



# Newsletter

No 59, Spring 2013



*One of T.L. Donaldson's drawings of the proposed Steward's House at Broadlands. The house finally built was somewhat less ornate. (University of Southampton Library, BR57i.)*





### *Contents Spring 2013*

*General editor, Dick Selwood*

#### *Landscape (Section editor, George Campbell)*

Editorial	George Campbell	1
Medieval Margins	George Watts	2
The Boundaries of Odiham	Derek Spruce	3
Conference Report: Hampshire Waterways: Uncovering their Secrets: Winchester, Saturday 27 <sup>th</sup> October 2012	Marion Gray, Stan Waight Gordon Ford & Andrew Caws	4
Medieval & Post Medieval Buildings in Overton, Hampshire	Mike Broderick	5

#### *Historic Buildings (Section editor, Edward Roberts)*

Bricks and the Broadlands Estate	Phoebe Merrick	8
Looking Again At Winchester Cathedral Nave	John Hare	11
His dwelling house and workshop .... mud and tiled' : Easton's Cottages, Paper Mill Lane, Alton.	Jane Hurst	13
The Corpus Of Romanesque Sculpture Of Britain And Ireland		14
Grants For Publication		14

#### *Archaeology (Section editor, David Allen)*

Editorial	David Allen	15
Jubilee Conference, 24 November, 2012:	Jan Bristow	15
Cholderton Estate Bronze Hoard	Briony Lalor	17
Liss Roman Villa	Liss Archaeological Group	19

#### *Local History (Section editor, Mark Page)*

James Richards of Overton 1892 to 1916: Congregational Pastor and Local Politician	Roger Ottewill	21
The Cultivation of Vetches on Ecclesiastic Estates on the English South Central Chalks in the Late Medieval Period	Gavin Bowie	23
Archives and Local Studies News from Hampshire Record Office	David Rymill	25
Book Reviews		28
New Victoria County History Of Hampshire: First Publication	Jean Morrin	30
Special Collections at the University of Southampton's Hartley Library	Jenny Ruthven	31

ISSN 0265-9190

Registered Charity No 243773

The Society acknowledges the support of Hampshire County Council

# Landscape

Editor: George Campbell, 10 Church Lane, Highfield, Southampton, SO17 1SZ  
e-mail: campbell.georgef@gmail.com

## Editorial George Campbell

Readers of the Landscape Section may well have noticed that the articles cover a wide range of subjects. This is no accident. It stems from the varied nature of landscape features, and is reflected in the wide range of studies covered by our researching members. In addition, as researchers dig deeper and more is discovered, so



*Mr and Mrs Andrews, painted by Thomas Gainsborough, 1740*

the articles members produce have become longer. This development has had dire consequences. In the Autumn 2012 Issue, your editor submitted a unit of four articles that focused on a particular theme, the relationship between landlord and landscape, but from the viewpoint of 'motive'. This is admirably illustrated above in Gainsborough's painting of 'Mr and Mrs Andrews' set in the grandeur of their extensive estate, demonstrating convincingly that they had arrived! An example of landscape used as propaganda.

Understandably, the Newsletter found it difficult to cope with this sudden increase in volume, with the result that one article and several text related illustrations had to be extracted or reduced in size, with disappointing results; one being the map of Eastleigh and Great Eastleigh Farm that a number of members complained was difficult to read. However, amends have been made, and the missing article and additional information on the significance of the missing illustrations are set out below. This problem should not arise again.

The Autumn 2012 Editorial introduced the theme of how individuals can influence the landscape, and contrasted two of the 'big movers', Wykeham and Chamberlayne. It was intended to follow the studies of their policies and large scale achievements with George Watts' article which illustrated the converse: how the 'little man' can successfully challenge the greatest power, 'royal authority' in a landscape dispute. But, as this was one of the casualties, it has been restored (below).

Two illustrations that were omitted from the Wykeham piece were:

(1) an ancient manuscript plan of All Souls College, Oxford (rather faded and not reproduced here), which showed how faithfully Chichele, that early scholar of Winchester and New College, had adopted Wykeham's prototype. Even today, 600 years later, the College Fellows continue the annual tradition of demonstrating their appreciation of their founder's work by keeping

the original colours on his tomb as fresh and vivid as they were when his body was interred. The tomb stands out prominently on the high altar of Canterbury Cathedral.

(2) Connaught Hall, Southampton University (below), dates from 1932, when Southampton, as a university college, was intent on modelling its student accommodation on the best; and what could be better than

the Wykeham model. The illustration shows the hall, centrally located, as a dominant feature. But where you ask, was the chapel? The college didn't need one; the parish church, which they adopted as their chapel, was just outside the walls.



*The Old Quad, Connaught Hall, Southampton University*

The Eastleigh map was included, so that the sudden translation of the rural landscape of Great Eastleigh Farm into Jonas Nichol's grid-iron town plan could be fully appreciated. On the map they appear as uneasy bedfellows, but in reality only for a brief period, until the farm buildings were demolished to make way for Ellwood Pope's Brewery.

Incidentally, William of Wykeham was praised in a recent lecture given as part of the Wessex Centre for History and Archaeology's autumn term lecture programme, when Rebecca Oakes gave an admirable illustration of how later clergy educated at Winchester and New College, carried forward the Wykeham tradition to found schools, which they did in increasing numbers in the centuries that followed.

Finally, a follow-up article to George Watts' 'Medieval Margins' (below), entitled 'Three Hampshire Landscapes', which was intended for this issue, will be published in the autumn.

## Medieval Margins

George Watts

In Newsletter 54 George Campbell gave us an example of the 'retreat from the margins' characteristic of many English communities in the later Middle Ages. He was writing about Martin, a downland village on the Hampshire-Wiltshire border<sup>1</sup>. The present article describes a similar process in the late fourteenth century, this time on the quite different soils of the Hampshire Basin, at Warsash, at that time in the manor of Titchfield.

On August 2nd 1393, Richard II and his Queen, Anne of Bohemia had crossed Southampton Water on their way from Beaulieu to Titchfield Abbey, and had safely ridden along the via regia, the King's Highway through the village of Brook to Titchfield (fig.1). Their

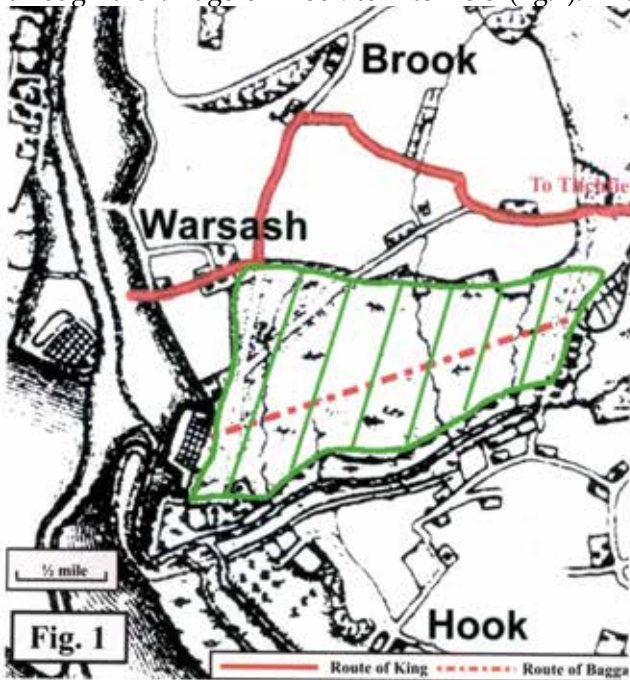


Fig.1 The Routes

baggage train however had disembarked a few hundred yards to the south, somewhere near the site of the present Warsash Maritime Centre. It had then set off eastwards, directly across what the carters may at first have taken to be common land. But they found themselves passing through a landscape of hurdle fences and gates, between banks and over ditches. After a mile they came to a stop at Fleet End looking over a large fishpond, and were temporarily but irritatingly stuck.

There was a furore, which is not the subject of this article, and the Abbot of Titchfield, responsible for the state of the highways, was summoned to appear before the court of the Earl

Marshal in Southampton<sup>2</sup>. He did so, together with seven of his tenants as witnesses. It is their evidence which tells us about the 'retreat from the margins'.

The tenants said that there was no road on the route the baggage train had taken, and so no right of way for which the Abbot might be responsible. They described the baggage train passing through a once cultivated landscape of named closes and fields. For instance John Kech said that he knew there was no road across the site of the fishpond because he has formerly paid rent to cultivate the site since before the pestilence, the Black Death of 1349. John Edmund could remember when some of the land, then part of the common field of Brook, had grown wheat and rye. Once cultivated land had become derelict, but there was still no road there. The Earl Marshall dropped the case.

After 1393 the area reverted to common land and



Fig.2 Land reverted to common after 1593 (the original map is aligned east-west)

became an extension of the larger Titchfield Common to the east. On the Earl of Southampton's estate map of c.1605 it can be seen as part of a long uncultivated stretch running westwards from Titchfield towards Warsash (fig.2). It remained thus until the enclosure of the whole common in 1859<sup>3</sup>. In the late nineteenth century much of the area became poor strawberry-growing land. It was then heavily scarred by gravel extraction in the mid twentieth century; and has since been redeveloped for residential housing. The medieval landscape south

of the surviving King's Highway (the Warsash Road) has been obliterated, though the site of the fishpond can still be seen.

Evidence of the quality of the soils on this particular stretch of land in 1938 is given in the detailed work of Dr.F.F.Kay, on behalf of Reading University<sup>4</sup>. Her Soil Series Map clearly identifies (in red) these soils as part of the poor quality Southampton Podsol group - the area which was reverting to

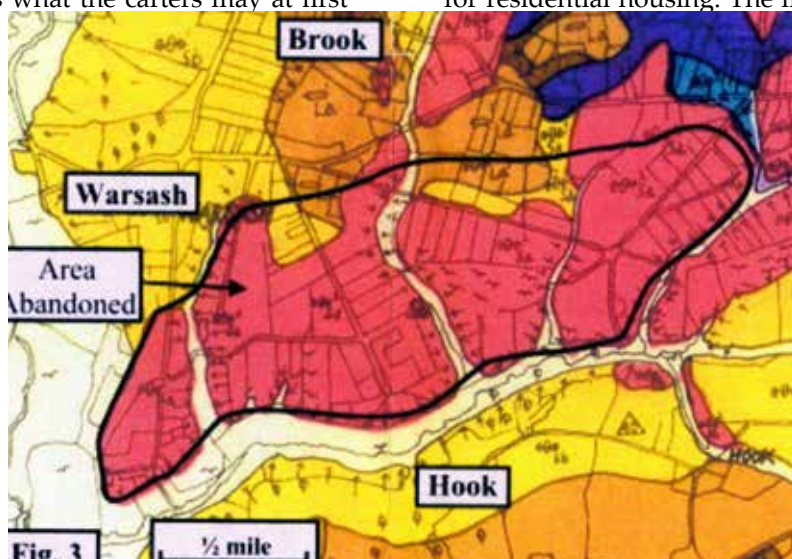


Fig.3 Soils of the Warsash District

common land in 1393. Better soils (in brown) in Brook immediately to the north and in Hook to the south were to continue in cultivation for centuries<sup>5</sup>. The plight of the royal baggage train was to give us revealing evidence of medieval farmers' awareness of where their margins were.

#### References:

1. G.Campbell, Reconstructing the Former Landscapes of Martin, *HFC Newsletter* 54, pp.16-19.

2. The story is told in G.Watts ed. *Titchfield: An Ancient Parish*, Titchfield History Society 2011, pp.36-38; taken from The Rememoratorium of Titchfield Abey, BL29/55, f.122b sq.
3. J.Chapman and S.Seeliger, *A Guide to Enclosure in Hampshire 1700-1900*, Hampshire Record Series 15 1997, p.76.
4. F.Kay, *A Soil Survey of the Strawberry District of South Hampshire*, University of Reading 1939, fig.3.
5. For Hook see G.Watts, Balks and Furrows, *HFC Newsletter* 56, pp.20-21.

## The Boundaries of Odiham

Derek Spruce

Odiham was a large parish of 7404 acres (2996 hectares). Its large size had its roots in its origin as a minster church in Anglo Saxon times. When the Kings of Wessex converted the kingdom to Christianity the method they favoured was the creation of minster churches where a group of priests lived communally by a church and went out into the surrounding area to proselytise the populace. In North East Hampshire where the Chalk of the Hampshire Downs slips under the Tertiary clays and sands of the London basin a string of minster churches were founded, Crondall, Odiham, Basing and Kingsclere<sup>1</sup>. In time smaller village churches and parishes were created within the minster area; around Odiham these included Rotherwick, Greywell and Weston Patrick which all remained as Chapels of Ease to Odiham down to 1865.

The Domesday Book for Hampshire has Odiham as the first entry. It was a large royal holding with four churches which suggests that it records a minster holding in the process of dissolving<sup>2</sup>.

Whilst the surrounding parishes list only 1 or 2 manors in the NA Manorial Documents Register, Odiham lists 13, which reflects the need to sub divide such a large parish. Some are poorly documented sub manors but six relate to outlying areas separate from the main manor of Odiham. In the 1831 census three subdivisions are recorded, Odiham town, and North Warnborough and Hillside tithings. These were also the units for the collection of Poor Law rates.

The map shows that the western boundary follows in part the River Whitewater, formerly Warnborough or felon's stream, with Odiham or King John's Castle lying just within the parish, in a crook of the river. The

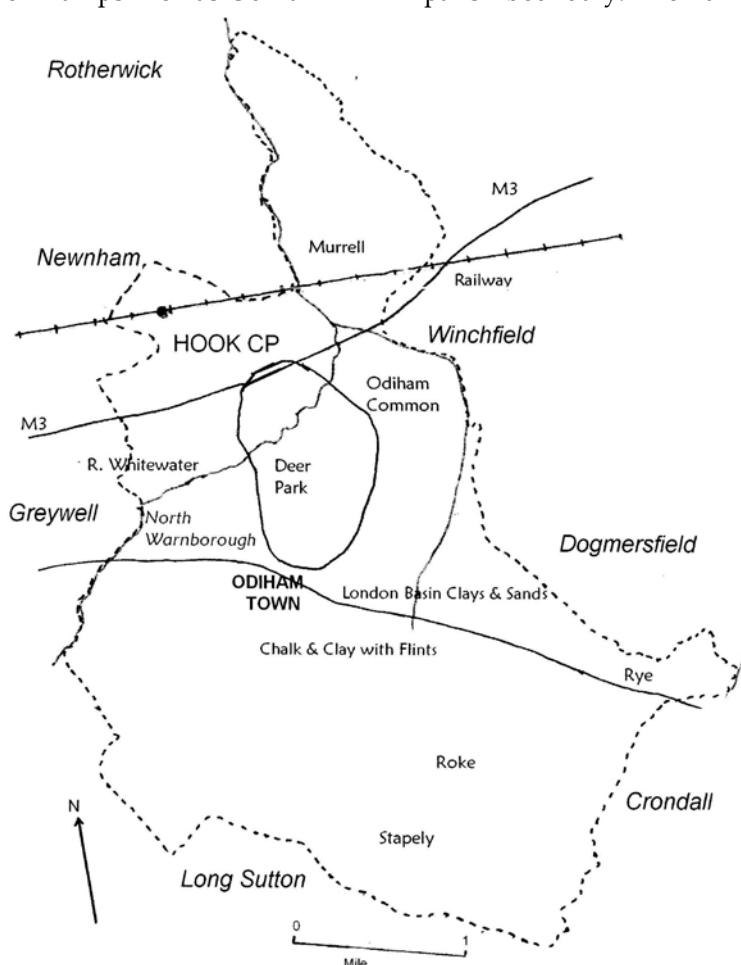
Whitewater drains into the Loddon and eventually the Thames. Another small right bank tributary of the Whitewater marks a stretch of the eastern boundary of the parish. On the chalk the boundary is defined not by physical features but by field boundaries and banks and has been subjected to disputes between neighbouring parishes e.g. between Odiham and Long Sutton in 1593<sup>3</sup> and 1791<sup>4</sup>. The eastern boundary between Odiham and Winchfield Commons was also the subject of a protracted dispute between the Paulet and Beauclerk estates in the 18<sup>th</sup> century<sup>5</sup>.

The most significant boundary within Odiham is that of the medieval Deer Park<sup>6</sup>. The ovoid shape (see map) of this relict feature still constrains the settlement pattern of Odiham and North Warnborough.

The ecclesiastical parish boundary became the civil parish boundary. The 20<sup>th</sup> century saw major changes.

In such a large parish areas remote from the centre were often more closely related to the neighbouring parish and in 1931 Odiham lost a net 373 acres (151 hectares) to four parishes to the south and east<sup>7</sup>. In 1982 Odiham ceded land along the Whitewater to Greywell.

However by far the largest loss was of all the land to the north of the railway, (741 acres 302 hectares), transferred when a new civil parish of Hook was created in 1931<sup>8</sup>. In the early 19<sup>th</sup> century Hook was no more than a hamlet at the junction of Odiham, Newnham and Nateley Scures parishes. It stood at the cross roads of the London to Exeter (A30) and the Reading to Portsmouth (A32) turnpike roads with two inns. Although the London Southampton railway passed through the parish in 1839 it was not until 1873, when Hook



*The Ancient Parish of Odiham*

first had a station, that its population began to grow. By 1970 it was larger than Odiham and after the M3 opened, Hook parish was extended to the motorway, again at the expense of Odiham. This is a good example of man made features, the railway and motorway, with few crossing points, replacing natural features as boundaries. Now Hook is the postal address for Odiham.

However the ancient parish of Odiham still lives on as it is the area of benefit for those qualifying to become resident in Odiham Consolidated Charities almshouses.

#### References

- 1 Hase, PH 1988. 'Mother Churches of Hampshire'. In Blair, J Minsters and Parish Churches, p 63
- 2 Spruce, D 2001 The Church in the Bury p 2
- 3 Coldicott, DK 1979 A Long Sutton Miscellany p 40
- 4 Chapman J & Seeliger S, 1997 A Guide to Enclosure in Hampshire 1700 – 1900 p 116
- 5 www.hart.gov.uk/appendix\_5\_mary\_bennetts\_report\_on\_common\_rights\_historic\_use\_and\_encroachments\_on\_the\_common.pdf pp 6, 9 Accessed 28th November 2012
- 6 Millard, S 2010 Odiham's Royal Deer Park, Hampshire Field Club Newsletter 5, pp 20 - 21
- 7 Ministry of Health Order 76235, County of Southampton Review Order, 1 Youngs, F 1979, Local Administrative Units: Southern England p 216
- 8 Ibid

## Conference Report: Hampshire Waterways: Uncovering their Secrets Winchester, Saturday 27<sup>th</sup> October 2012

Marion Gray, Stan Waight, Gordon Ford and Andrew Caws.

*This was a well-attended conference where all four speakers presented illustrated accounts of their researches into their respective fields. All had previously published work to their credit.*

### **The Hamble, a failed waterway?**

*David Chun*

The combination of river erosion, overall rise in sea-level and coastal deposition, has created a series of havens of which Poole Harbour, Christchurch Harbour, Southampton Water and Portsmouth Harbour have all played a significant part in Atlantic communications. Of these, only Portsmouth is not served by a major river offering easy access to the hinterland. This lack may explain why its magnificent harbour was not exploited until the middle ages, and then for predominantly naval rather than commercial reasons. The other potential havens on the Hamble, Beaulieu and Lymington rivers, remained undeveloped, largely because as routes to the interior they were insignificant, petering out in forests and heathland.

Shipbuilding and timber transport have been important from as early as 1285 when 'a galley was built from tree trunks bought in Botley'. Although Venetian merchants were active in making purchases of timber in the 15th century, the Navy later began to dominate. By the 17th century it was a well-established industry. Timber was floated downriver to Bursledon where it was loaded on to larger vessels, thence to Portsmouth Dockyard, where it was seasoned and stored. In 1690 there are records of naval vessels being built on the Hamble, but there were fluctuations in this activity, and 1745 seems to have been the peak year for extracting timber for shipbuilding. 1748 was the last year, as the Navy had insufficient funds to pay for it, leaving a large amount of unsold timber. Evidently private enterprise rescued the Navy when civilian builders stepped in, undercutting the dockyard rates. In 1807, a Mr Pocock is recorded as having built five flagships for the Navy. The arrival of the first iron ships saw the decline of the local shipbuilding industry, and also the end of another well established and flourishing industry, wooden hoop-making for buckets and barrels. A 1665 Government Act to revitalise river industries by promoting the navigability of small rivers was not successful on the Hamble owing to the opposition of mill owners who saw the compensation offered too low to offset their loss of trade.

Today, the river is primarily a source of recreation.

Fairthorne Manor is an outdoor activities centre, the National Trust owns Bridge Creek, yachts are moored in their hundreds, and the Time Team have conducted excavations on the Bursledon waterfront. (M G)

### **The Itchen Navigation and its varied fortunes**

*Peter Oates*

There is not a lot of firm evidence to show that the Itchen was other than a river until the 17<sup>th</sup> century. For instance, it is not known for certain if stone for the building of Winchester Cathedral was carried to the city by barge, although it is known that there was a staithe at Bishopstoke in the Anglo-Saxon period. There is also some evidence of a tidal extension from Woodmill to what is now known as Gater's Mill. Tradition has it that the Bishop of Winchester made the Itchen navigable between Alresford and the sea, but this is unproven. A charter was granted to the Bishop in King John's time, but there is no reference to canalisation in the Pipe Rolls. In 1275, an Inquisition was made into the possibility of creating a Navigation as far as Winchester. In 1538, the poor prosperity of Winchester was blamed on the lack of a Navigation. In 1618, a survey of the river was commissioned. In 1660, demands were made for the 'restoration' of the navigation in order to revive Winchester's wool trade, and in 1665, a parliamentary Act was passed, authorising the improvement of several rivers, including the Itchen. A further Act, in 1767, passed canalisation into the hands of a number of contractors, and another authorised the regulation of tolls. Subsequently, there were many disputes over the running of the Navigation, and, in 1795, there was an Act to increase it by the inclusion of the stretch between Northam and Woodmill. A link between Winchester was mooted around 1800, but never came to fruition. In 1802, a further Act changed management from monopoly to public use. The coming of the railway sounded the death knell of the canalised river, and the last barge navigated it in 1869. (S W)

### **The So-called Titchfield Canal**

*John Mitchell*

John presented an argument that the waterway now known as the Titchfield Canal was never built to function as a canal. Local traditions and misinterpretation of the physical features present in the Meon valley from Titchfield down to its discharge into the Solent, have been used to continue this

myth. Documentary evidence is varied and subject to interpretation, but the word 'canal' does not appear in any parish register or reference to workers who would have been required to build it.

He showed that in a 1742 case before the Master of the Rolls against a William Churcher for withholding trust monies from the Overseers of the Poor in Titchfield, evidence was given that the river was navigable for the woollen trade until the heirs of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl of Southampton diverted the river 'for their benefit', at which time the trade collapsed due to lack of navigable access to Titchfield. There was no mention of a canal.

The benefit to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Earl's heirs was to increase the amount of land brought into agriculture by reclamation of land previously inundated by the tidal action of the sea. The New River, as the waterway was called when it was constructed some time in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, was used as a water supply to feed the extensive system of water-meadows via hatches, referred to in documentary evidence. Recent work on a structure at the southern end of the waterway, indicates that it was a staunch lock with hatches and clapgates for maintaining the water level in New River, and to prevent salt water entering at high tides, not for enabling the movement of water transport.

This short account by a civil engineer who has specialised in coastal and river engineering, illustrates how an interesting and thought provoking presentation

of evidence drawn from local records can substantiate his theory. But as he says, the search for more evidence continues. (G F)

### **Emsworth and its evolution**

*Tony Yoward*

A good lecture, well illustrated with a wide range of historical photographs. Emsworth's wide range of activities through the ages were favoured by its location on a broad peninsula with a well protected harbour, at the head of a narrow channel leading into the larger Chichester Harbour. Since the 1600s there has been an active fishing fleet based in Emsworth Harbour. By 1760 it had two tide mills. Between 1750 and 1840 smuggling was a significant activity, and the 19<sup>th</sup> century also saw the development of an important oyster industry. The coming of the railway, opened up access to the London market, and at its peak in the 1890s, up to 24000 oysters a day were being dispatched. 1902 saw the collapse of the industry because of contamination of the oyster beds. Colliers brought coal from the north-eastern coalfields into the harbour for unloading into carts at low tide when the vessels were beached. There were a multitude of small industries mainly connected with trade and the sea: ship and timber yards, ropeworks, net and sailmakers.

Today, a yacht harbour built in 1960 serves the fleets of yachts and other small boats. (A C)

## **Medieval & Post Medieval Buildings in Overton, Hampshire**

Mike Broderick

The Landscape Section had two visits to look at the Medieval and Post Medieval buildings of Overton in 2012. The visits were co-led by Bill Fergie, Chair of the Historic Buildings Section, and Stan Waight, member of the Landscape Section Committee and long-time researcher on the Estates of Corpus Christie in Hampshire. The first visit was on 8/7/12 while the second took place on 9/9/12. St. Mary's church provided a base for introducing the visit on both occasions.

### **Bishop of Winchester's New Towns**

Stan Waight began by explaining the background



Figure 1 - St Mary's Church

to Bishop of Winchester's new towns, of which Overton was one. There had been six new towns established in the first half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. All had a wide market street. There were burgages, with associated plots behind, which adjoined the main road; to the east the road leads to Basingstoke and to the west to Salisbury. Some land was held in the open fields. The new towns had been set up as commercial ventures with rents coming from the burgages and the market stalls. Overton new town was set up on the south side of the river Test away from an earlier settlement which was north of the river; this was the case for two other new towns. The full list of towns was:

- Newtown, Isle of Wight – it remains as a village
- Wroughton, Wiltshire – it remains as a village
- Hindon, Wiltshire – it remains as a village
- New Alresford retains its wide market street – Broad Street – with the London road to the east and the Winchester road to the west
- Newtown, Hampshire – there is no trace of the medieval borough which declined completely, probably due to competition from Newbury
- Overton – as mentioned, the parish church predates the new town.

The burgages were sold off and some were purchased by Corpus Christie College in Oxford. The Langdon Map of 1616 shows the holdings of Corpus Christie College. The College had a programme of rebuilding in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the houses from this period are still standing and Stan has visited these with Edward Roberts and would comment on them during the visit.

### Introduction to Medieval & Post Medieval Buildings

Bill Fergie distributed hand outs with plans and sketches to be used during the visit to aid understanding. He commented briefly on the church, referring members to the latest edition of Pevsner <sup>1</sup> for further information.

After the first visit in July, Bill had concluded that the buildings in Overton provided examples which spanned the period when the change was being made from the 'Open Hall' to more 'modern' arrangement of fully-floored upper stories in houses. Such a change began first in the upper levels of society. The open hall arrangement was kept longer in Britain than in the rest of Europe. At the 'high' end of the hall was the high table and the retiring rooms or parlour for the use of the owner and his family; while at the 'lower' end was a route through the hall, including to a detached kitchen, and the service rooms. The layout began to change during the 16<sup>th</sup> century with the construction of upper rooms at each end and, later still, flooring over the hall. With the change came a need to move the location of the fire, which went toward the low end with sometimes a slot, to take the smoke, being added.

### Court Farm Barn

On the way from the church to Court Farm, Bill pointed out the 19<sup>th</sup> century rectory which, he suspects, has the remains of an older building within. Court Farm was the site of an early Episcopal Palace to the north of the church. The building was renamed 'Court' Farm as it would have been the location of the manorial court.

The owners of Court Farm Barn kindly gave permission for both groups to have access to the barn. This large structure, originally three bays longer, was built to be in keeping with the status of Court Farm. It has a 'Queen strut roof' which is common in Hampshire in the 14<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Dendrochronology has been used to date the timber in both the barn and the farm. Depending on the state of the timber, it can be possible to say when it was felled and, as it was usual to build using green timber in the medieval period, this gives a date for the building. Based on the results, the barn was built first, in the summer of 1496. The farmhouse was built in two stages, in the summer of 1504 and spring of 1505. One timber in the house was dated from 1496; it may have been left over from the barn. The Bishop's records have been used to confirm the events shown in



Figure 2 – Interior of Court Farm Barn

dendrochronological records.<sup>2</sup>

### Parsonage Farmhouse

We were joined on the walk by the owners of this property and they enhanced the visit in September by allowing the party to look at the inside.

Bill explained that this had been the original



Figure 3 - rear of Parsonage Farm

rectory. The position of rector, who was employed by the Bishop of Winchester, was a sinecure; a vicar would have done the work in the church in Overton. The house was leased to a farmer and the rector visited four times per year to check on the farm and to collect tithes. Investigations have shown that there was a contemporary hall in 1431, which was later replaced with a floored hall. A stair tower has been reversed. Prior to the 1960s, there was a tithe barn, which was replaced by bungalows, to the east.

### Other notable buildings

The first three examples given all lie along the south side of the B3400, the High Street in Overton.

**Tithe Cottage** is the only known example of a cruck built house in Overton. The house, which has a medieval plan, has not been dated, but it is thought to be from circa 1400. Cruck houses were common in Hampshire from 1300-1500. Their demise has been linked to a wish to use upstairs rooms; since the joints meet at an angle at the top they would have restricted the use of an upper storey.

The **Gun Shop** is the only known building in Hampshire which has jetties at both the front and back. The jetties are no longer visible as the space below has been filled in by bricks and/or plaster.

**Overton Spice**, numbers 7 and 8 High Street, though it is not obvious from the outside, is a fully timber framed building; though it has not been confirmed by Dendrochronology, this property was built in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was built with a lobby entrance, which was a very common style in timber framed houses, with stairs and a chimney in the middle.

The remaining buildings are all located along the west and east sides of Winchester Street.

Stan Waight then gave some background, from the records of Corpus Christie College, on a house which had been part of their estate. A new timber-framed house had been built in 1546. The tenant was John

Dowse, Mayor of Overton, and he had contributed £5 to the costs of building. The house had a slate roof, a cellar and a detached kitchen. Later, the records show that the house was occupied, by a shoemaker, at a much reduced



Figure 4 - The Gunshop

rent. It is likely that some sort of catastrophe, possibly a fire, had occurred. This resulted in the rebuilding of the house, though some timbers were reused, in a more modern style. The detached kitchen was unaffected by this change and is now a separate cottage.

Next door, is a medieval hall house of the late 1400s which, therefore, pre-dates the Corpus Christie acquisition of their estates in Overton. The Greyhound pub, since there is no rendering in the brickwork, shows



Figure 5 - Overton Spice

how overhanging jetties could be filled in.

**75 Winchester Street** was a timber-framed house of seven bays, with three surviving, which had a chimney. The house appeared to have been constructed

in 1544 as an open hall house with what seemed, from examination of the carpentry, to be a later floor over the original hall. However, dendrochronology showed that the inserted hall floor also dated from 1544. It is suggested that either the original or a new carpenter decided that the plan for an open hall was too old fashioned and decided to change the design during the building works.



Figure 6 - Former property of Corpus Christie College

This concluded a much-enjoyed visit to Overton. Those who wish to learn more about these types of buildings are recommended to read Edward Roberts' book, listed below.

#### References

- Bullen, Crook, Hubbock & Pevsner, *The Buildings of England HAMPSHIRE: WINCHESTER AND THE NORTH*, Yale University Press 2010, pp 437-8.  
 Roberts, *HAMPSHIRE HOUSES 1250-1700 Their Dating and Development* (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.), Hampshire County Council 2010, p 242.



Figure 7 - The Greyhound

# Historic Buildings

Editor: Edward Roberts, Grove House, Cheriton, SO24 0QQ  
Email: edward.roberts15@btinternet.com

## Bricks and the Broadlands Estate

Phoebe Merrick

The Broadlands Estate occupies most of the land in the southern part of Romsey. The estate was enlarged and consolidated by the third Viscount Palmerston in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Lord Palmerston left his estate to his step-son, William Cowper Temple. It has since been split in two, roughly speaking the western part passing to Lord Brabourne and the eastern part to his brother, Hon. Timothy Knatchbull, grandsons of Lady Edwina Mountbatten. This article looks at aspects of brick-making and brick use based on material to be found in the Broadlands archives. It derives from an on-going research project into the management of the Broadlands estate in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>1</sup>

### Bricks and Brick-making

Because Hampshire is a county without good building stone, chalk, flint and brick have been used for building. In the Hampshire basin in which both Romsey and the Broadlands estate lie, there is much clay suitable for the production of bricks. Brickyards proliferate in the Romsey area and have done so since at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

At Toothill and Packridge to the south-east of Romsey there is a long-standing tradition of brick making. For example, in 1695 Thomas Harding and his sons Thomas and John held 'a piece of waste under Toothill to make bricks and tiles'. Their rent was 13s 4d or the production of 1000 tiles at the lord's election<sup>2</sup>. This land, known as 'Harding's brick-kiln' was part of a sale in 1729<sup>3</sup>. A lease was granted in 1735 to one John Strong of 2 acres of land at Toothill in 1735 'wherein a brick-kiln was lately erected'<sup>4</sup>. In 1819 Richard Webb was tenant of a brick kiln at Packridge Farm<sup>5</sup>. At that date the farm was part of the estate of John Fleming of North Stoneham but Palmerston's Broadlands estate also had its own brick-kiln in the area.



Fig 1 Lee Chapel. This building was designed by T.L. Donaldson and is now the gallery of Romsey Art Group. Photo by Phoebe Merrick.

The Romsey Tithe Apportionment of 1846<sup>6</sup> lists several fields with 'brick kiln' in their name as well as two active brick kiln sites. Eight years later, in 1854, Powell the estate brick burner was producing bricks at the Broadlands estate brickworks at Toothill.<sup>7</sup> He was a master craftsman who had served his time as a brick burner in Southampton. The bricks made on the estate were used for general work, but sometimes special bricks were brought in from elsewhere.

Brickmaking continued in the Toothill/Packridge area throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As late as 1870, 4000 bricks were bought of William Reeves at 'Packridge', half at £4 and half at £2 10s.<sup>8</sup> In the same year 86,000 bricks were supplied for new cottages at Lee, a hamlet to the south of Broadlands, at a cost of £107 4s<sup>9</sup>. These



Fig 2 A close-up of part of the east front of Broadlands House, taken by W. Slater c.1864, the façade for which additional white bricks were needed.

'new cottages' survive as a terrace of cottages opposite Lee chapel. (fig. 1)

When available, second hand bricks were also used. In 1855, work was being carried out in the library of Broadlands house, and the estate steward, William Kendle, remarked that 15,000 second-hand bricks were available, as well as a 'considerable quantity of our own bricks just out of the kiln'.

At the end of the 1850s work was being undertaken on the east front, the principal entrance to Broadlands House. (fig.2) White bricks were needed and it proved very difficult to obtain any of the right colour. Local clay was not satisfactory and experiments that involved adding chalk achieved nothing useful. Kendle and the brickburner, Powell, made trips to other brick manufactories but nothing suitable was found.

Finally 36,900 white bricks were bought from Edward Hooper at the American Wharf in Southampton,

but his source is not revealed. The bricks cost between £2 16s per thousand and £3 17s depending on quality and place of delivery.<sup>10</sup>

**Bricklayers**

In the middle years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Broadlands estate had a direct labour force for small works and repairs but contracted our larger jobs to building firms with their own workforce. Often the work was undertaken by George Wheeler of Romsey although in 1861 the contracts to build Lee Chapel and a new Steward’s House for the estate were awarded to William Gambling of Northam in Southampton<sup>11</sup>.

In March 1882 a list of estate workers with names and wages shows that Ely, the plumber, was the highest paid at 30s per week. V. Floyd and Lee, the bricklayers, were paid 24s. These two craftsmen were supported by Reynolds, a mate at 15s and H. Floyd a rough bricklayer at 16s.

In 1888 another list of estate workers was

compiled. It includes Henry Floyd who, in 1888, was 59 years old. He had worked for the estate for some 40 years and was described by the estate steward as ‘an honest and steady workman’<sup>12</sup>. Presumably he was the ‘rough bricklayer’ of six years earlier. Members of the Floyd family had been leading brickmakers and bricklayers in Romsey from the eighteenth century onwards.

**Specific Projects**

Aspects of the use of bricks can be illustrated by looking at some specific projects undertaken by the estate. The documents show that thought and experience went into choosing specific types of bricks for specific purposes. Most of the projects were brought to a satisfactory conclusion but there were exceptions.

**Kendle’s House**

In 1861 William Kendle, the estate steward, was provided with a purpose-built dwelling, that consisted of a gentleman’s house together with rooms to use as the estate office. The work was commissioned by Lord Palmerston

and the architect was T.L. Donaldson, Professor of Architecture at University College, London and a leading light in the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Despite the eminence of the architect, the job was badly executed. Where the fault lay is not apparent. In March 1866, a few months after Palmerston’s death, Kendle wrote a letter outlining the problems he was having with the building which let in both wind and rain.<sup>13</sup>

Kendle said that the eaves were ‘never wind pinned’ and the wind blew into all the upper rooms, in one of which his daughter was confined to her bed, having become ill through the cold wind in the drawing-room. Apparently the wind ‘in the roof and through the ceilings was perfectly fearful.’

He wrote that

*Wheeler has had orders to fill up the joints of the brickwork of my house, ... meanwhile when the rain drives, as today the water still drives in both the drawing and dining rooms, the former of which is scarcely habitable – although all the joints of*

*the wood work are carpeted up and every endeavour made to keep out the wind.*

After two days’ work by the bricklayers, filling up the space between the eaves and the wall plate, the problems were reduced. Thus even employing a ‘top man’ does not necessarily result in good quality workmanship.

**Brick Floors**

There was a long tradition of covering cottage-floors with bricks. The bricks then absorbed moisture which would be drawn out of them by the fire. Thus the cottages were often both cold and damp. By the 1850s Lord Palmerston had embarked on a programme

of improving the labourers’ cottages including the replacement of brick floors by wooden ones.

Kendle who oversaw the work, remarked that one of the alterations made in many of the cottages was the taking of brick floors and ovens from the sitting room into the backroom ‘where all the work was carried on, thus leaving them a comfortable room with a warm floor to sit in’. Lord

2400 best white bricks delivered at Broadlands	@67/-	£8.0.0
1000 plinth white bricks ditto	@77/-	£3.17.0
3500 best white bricks delivered at Southampton	@56/6	£9.17.9
18000 best white bricks delivered at Redbridge	@59/-	£53.2.0
12000 best white bricks delivered at Ashfield Lock	@64/-	£38.8.0
		£113.5.7

Fig 3: Brick prices as set out in Edward Hooper’s invoice of 1859. I am grateful to the University of Southampton Library for permission to reproduce this text from BR120/19/1.



Fig 4 One of T.L. Donaldson’s drawings of the proposed Steward’s House. The house finally built was somewhat less ornate. I am grateful to the University of Southampton Library for permission to reproduce this drawing BR57i.

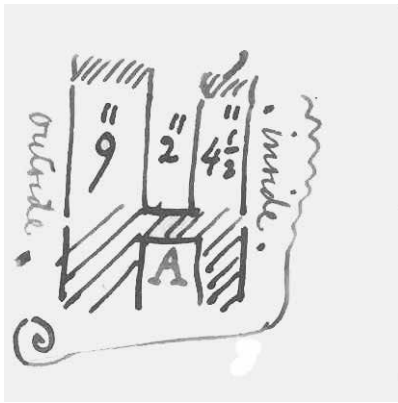


Fig 5 Sketch by Eden Nesfield illustrating cavity walling. I am grateful to the University of Southampton Library for permission to reproduce this sketch of Dec 2<sup>nd</sup> 1869 from BR103/9/8.

Palmerston had commented that it meant men could take their boots off in the evening and then go up to bed without chilling their feet on bricks.<sup>14</sup> The programme was carried out gradually over a number of years and was incomplete by 1861 when John White the woodman was very ill with a rheumatic condition. He was

confined to bed in the only bedroom in the cottage and the rest of his family, his wife and four children, was obliged to sleep downstairs on the brick floor of the sitting room.<sup>15</sup>

Whereas brick floors did not suit workmen's cottages, they were essential in stables. In a note William Eden Nesfield, the Arts and Crafts architect, expressed the opinion that ordinary bricks would not be robust enough and said that the stable floors should be covered with Dutch clinkers which would be 'infinitely better and drier for horses'.<sup>16</sup>

However there were occasions when the absorption qualities of bricks were advantageous. Back in 1836 a new ornamental water course and water fall had been constructed. The fall had been constructed with large flints cemented together and resting on three or four courses of brick. Unfortunately as soon as the water was allowed into

this channel, the structure gave way. The bricklayer Floyd said that the structure had given way because flints do not absorb the moisture of the cement as bricks do and suggested using brick rather than flint.<sup>17</sup>

**Sunflower Lodge and Cavity Walling**

There was a disagreement between the architect William Eden Nesfield and the Broadlands Estate

Agent, William Kendle, about cavity walling. In 1869 the very fine Sunflower Lodge was being built at the eastern entrance to Broadlands Park for William Cowper Temple. 1869.



Fig 7 Nesfield's sketch showing how a decorative brick finish would be achieved. I am grateful to the University of Southampton Library for permission to reproduce this sketch BR103/9/4 of 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1869.

Cowper Temple had been persuaded of the advantages of hollow walls, with one brick outside, a 2 inch cavity and half a brick inside, giving a width of 16 inches in all. Nesfield considered this to be a "rickety" construction because 'the wall is built in two thin unbonded portions, one dependent on the other, by means of cross bonding

connecting the two at A'. (See his sketch - fig 5.)<sup>18</sup> He thought that the construction would not be sufficient to cope with 'any settlement of unforeseen pressure 'which would cause the walls to part company'. He favoured 14 inch solid walls.

In reply Kendle, wrote in defence of cavity walls. He had a friend who advised that with a solid concrete foundation and the two skins of bricks were bonded together with "Jennings Patent bonded bricks" introduced about every sixth course and about 2 1/2 or 3 feet apart' then the structure would be sound and less prone to damp.

Unfortunately the correspondence does not reveal which style of brickwork was adopted in the end.

The lodge was to be decorated. One option was to use moulded bricks but this would entail several different mouldings and they would be difficult to fire. An alternative would be to use 'cut mouldings' in

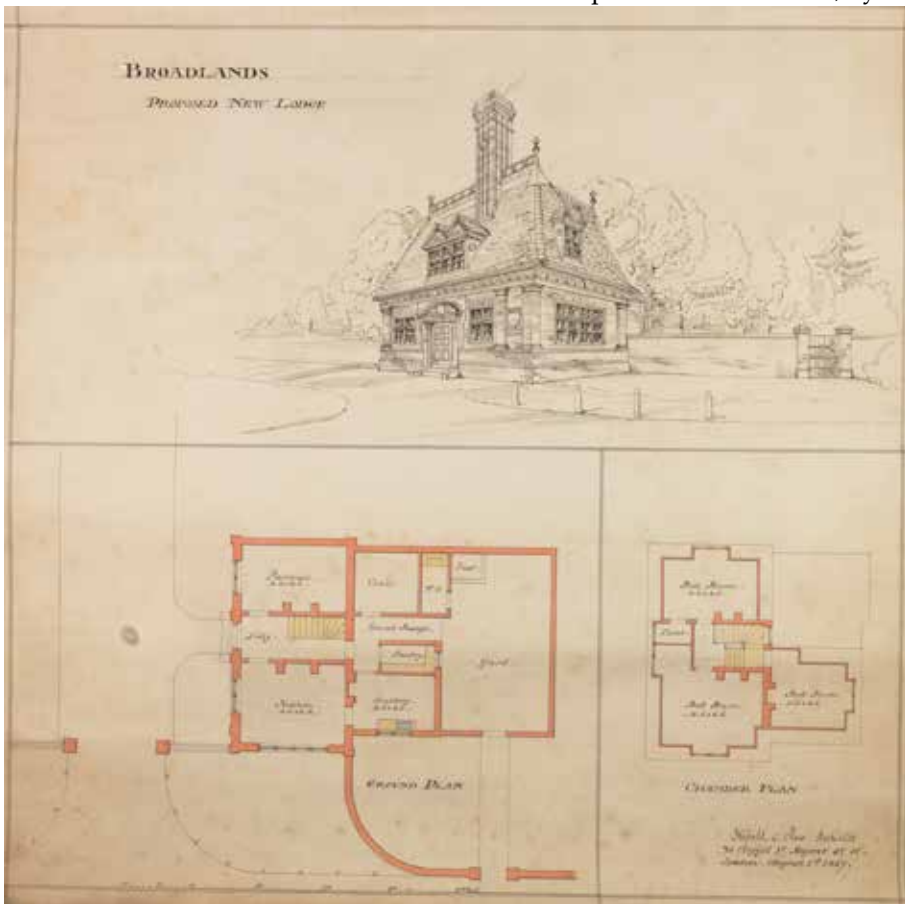


Fig 6 William Eden Nesfield's drawing of the proposed Sunflower Lodge. This building can be seen alongside the A27 at the southern end of Mile Wall, near Ashfield Bridge. I am grateful to the University of Southampton Library for permission to reproduce this drawing BR52



Fig 8 Inscription Mile Wall: This inscription on bricks in Mile Wall was still visible in 1976. Photo by Bob Goodwin. [Copyright: LTVAS Group]

which the bricks were ‘built in the required projections, square, and cut into shape after being fixed’.<sup>19</sup>

After much deliberation it was decided to use Fareham bricks for face work. The bricklayers were required to cut 3 inch bricks down to 2 inch width and ‘all the mouldings cut and rubbed, in fact precisely like the old Queen Anne classic work’. The work was carried out by Wheeler’s, and it is a tribute to the skill of his men that they could produce such high-quality work. For the most elaborate carving the London sculptor James Forsyth was employed.

#### Mile Wall

One of the most conspicuous uses of bricks on the Broadlands estate comes from Mile Wall. This structure

is 1715 yards long and was built in 1867 to give privacy to Broadlands Park after the main road from Romsey to Southampton was moved away from the house. It was built by George Wheeler at a cost of £503 17s 8d<sup>20</sup> and is a notable feature of the A27 south of Romsey, although partially breached by the entrance to the Rapids leisure pool and adjacent sports complex.

#### Conclusion

Hampshire may lack good building stone, but the archives of the Broadlands estate reveal the imaginative and extensive use of bricks, which were made from the clays of the Hampshire basin.

- 1 The Broadlands archive is now housed in the Hartley library of the University of Southampton where it can be seen on application to Professor Woolgar, the archivist.
- 2 BR129/1 Survey of the manor of Romsey dated 1695.
- 3 BR163a Box 2
- 4 BR170/2
- 5 HRO 10M58/PO29 Items 590, 591
- 6 HRO 21M65 F7/197/1
- 7 BR120/19/2
- 8 BR119/6/4
- 9 BR119/6/1 November 1870
- 10 BR120/19/1 1859
- 11 BR121/37/1 1861
- 12 BR121/2 1888
- 13 BR111/26/36 15 March 1866
- 14 BR111/26/33 12 Nov 1868
- 15 BR115/7/7/1
- 16 A very hard, semi-glazed, green or dark brown brick, which will not absorb water; -- called also, *Dutch clinker*. --Wagner. [1913 Webster] According to Wikipedia they were very popular with Arts and Crafts style designers.
- 18 BR113/18/14 21 Nov 1836
- 19 BR103/9/8 Dec 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1869
- 20 BR103/9/4 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1869
- 21 BR103/18/36 1867

## Looking Again At Winchester Cathedral Nave

John Hare

Winchester Cathedral will be very familiar to most readers. It is well studied and the general story of its development is clear. But like other great and complicated building, it constantly generates new questions and the need for reassessment. In the recent volume of *Antiquaries Journal*, I tackled one part of the building, developing ideas which I put forward a few years ago in a lecture to the Historic Buildings Section of the Field Club. Since it is a building that is of considerable local as well as national interest, a brief summary may be appropriate here. The full evidence is provided in the main article itself.

In the late fourteenth century, bishops Edington (1346-66) and Wykeham (1367-1404) remodelled the old Romanesque nave. But what did each intend to do and what did each accomplish? There has been considerable debate about the west end, but there has also been a general consensus that the rebuilding of the nave itself began in 1394. As Rev Willis showed in 1846 what we see today is a remodelling of the late eleventh century Romanesque nave: the three tier design of the earlier building being transformed into the two tier design of the late fourteenth century (fig 1). It is these

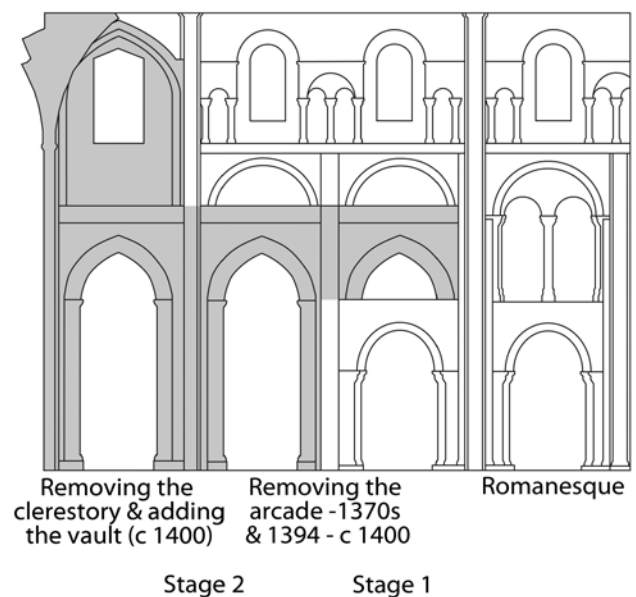


Fig 1 Winchester Cathedral nave: diagram, to show the suggested sequence of rebuilding (Drawing: Nathalie Barrett).

origins, incorporating the heavy earlier work, which gives the building its exceptional and characteristic weight and solidity. Willis and others noted one modification carried out in the course of the rebuilding. Initially the ashlar coating of the columns was cut back into new perpendicular forms appropriate to the later fourteenth century, but subsequently the ashlar was stripped off and replaced with new freshly cut and carved stone. This was surely a step which



Fig 2 Winchester Cathedral: two phases of string course (1370s and 1394).

could have happened at any time during the process?

My article argues that Wykeham's rebuilding was done in two stages, with the first beginning in the 1370s rather than in 1394. For the shift from recutting the existing ashlar to stripping the piers and recasing them in new masonry, was one of three changes seen in the in the south- east corner of the nave and while a single change might be linked to reflections on work in progress, three changes suggest a time for more widespread reflection and reassessment before resuming work. In this corner the shift from recutting to refacing can be seen. But in addition the string course above the main arcade contains a series of bosses which now become just slightly larger (fig 2). Finally, the architect now uses the white hart which Richard II adopted as his badge from c.1390. Together these changes suggest a resumption of work in the 1390s after a break, fitting with the documented date of 1394.

But the general similarity of design of the nave has been used against the idea of there being a break in the rebuilding. Would not a builder in 1390s have produced something more distinct from that of his predecessor in the 1370s? What is now clear is that the architect of the 1390s, William Wynford, one of the greatest architects of the period, was already Wykeham's architect in the 1370s. For although no record survives of this in the cathedral records, the records of the bishop's rebuilding on his manor houses make it clear that Wynford was working for Wykeham, as his key architect, throughout the 1370s. It would have been his own design that he would have reassessed.

Together, the following sequence emerges. Edington began the rebuilding with the triple porches at the west end, probably in the early 1350s. But later, in the 1360s, he began the ambitious process of rebuilding which would have involved the pulling down and rebuilding of most of the nave. Wykeham thus inherited both a diocese and an unfinished project of enormous

ambition. He reacted with caution and decided to remodel rather than rebuild. Thus his decision to retain the existing roof would both allow a longer building season and allow him to rebuild in stages. Having completed the west end he began the remodelling of the nave, transforming the main arcade

on the south side and building his own chantry chapel. Subsequently work was halted, until after his completion of New College Oxford and Winchester College. He then resumed rebuilding in 1394. He had completed the main arcade on the north and south side by c 1400, and his chantry chapel was then finally fitted out. But before he could move on to the remodelling of the high clerestory level and the addition of a stone vault, he had first to rebuild the aisles so that they would provide the necessary support for a stone vault. Wykeham left a substantial amount of money to continue the process in his will, but the vault was probably not completed until later in the 1420s under bishop Henry Beaufort. Wykeham was an architectural patron of immense importance and ambition. Throughout his episcopate he maintained a major building programme at the cathedral, New College and Winchester College, as well as works on his palaces and houses. The shaping of the rebuilding of his cathedral nave was begun in the early years of his episcopate, and shows his architectural ambition. But his decision to 'recycle' the existing buildings also shows a caution and realism that can be seen in his work elsewhere.

**Bibliography:**

Still the starting point for all modern studies of the nave is the 1846 article by Willis, most conveniently reprinted in *The architectural history of Winchester Cathedral* (Friends of Winchester Cathedral, 1980) The most up to date treatment of the cathedral is that of John Crook, in the new Pevsner (M.Bullen, J.Crook, R.Hubbock and N.Pevsner, *The Buildings of England, Hampshire: Winchester and the north*, 2010). The detailed argument and documentation for my views are in J.Hare, 'The architectural patronage of two late Medieval Bishops Edington, Wykeham and the rebuilding of Winchester Cathedral nave', *Antiquaries Journal*, 92, 2012, pp 273-305.

## 'His dwelling house and workshop .... mud and tiled' Easton's Cottages, Paper Mill Lane, Alton.

Jane Hurst

The 1813 rental for the Manor of Alton Westbrook<sup>1</sup> shows that Long Close, which lay to the south of King's Pond, had just been divided into two parts - giving Thomas Easton a small plot alongside the road from the Paper Mill to East Worldham. Thomas Easton had been brought in to run the Alton Paper Mill while John Edward Spicer seems to have concerned himself with selling the paper in London. There was a house at the Mill and John Edward probably lived there, so Thomas Easton needed a dwelling close to the mill.

In 1814, Thomas Easton of Alton, paper maker, insured *'his dwelling house and workshop adjoining mud and tiled near his paper mill in the parish of Alton £200'*.<sup>2</sup> A note was added - *'warranted that there be no stove for drying paper in the premises'*. Although no early records have been found for Thomas so far, he does not seem to have been local and probably came from one of the main paper making areas - Buckinghamshire. Other members of the Spicer family were based in the High Wycombe area and they, and John Edward's father-in-law (from Marlow), must have been the people who arranged for Thomas to come to Alton in order to keep an eye on the business. Many of the paper making areas had a tradition of building houses out of 'mud' or cob and it is interesting that this building seems to be the only surviving house in Alton built by this method.



Fig. 1. 1910 OS map showing the position of Easton's Cottages.

There were several chalk pits nearby that could have supplied Thomas with the raw material that he needed.

Thomas continued to live here until late in 1819<sup>3</sup>, when he moved into the house at the Paper Mill. By March 1819, the Mill had stopped working - probably caused by the slump after the Napoleonic Wars ended. John Edward Spicer and all his family - except his second son, another John Edward - moved up to London, where they ran a stationery business. Thomas divided or extended Easton's Cottages and let them - possibly to two paper makers. In 1826, the partnership between Easton and Spicer was dissolved.<sup>4</sup> Thomas was aged about 71 by this time and John Edward, junior, was 22 and able to take over the business. Thomas moved back into one of his cottages - he paid Land Tax of £2 and Anthony Sutor paid £5. Thomas was buried in 1830, aged 75 years old.<sup>5</sup>

An advertisement appeared in The Hampshire Chronicle on December 22nd, 1830, for the auction of *'a large and spacious Brick and Tile Building, divided into THREE TENEMENTS, with Fuel Houses, and a large Work Shop, where the silk weaving business has till recently, been carried on; together with a large SAFETY VAULT, and good GARDENS, in the occupation of John Gates and H. Suter; one tenement being in hand'*.

Although the advert says that the building was made of brick, it was still made of 'mud', but it had been rendered over. The only person who knew how the buildings had been built 16 years before had just died! The mention of 'the silk weaving business' may refer to the local manufacture of bombazine - a fabric made of a mixture of silk and wool. The safety vault was, presumably, for the raw silk. A Hampshire directory of 1828 states that 'bombasins are manufactured here in small quantities' and shows Elijah Palmer to be the manufacturer.

Records show that the cottages were acquired by the Spicers, with a mortgage.<sup>6</sup> They used them to house paper makers and their families. In 1870, the cottages were insured again:-

*In equal portions on 3 Cottages Brick Timber & Tiled in tenure of F. Mellues & [the]rs situate near the Alton Paper Mills Alton aforesaid £300  
In equal portions on 3 Cottages adjoining last mentioned Brick Stone and Tiled in tenure of J Gates and others £300.*<sup>7</sup>

The Paper Mill and other buildings were put up for sale in 1888, but did not reach their reserve. Easton's Cottages were described as:-

*'A range of FIVE COTTAGES near the Main Road, for Workmen'*.

The building was now only divided into five cottages instead of six.

An entry in the minutes of the Alton Local Board<sup>8</sup> for 25 July 1890 reinforces the identification of these cottages. The well of the 5 cottages in Paper Mill Lane called Easton's Cottages, the property of Messrs Spicer Bros Ltd., was unfit for drinking. Typhoid fever had occurred!



Fig. 2. Easton's Cottages seen from Paper Mill Lane, Alton

Spicers closed the paper mill in 1909. The contents were sold in 1913 and the premises sold in 1919. These included:-

*'Range of 5 Cottages with Gardens.  
They are brick and timber built, tiled and slated.  
One Cottage is let at 3/- per week.  
A pair of brick-built and slated four-roomed  
Cottages, let at 3/6 a week each.'*

During 1923 and 1924, various planning applications were put in for alterations to part of Easton's Cottages. The two cottages that lay perpendicular to the road and which were to the south became Althillock and had an extension built - making it an L shape. Waterside, the house nearest the old paper mill, was the home of Mr. D.M. Robertson, one of the directors of the Alton Battery Co.Ltd (which took over the old mill). This was made out of three of Spicer's cottages and is now called Tykes Keep. When work was done by previous owners to the latter, they were found to be of 'chalk'!

#### References

- 1 Hampshire Archives 4M51/65.
- 2 Guildhall Library Royal Exchange Assurance 282675.
- 3 Hampshire Archives 21M71/PO15.
- 4 London Gazette, 1826 vol.II, p757.
- 5 Hampshire Archives 29M84/PW1-2.
- 6 Hampshire Archives 63M48/680,682.
- 7 Hampshire Archives 79M78/B223.
- 8 Hampshire Archives 12M75/DL3.
- 9 Hampshire Archives 172A10/14.

## The Corpus Of Romanesque Sculpture Of Britain And Ireland



The CRSBI is an evolving electronic archive of British and Irish Romanesque stone sculpture. Romanesque sculpture marks a high point of artistic production in Britain and Ireland, corresponding to the boom in high-quality building that followed the Norman Conquest in 1066. At present they are looking for volunteers to help with recording 11th- and 12th-century sculpture in Hampshire to add to the material already collected. They can offer travel expenses and guidance for volunteers and would be very happy to

hear from any Field Club member who might care to help.

If you are interested, please contact Dr Jennifer S Alexander FSA, Chair, Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture of Britain and Ireland, History of Art, Millburn House, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7HS. Tel: +44 (0)2476 52 3005

Jennifer.Alexander@warwick.ac.uk

<http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/fac/arts/arthistory/research/staffinterests/ja/www.crsbi.ac.uk>

## Grants For Publication

The Committee of the Historic Buildings Section would like to remind Field Club members that it is able to offer small grants to individuals towards the publication of articles on historic buildings in Hampshire. Grants can be made towards the costs

of technical services: e.g. professional drawing and illustration, photography, photogrammetry, surveying and dendrochronology.

In the first instance, written enquiries should be made to Jean Morrin [jeanmorrin@btinternet.com](mailto:jeanmorrin@btinternet.com)

# 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

David Allen

The influence of the Heritage Lottery Fund is becoming more and more evident in the county where archaeological projects are concerned and is opening up the subject to many new participants. In this issue the Liss Archaeological Group, who were formed ten years during efforts to clarify the identity of Roman site near the A3, describe the progress of the project and the importance of a lottery grant to the scale of the dig. The archive from the excavation has now been deposited with the County Arts & Museums Service and the group has moved on to another site at Colemore and Priors Dean (without grant-aid this time, I think!).

Also in that part of the county the impressive group of barrows on Petersfield Heath, notably recorded by 'local boy' Stuart Piggott as far back as the 1930s, are the focus of a new scheme that will investigate 'prehistoric settlement and burial in the Apex of the Weald'. Petersfield Heath is today the scene of various forms of recreation, as it contains both a fishing lake and a cricket ground, but it is hoped that the new project - lottery funds permitting - will redress the balance and remind us of what an important prehistoric complex it is. The new initiative has also inspired the emergence of an archaeology group, based on the Petersfield Museum, and this will introduce the locals to many aspects of the subject. [www.petersfieldmuseum.co.uk](http://www.petersfieldmuseum.co.uk)

In the far west of the county, community archaeology is well into its stride at Damerham and Martin, where Dr Helen Wickstead (University of Kingston upon Thames) and Martyn Barber (English Heritage) are celebrating ten years of looking at another remarkable Bronze Age complex, this one with Neolithic antecedents in the form of a 'new' long barrow. A small lottery grant is now adding an extra

dimension to the project in linking the discovery stories of Damerham and Rockbourne Roman Villa (the sites are just a couple of miles apart) in order to encourage additional community interest and involvement. Rockbourne was, of course, discovered 70 years ago and its 'community archaeology' heyday was in the late 50s and 60s, but there are a number of strands that can be drawn together. One remarkable coincidence is that Stuart Piggott lived in Rockbourne for a number of years and his archival papers, now deposited in Oxford and being slowly sifted, may have something to say on the local archaeology. The project will run for much of 2013 and we will see how it has progressed in the autumn. [www.damerhamarchaeology.org/](http://www.damerhamarchaeology.org/)

The Quarley Down Ancient Environs Project continues under the guidance of Cynthia Poole and the watchful eye of landowner Henry Edmunds. The group have now published their sixth Newsletter (November 2012) and still have many hectares waiting to be fieldwalked and surveyed. The bad weather, so prevalent in 2012, slowed progress as the walkers, quite literally, got stuck in the mud. But one of the 'star finds' has now been processed and will soon go on show in Andover. In this issue Briony Lalor describes the discovery of the six Bronze Age bronzes, relates them to an earlier find already in a museum showcase and assesses their significance. [briony@brionylalor.co.uk](mailto:briony@brionylalor.co.uk)

Also in this issue we reinstate one of our traditional offerings - the Conference Report. For many years Kay Ainsworth used to scribble furiously during proceedings, putting together an account to remind us of what we had enjoyed or for the benefit of those that couldn't be there. Now, new Section Chair Jan Bristow has taken up the challenge and provides a compelling summary of what was clearly an outstanding day.

## Jubilee Conference, 24 November, 2012

### The Changing Face of Kingship in Early Medieval England

Jan Bristow

This conference gave an overview of the processes involved in building the relationship between the English people and their rulers, with a skew towards the role played early on by the Royal House of Wessex, who took Winchester as their capital.

**Professor Barbara Yorke**, with her introductory overview, explained some of the early influences at work. At the time of the emergence of more coalesced kingdoms the Eastern Roman Empire was still an active force in the Anglo-Saxon world. The early rulers saw

themselves as the successors to Rome, which then included the adoption of Christianity. An aspect of early kingship was the establishment and control of trade emporia such as *Hamwic*, with the West Saxons taking over what was probably a Jutish port originally. Evidence for this came from the excavation of the St. Mary's Stadium site at Southampton, where early burials display Frisian jewellery.

The linking of kingdoms through marriage at a royal level was a theme returned to later by Professor Mark Horton, but Professor Yorke also emphasised that

it would be unlikely to find an early Saxon hoard such as the Staffordshire Gold in Wessex, possibly because of the more understated influence of a strong British component to the population. In terms of boundaries to these emerging kingdoms, she saw the 9th century Wansdyke on the western edge of Wessex as equivalent to Offas' Dyke bordering the western boundary of Mercia. Burghal Hideage information would put the Wansdyke as equivalent to just over 15,000 hides. This represents a considerable use of organised manpower within the increasingly powerful kingdom of Wessex.

**Professor Martin Biddle** then gave a summary of his excavations in Winchester in which he described the location of the early Saxon palace in its centre, beside the Old Minster, which emphasised the close linking of church and state in the early medieval period. In the later medieval period the castle in Winchester continued to be an occasional royal residence, but a disastrous fire in the 14th century meant that from this point onwards the castle was no longer used by the monarch. The audience was intrigued to learn that the mortuary chests from Winchester Cathedral are currently being examined by specialists and scientists; possibly they will be able to establish whether or not the bones they contain are truly from our early royalty, but the bones may be just too mixed.



*Eadgyth and Otto sit in state.*

there is a deliberate linking to the perception of being the true heirs to Rome (a 'consular rod'), but with a Germanic addition in the form of the whetstone. In the north-western part of Europe, burials of princes would



*Winchester Mortuary chests*

**Professor Mark Horton** followed, with an account of the investigation into the bones found in a high status tomb in Magdeburg Cathedral, Germany, which were understood to be those of Queen Eadgyth, grand-daughter of Alfred the Great and sister to King Athelstan. Her marriage to Otto, Holy Roman Emperor in 929 AD, conferred legitimacy to a dynasty which had seized power, as the Royal House of Wessex traced its origins back to the 6th century AD. Forensic work at Bristol University, using strontium and oxygen isotope analysis of tooth enamel, has been able to 'triangulate' the origin of the bones to those of a woman growing up in the chalk region of southern England. This was part of a detailed historical and scientific programme which built up evidence to confirm that these are indeed Queen Eadgyth's bones and thus, currently, the oldest known surviving remains of any member of the English Royal family.

**Professor Leslie Webster** began her exposition on the use of princely burials to emphasise kingship with a contemporary account of the burial of Attila, and how this can be applied to the 7th century princely (or kingly) burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk. Here again



*Saxon splendour; the Sutton Hoo sword hilt.*

include drinking horns, cups, bowls etc. to emphasise the noble lord as the provider of food and drink.

The 'Prittlewell Prince' burial in Essex (also 7th century AD) contained a scythe in a tub, to show the occupant was the lord of John Barleycorn. Prittlewell showed wealth but was more restrained than Sutton Hoo, with some weapons. The Staffordshire Gold Hoard is very different, located in what was the

kingdom of Mercia, with possibly up to 100 swords represented. These had gold pommels, an indication of Royal patronage perhaps, with several distinct groups of fittings possibly showing sets of personal entourage. Different animal motifs on the decorations may also suggest particular affiliations. The remains of three crosses indicate Christianity was being invoked on



*The Tower of London*

the battlefield. Excitingly, new metal fragments have recently been discovered, including a helmet cheek piece, and these await further investigation.

Dr Jeremy Ashbee concluded the Conference, taking the discussion on kingship to the post-Norman conquest period, and specifically to buildings within the Tower of London complex, which he described as 'emblematic of a new regime.' He focused on recent evidence involving these medieval buildings, notably the Great Hall of Henry III and the Water

Gate of St. Thomas' Tower, added by his son Edward I (a powerful king). With each building he used visual and contemporary written accounts to picture what they once looked like; the now demolished Great Hall, in addition, is considered to be very similar to the still standing Great Hall within the remains of Winchester Castle. This is not surprising as both were commissioned at the same time, by the same king; the documentation for the hall in Winchester Castle though is much more detailed.

St Thomas' Tower was built as part of the royal lodgings, but in relation to the whole theme of the conference had been built for show rather than effective defence. Dr Ashbee emphasised that this tower was built to an unusual design for a gatehouse of the time, as a building of 'pageantry and illusion' with brightly painted statuary on its roof. In so doing it proclaimed the confidence of its royal builder and made a bold statement of kingship, continuing the message begun many centuries before.



*The conference thanked out-going section chair, Kay Ainsworth, for her service to the Archaeology section*

## Cholderton Estate Bronze Hoard

Briony Lalor

The collection of six bronze items found on the Cholderton Estate in 2007 have been purchased by Hampshire Arts & Museums Service and will soon go on display at the Museum in Andover. This note is based on that prepared for the display.

The field where they lay had been recently



*Fig 1 : the Late Bronze Age hoard*

ploughed and one of the Estate employees who was out walking, initially found a palstave lying on the ploughed surface and, six months later, two socketed axes in the same area. Subsequent metal detecting, under the guidance of a professional archaeologist, found a further two palstaves and another socketed axe 50-125mm (2-5") below the surface.

Early in the 20th century a palstave and socketed axe, already on display in the museum, were found reportedly in the south-west corner of Laundry Cottages garden. It is highly probable that they came from the same group.

Being subject to the Treasure process the finds were recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme, managed by the British Museum in London, and subsequently purchased by the Hampshire Museums Service. The dating and descriptions of the individual items was carried out by Ben Roberts of the British Museum

### **Dating and Descriptions** (PAS numbers shown)

Cast in the Bronze Age, the south-eastern socketed

axes broadly date the hoard to the Ewart Park metal phase (1000-800BC) which is equivalent to the Late Bronze Age. However, the transitional palstaves may be slightly earlier (1100BC – Ante 800BC) and may have been kept in circulation for a longer time before being deposited.

**1. HAMP-4EA817 Socketed axehead (c.1000-c. 800BC)**

A late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy looped and socketed axehead classified as an A1 Plain south-eastern type. It has a double-mouth moulding, sub-rectangular body section, rectangular cross-section of socket with body running parallel along its length. It has a slightly flaring collar and two internal ribs.

*Length: 80.6mm Width: 40mm Thickness: 33mm  
Weight: 174g*

**2. HAMP-4F1980 Socketed axehead (c.1000-c. 800BC)**

A late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy looped and socketed axehead of the Stogursey South Welsh type. It has a flared blade, straight-sided body diverging slightly, three mid ribs, loop coming directly from the collar and pronounced casting seam.

*Length: 101.2mm Width: 53mm Thickness: 32mm  
Weight: 277g*

**3. HAMP-4EB8B3 Socketed Axehead (c.1000-c. 800BC)**

A late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy looped and socketed axehead classified as an A1 Plain south-eastern type. It has a double-mouth moulding, sub-rectangular body section, rectangular cross-section of socket with body running parallel along its length. Unlike 1 it has no ribs.

*Length: 77.7mm Width: 42mm Thickness: 36mm  
Weight: 164g*

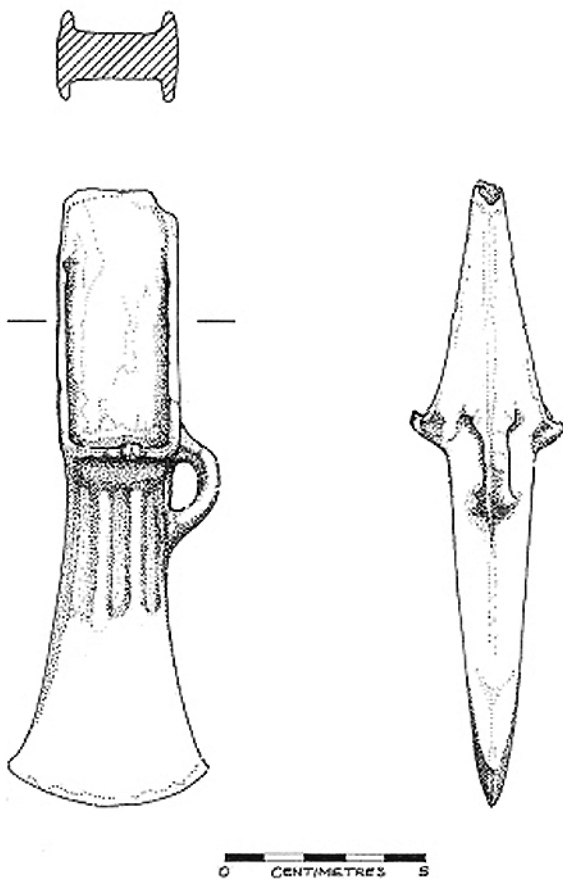


Fig 2 No.3 Socketed axe HAMP-4EB8B3

**4. HAMP-4F38A4 Palstave (c.1000-c. Ante 800BC)**

A late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy looped palstave axehead of the transitional type. It is a narrow bodied palstave with slightly flared blade. It has two mid-ribs, a pronounced stop-ridge, a large side loop, deep flanges and a slightly broken butt.

*Length: 146mm Width: 46mm Thickness: 34mm  
Weight: 479g*

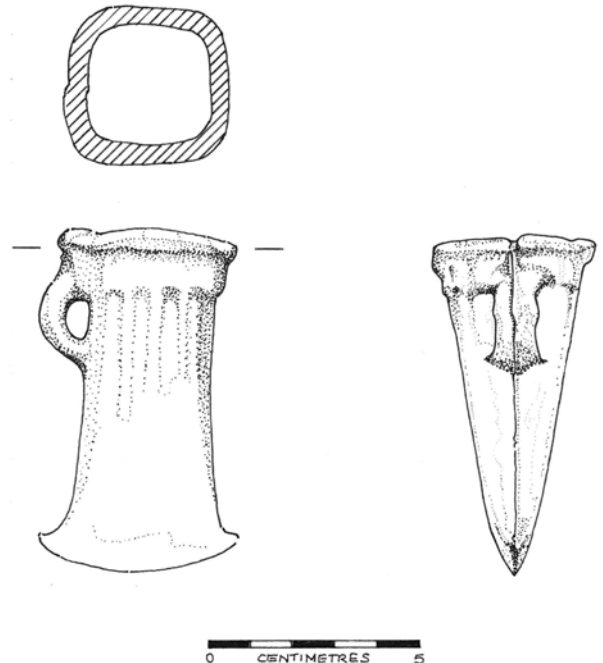


Fig 3: No. 4 Palstave HAMP-4F38A4

**5. HAMP-4DE734 Palstave (c.1000-c. Ante 800BC)**

A late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy looped palstave axehead of the transitional type. It is a narrow bodied palstave with slightly flared blade. It has three-mid ribs, a side loop, deep flanges and a broken butt.

*Length: 144.4mm Width: 35mm Thickness: 29mm  
Weight: 399g*

**6. HAMP-4F78E6 Palstave (c.1000-c. Ante 800BC)**

A late Bronze Age cast copper-alloy looped palstave axehead of the Transitional type. It is a narrow bodied palstave with flared blade. It has four mid-ribs, a pronounced stop-ridge, a side loop, deep flanges and a straight butt.

*Length: 138.95mm Width: 43.5mm Thickness: 30.5mm Weight: 391g*

The deliberate deposition of bronze objects together as a hoard appears c.2500BC in Europe (Needham 1996, 124) while the earliest Hampshire hoards belong to the Middle Bronze Age (c.1500-1100BC). These hoards come in the form of weapon dominated hoards including spears and swords; axe hoards usually made up of palstaves and less frequently socketed axes; and founders' hoards comprising scrap metal items, ingots and metalworking equipment.

The reason why hoards were deposited at all is unclear but it is likely that they arise in four circumstances:

1. concealment in the ground for security reasons;
2. deposits not recovered from their everyday

place of storage;

3. votive offerings;

4. accidental loss (Burgess and Coombs 1979, iv).

Once iron became the metal of choice for tools and weapons, bronze items may well have been deposited because they were no longer seen of value.

Extensive research has taken place on the Bronze Age hoards of Hampshire (Lawson, A, 1999, 94-107). Among the nineteen recorded groups is a hoard from Danebury excavated in 1977. It was made up of 19 items from almost the entire breadth of the Bronze Age and included a spearhead and dirk, a flat axe, socketed axe, sword and axe fragments, two razors and four chisels. This hoard is thought to have been deposited in the 7th Century BC and the presence of old and broken objects suggests that it was collected together by a bronzeworker (Cunliffe 1984, 340). Hoards have been found by the coast between Hayling Island and Southampton and others inland near Winchester, Andover, Blackmoor and Bentley. The coastal hoards are often larger than those found inland and comprise palstaves imported from northern France.

Subsequent excavation on the Cholderton find

site did not produce evidence for the circumstances of deposition, though a small settlement was uncovered. The majority of the pottery from this site can be dated to the later phase of Early Iron Age and early Middle Iron Age (c470-310BC) based upon the revised radiocarbon dates of the Danebury ceramic chronology (Cunliffe 1995, 18). This would suggest that the hoard may have been deposited perhaps as a votive deposit, at the founding of the settlement in the early 5th century, once iron had become firmly established as the metal of choice.

#### References

- Burgess, C.B. and Coombs, D. (1979) *Bronze Age Hoards*, Oxford: British Archaeological Reports 67
- Cunliffe, B. (1984) *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire Vol 2*, London: Council for British Archaeology
- Cunliffe, B (1995) *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire Vol 6*, London, Council for British Archaeology
- Lawson, A. J. (1999) *The Bronze Age Hoards of Hampshire*. In Harding, A. F. (ed), *Experiment and Design Archaeological Studies in honour of John Coles*, Oxford: Oxbow
- Needham, S. 1996. *Chronology and periodisation in the British Bronze Age*. In K Randsborg (ed), *Absolute Chronology: Archaeological Europe 2500-500BC*, 121-140. Acta Archaeologica 67. Copenhagen: Munksgaard

## Liss Roman Villa

### Liss Archaeological Group

“A few pieces of brick don’t make a Roman pigsty, let alone a villa” Yvette Cook <sup>1</sup>

It all started in 1993 when Yvette Cook, the rector’s wife, whilst walking across fields near to the A3 building site at Brows Farm, Liss, found examples of Roman period building material and pottery. Over the next few years, Yvette found more examples of Roman period CBM (ceramic building material) and pottery, and involved Hampshire County Council for identification purposes, as well as Liss Historical Society and Butser Ancient Farm.

It has taken almost 20 years, not only to find the villa, which is what it turned out to be, but to excavate and report on it and finally to deposit the archive with Hampshire County Council Arts & Museums Service at Winchester.

The villa find is a significant discovery, as it is the most detailed excavation of Romano-British activity in Liss. There is a Roman Road nearby, and Roman coins were found at Woolmer Pond, so it has been known for a long time that the Romans were near to Liss, but this is the first real excavation.

In February 2000, with the agreement of the landowner, Duncan Petty, and the support of the late Dr Peter Reynolds of Butser Ancient Farm, it was agreed to carry out field walking at Brows Farm to establish whether or not an archaeological site existed there. The work took place in late 2000, when a significant amount of CBM, opus signinum (Roman cement), pottery and even coins were found. Bronze Age and Iron Age slag and pottery, and other artefacts were also discovered. In addition, despite extremely bad weather conditions,

a limited geophysical survey was achieved.

In 2001, a project to excavate the field was put in place, led by Richard Wilgoss<sup>2</sup>, Fieldwork and Excavation Director of the Liss Site. Excavations in 2001 and 2002 uncovered a Romano-British bath house and other buildings.

In 2003 a further geophysical survey of the field was commissioned by Liss Historical Society from Southampton University<sup>3</sup> part-funded by Hampshire County Council. The results indicated that the extent of the remains was greater than first thought.



Fig 1 Cold plunge from the bath house

Later in 2003 the Liss Archaeological Group (LAG) was formed to take forward the investigation of the site and it made a successful bid for Lottery funding for a three year Community Dig. The dig took place between 2005 and 2007 and was directed by George Anelay

(West Sussex Archaeology Ltd)<sup>4</sup>. George led a team of trench supervisors and local volunteers – many with no experience of archaeology at all.

Over the course of the three years, more than 300 volunteers took part, gaining valuable knowledge of how to participate in an archaeological dig. During those years a substantial Romano-British settlement was uncovered, including three bath houses, an aisled barn, a gateway, and many other features including a deep well. There were also indications of Iron Age settlement.

A major part of the three year plan was to introduce new people to archaeology, giving them a good understanding of all aspects of the work. People were shown and trained in how to carry out geophysics,

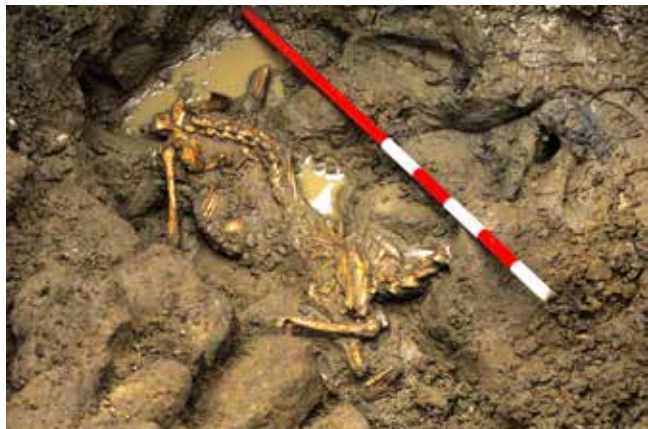


Fig 2 Dog and puppy found in a deep well

bench marking using a 'dumpy' level, plotting a 30m grid on the field, trench digging/trowelling, finds processing, finds identification, and much more. The site was open to visitors with a number of open days plus many visits from local schools.

At the end of 2007 George Anelay produced a comprehensive site report which included expert reports on all of the finds. Most of the significant finds came from the excavations that took place between 2005 and 2007, and the majority were from the Late Roman Period. A lead pipe was found in the outflow from the cold plunge pool in Bath-house 3 (Fig 1), and there was also an almost complete skeleton of a dog with a puppy, found down a deep well, probably the result of a votive offering, when the well was closed (Fig 2).

However, there were finds from earlier periods as well. The coins range from the Trajanic period (AD96 – 117) up to the Theodosian II era (AD388 – 408), which suggests that the Romano-British inhabited the site throughout most of the occupation. Small finds included a two-piece Colchester brooch of British Type, dated to the immediate post-conquest period and Romano-British tegulae or roof tiles, also dating to

the 1st century AD.

After 2007, most of the lottery funding had been spent, but a significant number of LAG members were keen to continue investigating the site and developing their skills. The LAG committee proposed to continue the Liss Roman Villa project on a self-funded basis, and a new three-year programme was established covering geophysics and excavations. This programme covered the years 2008 to 2010 and was led by John Brown (an experienced LAG member who had also worked on the Silchester site for many years). A final report was written in 2011, covering these last three years, by John Brown and Pat and David Pink<sup>5</sup> with help from Peter Page with maps, illustrations and digitisation of all the records.

On 16 August, 2012 the archive of the Liss Roman Villa finds was deposited with David Allen, Keeper (Archaeology), Hampshire County Council Arts & Museums Service at Chilcomb House in Winchester, along with all the documentation and reports covering the complete period of archaeological work (Accession Number: A2004.<sup>5</sup>). A few finds were also given to Petersfield Museum for exhibition and school use.

It is hoped that the archive will benefit many students of archaeology. It is quite rare to have such a complete physical and digital record of the results, complete with spreadsheets of all the finds, and of the excavations, as well as professional reports of the pottery, glass, faunal remains, metalwork, coins and roof tile which, without the Heritage Lottery Fund, would not have been possible.

Further details about the work being carried out by LAG can be found on their website [www.lissarchaeologicalgroup.org.uk](http://www.lissarchaeologicalgroup.org.uk) as well as a detailed video record of the Liss Roman Villa Project on YouTube. There are five video clips covering the history, the finds and the structures found during the excavations.

### Acknowledgements

Liss Archaeological Group would like to thank the land owner, Duncan Petty, and his family for their enthusiastic support of our activities on the site. We also wish to thank the Heritage Lottery Fund, Hampshire County Council, East Hampshire District Council and Liss Parish Council for funding the project.

### References:

- 1 Liss Histories. (Dec 1994 Issue No 2.)
- 2 Richard Wilgoss, Interim report of archaeological excavations of a Romano-British pottery and building materials scatter in 2001 and summary of other research
- 3 Southampton University, K Strutt, Geophysical Survey Report, Browns Farm, Liss November 2003
- 4 George Anelay, West Sussex Archaeology Ltd, Liss Roman Villa, Liss, Hampshire – report on the archaeological excavations March 2008
- 5 Liss Archaeological Group, Report on the archaeological excavations at Liss Roman Villa 2008-2010

# Local History

Editor: Mark Page, 7 Irwell Close, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6SX  
email: mrp15@leicester.ac.uk

## James Richards of Overton 1892 to 1916: Congregational Pastor and Local Politician

Roger Ottewill

### Part 3: 'Leading them in the right way'

Parts 1 and 2 of this article covered the early life of James Richards and his first twenty, highly productive, years in Overton.<sup>1</sup> The combined roles of Congregational pastor and local politician kept him in the public eye and although some of his actions had proved to be controversial, in particular the electoral challenge he mounted to William Portal in the 1904 county council election, they did not cause any long term damage to his popularity. Indeed it is probable that such exploits endeared him all the more to certain sections of the community.

#### The Final Years: 1912 to 1916

As the years wore on, Richards' anniversary celebrations attracted some of the leading figures in Hampshire Congregationalism: a clear indication that by now his prestige extended to all parts of the county. In 1912, for example, the event was attended by George Saunders, the esteemed pastor of Above Bar Congregational church in Southampton and Secretary of the Hampshire Congregational Union. Other pastors present on that occasion were Ernest Franks from Gosport and Humphrey Lucas from Andover. Once again Richards' qualities and character were praised as was his ability to secure donations for the church and its latest building project, additional accommodation for Sunday school scholars.

The following year money was again to the fore but on this occasion it was in the form of a gift to Mr and Mrs Richards in recognition of their 21 years of faithful ministry in Overton. As recorded in the church minutes:

*Mr J. Pyle presented to the pastor Rev James Richards an illuminated album containing the names of over 260 who subscribed to the purse of gold (£26-4-6) as a token of appreciation and esteem for completion of 21 years service as pastor, the purse of gold being for Rev & Mrs Richards, also Miss Richards was presented with a silver sugar bowl and cream jug as an appreciation for her services.<sup>2</sup>*

In responding to what was an extremely generous sum, Richards paid particular tribute to the contribution of his wife:

*He was very glad they had recognised the help given him by his better three quarters (his wife), and the better three quarters of the purse would go to her, because she was his Chancellor of the Exchequer. They had come to Overton on a very much lower income than they had been used to, and it was difficult to keep out of debt, but his wife had managed it (applause).<sup>3</sup>*

As the earlier reference to Miss Richards indicates his ministry was very much a family affair. In the 1911 census returns James' daughter Emily, who was

unmarried, is shown as living with her parents. Moreover, on visits to Overton two of his married daughters, Mrs Hudson and Mrs Williams, made contributions to the life of the church through music and preaching respectively.

A year later, Humphrey Lucas, the pastor of Andover Congregational church, who had become a regular visitor to the village, expressed his admiration for Richards in that he had 'retained the confidence of the Overton congregation for twenty two years'. He went on to highlight the manner in which Richards 'had carried the affection of his people along with him in the work of the church, year in and year out, and was leading them in the right way'.<sup>4</sup>

By now Richards was in his late seventies and although he was to keep going until 1916 the years were taking their toll. Both his wife and daughter experienced ill-health in 1914 and particular pleasure was expressed at seeing Mrs Richards restored to health in time for the 22nd anniversary. There was also praise for the fact that the new schoolroom for the primary department of the Sunday school had been completed and was almost free from debt.

Of course, the underlying question was how much longer Richards would be able to continue as pastor and indeed councillor and guardian. Following the outbreak of the First World War the demands placed on ministers increased still further. In the words of Humphrey Lucas, they were expected 'to cheer the hearts of those who had lost all hope of seeing their loved ones back from the war'.<sup>5</sup> To what extent Richards was called upon to do this is not known, but in the light of the previous praise for his pastoral care and that of Mrs Richards it is likely that they would have taken on this additional responsibility with alacrity.

At the celebrations for Richards' 24th anniversary in 1916, speakers continued to express the hope that he and his wife 'might both be spared for many years, and health be given to them to continue their good work among the Congregationalists of Overton'.<sup>6</sup> In view of Richards' age this was undoubtedly wishful thinking and so it proved for over the next few months he was plagued by illness which resulted in his resignation in November.

It was characteristic of Richards, although understandable, that right to the end he was concerned about the state of the church in which he had invested so much. In September an anonymous contributor to the Basingstoke & District Congregational Magazine wrote:

*The strain of having to retire shortly and the fact of not preaching again has been great. The future of the church is very precious to him [Richards] and he trusts and believes much blessing and happiness is to follow. It is very essential that all the members*

*and friends do their utmost to keep the church in a prosperous condition. This is only attained by prayer and self-denial.*<sup>7</sup>

In other words, they should emulate Mr and Mrs Richards.

*Members and friends responded by achieving 'a big result' for Mr Richards' final Sale of Work and Jumble Sale.<sup>8</sup> It was also hoped that weekly meetings to pray for guidance in the choice of a successor would result in 'a great revival' and that, as it was expressed by Richards, 'many may be led to come out boldly on the Lord's side. It would gladden your Pastor's heart to know that many had decided to come forward and join the Church'.<sup>9</sup>*

In his letter of resignation Richards wrote: 'I thank you all for the love & patience you have shown me, which has enabled us to work together for so many years in happiness and unity'.<sup>10</sup> Such sentiments undoubtedly echoed those felt by his congregation and the residents of Overton.

With respect to his public service, although he did not formally resign his seat on Whitchurch Rural District Council and Board of Guardians until February



[Fig. 1. The last resting place of Rev James Richards (photo courtesy of Debbie Reavell)]

1917, it would appear that the last meeting he attended was in August 1915. Since he had been an assiduous attender at meetings this was clearly a further indication of his increasing frailty. In response to his resignation, the minutes record that:

*It was resolved unanimously that the Clerk write to Mr Richards expressing the very great regret of the Council at the severance of his connection with the Council after so many years of faithful service and to express the hope that he may continue in good health for many years to enjoy his well earned rest.<sup>11</sup>*

Such rest lasted for about three years and was enjoyed in Basingstoke where, following his retirement, James, together with Mary Ann and Emily, went to live and where they became members of London Street Congregational church.

## Conclusion

Richards died on 24 November 1919 aged 84 and is buried in Basingstoke Old Cemetery (Fig. 1). In every respect, he was a quintessential 'local' pastor.<sup>12</sup> His commitment to his church and the wider community was wholehearted and he was undoubtedly an ideal pastor for Overton. At the same time his boundless energy or as it was put at one of his anniversary celebrations 'hard work, earnestness and perseverance'<sup>13</sup> enabled him to contribute significantly not only to the Congregational cause in Overton, but also to others in the neighbourhood, not least the one at Whitchurch. In his official obituary it was recorded that at Overton he 'was successful in greatly increasing the membership. A schoolroom was enlarged and a lecture-hall added'.<sup>14</sup>

As has been demonstrated, in many ways this summary does not do anything like full justice to his contribution to the village where he 'was highly esteemed by the whole community'.<sup>15</sup> Perhaps the most fitting epitaph comes from the contribution of a friend published at the time of Richards' death. His 'long, consistent and faithful service in Christian work well exemplified the Psalmist's words: "Mark the Perfect Man and behold the Upright for the end of that man is peace".<sup>16</sup> As an act of remembrance, in January 1922 a brass plate was erected in Overton Congregational church.<sup>17</sup> Fittingly this remains in situ, notwithstanding the change in the denominational ownership of the church buildings, and was used as an illustration in the first part of this article.

## Acknowledgements

I have received much appreciated help from a number of people in preparing this article. They are Debbie Reavell of Basingstoke Heritage Society; Jean Holton, the archivist of London Street Congregational church in Basingstoke; Peter Baker; and Tony Morris of @overtonpictures.com.

## Notes

- 1 Roger Ottewill, 'James Richards of Overton 1892 to 1916: Congregational Pastor and Local Politician. Part 1: "Beloved by all members of the community"', *Hampshire Field Club Newsletter* 57 (Spring 2012), pp.17-19 and 'Part 2: "A workman who needeth not be ashamed"', *Hampshire Field Club Newsletter* 58 (Autumn 2012), pp.2-5.
- 2 HRO 159/M85/1, Overton Congregational church minute bk, 28 May 1913.
- 3 *Andover Advertiser*, 30 May 1913.
- 4 *Andover Advertiser*, 29 May 1914.
- 5 *Andover Advertiser*, 21 May 1915.
- 6 *Hants & Berks Gazette*, 27 May 1916.
- 7 *Basingstoke & District Congregational Magazine*, Sept. 1916.
- 8 *Basingstoke & District Congregational Magazine*, Nov. 1916.
- 9 *Basingstoke & District Congregational Magazine*, Dec. 1916.
- 10 HRO 159/M85/1, Overton Congregational church minute bk, 2 Nov. 1916.
- 11 HRO 43M66/DDC39, minutes of Whitchurch RDC 1911 to 1918, p.333.
- 12 For a fuller discussion of the characteristics of 'local' pastors, see Roger Ottewill, 'Locals and Cosmopolitans: Congregational Pastors in Edwardian Hampshire 1901-1914', *Congregational History Society Magazine* 6 no.3 (Spring 2011), pp.124-37.
- 13 *Andover Advertiser*, 30 May 1913.
- 14 *Congregational Year Book* 1920, p.110.
- 15 *Hants & Berks Gazette*, 6 Dec. 1919.
- 16 *Basingstoke & District Congregational Magazine*, Jan. 1920.
- 17 HRO 159/M85/1, Overton Congregational church minute bk, 18 Jan. 1922.

## The Cultivation of Vetches on Ecclesiastic Estates on the English South Central Chalks in the Late Medieval Period

Gavin Bowie

This research is based on some of the translated records of demesne farming on the Winchester bishopric estates and the manors of St Swithun's priory which serviced Winchester cathedral. The farming economy of these two large estates was centred on the south central chalks. The examples are taken from manors on the Hampshire downlands, but the conclusions are applicable to the whole of the south central chalks area.<sup>1</sup>

The introduction and spread of vetches in late medieval England has been described elsewhere, and it is evident that their cultivation was an important part of the sheep-and-corn system in terms of the provision of winter fodder.<sup>2</sup> However, little appears to have been published about how the crops were cultivated and how they were used as animal feed. This short paper aims to fill this gap, and also challenges a current theory about pulses and their function in late medieval agriculture.

There was generally a shortage of autumn and winter feed on this chalk hill country, and sheep were expected to survive on what scant herbage was available on rough pasture and fallows, supplemented by additional feed that was intended to be just enough to keep them alive. In the late medieval period these rations consisted of meadow hay (most of which had to be brought or bought in from lowland pasture off the chalks), chopped straw (wheat, barley, oats) and hay made from pulse crops.<sup>3</sup>

The pulses available to the late medieval farmer were beans, peas and vetches. Beans grow better on heavier loams, and peas and vetches perform better on medium and light loams.<sup>4</sup> Peas and vetches were grown as an innovative crop on some of the Winchester bishopric estates on the south central chalks in the early 13th century. Peas were usually denoted as lenten vetches.<sup>5</sup> These pulses were innovative in that they were the first of such crops that were grown on fallows especially for livestock, and can be regarded as the precursors of the fodder crops introduced in the 17th century. Pulses were grown on a limited acreage of the full fallow—this was after the spring grains had been harvested in late summer one year, and before wheat was sown in autumn the next year and normally constituted 5-15 per cent of the total arable acreage.<sup>6</sup>

Winter vetches were sown in September, and peas were sown between late February and mid-March, dependent on weather conditions. In both cases the seed was broadcast first followed by a shallow ploughing to bury the seed and try and avoid the depredations of pigeons and crows; in such ploughing the furrows were made shallow so that most of the seed did not end up more than 2 inches deep, and also close together so as to make a fairly flat seedbed.<sup>7</sup> Both winter vetches and spring peas have a peak nutritional value for only about two or three weeks around harvest, and in the late medieval period were converted into a dry crop and not used as a green feed. Hence they were treated in the same way as a meadow hay crop, that is, cut and

air dried on the ground in about June, and then stored in the rick for late autumn, winter and early spring feed.<sup>8</sup>

Peas and vetches appear to have been treated primarily as cash crops before the early 14th century—sufficient seed was kept back for sowing the next crop, but most of the rest of the yield was threshed and sold off-farm as seed, as for example on the bishopric manors of Crawley, Droxford and Merdon at the very beginning of the 14th century.<sup>9</sup> Vetches were also used for human food at this time, as for example on the priory manor of Silkstead in 1299, when the whole of the net yield (14.5 qrs) of winter vetches was threshed and mixed with barley as part of the wages of the *famuli* (permanent staff); meanwhile all of the net peas crop (12 qrs) was threshed and sold.<sup>10</sup>

However, it is evident that the feed value of these crops for livestock (as a function of nutritive value, trace elements and digestibility in the rumen) was appreciated only a few years later in the 14th century. At Silkstead in 1315 the winter vetches yield was 16 qrs, of which 3.5 qrs were kept back for seed, 9 qrs were sold and 3.5 qrs were fed as hay to the manor's sheep.<sup>11</sup> Thereafter there was an increase of references to vetches and pea hay crops being fed to a manor's livestock, particularly after the Black Death. It is significant that the hay at Silkstead in 1315 was described as being 'in husk' or 'in the pod' (i.e. where the seed pods were left adhering to the crop), which would further increase the protein value of the hay.<sup>12</sup> It is evident that by the early 15th century very little of these pulse crops were sold, and nearly all of the net yield was kept back as a hay crop in husk for a manor's own livestock—this shift is clearly evident on the bishopric manors of Crawley, Droxford and Merdon mentioned above.<sup>13</sup>

It is also evident that such hay in husk provided a high protein feed supplement that was used for the treatment of ailing or feeble farm animals. Take, for example, some bishopric manors in the early 15th century. At Overton, North Waltham and East Meon the whole of the net pulses yield was given as dry feed to ewes, young sheep and 'other feeble cattle'. Similarly at Bishops Sutton the pulses were reserved for 'sheep, cart horses and other feeble cattle' in winter. At Beauworth 5 per cent of the arable was sown with pulses, and the whole of the net yield devoted to 'feeble plough horses and sheep'.<sup>14</sup>

Furthermore it can be shown that peas hay in husk was particularly valued at lambing time. This would be partly because it was a high protein feed but also because it acted as a vermicide to help prevent the young lambs from being infected with intestinal worms; peas contain about 20 per cent protein, and the tannins in the seed coat act as a vermicide. There is evidence for the different uses of vetches and peas on the bishopric manors. At Twyford the peas crop (estimated 8 qrs in husk) was devoted to 'supporting the ewes at lambing time', and the vetches (8 qrs in husk) used 'in supporting sheep in winter'. It was

similar at Merdon, though in this case 8 qrs of vetches were used in supporting calves as well as sheep during the winter. Finally at Crawley the peas crop (5 qrs) was used 'in supporting ewes at lambing time', and the vetches (10 qrs) in 'supporting sheep, horses and other cattle in winter'.<sup>15</sup>

The use of pulses hay was probably only limited by its high cost. It was three to four times the price of meadow hay in the late 14th and early 15th centuries, as for example on the priory manor of Chilbolton in 1406, when a cartload of meadow hay was valued at 2s 4d and a cartload of vetches hay at 9s 2d. Pulses were more expensive than meadow hay because they were cultivated arable crops, were not the easiest of crops to grow, and their seed was difficult to thresh. However, the cost of harvesting meadow hay and pulses hay was about the same.<sup>16</sup>

To summarize, it has been shown that during the course of the 14th century peas and vetches hay in husk came to provide for the specific needs of a flock—a high protein feed supplement with medicinal properties. This can be demonstrated when extra feed rations had to be bought in on the bishopric manor of Crawley during the very severe winter of 1434-5. These rations consisted principally of 13 cartloads of meadow hay and 20 of straw, both of which were intended to provide sufficient bulk, fibre and nutrients to help keep the sheep alive during the exceptionally severe weather. However, only three cartloads of peas and beans hay were purchased, which shows that just enough of the expensive pulses hay was bought to provide for the estimated need for a high protein feed supplement for palliative and medicinal purposes.<sup>17</sup>

In a paper written in 2003 David Stone claimed that pulses were grown as a substitute for meadow hay after the Black Death, that these pulse crops were greatly inferior in feed value to meadow hay, and that this change in fodder provision was a major reason for a deterioration in the health and welfare of flocks.<sup>18</sup> However, there is no contemporary evidence that pulses were generally grown as a substitute for meadow hay, and it is probable that their high production costs would have precluded this. There is also a lack of evidence for the increase in the cultivation of pulse crops on the south central chalks that Stone claimed was necessary to compensate for a decline in meadow hay purchases. In reality the acreage of pulse crops declined as did that of other arable crops after the Black Death, though there is evidence of a relative increase in pulses grown as a proportion of the rest of the arable crops. For example, at Silkstead in 1344-5, 287 acres were sown of which 29 acres were vetches and peas, and in 1396 167 acres were sown of which 12 acres were pulses, i.e. 9 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.<sup>19</sup> Finally, the hay in husk made from pulse crops was recognized by contemporaries as superior in feed value to meadow hay, and cultivated specifically to provide a

high protein feed supplement for medicinal purposes. This means that these pulse crops could not possibly have contributed to an increase in sheep mortality during the late 14th and 15th centuries, or have had a negative impact on the health and welfare of flocks, as Stone has claimed.

### Acknowledgements

The research was based on documents at Hampshire Record Office and Sparsholt College. Helpful advice has been given by Joan Thirsk, Chris Dyer, John Martin, Henry Edmunds of Cholderton, and Martyn Fletcher, head shepherd at Chilbolton Down Farm

### References

- 1 Translated primary sources include John Drew's unpublished typescripts held in Hampshire Record Office (HRO), among them demesne audits for the St Swithun's priory manors of Houghton (1248-1331), Michelmersh (1248-1331), Chilbolton, (1248-1433), Silkstead (1267-1396), and Silkstead compotus rolls (1267-1566). See also Dorothea Oschinsky (ed.), *Walter of Henley and Other Treatises in Estate Management and Accounting* (1971), and Mark Page (ed.), *The Pipe Roll of the Bishopric of Winchester 1301-2* (1996) and *1409-10* (1999). Useful secondary sources include M J Stephenson, 'Wool yields in the late medieval economy', *Economic History Review*, 2nd ser. 41 (1988), pp.368-91; Mark Page, 'The technology of medieval sheep farming: some evidence from Crawley, Hampshire, 1208-1349', *Agricultural History Review* 51 (2003), pp.137-54; and John Hare, 'The bishop and the prior: demesne agriculture in medieval Hampshire', *Agricultural History Review* 57 (2006), pp.187-212.
- 2 For the introduction and spread of pulses in the late medieval period, B M S Campbell, 'The diffusion of vetches in medieval England', *Economic History Review*, 2nd ser. 41 (1988), pp.193-208.
- 3 Oschinsky, *Walter of Henley*, p.183.
- 4 R D Sheldrick, G Newman and D J Roberts, *Legumes for Milk and Meat* (2nd edn, 1995), p.66.
- 5 Campbell, 'Diffusion of vetches', p.196; HRO, 97M97, unpublished paper by J Z Titow, 'Field crops and their cultivation in Hampshire, 1200-1350', p.9.
- 6 Caroline Lane, 'The development of pastures and watermeadows during the 16th and 17th centuries', *Agricultural History Review* 28 (1980), p.29.
- 7 Oschinsky, *Walter of Henley*, p.321; C W Chalkin, *Agriculture in Kent in the 17th Century* (1965), pp.82-3.
- 8 N E Young, *The Forages and Protein Crops Directory* (n.d.), p.15; FMS Information Unit, *Alternate Forage Crops* (1985), p.35. Also note George Watts, 'Inhoc and vetches on the Titchfield estates', *HFC Newsletter* 55 (2011), pp.1-2.
- 9 Page, *Pipe Roll 1301-2*, pp.90 (Crawley), 265 (Droxford), 83 (Merdon).
- 10 Drew, Silkstead transcript, 1298-9.
- 11 *Ibid.* 1314-15.
- 12 J Frame, J F L Charlton and A S Laidlaw, *Temperate Forage Legumes* (1998), pp.1, 5.
- 13 Page, *Pipe Roll 1409-10*, pp.384 (Crawley), 198 (Droxford), 377 (Merdon).
- 14 *Ibid.* pp.218 (Overton), 250 (North Waltham), 270 (East Meon), 322 (Bishops Sutton), 352-3 (Beauworth).
- 15 D Younie (ed.), *Legumes in Sustainable Farming Systems* (1996), p.56; Page, *Pipe Roll 1409-10*, pp.367 (Twyford), 377 (Merdon), 384 (Crawley).
- 16 Drew, Chilbolton transcript, p.37.
- 17 Stephenson, 'Wool yields', pp.383-4.
- 18 David Stone, 'The productivity and management of sheep in late medieval England', *Agricultural History Review* 51 (2003), pp.1-22, esp. 7-9.
- 19 Drew, Silkstead transcript, vols 1-2.

## Archives and Local Studies News from Hampshire Record Office

David Rymill

**Recent additions to the archives***Church and chapel*

We were excited to receive some recently-discovered parish records from Dogmersfield (59M72). They include churchwardens' accounts and vestry minutes, 1839-1936, plus an account book of the surveyor of the highways, 1841, listing the labourers employed and where they worked. A number of papers of Hartley Wintney poor-law union relating to Dogmersfield parish were also deposited. Surprisingly, these records also included an account book of Francis Lunn, a thatcher in Dogmersfield, 1846-8, and two account books naming those who paid into the Dogmersfield Medical Club, 1889-1913 (59M72/PG1-PG3).

Two bound volumes of copies of Andover Parish Magazines, 1873-80 and 1881-8, usefully fill a gap (59A12/1-2); those already in our holdings are catalogued with the parish records, 60M67. The magazines give reports of events at St Mary's church and its mission rooms, Sunday School work, the New Street Coffee Room, and the St Mary's Temperance Guild; lists of names of church officers and workers, including members of the choir, bell ringers, district visitors, schoolteachers and Sunday School teachers; lists of baptisms, marriages and burials, and of confirmation candidates. A small group of papers from the belfry in Eling church also proved particularly interesting, shedding light on bell ringing and music at the church in the 1770s-1830s (4M69/PW21). They include a balance sheet relating to the purchase of a peal of six bells in 1775, giving the weights of the new bells and those they replaced, and a bill from the Anchor in Eling for supplying beer for the ringers in 1811. The role of the early 19th-century choir is shown in an account submitted to the churchwardens for one year's worth of strings (for the instruments), repairs to a bass viol, and a year's salary for the choir, a total of £5 7s 0d. An unusual arrival from All Saints' church, Hursley, a pair of bell ringers' attendance books, lists those who attended practices and peals, 1912-14 and 1926-8 (20M94/58-59).

*Letters from Philadelphia*

Keeping in touch with family far away was clearly important for the Berrett and Noyes families, as we can see from a small collection of letters recently deposited (53A12). The letters are from the Berrett family who emigrated to Philadelphia in the 1750s/60s. The first letter, dated 1778, is a copy of a letter from Mary in Philadelphia to her brother Robert Noyes in Grateley. The American War of Independence is raging and she describes the effects of conflict: 'Oh dear brother 'tis dreadful living amidst the horrors of war, this beautiful country will be ruined'. In the second letter, written in 1783, Mary's son William, tells an uncle, Henry Noyes, of the grief of the family due to the deaths of his sister Betsy and his father. His mother writes to her brother later that year stressing that she still 'retains the same sincere affection for all of you as ever'. The last letter is from Mary to her sister Margaret Cooper in Winterslow,

Wiltshire, 1784; Mary knows she is unlikely to see her again as 'there is a great big sea between us, I don't believe anything now could tempt me to cross it again'.

*In the manor court*

Two recently-received manorial volumes, covering 1799-1925, give an insight into life in Fareham (54A12/1-2). They contain 'presentments', reports made by the manorial jury to the court. One of the main subjects covered is the deaths and succession of copyhold tenants, but the presentments also refer to encroachments on Fareham Common and the highways; the infringement of customs (such as, in 1799, the turning out on the common of mules 'which we deem not commonable cattle' and excessive furze cutting); the maintenance of roads, the fence at Fareham Quay, and posts and rails at Main Dell chalk pit and Mitchenor Pond; the need for timber for fencing; and the appointment of constables.

*Schools and a reading room*

Among the larger groups of school records received recently is some additional material relating to East Boldre National, later Church of England, School, including four log books from 1899 onwards (95A12). The first of these log books seems to begin soon after William Henry Thompson became headmaster. He often records his struggles to stimulate his pupils: in 1899 he complained of stone throwing and 'a certain roughness among the girls which is not a good feature' whilst 'the infants are very noisy in getting to their places'. In July that year he found that the latest arrivals from the infants' department 'are asleep and ... sit and mope and never attempt to speak ... more than half the children in this school have never seen a railway train and very few have ever been in one. Hence their limited knowledge'.

We have also received a substantial deposit from Froxfield Infant School, originally Froxfield National School (1A12); this includes governors' minutes, 1903-77, six log books, 1876 onwards, and admission registers, 1925 onwards. The first log book begins with the original opening of the school on 3 July 1876, and includes the names of newly-admitted pupils, making up for the lack of an early admission register. It reveals the role of the local gentry in the school: for instance, in 1883 Mrs Nicholson (of Basing Park) made it possible for the children to be given soup three days a week, and hot coffee on the other two, in the winter months.

The land for the Curdridge Reading Room, plus the building itself and an associated cottage, were provided for the parish of Curdridge by the generosity of three local people, Mr H (later Sir Henry) Jenkyns of Botley Hill, and Mr R Burrell and Miss A Burrell of Fairthorne Manor, in 1884-5. We have recently received an archive including minutes of the trustees or managers, 1900-89 (89A12). The 1880s annual accounts suggest that the premises were used by a mothers' meeting, a parish library, the vicar, a cricket club, the Curdridge Institute, and a benefit club. The records also include correspondence about the use of the hall

as a school for children from Alverstoke during the Second World War.

*Aldershot, Eastleigh and Whitchurch recorded*

A recent accession of photographs from Rushmoor Borough Council gives a month-by-month view of the construction of the Wellington Shopping Centre and multi-storey car park (18M79/Z1). Work started in summer 1975, and there is a set of black and white photographs for each month from December 1975 to June 1978, graphically showing the changes from a cleared building site to a towering car park dominating the surrounding Victorian buildings. There is also a set of colour photographs showing the interior of the Palace Cinema, Aldershot, in a sad state of decay in 1989 (18M79/Z27). The late Chris Vine was a local historian of Chandlers Ford and Eastleigh. After her death, the material she collected was transferred to us. Most still awaits listing, but we have catalogued a set of copies of old photographs of Eastleigh, showing places and occasions ranging from aerial views of the Eastleigh Rail Works to a choir procession for the consecration of Eastleigh church in 1920 (94A11/A1).

Future historians will regret the lack of a 1941 census, which it was impractical to compile in wartime. Anyone interested in 1940s Whitchurch will, however, be glad of an unofficial '1941 census' recently compiled by Mr Ronald Cook using recollections of residents and intended to show those living there over the last weekend of March 1941 (70A12/1). It is laid out in the traditional census format, and includes a name index. Thirty-eight local people provided lists of the residents they remembered, and Mr Cook also collated information from over 1,000 telephone conversations with about 500 people.

*Girl Guides and actors in Aldershot*

Aldershot Library has transferred an interesting collection of documents (91A12). They range from minutes of the Aldershot Profiteering Committee, 1919, including evidence about the overpricing of goods such as eggs, to a log book (with photographs) detailing the activities of the 2nd Aldershot (Girls Friendly Society) Girl Guides, 1922-32. A minute book of Aldershot Guiders' Committee (91A12/D1) covers the years 1921-9; its members comprised the Guiders (Guide leaders) in Aldershot.

An unusual item in this group of records is a visitors' book for actors staying in digs at a boarding house at 20 Wolseley Road, Aldershot, 1929-46 (91A12/I1). Many visitors added messages of thanks and indicated the theatrical group they belonged to and where they had performed—mainly Aldershot Hippodrome, with a few from the Theatre Royal. Some gave their usual addresses, including 'The Four Accordion Ragamuffins' of 'The World Looks up Company' of London, and others mentioned their next engagements, such as Jennie McAndrew, 'The Schoolgirl Ventriloquist', who was going on to The Empire at Middlesbrough. Many guests were presumably members of concert parties, but they also included the Stage Manager to the 'Royal Illusionist' Jasper Maskelyne, and the Principal Dwarf in *Snow White*.

*Defence volunteers and Naval cadets*

A group of records of the Ropley Home Guard (107A12) includes index cards of men from Ropley, Alresford and nearby villages who signed up to defend the area in case of invasion. These show that a wide

range of farm workers, tradesmen and others, young and old, had joined the Home Guard. The Commanding Officer of the Ropley Platoon was Lt George Horace James Jackman, and the records include a letter book containing copies of letters written by him between June 1942 and April 1943.

One of the more unusual educational establishments in Hampshire was Training Ship *Mercury*, located on the river Hamble from 1892 to 1968. It was one of over 30 pre-sea training establishments founded during the Victorian period to meet the need for boys to man Britain's ships. These ranged from fee-paying training ships for prospective officers in the Merchant Navy to reformatory ships for juvenile delinquents who mostly joined the navy as seamen or stokers. *Mercury*, however, was the only privately-owned establishment training boys for both the Royal Navy and the Merchant Navy. From 1908, *Mercury* was run by C B Fry—perhaps more famous as a cricketer and scholar—and he probably took most of a collection of glass plate photographs which have recently been placed with us by the Mercury Old Boys' Association (74A11/C3). Some of them can be seen on the Association's website, [www.tsmercury.com](http://www.tsmercury.com) and digital copies of all of them are available in the search room. They include views of the buildings, the boys being trained in seamanship, cricket matches, and the establishment's own railway line.

### **Local Studies Collection: some new books and pamphlets**

Three recent publications might all provide inspiration to others who are looking for possible topics for research or formats for publication. Geoff Hide's *Whitchurch Street Names* (Ellingham Press, 2011), drawing on information from Whitchurch History Society members and local residents, will keep alive for future generations the names of people who have been honoured by having roads named after them. Neville Cullingford has produced a study of a single road in Fair Oak, *Roselands Close: The First Fifty Years* (Lynbrook Editions, 2011), proving that a small cul-de-sac, built in the 1960s, has a story that is well worth recording. Neville is one of the original residents, and has included photographs, memories of deliveries by a grocer (in a large Humber estate), butcher and greengrocer, and a list of occupiers of each house. Jane Flambert, meanwhile, has studied an individual property: *Littleton Farm in the Parish of Kimpton* (2011) traces the story of this property back to prehistoric times, continuing down to the Flambert family's own tenure from 1912 onwards, and recording changes in farming practices. She has devised a distinctive landscape format with a timeline at the start of each chapter—an idea that I can imagine other local authors adopting.

Other newly-received publications include:

Christine Grover, *Hyde: from dissolution to Victorian suburb* (Victorian Heritage Press, 2012). Clifford Williams, *111 years policing Winchester: a history of Winchester City Police Force 1832-1944* (Hampshire Constabulary History Society, 2012).

Geraint Franklin, Elaine Harwood, Simon Taylor & Matthew Whitfield, *England's Schools 1962-88: a thematic study* (English Heritage Research Report Series 33, 2012); this is an architectural study with a detailed chapter about Hampshire County Council.

Richard Osborne & Reuben Crossman, *The Grange, Hampshire* (Grange Park Opera, 2012); this is an illustrated history of the mansion The Grange at Northington, which has more recently become the home of Grange Park Opera.

Stubbington and Hillhead Society, *Stubbington war memorial: the stories behind the names* (published by the society, 2011).

Peter Ginn, Ruth Goodman & Alex Langlands, *Wartime Farm* (Mitchell Beazley, 2012).

### **In the dock**

Search room visitors have for some years benefited from the Hampshire Genealogical Society's index to the Quarter Sessions Calendars of Prisoners, listing persons tried at the quarterly meetings of magistrates. More serious crimes were dealt with by the Assizes, when judges came out from Westminster on circuit. Hampshire cases were generally heard twice a year, in Winchester, at the Lent and Summer Assizes. From 1840 onwards there is a comprehensive set of calendars for these (those over 100 years old are open for consultation), but researching Assize cases between 1710 and 1838 has been complicated because those calendars of which copies do survive here (there are 70, about one quarter of the total) are divided between various collections, such as the personal papers of former High Sheriffs, and there was no name index.

We have now photocopied all the calendars, and the copies can be found in the search room on the same shelf as the QS calendars. We have added the names to our online catalogue, and you can search these by entering the words Assizes and calendar—plus a name if desired—in the main search box. Copies of particular entries can be supplied at a charge of £3.60 per entry. The level of detail varies, but in most cases includes a summary of the charge, and sometimes the verdict. There is often further information in the Assize records at The National Archives or in local newspapers such as (from 1772 onwards) the *Hampshire Chronicle*.

### **Escheators, farmers and abbesses**

One of the latest additions to the paper catalogues in the search room is a guide to surname lists and indexes, covering a wide range from both the microfiche and published items on open shelves in the search room, and also original archive documents that are particularly rich in names but which have not been indexed by name on the online catalogue. Some of them will be familiar to seasoned local and family historians, but we think almost everyone (including the staff) will find something unfamiliar on the list. You may find it a useful aide-memoire of sources to check, or a last resort when you think you have tried everything. It is arranged under headings, such as sources for clergy and for service personnel.

### **Winchester Cathedral—exploring the archive online**

The Cathedral's archive heritage is now available to explore online, thanks to a collaboration between Hampshire Record Office and Winchester Cathedral. Local residents and historians across the globe can now browse through a catalogue of the Cathedral's archives from the comfort of their own home, as descriptions of 2,000 records have now been added to our online catalogue, providing a unique insight into the Cathedral's history, and also the heritage of local communities across Hampshire.

The catalogue includes descriptions of the charters which re-established the Cathedral under a Dean and Chapter in 1541, after the dissolution of St Swithun's Priory by Henry VIII, as well as the minutes of Chapter from the Tudor period to the 20th century. Other records include the accounts of the monks who worked and worshipped in the Priory before the Reformation, and records of daily life on the Priory's estates across Hampshire and Wiltshire. More records will be added to the catalogue on a regular basis until the entire archive is available, comprising more than 12,000 individual documents and bringing the Cathedral's history to life. The online catalogue was launched by the Dean of Winchester, the Very Revd James Atwell, at an event held at the Record Office on 21 November to



Fig. 1. The Dean of Winchester, the Very Revd James Atwell, launched the online catalogue of the Cathedral Archives, watched by Cathedral Archivist (and Assistant County Archivist) Gill Rushton

celebrate the partnership (Fig. 1).

The Record Office is also celebrating the completion of the first stage in a conservation project to open up archives wilfully damaged by soldiers in the Cathedral in the 17th-century Civil Wars. Thanks to grant funding from the National Manuscripts Conservation Trust and Hampshire Archives Trust, skilful repairs have been carried out on many of the medieval parchment rolls. This means that researchers can now safely handle and study the documents for the first time in three centuries, and that they will be preserved for future generations. Winchester Cathedral's Guides were inspired by the conservation project and worked to develop a programme of fundraising events; their donation of £6,550 will enable more of these important

rolls to be conserved.

**Forthcoming events**

*Exhibitions, in the Record Office foyer unless otherwise indicated:*

**Until 30 Mar** (in the top-floor gallery): *Old Romsey at Work* (presented by LTVAS Group).

**Until 31 Mar:** the 250th anniversary of *Barings Bank*, also featuring links between the Baring family and Hampshire (presented in association with The Baring Archive).

**3 Apr-30 May** (in the top-floor gallery): *Homeless in Andover:* a joint project between residents of Two Saints' Dene Court in Andover, and Hampshire Archives and Local Studies, exploring homelessness past and present in Andover, through photography and poetry.

**4 Apr-29 May:** a research project into some of the houses of *East Meon* (presented by East Meon History Group)

In the 2013 exhibition programme we also hope to include displays about the Showpeople of Hampshire project, and the Nepalese people of Hampshire.

*Lunchtime lectures:* last Thursday of each month, 1.15-1.45pm, no need to book. Free, donations in the region of £2 welcomed.

**28 Mar:** *Southampton Oral History Unit*, by Padmini Broomfield.

**25 Apr:** *East Meon History Group's house history research project*, by David Hopkins & Michael Blakstad.

**30 May & 27 June:** to be announced.

**25 July:** *Improving Herriard House:* George and Eliza Jervoise's public image, 1794-1821, by Nicola Pink.

*Family History for Beginners* (£10 per person. Booking essential, on 01962 846154)

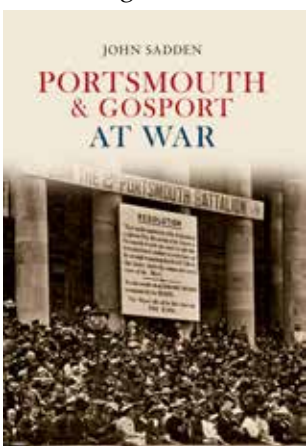
Practical advice and help in starting your family history research. Choose from Tues 26 Feb, 6pm-8pm, Thurs 21 Mar, 2pm-4pm, Tues 16 Apr, 6pm-8pm, Thurs 16 May, 2pm-4pm, and Tues 11 Jun, 6pm-8pm.

*Workshops* (2pm-4pm; each session £10 per person. Booking essential, on 01962 846154)

Wed 13 Mar: Meet the archive conservators: find out how archive documents suffer damage, and how conservators repair and protect them.

*book reviews    book reviews    book reviews    book reviews    book reviews*

John Sadden, **Portsmouth & Gosport At War**, Amberley Publishing: Stroud, 2012; pp.192, £14.99.



As the centenary of the First World War approaches in 2014 we can expect to see many more studies of the effects of the conflict on local communities. John Sadden provides an excellent illustrated account of the impact of the war on one of England's most important dockyards and naval bases. The inhabitants of Portsmouth and Gosport played a vital role in building and repairing the

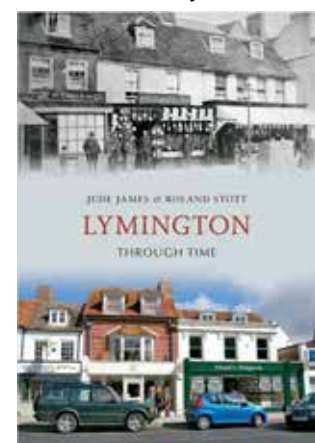
navy's battleships, submarines and other vessels, and in supplying mariners and soldiers to fight at sea and in the trenches. Sadden is particularly good at highlighting the potential conflict of interest generated by the town's naval traditions. Workers in the dockyard were sometimes unfairly accused of shirking or cowardice in failing to answer Kitchener's call to join the army, creating considerable unease among civic leaders. One 'docky' unable to enlist on medical grounds slit his throat on reading a newspaper article headlined 'loafing and shirking'.

Sadden's book is arranged roughly chronologically, beginning with the unmasking of pre-war German spies in the town, and going on to consider (among other themes) the fear of invasion, army recruitment, naval losses at Jutland and other battles, a failed zeppelin attack on the docks, women workers, food shortages, prostitution, and children's experiences of the war. The author writes with verve, often drawing on moving eyewitness accounts and reports in the local press. The endnotes reveal extensive use of the *Portsmouth Evening News* and other newspapers, ensuring that this

is very much a 'bottom-up' view of the war's impact on the town. We are given a good sense of how local politicians, newspaper editors, clergy, and ordinary inhabitants grappled with the day-to-day struggles of living through such an appalling and tragic conflict. As such the book is a valuable work of local history, to be compared with studies adopting a more 'top-down' approach to the town's wartime role based on the records of central government.

*Mark Page*

Jude James and Roland Stott, **Lymington Through Time**, Amberley Publishing: Stroud, 2012; pp.96, £14.99.

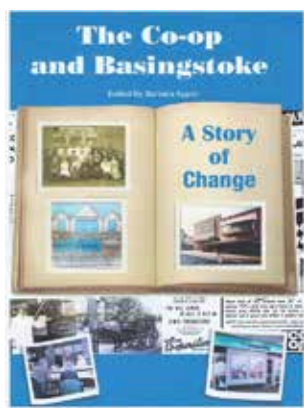


This attractively produced book allows the reader to indulge in a game of 'spot the difference': then and now photographs are juxtaposed, to which the authors add a brief but informative commentary highlighting the most significant changes illustrated by the views. Most of the photographs (and a few drawings) are architectural in subject, showing houses, shops, and public buildings,

among them churches, pubs, hospitals, and halls. Some demonstrate remarkably little change since the 19th or early 20th century, though other buildings have been more thoroughly modernized or entirely demolished and replaced. For residents and visitors alike the book offers a fascinating glimpse of continuity and change in a small market town over the last 100 years or so, and is a pleasing supplement to Jude James's fuller *Lymington: An Illustrated History* (2007) (reviewed in *Newsletter* 49).

*Mark Page*

Barbara Applin (ed.), **The Co-op and Basingstoke: A Story of Change**, Basingstoke Archaeological & Historical Society, 2012; pp.vi+138, £9.95.

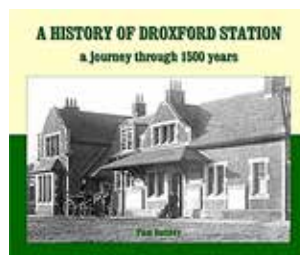


The Basingstoke Co-operative Society was founded in 1892 as part of a wider movement to provide the working classes with high-quality foodstuffs and household goods at low prices, with the added incentive that members were entitled to a share of the society's profits. The town's first purpose-built co-op store opened in 1899 and was repeatedly improved and extended. Photographs of the architects' plans (in Hampshire Record Office) are among the many illustrations that adorn this chronological account of the co-op in Basingstoke from the first attempts to establish a shop in the 1860s to the 21st-century 'convenience stores' that serve some of the town's estates and outlying communities.

Much use is made of the personal testimonies of former and current employees, newspaper reports, and advertisements. Themes include the role of the women's co-operative guild, the impact of the First and Second World Wars, and the dramatic growth of the town from the 1960s. Like all retailers, the co-op responded to changing expectations, tastes, and technologies (sometimes successfully, sometimes not), though customers' shopping habits display some remarkable continuities. The horse-drawn carts of the 1920s delivering grocery orders to outlying villages have their parallel in the present-day vans bringing online orders from store to door, while the dividend stamp scheme was a successful forerunner of the more recent loyalty card. Changing attitudes and sensibilities are also highlighted, however: an advertisement from the 1950s for remodelling furs or fur coats is a reminder of a time when fashion was unaffected by environmental concerns. Meanwhile, revelations in 2012 give a promotion from 1979 ('Win a night out with Jimmy Savile') an unexpected and startling new relevance.

Mark Page

Pam Buttrey, **A History of Droxford Station: A Journey Through 1500 Years**, Noodle Books: Corhampton, 2012; pp.104, £19.95.



The Meon Valley railway between Alton and Fareham opened in 1903, and closed to passenger traffic in 1955 and to freight traffic in 1962. The line ran through one of Hampshire's main market gardening areas, and large quantities of strawberries were loaded every summer to be transported to London. Other goods traffic included sugar beet and farm fertilizer. Passenger services were less profitable, unable to compete with more flexible buses and increasingly affordable motor cars. During the First and Second World Wars the line was an important means of transporting troops bound for Southampton and Portsmouth, and in a siding at Droxford station in 1944 Churchill met Eisenhower and de Gaulle on board his train to discuss the impending D-Day landings.

Following the line's closure the track was used to test the abortive *Pacerailer* railbus, and the section between Wickham and Droxford was only finally lifted in 1975. Droxford station house fell into disrepair, but was restored and converted to domestic use in 1984. In 2009 it was bought by the present owners, who improved the house and grounds and commissioned the writing of this book. The result is a colourful account (with many high-quality photographs) of the station's history in the 20th century. The book's subtitle—A Journey Through 1500 Years—refers to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery discovered during the station's construction in 1900 and its extension in 1974, the findings from the excavation of which were published in the *Proceedings* in 1979.

Mark Page

# End Notes

## New Victoria County History Of Hampshire First Publication

John Hare, Jean Morrin and Stan Waight, **Mapledurwell** (The Victoria History of Hampshire, London 2012)

Mapledurwell is the first parish to be published by the New Victoria County of Hampshire group. Since publication of the first VCH account in 1911, ideas about what constitutes a good parish history have been transformed. This book takes account of changes in the village and in historical writing since the first edition a century before. It is based on extensive study of the rich documentation that survives from its long ownership by Corpus Christi College Oxford and Winchester College. The new style history includes much more about the village itself and about its economy and society, highlighting the lives of ordinary people as well as tracing those who owned the parish's land and property. It discusses Quakers and Congregationalists as well as the congregation of the



established church, and looks minutely at the history of elementary education, revealing the appalling sanitary conditions suffered by pupils at the local school.

There is perhaps no such thing as a typical



Hampshire village but this volume provides an exemplar for historians elsewhere in the county working on their own villages and it should be of much wider interest than to those who know the village. It shows us something of the changes that have taken place in many Hampshire villages: the medieval open field agriculture so graphically illustrated in an estate map of 1616; the enclosure of the arable in 1797, the change from a 19th community of farmers to a commuter village

with only one working farm. Many houses go back to the village's period of prosperity in the later fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the cloth industry was flourishing in the Basingstoke area, but these timber-framed cores were often added to with brick facing in the eighteenth century and now garages and extensions in the last generation. Throughout the quality of the documentation allows light to be shed on some of the village families for many generations.

The New VCH Hampshire was launched in 2007 with Hampshire Field Club as one of four key players. The others are Hampshire Archives Trust, Hampshire County Council and the University of Winchester. The aim is to rewrite Hampshire by parish for new style Red Books over the next half century. New volumes record the social, economic and religious lives of ordinary people as well as the history of the lords of the manor and the church. Research and writing is done by volunteers assisted by professional historians. Two new Red Books are underway: a parish volume on the chalk downlands to the east and south of Basingstoke and a history of Basingstoke itself. Basingstoke was selected because of its transformation since 1912 by London overspill. The parish volume centres on Old Basing, home of Basing House, of civil war fame; and Steventon, birthplace of Jane Austen. Work in progress is posted on the Hampshire county section of the national VCH website:

<http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/counties/hampshire>

Short articles, for example, about the Massagianian riots in Basingstoke, Basingstoke workhouse, the local census, churches and schools are posted on the VCH Explore website:

<http://www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk/explore/>

A flyer offering Mapledurwell at a special price for members of Hampshire Field Club is with this newsletter. Anyone interested in joining or supporting the project should contact Dr Jean Morrin, History Dept, University of Winchester, SO22 4NR, [jean.morrin@winchester.ac.uk](mailto:jean.morrin@winchester.ac.uk)

# Special Collections at the University of Southampton's Hartley Library

Jenny Rithven, HFC librarian

The links between the Hampshire Field Club and the University of Southampton date back to the establishment of the H.F.C. in 1885. This owed much to Thomas Shore who was the Executive Officer of the Hartley Institution, the University's predecessor. Shore also became the Organising Secretary of the H.F.C., establishing a tradition of shared membership and common interests which continues today. These ties made it fitting that in 1964 the Hampshire Field Club Library should find a home within the University Library's Special Collections.

There have been Special Collections at the University Library from its earliest days, the first being the books of Henry Robinson Hartley, whose bequest had led to the foundation of the Hartley Institution in 1862. Over the years the number of Special Collections has grown, the last thirty years seeing a huge increase in the acquisition of archive material. At present there are over 50,000 books and 6.5 million items held in 2,500 archive collections housed in purpose-built accommodation at the Hartley Library on the University's Highfield Campus.



"Broadlands in Hampshire, the Seat of Lord Palmerston" Lord Duncannon, 1837. Rare Books Cope cq 7290 BRO pr 985

The collections vary enormously in size, subject and materials. They include books on Jewish-Christian relations, archives of national importance on nineteenth-century British political history and unusually, a collection of over 800 knitted objects. Inevitably many of the collections have a link to the local area; there is the Library of the Hampshire Field Club itself, the Cope Collection on Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, the Broadlands Estate papers and the Hampshire Lieutenancy papers of the first Duke of Wellington. With such a wealth of local material, the Special Collections are a resource of tremendous value for anyone with an interest in the local area.

The H.F.C. Library is one of three libraries of local organisations held in Special Collections, the others being those of the Hampshire Ornithological Society and the Hampshire Gardens Trust. As well as its own publications, the collection includes around 1,000

books and 100 periodicals on the regional history of Great Britain, many of the latter being received from local history societies elsewhere in exchange for copies of *Hampshire Studies*. There is also a fascinating record of the early years of the H.F.C. in the 13 volumes of programmes and press cuttings which document its activities from 1885 to 1933.

The programme for the 'conversazione' held at the Hartley Institution in April 1893 reveals that H.F.C. members had the opportunity to view books and prints from a recently arrived special collection. This was the 'Hampshire Collection', the bequest of Rev. Sir William Cope of Bramshill, who had died the previous year. Thanks to Cope's breadth of vision as a collector, the Cope Collection, as it is now known, is a remarkable resource for the study of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. No aspect of local life is excluded. County histories and lavishly illustrated topographical works sit alongside well-used local directories. There are learned papers on geology, archaeology and natural history, pamphlets and local acts relating to the development of the canals and railways as well as examples of locally printed items of which few copies survive. Much of the original collection can be counted as printed source material. Within the Cope Collection you can discover the rules to be observed at the eighteenth-century balls held in Southampton, the diet offered to patients at the County Hospital in 1737 and read one person's unflattering opinions of the early nineteenth-century inhabitants of Bishops Waltham.

In addition to the books and pamphlets, the large collection of illustrations provides an important visual record of the county. Over 2,000 prints were transferred from Bramshill, many of these being housed in seven massive volumes. Further material has been acquired over the years in the form of collections of photographs and postcards - the latest of these being a collection of over 3,000 postcards of Southampton, most of which date from the early years of the 20th century.

Material of all kinds continues to be added to the Cope Collection, ranging from locally produced ephemera to academic publications and those of local



"View of Southampton from the Round Hill near Four Posts" W Bellers, 1774. Rare Books Cope cq SOU 91.5 pr42

authorities, local societies and other organisations with an interest in the county. With its 13,000 books, pamphlets and periodicals and over 7,000 prints,

photographs and postcards, the Cope Collection provides access to not only the earliest publications on the county but also the latest.

Although the University's archive collections are best known for their importance in terms of British political history, both the Broadlands papers and the Wellington papers also contain material on Hampshire. The Broadlands Archives (MS 62), recently the subject of a successful fundraising campaign to ensure their future at the University Library, include papers relating to the Broadlands estate such as eighteenth and nineteenth-century surveys, correspondence and maps. Material on various properties in Hampshire and the involvement of Lord Palmerston and others such as W.W. Ashley in local affairs can also be found in the collection, as can the manorial records of Romsey Infra 1669-1844 and papers for Romsey Town and Corporation up to the 1930s. The local interest in the Wellington Papers is provided by the Hampshire Lieutenancy papers of Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington. Wellington held the position from 1828 until his death in 1852 and was involved in issues arising from the period of agricultural unrest in 1830 and in matters relating to the maintenance of law and order in the county generally.

Material with a local focus can also be found amongst the smaller collections of archives and manuscripts, including Thomas Gatehouse's manuscript history of Hampshire of 1778 (MS 5/15), which was part of the small amount of manuscript material received as part of Cope's bequest, the editorial notes of those who compiled the Victoria History of the County of Hampshire (MS 29) and surveys of mills, roads and brickworks carried out by the Southampton University Industrial Archaeology Group (MS 79).

As well as the special collections of books and archives which include material on Hampshire, there are other collections of use in the study of certain aspects of local history. The Perkins Agricultural Library is a collection of over 2,000 books on British agriculture published before 1900. It includes practical handbooks, books on agricultural improvements and publications on the economic aspects of agriculture all of which help to provide a detailed picture of aspects of rural life at that time. For those with an interest in other parts of the country, there is also a complete set of the county reports compiled for the Board of Agriculture during the late 18th and early 19th centuries which provide descriptions of contemporary farming practices.

In the History Sources section you can find the published texts and calendars of the British National Archives which provide access to administrative, judicial and financial records of the early modern period and there is also a complete set of the Victoria County History volumes. The University Library also holds

sets of record society publications from elsewhere in the country and it is the home of the Ford Collection of British Official Publications, the parliamentary material providing a wealth of information on many aspects of the local area.

The University Library and its Special Collections are open to all to use for reference and members of the H.F.C. can also register as External Borrowers free of charge. An External Borrower's Card entitles the holder to borrow up to five books from any part of the Library. If you would like to obtain a card, please contact the Loans Desk at the address below.

The H.F.C Library and much of the Cope Collection is shelved in the Special Collections Open Access Area on Level 4 of the Hartley Library. This is accessible whenever the Hartley Library is open, the standard hours being Monday to Friday 07.30 to midnight, and weekends 09.00 to midnight. The opening hours do vary and so it is best to check the website before visiting. If you do not have a Library Card you will need to show a form of photographic I.D. when signing in at the Library Reception Desk.

The older books and the archives are used in the Archives and Rare Books Search Room which is open Monday to Friday 09.30 to 17.00. Appointments are not required to use the Rare Books, but if you want to use archive material you will need to book a seat in the Search Room (see website for access arrangements). If you have not visited the Archives before and you are not a member of the University, you should write in advance to the Archivist at the address below. You will need to show a form of I.D. containing your name and permanent residential address on entering the Search Room.

To find out more about the Library's holdings, you can use WebCat, the online catalogue, to search for books and periodicals, including the stock of the Hampshire Field Club Library and the Cope Collection. There is a separate Archives Guide which allows you to browse through the list of collections and you can also search the online database. Links to the catalogues and guides can be found on the Special Collections website as can information about visiting the Library.

#### **Websites**

University Library

<http://www.southampton.ac.uk/library/>

Special Collections (Printed)

<http://www.southampton.ac.uk/library/resources/collections/specialcollections/>

Special Collections (Archives)

<http://www.southampton.ac.uk/archives/>

#### **Address:**

Hartley Library, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO17 1BJ

Tel. 023 80593335 (Special Collections, Printed )

Tel. 023 80592721 (Special Collections, Archives)





## Programme of Events

April - December 2013

- 17<sup>th</sup> April      Wednesday  
**AGM and OGS Crawford Lecture:** Alex Langlands " Farming the Past: Archaeology beyond the trench edge and the museum case."  
7.00pm Welcome and refreshments  
7.30pm AGM  
8.00pm OGS Crawford Lecture  
Stripe Theatre, Winchester University
- 23<sup>rd</sup> April      Tuesday - Archaeology Section  
**Lecture:** Ben Ford, from Oxford Archaeology, will speak on: "Winchester Uncovered." 7.30pm Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College
- 27<sup>th</sup> April      Saturday - Local History Section  
**Spring Symposium:** From Markets to Malls: Shopping in Hampshire. Hampshire Record Office. 9.30am, Hampshire Record Office
- 12<sup>th</sup> May      Sunday - Landscape Section  
**Visit:** The Itchen Navigation, led by Peter Oates.
- 12<sup>th</sup> June      Wednesday- Archaeology Section  
**Excavation visit:** Winchester University's dig at St. Mary Magdalene leper hospital, Winchester 6.30 pm from Chesil car park (walk to site along old pilgrims' route)
- 15<sup>th</sup> June      Saturday - Landscape Section  
**Visit** The Hamble Estuary, led by David Chun.
- 24<sup>th</sup> June-27<sup>th</sup> July (Date to be confirmed) - Archaeology Section  
**Visit** Wessex Archaeology and Operation Nightingale's dig at "Barrow Clump", Figcheldean in Wiltshire
- 21<sup>st</sup> July      Sunday - Historic Buildings Section  
**AGM & visit** to Whitchurch
- 3<sup>rd</sup> September      Tuesday - Archaeology Section  
**Visit:** WARG's dig at St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, 6.15 pm at the excavation site
- 5<sup>th</sup> October      Saturday - Local History Section  
**AGM & Visit:** to Fleet, hosted by Fleet and Crookham Local History Group
- 9<sup>th</sup> November      Saturday - Landscape Section  
**AGM & Conference:** 'Hampshire Fortified' 10.00 am Science Lecture Theatre, Peter Symonds College