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Archaeology Field Group

SSBHC2011

STANTON ST BERNARD, HOME COWLEAZE



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SUMMARY

Early maps and other documents showed the presence of several buildings in Home Cowleaze field which is now under pasture. A resistivity survey revealed several targets for test pit excavation and these were excavated in an attempt to determine the age of one of these buildings and the social standing of the occupants. The brickwork uncovered indicates the building was probably constructed in the first half of the 18th century and the finds recovered suggest a working family who aspired to higher things.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to Nosworthy Estates, the landowner, Bryan Read, the tenant farmer, and James Read for permission to excavate in Home Cowleaze. The project could not have been completed without the enthusiastic support of members of both the Stanton St Bernard History Group and the Archaeology Field Group of WANHS. Jon & Hilary Roots provided shelter, electric fencing and refreshments for which all were very grateful given the unsettled weather. Mike McQueen carried out the resistivity survey in advance of excavation, and Jon Roots together with Phil Brigham assisted in setting out the grids. Lynn Amadio organised the on-site finds processing. The following also took part in the two day excavation: P & M Brigham, T Barnes, C Rayment, P Plank, D Grant, A Roots, L Chadd, J Gunter, K Read, S Warren, G Warren and B Green. Jon Roots organised the close down of the site.

ARCHIVE.

The archive is held by the Stanton St Bernard History Group together with the retained finds. Bulk finds were re-deposited in Home Cowleaze Field at NGR SU 09452 62201.

1. PRIOR DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

The village of Stanton St Bernard was part of the estate of the Earls of Pembroke from 1544 until the village was sold at auction in Devizes in 1917. The Pembroke Estate records therefore are the major documentary sources for this project.

The remains of the buildings in Home Cowleaze intrigue local residents. The documentary record traces their fate as a result of the Enclosure movement and the state of agriculture in the 19th century. It was decided to investigate the houses tenanted by Daniel Fowle and Daniel Dyke in 1784.

The Fowle family were tenant farmers in Stanton for 300 years from the 16th century and by the 1650s were sufficiently prosperous to apprentice four boys to London goldsmiths. One, Thomas Fowle, made his fortune and endowed a charity which still exists in Stanton. The Fowles who remained in the village seem to have made a modest living from farming and played an active part in village life.

Of the Dyke family, less is known. In 1784, Thomas Dyke, a relative of Daniel Dyke, was farming 106 acres but by 1853, his land had been absorbed into a larger farm, his farmhouse and outbuildings on the main village street had disappeared and there is no further record of the Dyke family in Stanton.

1784 Enclosure map and survey (*Wiltshire and Swindon Archives ref: 1553/119 & 2057/S72*) shows a row of farmhouses with outbuildings in Home Cowleaze, occupied by tenant farmers.

- Daniel Fowle's holding was approximately 26 acres in the common fields. A dwelling house with kitchen, hall, 2 butteries, 3 bedrooms. Barn of 1 floor and 2 rooms. Stable for 4 horses, 2 cart houses. Yards, garden and orchard.
- Daniel Dyke had 38 acres. A dwelling house with kitchen, hall, 4 butteries, 5 bedrooms. Barn of 1 floor and 4 rooms. Stable for 5 horses, cart house, woodhouse, yards and garden.

1853 Map and survey (*Wiltshire and Swindon Archives ref: 2057/P1/30 & 2057/S278*) & **1851 Census**

- The tenant of Daniel Fowle's house was a descendant, also named Daniel Fowle, who had sub-let the house and 26-acre landholding to William Clark.
- Daniel Dyke's house was divided and was occupied by William Buckland and John Dunford (both agricultural labourers) and their families: the outbuildings were let to William Clark.
- William Clark himself lived at Stanton House and was a coal merchant running a carrying business on the Kennet and Avon Canal.

1862-71 Wilton Memoranda (*Wiltshire Swindon Archives ref: 2057/E2/4*)

- In the 1860s the Pembroke Estate built 10 new houses in Stanton for families whose cottages were beyond repair. It is possible that some of the people living in Home Cowleaze were rehoused at that time.
- 1870 - "A copyhold estate of 24 acres fell in hand by the death of Mr Fowle in America on 26th November 1869. A heriot of the best beast then became due but does not seem to be obtainable." (William Clark does not appear in the 1871 census.)

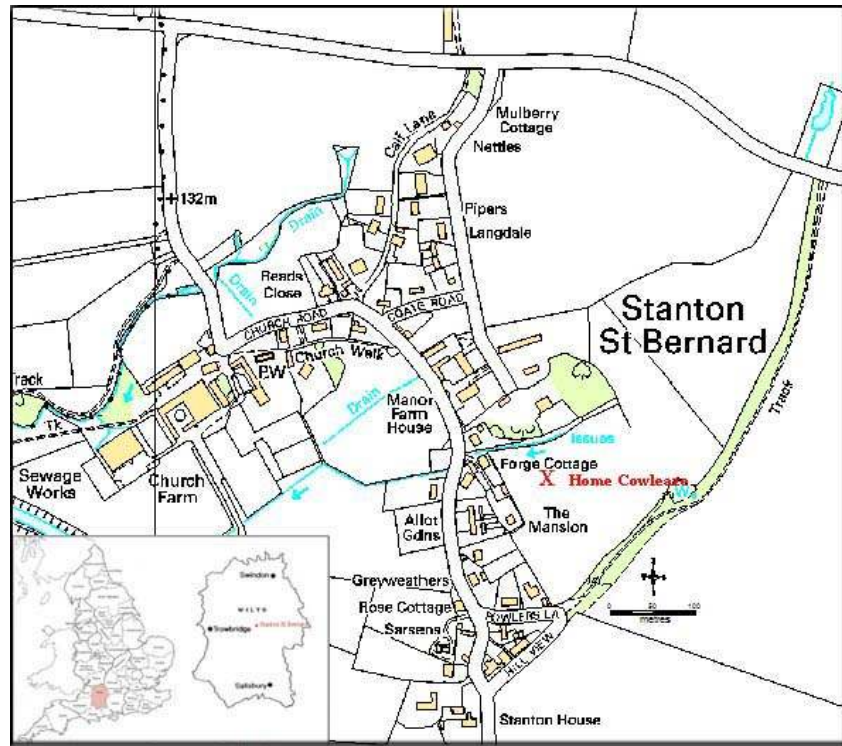
1917 Sale Catalogue and map (*Wiltshire Heritage Museum Archive & Library*) shows Home Cowleaze as part of a 6-acre smallholding called Price's Farm and the buildings as uninhabited. Price's Farm was bought by a Mr Driver for £400.

Ordnance Survey maps of 1887, 1900, 1924 show the gradual disappearance of the buildings.

2. INTRODUCTION

Home Cowleaze field (NGR 409490 162220) in the parish of Stanton St Bernard, Wiltshire (Figure 1) is now pasture but is the former site of several properties shown on the 1784 Enclosure Map, an 1853 Pembroke Estate Map, and Sale Particulars dated 1917. The underlying geology of the site is chalk.

Figure 1. Location of site



Members of the Stanton St Bernard (SSB) History Group have completed documentary research into this site and into the owners and occupiers of the properties which once stood there. The site has been under pasture since the buildings were demolished and their former sites are indicated by earthworks in the field and a number of capped wells. The SSB History Group approached the Archaeology Field Group (AFG) of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (WAHNS) for assistance in investing these earthworks.

3. RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The project aims were to locate any buried remains of two of these properties and recover artefactual evidence which may indicate the nature of activities there and the periods during which these took place. The two properties to be investigated were occupied in 1784 by Daniel Dyke and Daniel Foule (Fowle) who were prominent local residents at the time. The information recovered during excavation may help to determine the status of the occupants at various periods in the properties' history. Documentary evidence suggests that at least one of the properties went from single family occupation to multiple occupation and then back to single.

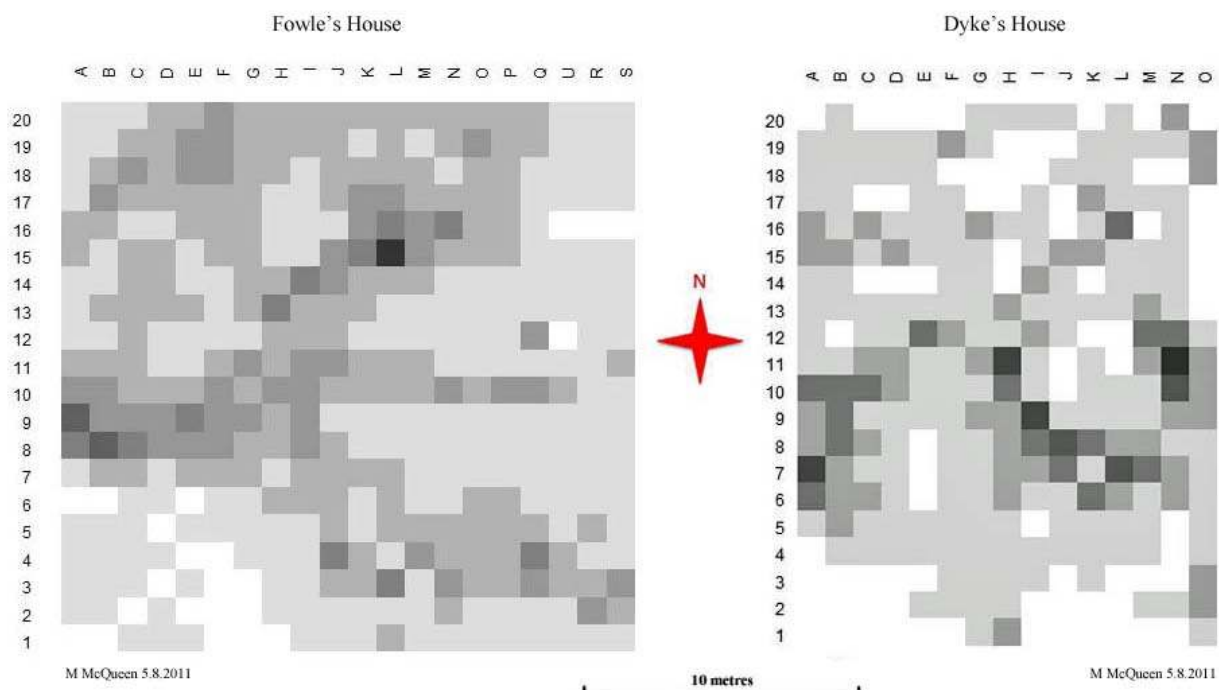
4. METHODS

A 20m x 20m grid was laid out over western of the two properties and a 15m x 20m grid over the other. A resistivity survey using a MM Instruments 216M was undertaken for each with measurements being taken at one metre intervals along transects one metre apart. The 20 x 20 grid was then divided into 1m squares. A selection of these 1m squares was excavated. Only squares in the 20m x 20m were excavated because of the two day timescale and the limited number of experienced excavators available. Initially the geophysical survey results were used to identify the 1m squares to be excavated but in some cases adjacent squares were dug to understand features exposed. Probing was used to follow the line of walls. Test pits were excavated using spade and trowel and finds collected placed in a bag labelled with test pit/context number.

5. RESULTS

a. Geophysical Survey

Figure 2. Resistivity Survey Results

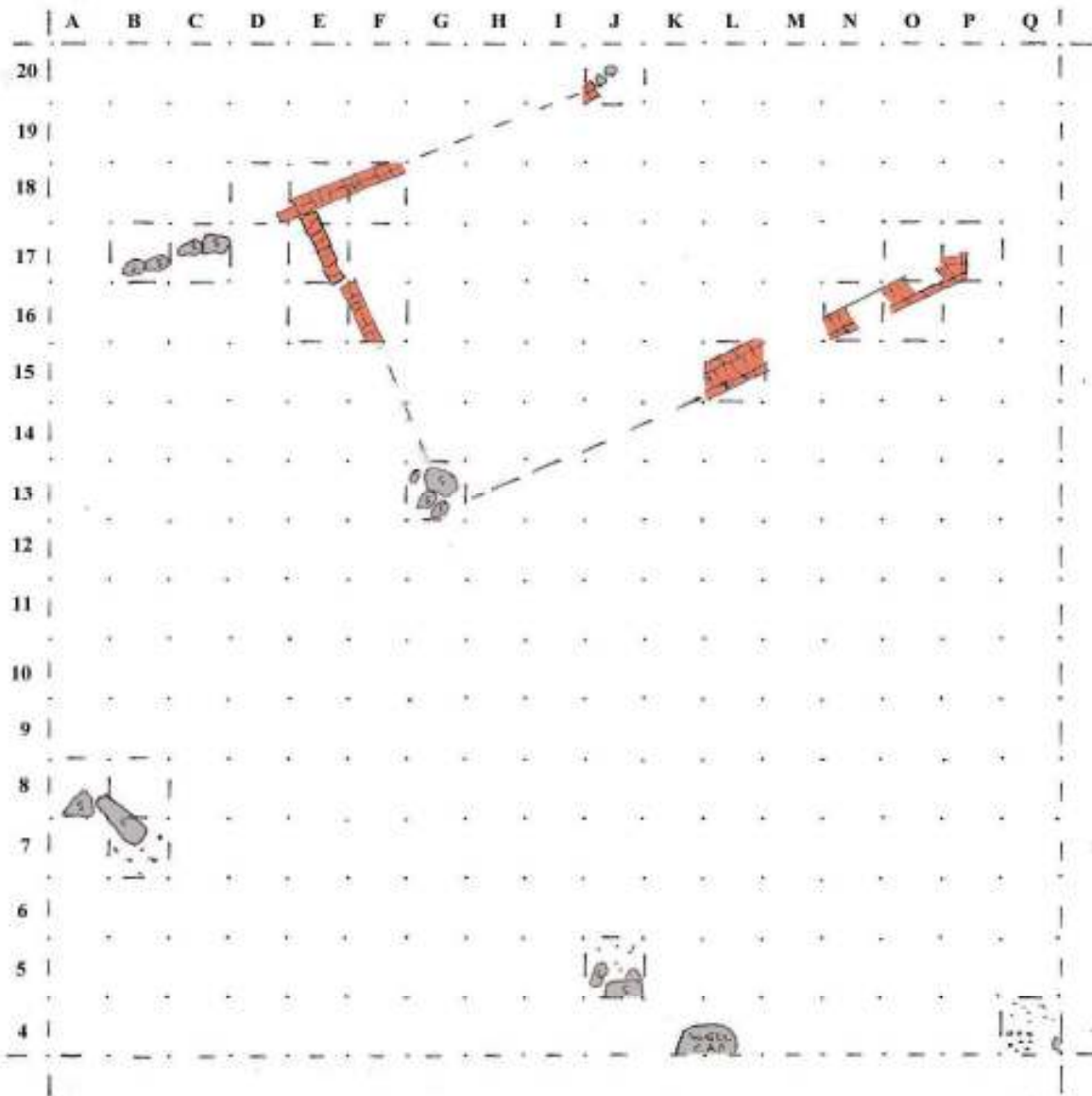


A series of grid squares were excavated based on these results, some in areas of high resistance and others in areas where resistance was low.

b. Test Pit Excavation

Figure 3 shows the test pits excavated and the main features revealed. The lower courses of a brick wall were exposed in grid square F18 and adjacent squares were dug to establish its course.

Figure 3. Overall Plan of the Excavation



STANTON ST BERNARD HOME COWLEAZE
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PLAN 1
OVERALL SITE
SCALE 1:100
B CLARKE
7.8.2011



5 metres

The structure appeared to measure 5 metres front to back but its length was not determined because the eastern end was not found.

c. Structural Elements.

The northern wall of the structure was two bricks thick with no discernable bond, a stone 'pier' adjacent to its internal face may have been a support for floor joists under a wood plank floor. The western wall at right angles was also two bricks thick but here the bricks were laid header to header. A single thickness brick extension of the northern wall extended west beyond the western wall, probably part of an outhouse. An opening in the western wall at its northern end leads into the outhouse and had a threshold of reused roof tiles (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Northwest Corner of Structure



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The bricks uncovered were probably part of foundations of mixed brick and sarsen stone as sarsen stones were found on the same alignment at the same level. Much of these foundations had been robbed out.

What appeared to be the southern wall of the structure was uncovered 5 metres to the south. In places only a single thickness of brick survived but in others two (Figure 5). Abutting this wall to the south was a brick built gully which was traced eastwards until it turned north, where the width of the building changed (see Estate map Figure App1). The purpose of this gully is unknown. Suggestions include a drainage channel or a drip gully.

The bricks used in the structures uncovered varied in size with length from 8½ to 9 inches width from 4 to 4¾ and height from 2¼ to 2¾ which indicates they were manufactured before Parliament legislated for bricks 8¼ x 4 x 2½ inches in 1769 (Hammond, 1998, 30).

Figure 5. Southern Wall of Structure.



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d. Area to the South of the Structure.

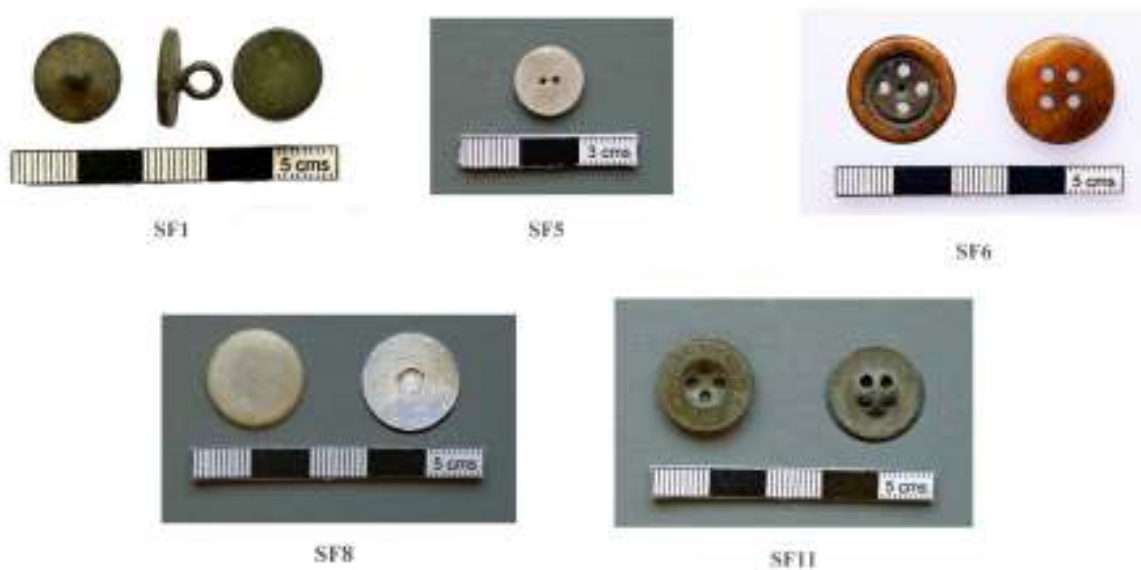
Test pits outside the area of the structure uncovered building rubble, most probably from the demolition of the buildings in the first quarter of the twentieth century as they are not shown on the 1924 edition of the Ordnance Survey map. It appears the site was then used as a rubbish dump because much broken pottery and fragments of other objects were recovered from these test pits (see finds section of this report).

6. SMALL FINDS

a. Buttons

Five buttons were recovered during the excavation, these are shown in figure 6 and described below.

Figure 6. Buttons



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SF1. A small copper alloy button with plain face, loop on reverse and inscribed “colour*gilt*orange*”, which refers to the quality of the gilding (Cuddeford, 1992). This was probably from a blazer or something similar.

SF5. A small button made of mother-of-pearl with two holes from a shirt or blouse..

SF6. A four holed bone button of the sort used on dungarees or overalls, dating to the late 19th or early 20th century.

SF8. A mother-of-pearl button with circular recess on the reverse where a fixing stem, now missing, was attached. Most probably from an item of ladies’ clothing.

SF11. A copper alloy button with an inverted-dome recess in the centre, pierced by four holes. Inscribed with makers name “J SARGENT * BATH*”. Probably from an item of working clothing.

b. Glass

Four of the glass objects are associated with bottles – glass marbles used as closures for bottles containing carbonated drinks, a bottle stopper and a fragment of bottle with a moulded inscription. The other two are a fragment of window glass still held in part of a lead window came, and a fragment of an elaborately patterned glass brooch (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Glass Small Finds



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SF4 and SF22 are glass marbles probably from carbonated drink bottles. Marble closures for mineral water bottles were introduced by Hiram Codd in 1875 and survived until c.1930 (Hedges, 1989).

SF18 is a body fragment from a bottle probably containing a patent medicine or similar with a part inscription “-CLARK & S- -STONE”, which identified the maker of the contents or supplier. Moulded lettering such as this was introduced in the early 19th century (*ibid*).

SF23 is a screw threaded bottle stopper with a hole through the centre, most likely to allow the contents to be poured out gradually, probably from a baby’s feeding bottle. Internal screw stoppers were introduced in 1872 (*ibid*).

SF2 is a small fragment from a leaded light window still held in part of the window came. This type of window was introduced in the late 17th century (Hall, 2005), but sheet glass such as that in this fragment didn't become available until 1840 (Brunskill, 2000).

SF10 is a moulded black glass brooch with the remains of a ferrous pin mount on the reverse. The brooch is decorated with a pattern of alternate solid and beaded curved arms radiating from the centre. This is probably Victorian imitation jet (known as French jet) mourning jewellery.

c. Non-ferrous Metal

Three objects of copper-alloy and two of other non-ferrous metals were recovered from the excavation.

Figure 8. Copper-alloy Small Finds



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SF3. A small copper alloy teaspoon with a decorated handle. This pattern on the handle is similar to 'Kings' pattern cutlery which is still made today.



SF15. A small machine made thimble with beaded rim which could have been manufactured at any time since the 19th century (Cuddeford, 1992, 48).

SF17. A machine stamped copper alloy disc, probably a decorative mount from an item of furniture.

Figure 9. Other Non-ferrous Small Finds



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SF7. This is a small fragment of non-ferrous metal, possibly silver, tapering to a point at one end, and decorated with close spaced lines across its width. There are no hall marks and no indication of the type of object from which it came.

SF19. The top of a swagger stick or cane found with fragments of wood inside. It is decorated with lines of adjoining indentations and a single raised ring around the circumference at the open end. The material is either nickel silver, a copper/zinc/nickel alloy, or possibly tin with a silver wash. The object is unlikely to have come from a military swagger stick as these usually bear insignia.

d. Ferrous Small Finds

Two iron buckles and a spoon were recovered during the excavation.

Figure 10. Ferrous Small Finds



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SF9 and SF16 are four tongued rectangular buckles similar to ‘stock’ buckles manufactured during the 18th century which were often of silver with elaborate decoration (Whitehead, 2003, 124).

SF21 is a large spoon with no particular features to suggest a date of manufacture.

e. Miscellaneous Small Finds

Figure 11. Miscellaneous Small Finds



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SF12 is a whetstone made from ??? of unknown date.

SF14 is a bone disc with central hole, possibly some form of washer.

SF20 comprises two objects of bone, one a disc with a hole similar to SF14, and the other a bone ring with circular cross section, possibly a curtain ring.

SF24 is part of the bowl and stem of a clay pipe. There is no makers mark to enable dating but this style with a pointed spur was not introduced until c.1690 and so this example must post date this.

f. Additional Small Finds from Bulk Find Processing

Several other objects recovered from bulk finds during processing were allocated small find numbers and these are described below.

Figure 12. Additional Small Finds from Bulk Find Processing.



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There were two metal finds, one ferrous and the other lead and copper alloy.

SF27. A .22 calibre bullet.

SF28. A miniature spade made of ferrous material, possibly a child's toy or a condiment spoon.

The others were made of glass, shell and slate, these were:

SF25. Three glass beads of different sizes and different shades of blue, probably from a bracelet or necklace.

SF26. A mother-of-pearl button with four holes.

SF29. Two pointed rods of slate most probably used for writing on slate.

g. Small Finds Discussion

All of the buttons, glass and other datable objects were manufactured during the Victorian period or later. None of the other objects suggest the site was occupied before the Post-medieval period.

Most of the objects recovered were those one would expect to find in the household of a working family, although the silver looking cane top and French jet mourning brooch suggest a family aspiring to better things.

7. BULK FINDS

Table 1. Post Medieval Pottery

Square	Context	No. of sherds	Weight (gms)	Comments
B7	30	12	51	Includes broken egg cup
B17	30	5	17	
C7	30		576	Blue/white transfer, china tableware, stoneware vessels
C17	30	1	1	Blue/white transfer
D18	30	4	8	Includes sherd of coronation mug
E17-19, F16	35	10	57	Includes sherd of coronation mug
E18	30	2	3	China
E18	35	2	2	China
F18	30	1	37	
F18	35	7	35	Table ware
G2	20	91	531	Includes part lid of tooth powder pot (see * below).
J5	20		894	
J5	30		2530	Blue/white transfer, stoneware, earthen ware, china
J20	20	4	712	Garden pot
L15	30	4	23	
N16	30	5	24	Blue/white transfer
O16	30	7	39	
P17	30	69	242	
Q4	20		390	Blue/white transfer, earthen ware, china
Total			6172	

*Inscribed “-----ODS ---EMIST ---YMOOUTH” over three lines

All of the pottery recovered was post medieval and most Victorian or later. The coronation mug celebrated that of Edward VII and Queen Alexandra in 1902. None of the pottery was of high quality and as with the small finds discussed above suggests a working family. The largest assemblages were from the area outside the footprint of the building and may have been dumped there after the buildings were demolished.

Table 2. Clay Pipes

Square	Context	No. of pieces	Weight (gms)	Comments
C17	30	1	1	stem
E17-19, F16	35	1	3	stem
G2	20	7	13	stems
J5	20	16	27	1 bowl, 15 stems
P17	30	2	6	stems
Total		27	50	

None of the clay pipe fragments bore makers' marks. The one bowl recovered had a flat heel which suggests it was manufactured before 1700. The majority were recovered from areas outside the footprint of the building.

Table 3. Glass

Square	Context	No. of pieces	Weight (gms)	Comments
B7	30		269	Window glass
B17	30	14	30	Window glass
C7	30		538	Vessels & window glass
C17	30	12	22	Window glass
D18	30	7	6	Vessel & window glass
E17-19, F16	35	1	2	Window glass
E18	30	6	51	Vessel & window glass
E18	35	8	16	Window glass
F18	30		32	Window glass
F18	35	38	82	Window glass
G2	20	37	226	Vessel & window glass
G13	20		66	Vessel & window glass
J5	20	47	1249	Vessel glass some with moulded lettering (see * below)
J5	30		3693	Vessel glass some with moulded lettering (see * below)
L15	30	45	1493	Vessel & window glass
N16	30	17	121	Vessel & window glass
O16	30	3	192	Vessel & window glass
P17	30	35	330	Vessel & window glass
Q4	20	8	54	Vessel & window glass
Total			8472	

*J5 (20)

“[WA]D WORTH” “[TRADE] *picture of castle* MARK” “[DEVI]ZES” over three lines.

Monogram with letters T H B superimposed on each other.

J5 (30)

“POWELL & RICKETS” “BRISTOL” over two lines.

“ EIFFEL TOWER” “ FRUIT JUICES” over two lines.

“ unreadable” “[B]REWER” “DEVIZES” over three lines.

“MARSHALL” “GIANT” “CEMENT” over three lines.

“E&T PINK” “LONDON” over two lines.

The window glass recovered was all sheet glass which didn't become available until 1840, and moulded lettering was introduced in the early 19th century so, as with the pottery, it probably all dates from the Victorian period or later. There was an interesting variety of vessel shapes and patterning (figure 13), but where identifiable the contents were those expected in a domestic environment.

Figure 13. Glass Vessels and Other Glass Ware



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Table 4. Metal Objects

Square	Context	No. of pieces	Weight (gms)	Comments
B7	30		538	Nails, flat iron bars
B17	30	1	10	Nail
C7	30		1308	Nails, broken (pram?) axle, skewer, split pin, paint kettle
D18	30	3	122	Nails, washer
E17-19, F16	35		239	Nails including one of 150mm, broken scissors
E18	30	1	34	Shoe heel protector (Blakey)
E18	35	2	23	Nail, strap
F18	35	24	189	6 non-ferrous @6gms, nails, screws, Blakey, broken horseshoe
G2	20	3	33	Nail, Blakey, cap
G13	20	3	47	Nails
J5	20	7	11	Nails
J5	30		3379	Assorted tools, Blakeys, and other objects (see figure 14)
L15	30	26	286	Kettle spout and other objects
N16	30	4	102	Nails, rod, metal fragments
O16	30	16	111	
P17	30	12	307	
Q4	20	11	82	Nails, pipe, harness ring, metal fragments.
Total			6821	

Figure 14. Metal Objects from Square J5 Context 30



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The large quantity of nails found is probably from the demolition of the buildings on the site. There were a number of barns and outbuildings to the south of the house (see figure App1) and the tools and some other objects may have been associated with these. However, many of the broken objects may well have been dumped on the site post demolition.

Building Material

The excavation was of a demolition site and so by its very nature large quantities of ceramic building material were scattered across the whole area. We uncovered complete bricks and structural elements and therefore it was decided not to collect fragments but their presence was recorded on context sheets. Similarly the presence of roofing slate and plaster was noted but these too were not collected.

Table 5. Animal Bone

Square	Context	No. of pieces	Weight (gms)	Comments
B7	30	1	2	Unidentifiable fragments
C7	30	42	148	Cattle and sheep ribs, pig tooth, fowl, unidentifiable fragments
C17	30			
D18	30	4	4	Unidentifiable fragments
E17-19, F16	35	4	8	Unidentifiable fragments
E18	30	1	7	Unidentifiable fragment
F18	30	1	1	fowl
F18	35	7	54	Sheep scapula, unidentifiable fragments
G2	20	36	115	Unfused bone, cattle, sheep, pig ribs, unidentifiable fragments
J5	20	17	48	Cattle, sheep, pig ribs, horse tooth, unidentifiable fragments
J5	30	51	463	Cattle rib and toe, fish, fowl, horse and deer teeth, unidentifiable fragments
N16	30	1	1	Unidentifiable fragment
O16	30	2	86	Pig jawbone with teeth, unidentifiable fragment
P17	30	13	227	Cattle, unidentifiable fragments
Q4	20	45	286	Cattle rib and toe, unidentifiable fragments
Total			1450	

Almost without exception all the identifiable bones are from domesticated animals or fish, all of which are sources of food and could well represent the remains from meals or their preparation.

Table 6. Miscellaneous

Square	Context	No. of items	Weight (gms)	Comments
B7	30	1		Small mother -of- pearl button
B17	30	1		Garment hook, no eye
C7	30	6		Broken whetstone, 2 pieces slate pencil, end of lace bobbin, button, fragment of thimble.
D18	30	1		Lead window came
E17-19, F16	35	1		Whetstone fragment
E18	30	1		Slate pencil
J5	20	2		Plastic button, oyster shell
N16	30	1		Golf ball
O16	30	1		Button
Q4	20	1		Slate pencil
Total		16		

Some clinker, coal and coke was found across the site but not included above though its presence is noted on context sheets.

8. DISCUSSION

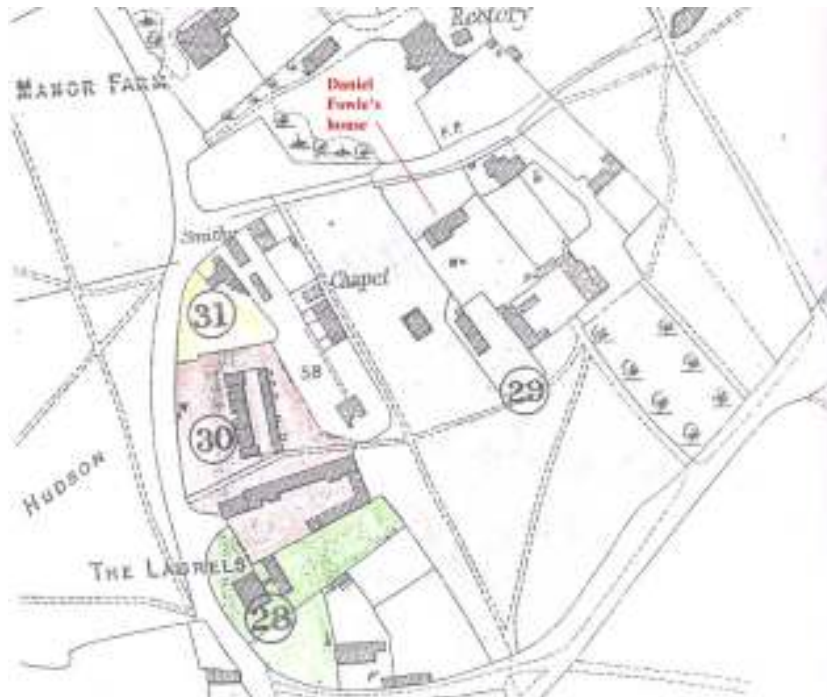
A house existed on the site in 1784 when the enclosure map and survey were prepared and the size of bricks used indicate it was built before the brick act of 1769. The variations in brick size in the parts of the structure uncovered suggest it was built in several phases. No evidence was found to suggest the site was occupied before the post-medieval period. All the finds that could be dated were from the Victorian period or later. The majority of finds were the remains of objects one would expect to find in the house of a working family. The exceptions were the silvered cane top and French jet brooch which may indicate a family with aspiration to better itself.

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APPENDIX. MAP AND PLANS

Figure App1. Extract from Pembroke Estate Map 1917



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Figure App2. Plan of Northwest Corner of Structure

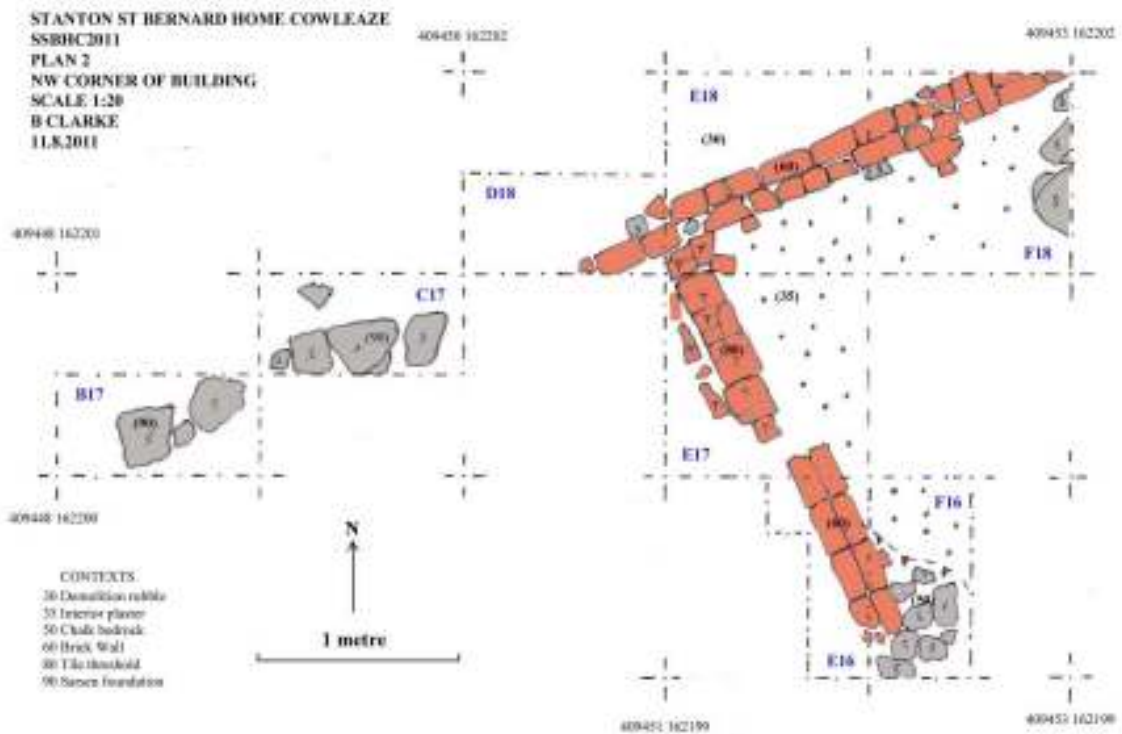


Figure App3. Plan of Southern Wall of Structure

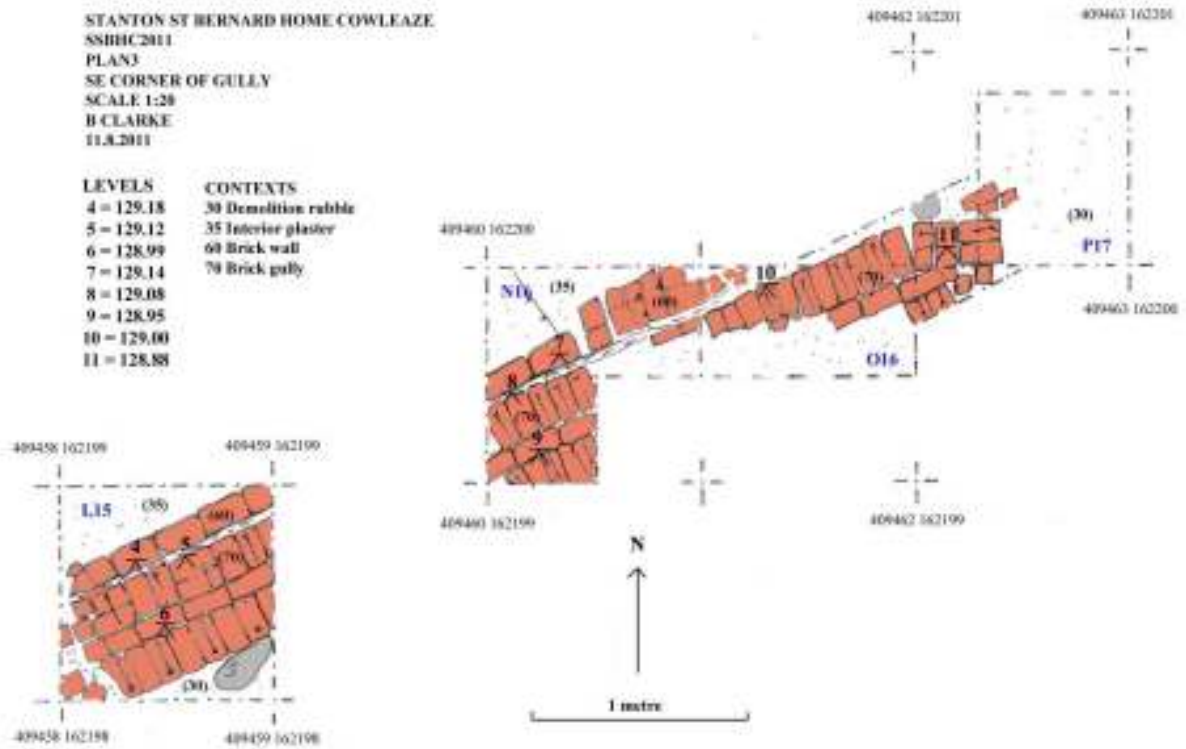


Figure App4. Plan of Other Test Pits

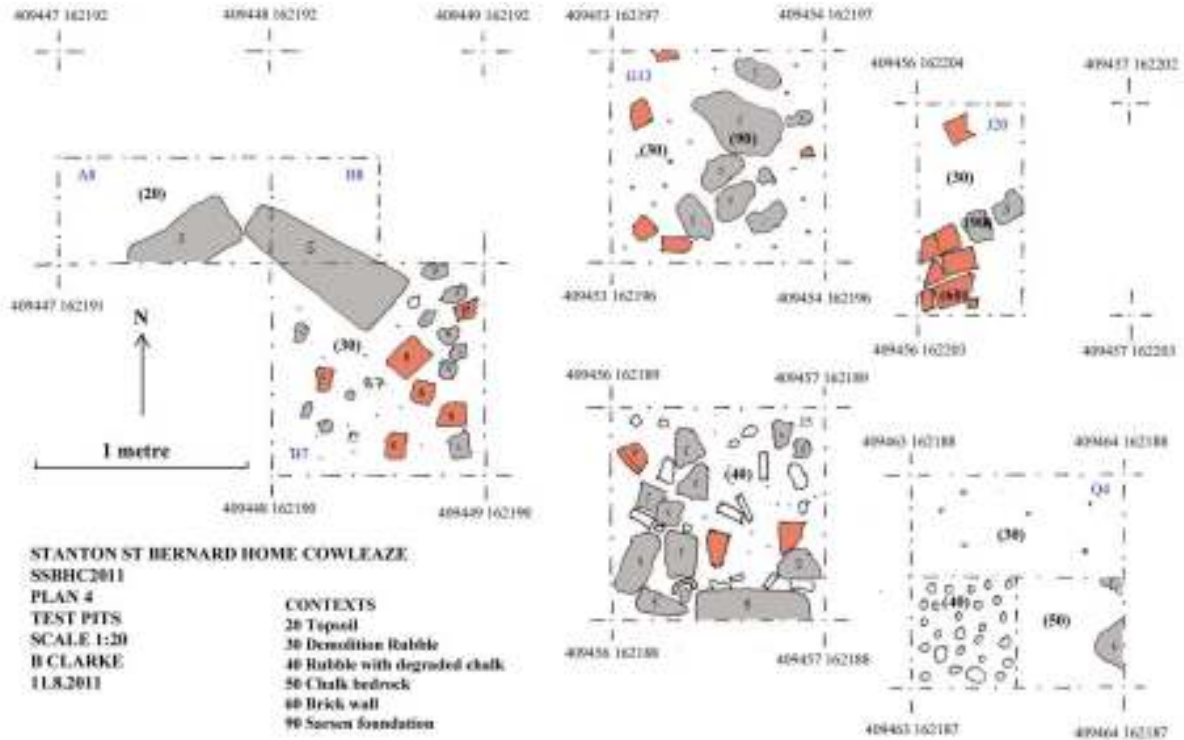


Figure App5. Section of Grid Square Q4

STANTON ST BERNARD HOME COWLEAZE
SSBHC2011
GRID SQUARE Q4
NORTH FACING SECTION
SCALE 1:5
L CHADD
6.8.2011

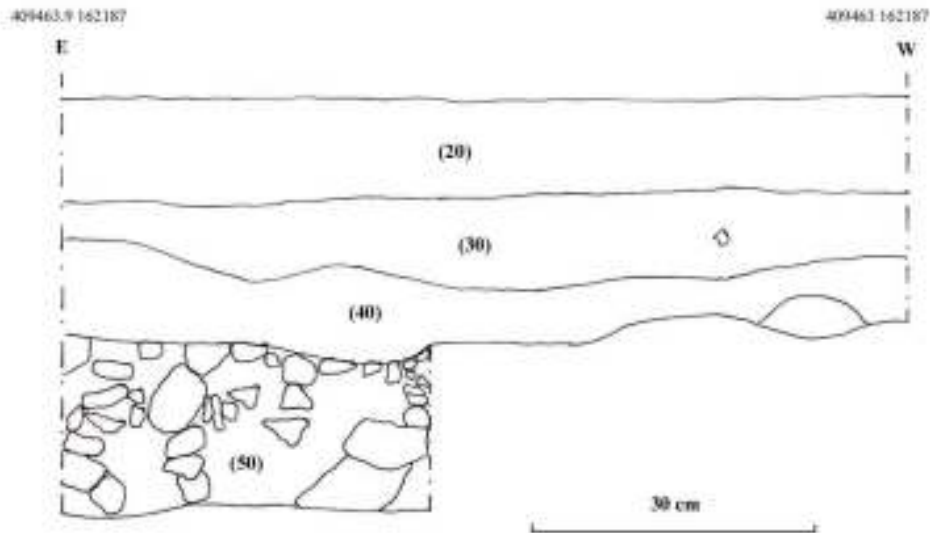


Figure App6. Profile of Brick Gully

STANTON ST BERNARD HOME COWLEAZE
SSBHC2011
PROFILE OF GULLY
SECTION 2
SCALE 1:10
B-CLARKE
13.8.2011

