

COLEMORE AND PRIOR'S DEAN

By J. OLIVER AND F. B. COLLINS

COLEMORE and Prior's Dean lie on an irregular plateau north of Froxfield and the great Haga or game forest at the western end of the Weald forest which covered all Privett and most of Froxfield. The height above sea level was 436 ft. at the bottom of Shell Lane and rose to 557 ft. at Colemore church and to 750 ft. at the south-eastern part of Prior's Dean on the steep slopes of the Warren. The settlement of Prior's Dean lay along a dry valley and the whole district is the peak area of a watershed, as four rivers – the Itchen, Wey, Rother and Meon have their

headwaters within ten miles of Colemore. It is still well-wooded and in pre-Conquest days, would have been even more so; the name of Privett did not appear until the twelfth century, and the frequent use of -leigh (wood) and -lye (clearing) indicate a wooded district where settlements were made in clearings: Goleigh, Lye Farm, Hither Lye and Middle Lye and Lye Wood. It was well watered, with springs coming from the chalk which lies below the clay-with-flints and the loam in the north of the area. The early settlement at Colemore has two deep wells and three

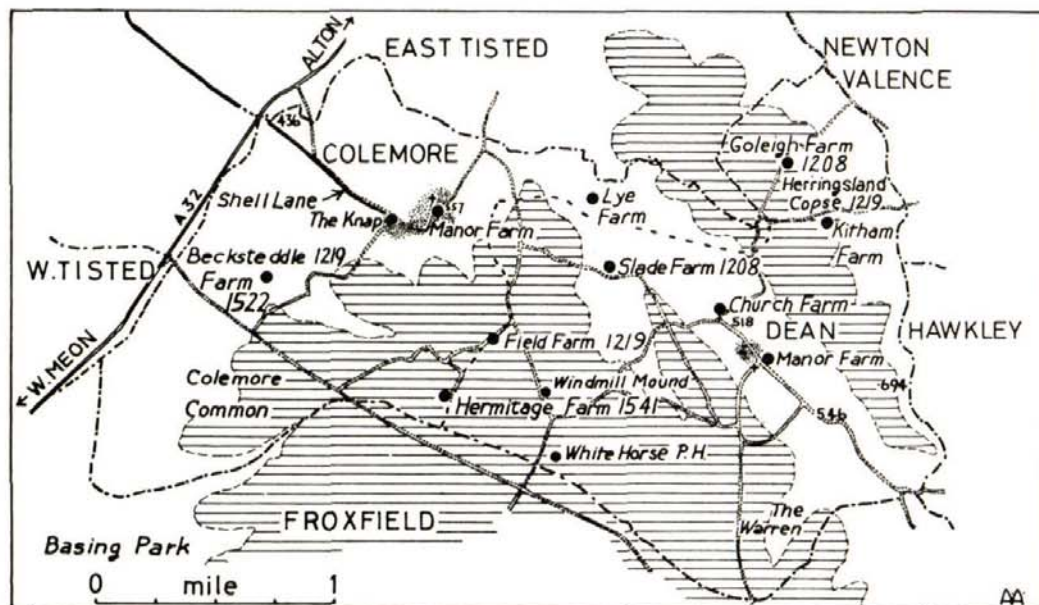


Fig. 1. Farms and hamlets in Colemore and Prior's Dean (now amalgamated) based on the OS Map, Crown Copyright reserved. — — — Ancient parish boundary (approx.) Original settlement stippled. Land above 600ft shaded, spot heights in feet, dates in italics.

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ponds, and this may account for the suffix which appeared as *-mere* in the Domesday Survey (Ekwall 1960, 117). There was also Willow Pond or Mere, somewhere about 5 furlongs south-east of Beckstedde (Grundy *nd*, 251), Bowkelyes Mere in Prior's Dean (Southwick Rental, 1522) and Blountysmere in Colemore. Cobbett noted the beauty of the countryside, especially the hangers on the hillsides, on his ride from Hambledon to Thursley in 1822 (Cobbett 1948, I, 139), but these manors on the uplands lie between two highways. To the north-east there was the valley road which became a turnpike in 1780, (Cochrane 1969, 161; Viner 1970, 161) and is now the A32 from Alton and East Tisted to West Meon, with a branch turning south-east at Hedge Corner for Steep and Petersfield. Some miles to the east, the Roman road from Chichester to Silchester ran past Miland, Woolmer Pond and through the park of Blackmoor House, close to Oakhanger Ponds and so north to Binwood and East Worldham (Margary 1973, 80; Rolston 1955). It crossed marshy ground near Woolmer Pond and fell into disuse in favour of a section of the Farnham-Portsmouth road through Greatham and Liss (B.3006 and A.325). It is not possible to identify any Roman influence in Colemore and Prior's Dean in spite of 'Coldharbour', the old name for Windmill Farm. The two manors lay between these arteries and were served by tracks running east and west which are now often deep narrow metalled lanes connecting the farms and hamlets. In one such, the name 'South Street' persists: from Prior's Dean Manor House and the church, south of the Warren to join the road at Greatham. It was probably not of vital importance that there should be access to the local markets, for monastic estates consumed most of their produce and there was a grange for storage at Prior's Dean.

The history of Colemore and Prior's Dean was printed (47 copies only) for private circulation in 1880 by the incumbent, the

Rev. Thomas Hervey; and the title 'A History of the United Parishes' shows the cast of his mind. It was followed in 1886 by the Registers of Prior's Dean (1538-1812) and Colemore (1563-1812) each in six mss. volumes; and in 1893 these were followed by an Index and an addition up to 1892. Mr. Hervey traced the history of the two manors from the Southwick Priory papers, Court rolls, Rentals and Subsidies, and wrote fully on the Rectors, the chief families and the events of village life in his own day. But in his time, interest centred on historical narrative and little on the economy and social history of the countryside and the rise and fall of population, and this suggests a further examination of the life of the manors. It is impossible to tell if Mr. Hervey thought of treating the manors separately, as the Victoria County History of Hampshire does; for the documentary evidence, as will be shewn, refers to them as a unit and it seems repetitive to dissociate them. In Beresford's and Hurst's great study of deserted mediaeval villages (Beresford and Hurst 1971), Colemore and Prior's Dean are listed in the Gazetteer among the 91 deserted sites in Hampshire (excluding the New Forest and the Isle of Wight) separately - perhaps because the list is alphabetical. But the authors allow variants from the generalisation 'deserted' and these are 'shrunken' or 'dispersed'. The intention of this article is to see into which category of the three Colemore and Prior's Dean fall.

There is evidence of occupation among the woodland clearings in the pre-Conquest period, chiefly from the Anglo-Saxon names in the Charters, such as Thaec and Sele Health (the Hollow of the Oak House) Boc Stigel (Beech Stile) and Withig Mere (the Willow Pond) (Grundy *nd*, 251). But the first numerical evidence comes from the Domesday Book which reads:

'The land of Humfrith the Chamberlain. The same Humfrith holds one hide in Colemore. Aluric held it of Bundus and could not go where he pleased. Then it was

assessed at one hide; now at half a hide. The extent is two ploughlands. In demesne is one ploughland and two villeins and four borderers with one ploughland. There are four servants. In the time of King Edward it was worth 40/-, and afterwards and now 30/-. But it pays 40/-.'

Reading straight on:

'Terra Regis. In the same Hundred (of Barton Stacey) is Dean which is joined to this manor and here is one ploughland in demesne and two villeins and fourteen borderers with one ploughland and a half. Here are two servants and two mills worth 20/-, and four acres of meadow. Wood for three hogs.'

The important points in this are the close association of the two manors and that there were 10 families in Humfrith's land (which does not include the whole manor) and 18 families in Dean; at a rough estimate of 5 persons to a household, 50 in the recorded area of Colemore and 90 in Dean. These figures correspond with the density of population on the Hampshire chalklands in H. C. Darby's map (1973, figs. 10, 11) and with the estimated number of ploughteams to a square mile. The Colemore entry probably refers to the Manor Farm, the oldest mediaeval settlement and the best defined to-day. (Fig. 2.)

There are three areas near the Church and the crossroads which, it can be argued, have long been inhabited and may well be the site of Humfrith's land. The most clearly defined (Tithe award map No. 234, Sandpit Mead: 3.0.3. acres) lies to the south of the Manor Farm and is bounded by a sunken way and a bank to the south, an outlier of the Froxfield entrenchments. A track can be seen between the house-platforms, with a terrace to the east and a pond near the bank. A second settled area lies due west of the Church (Tithe award map no. 231: Great Meadow, 7.1.37 acres), sloping downhill towards the Knap; and a third is to the south of the Knap, almost adjoining the Manor Farm field. There, gravel extraction has complicated the pattern,

but there is a pond, one certain house-platform and several probable ones (Tithe award map no. 267: Lillies Field). It does not seem that any of the three has been ploughed and they make a coherent whole with the Manor Farm and the Church. This central manor with satellite hamlets is a feature of northern-England in the early Middle Ages but it is found in the south in wooded countryside.

Dean lies due east of Colemore. The settlement is less well defined on the ground but clearly visible from aerial photographs (O.S. No. 68002). It lies on both sides of a road from the Manor Farm and the Church to Church Farm (now derelict) chiefly on the south side in two fields of 4.447 and 3.058 acres, ploughed in the autumn of 1975 and showing a considerable scatter of worked flint, sherds of pottery and tiles and some glass. The plough has left two small areas of cottage orchard with old trees and rank grass and some of the cottages were inhabited until towards the end of the nineteenth century. This area was also the centre of the manor, with roads north-west to the Slade, north-east to the T-junction by Church Farm to Goleigh and Kitham, and south through the Warren to Greatham. The earliest documentary mention of Goleigh and Slade is 1208, and there are remains of early settlements at both farms.

The earliest buildings standing at Colemore and Prior's Dean are inevitably the churches (Page 1911; Pevsner and Lloyd 1967, 181, 471). The church of St. Peter ad Vincula at Colemore is coeval with the earliest written record: originally cruciform, it lost its south transept in 1609, a sign of progressing decline, and much of its seating in 1872. The recent restoration to save it from demolition was undertaken by the Redundant Churches Fund so skilfully that much of the damage done in the drastic Victorian restoration has been amended. Prior's Dean Church, of unknown dedication, is older and is one of the most beautiful in Hampshire. Neither church is

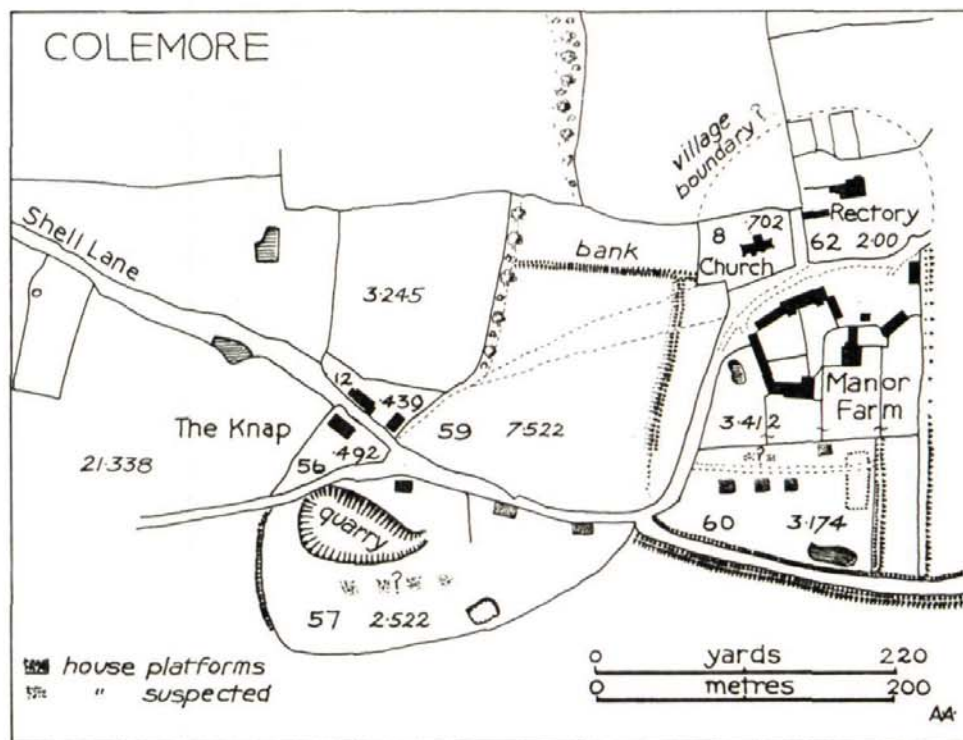


Fig. 2. Based on the OS25" Plan (Crown Copyright reserved).

mentioned in Domesday and there is no indication of the founders, which may have eased the annexation of 'the chapel of Dean' to the church at Colemore by FitzThurstin in 1165. This union did not prevent the Earl of Mortain from endowing the Augustinian Priory of Southwick, lately removed from Portchester, with the manor of Colemore without Dean in 1198; and the Earl (as King John) added Dean in 1202 (*Cal. Chart. R.* 5 John m.5). It was then known as Prior's Dean and the two manors were part of the Southwick estates until the Dissolution, except for two brief interruptions which will be mentioned later. The fee-farm paid jointly by the manors to the Priory was £7.18s.5d., for which 4 score marks was paid into the royal Exchequer for the full seisin of Dean (*Cal. Lib. R.* 5 John). The account of the

rents of Colemore in 1214 gives the names of 8 tenants paying £3.2s.2d., and the rents of 37 tenants of Dean was £8.0s.9½d. annually. Rents were increasing during this period of thirteenth-century 'high farming' and so was the number of tenants, many of whose holdings were very small in the lists of 1208 and 1219, though the total area under cultivation, excluding the commons and the demesne was not much over 800 acres. These holdings, all copyholds, were in bundles of strips in the open fields, and assarts were not discouraged as they meant an increase in tithe and rent. In the absence of maps and extents, any clue which might indicate the consolidation of estates is of interest: for example, in 1231 Peter de Hawkley surrendered to the Prior all his rights in Heringsdene, i.e. Highdene, Cnap, Alecumbe, Burncumbe and Intecumbe

with his woods and pastures; and he received in return 20/- a year with a quarter of wheat and a quarter of barley from the Prior's grange in Prior's Dean. In 1231 too, Hornfelde and La Rude 'with appurtenances' near Doscumbe were 'in one close'. Is this the faint beginning of centralised and organised agriculture? For when consolidation began (and there is no record of it), it was by private agreement, ratified in the Manor Court.

There are two questions to be examined: the first is the rise or fall of the population in these two small manors in the fourteenth century, for which there should be some information in the taxation returns. The second is the relationship between the two, which depended largely on the relationship of their lay and ecclesiastical lords to the Crown, until and after the Dissolution.

14th Century

In the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316, Colemore and Prior's Dean are described, separately, as 'hameletti' (*Feudal Aids* v.2, Barton Stacey hundred). The Lay Subsidies, a tax on moveables preserved in the Exchequer documents in the series E.179/173, are, unfortunately in this case, an irregular record. In 1329, they had, together, 15 taxpayers (PRO E.179/173/4) and their names include Goleigh, Lode, Slade, Field and Beel – evidence of the development of nuclei at some distance from the main settlement, near Colemore church. In 1334 the two manors were charged £2.0s.6d. There was no request for relief from taxation after the Black Death and the 1367 return is lost as are the three Poll-tax returns for Hampshire in 1377, 1379 and 1381. The Lay Subsidy of 1379 (PRO E.179/173/42) has no obvious reference to Prior's Dean and Colemore and in 1391 (PRO E.179/173/50), no names of persons are given and the writing is so faint as to be almost indecipherable. So we must look elsewhere. An enquiry held at Winchester in 1329 for the purpose of the Array in Barton Stacey Hundred described

the Rector's endowment as 14 acres of land, 10 of woodland, with provision for 6 cows and 100 sheep, worth 30/6 a year with an additional £6 from the small tithes, mortuaries and oblations. The value of the benefice was £28.2s.8d., a substantial increase on the assessment for the taxation of Pope Nicholas, in 1291. The Great Tithe on corn and wool alone came to £19.16s.0d. With the Prior's temporalities at about the same figure the population was on the increase, to be checked within the next 20 years by the three waves of the Black Death. In this decade the Prior and Convent were granted 'free warren' in their manors of Dean and Colemore and were 'to be for ever free of the forest' (*Rot. Chart.* 38 Ed. II, confirmed by R. II 1391 and Hen. VI 1441). When the Rector, Richard Kernet, left his cure of souls to study at the University, first for 7 years and then for another 4 years, he lived in great comfort (Goodman 1940, 97, 197, 356).

Towards the end of the fourteenth century, in 1374, the Prior and Convent leased to Waverley Abbey a croft of land in Colemore with the advowson of the Church for 65 years (Waverley Abbey presented the next ten Rectors), and to regularise the matter, an *Inquisition Ad Quod Damnum* in 1377 allowed the Prior and Convent to let off portions of their demesne lands (*Cal. Pat. R. R. II* pt. 3, m. 37). In 1391, the newly founded College in Winchester was endowed with 249 acres in Goleigh in Prior's Dean (which is still in the possession of the College) and from these transactions it would appear that towards the end of the fourteenth century the Priory was finding a money rental a better bargain than the direct cultivation of the estate. The Prior was still paying £7.18s.5d. to the Crown through the sheriff as in 1203, until a larger subsidy was exacted in 1428 (PRO E.179/173/74) which speaks of Knights' Fees within the manors and a prosperity which suggests, though it does not prove, a rise in population. It might, however, suggest a change in the pattern of settlement:

249 acres at Goleigh might indicate considerable assarting and the need for more labour. At the risk of repetition, it is relevant to the enquiry to note that throughout this period, the two manors are treated as a unit.

In the fifteenth century there was a slowing down in the rate of increase of population but again, it is impossible to be precise. Some emigration to the towns certainly took place, but may have been offset by the development of the wool trade both at home and abroad; so larger flocks of sheep and the renting of demesne lands gradually changed the relationship of lord and villein to that of landlord and tenant. The manors were unaffected by the Wars of the Roses, and Henry VI's grant of the Crown dues to Eton College (*Cal. Pat. R.* 19 Hen. VI pt. 2, m. 20) was reversed by Edward IV. The lists of jurors at the Views of Frankpledge in 1475 and 1505 (BL Add. Mss. 13299) show the emergence of a yeoman class: Bele (first heard of in 1346) Newlin (for 8 generations at Goleigh) Comptons and Houghtons were soon to be among the lesser gentry of the county and to rebuild their houses in timber-framing on a larger scale.

The sixteenth century saw a radical change in the fortunes of the manors: the change in ownership after the dissolution of the monasteries. The first quarter of the century produced several important documents. The Priory Rental in 1522 was a kind of final stock-taking and shows the vitality of both manors. In Dean, with a total rental of £18.13s.1d., Henry May held the demesne lands for 46/8, the largest single payment; the College paid 23/- for Goleigh and there were Comptons at Dychehouse and Slade – in all 6 freeholders and 10 copyholders with some, like the Comptons and Houghtons, holding land in both manors freely and by copyhold. Colemore was the smaller manor with a rental of £10.1s.11d. from 4 freeholders and 6 copyholders. This complication of tenures was the result of private arrangements among the tenants. The Muster Roll of 1522 (PRO E.36/19/ERD 2878) records

the value of the goods of the persons liable to equip archers and able-billmen for the militia. For example, John Compton who had Dychehouse and Fieldhouse with two other freeholds and six copy holds (on the Rental) was assessed at £40 on his moveables and had to equip both an archer and a billman. William Bele held Heryngs and Bele's and Pepulbere in Colemore and had goods worth £36. These men were well above the peasant class. These were 23 names in all on the Muster Roll of whom six possessed goods worth £10 and more, and 17 were 'small men', but all liable to contribute.

The Lay Subsidy of 1525 amounted to £7.19s.9d. from the two manors, and gives 31 names of whom 15 do not appear in the 1522 Rental because they were labourers working for wages on the big farms. These three documents – the Rental, the Musters Roll and the Lay Subsidy together give an estimate of the adult able-bodied males. The Parish Register of Dean begins in 1538, and of Colemore in 1563; and it might be possible to arrive at a more accurate figure from an analysis of the number of births (excluding infant mortality), marriages with partners outside the manors and all the other variables to be allowed for in family reconstitution. However, it is certain that by the beginning of the sixteenth century, there was no real danger of the extinction of the manors short of a massive epidemic or the emparking policy of a great landowner.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* in 1535 for Prior's Dean and Colemore, by which the King learnt how much he stood to gain by his policy of confiscation, was £22.17s.0d. This compares with values of £46.13s.4d. for Meonstoke, a flourishing parish, and of £21 for Warnford and £27 for Hambledon. The Prior held his last Court in 1538 and was pensioned off, and the manors were bestowed first on Anne of Cleves (*L. & P. Hen. VIII XIV(2)*, 432), and in 1542 on Katherine Howard (*Augm. Bk. fs. 26, 235*), with all the properties of Southwick. On Katherine's death, the two

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manors were bought by Edward Elrington of Widdington Hall in Essex and the yearly rent was £3.2s.5½d. for the demesne lands. More would be known about the tenants on the farms if the wills of this period had their inventories preserved with them (Wills, Books A and B, 1500-1510, Book D, 1522-33).

Elrington sold his interests in the manors to Richard Compton and this Compton line retained the estate till 1644. Another Compton line was established in Prior's Dean and the marriage of Elizabeth Compton with Benjamin Tichborne brought the Tichbornes into the Manor. Another newcomer bought Colemore Farm from the Nortons in 1587 and a second purchase in 1594 gave these people, the Bettesworths, 400 acres of land, 140 acres of pasture, 36 acres of wood and corresponding rights on the common. In the next generation, Peter Bettesworth married a Uvedale and was knighted in 1608.

The Hearth Tax returns are an invaluable record of the changes in ownership in the manors between the end of the sixteenth century and the Restoration period, and in some respects, for what they do not say as much as for what they do. Houses worth less than 20/- a year and property of less than £10 in value were exempt from tax of 2/- on every hearth and the heavy taxation in the Civil War and Commonwealth periods account in part for the differentiation which appears between the well-to-do and the poor. Not that the economic gulf was deeply impassable: there were relationships up and down the scale and the houses of the poor had their bits of garden and common rights of grazing, and were often tenanted by the widow or widower of a big house. It is a pity that only the 1665 Hearth Tax gives a list of the exemptions.

THE HEARTH TAX FOR 1665 (PRO E.179/565)

Prior's Dean

Hearths Chargeable:

Sir Henry Tichborne	x
John Holloway	vi
Mist Beale widwid	vi
John Newland	vi
Thos. Compton	v
Wm. Caught	iii
Max Compton	iii
Wid. Browman	iii
Wid. Grard	ii
Wid. Pescod	ii
John Foster	i

Hearths
xlvii

Colemore

Hearths Chargeable:

Thos. Corps	iii
Mr. John Palmer	ix
Mr. Pocock	vi
Wm. Read	iiii
Thos. Corps	v
John Weeme	iii
Henry Renwood	iii
Jerem Hersey	ii
John Hersey	i
Rich. Weeme	i

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PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1975

Hearths Not Chargeable:

Wid. Foster	ii	James Garrett	i
Wid Haman	i	(not chargeable)	
Thos. Bettesworth	i		
Thos. Lillywhite	i		
Wid. Woodison	i		
Thos. Dorey	i		
Wid. Rogers	ii		
Wm. Dene	i		
John Collins	ii		
Wm. Cook	ii		

Hearths
 xiii

Hearth Tax 1672-73 PRO E.179/176/569
Hearth Tax 1673-74 PRO E.179/247/30

Some of the old families survive: there were Newlins still at Goleigh, and now related to the well-connected Rector Pococke. The Beles were there, as they had been since 1329 – the only family which can be identified in the fourteenth century when surnames were often place-names. New people have come in: Sylvesters from Froxfield, and Palmers since 1640 at Colemore Farm. The Bettesworths had sadly overplayed their hands and in 1665 were untaxed in a one-hearth cottage. The Tichbornes cannot be described as ‘new men’ though new to these manors. It is strange that the Bakers at Prior’s Dean are not mentioned, for they were there until the end of the seventeenth century and a good many of the names of long-established people appear among the poor, (three hearths or less though liable to tax) Corps, Weem, Pescod and Hersey. We need the Overseers’ accounts to tell how widespread poverty was and there are none, though there was a Poor-House. But there was no evidence of complete desertion – houses were being rebuilt – Church Farm (in 1723) and the Manor Farm House in Prior’s Dean, and Field Farm – all well proportioned eighteenth century work. An

eighteenth century map of the Manor Farm at Colemore (HRO 30 M/69/1) shows a compact 371-acre farm covering the whole site of the early settlement near the church and the field names show the making of an estate from the -lyres and -hursts.

The condition of the labourers grew steadily worse and the agricultural depression at the end of the Napoleonic wars reduced them to abject poverty – a state which the Poor Laws could not cope with. The enclosure in 1807 of 323 acres of Colemore Common and 240 acres at Prior’s Dean – the only Parliamentary enclosure (Tate 1943) aggravated their misery and contributed to the 1830 riots and the attack on Selborne workhouse (Hobsbawn and Rudé 1970) though there are no names of Colemore and Prior’s Dean men even in the Calendar of Prisoners (HRO 14 M/50/1-4) tried by the Special Commission of Assize at Winchester. The Tithe Map of 1835 which covers both manors records: 2238 acres of arable, 148 of meadow and pasture and 203 of woodland in the possession of 5 landowners and worked by 13 tenants of whom only 6 were ‘small men’.

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Census Returns:

	Colemore	Prior's Dean	Total
1801	92	117	209
1811	114	134	248
1821	123	150	273
1831	164	166	330
1841	144	163	307
1851	149	131	280
1861	151	129	280
1871	109	144	253

The Census Returns began in 1801 and record 12 houses for 18 families in Colemore, 17 for 21 families in Prior's Dean – 209 souls in all. The number rose to 330 in 1831 for fecundity is an unhappy result of a low diet, and it is evident from the Tithe Award that a large majority of the men were labourers on a low weekly wage, though it had risen from an average of 8/- a week to 12/- in the thirties. The population fell in the middle and second half of the century – the repeal of the Corn Laws, the gradual mechanisation of farming which the 1830 riots failed to influence, and the chance to escape from intolerable conditions by emigration. These hard

conditions of life were common to all agricultural counties at this time, and not to rapacious landlords, for in the case of Colemore Manor Farm the Knights of Chawton held it for 80 years before selling to James Scott in 1824. Houses were falling into decay or if destroyed by fire, not rebuilt – Windmill Farm, Thorn House at the Knap, Herseys which went into Basing Park, Old Court, Holtham, Five Ash Cottage and the old Poor House. Finally, the Electoral Roll of 1970 for both parishes has only 87 persons of 21 years and over. But compared with Farley Chamberlayne, Lomer, Hartley Maudit, or Netherton, Colemore and Prior's Dean show a complete change in the pattern of settlement, a shrinkage and dispersal. Each too small to stand alone, they have survived with a strong injection of retired people who dislike urban life and are a small but lively community.

The descent of the manors is given in Volume IV of the Victoria County History (Page 1911). It has been our intention to make as little use as possible in this article of printed sources i.e. the V.C.H. and the work of the Rev. T. Hervey.

REFERENCES

Abbreviations

- Proc.* *Proc. Hants. Field Club Archaeol. Soc.*
HRO Hampshire County Record Office, Winchester.
PRO Public Record Office.

Sources in HRO

- Grundy, G.B. nd *Hampshire Charters and Place-names.*
 Southwick Rental 1522 *Rental of the Manors of Dene and Collmer* HRO 4M53, Bk. 1, f 26v–28r.
 Tithe Award map: Colemore.
Wills Winchester Archdeaconry Wills, Books A, B, 1500–1510; Book D, 1522–33.

Sources in PRO

- Augm. Bk.* *Enrolments of Acquittances of the Court of Augmentations.* PRO E.315 (*The Augmentations Office, Miscellaneous Books*, v. 1; List and Index Soc. 16, 1966).

PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR 1975

<i>Cal. Chart. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Charter Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.</i> London HMSO, 1903–27, 6v.
<i>Cal. Lib. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Liberate Rolls preserved in the Record Office.</i> London, Rec. Comm. 1844.
<i>Cal. Pat. R.</i>	<i>Calendar of the Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.</i> London HMSO, 1901–
<i>Feudal Aids</i>	<i>Inquisitions and assessments related to feudal aids . . . preserved in the Public Record Office.</i> London HMSO, 1899–1920, 6v.
<i>L. & P. Hen. VIII</i>	<i>Calendar of letters and papers foreign and domestic of the reign of Henry VIII.</i> London HMSO, 1864–1932, 22v.
<i>Rot. Chart.</i>	<i>Rotuli chartarum in Turri Londinensi.</i> London, Rec. Comm. 1837, 1v.
<i>Val. eccl.</i>	<i>Valor ecclesiasticus temp. Henrici VIII, auctoritate regia institutus.</i> (ed. J. Caley and J. Hunter) London, Rec. Comm. 1819–34, 6v.

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