

# THE EXCAVATIONS AT WINCHESTER, 1961-4

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THIS paper summarises the findings at excavations which have been taking place annually in Winchester since 1961. These excavations are of general interest for various reasons:—

1. The original impetus arose from the study of documents. Documentary evidence is used as fully as possible in interpreting the excavation results.
2. Over the years, systematic use will be made of all important opportunities for excavation, within the area of the walled city, arising from rebuilding and development plans. "Research" excavations will also take place.
3. It is thus hoped that a full picture of the archaeological history of Winchester will gradually emerge—from Roman and pre-Roman times to the late Middle Ages. Remains from many different periods are of course often found at different levels on one site.
4. The enterprise is now a large one. About 150 diggers were employed throughout the 1964 season and the excavation was one of the largest in Western Europe.

Without going into close archaeological detail, the paper will describe the main findings of the excavation campaigns in 1961, 1962 and 1963—with postscripts on the results in 1964.

## I. *The Cathedral Car Park: New Minster*

The excavation took place in 1961 in the Car Park area, on the north side of the Cathedral Green, which is now the site of the Wessex Hotel (fig. 1).

The writer had been working for several years on the documents of the Anglo-Saxon and later mediaeval periods, relating to the Anglo-Saxon Old Minster and New Minster at Winchester.<sup>1</sup> The tenth-century accounts of the miracles of St. Swithin, for

<sup>1</sup> R. N. Quirk, "Winchester Cathedral in the Tenth Century", *Archaeological Journal*, vol. CXIV (1957), pp. 29-68.

R. N. Quirk, "Winchester New Minster and its Tenth Century Tower", *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. XXIV (1961), pp. 15-54.

instance, enabled the architectural features of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral, known as the Old Minster, to be tentatively reconstructed. The Old Minster, founded in *c.* 645, was restored and rebuilt by Bishops Ethelwold and Alphege in 970-995, during the monastic revival under King Edgar and Archbishop Dunstan. It is recorded that the Old Minster was demolished by the Normans in 1093 while they were building the present cathedral.

The New Minster, of which there are many documents, was a great monastery founded by the wish of King Alfred in *c.* 903. The documents say that the New Minster and the Old Minster were very close together, with the New Minster to the north. A tentative reconstruction from the deed giving the original site to the New Minster monastery suggests that it occupied a roughly rectangular area on the north side of the close (with the Car Park site lying within it.) The documents say that, after the destruction by fire in 1066 of the domestic buildings of the monastery, which were apparently in the western portion of the New Minster site, William the Conqueror took that area for his palace (generally considered to have been to the north-west of the present cathedral green). Following the conquest, the New Minster site is said, by William of Malmesbury and another chronicler in *c.* 1125, to have been very congested, owing to the proximity of the Old Minster/Cathedral and also unhygienic because it was close to a muddy, stinking, bog, into which drains discharged. Because of these conditions the New Minster was evacuated in 1110 from its old site to Hyde, outside the north gate of the city. It was thereafter known as Hyde Abbey.

The tenth-century monastic revival at the Winchester Minsters was associated with a great flood of wonderful manuscripts of the "Winchester School" of illumination, made in their scriptoria, of which the most famous is perhaps the Benedictional of St. Ethelwold. These manuscripts are of prime importance in the art history of Europe and any remains of the buildings from which they originated would be of the greatest interest. A third monastery, the Nuns' Minster, was founded by King Alfred's queen, and lay east of the New and Old Minsters, probably to the south and east of the present Guildhall. This may be investigated in future seasons.

When the writer heard, late in 1960, that Trust Houses, Ltd., proposed to build their new Wessex Hotel on the Car Park site, he urged that this should be excavated, in the hope of finding remains particularly of the New Minster. Trust Houses reacted most favourably and as a result of welcome co-operation between them, the Winchester City Council, the Ministry of Works and the Society of Antiquaries, an excavation, directed by Mr. Martin Biddle, was arranged for 1961<sup>2</sup> (see top portion of fig. 1).

What was then found can be summarised as follows, reading from the lowest stratum upwards:—

1. The lowest, Roman, levels, were divided by a north-south street, several successive layers of which remained. To the west of the street were massive foundations of a large building, containing late first-century pottery, which may have been part of the Forum. To the west was a courtyard house with a well.
2. On the top surface of the Roman street was a layer of coarse cobbling, probably post-Roman.
3. Cutting into the Roman street and the cobbling and particularly concentrated on the west part of the site, were numerous graves, which, from scanty finds, were probably not earlier than about 900. The evidence is consistent with the graveyard having been the cemetery of the early New Minster.
4. One of the most striking finds in the Car Park were solid chalk footings forming the foundations of an Oval Building, about 30 feet by 20 feet (plate 1; dotted oval at A in fig. 1). The foundations sealed occupation debris of the ninth-tenth centuries and the building itself was later incorporated in the buildings described under 5, which seem to date approximately from the Norman Conquest. The Oval Building probably dates from some period during the tenth-eleventh centuries and it is reasonable to think that it was originally a chapel, perhaps associated with the cemetery (3 above). Although there is no close

<sup>2</sup> A report on the 1961 dig is contained in "Excavations near Winchester Cathedral, 1961" by Martin Biddle and R. N. Quirk, *Archaeological Journal*, vol. CXIX (1962), pp. 150-194.

parallel at present to this structure (other than at Wolvesey, see below), the double-apsed form is fairly common in early churches on the continent and occurred in Britain.

5. Above the Oval Building and incorporating it in a modified form, was a complex of later buildings (shown on the Car Park at A, B, C, D in fig. 1). On the west, was a large north-south building (A in fig. 1) with two solid sunken rooms (perhaps gardrobes) on the south and another to the west. Along its east side were footings of what may have been a cloister-like covered way. The building seems to have formed the west side of a courtyard; foundations of one wall survived to the east. To the south, the Oval Building was replaced by an east-west range and was linked on the west with the main building. In the courtyard was a well, quite distinct from the Roman well; its stones have been used in a reconstruction in the Wessex Hotel.

The dating of the foundations described in 5 is difficult. They must be later than (a) a coin of 991-997, found in the "dog-leg" junction between the Oval Building and the west range and probably (b) a small piece of gold filigree work, assigned to the tenth or eleventh century, found in a pit associated with the construction of the building. An upper limit to the date is probably provided by (i) sherds of a type of pottery first identified on this site and now termed "Winchester Ware"; this was current throughout the eleventh century and perhaps slightly earlier; (ii) demolition rubble in the sunken rooms contained a William II penny of the 1089 issue (demonetised in 1092) and a glazed tripod-pitcher which has been dated *c.* 1100.

Dating evidence such as the above cannot be conclusive, but it is consistent with the hypothesis that this complex of buildings (5 above)—clearly secular and not religious—were domestic buildings which the New Minster monks were forced to erect in 1066-7 after their predecessors, to the west, had been burned down and William the Conqueror had requisitioned that site for his palace. The monks may have had no choice but to build on the site of what previously may have been their cemetery, secularising and embodying into their new plan the Oval Building, previously a chapel.

Consistent with this explanation is the fact that, in the eastern portion of the Car Park site, thick layers of black earth, repeatedly cut into by water courses and ditches, had been lain down by flowing water since Roman times. When opened up during the excavation, these deposits gave out a strong stench. The situation in this area, immediately to the east of the supposed 1066-7 monastic buildings of the New Minster, must have corresponded closely to the 1125 chronicler's description, already mentioned, of the conditions which forced the monastery to evacuate to Hyde in 1110—"water flowing from the west gate down the steep streets of the town came together around the New Minster monastery into a horrible bog (*paludem horridam*) with mud deposited in a stagnant pond, giving off an intolerable stink and so infecting the air that the brothers worshipping God in this place suffered many hardships".

The success, and future promise, of the 1961 Car Park excavation led directly to the establishment of a permanent Winchester Excavations Committee, with the long-term objective of (a) continuing the research excavations in search of the New and Old Minsters, north of the cathedral, (b) making use of all opportunities for excavation in the town, arising particularly from development schemes, so as to recover as much as possible of the archaeological history of Winchester from Roman and pre-Roman times to the rise of the Victorian town. The city is at present passing through a period of intensive rebuilding and development, offering many opportunities for archaeological research. "Research" excavations, not arising from "rescue" before development, will also be carried out. A Committee was formed, with strong representation both of local interests and of archaeological scholarship. The Chairman is Councillor Mrs. Neate, J.P., who as mayor of Winchester in 1961 had done so much to further the excavation in that year, and who remains a tower of strength in the present enterprise.

The objective of searching for the New and Old Minster monasteries inevitably meant excavating in the Cathedral Green, north of the Cathedral and south of the Car Park. The Committee, and the world of archaeology generally, are highly indebted to the

Dean and Chapter for their most forthcoming attitude in permitting this work.

## II. *Cathedral Green: "Dean Kitchen's Building", 1962*

One of the two objectives of the 1962 dig<sup>3</sup> in the Cathedral Green was to investigate the foundations of a large rectangular building, 150 feet by 50 feet, orientated east-west and lying just to the north of the present north transept, which Dean Kitchen had partly excavated in 1886 and which he then thought was the New Minster church (building E in fig. 1).

A trench across the west end of this building (II in fig. 1) confirmed the existence of solid flint and mortar foundations. Pottery evidence suggests that the building is pre-eleventh century, and it seems clear that it is of Anglo-Saxon date. It may well have been standing when the Norman transept was built, between 1079 and 1093, for it is far too near the transept to have been built subsequently to it. Its position would be consistent with one possible interpretation of the chronicler's description of c. 1125, that the New Minster church and the Norman cathedral lay so close together that the chanting and bell ringing from each greatly disturbed the other and that a man could scarcely make his way through the space between the two. It is however by no means certain that this building should be interpreted as the New Minster church.

An important find, at the bottom of the trench at the west end of this building, was the continuation of the north-south Roman street found in the Car Park excavation. This street has now been located in four places (two north of the High Street) over a distance of 600 feet, and its alignment is certain.

## III. *Cathedral Green: Old Minster, 1962 and 1964*

The other main excavation in the Cathedral Green in 1962 was a north-south trial trench, aligned approximately with the centre point of the north side of the present cathedral nave. This was dug for 70 feet in 1962 and was continued in 1963 northwards for a further 90 feet, practically to the north boundary

<sup>3</sup> A report by Mr. Biddle on the 1962 and 1963 excavations will be published in the *Antiquaries Journal*, vol. XLIV (1964), Pt. II. The writer is grateful to Mr. Biddle for letting him use the manuscript of this article in preparing the present paper.

of the close, west of the Car Park (Trenches III and VIII in fig. 1).

The documentary evidence had suggested the possibility that the Anglo-Saxon cathedral (Old Minster) had lain alongside, and north of, the present nave. A record of c. 1400 states that,

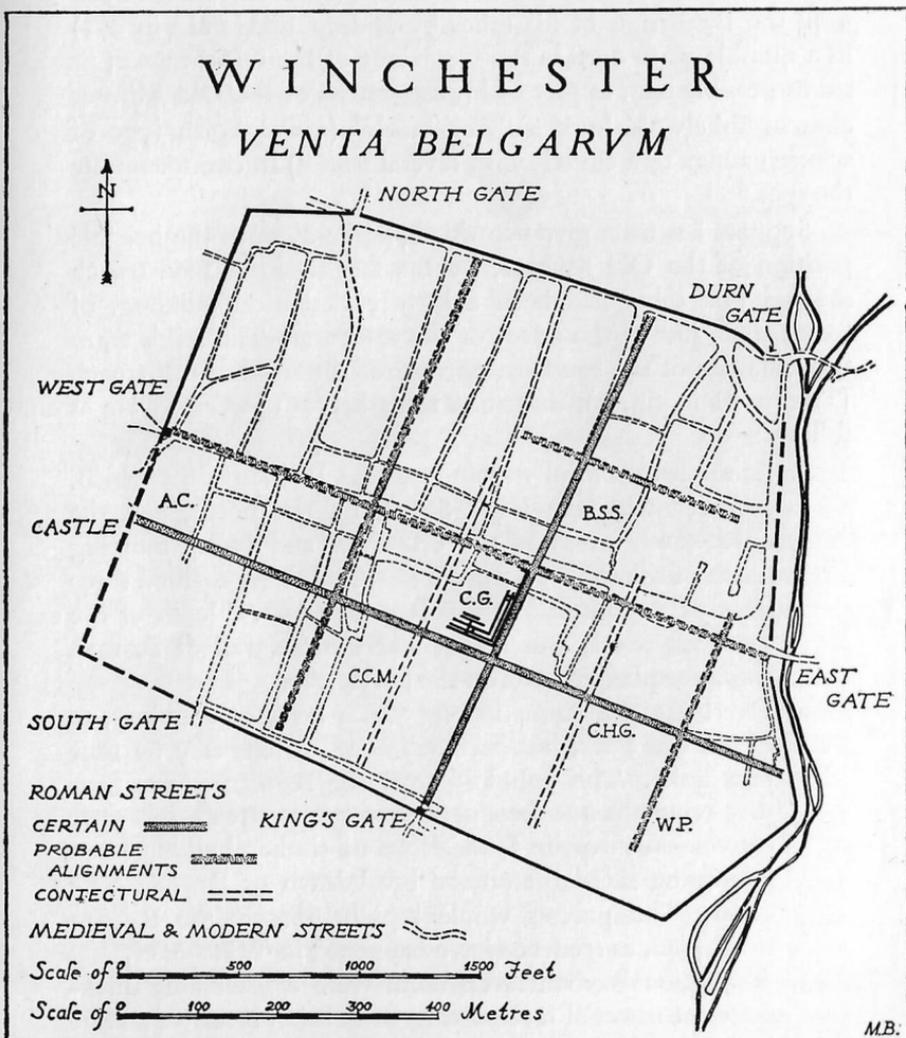


FIG. 2. Winchester: Roman and mediaeval streets and excavation sites 1962-63

A.C. Assize Courts.

B.S.S. Brook Street Sites

C.C.M. Cathedral Close Mound.

C.G. Cathedral Green.

C.H.G. Colebrook House Garden

W.P. Wolvesey Place.

outside the north door of the then nave (i.e., the door near the west end of the present north nave aisle), was a "modest chapel" of St. Swithin, commemorating the place where the Saint had been buried.<sup>4</sup> The tenth-century account of St. Swithin's miracles records that he had been buried (from his death in 860 until the translation of his relics by Bishop Ethelwold in 971) in a humble place outside the west door of the Old Minster; it seems possible that, as part of his restoration of the Old Minster church, Ethelwold built a "west-work" (a Carolingian type of western annex to a church with several stories) to commemorate the spot.<sup>5</sup>

Support has been given to this hypothesis, as to the possible position of the Old Minster, by the fact that the 1962 trench showed that there had been a large ecclesiastical building, of Saxon date, just to the north of the cathedral. The levels from the 1962 dig of the southern portion of the north-south trench (Trench III in fig. 1), described from below upwards, were as follows:—

1. At the lowest level was an east-west Roman street which, together with the High Street, on the north, and the north-south street in the Car Park and under building north of the transept, on the east, must have formed three sides of an "insula" of the Roman town. North of the east-west street, was a flint and mortar wall of Roman character plastered red on the north face.
2. Overlying the Roman street was a layer of cobbling, as in the Car Park, but here delimited on one side by four post holes. This cobbling over the Roman streets may thus represent not their continued use as streets, but their conversion into the foundations of timber buildings—an interesting side-light on the breakdown of Roman civic order. This process would rapidly obscure the Roman street plan, as seems to have happened in Winchester.
3. Above the Roman levels there were considerable thicknesses of material representing demolition levels of a large building—the walls being mostly represented by "robber

<sup>4</sup> *Archaeological Journal*, vol. CXIX (1957), p. 65, note 6.

<sup>5</sup> *Archaeological Journal*, vol. CXIX (1957), pp. 48-56.

trenches" (Building F in fig. 1). There seem to have been two east-west walls with possible traces of a curving (perhaps absidal) wall to the east of them. In the centre of the area enclosed by these walls a massive square block of colitic stone had been set in a pit and founded on two equally large blocks, the whole forming a foundation of great strength. The upper block had a roughly circular counter-sinking on its surface.

In the rubble make-up over the floor of the building at 3, and sealed by the floor of the building at 4, were a number of fragments of glazed tile, decorated with raised patterns and with some attempt at yellow and brown polychrome glazing. They must have formed part of a multi-tile pattern. The tiles are of high quality and presumably formed part of internal decoration, perhaps on vertical walls, of the Old Minster. They are practically unparalleled and are of great archaeological interest.

4. Above 3, were further demolition levels, with a mortar floor in which a large stone coffin had been set in such a way that the two must be contemporary. The coffin was empty, but in the rubble beside it was a silver nail,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The finding of the coffin within this building makes it virtually certain that the building was an ecclesiastical one.
5. The top 3-4 feet in this trench, quite different in make-up from 3 and 4, represented an undisturbed mediaeval cemetery, one of the graves containing a pewter chalice of late thirteenth- to early fourteenth-century date. The present ground surface has been virtually untouched since Wykeham's recasing of the Norman nave in c.1400. It seems clear that this stratum represents a graveyard, probably mainly for the cathedral monks, and used from the building of the Norman cathedral until c.1400.

The pottery from levels 3 and 4 was Winchester Ware, which would be consistent with the recorded destruction of the Old Minster in 1093. Though final conclusions could not be drawn from one trial trench, it seems reasonable to think that the building in layers 3 and 4 was the Old Minster. The upper of

the two levels (layer 4) could correspond with the alterations and rebuilding of the Old Minster by Bishops Ethelwold and Alphege in 970-985 and the lower portion (layer 3) to an earlier Saxon cathedral.

*Postscript.* The 1964 dig fully confirmed the hypothesis that the Old Minster lay just north of the Norman cathedral nave. The plan of parts of an extensive church were recovered, almost entirely in the form of "robber" trenches, from which all stones and flints had been removed during the building of the Norman nave. In summary, the following were the main finds:—

1. The foundations of a large rectangular building, 30 feet wide, comprising, apparently, the nave and parts of the eastern portion of the Old Minster. There was a contemporary porticus (rectangular lateral chapel) on the north (the position of the corresponding porticus on the south being hidden under the present cathedral). Within a circular structure in the porticus was a rectangular shaft, lined with Roman tiles, possibly a baptistry or well.
2. At a later date a larger porticus, east of the earlier one, was added. Another addition was part of the north-east wall, still partly preserved in flint, of what seems to have been a large western annex or "Westwork", about 100 feet across, added to the earlier cathedral. These additions were presumably part of the rebuilding of the Old Minster by Bishops Ethelwold and Alphege in the tenth century. The writer had previously predicted that this rebuilding had included a westwork.<sup>6</sup>
3. More glazed tiles with patterns in relief were found and also fragments of stonework with Anglo-Saxon carving.
4. The stone with circular counter-sinking, mentioned under 3 above, may have been the base of an altar, as it is flanked by the remains of four wooden posts, which possibly supported a baldicino.
5. There were several graves within the Old Minster; in one case the upper part of the body had been shrouded in cloth of gold. Other grave goods found included two buckles

<sup>6</sup>R. N. Quirk, "Winchester Cathedral in the Tenth Century", *Archaeological Journal*, vol. CXIV (1957), pp. 48-56.

of heavily gilt silver plate with Anglo-Saxon interlace and animal decoration.

6. During the reconstruction referred to under 2, the site was used for bell founding. Remains of the bell mould were found.

*Cathedral Green : New Minster, 1963*

The findings in the 1963 dig of the northern portion of the Cathedral Green trench (Trench VIII in fig. 1) were as follows:—

1. At the lowest level was the east-west range of a massively constructed Roman building. This was similar in construction with the building found west of the Roman street in the Car Park in 1961; the massive nature of both makes it reasonable to think that they were part of the Forum.
2. Above the Roman levels and immediately north of the supposed Old Minster (building F in fig. 1), robbed walls were found which suggest the existence of another Anglo-Saxon church, of some size (building G in fig. 1) in this position. If the existence of a church is confirmed, it may prove to be that of the New Minster.
3. Burials within and to the north of 2 presented a curious feature. In about thirteen cases the body was deposited in a wooden coffin on a thick layer of charcoal placed in the bottom of the grave pit. A parallel to this practice is provided by the eleventh century graves on the Thule site in the centre of Lund, Sweden, and it seems reasonable to regard this practice as essentially Scandinavian. The well-known contacts between the New Minster and King Cnut, and the presence of Scandinavians in eleventh-century England, may provide sufficient reason for the practice of such an exotic custom in Winchester.

*Postscript.* Another portion of the south wall of what may well be the New Minster church was found at the northern edge of the Old Minster dig in 1964. The foundation is very solid and is not robbed in the same sense as the Old Minster walls (no doubt because when the New Minster moved to Hyde, outside the city, in 1110, it would not have been worth while transporting all the

rubble and flints). The distance between the supposed New Minster wall and the north wall of the Old Minster porticus is only about three feet and this corresponds exactly with the Chronicler's description already referred to.

The remaining excavations, outside the Cathedral Green, will be less fully described.

#### IV. *Brook Streets : eleventh-thirteenth century dwellings*

The north-east area of the old city, centred on the present Brook Streets, is the subject of one of the most important of the City Council's development schemes. The area seems to have been fairly densely built up, at least from the middle of the eleventh century to the late fourteenth century, when Winchester suffered a serious economic decline. Thereafter it seems to have consisted mainly of gardens until about 1850, when rows of cheap brick houses were built—now being demolished under the development scheme. These had only slight foundations and no cellars, so that the underlying mediaeval levels have been preserved almost intact. Their preservation, and the redevelopment of this area, provides an unequalled opportunity for examining the lay-out and development of a large part of an important mediaeval city from the end of the Roman period onwards. Few English cities provide any comparable opportunity.

Excavations in 1962 and 1963, mainly on the west side of lower Brook Street (site B.S.S. in fig. 2), recovered the plans of several houses dating from the mid-eleventh to thirteenth centuries. These provide useful additions to the known plans of mediaeval houses.

It is hoped to continue the excavations in the general area of the Brook Streets over a period of years. It is premature to say yet whether the results will be as important as the recovery, in the excavations by the Russian Academy of Sciences, of large parts of the early mediaeval wooden town of Novgorod. But the prospects are exciting, especially as it is hoped in due course to relate the excavation results to the numerous documents relating to property transactions in mediaeval Winchester. It should be possible to work out the documented history of the city with this material and to link the documents with the excavated structures.

An interesting find in the Brook Streets area in 1962 was a

Byzantine lead seal of 1060-80. On one side was the Virgin and Child and on the other a Greek inscription referring to a high official of the Byzantine court.

*Postscript.* During a full season in 1964, an extensive further portion of the eleventh to thirteenth-century town was explored. Eight house plans have now been recovered. The typical plan comprises a shop in front with a house behind. In some cases a larger hall has been built, later, behind the house.

During the excavation parasites' eggs were identified, and this may point the way to important studies of human health in the Middle Ages.

#### V. *Royal Castle: Assize Court area (1962-3)*

At the western edge of the walled city, just south of the mediaeval West Gate, is the site of the important Royal Castle, of which the only important remains are the Great Hall of 1222-35. The impending construction by the Hampshire County Council of a new Assize Court (to replace the use of the Great Hall for assizes), on the western, downhill, side of the castle, was the occasion of important excavations in the Easter and Summer of 1963 (Site A.C. in fig. 2). The main findings were:—

1. A semi-circular mural tower, south of the Castle Hall, probably dating from 1256 (which is to be demolished during the erection of the Assize Court) was fully examined. The tower was found to be built into an earlier earthen bank which can only be part of the original earthen defences of the Norman castle, probably undertaken just after the Conquest in 1067. The Norman bank itself seals levels containing further sherds of Winchester ware, which were for the first time found in a closely dated, pre-Conquest, context.
2. Another Byzantine lead seal was found on the Assize Court site, derived from an eleventh-century level. This was issued by Sophronius II, Patriarch of Jerusalem, 1059-64. This, together with the eleventh-century Byzantine lead seal from the Brook Streets (see above) is clear evidence for direct contact of Winchester with the Byzantine world. A single lead seal might be dismissed as a souvenir,

but two from widely separated sites in the town can hardly be coincidence. They presumably arrived at their destination in England sealing documents to which they were attached.

3. A Roman east-west street was found exactly on the alignment of that found north of the cathedral nave (see above), which is valuable evidence for the Roman street grid.

*Postscript.* During the 1964 excavation, further important finds were made on the Assize Court site. These included an Arabic coin of 898 from Samarkand, found on top of an early tenth-century street level, which has helped in determining the street plan probably dating from the time of King Edward the Elder.

At the adjacent Tower Street site, a series of cuts were made through the mediaeval and Roman defences, down to the Iron Age level. The mediaeval and Roman masonry walls had largely disappeared, but this excavation has been valuable for dating purposes. Further to the west, outside the mediaeval wall at Ashley Terrace, a section was cut through a roughly east-west ditch, which may be part of, subsequently abandoned, Roman defences.

#### VI. *Wolvesey Castle (Bishop's Palace) : 1963-4*

At the south-eastern edge of the town, in the garden of the present bishop's palace, stand the ruins of the twelfth-century bishops' palace, built by Henry de Blois, bishop from 1129 to 1171. The greater part of the site has recently been taken into guardianship by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, who have begun consolidation of the structure. The Excavations Committee has undertaken the excavation of the site for the Ministry and this work was started in 1963. (Site W.P. in fig. 2.)

The 1963 work was concerned with the gatehouse on the north range, probably constructed between 1158 and 1171.

An interesting discovery below the eastern half of the gatehouse was an earlier foundation of rammed and puddled chalk, forming a western apse and part of a south wall. This building seems closely comparable to the Oval Building found in the

Cathedral Car Park in 1961 (see above). It may have been part of an early bishops' palace on the same site.

*Postscript.* The 1964 dig at Wolvesey was successful and important. Part of the eastern apse of the western-apsed building referred to above was identified. The building proves closely comparable to the Oval Building found in 1961 on the Car Park site. Below this chapel, perhaps of the Saxon Bishops' Palace, there were extensive foundations of Roman buildings (and the relatively low water table should facilitate extensive recovery of the Roman levels at Wolvesey in future years). Further work on the twelfth-century Bishop's Palace has helped to elucidate its design. A capital of Tournai stone was found, which is an interesting parallel to other uses of this material under the influence of Bishop Henry de Blois.

The interest and support of the Bishop of Winchester for this part of the work has been very welcome.

### *Conclusions*

Summarised, the main results of the excavations from 1961 to 1964 were:—

1. Considerable progress in defining the Roman street grid.
2. Probable identification of parts of the Roman Forum, as well as the finding of other Roman buildings.
3. Evidence for the use of Roman streets, with a later cobbled surface, as the foundation for timber buildings in the period following the departure of the Romans.
4. Identification of the site of the Anglo-Saxon cathedral (Old Minster) on the north side of the existing cathedral nave (Building F, fig. 1) and excavation of a large part of its plan.
5. Discovery of an Oval Building, probably a chapel (dotted oval at A, fig. 1), and later secular buildings in the Cathedral Car Park—probably associated with the New Minster. Foundations of a building north of the Norman nave (building E, fig. 1), and indications of a church (building G, fig. 1) north of the site of the supposed Old Minster, seem likely to have formed parts of the New Minster monastery.

6. A good start has been made in elucidating the layout of early post-Conquest timber and stone dwellings in the Brook Streets area.
7. Excavation in the Assize Court area has shed important light on the mediaeval Royal Castle, and on the earth bank of the Norman castle and underlying levels.
8. At Tower Street and Ashley Terrace, work has begun on the general problems of the Roman and Iron Age defences.
9. A building with a western apse, probably Anglo-Saxon, has been found under the twelfth-century gatehouse of Wolvesey Castle near the Bishop's Palace. Below, were Roman buildings.

These results could not have been obtained without the expenditure of considerable effort and money. As already mentioned, the 1964 excavations have occupied more than 150 diggers, deployed on six sites. Fifty of these were young Americans, mainly from North Carolina State University and from Duke University in the same State. The 1964 excavations could not have been on this scale without an exceedingly generous donation amounting to several thousand pounds, from these two American universities, and from the U.S. Council of Learned Societies. As to other sources of funds, support from the Ministry of Public Building and Works is given on an appreciable scale for excavations of a "rescue" character, i.e., excavations urgently necessary before the redevelopment of a site. The Hampshire County Council have paid entirely for the cost of the Assize Court dig and several hundred pounds have been collected as a result of a local appeal. There have been many generous individual donations and also welcome financial support from the Society of Antiquaries, the Royal Archaeological Institute, the British Academy and the Pilgrim Trust as well as much support, in many different forms, including financial, from the Winchester City Council.

Even with this widely-based measure of support, funds for future seasons are still short. Any contributions, large or small, to the Winchester Excavations Committee, Guildhall, Winchester, will be most gratefully received—especially in the form of covenants.