

Notes:

1. As was common in the 12th and 13th centuries, few of the charters entered in the cartularies are explicitly dated. Mrs Hanna was able to provide only approximate dates from internal evidence, primarily from the names of witnesses. This often makes it difficult to arrive at a precise chronology for the cartulary entries.

2. Fragments of other Southwick cartularies compiled in the 14th and 15th centuries survive as British Library MS Harley 317 and Winchester College MS 15246, but these add little to the main cartularies. Some original charters and later copies exist in the Hampshire Record Office, the National Archives and Winchester College. The second and third cartularies (HRO IM 54/2 and 3) contain 13th and late 14th century lists of charters and there is a 13th century partial list in another document preserved in the Hampshire Record Office (HRO 5M 50/1).

3. The church is omitted from papal privileges and confirmations issued by Pope Eugenius [III], in 1147 and 1151-2 (¶ 84, 85) but was included in that issued by Pope Alexander [III] in 1162-63 (¶ 86) which purported to follow the example of his predecessor, but contained a fuller list of the priory's possessions.

4. The title of the priest serving Swindon church varies throughout the cartularies. In I 11 [1142-50] he appears as 'Robert, vicar of the same church'; in I 12 [1152-60] he is called 'priest of Swindon'; in I 21 [1150-79] as 'Robert the priest' with a 'vicarage'; in I 22 [1150-79] as 'vicar'; in I 23 [1177] as 'the priest who serves there and is responsible, with no intermediary, to the prior and his successors'; in I 107 (1286) as 'rector'; in I 154 (1199) 'Gilbert, vicar of that church'; in II 1 (1357) 'perpetual vicar'; in II 2 (1359) 'Nicholas Haughman, rector resigning and surrendering the church'; in II 3 (1359) as 'perpetual vicar ... William Matthew, vicar'; in III 18 [1281-5] as 'Nicholas, rector of the church of Swindon'; in III 30 [1241-51] as 'rector of the church of Swindon, Thomas Ganior'; in III 31 [1379] 'perpetual vicar'; in III 32 [1282] as 'perpetual vicar'; in III 406 [c.1380] as 'rector of Swindon'; in III 415 as 'vicar'; and in III 669 (1231) as 'Sir Thomas Olney, chaplain', and elsewhere as 'T. de Swyndon' and 'the priory's clerk in the church of Swindon'.

5. Probably because Nicholas de Hageman had been instituted to the rectory of Swindon in 1319 and appears to have held the living until his resignation in 1359, which allowed the settlement (II 3) under the appropriation of 1357 (III 1) to be made.

SAINT ANDREW'S, DITCHAMPTON

Have you ever discovered a mistake in a standard reference book and been tempted to annotate the library's copy to correct it? The regulations probably forbid it, but it can be quite helpful to other researchers. The *Victoria History of Wiltshire* (vol. 6, p. 31) tells us that, 'the church of St Andrew, Ditchampton ... seems to have been in Wilton itself, within the angle of the junction of West and South Street' [adjacent, therefore, to the junction known as Four Corners]. But this, as I discovered for myself, and then (crestfallen) found that some anonymous annotator using one of the History Centre's copies was already aware, is not true.

Wessex Archaeology last winter excavated a site for housing development beside Netherwells Lane, at the St

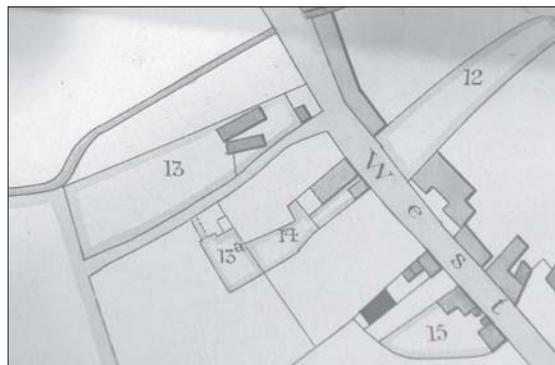
the chantry founded in the church by the same vicar.⁹¹ This chantry was confiscated at the Reformation, when its value was £11 10s. 4d.⁹²

The church of St. Andrew, Ditchampton, was known also as St. Andrew's rectory, Wilton, and seems to have been in Wilton itself, within the angle of the junction of West and South Street.⁹³ If this is so, the church is visible in the sketch of Wilton made for the first Pembroke Survey, where it is shown with a square tower. The advowson belonged to the lords of the manor of Ditchampton. First in the hands of the family of Camville, lords of Ditchampton,⁹⁴ the patronage had descended by

No. see T/A map: "St Andrew's Litten" is at the end of the Lane called Netherwells

Annotated copy of the *Victoria History of Wiltshire*, vol. 6, p. 31, in the History Centre's library.

John's Hospital end of West Street, Wilton, where they discovered (*inter alia*) remains of an early-mid Saxon building, medieval pits and a number of human burials which were initially believed to be all post-medieval. I was asked to research the documentary history of the site, and quickly found, from the 1860 enclosure map and other Pembroke estate maps and surveys, that a garden on the site was known as St Andrews Litten. Leases of the 18th century and earlier (in WSA 2057/S37) are more explicit: 'all that little garden plot in Wilton lying near St Andrews church'. So good was the Pembroke's record-keeping that it was an easy matter to trace the descent of the property back, tenant by tenant, to our society's publication volume 9 (1953) British Keridge's edition of the 1631-2 survey (it is p. 84, no. 284) and with a small leap of faith back to the 1565 survey edited by Straton for the Roxburghe Club (vol. 1, 182). I checked the original of this and found marginal additions (not in the printed edition) which helped to confirm the link. This in turn identified part of the site as a tenement then held by the rector of St Andrew's which had formerly belonged to Bradenstoke Priory. It is almost certainly one of those owned by the priory from c.1190 until the dissolution, and included in Vera London's edition of the cartulary (which this society published as vol. 35 in 1979: see nos. 312, etc).



Wilton enclosure map, 1860. Parcel 13a is described on the award as a garden 'called St Andrews Litten'.

The link with St Andrew's church and churchyard established, the archaeologists were able to reinterpret the site. Although the church itself went out of use and was demolished after its parish was united with another in 1564, burials continued in its churchyard until the 17th century. Furthermore the remains of a wall running along the back of the excavated area were now identified as part of St Andrew's church itself. The position and orientation corresponded with that of a curving wall further east, encountered during an earlier archaeological watching brief on a nearby site, to suggest a small apsidal building, presumably the medieval church of St Andrew, Ditchampton.