

is in fact only a transverse flaking scar. Rankine illustrated this clearly on an adze from Oakhanger (Rankine 1953, 32, Fig. 7). Other examples are shown from the Farnham excavations (Clarke and Rankine 1939, Fig. 14.3). Thermal fractures have been utilized as one side of four axes and one adze. Both Rankine and Clarke (1939; Rankine and Dimbleby 1960) have noted this feature. Excluding broken implements the average length of 37 adzes measured was 108 mm and that of 19 axes was 114 mm.

The bulbar scar of a sharpening flake struck from the *left*-hand edge of an adze, appears when the flake is viewed from underneath to be on the right hand side of the flake. Of 34 sharpening flakes examined the proportion of left and right handed bulbar scars is almost equal. The cutting edges of all these flakes had become well worn before their detachment. Only one example (Fig. 1.4) was not a primary sharpening flake.

Table: Mesolithic axes, adzes and sharpening flakes from South-East Hampshire.

		Totals
21 axes	40 adzes	61
10 tranchets	23 tranchets	33
4 left-handed	14 left-handed	18
6 right-handed	8 right-handed	14
7 pseudo-tranchet	7 pseudo-tranchet	14
sharpening flakes		34
16 flakes struck from left hand side		
18 flakes struck from right-hand side		
widest flake, 74mm	narrowest 35mm	

To summarize, it may be that of a collection of Mesolithic 'axes', examination might classify two-thirds as adzes. Some axes and adzes may show a 'Pseudo-tranchet', the result of transverse flaking during manufacture. The true tranchet sharpening technique is only used after the original cutting edge of the axe or adze has been blunted.

REFERENCES

- Clark, J G D and Rankine, W E 1939 Excavations at Farnham, Surrey (1937-38): the Horsham Culture and the question of Mesolithic dwellings, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **5**, 61-118.
 Draper, J C 1969 Mesolithic distribution in South-East Hampshire, *Proc. Hants Field Club Archaeol. Soc.* **23**, 2 (1966), 110-19.
 Rankine, W F 1953 A Mesolithic chipping floor at Oakhanger, Selbourne, Hants, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **18**, 1 (1952), 21-35.
 ———, and Dimbleby, W F 1960 Further investigations at a Mesolithic site at Oakhanger, Selbourne, Hants, *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* **26**, 246-62.

Author: J. C. Draper, 3 East Street, Fareham, Hants.

A FIFTEENTH CENTURY TIMBER BUILDING AT SEGENSEWORTH FARM, TITCHFIELD, HANTS

By J. C. DRAPER

A low thatched barn adjacent to the road is one of the surviving buildings of the former Segensworth Farm (SU 542071); the others were demolished in 1923. The roadside elevation shows eighteenth century brickwork to the lower part and wide tarred oak weather

boarding above. The half hipped ends are half-timbered with brick filled panels, but the timbers are second hand and wider than is usual. The farmyard side was weather boarded to ground level with two stable doors inserted.

NOTES

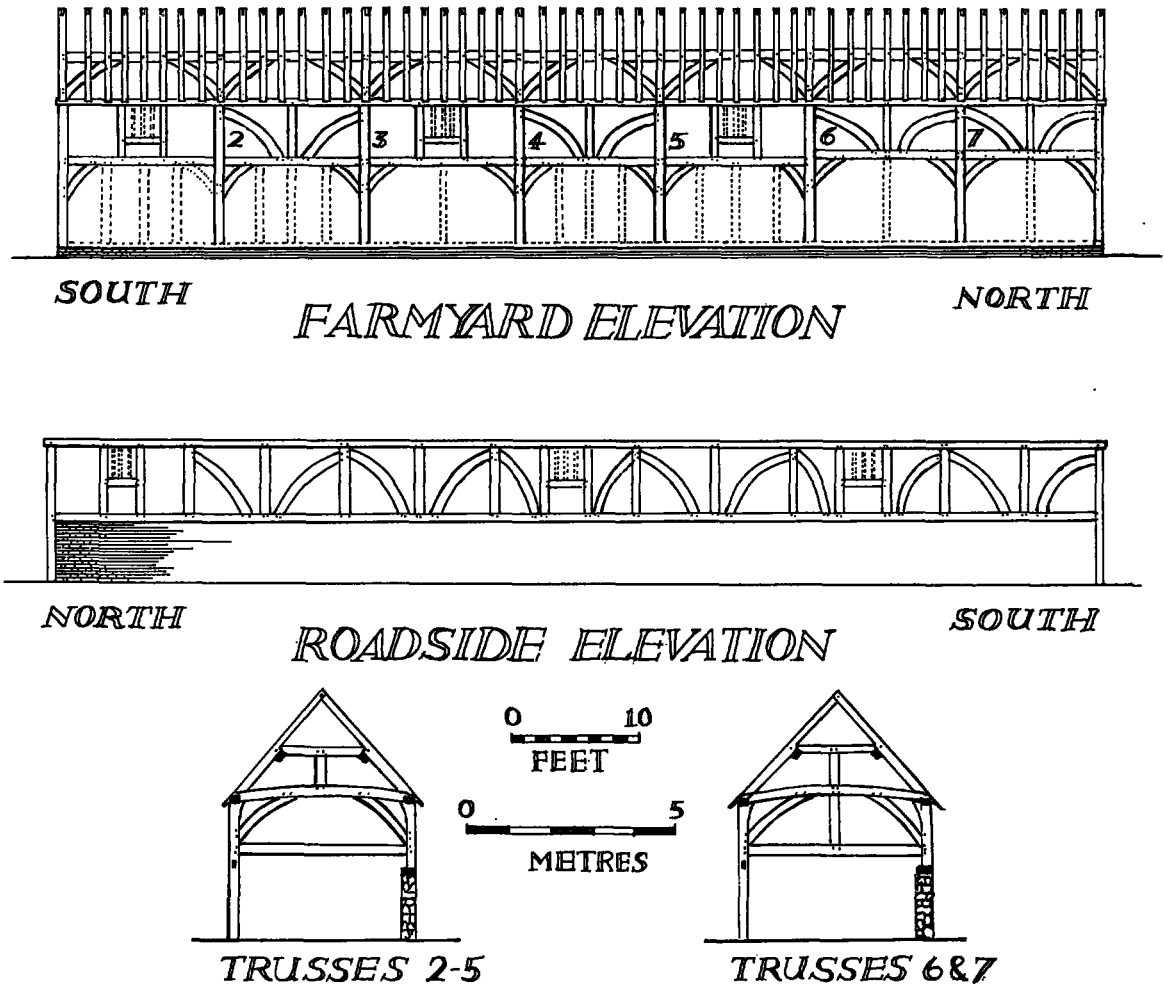


Fig. 2. Timber barn at Segensworth Farm, Titchfield.

By 1969 the building had become dilapidated and re-thatching had become urgent. It was then that the true age and original purpose of the building were discovered and it was realized that the building had been re-erected on its present site sometime in the eighteenth century. The weather boarding on the sides was covering an early fifteenth century building of seven bays with large tension braced panels to the upper parts. Whereas the lower part of the farmyard side had been filled with close studding, except for

doorways (the mortice slots and pinholes provide this evidence), the upper part of the road side had always rested on a stone wall, part of which had been re-used inside the present building.

The former presence of a hall type dwelling at the northern end is suggested by sooty rafters to the sixth bay and by the sixth and seventh roof trusses and their posts having been originally filled with wattle and mud walling. All the bays except the 'hall', No. 6,

were floored over, in bays 1-5 the flooring stopped two feet short of the roadside wall to provide feeding racks for the animals below. The wall plates have a series of holes bored at an angle so that rods could be fitted to provide a manger the whole length of the bays. Former window openings are shown by the diagonally set square mortices in the underside of the roof plate.

The only other comparable building in this area may be the Prior's Stables in the Cathedral Close at Winchester, where one end had been used as a dwelling. The 'Tudor Merchants Store' beside the city wall at South-

ampton shows similar construction; the latest dating for this building is around 1425.

The present farm house is of mid-eighteenth century with an earlier sixteenth century wing behind. The Delmé family acquired the farm in 1741 (*Feet of Southants*. Hil 15 Geo. II). The now demolished farmhouse at Newlands, Stubbington, also part of the Delmé estates, was of similar construction to Segensworth farmhouse and it may be that the rebuilding of the farmhouse and the re-erection of the barn took place around the same time in connection with improving the farm.

Author: J. C. Draper, 3 East Street, Fareham, Hampshire.

IMPORTED PALSTAVES OF FRENCH ORIGIN FOUND IN HAMPSHIRE

By C. N. MOORE

As a result of researches by Dr. M. Rowlands of the London Institute of Archaeology, an interesting group of imported northern French palstaves has been recognized in southern England (Moore and Rowlands 1972, 18-19). The writer is here taking the opportunity to describe two Hampshire examples that have come to his notice.

Fig. 3.1: An unlooped, narrow bladed palstave found on Compton Down (SU 463267), near Winchester. This was in the possession of Mr. W. Stubbington of 143 High Street, Winchester, in 1878. This palstave is now apparently lost and the drawing comes from Dr. Blackmore's MSS notes in Salisbury Museum.

Fig. 3.2: An unlooped, narrow bladed, median ribbed palstave from Pritchard's Nurseries, Purewell, Christchurch. Length 16.0 cm. Christchurch Museum accession 11/1921. This palstave was incorrectly described in *Proceedings* (Gray 1925, 320) as coming from 'near Crouch Hill, Stanpit Marsh'.

Most of these imported palstaves are found along the south coast and particularly in the Middle Bronze Age hoards of Sussex and south-east Hampshire. Two other Hampshire imported French palstaves come from Alton Great Wood and Beenham Court, Kingsclere (Crawford 1925, 403) (both in Basingstoke Museum). It is noticeable that there are a