

However also noticed were about 12 sherds, some joining together, from the shoulder and spout of a large jug. This was later recognised as an imported pitcher of 'pegau' type from the Saintonge in south west France (Fig 2).

The vessel is in a smooth, creamy-buff, slightly micaceous fabric with occasional medium to large red (? haematite) inclusions. The surface is smooth and plain though one sherd exhibits a very small spot of yellow glaze. The rim has been cut away in part to accommodate the large, jutting 'parrot-beak' spout luted on. The lip of the spout is moulded into a collar. The vessel presumably had three handles, though no sherds confirmed this, and it was not possible to tell whether any applied strips decorated the body as is usual on this type (Dunning 1965-7).

Vessels of plain form from south west France

are now increasingly recognised, especially on sites in southern England, along with the more distinctive polychrome jugs. These plain 'pegau' jugs seem to have a longer date range than was originally suggested by Gerald Dunning (1968; Allan 1983). They would seem to run now from the mid thirteenth century to c 1350/1400. Imports of south west French wares do seem to decline though in late medieval times before more developed forms enjoy greater favour later on in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is perhaps not surprising to meet this import in Newport, by the medieval quay, in view of the common occurrence of these vessels in the southern English ports most especially in Plymouth and of course Southampton (Platt and Coleman-Smith 1975).

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PRALLINGWORTH - A LOST LOCALITY IDENTIFIED

Saxton's map of 1575 shows a hamlet called 'Prowlingworth' in the parish of Titchfield north-west of Titchfield village (Saxton 1575). The hamlet appears again on Kitchin's map, but it was not marked on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey one-inch map and indeed had by then apparently disappeared (Kitchin 1762). No such place-name occurs on any other OS map, nor is it in the OS Parish Name Book (SU 518 104). The word left no trace in modern field, farm or road names, and it is unknown to older residents. Prallingworth, as it was most often spelt, was then 'lost' with quite unusual com-

pleteness and speed in the early nineteenth century. Why? What was Prallingworth? Where - exactly - was it? Did the community merely change its name, and if so, to what? Or is there an as yet unidentified site in the woodland north-west of Titchfield awaiting excavation? An attempt to answer these questions leads us into an interesting historical detective story.

The place-name, by itself, arouses our curiosity. If Gover's interpretation - 'the farmstead of the Prallings' - is correct we seem to have here a very early place-name form, as early as any in Titchfield parish (Gover 1961). But the name

does not appear in Domesday Book and is first mentioned only in the early thirteenth century. Perhaps, then, a derivation from the Old English word 'Prawle', a look-out place, which would suit a high locality overlooking the tidal waters of the river Hamble, may be more likely, if more prosaic (Ekwall 1960).

At all events, Prallingworth appears in the Patent Rolls of 1241 and the Book of Fees of 1242, and was listed as in Titchfield Hundred in 1316 (Gover 1961; VCH 3 1908 209, 217). The fourteenth century Subsidy Rolls show it as a community of some size: six taxpayers were listed in 1327 (compared with three in nearby Fontley) and ten taxpayers listed in 1332 (compared with eleven in nearby Swanwick); the wealthiest Prallingworth taxpayer, one Robert Francis, taxed at 5s 7d, being apparently a man of some standing. A century later Prallingworth was still appearing in Titchfield subsidy lists, though, like all local communities, with a reduced assessment following the fourteenth century plagues (PRO E179/173 174, 242, 346).

But a doubt about its location had already even then begun to enter the records. Was it in Titchfield Hundred or was it in Farcham Hundred? And why was it so seldom mentioned either in the voluminous records of Titchfield Abbey or in those of the Earls of Southampton? An explanation seems to lie in its manorial history. About 1333 property in what was then called the manor of Prallingworth in Titchfield parish was acquired by Thomas de Boarhunt of Farcham. This property in Prallingworth remained part of the estates of the family (which became the family of Brocas of Roche Court, Fareham) until 1653. After its sale in that year to a certain John Barton of Fareham its manorial history is lost (Burrows 1886). So Prallingworth, though a tithing in the parish of Titchfield, was an odd-one out of the hamlets around Titchfield, in that much of it was *not* within the estates of the Abbey or in the manor of Titchfield.

Where then *was* Prallingworth? Saxton and Kitchen show it lying just east of the Hamble and south of Curbridge. A Subsidy Roll described it as 'by Swanwick'; so too does a deed of 1342 (Gover 1961). These references would put

it near the modern Burridge; and if we look at the Earl of Southampton's estate map of 1610 we do indeed find a blank space, within Titchfield parish, but apparently not included in the Earl's land, where Burridge Farm was to be located in the nineteenth century – so presumably this was the former Brocas family holding in Prallingworth (Titchfield 1610). But Burridge Farm was not the whole of Prallingworth, for in 1540 Burridge was described as *in* the tithing of Prallingworth (Lejeune 1949). And other parts of what are now called Burridge *were* shown as within the Earl of Southampton's estates in 1610: for instance the hamlet of four or five houses called Caigers or Cage Green on nineteenth century maps, lying around a tiny green on the modern A3051 road; and another farm which is still called Evers Down on the same road further to the north.

If we turn to the Titchfield parish registers, we can find yet more pieces of our jigsaw. When William Winter was baptized in 1675 he was described as of Prallingworth; but when *his* son Robert was baptized in 1748 he was described as of Caigers Green. And when John, the first son of Solomon King was baptized in 1702 he too was described as of Prallingworth; but when the second and third sons were baptized in 1707 and 1710 they were both described as of Evers Down. The Winters and the Kings were two of the five or six families elsewhere mentioned as living in 'Prallingworth' during those years (HRO 37/M73A/PR2,3).

'Prallingworth' then can be said with some confidence to have included Burridge, Caigers Green and Evers Down; but it seems at some stage also to have covered a considerably wider area than those three hamlets. A deed of the Earl of Southampton in 1630 shows the Earl granting to John Hersey, ship's carpenter of Ridge Lane in the tithing of Prallingworth a house and property called Ridge Lane and Colcland: two locations which are in the damp, heavily wooded area of coppice land in the far north of Titchfield parish, and a mile north-east of Burridge (HRO WD 529). And the last piece of jig-saw which for the moment we can add to the uncompleted puzzle comes from a survey of the tithes in the manor of Titchfield in 1803:

there, the farms of Quob and Tapnage, two miles further east again, in the north-east corner of Titchfield parish and overlooking not the Hamble but the Meon, are described as in the Prallingworth tithing (HRO 11/M59/8079, 59613). This 1803 reference is the last mention which at present we have to Prallingworth. Thereafter we can guess it was the surveyors for the Ordnance Survey and the turnpike, and the compilers of successive Census reports who, by deciding not to include Prallingworth in their lists, ensured its extinction from contemporary usage.

The evidence we do have, though scrappy and incomplete, does nevertheless raise some interesting questions. Prallingworth seems once to have stretched right across the northern boundary of Titchfield parish, from the Hamble and Burridge on the west to Tapnage and the Meon

on the east. In the early fourteenth century it was a community of some size, as large as Swanwick immediately to the south-west and Fontley just to the east. It probably suffered from the late fourteenth century plagues and then lost its topographical coherence by being split up between various landlords. Is there then more plausibility than at first appears in the interpretation of the place-name as that of a very early community? Is it possible that there was a community at Prallingworth *before* the thriving community grew up around the parish church at Titchfield – and that Titchfield in due course swallowed it up? It is unlikely that we shall now find new documentary evidence to answer such questions: but perhaps with the development now taking place in the area, archaeology will one day be able to help us.

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A NOTE ON SOME POST-MEDIEVAL MARITIME OBJECTS

The three objects discussed were found in Southampton Water by Mr M White in deep water opposite Netley and seem to indicate a wreck site. The objects are difficult to parallel even after consultation with the British Museum

and the National Maritime Museum (Fig 3). The smallest object is copper alloy, probably brass and Dr McGrail has noted that it is similar to unidentified objects from sixteenth/eighteenth century wreck sites (Fig 4). A 'boss' –