from Hampshire's rich archival heritage.*

28 May: *Feeding the forces 1827-1992: the story of Royal Clarence Yard*—by Lesley Burton.

25 June: *Recycling the monastic buildings: Titchfield and Hyde compared*—by Dr John Hare. In the cinema at HRO, 1.15-1.45pm (free, no booking required).

Family activities

These activities are suitable for children aged 6+ who must be accompanied by an adult. Free, but booking essential; please ring 01962 846154 for details or to book a place.

Thursday 9 April, at Winchester Discovery Centre: *Tudor Seals workshop: making and painting the seals of Tudor monarchs, 10am-12 noon and 1-3pm.*

Saturday 30 May, at Hampshire Record Office: *World War Two activities: making gas masks and ration books, 10am-12 noon and 1-3pm.*

Beginners' evenings and Lunch and Learn

Our beginners' evenings help new users get started with research, especially using the most popular family history sources. Now booking for 25 March, 22 April, 20 May, and 24 June. Booking essential, £7 per person.

Our 'lunch and learn' sessions offer you a chance to try reading old handwriting—and, if you like, to bring along a copy of a document you are having trouble reading, for the group to try (usually 1-2pm on the first Friday of each month, no booking needed).

Family history workshops

'Uncover your Family History': family history sources available at Hampshire Record Office and Winchester Discovery Centre: 26 March and 30 April, 9.30-11.30am. Booking required, £10 per person.

book reviews book reviews book reviews book reviews book reviews

Jane Hurst, *A History of Alton, 1800 to 1850*, privately published, 2008; pp.48, £3+50p p&p from Jane Hurst, 82 The Butts, Alton GU34 1RD.

This collection of anecdotes, many drawn from the pages of the Hampshire Chronicle and arranged chronologically, includes the establishment in 1809 of the 'Alton association for preventing robberies, thefts and misdemeanours, protection of persons and property, and prosecuting offenders'. Subscriptions were used to offer rewards, increasing with the severity of the crime, for successful convictions. Many other economic and social developments of the early 19th century are highlighted, including plans for a proposed canal, the founding of schools, royal coronation celebrations, the appearance of friendly societies, the building of Nonconformist chapels, and the arrival of the railway. An interesting and well-illustrated booklet.

Mark Page

Alton Papers, no. 12, 2008; pp.48, £3+60p p&p from Jane Hurst, 82 The Butts, Alton GU34 1RD; www.altonpapers.org.uk.

In the latest issue of this regular journal, Jane Hurst disproves the claim that Edmund Spenser, the Elizabethan poet and author of *The Faerie Queen*, lived in Alton, demonstrating how the story evolved over time and was recorded as fact on a plaque fixed to 1 Amery Street. Malcolm Barton discusses the life of John Butler Harrison (1739-67) of Amery House in Alton, who was friend to the historian Edward Gibbon, and whose memorial is on the west wall of the parish church. The 18th-century public house, the Fighting Cocks, on Alton High Street is the subject of a brief note by Jane Hurst, while the late Reg Kemp remembered the Alton Battery Company and the building of a school on Kings Road. Finally, Martin Morris considers the various turnpike roads which passed through Alton from the 18th century, including the surprising omission of a road to Selborne. Each article is well illustrated.

Mark Page

Lookback at Andover, vol. 2, no. 9, 2008; pp.44, £3+40p p&p from Mill Pound Cottage, Monxton, Andover SP11 8AW.

Andover History and Archaeology Society's annual journal includes Nicholas Riall's description of the lost Lisle chapel at Thrupton parish church and the surviving Renaissance tomb of Sir John and Mary Lisle, built by Thomas Bertie, Winchester cathedral's mason, in about 1524. The article usefully adds detail to Pevsner's brief, but brilliantly expressive, account in the *Buildings of England* series. David Borrett offers an entertaining report of a severe snowstorm which struck Andover and surrounding areas on 25 April 1908, while John Isherwood provides a fascinating account of the possible origins of a small bell, made in 1555, and discovered at Penton

Mewsey in 1846. The bell is decorated with animal and human figures, possibly Everyman, Narcissus, and the biblical character Judith, and was most likely a sanctus bell, made during Mary's restoration of Catholicism, and hidden in the wall of the rectory stable following Elizabeth's accession to the throne. Constance Morrell discusses her mother's 19th-century ancestors, the Aldermans of Kimpton, and John Barrell describes the work of the Friends of Cricklade Theatre, part of Cricklade College in Andover, from 1978 to 2006 when the theatre was converted into a cultural centre operated by the borough council. All five articles include plenty of illustrations.

Mark Page

Katherine A Hanna (ed.), *Deeds from Portsmouth and its Area before 1547*, Portsmouth Record Series 11, 2008; pp.xlv+513, £19.99.

This large book, the last of the Portsmouth Record Series to be published in hard copy, is an impressive and significant achievement. Arranged chronologically, the text calendars (or in many cases prints in full) all known early deeds from a defined area of the county, the first time such a collection has been attempted in England. The area concerned includes Portsmouth and Portsea Island, together with the adjacent Hampshire parishes of Alverstoke, Bedhampton, Blendworth, Boarhunt, Catherington, Fareham, Farlington, Havant, North and South Hayling, Idsworth, Portchester, Rowner, Southwick, Warblington, Widley, and Wymering. In total, 1,180 deeds have been found, dating from 1126 x 1129 to 1546, located in more than 20 English and French repositories. Each document has been meticulously edited, and the presentation (as far as this reviewer can make out) is flawless.

The book presents local historians with a mine of information of almost limitless potential. Among the themes that may be explored are landscape change, the relationship between town and countryside, developments in landholding and social structure, changing patterns of lay and ecclesiastical ownership, and a variety of other economic and social developments. The exhaustive index itself suggests possible avenues of research, gathering together related subjects under broad headings, as well as providing those interested in place-names with long lists of minor names full of hints and descriptions of an intensively managed and utilized landscape. Despite the limited geographical focus, references can also be found to many other places in Hampshire and beyond, indicating the widespread nature of some of the county's landholdings.

Inevitably in a collection of this kind, omissions will be discovered. As general editor of Hampshire Record Series, I am currently preparing for publication the Godsfield and Baddesley cartulary

(British Library, Add. MS 70511), in which there are 15 charters relating to Catherington (f. 21), Southwick (ff. 21-21v), Farlington (ff. 22-23), Portsmouth (ff. 23-23v), Warblington (f. 23v), and Bedhampton (f. 44v). Others, too, will no doubt be found. But such discoveries in no way detract from the value and interest of this book. Conceived in 1980, and prepared to the very highest standards over the following years, both editor and general editor (Paul Harvey) are to be congratulated on bringing the printed volumes of the Portsmouth

Record Series to an appropriately monumental conclusion.

Mark Page

What do you know about the history and archaeology of Hampshire watercress farming?

What do you know about the history and archaeology of Hampshire watercress farming? This may sound an obscure question but currently, it is the subject of a PhD research project being undertaken by Barrie Hawkins at the University of East Anglia in Norwich, and the quest of members from the Andover Archives Group represented by Andrew Jackson, who are particularly interested in the history of watercress growing in Andover and environs.

And so-we need your help because whilst the history of the modern mechanised industry is reasonably well documented by market leaders such as Vitacress in Hampshire, the early development from simply gathering cress from the local stream, or spring head pond, to its development in specially prepared reservoir beds, as a commercial enterprise has proved tantalisingly obscure. Is there any evidence for example, that it may have been produced and 'marketed' my monastic orders? Was it ever grown in channels developed from and sometimes confused with relic water meadows like we see at Alresford? Is there any evidence that watercress was carried to the London markets, perhaps with other produce by horse transport before the age of the train, and if so from where and by whom?

It could be that some of your ancestors were involved with the watercress industry and so do scrutinise your family history from the 1830 census records onward when details of occupations were added. Perhaps there is a mention of watercress –or water pasture– as it is sometimes referred to on your village tithe maps or early editions of the Ordnance Survey, and as a matter of interest does it still grow in your local stream or pond?

We are also attempting to identify the industrial archaeology of early commercial farming such as the uses of sluices, dams and walkways. Sometimes the obvious straightening of the stream and bed levelling of waterways can identify a disused watercress site and they can also be revealed through the specially cut channels and pond beds located by the clear warm chalk streams of Hampshire and the South West. Watercress farming probably began to change the landscape and waterscape of Hampshire and other districts of England, from around 1800–but we need to find more evidence–with your help! Thank you.

Barrie M Hawkins MA, 13 Jackson's Way,
Fowlmere, Royston, Herts. SG8 7TN
Tel: 01763 208755
e-mail: b.hawkins@btconnect.com

In the back

General Editor: Dick Selwood, 34 North View, Winchester, SO22 5EH
Email: newsletter@ntcom.co.uk

It is exciting to take over the editorship of the Newsletter, and it is particularly apt that David Allen saw the publication through its 50th issue. As an organisation, we should be very grateful to David for all the hard work he has put into editing the newsletter as a whole (since at least 2003) as well as editing the section devoted to Archaeology for far longer.

The Newsletter is a complex beast. Section editors, representing the different sections of the Field Club, pull together contributions from a range of sources, and pass them to the editor. His role is a cross between a conventional editor and a production editor, taking the contributions, text, photos and drawings, laying them out in a standard format and then working with the printer to ensure the copies are printed and delivered in time for distribution. Then the copies of the Newsletter join the section fliers and other material for a round-the-table envelope stuffing session, with labels from the membership database. Some are then hand distributed, while the rest are posted: by the time this arrives in your letterbox, it will be as the result of the hard work of a dozen or so HFC members, as well as that of the authors of the articles.

With this 51st issue, the Newsletter is a well established communication channel for the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society. The very much more venerable Proceedings serves as a journal of record while we have a more humble reporting role. There are probably things that the newsletter could be doing that it isn't currently. If you have some ideas, particularly if they don't involve us spending more money, please let me know (details above).

If you want to contribute material to the Newsletter, your starting point should be the section editors. Send the relevant editor an email, with your idea for an article, and they will give you an indication of whether it is right for the newsletter or whether another channel might be more appropriate. They will also give you some idea of when it is likely to be needed, how long the piece should be and some ideas on illustrations, including appropriate formats.

Logo hunting

It is indicative of how much has changed, that I am writing this column on a lap-top computer in the London Library's temporary reading room extension, while noisy builders are busy extending the main part of the building. I am surrounded by other people tapping away on their own computer keyboards, (Opposite me is John Julius Norwich surrounded by sources, including one of his own

books, and some of the other faces are familiar from the book pages.) While books hold sway here, the material available through the library's subscriptions include some wonderful on-line resources. The result of this tapping will be more books and magazine articles in print, although they may be digitally printed, or printed through off-set lithography.

To get a good copy of the HFC logo, I went back to the early copies of the Proceedings. On the back cover of the 1970 issue (published November 1972) was a beautifully sharp logo, redrawn from the earlier version, and printed from a metal block, only very slightly different to the wooden blocks used by Caxton and even earlier. It looked as though the main body of the issue used the letterpress technique that Caxton used, retyping manuscripts or typescripts.

On the latest version of the logo (the pre and post 1972 versions are shown below) are the initials JM. It would be very interesting to know who JM is/was, and if there are any of the original drawings still extant. This is more than historical interest: while we have been able to improve the version used on our letterheads (and if anyone wants a new, sharper



Left, the current logo & right that used before 1972)

logo for use on HFC stationery, please get in touch) to go back to the original drawings will allow us to get an even better version for use on all our printed material.

By the time you receive the next newsletter, summer will have been and gone. On the back cover and in the programme card are a wonderful array of meetings and outings. Enjoy them, and see you in the autumn.

Pedant's footnote.

I have used the word logo to describe the object under discussion. I know that technically this is not a logo or logotype, but it is easier to use the generally accepted form rather than write "Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society graphic device".

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

March – November 2009

21st March SATURDAY	Historic Buildings outing to Clarendon Palace
28th March SATURDAY	Historic Buildings outing to Clarendon Palace - due to the popularity of this event, two visits will be made on successive Saturdays.
18 th April SATURDAY	Landscape Section , field trip to site of the Battle of Cheriton
25th April SATURDAY	Local History Section , Spring Symposium: ' <i>Crime & Punishment</i> '.
29 th April WEDNESDAY	Archaeology Section , Jim Leary will talk about the 'Silbury Hill Conservation Project and Recent Research'; venue Peter Symonds College 7.30.
13 th May WEDNESDAY	Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society , Annual General Meeting; to be followed by the OGS Crawford Lecture - Professor Matthew Johnson will talk on: 'English Houses 1300 - 1800: Vernacular Architecture and Social Life'
30 th May SATURDAY	Landscape Section , visit to Alton, to be led by Tony Cross
13 th June SATURDAY	Historic Buildings Section , visit to Titchfield to include Section Annual General Meeting.
25 th July SATURDAY	Local History Section , visit to Boarhunt and Southwick churches and Southwick Park.
12 th August WEDNESDAY	Archaeology Section , visit to WARG excavation at St Cross, Winchester in the evening at 6.30 p.m.
12 th September SATURDAY	Historic Buildings outing to New Forest churches, to be led by Frank Green.
10th October SATURDAY	Local History Section , Conference & AGM, Odiham.
31 st October SATURDAY	Landscape Section , Conference & AGM, venue to be confirmed; Theme: Market Towns in North Hampshire