

## THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF AMERY HOUSE, ALTON

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*with a contribution by* JULIE GARDINER

### ABSTRACT

*Excavations and documentary research into the possible site of the Medieval demesne farm of the manor of Alton Eastbrook were undertaken. The work failed to locate the site, but provided indications that it lay immediately to the north of the trenches. Evidence for prehistoric use of the site was found and a large 'V' section ditch of Roman or later date was revealed. Remains of other Roman and Saxon features were uncovered, largely destroyed by terracing works in the early Medieval period.*

### INTRODUCTION

Amery House lies immediately to the south of the parish church of St Lawrence and occupies part of the top and southern slope of Amery Hill (Fig 1). The site commands extensive views over Alton and once formed the grounds of Amery House itself. This, in origin an eighteenth-century house, was demolished several years ago with the result that the rubble and the extant wall footings and cellars have limited the areas available for investigation. Amery House was the former demesne farm for the manor of Alton Eastbrook and documentary evidence gives every reason to suppose that the site had been inhabited more or less continuously since the Domesday Survey.

For this reason the Alton Archaeological Committee decided in 1983 to approach the owners, Anderson Housing Ltd, for permission to carry out preliminary trial trenching on the site. Permission was forthcoming and the first part of the archaeological report deals with the results of this work.

Following a meeting with Mr M F Hughes of

the County Planning Department and Mr D Allen of the Hampshire County Museum Service to discuss the preliminary results, it was decided to carry out a larger scale excavation, again with the kind permission of Mr D A Anderson. The work was funded by the East Hampshire District Council, the Hampshire County Council and the County Museum Service, who also supplied the tools. The excavation was directed on a full time basis by Mr M Bowden and Miss L Mepham and the work was carried out by volunteers from the Alton History and Archaeological Society and the Farnham and District Museum Society. The main section of the report covers the results of this excavation which took place in the early, and rather wet part of 1984. The archive and finds from both investigations have been deposited with the Hampshire County Museum Service (Accession No. 1984.31).

### *Background*

There have been numerous finds of Roman material from within the town of Alton, the nearest to the site being from an unspecified location on Amery Street. This latter find consisted of coins and 'building material' and is recorded in the County SMR. Medieval material is also common within the Town and the nearest finds are recorded from the Church Hall. This is situated on the northeastern boundary of Amery House and during construction, produced large quantities of Medieval pottery.

For a general discussion of finds from the town see Hughes 1976 and Millett 1977. There have also been several excavations in and

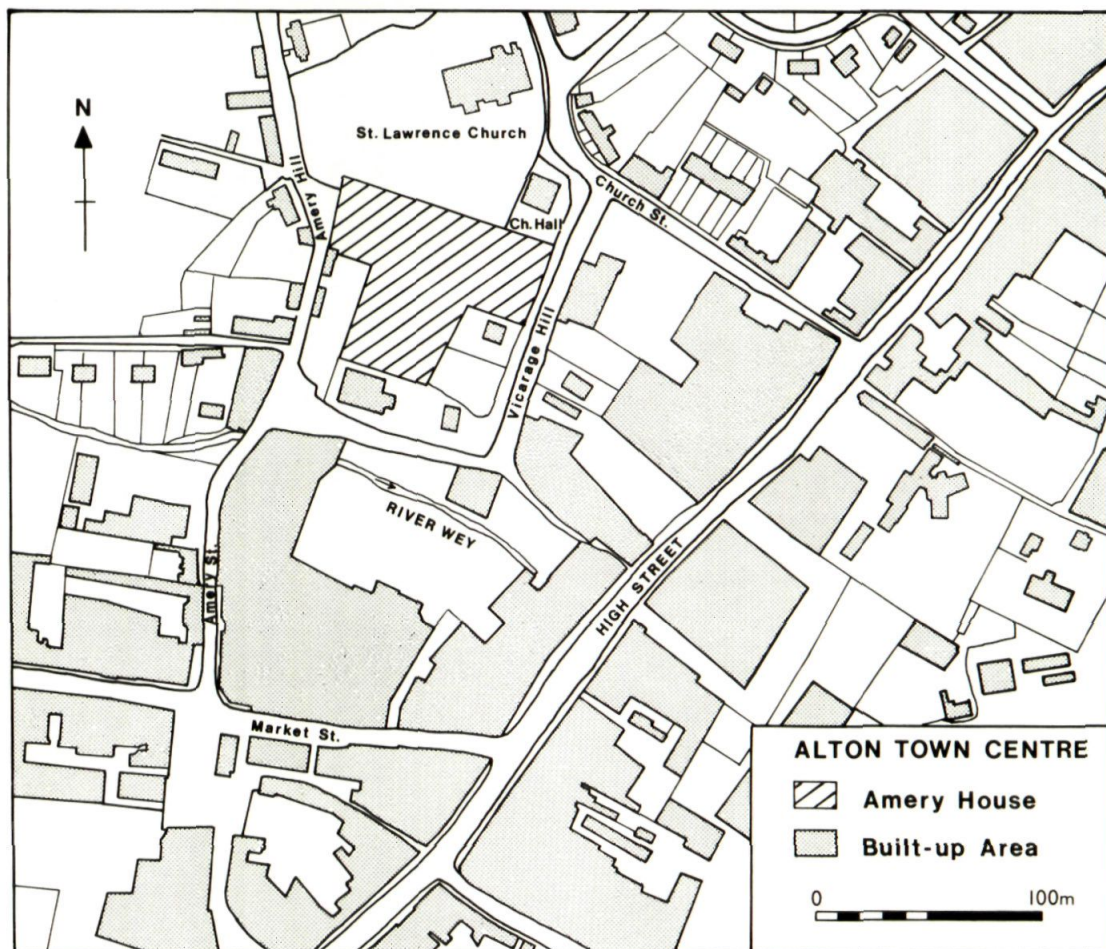


Fig 1. Location of Amery House in relation to Alton Town Centre.

around the town and these are summarised by Millett in the introduction of his report on the Johnson's Corner excavation (1983, 77–109).

#### *Topography and Geology*

Despite being known as Amery Hill the site is actually on part of the top and northern slope of the valley cut by the river Wey as it meanders roughly from north to south, bisecting the town of Alton. The ground therefore slopes steeply away to the valley bottom on the one side giving extensive views over most of the

town, but is comparatively flat on the north side, towards the parish church.

The underlying geology consists of lower chalk capped by a layer of river gravel which contains pockets of clay.

#### **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND** by Georgia Smith

The documentary history of the hilltop site at Alton occupied by the parish church of St Lawrence and Amery House began with the

grant in 1070 by William I of five hides of land to New Minster, later Hyde Abbey (*VCH Hants* II, 474). The land became known as the manor of Alton Eastbrook, as distinct from the manor of Alton Westbrook on the other side of the river Wey which remained with the Crown (Fig 2).

The Domesday Survey contains five entries relevant to the parish, four in Neatham Hundred and one in Hoddington Hundred. The main entry refers to the five hides held by the Abbot of St Peter's (Alton Eastbrook) and as an afterthought to the other five hides retained by the king (Alton Westbrook). Another entry names Anstey, on the north-east boundary of Alton Eastbrook, and at that time still in the king's hands. Later it was granted to Battle Abbey. The fourth entry in Neatham Hundred is for Willhall, a farm at the source of the Wey, where in 1086 there was a church.

To the north of Alton and Anstey lay Hoddington Hundred, which according to the Domesday record, consisted of Hoddington, (South) Warnborough, Weston (Patrick, or possibly Corbett) and an area of Alton. The Alton entry states that Azor had held it from King Edward when it was ten hides, and that in 1086 it was only 3½ hides held by Hugh de Port. Perhaps significantly, here too there was a church. It seems probable that this holding, part of the lordship of Basing, and held as such in the fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries by the Sifrewast (or Cyfrewast) family, is the origin of the manor of Chauntsinger (Canteshangre 14th cent.), the capital messuage of which lay east of St Lawrence Church (C.Ipm 1347, 1361, 1394).

In 1087, after the men of the shire had asserted that it had been unnecessary for the king to arrange an exchange for the land he wanted near New Minster, William reaffirmed the grant to the Abbey of the five hides at Alton, and with it a grant of the church of Alton and its tithes. Either Hugh de Port gave his church to the Abbey, a church which was later enlarged or rebuilt, or the monks built a new church on a nearby site. The lower portion of the tower of St Lawrence Church, a crossing tower with four arches, and the oldest surviv-

ing part of the building, is described by Pevsner as 'emphatically Early Norman, say about 1100', and the Victoria County History suggests 1090-1100 (Pevsner & Lloyd 1967; *VCH Hants* II, 480). The idea that the ground on which the church stands, indeed the whole hilltop, was once in the same ownership as the Chauntsinger land is strengthened by a look at the line of Church Street which bends round the east end of the church before leaving the town as the Old Odiham Road in the direction of the villages of Hoddington Hundred. But whatever the origin of the parish church there seems reason to think from this Domesday entry that the hilltop which has dominated the town for centuries was part of Azor's large holding before the Conquest.

Few records relating to the Hyde Abbey property in Alton have survived, and none it seems which throws light on the farm at Amery until a few years before the dissolution of the monastery in 1539. In 1538 the abbot John Salcot granted a thirty year lease to John Hockley, his wife and their son John 'of the site and manor of Alton Eastbrook with all its buildings in the same and the demesne lands as William Stele sometime farmer there before held them' (PRO SC6/Hen.8/3341). William Stele had left Alton for Reading fifteen years or more before this new lease was written (HRO Thomas Bayley, B.1528). He is not listed in the Great Subsidy of 1523/4, but nor is anyone by the name of Hockley. There is however Robert Amore with the second highest assessment in the town of £50 (PRO E179/173/182). Gover suggests this surname is the origin of the place name Amery, which appears in a document of 1639, but presumably was in use sometime before then (Gover 1961). He quotes the accounts of the Court of Augmentations 1548 with reference to the rents due to the Chantry of St George in St Lawrence Church (CPR 2Ed.VI, Pt VI, 1548-9, p 77; PRO E315/68/334). However the Robert Amore of that time was a shoemaker who held an Alton Westbrook tenement in the Market Place called Cross House, and died in 1552, his goods being valued at £4 14s 1d (BL Add.Ch. 27893; HRO Robert Amore, B.1552). A closer

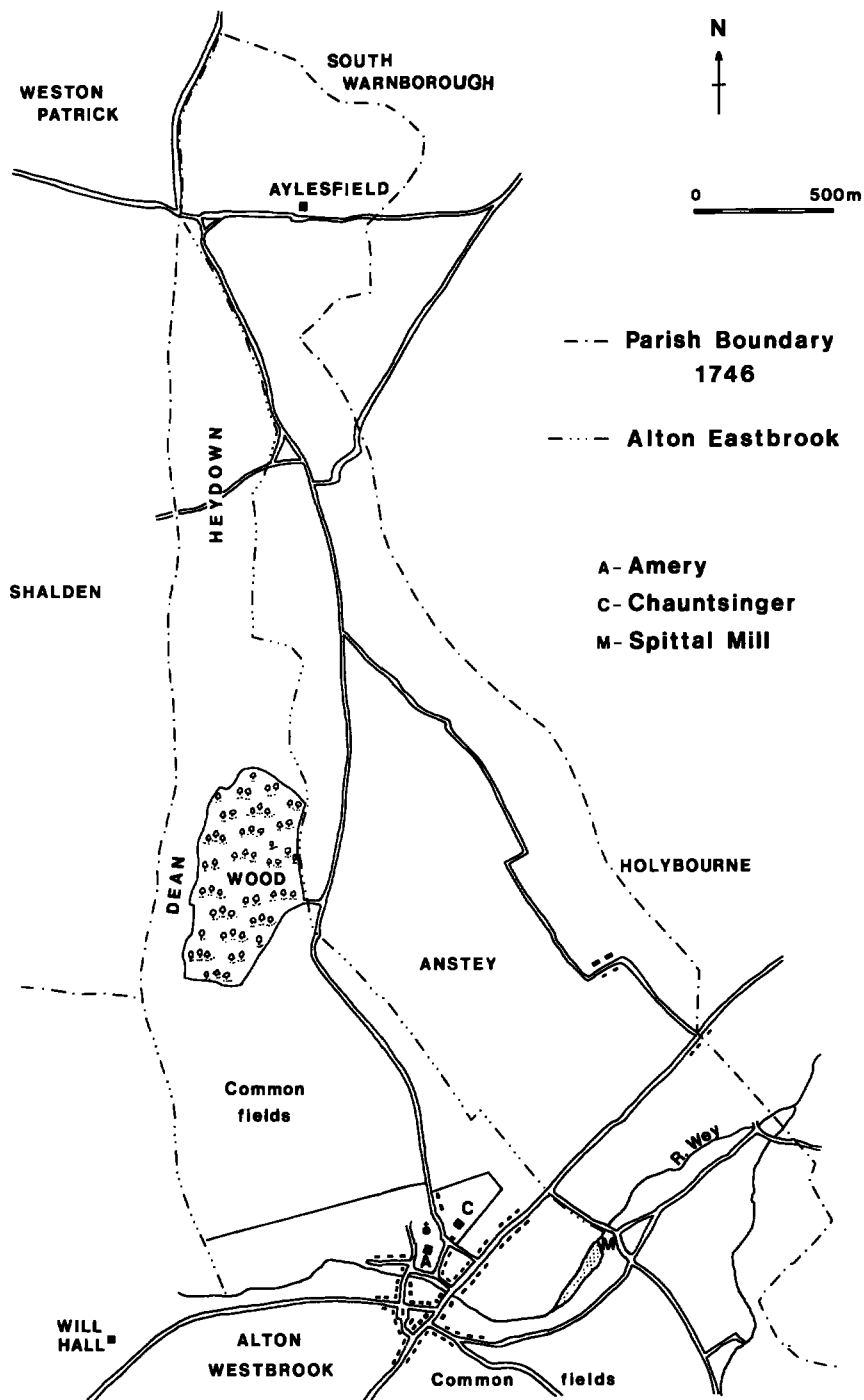


Fig 2. The manor of Alton Eastbrook in the parish of Alton.

phonetic spelling might be expected, such as is found in the Norman names, Amaury, Aimerey, and Amorie; on the other hand the size of the assessment in the Great Subsidy is not unlikely for a farmer. The next highest assessment was that of William Lipscombe, another farmer, for £45, and Thomas Bayley, William Stele's father in law, who farmed at Willhall, was assessed at £35. So it could be that Robert Amore farmed at Amery for some years between William Stele and John Hockley on the old lease.

John Hockley died in February 1541, and the inventory of his goods and chattels provides a description of the house at the time – a simply furnished hall, three bed-chambers, a servants chamber, kitchen and brewhouse. The value of the goods in the house was £10 15s 8d. The barns contained 12 quarters of wheat, 24 quarters of barley, 6 quarters of oats, a bushel of peas, together with hay and vetches, and 8 quarters of malt. His stock consisted of 420 sheep (£33), a bull, 9 cows and 6 bullocks, 11 horses and 11 hogs. Total value of the inventory was £81 11s 7d (HRO John Hockley, B.1540). Hockley was following a pattern of farming familiar in this part of East Hampshire, but on a larger scale than some, if not most neighbouring farmers. The common grazing of the manor, on Heydown to the north of the parish, was estimated to support five hundred sheep, and was shared between the demesne farm, three freeholds and six small-holdings. In addition Amery Farm as the demesne farm had the tenure of Abbots Leigh, an oak and beech wood of about thirty acres, which would have provided summer herbage as well as autumn feed (HRO 18M61, Box 8. Rental, Manor of Alton Eastbrook, *temp* Eliz.).

John Hockley, the son, surrendered the lease in 1557 for a new one, again of thirty years on the same terms, that he repair the roof of the house with slate and tile, and maintain the high stone wall of the property, at the rent of £6 a year. The family, who had come from Alresford, remained in the area as farmers and grocers until the late seventeenth century. But they seem to have left Amery sometime before the lease expired. Their place was taken by a

dynasty founded by John Butler and his wife Avys, daughter and heir of a wealthy clothier John Stente, whose family had been in Alton for generations.

The name of John Butler first appears in the records in the Subsidy payable by Alton in 1586, when he was accorded the highest assessment in the town of £22 (Davey 1981). At that time the manor of Alton Eastbrook was still in the hands of the Crown as it had been since the Dissolution, the subject of many short leases. In 1611 it was acquired by John Knight of Chawton and remained with his heirs until the end of the manorial property system. In the course of the next hundred years John Butler and his grandson Daniel created a farm in line with the changing ideas in agriculture. They acquired more meadow lands, some of them Alton Westbrook tenancies along the river Wey and Caker Stream, obtained an agreement to the enclosure of Heydown with 117 acres, and consolidated their holdings in the former common fields known as Middle Field and Whitehill. Early in the 1600s John Butler purchased the freehold of the farm from Sir Francis Neale of Warnford (HRO 4M51/482). Apart from the short period when John's eldest son Samuel proved inadequate for the task of running the estate, the farm appears to have prospered, but no wills or inventories, or other evidence has come to light to prove the point.

Hockley's house must have been improved as Daniel Butler was taxed for six hearths in 1665, but the new house probably dated from the years after 1704 when Daniel died aged ninety. A print shows it to have been a square two storey house with four windows across the upper floor on the front east elevation, and an entrance in place of the third window at ground level (Fig 3). On the south side overlooking the formal terraced garden there were two rows of four windows symmetrically placed. The roof was double hipped at the front and surrounded by a cornice with plain rectangular modillions (HCMS 905.1/291). The earlier house was retained at the north corner and provided domestic quarters. Demolition revealed that the new house had con-





Fig 3. Amery House in the eighteenth century (reproduced by permission of HCMS).



Fig 4. Amery House in 1967 (reproduced by permission of HCMS).

tained a formal room with a bed-chamber above in three corners, and the hall and staircase in the fourth north-east corner. A square-edged brick-moulded doorway was found in the wall of the lower small north corner room. It was not weathered, and had been filled with clean cheap bricks, but at some time had led into the old house. The large off-centre chimney stack was arched to allow a passage from the front to the back of the house, and took the flues from the six rooms. The house had been built in English Bond. Some rooms had been panelled, others were lined with hessian stretched over wooden framing and wallpapered.

In the late Victorian period the size of the house was doubled by building a similar block in front of the old north wing and covering the

two parts with rendering (Fig 4). The sash windows were replaced with plate glass, and a tiled lobby entrance made in a conservatory attached to the original facade (HCMS P.1967.43/1).

In 1736 when Daniel's grandson, John Butler of Amery died he was High Sheriff of Hampshire. Amery passed to a cousin Thomas Harrison who had been born at the Swan in Alton, but was then living in London as a wealthy vintner. Amery Farmhouse was built on the far side of the farm buildings to the west of Amery House, and most of the land let with it to John Gold and his son Charles. The last link was severed in 1788 when John Butler Harrison II, a young wine merchant in Southampton, sold the whole freehold estate of Amery House and Amery Farm, by then over

five hundred acres, to Richard Palmer Baker, a clothier in the town, for £7680. The indenture of that sale summarised the development of the estate over two hundred years by the Butler family (HRO 4M51/482). The estate was sold again in 1835 and 1888. Eventually the land was sold for housing after World War II, and Amery House was demolished in October 1975.

### THE TRIAL EXCAVATIONS 1983

Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 (Fig 5) were opened in an attempt to ascertain whether any archaeological levels remained intact on the hilltop. Trenches 1 and 2 revealed a thick layer of modern rubble which lay directly on undisturbed natural clay. The area around trench 6 had not been disturbed by the recent demolition work but a layer of rubble, which included a Georgian rubbed voussoir brick, was encountered beneath a 30cm thick topsoil layer. This presumably had resulted from an earlier demolition phase on the site. The soil beneath the rubble had been disturbed and contained a mixture of potsherds ranging from Green Glazed to Willow Pattern. As this part of the site appeared to have been extensively disturbed, Trench 7 was opened to the east of the demolished house. The trench showed that the soil had been disturbed, presumably by gardening activities, to a depth of 50cm, but that beneath this level a further layer of soil, containing Medieval pottery, remained intact.

Additionally trenches 3, 4 and 5 were opened on the slope of the hill in the hope that this area would not have been affected by any of the later building phases connected with the construction of Amery House. The trench sections (Fig 6) revealed deposits up to 1.5 m in depth overlying the natural gravel of the hill-slope. The gravel level (12) appeared to have been terraced at two points within the trenches and had one posthole (11), one stakehole and a possible pit (10), cut into it. The sections of the gravel surface which had not been disturbed, yielded a light scatter of flint flakes, including a Mesolithic end scraper. The post

and stakehole did not survive above the gravel surface and are therefore likely to pre-date the terracing work. An apparently homogeneous layer of dark soil (6) overlay the surface of the gravel, but must in fact have been stratified as it contained early Medieval pottery in the lower part and thirteenth/fourteenth century sherds in the upper. Layers 7 and 8 consisted of tile and chalk rubble respectively and possibly represent the demolition of a building prior to the construction in the eighteenth century of the main section of Amery House. A ditch (9) about 3m wide and 70cm deep had been cut into layer 6 and contained seventeenth century material including Bellarmine Ware and fragments of clay pipstems. A redeposited layer of dark soil and tile (5) overlay all the previous levels and contained Iron Age pottery, two fragments of cremated bone, a few pieces of Roman roof tile and Medieval and later pot sherds. Layer 3 was a gravel garden path in use until recently and partially overlain by a chalk deposit. Layer 2 was the topsoil and layer 1 was the southern edge of the modern demolition rubble.

### Conclusion

A tentative interpretation of the section might indicate that, apart from the Mesolithic material, activity on the slope of the hill commences with the digging of the posthole, stakehole and possible pit, though these are undatable. The terracing work appears to date to the early Medieval period and may have had a defensive function connected with an early phase of the manor house. The quantity of later Medieval material in the upper level of layer 6 together with the rubble and tile layers (7 & 8) presumably indicate occupation of the hilltop at this period. The function of the ditch (9) which ran across the slope of the hill is unknown. It is possible that layer 5 consists of material redeposited as a result of levelling works during some phase of the construction of Amery House. The finds from this layer suggest that this work disturbed a late Iron Age cremation burial as well as Roman and early Medieval features.



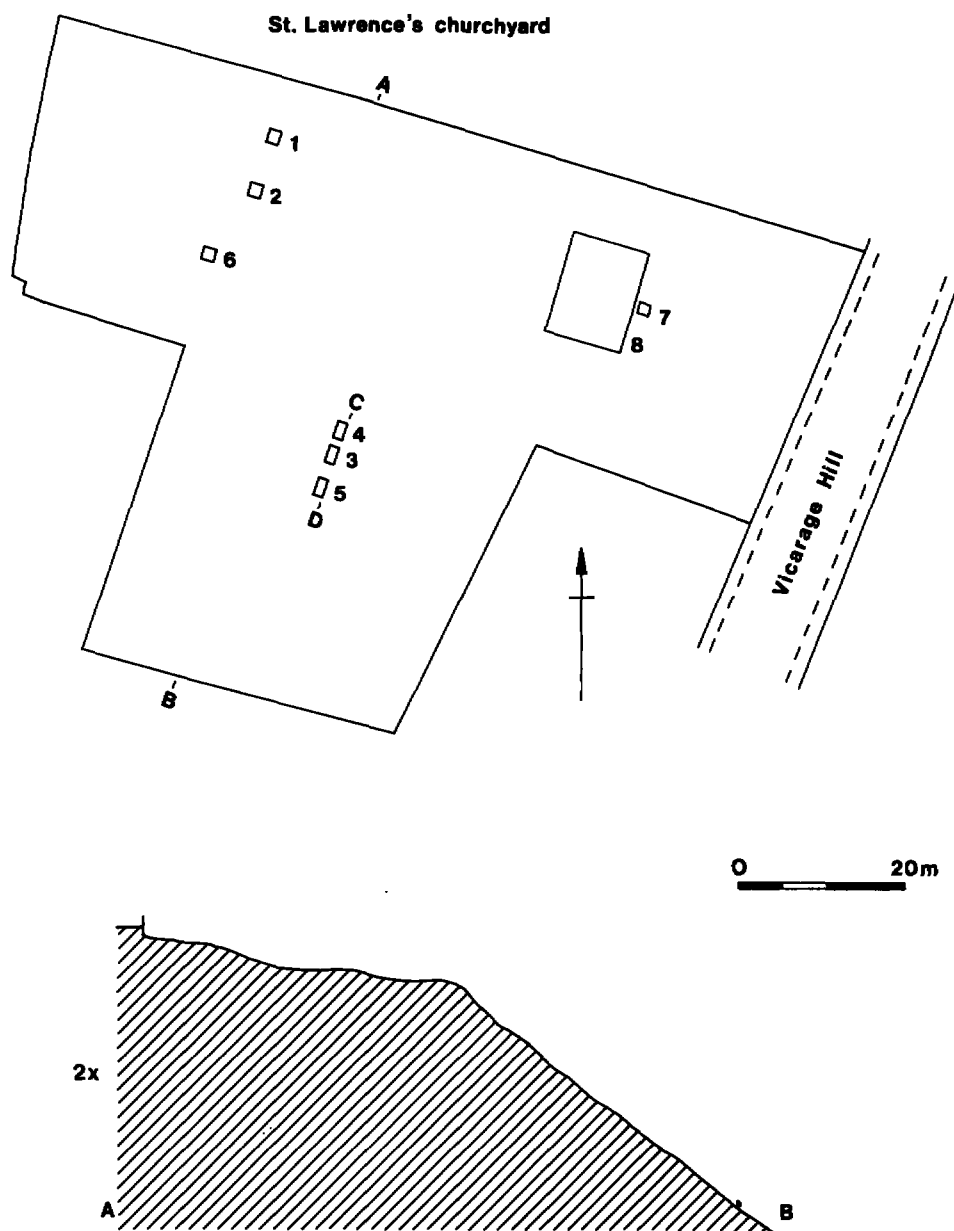
**Amery House , Alton , 1983-4**

Fig 5. Plan of Amery House site, showing location of trenches and profile of hillside.

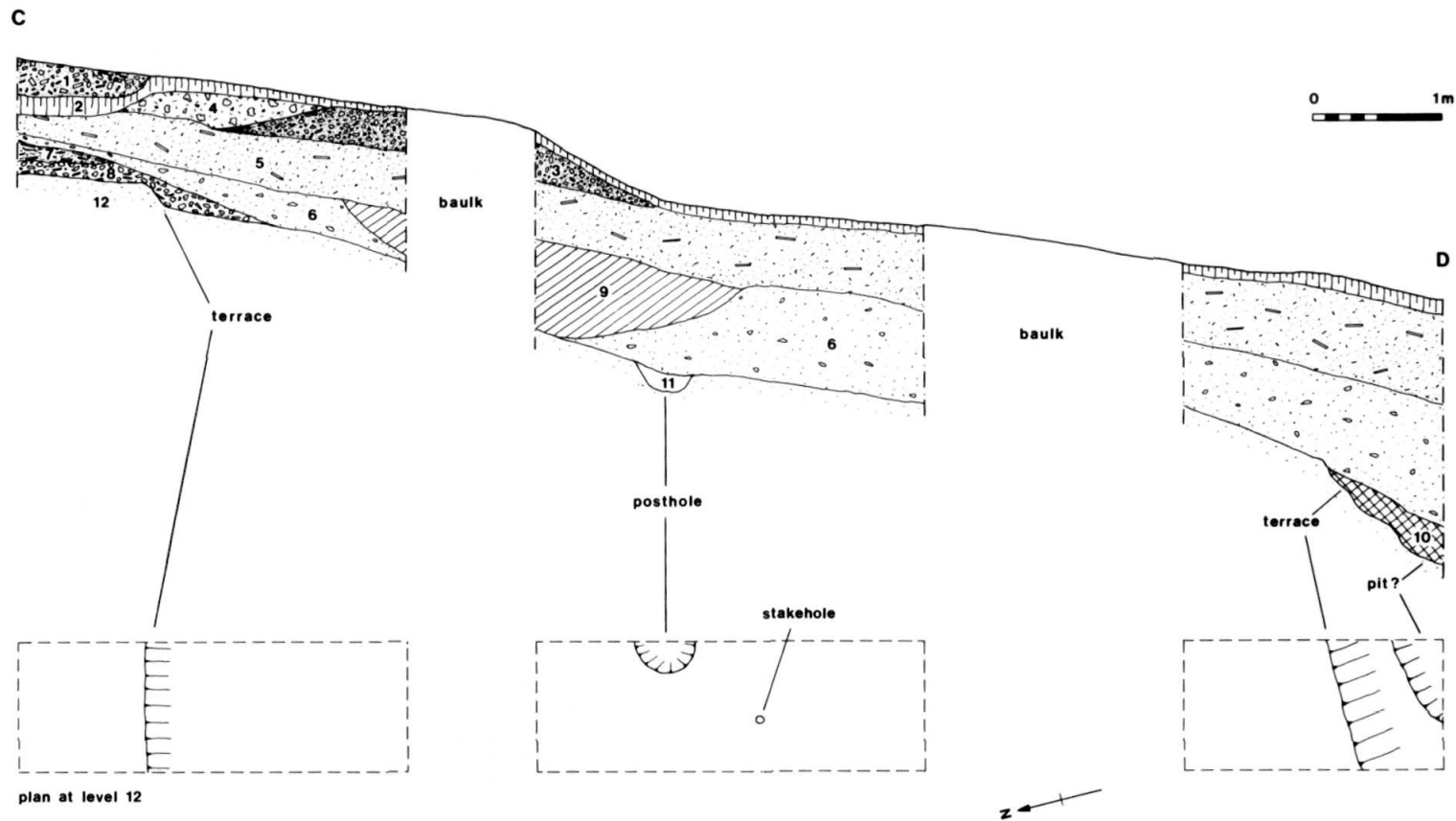


Fig 6. Trenches 3, 4, and 5: plan and section.

## THE MAIN EXCAVATION 1984

Following the successful completion of the seven trial trenches, a decision was taken to open a larger area and to this end a trench (8) 10 × 12m was opened alongside the churchyard wall at the top of the hill (Fig 5).

### *Post-Medieval features*

The most recent feature on the site was the gravel drive of Amery House, which was laid on a rubble base. It proved to be necessary to employ a JCB to remove this gravel. Below this level were two pits (48 & 49) of nineteenth century date, one of which contained the articulated skeleton of a horse (Fig 7).

Pit 48 was an oval shallow pit with a loose fill of brown soil and rubble. It was clearly dug for the deliberate burial of the horse. Pottery recovered from the fill suggests an eighteenth century date, but the single remaining horseshoe on one of the rear hoofs, has been identified as Victorian or Edwardian and certainly not earlier than 1840 (Ken Smith, pers comm) so the pottery must be residual.

Pit 59 (Figs 7 & 8) was a circular shallow scoop filled with burnt red clay. It contained no finds later than the Medieval period, but its stratigraphic position was higher than layers with early post-Medieval pottery.

A robber trench (22) backfilled with cream mortar and brick fragments had been cut by the horse burial. Eighteenth century pot sherds dated this feature, which ran more or less parallel to the churchyard wall. Feature 57 was another robber trench running in the same direction, but slightly to the south. The fill contained Roman and Medieval pottery but also a clay pipe fragment of uncertain date.

Feature 35 was a ring of dark soil with two circular patches of yellow gravel, immediately below the gravel driveway. No pottery was found and it is thought to have been part of an ornamental garden feature.

Other post-Medieval finds include an Alton Town issue quarter farthing of 1652 (Tony Merson, pers comm), found in an eighteenth century layer and a quantity of clay pipe

fragments. Most of those which could be dated were of eighteenth or early nineteenth century date, including one decorated armorial pipe with Prince of Wales feathers, stamped 'AC' on the spur.

### *Medieval and Earlier Features*

It was hoped that the trench would reveal traces of the Medieval manor house of Alton Eastbrook, which is believed to have been on the same site as Amery House. In the event no structural features were revealed, with the possible exception of two small pits (84 & 90) and an undated slot (51).

The major feature on the site was a terrace about 60cm deep. This may have been cut in about the eleventh or twelfth centuries, but the dating of such a feature is extremely difficult. The terrace was backfilled relatively rapidly and two drainage gullies (38 & 72) were cut through the backfill at slightly different times, 38 being cut from somewhat higher up in the fill than 72.

The fill of 38 was a stone-free pale sandy clay containing several sherds of Medieval pottery which were not closely datable. The fill of 72, a darker soft clay also contained Medieval sherds of which some at least were early (K Barton, pers comm). These gullies indicate that there was something, possibly the manor house itself, immediately to the north, in the area of the church hall – large quantities of Medieval pottery were disturbed when the hall was built.

A thin spread of flints overlay part of the terrace backfill. Its purpose is uncertain, but it might have been a road or path, despite the considerable slope on which it lies. If this is the case, it too leads towards the site of the church hall.

Pits 84 and 90 were sealed by the terrace backfill and cut by the earlier of the two drainage gullies, 72. Pit 84 was circular but had been almost destroyed by feature 72. Its fill was dark soft clay containing charcoal and Saxon sherds. Pit 90 was bowl-shaped and also badly damaged by the drainage gully. The fill was similar to that of pit 84 and also contained

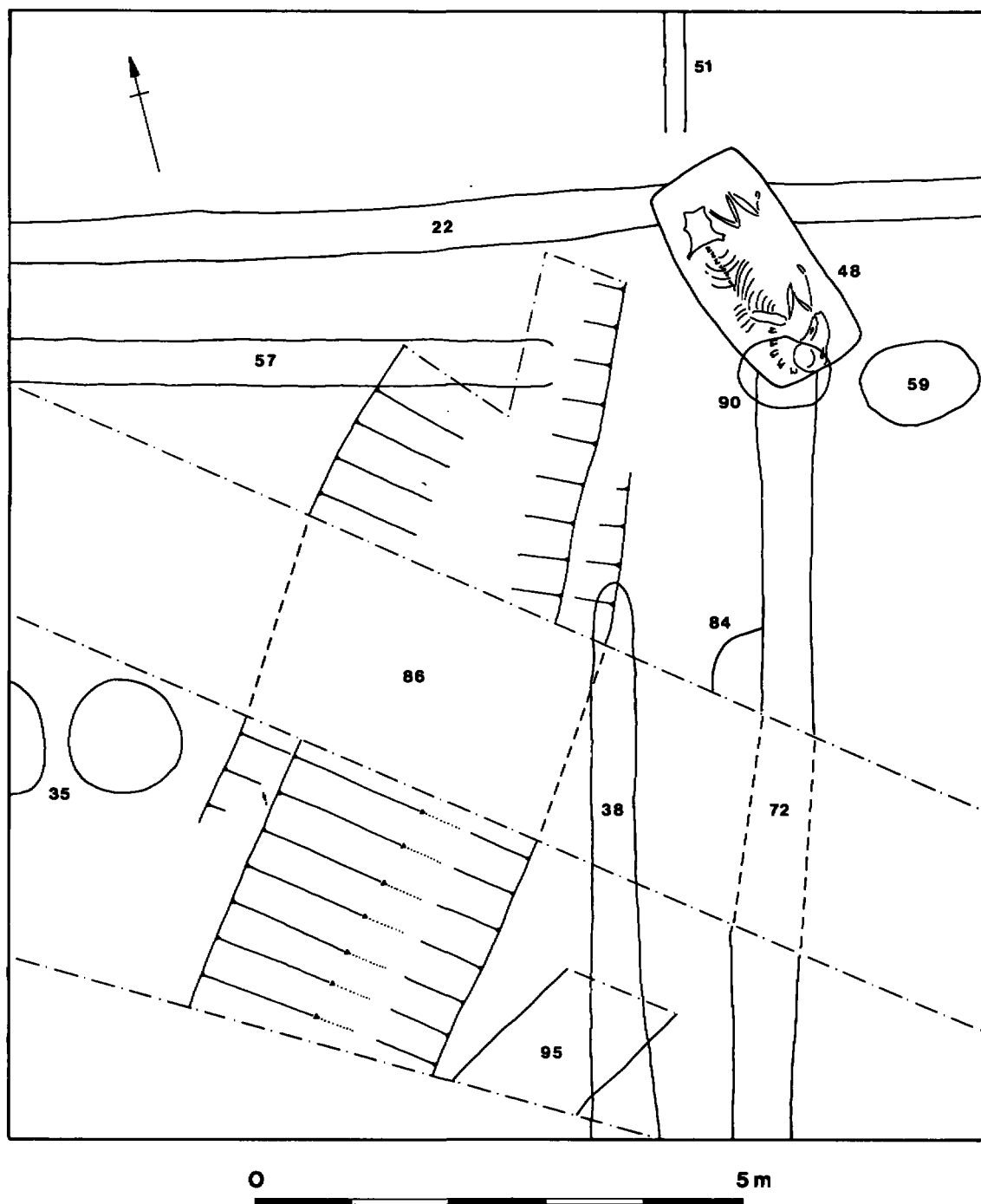


Fig 7. Trench 8: plan.



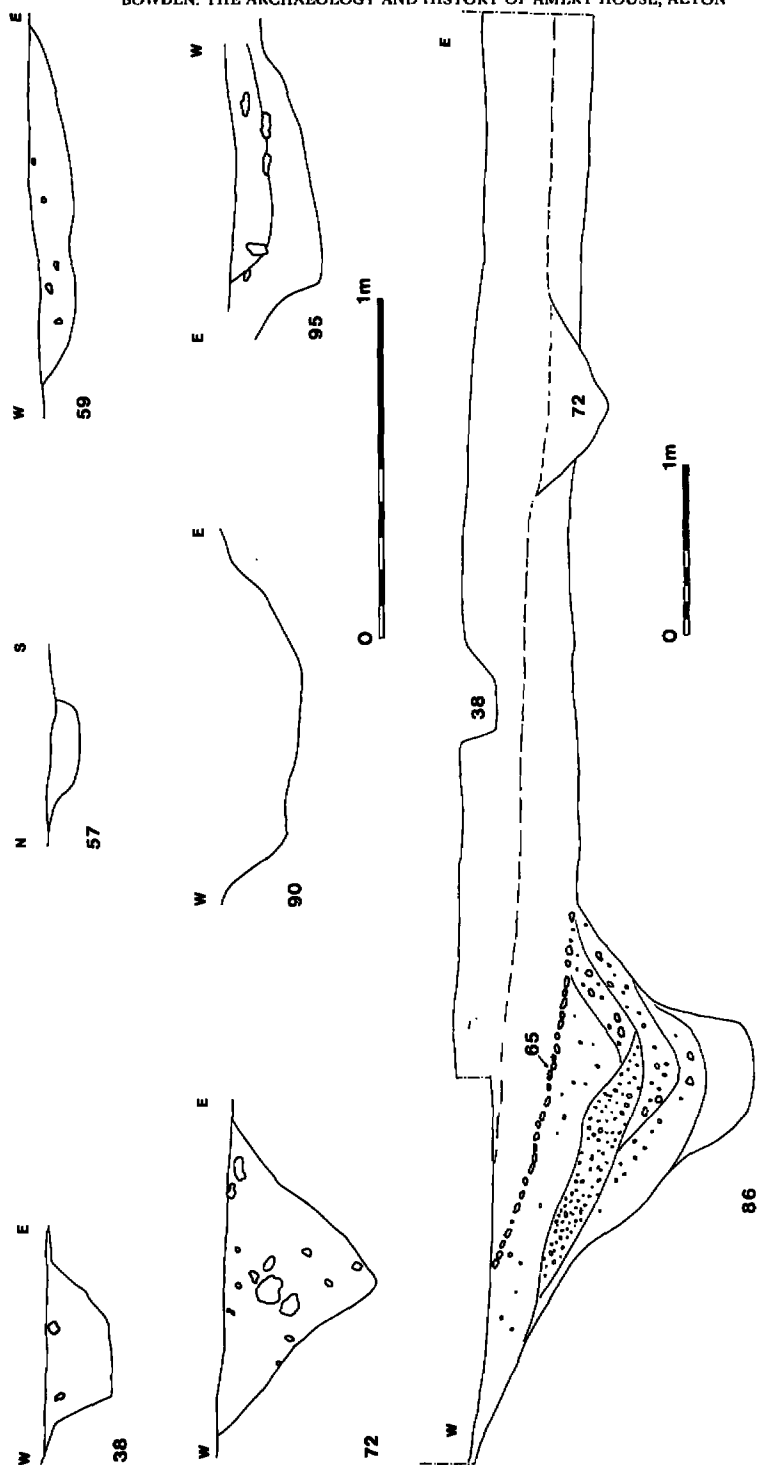


Fig 8. Trench 8; selected feature sections.

charcoal but no sherds. These two pits seem to form a pair and might be post holes. Their apparent shallowness could be due to truncation by the terracing of the site, but their function must remain in doubt, though the Saxon dating seems fairly secure.

Another early feature was a large V-profile ditch (86) 3m wide and about 2m deep, cut apparently along the foot of the terrace and sealed by the terrace backfill. The fill of this ditch contained few artefacts, but tile fragments in the bottom show that it was Roman or later in date. A substantial seam of charcoal was also found towards the bottom of the ditch. If the ditch does follow the terrace it must be contemporary with or slightly later than the terracing. Alternatively the ditch might be considerably earlier, with the terrace following the depression in the ground left by the partially backfilled ditch.

Another early feature (95) was truncated by the terrace. The lower fill of this feature contained burnt material. Roman tile fragments, sherds of Alice Holt pottery and an iron object, probably a latch lifter similar to the one found at Shakenoak villa (David Richards, pers comm; Brodribb *et al* 1968, 105, no 34). The upper fill contained grass-wiped Saxon sherds and a sherd of 'pinch-decorated' pot (Fig 9) which may also be of Saxon date.

Ironically, the finest group of finds from the site is undoubtedly the flintwork, but any prehistoric features or levels have been

destroyed by the terracing and other later activities.

### THE FLINT by Julie P Gardiner

A total of 482 struck flints were recovered. Of these 31 may be classified as implements and 27 as cores or core fragments. The total weight of flint was 7,084g with a further 2,367g of unworked burnt flint.

The flints seem to belong to two distinct industries. On the one hand there is a strong Mesolithic component. This comprised blade cores and trimmings, a pick, a miniature tranche, one possible microlith and some simple retouched pieces, including a blunted blade. The presence of a comparatively large number of blades and bladelike flakes supports this suggestion. The remainder of the flints are clearly not Mesolithic. The majority are small, squat and irregular and the tools are very crudely worked. There is a relatively high proportion of roughly retouched flakes and a very restricted range of recognisable tool forms – scrapers, borers and a fabricator. By analogy with industries from sites such as Micheldever Wood R4, Phase 4 (Fasham & Ross 1978), Fengate, Newark Road (Pryor 1980) and Stud Farm, Newhaven (Boodle & Ford 1981) this material would seem to be later Bronze Age in date.

The area around Alton has produced a fairly large number of finds of prehistoric flintwork in the past, although little careful research has been undertaken and the finds are not well documented. The Willis Collection in Basingstoke Museum, which has been recently examined in detail by the author, contains a number of stray finds. These include Mesolithic tranche adzes, cores and microliths, Neolithic polished axes, chisels and scrapers, and Late Neolithic and Bronze Age flint arrowheads. Middle Bronze Age urn sherds are also recorded (Gardiner & Shennan 1985). Also in Basingstoke Museum are a few larger surface collections of flintwork from Alton. Most of this material is again Mesolithic in date, with some Late Neolithic. Imprecise as this

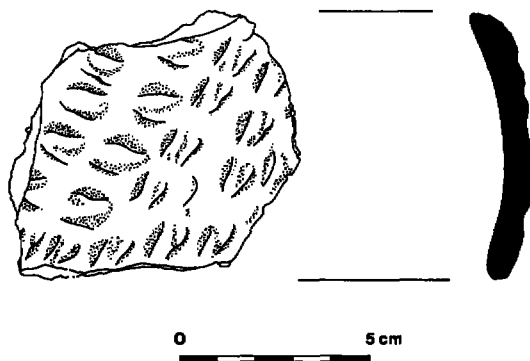


Fig 9. Trench 8: sherd from upper fill of feature 95.

information is, the occurrence of these finds indicates some activity in the Alton area during the Mesolithic to Later Bronze Age periods. It is not therefore, altogether surprising to have recovered a comparatively large amount of flintwork from this site. The Mesolithic material is, perhaps, particularly to be expected. Alton lies less than 10km north-west of a concentration of very important Mesolithic sites centred around Selborne at Oakhanger Warren and at Kingsley Common and Longmoor Inclosure (Jacobi 1982; Gardiner & Shennan 1985). Some context is also provided for the Bronze Age material by the contents of the Willis Collection as a whole. Although little contemporary flintwork is known from the immediate area, the vast number of Willis finds from the Basingstoke area, just to the west, includes a substantial

amount of later Bronze Age material. The presence of Bronze Age flintwork at Amery House simply extends eastwards a well established distribution pattern (Gardiner 1985; Gardiner & Shennan 1985). A more detailed version of this report is held in the archive.

#### *Catalogue of Illustrated Flints (Figs 10 & 11)*

- 1,2. Cores.
3. Hollow scraper manufactured on a core retrimming flake.
4. Neatly retouched discoidal scraper.
5. Scraper with irregularly placed small areas of retouch.
6. Steeply worked end scraper.
7. Scraper.
8. Crudely fabricated borer.
9. Crudely fabricated borer on an already patinated flake.

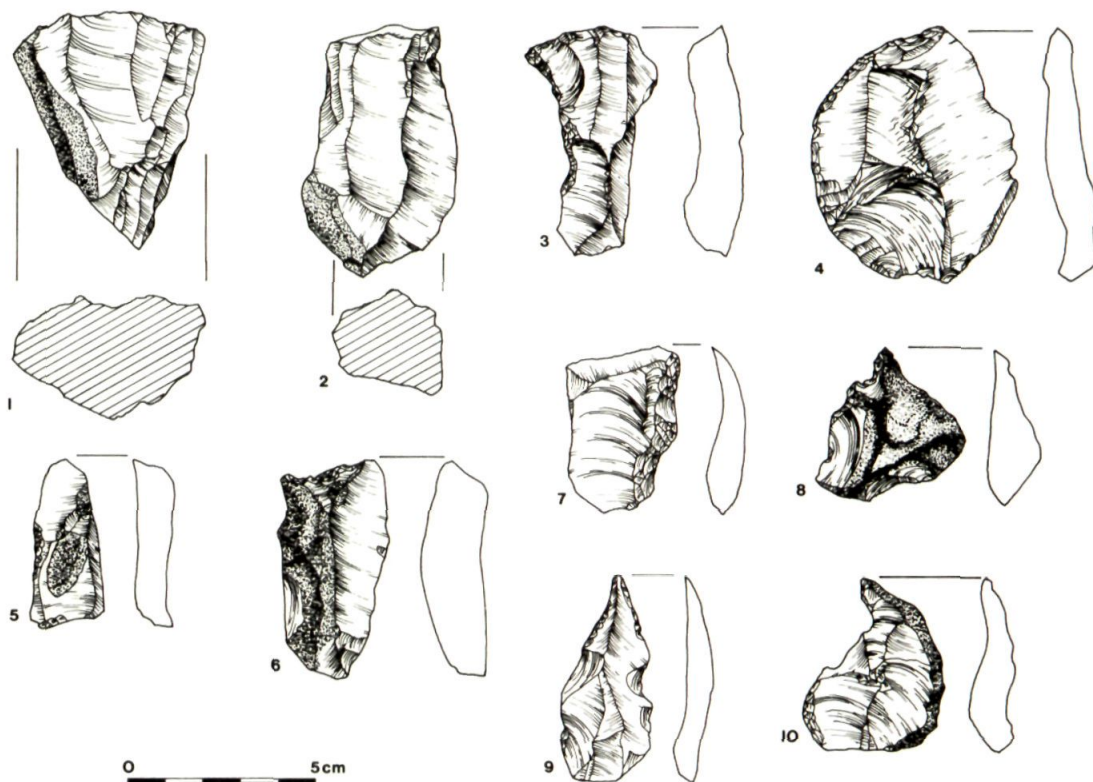


Fig 10. Trench 8: flints 1-10.

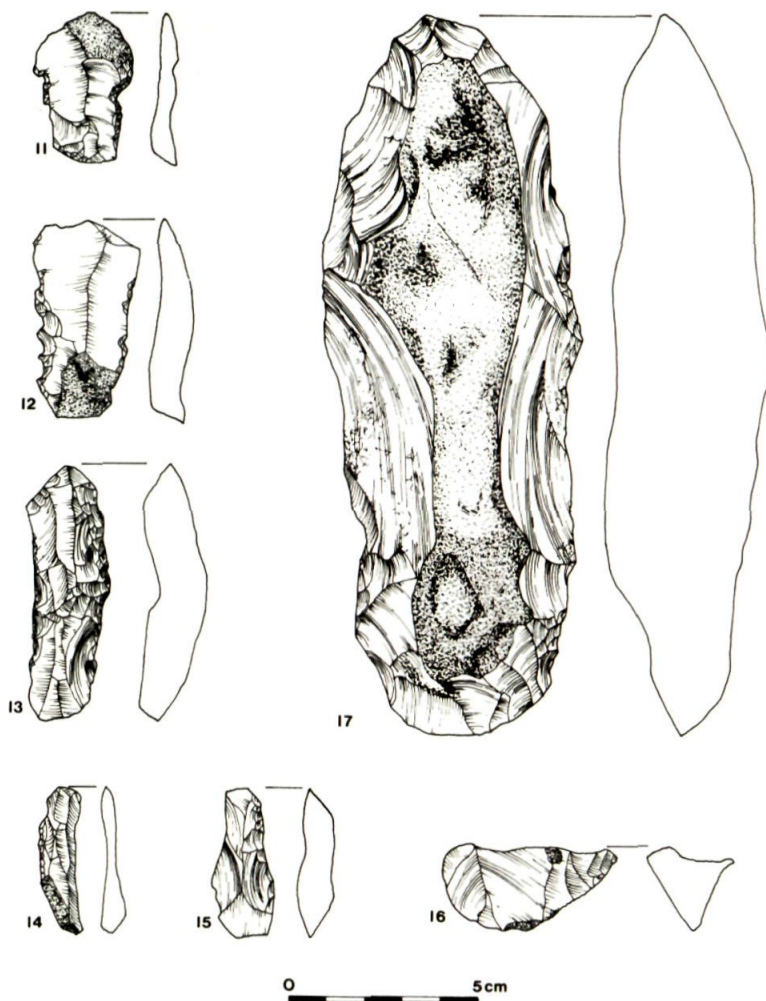


Fig 11. Trench 8: flints 11-17.

10. Crudely fabricated borer.
- 11,12. Notched or denticulate pieces.
13. Fabricator manufactured on a rod of very poor quality flint. It is quite heavily abraded along its lower edges but not on the ends.
14. Small narrow blade with rather irregular blunting along one edge.
15. Modified starch-fractured flake.
16. Axe-sharpening flake.
17. Large and heavy pick made from a large nodule of very cherty surface flint. The finish is very rough but it may have originally been intended as an axe.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Bowden, Colin Brash, John Cochrane, Audrey Graham (who also drew some of the plans), Ivor Guy, Geoff Hoare, Dick Martin, John Perrin, Basil Smith, Wyn Smith, Gill Thorn, Tony Thorn, Frank

Usher, Keith Varney, Eric Waite, Mick Young and many others. Last but not least we are grateful to Mog Tingle not only for his work on the site but also for providing the transport.

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BL Add. Ch. British Library Additional Charters. 27893, a rental of Alton Westbrook c 1550.

C.Ipm. Calendar of Inquisitions post mortem preserved in the Public Record Office. 1347, Edmund de St John, IX no 52, 21 Ed. III; 1361, Roger Sifrewast, XI no 191, 35 Ed. III; 1394, John Sifrewast, 17 Rich. II, no 111. The lordship of Basing passed to Sir Thos Poyning by right of his mother Isabel, sister of Edmund de St John.

CPR. Calendar of Patent Rolls preserved in the Public Record Office.

HCMS. Hampshire County Museum Service.

HRO. Hampshire Record Office.

PRO. Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London.

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