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.

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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. Stubington 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

NOTES

number of single finds of the palstaves in the north Hampshire – Newbury area. The small hoard from Lattin Down, Wantage, Berks (Roskill 1938, 20) included two north French palstaves, one of which is almost identical to the Purewell palstave. Another palstave, from Beenham, Berks (Roskill 1938, 20), appears to

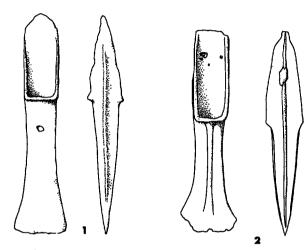


Fig. 3. Imported French palstaves from Hampshire: 1. Compton Down, from a drawing in Salisbury Museum, 2. Purewell, Christchurch. Scale 1.

be similar to the Compton Down palstave. In contrast, these imported palstaves are virtually unknown in Wiltshire.

The significance of these palstaves is to show the close links between metal working in Hampshire and in northern France during the later part of the Middle Bronze Age. There was certainly a local bronze industry in Hampshire, producing very distinctive palstaves lacking stop-ridges, best known from the Werrar hoard, Isle of Wight (in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge), but this must have been in competition with the French imports. It was however the imported palstaves that were the widely copied prototypes for the typical Wessex 'transitional' and plain palstaves of the Late Bronze Age.

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