

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES.

Further Notes on Displays of the Royal Arms in Hampshire Churches.

(See p. 47, *Proceedings*, Vol. XVIII, Part I ;
also p. 179, Vol. XVIII, Part II.)

By R. L. P. JOWITT.

N. Baddesley. A small example over S. door ; painted on boards. Inscribed "G.R. 3" and dates from period 1801-16 (Group C. 2).

Basingstoke, Eastrop Church. A small example painted on canvas on S. wall. Period 1714 - 1801 (Group C. 1).

Bentworth. A large example over the chancel arch. It is in a bad light and appears to be painted on boards. It is inscribed "G. IV Rex" and is of period 1816-37 (Group C. 2).

Bishop's Waltham. A large canvas on W. wall of nave above gallery. Charles II (Group B. 1).

Christchurch Priory (in St. Michael's Loft, above Lady Chapel). Dated 1664 (Group B. 1).

Farley Chamberlayne. A very small cast-iron example. This hangs on the screen at W. end of the church. Victorian (Group D).

Greywell. Painted on boards above rood loft. Is of period 1714 - 1801 and is in rather poor condition (Group C. 1).

Hambledon. No longer existing. Before restoration of 1876, the Royal Arms of the period 1816-37 (Group C. 2) were hung over the chancel.

Hartley Wintney (St. John). A coloured and carved wooden example of Victorian date (Group D) over the N. door of N. transept.

Knight's Enham. Indistinct ; probably Stuart.

Nursling. No longer existing. An old picture preserved in the church shows the Royal Arms over the chancel arch.

Portsmouth, St. Anne's Church in the Dockyard. Queen Anne, 1704 (Group B 3).

Rowner (over the old chancel arch, now the S. aisle). It is in a bad light, but is a good example of the first period of Queen Anne (1702-07) (Group B. 3). It is inscribed with her motto "Semper eadem" and is dated 1705. It bears the name of John Stares, Churchwarden.

Sopley. Over S. door. Period 1603-89 (Group B. 1).

Southampton (Holy Rood). The Royal Arms perished when the church was destroyed by enemy action in 1940.

Winchester (St. Michael's-in-the-Soke). Painted on canvas on W. wall. Period 1714-1801 (Group C. 1).

Wolverton. A small example of Victorian date (Group D). It is hanging in the vestry.

Isle of Wight.

Niton (over inner side of vestry door). Dated 1803 (Group C. 2). Inscribed "In White Wood. R. G. Hardley".

Ryde (St. Thomas Chapel). Period 1714 - 1801 (Group C. 1). Probably came from former chapel, which was built in 1719 and rebuilt in 1823.

Saltpetre House, Ashurst Wood, Colbury.

(Nat. Grid Ref. S.U. (41) 32890964.)

By COMMANDER E. C. WREY, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

THIS site is situated a short distance south of Lyndhurst Road, Station. It now consists of banks of various sizes enclosed in a rectangular area about 300ft. x 150ft., and is largely overgrown by trees, especially the outer banks, but there is little undergrowth.

The two marshy places shewn on the plan were possibly pits, as they have a soft filling and are usually wet.

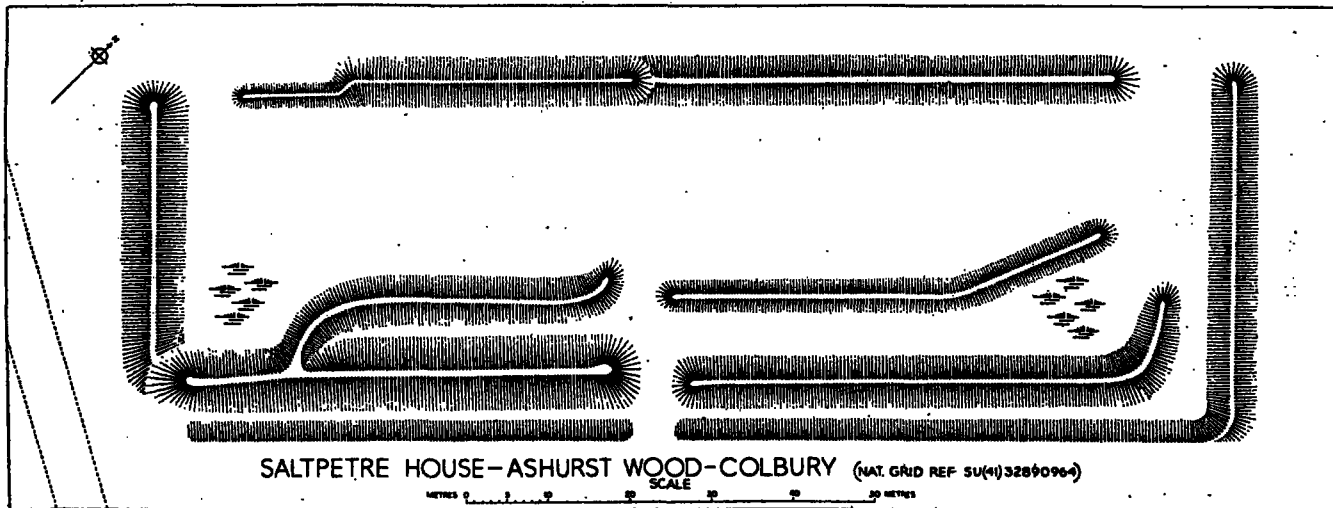
The plan gives the lay-out of the banks, shewing entrances at the N.W. and S.W. corners and in the middle of the East side.

It is not known whether the banks have ever been probed to test for structural remains; if the buildings were of suitable material they would, no doubt, be robbed, after falling into disuse.

In *Ancient Earthworks of the New Forest*, by Heywood Sumner, p. 108, "Commission taken as to Manor of Lyndhurst" (22nd June, James I), the following occurs: "from Ashers Corner to [torn] a certain place for making saltpetre called Saltpetre House, thence by an old ditch to a place called Row of Beeches", presumably Row Beech, where the old and new Lyndhurst Deer Park banks seem to meet at their northern junction.

This fits in very well with the "Saltpetre Bank" marked on Richardson, King & Driver's map of 1769, which is the site discussed.

From the above it would seem that the Saltpetre House had ceased to be used at the end of the sixteenth century, if this is the case, it was probably in use for less than fifty years, as saltpetre was not manufactured in England till about 1560, previously being imported from Europe.



Saltpetre or potassium nitrate occurs mingled with other nitrates on the surface or in the superficial layers of soil. The demand for saltpetre led to the formation of saltpetre plantations or nitrieries, which at one time were common in France, Germany and other countries. The natural conditions were simulated by exposing heaps of decaying organic matter, mixed with alkalis (lime, etc.) to atmospheric action.

The salt is obtained from soil in which it occurs naturally or from the heaps in which it is formed artificially, by extracting with water, and adding to the solution wood ashes or potassium carbonate; the liquid is filtered and then crystallised.

Saltpetre was required for the manufacture of gunpowder as well as the tanning of hides, etc., and in an effort to become independent of imports about 1560, monopolies for its manufacture in England were granted to Germans.

References.

Encyclopedia Britannica.

George Evelyn, *Monopoly of Gunpowder, Surrey.*

England of Elizabeth. Rowse. Pt. 11, 60.

Growth of English Industry and Commerce. W. Cunningham.

Monument in the Church of St. James, Wield, to Sir William Wallop, ob. 1617, and his third Wife.

By DR. A. R. GREEN.

THIS fine monument on the south of the chancel is of alabaster as are the two effigies.

Sir William Wallop is bare-headed and has a ruff round his neck; he is shown in plate body armour with tuilles over trunks on his thighs; on his feet are sabbatons.

His wife wears a farthingale, long false sleeves attached at the shoulders, a ruff and Paris headdress.

On a canopy above stand two cherubs bearing emblems of mortality, the whole surmounted by a fine achievement of arms with strapwork surround.

The shield bears :

Quarterly : 1 & 4 *Wallop*. Argent a bar wavy sable.

2 & 3 *Fisher*. Three fishes in pale.

The *V.C.H.* gives 2 and 3 as the arms of Fisher of Chilton Candover but these should be (Papworth) argent 3 demi lions rampant gules, or (Beery) or a fesse cotised sable.

Sir William Wallop, who was High Sheriff of Hampshire and Mayor of Southampton, was the second son of Sir Oliver Wallop, who was the ancestor of the Earls of Portsmouth.

The photographs are by the late Mr. E. S. McEuen, F.S.A., and are from the H.F.C.'s collection.