

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members of any recognised kindred Society, which publishes Proceedings, are eligible for admission as Members of the Club without ballot; others must be proposed and seconded by Members of the Club (Rules 11, 12, 13).

It has been found necessary to limit the number of Members to 250, but the Committee are empowered to include beyond that number, persons of special attainments who are likely to promote the objects of the Club (Rule 22). Other candidates will be admitted as vacancies occur.

WITHDRAWAL.

Any member wishing to withdraw must signify his intention in writing previous to January 1st, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for the year beginning on that day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Subscription (10s. 6d. yearly) becomes due in advance on the 1st of January, and from New Members, together with entrance fee, on admission (Rule 5).

NOTICES OF MEETINGS, ETC.

Notices of Meetings and the Publications of the Club cannot be sent to Members whose Subscriptions are unpaid, and the names of those in arrear for one year may be removed from the list (Rule 6).

It will be esteemed a favour, and it will save much trouble and expense, if Members will promptly send their Subscription, due January 1st, to the Hon. Treasurer,

MR. FREDERICK J. BURNETT,

2, HIGH STREET,

SOUTHAMPTON

NOTE.

It will be remembered that the concluding Part of the *Shore Memorial Volume*, edited by the undersigned, was issued to Members of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society as the publication for 1911. The present Part, published as a Supplement to Vol. VI., may be considered as the issue for 1912, while Part I. of Vol. VII., recently brought out by the present Editor, is given in consideration of subscriptions for 1913-14.

This Supplement was undertaken during the interval between Dr. Hearnshaw's retirement from the post of Editor and the appointment of Mr. Hautenville Cope. Circumstances have caused delay, for which the writer's apologies are offered, and now with its appearance he takes final leave of the editorial responsibilities which he first undertook on the formation of the Club in 1885.

Thanks are due to our Members for their patience, and to all contributors for kind and efficient help. Many congenial friendships and pleasant excursions in connection with the Club will be remembered with pleasure.

"Haec olim meminisse juvabit."

THE CLIFF, WESTON.

G. W. MINNS.

May 4th, 1914,

Jack Goodenough

Worcester

October 1946

PAPERS
AND PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Hampshire Field Club
AND
Archaeological Society,

ESTABLISHED 1885.

For the Study of the Natural History and Antiquities of
the County.



VOL. VI. SUPPLEMENT.

EDITED BY
THE REV. G. W. MINNS, LL.B., F.S.A.

[Issued to Subscribers for 1911 and 1912.]

SOUTHAMPTON:
H. M. GILBERT & SON, 24, ABOVE BAR, AND AT WINCHESTER.

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"HAMPSHIRE INDEPENDENT" AND "SOUTHERN DAILY ECHO" OFFICE
1913.

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

MEMBERS. 1911-13.

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Antiquities of the County.

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X.

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*Errors or omissions in the above list should be notified to the
General Secretary, Mr. W. Dale, F.S.A.*

*Societies in Union whose Publications have been received by
the Club in Exchange.*

Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. Proceedings.
 Bristol Naturalists' Society. Proceedings.
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
 Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society. Proceedings and
 Transactions.
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Society.
 Hertfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club. Transactions.
 Northamptonshire Natural History Society, Journal of
 North Staffordshire Field Club. Transactions.
 Rugby School Natural History Society. Report.
 Selbourne Society. Nature Notes.
 Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Proceedings.
 Surrey Archaeological Society.
 Torquay Natural History Society. Journal.
 Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine.
 Yorkshire Naturalists' Union. Transactions.

LIBRARIES IN UNION.

The British Museum.	Portsmouth Free Library.
The Bodleian, Oxford.	Southampton „
Cambridge University.	Winchester „
Bournemouth Free Library.	Society of Antiquaries, London.

Publications for Exchange to be sent to the Editor,
 JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE, ESQ.,
 Finchampstead Place, Finchampstead, Berks.

RULES.

1.—That this Society be named "THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY," and that the object of the Club be the study of the Natural History and Antiquities of the County.

2.—That the Club consist of ordinary members and honorary members.

3.—That scientific men of distinction, non-resident in the County, may be proposed and elected as honorary members of the Club at any meeting of the Committee, such honorary members not to exceed twenty-five in number.

4.—That ladies be eligible for election as members of the Club.

5.—That the annual subscription of ordinary members be ten shillings and sixpence, due in advance on the 1st January, and from new members on admission, with an entrance fee of 5/-. That the names of persons newly elected be not entered on the list of members until their subscription and entrance fee have been paid.

6.—That the Secretary be required to give notice to members in arrear, and that the Proceedings of the Club be not sent to any whose subscription shall remain unpaid. The name of any member in arrear for one year shall be removed from the list.

7.—That the Head Quarters of the Club be at Southampton.

8.—That the government of the Club be vested in a Committee, to be elected annually, and to consist of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the Editorial and general Secretaries *ex-officio*, and not less than six other members. The President, and Vice-Presidents shall not hold office for more than two years consecutively.

9.—That three be a quorum of the Committee.

10.—That the Committee be empowered to appoint Local Secretaries for any part of the County, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee.

11.—That persons who are members of any recognised Scientific Society publishing proceedings, be eligible for admission as members of the Club without ballot, and that other persons having been duly proposed and seconded by two members of the Club, may be elected to the Club by the ballot of the Committee.

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12.—That the proposer of any candidate be required to state the particular branch of Natural History or Antiquities in the study of which any candidate for admission into the Club is engaged, or is interested, or an other qualification, or special line of study.

13.—That in order for any such candidate to be elected a member of the Club, the ballot by the Committee be unanimous.

14.—That the Club hold not less than four ordinary field meetings in each year.

15.—That an annual meeting for general business be held in the early part of each year.

16.—That the financial report of the Club be brought up at the annual meeting in each year.

17.—That any member of a recognised Scientific Society, publishing proceedings, be eligible to attend any field meeting of the Club as a visitor on the introduction of a member of the Club.

18.—That each member of the Club be at liberty to introduce one visitor (who may not be a member of any recognised Scientific Society) to each field meeting of the Club, but not the same visitor more than once in any one season.

19.—That members of the Club who do not attend any meeting, after they have given notice of their intention to attend, be liable for their share of any expenses which may be incurred by the Committee in connection with such meeting.

20.—That the Club discourage the practice of removing and rooting up rare plants from characteristic localities, and the extermination of rare birds, and also use its influence with landowners for their protection.

21.—That the Club use its influence to promote the preservation of objects of antiquity.

22.—That the number of members be limited to 250, but the Committee are empowered to include beyond that number persons of special attainments, or likely to promote the objects of the Club. Other candidates may be elected as vacancies occur.

23.—That no alteration or addition be made to the foregoing rules except at an Annual General Meeting, fourteen days notice having been given of the matter proposed.

Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.

ANNUAL MEETING,

25TH APRIL, 1911.

On April 25th, 1911, the Annual Meeting was held in the County Council Chamber at Winchester Castle. The Earl of Northbrook (President), was in the chair. The Annual Report and the Financial Statement were submitted and adopted.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1910.

In referring to those who have been removed by the hand of death during the past year, the Committee would mention in the first place the name of the late Lord Swaythling, F.S.A., who, as Sir Samuel Montagu, became a member of the Club in 1897. Although never attending a meeting, Lord Swaythling took an interest in the work of the Club, and on one occasion, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, expressed his willingness to use his influence for the protection of the antiquities of Southampton.

More generally known was the late Mr. H. W. Trinder, J.P., of Bishop's Waltham, who on two occasions served as Vice-President, was a contributor to the "Proceedings," and a genial host when excursions were made in his neighbourhood. His presence at the meetings and his influence generally will be greatly missed.

The forecast, which was issued last year, that fewer meetings would be held during 1910 was not fulfilled. This was owing to a special meeting being held at Old Sarum and Stonehenge, and to an extra meeting being summoned at short notice to see the Roman Villa of Combley in the Isle

XVI.

of Wight. There must, however, inevitably be fewer this year, owing to the pre-occupations of the Coronation. The Annual Congress of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, which will be held in Whitsun week at St. Albans, will also take the place of one meeting.

During 1910 nine meetings were held as follows :—

At Bramshill and Eversley	...	May 23rd.
(By permission of Sir Anthony Cope, Bt.)		
At Luccombe, I.W.	...	June 7th.
At Longford Castle	...	June 29th.
(By permission of the Earl of Radnor.)		
At Chilcomb	...	July 20th.
At Old Sarum and Stonehenge	...	Aug. 24th.
At Longstock	...	Aug. 30th.
At Shalfleet, I.W.	...	Sept. 14th.
At Combley, I.W.	...	Sept. 22nd.
At Beaulieu, for Fungi	...	Oct. 19th.

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to Mr. A. H. Hammond, of Chilcomb; to the Rev. R. S. Routh, of Longstock; and to their Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. F. Mason Good, all of whom kindly provided hospitality.

Owing to the removal of Dr. Hearnshaw to Newcastle-on-Tyne, the post of Honorary Editor of the Proceedings of the Club has become vacant, and the Committee have not yet found anyone to fill the post. They are open to consider any suggestions the members of the Club may like to make. They desire to place on record their appreciation of Dr. Hearnshaw's services, and wish him every success in the new sphere of labour to which he is called.

W.D.

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB & ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ending the 31st December, 1910.

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward from the Year 1909		...	14 7 10
" Subscriptions received during the Year, viz. —			
12 for Year 1909	...	6 6 0	
228 " 1910	...	119 14 0	
Balance of 1	...	3 3 0	
6 " 1911	...	3 3 0	
On account of past Subscriptions due, the Exors. of the late Dr. Bowdler Sharpe	...	17 6	130 3 6
" 9 Entrance Fees	...	...	2 5 0
" Sale of Proceedings	...	...	1 5 2
" Donation, viz. —			
Wyndham Rickford, Esq.	...	...	10 6
The following Accounts are outstanding at 31st Dec., 1910, viz. —			
Printing of Volume VI., Part 4	...	30 10 0	
Maps for	...	3 6 8	
General Printing	...	1 17 6	
		£35 14 2	
			£148 12 0
PAYMENTS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Subscription to the Congress of Archaeological Societies, from 1st July, 1909, to 30th June, 1910		1 0 0	
" Subscription to Society for Preservation of Commons and Footpaths for Year 1910		1 1 9	
" Subscription to Royal Society for the Protection of Birds for Year 1910...		1 1 0	3 2 0
" Donation for Testimonial to the Rev. R. Ashington Bullen, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., F.R.I.A., retiring Hon. Secretary to the South Eastern Union of Scientific Societies		...	5 0
" Printing of Volume VI., Part 3		...	26 18 6
" Illustrations for Volume VI., Part 4		...	2 19 0
" General Printing for Half-year ending 31st Dec., 1909 On a/c of 1910		8 17 6	24 7 0
" Hon. Secretary—Sundry Disbursements...		8 16 6	33 4 6
" " —Postages		7 6	
" " —Expenses of Organizing Excursions		9 11 0	
" " —Expenses with regard to S.E. Union of Scientific Societies		5 0	
" " —Fee to Corresponding Societies' Committee of the British Association		1 0 0	
" " —Fee to Congress of Archaeological Societies		15 0	
" Hon. Editor—Editorial Expenses		...	20 15 0
" Hon. Treasurer—For Postages, &c.		...	12 1
" Hon. Local Secretary for the Isle of Wight—Out of Pocket Expenses		...	1 11 6
" Assistant Secretary—Fee for 1910		10 10 0	12 3
" " —Postages (on a/c)		2 10 0	
" " —Postages (Bal. for year 1910)		1 8 5	14 8 5
" Cheque Book		...	2 6
" Cash in hand of Treasurer		43 5 3	
" Cash at Bank		2 0 8	
" Less outstanding Cheques...		41 4 7	44 1 3
			£148 12 0

Audited and found correct,

(Signed) EDWARD WHITTAKER, Incorporated Accountant,
Southampton, 27th January, 1911.

(Signed) FREDK. J. BURNETT,
Hon. Treasurer,
2, High St., Southampton.

XVIII.

The Earl of Northbrook was re-elected President, Dr. Williams-Freeman, Rev. J. E. Kelsall, Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett and Mr. J. T. Hamilton, Vice-Presidents. The usual Officers and the Hon. Local Secretaries were re-elected. The Hon. Secretary gave a statement respecting the excursions of the ensuing season.

Dr. Williams-Freeman unfolded a plan for recording the barrows of the County, and asked for the co-operation of members. Several exhibits of local interest were laid upon the table.

Mr. Munn suggested that the valuable information brought forward at the meetings ought to be preserved in some other way than in the local Press. This had the general support of those present, and the President recommended that the question of expense be referred to the Committee, and if possible the information given at the different meetings should be embodied in the "Proceedings."

COMMITTEE MEETING. Oct. 16th, 1911. Three members elected, 14 resigned. It was unanimously resolved that the Rev. G. W. Minns be asked to act temporarily as Editor to bring out a Part of the "Proceedings" for the current year and to embody in it a record of what took place at the meetings during the year. It was resolved that the sum of 25s. be sent to the Rev. Canon Madge for the restoration of the gravestone of the uncle of Sir Joshua Reynolds in the churchyard of Stoke Charity. The best thanks of the Committee were offered to the Hon. Secretary for his trouble in arranging and conducting the meetings during the season.

COMMITTEE MEETING. Mar. 29th, 1912. The resignations of 10 members were received. Five new members were elected.

It was decided that Lord Montagu of Beaulieu be invited to accept the office of President, that Mr. Nisbett and Dr. Dukinfield Scott, F.R.S., be elected Vice-Presidents at the Annual Meeting, which was fixed for April 25th or 30th or the 2nd of May, as may be found convenient.

COMMITTEE MEETING. May 2nd, 1912. At a Committee preliminary to the Annual Meeting three members were elected and five resignations were received.

Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

2ND MAY, 1912.

The Annual Meeting took place at The Castle, Winchester, on May 2nd, 1912, the Earl of Northbrook, President, in the chair. The following Report was read and the Accounts for 1911 were submitted.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1911.

During 1911 six meetings of the Club were held. Although this was a smaller number than usual, it must be borne in mind that it is still in excess of the number held by kindred County Societies, and does not include the Annual Meeting in Winchester, which, thanks to the local members, is always accompanied with matters of archæological and other interest. The South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies has also now assumed a position of such importance that the week devoted to its annual re-union takes the place of a meeting of the Club. Several members of our Society serve on its Council and render help at the gathering. The meeting of the British Association at Portsmouth also claimed the attention of the Club. One member assisted at an excursion of the Association, and another read a paper in Section H on the Prehistoric Memorials of Hampshire, which is published in their Annual Volume.

The Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., has during the past year brought out the third and concluding part of the Shore Memorial Volume, which was issued to the members as the publication for 1911. The post of Editor still remains vacant, and Mr. Minns has kindly consented to see through the press the forthcoming part of our "Proceedings,"

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which, besides special articles of interest, will contain summarized reports of the meetings held during the year, in accordance with the wish expressed at last Annual Meeting.

The six meetings held were as follows :—

At Highcliffe and New Milton ... May 10th.
At Longleat ... May 23rd.
(By kind permission of the Marquis of Bath).
At Godshill and Whitwell ... June 14th.
At Stoke Charity, Micheldever,
and Stratton ... July 27th.
(By kind invitation of the President, the Earl of
Northbrook)
At Woolbury and Ashley ... Aug. 23rd.
At Mottisfont Church and Abbey Sept. 26th.
(By kind permission of Mrs. Barker Mill.)

The thanks of the Committee are tendered to the Rev. J. E. Kelsall, Rector of Milton, the Rev. A. G. Murray, Vicar of Horningsham, to our President, the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook, and to Mrs. Barker Mill, Mottisfont Abbey, who kindly provided hospitality.

The Committee feel it would not be right if they did not place on record their appreciation of the action of the Town Council of Southampton in acquiring the Tudor House and adjacent property, and of the trouble taken by them in the reservation and restoration of the Bargate.

W.D.

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ending the 31st December, 1911.

RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward from the Year 1910	...	44 1 3	
" Subscriptions received during the Year, viz.:-			
1 for Year 1909	...	10 6	
7 " 1910	...	3 13 6	
213 " 1911	...	111 16 6	
3 " 1912	...	1 11 6	
		117 12 0	
" 9 Entrance Fees	...	2 5 0	
" Sale of Proceedings	...	2 16 2	
" Donation, viz.:-			
C. Wyndham H. Rickford, Esq.	...	10 6	
			£ 167 4 11
The following Account is outstanding at 31st Dec., 1911:-			
Hampshire Independent—Shore Memorial Volume, Part III. & Index.	£ 27 15 0		
PAYMENTS.			
By Subscription to the Congress of Archaeological Societies, from 1st July, 1910 to 30th June, 1911...	1 0 0		
" 250 Copies Earthworks Committee's Report	6 5		
" Subscription to Society for Preservation of Commons and Footpaths for Year 1911	1 1 0		
" Subscription to Royal Society for the Protection of Birds for year 1911	1 1 0		
		3 8 3	
" Donation re Testimonial to Dr. Hearnshaw		5 5 0	
" P. G. Stone, Esq., F.S.A.—Donation re British Village, Newbarn Down, I. of W.		2 2 0	
" Rev. G. W. Minns—Donation re Inscription on Tomb of Rev. Joshua Reynolds, at Stoke Charity		1 5 0	
" Printing of Volume VI., Part IV.		30 10 0	
" Maps of New Forest for Volume VI., Part IV.		3 6 8	
" Copies of Portrait of late T. W. Shore for Memorial Volume		1 4 6	
" General Printing for 1910	1 17 6		
" " 1911	13 2 6		
" Hon. Secretary—Expenses of Meeting	9 17 0		
" " Postages	6 9		
" " Expenses of Organizing Excursions	9 2 3		
" " Expenses with regard to S.E. Union of Scientific Societies	10 0		
" " Fee to Corresponding Societies	10 0		
" " Committee of the British Association	1 0 0		
" " Fee to Congress of Archaeological Societies	15 0		
		21 11 0	
" Hon. Treasurer—For Postages, &c.		1 5 2	
" Hon. Local Secretary for the Isle of Wight—Out of Pocket Expenses		10 0	
" Assistant Secretary—Fee for 1911		10 10 0	
" " Postages		2 18 6	
" Cash in hands of Assistant Secretary	3 14 8		
" Cash at Bank	64 14 2		
		68 8 10	
		£ 167 4 11	

Audited and found correct
(Signed) EDWARD W. C. WHITTAKER, Incorporated Accountant,
Southampton, 14th February, 1912.

(Signed) FREDK. J. BURNETT,
Hon. Treasurer,
2, High St., Southampton.

XXII.

The Treasurer remarked on the satisfactory state of the Society's funds, and proposed that the sum of five guineas be given to the repair of Shalfeet Church, and five guineas as a final donation to the Winchester Cathedral Restoration Fund. The Hon. Secretary proposed Lord Montagu of Beaulieu as President for the ensuing year; seconded by the Rev. G. W. Minns and carried. Mr. Nisbett, the Rev. J. E. Kelsall, Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Dukinfield Scott and Dr. Williams-Freeman, were elected as Vice-Presidents, and the usual Officers appointed.

Dr. Williams-Freeman gave an interim Report on his work in connection with an Archaeological Map of the County and its barrows. A letter was considered, received from the Clerk of the County Council of Hants inviting the Club to co-operate with the Public Works Committee in compiling a list of the Ancient Monuments in the County to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts apply. It was proposed that a Committee be formed consisting of the Rev. G. W. Minns, Dr. Williams-Freeman, Mr. Nisbett, and Mr. Dale, with power to add to their number.

Dr. Andrews proposed that it be an instruction to the Committee to take steps for arranging a series of subject Secretariats with which members having special interests may co-operate; seconded by Mr. Pink and carried.

At the conclusion of the business an account was given of the recent discovery of the missing portion of the monument originally erected over the burial place of Odemer (Ethelmar) in Winchester Cathedral, and the finding of the casket which probably contained the heart of the Bishop, by the Rev. Canon Vaughan and Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, the Hon. Local Secretary.

THE HEART OF BISHOP ETHELMAR.

The Rev. Canon Vaughan said the monument of which he was asked to speak to them was without doubt one of the most interesting in their great Cathedral. It had existed now for a period of over 650 years, and the discoveries during the last year had immensely added to its interest. The monument was that of Ethelmar or Odemer. The question was often asked—Who was Bishop Odemer? He was the half-brother of Henry III., and his mother was Isabella, widow of King John, who afterwards married Hugh de Burn, Earl of March, by whom she had several sons, of whom the Bishop was one. When Odemer was at the mature age of twenty-three, the Bishopric of Winchester fell vacant owing to the death of Bishop de Raleigh. The King immediately sent messengers to Winchester to recommend his half-brother to the monks, and to beseech the brethren not to be in a hurry over the election. Odemer was in minor orders, and according to the learned Bishop Milner he was destitute entirely of the necessary qualities for a Bishop. "He had neither," said Milner, "morals nor literature, nor, indeed, was he of a canonical age," but the King was so insistent that a fortnight later he travelled to Winchester, and in the Chapter House, of which the ruins still remain, he preached to the monks a sermon. He took for his text "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other," and the purport of the sermon was to persuade the monks, even with threats, to elect his half-brother. Ethelmar already held great preferment in England, and just before this episode he had been pressed on the monks of Durham to be elected to that great Bishopric. The brethren of St. Swithun had known from recent

experience what it was to feel the displeasure of the King, and they could imagine their feelings as they retired to the Chapter House and proceeded to the election of the new Bishop. Remembering the royal displeasure, they elected Ethelmar, and so he became at the age of twenty-three Bishop of Winchester. The Pope confirmed the election, but, strange to say, the Bishop elected was not consecrated. It was perhaps difficult to give an opinion why, but it had sometimes been asserted that it was due to the vast amount of preferment he held. The monks discovered this, and soon had cause to rue their election. Before very long his behaviour towards the monastery was so overbearing that many of the brethren fled from St. Swithun's to other houses of their Order. He deposed the good Prior, William of Taunton, and even on one occasion, when the monks refused to accede to his wishes, he shut them up in the Cathedral for three days. At length the behaviour of Ethelmar and his brothers was such that he was banished by the action of the Barons from the kingdom, and forced to take refuge abroad. That was some eight years after he was elected to the Bishopric, and at this period he had not been consecrated. The authorities somewhat differed on this. According to Matthew of Westminster he managed in the usual manner to overcome the reluctance of the Pope, and he was said to have received consecration in 1259. He at once proceeded to England in order to take rightful possession of his Bishopric, but going through Paris he was overtaken by a mortal sickness and died, at the early age of thirty-three, on December 5th, 1260, leaving as a last wish that while his body should be buried in Paris, his heart might be transferred to Winchester Cathedral. He (Canon Vaughan) thought there was no doubt whatever his wishes were carried out, and that his heart was buried, perhaps in a golden goblet, beneath the stately monument in the Cathedral. For a period of 265 years they might take it that the heart remained in peace somewhere near the high altar, beneath the monumental slab which they might now see in the north-east part of the retro-choir. If the history of the slab had any relation to the spirit of Ethelmar, it might be well said that his spirit was restless, for he supposed there was no monument in the Cathedral which had been moved about to the same extent as the monumental slab of Ethelmar. He had been at great pains to discover, so far as possible in the best authorities, the movements of this interesting slab. They might take it as fairly certain that when Bishop Fox erected his stone screen in 1525 he found that the tomb of Ethelmar interfered with the architecture that he was erecting, and so he removed the monumental slab and interred, as they believed, the heart of Ethelmar, in the stone screen on the spot where they might still read Bishop Fox's inscription. The question then arose—What became of the slab? In the year 1683, Lord Clarendon, in his Notes on the Cathedral, said distinctly that the monument of Ethelmar stood under the stairs by the organ chamber, and there was no reason whatever to doubt that. But strange to say a few years later, in the year 1716, when Dale wrote his history of Winchester, he mentioned the figure, but he believed it to be the effigy, not of Bishop Ethelmar, but of a prior whom he called Hugh de Brun, and several others followed the same legend, including Wharton and the author of the anonymous history. In 1780 there was a drawing in existence which showed the monument still existing under the stairs, and at the time when Bishop Milner wrote his history of the Cathedral—in 1798—the monument was still there. Now comes

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a curious fact. In Britton's history of the Cathedral, published in 1817, there was a picture of this monument of Ethelmar standing, not under the stairs, but at the foot of Bishop Morley's tomb. Lastly, in the year 1820, when Dr. Nott and Mr. Garbutt, the architect, did so much for the restoration of the Cathedral, the monument of Ethelmar was finally removed and placed in the north-east corner of the retro-choir. The top of the monument had been lost for many years, and the architect devised, as he imagined, a top for it as correct as he could do it, and in addition he made a base on which he carved the word "Ethelmar," and a legend with regard to the heart. That was about the year 1820. From that year until the beginning of the present year the monument had stood at this spot, and so they saw that it had wandered about from the altar to Fox's screen, from Fox's screen to below the stairs, from below the stairs to Bishop Morley's tomb, and from Bishop Morley's tomb to the retro-choir, and he had found several statements which spoke of the monument as being placed in other parts of the Cathedral, but it was possible they might have been misprints, and he had not thought it necessary to quote them. At the end of last year, when they were engaged in digging foundations for new buttresses, a piece of marble was discovered. So far as anyone imagined the monument was destined to remain in the retro-choir indefinitely, and so far as they knew it was naturally imagined that the heart of Ethelmar still existed in Fox's stone screen, and that opinion had been strengthened by a most curious extract which he had entirely failed to identify, but which spoke of the time of the Commonwealth, "when the steps of the altar were levelling with the rest of the ground one of the workmen accidentally struck his mattock on this stone and broke it; underneath which was an urn, wherein the heart of this Ethelmar was, being enclosed in a golden cup, which thing being conveyed to the ears of the committee-men—they took the cup for their own use, and ordered him to bury the heart in the north aisle, which he accordingly did." The heart, the writer proceeded, was "so entire and uncorrupt" that it was "as fresh as if it had just been taken from the body, and issued forth fresh drops of blood upon his hand. This I had from the mouth of the workman himself, whom I believe." He would be glad if any member could identify these statements. After great trouble he succeeded in getting a letter to Mr. Phillip Sergeant, the author of the book in which these statements were quoted, asking him to give his authority for them, and after waiting a long time he received an answer that he regretted to say that he had entirely forgotten where he got it from. He (Canon Vaughan) had searched the contemporary writers, but had failed to find it. In the light of this interesting discovery it was a most interesting quotation, and he would be most grateful if any member could help him in finding who was the author of the story.

Mr. Nisbett's remarks and illustrations will appear in a future Part of the Club's "Papers and Proceedings."

Mr. Dale, thanking Canon Vaughan and Mr. Nisbett for bringing before their notice this interesting discovery, said very great interest was taken in it in London, and that great authority, Mr. St. John Hope, had made a request that it should be brought before the Society of Antiquaries.

The members then adjourned to Messrs. Dumper's Jewry Street Restaurant, where they were entertained to tea through the generosity of a lady member.

EXCURSION TO HIGHCLIFFE AND NEW MILTON.

May 10th, 1911.

By the kind permission of the owner of Highcliffe, the Hon. E. J. Montague Stuart-Wortley, and by invitation of the tenant, Sir Harold Harmsworth, our Society paid their first visit of the year thither. The two directors of the excursion were Mr. William Dale (Hon. Sec. of the Hampshire Field Club) and the Rev. J. E. Kelsall, of Milton, Hants. The party were conducted over the Castle by the steward, Mr. Skinner, who also pointed out various trees planted by the monarchs who had visited there; the most recent being His late Majesty King Edward VII., July 18th, 1904; the Emperor of Germany, on a visit in 1906, and the King of Spain, who was here shortly before his marriage.

On entering the house attention was directed to magnificent tapestry cartoons round the hall, the subjects of which are unknown; but they are considered amongst the finest in England.

In the hall also is the statue inscribed "From loving hearts to one of love most worthy"; it being a gift to Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, from her artistic friends. Her portrait hangs in another room.

The castle has been greatly improved recently, and is magnificently furnished by the present tenant, but naturally the interest of archaeologists lay with other relics.

Mr. Dale read the following paper:—

HIGHCLIFFE.

The history of Highcliffe begins with John, third Earl of Bute, the well-known minister of George III., who was the purchaser of the estate. The site of the house he built was said by the present owner of the property, in the evidence he gave before the Royal Commission on coast erosion three years ago, to be now two miles out at sea. Lord Bute formed a botanical garden here, and planted in it the first fuchsia brought to England. The house was built by Adam, and amongst its curiosities was an organ played by water. The rapid advances of the sea were a great source of trouble to Lord Bute. The falling of the cliff went on at such a rate that the people on the estate dared not tell him of it. The path which ran by the cliffs was constantly disappearing, and in order to keep him in ignorance of it all the men on the estate were kept at hand while he was at his house to make a new path at the cliff edge in case he should desire to walk that way, so that he might believe the new path was the old one. Highcliffe was bequeathed by Lord Bute to his fourth son, Charles, who found the expense and annoyance of the landslips so intolerable that he sold the estate to a certain Mr. Penleaze. This gentleman had inherited a very much more moderate fortune than he had anticipated—but amongst the possessions which came to him was a cocked hat case which contained no hat, but was stuffed full of banknotes to a large amount, which he employed in the purchase of Highcliffe. He built a house which is described by the writer of the "Story of Two Noble Lives" as a "very common rough cast house." A cottage on the estate was, however, retained by Sir Charles Stuart, and his son lived there for four years after his return from his first Embassy at Paris. In 1828, Sir Charles Stuart, the younger, became Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and returned as Ambassador to Paris for the second time,

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and remained there two years. While at Paris Lord Stuart de Rothesay sold the cottage in which he lived, and re-purchased his grandfather's property at Highcliffe. He removed there the fine French tapestries and furniture in the Empire style, which he had purchased in Paris from the hotel of Marshal Ney, carpets with large N's in the corner and the Marshal's baton. Two chairs belonged to Napoleon I., and have a receptacle for snuff in the carved ornament in their arms. While making a tour in Normandy, Lord Stuart arrived at the town of Les Andelys on the Seine when the Mayor's house, "La Grande Maison des Andelys," was going to be pulled down. He purchased the materials, and thus became the possessor of the exquisite traceried stonework, pierced parapets, and oriel window, which were transported by sea to Highcliffe and engrafted in the present house. There remains but little of the Penleaze house. Lord Stuart had a mania for building, and Donnithorne, the architect he employed, was ambitious of emulating Fonthill. The fatal illness of Lord Hardwicke drew Lady Stuart away during this work, and Lady Waterford, in her interesting reminiscences, says that when she returned she found to her horror something between a palace and an abbey where she had left a very small villa, the Penleaze house, coated with stone, having become one of the wings of the new building. The present hall was then intended to lead to a grand staircase, beyond which were the vast reception rooms, including a huge cruciform library. Lady Stuart was aghast at the plan, but was only in time to reduce it by one-third. The architect gave in with bad grace, but utterly refused to part with his "inviting looking" pinnacles which still spoil the external effect of Highcliffe, and jar upon the older work from Normandy. Two lines from Lucretius in the openwork of the front appropriately face the sea—

Suave mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis
E terra longum alterius spectare laborem.

The Rev. G. W. Minns had sent him a translation of the legend from Lucretius carved on the front of the castle, and referred to in Mr. Dale's paper. The translation was—

'Tis sweet when winds make the great ocean boil
From land to watch another slowly toil,

which Mr. Minns wrote was not a very Christian sentiment, and was only worthy of a heathen like Lucretius, who set himself the task of eradicating religious belief.

Lady Stuart laid the first stone at Highcliffe Church. The bell was brought from Russia by her father and mother, and the Communion Table cover was brought from Paris, where it had been used at the services of the Embassy.

On an excursion devoted principally to Nature Study one must not linger long over the house or its contents, nor recall further memories of those who dwelt in it. None of its inhabitants were more famous than Lord Stuart de Rothesay's beautiful daughter, Louisa, married to Henry, third Marquis of Waterford, to whom Highcliffe was bequeathed by her father. For particulars of her marvellous beauty, her skill in art, and her love and devotion for this spot, I can only refer you to the work of Aug. J. C. Hare, from which I have already quoted. Amongst her other endowments was that of an extraordinary vitality. Not long after her marriage she met with a bad carriage accident which caused concussion of the brain, and the decree went forth that her beautiful hair must be removed. No hand but her

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husband's was allowed to remove it, and for some time her life hung in the balance. Not only, however, was she restored to health, but her hair grew again until it touched the ground. No better example of the wisdom of Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford can be given than in the way she dealt with the perennial problem of the Highcliffe Estate—the wasting of the cliff by the sea. Recognising that the waste is largely caused by land water waterlogging the soil and causing it to slip down in large masses which the sea removes, she spent very large sums of money in digging drains to drain the land water down to the beach and leave the undercliff dry. The present owner, who inherited Highcliffe from her, said in his evidence before the Royal Commission to which I have already referred, that if this had been done 100 years ago he would now have had an additional mile of property. The estimate that the sea takes on an average from the land a yard a year is not an exaggeration. Some years it is much more, and the last winter has been peculiarly disastrous to this coast. We shall see that once more the mouth of the Avon has been completely altered. The river which a year ago ran under Highcliffe is now separated from it by a great bank of sand and shingle, which means a reprieve for Highcliffe Castle. There is a tradition in the neighbourhood that these changes in the course of the river occur every 27 years. The truth is the work is to a certain degree cumulative, and is the result of the westerly winds and the constant drift of shingle which they cause. The great spit of gravel on which Hurst Castle stands was formed in the same way. Some day in years to come a great storm will sweep up the Channel and remove the bank again, and cause the water to run close to the cliff as it did before. Yet it is these same winds which bring healing in their wings. No spot in England has a better reputation as a health restorer. Here Lady Curzon was sent on her first return from India by her medical advisers. The late King was here several times, while fresh in the recollection of all is the visit of Kaiser Wilhelm II. in November, 1907, a visit paid solely for recuperative purposes.

Passing now strictly to the study of Nature, the strip of coast we shall see from these grounds is one of the most interesting and varied in England. Starting from the other side of Bournemouth we commence with the lowest beds of the Tertiary series, and, travelling eastward ascend in time, for Nature has been kind enough to throw up the beds at an angle so that in the course of a few miles there are exposed on the coast, formations and organisms of a long vertical range in time. Westward of us, just this side of the Old Harry Rocks, are the Woolwich and Reading beds and London clay. Next a long series of what are known as the Bagshot and Bracklesham beds. Hengistbury Head belongs to these, and contains ironstone, and so it has resisted the denudation of the sea and stands out in bold relief. There was a time, when wood was cheap, that it paid to smelt this ore for iron, hence the ancient iron works at Sowley. Where we stand are the Highcliffe beds of Upper Bracklesham sand yielding small organisms known as nummulites, which here become extinct, and make their last appearance in the geologic record. The pyramids of Egypt are built of nummulitic limestone. A little over a mile to the east we come to the classic Barton beds famed throughout the world for the abundance and beauty of their fossils—beds apparently deposited by a great tropical river at its delta teeming with sharks and alive with mollusca of which no less than 321 different species have been

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found such as could only live in a tropical climate. Still further east are a series of beds known as the Oligocene. At some period subsequently, probably in the age known to geologists as Miocene, there occurred one of those great crumplings or earth movements which are ascribed to the shrinking of the crust of the earth. This great movement left all these beds in a great synclinal fold, and was of sufficient force to tilt them up on the southern side till they are almost vertical so that exactly the same beds that occupy miles of this coast are just this side of the Needles arranged like books on a shelf, and can be identified one by the side of the other even to the narrow seed beds which characterize some of them. One more deposit remains to be mentioned. Extending over the whole of these beds and deposited unconformably on their upturned edges is a vast sheet of gravel 12 to 15 feet thick, entirely made up of flints formed from the waste of the chalk. This belongs to the Quaternary period, separated from that which went before by an interval of time which we have no means of measuring. It was deposited by a great river flowing eastward in the course of the present Solent at a time when Britain was wholly or in part joined to the continent, and when the Needles and Old Harry Rocks were joined together. In common with other river gravels this deposit is rich in the tools of Paleolithic man who lived here when the climate was either interglacial or immediately post-glacial, and when the mammoth and tichorhine rhinoceros, with other extinct fauna, were his companions. There are those who do not hesitate to say that this epoch was removed from our own day by an interval of 200,000 years. Somewhere since that time Britain became entirely separated from the Continent of Europe, the Isle of Wight became separated from what is now Dorsetshire, and once that great breach made, at the ends of which the tall chalk rocks stand to-day like sentinels, Christchurch Bay came into existence, and the sea commenced on this coast the ravages we have chronicled. Between the disappearance of Paleolithic man and the coming of his Neolithic successors there is a great interval. But this spot became one of their favourite haunts. Neolithic weapons abound, and you will see this afternoon the relics of an interment of the age of bronze.

AT MILTON RECTORY.

A long and dusty walk brought the party to Milton Rectory, and here tea was served in the dining room and on the lawn. The Rector's guests were waited upon by Miss Kelsall and lady friends.

EXCURSION TO LONGLEAT.

May 23rd, 1911.

By the kindness of the Marquis of Bath the Club visited the historic mansion of Longleat, a very large number being present, viz., between 70 and 80 members of the Club.

The house has a special interest, in that it was the retreat of Thomas Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the latter days of the 17th century, and 200 years have passed since his death, which this excursion was arranged to commemorate.

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An early start was made from Winchester, and it was regrettable that time did not allow for halts at several places of interest which were passed on the way: What the visitors saw and the many beautiful and interesting things shown were described by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William Dale.

LONGLEAT.

Mr. Dale's paper is here summarized:—I need hardly say that I can only touch upon the history of the house, and must content myself by describing its treasures in the most condensed way. Being a Hampshire Society we shall naturally linger longest over what concerns our own county, and, as is usually the case when we cross its borders, we shall find here much that touches our own history. The name of Longleat, or Lange-lete, indicative of a running stream, occurs as far back as 1280, in a document of the 9th Ed. I., from which we learn that a Priory of Black Canons of the Order of St. Augustine stood here. Several documents respecting this religious house are extant, which tell us that it was dedicated to St. Radegund, a canonized French Queen, and that it was an establishment of very small size, in fact, only a cell. Some slight remains of the Priory have been discovered in the basement of this house. It was dissolved in 1539, and sold by the Crown to Sir John Horsey, who, the following year, sold the property to Sir John Thynne. The house was begun in 1567 and he lived till 1580, by which time the whole of the outside and the interior from the Hall to the Chapel Court were finished. The grand staircase and stone terraces were added in the time of his great-grandson, Sir James Thynne, under the advice of Sir Christopher Wren.

Longleat has been called the glory, not only of the West, but of all England. Its exterior remains, untouched and unaltered, as one of the finest specimens of that period of architecture known as the English Renaissance, the heavier Tudor style softened by the admixture of the classic feeling. Pages of controversy have been written about the architecture of this house, and speculation is rife as to the name of the architect. The most commonly accepted name is that of John Thorpe—whose work we saw last year at Bramshill. A certain mysterious personage named John of Padua is also mentioned as the probable architect. Johannes de Padua is known from two Royal grants in 1544 and 1549, in which he is styled the "deviser of His Majesty's buildings." In the Soane volume there is a plan of Old Somerset House, said to be by him, and, inasmuch as Sir John Thynne was connected with Protector Somerset, it has been thought that Sir John obtained the plan of a house which was the work of John of Padua, and worked it out at Longleat. There are also those who do not hesitate to say that John Thorpe and John of Padua were the same person. Coming to it to-day and looking on its exquisite beauty, we must confess it has a character and a vigour all its own. Even admitting the difference produced by Bath stone being used instead of red brick it is not quite like any other work of John Thorpe's with which we are acquainted, more especially as that architect is said to have adhered to the gabled form of house. The impression it makes upon one is that it was the outcome of the genius of some person anxious to break away from old forms and introduce a new style, and thus we have a building in advance of its age. On speaking to Mr. Peers, one of our leading architects, on the subject, he quite confirmed this view. You will notice that of the three storeys the pilasters in

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the lower are Doric, the middle Ionic, and the highest Corinthian, while the chimneys are not twisted, but in the form of columns. The eight turrets of the roof, placed, not at regular intervals, but in a kind of disorder, and the varied outlines of the roof itself have a charming effect. It is possible Sir John Thynne himself may have had a share in the design. We do well to remember also that as there were other painters besides Holbein who painted in his manner, so there were in the 16th century other architects besides John Thorpe. Sir John Thynne having left only the shell of a house, much work subsequently had to be done by his successors. The oak screen and wainscot of the Hall were added by his son Sir John. Sir James, the fourth owner, put in the grand staircase designed by Wren. Most of the painted ceilings are comparatively modern, and, I believe, but one original ceiling remains. It was Sir James Thynne who entertained here, in 1663, Charles II., accompanied by the Queen and the Duke of York. Sir James leaving no children, the estate came to his nephew, known as "Tom of Ten Thousand," from the presumed annual value of his estate. Thomas Thynne was noted for his hospitality, and this trait in his character is immortalized by Dryden in his poem of "Absalom and Ahithopel," the two characters of which are James Stuart, Duke of Monmouth, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, the leader of the Protestant party, who raised the feeling of the country against the succession of James, Duke of York. Thomas Thynne's romantic marriage and tragic death are parts of our history. The marriage with a young heiress was largely brought about by Monmouth. Thynne, however, had a foreign rival, whose mercenaries shot him in his coach in Pall Mall, a subject worked out in the bas-relief of his marble monument in Westminster Abbey, one of those incongruous erections which a bye-gone age permitted to be placed in that fane. Concerning Monmouth, who was so often at Longleat, and whose warmest partisan and personal friend was Thomas Thynne, one must say a word, seeing that he was taken in our county, lodged at Ringwood, and halted at Winchester in his last journey. It was from Longleat that Monmouth, in 1680, made his famous progress through the West of England, crowds flocking to see him and scattering flowers in his path, and calling him by the extraordinary name of King Monmouth. No portrait of Monmouth, so far as I am aware, is at Longleat, but one has just found a home in the National Portrait Gallery, which is of singular interest to us, as it remained for many years in a Hampshire house; almost unknown. In the year 1889, the Club paid a visit to the house of Francis Seymour-Haden (afterwards Sir Francis) and were shown by him a portrait of the decollated head of Monmouth. Its painter, the owner said, was not known, nor was there any history attached to the picture, but the faithful portrayal of the muscles of the face appealed to Seymour-Haden, who was both artist and surgeon. Your Hon. Secretary ventured to say that the painter could be none other than Kneller, and this was recorded in the reports of the visit. At Sir F. Seymour-Haden's death, a short time back, he bequeathed it to the nation on condition that they thought it of sufficient importance to retain. A committee examined the picture, and unanimously pronounced it as Kneller's work. It now occupies an honourable position in Trafalgar Square. The director, Mr. Milner, thinks it was painted by order of the mistress to whom Monmouth was so attached.

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BISHOP KEN AT LONGLEAT.

The successor to this Thomas Thynne was his second cousin, also a Thomas, who succeeded to the estate in 1682, and became first Viscount Weymouth. Lord Weymouth made considerable alteration in the house and laid out a charming Dutch garden, which is shown in the old engravings of Longleat. To us he has a special interest as the lifelong friend and patron of Bishop Ken. Ken was a Winchester scholar in 1651. In 1656 he was elected to New College, Oxford, and he and Thomas Thynne went up together. In 1665 he was domestic chaplain to Bishop Morley. He was successively Rector of Brighthelmston, in the Isle of Wight, and East Woodhay. Afterwards he was appointed to a prebendal stall at Winchester, and took gratuitous charge of the parish of St. John in the Soke. It is well known that when the Court was at Winchester, Ken's house was pitched upon as a suitable residence for Nell Gwynne, but Ken refused to admit her. Nevertheless, not long after, King Charles made him Bishop of Bath and Wells, and at the death-bed of the King he strove to awaken the conscience of the dying man, "speaking like one inspired," and insisting that the Duchess of Portsmouth should be removed from the room. Ken was a staunch Protestant and resisted all the overtures of James II. He opposed the Declaration of Indulgence, and was one of the seven Bishops who were committed to the Tower. At the same time he was so loyal to the house of Stuart that he refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III., and in 1691 was deprived of his See. It was then his old friend, Lord Weymouth, offered him a home at Longleat, and the last twenty years of his life were spent here. His library followed him. In this beautiful park he roamed, and the height known as "Heaven's Gate" was his favourite resort. In the rooms upstairs he wrote his hymns and sang them to his viol (the viol da gamba). It has been the wont of some of us to look down from the top of the tower of Winchester Cathedral to the green sward where once stood Ken's house, and think that there the immortal Morning and Evening hymns were composed. But it is more likely they had their birth at Longleat. He died in 1711 and was buried at Frome. I conclude with the words of John Keble: "We shall scarcely find in all ecclesiastical history a greener spot than the latter years of this courageous pastor, persecuted alternately by both parties, driven from his station in his declining age, yet singing on with unabated cheerfulness to the last."

THE PICTURES.

There is so much of interest awaiting us upstairs that I will only mention one of the succeeding owners of Longleat, viz., the third Viscount Weymouth, created first Marquis of Bath in 1789. It was he who employed "Capability Brown" to do away with the Dutch garden, and, in the year when he became Marquis, entertained here the King, Queen and Princess. One hundred and twenty-five persons slept in the house on that occasion, without the servants. The King went up to the top of the house and said that the beauty of Longleat exceeded any idea he had formed of it. It now remains for me to mention a few of the most important pictures in each apartment we shall visit.

Mr. Dale then dealt with the various pictures for which Longleat is famous.

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THANKS TO LORD BATH.

Before leaving the house, Mr. Hamilton, J.P., of Southampton, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Bath for his kind permission in allowing them to visit Longleat, and asked Mr. Alexander to convey this expression to his lordship, and he added a word of thanks to Mr. Alexander for the courtesy, kindness, and interest he had shown in making their visit enjoyable.—Mr. Whitaker (Southampton) seconded, and paid a special tribute to Mr. Alexander for the graceful way in which he had conducted them through the house.—In reply, Mr. Alexander said that anything he could do to make their visit enjoyable caused him great pleasure. He had to say that Lord Bath regretted that he could not be there to receive them personally, as he had hoped to do. Circumstances in London prevented him coming down. He expressed the hope that those who had not seen all they desired would come again, either singly or together, when he would be pleased to meet them.

EXCURSION TO GODSHILL AND WHITWELL, I.W.

June 14th, 1911.

After a lapse of 18 years, the Hampshire Field Club again visited Godshill Church, as well as the Church of Whitwell not before explored. This delightful excursion was planned by the local Hon. Secretary of the Island, Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S.

Godshill Church occupies an elevated position, the Church being above the village, on a hill. The Vicar, the Rev. P. R. H. Bartlett, who has exercised a loving care over the Church since 1892, met the party and gave the following description of the old Church.

GODSHILL CHURCH.

About such an interesting old church there is, of course, a legend—such a legend as is told of Winchester Cathedral in connection with old Winchester Hill. When the first church at Godshill was built a more lowly spot was selected, but the materials employed for that purpose by day were regularly removed by invisible agency to the summit of the hill during the night, and the workmen wisely determined to save themselves further unnecessary trouble, and accordingly built the church where some supernatural authority so plainly intimated that it must be erected! The old endowments were alienated by William the Conqueror, who gave the tithes to the Abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, and in the reign of Henry III. part of the manor was given to the Abbey of St. Mary de Montisburgh, in Normandy. In the reign of Edward III. the foreign monasteries and priories were disendowed, and the possessions in this parish were taken from the alien abbeys of Lyra and Montisburgh and given to the Abbot and Convent of Sheen, Surrey, and to the Minoreesses without Aldgate.

The Monks of Sheen probably built the present church between 1400 and 1450 and afterwards kept it in repair, but long before the time of Henry VIII. these conventual bodies farmed out their possessions. The Nuns of St. Clare (Minoreesses), for instance, granted a lease of the Manor of Appuldurcombe and other property in Godshill

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first to the family of Fry, in 1414, and Sir John Leigh obtained it by marriage with the Fry family. This Sir John is commemorated in a beautiful canopied tomb at the east end of the church. By the side of Sir John's figure lies that of Dame Agnes, his wife. Above the tomb are the crested helmet and gloves of the knight, but these are mere funeral emblems supplied at the time by the undertaker, though they are exceedingly interesting as relics. In the reign of Elizabeth the monument was enclosed with railings to protect it from destruction. Sir John Leigh was buried in front of the altar according to his will, which was proved by Dame Agnes Leigh on the 16th February, 1523, and through this will the cost of the repair of the chancel devolves upon the owner of the manor. The Leigh family died out and their possessions passed through Sir John's only daughter to the Worsley family by marriage with Sir James Worsley, at one time a page in the Court of Henry VII. and a favourite of Henry VIII. This church is remarkable for its monuments, and among the number is one to Sir James, on which both he and his wife are sculptured kneeling before a prayer desk. Another monument of great interest stands on the other side of the chancel, blocking up a window, to the memory of Richard Worsley, captain of the Wight, and his two sons. These two sons were killed by an explosion of gunpowder at Appuldurcombe, and the Latin inscription is interesting, because it describes the other monuments—"His father and mother from opposite urns gaze on him, and from the midst the parents of his mother behold him." Five members of the Worsley family lie buried in the church, and in the Lady Chapel there are graves of the De Aulas and De Heynos, ancient families connected with the Island. The Lady Chapel was formerly divided from the chancel by a screen, and this was carried down the whole length of the church, making what was practically two churches. In the Lady Chapel there is a lovely old altar table, with the date 1637, with a credence table, chair and altar rails of 17th century woodwork, and over the altar is a painting of the Virgin and Child, by Tintoretto, formerly in the collection of the celebrated Count D'Orsay. In the north aisle hangs a large painting of "Daniel in the Den of Lions," given by the first Lord Yarborough, a copy of Rubens' celebrated picture. The ancient south chapel of St. Stephen is very interesting, for on the east wall is an ancient painting of Christ on the "Budding Cross," which is believed to represent the martyrdom of St. Stephen. There is the opening high in the wall which formerly gave access to the rood loft; in a bell turret outside St. Stephen's Chapel hangs a 17th century bell which replaced the ancient sanctus bell, and there is in the churchyard an ancient sundial on a plinth. Two relics are worth mentioning. One is a very large ancient key and a quaint wooden lock, and the other is a 13th century processional cross given by one of the Worsleys. It is of beautiful Venetian work of copper gilt, and has been lent to the Bishop of Bristol, who is having it copied for a processional cross for Bristol Cathedral.

AT WHITWELL.

The church is picturesquely situated on an eminence, and here the party were received by Dr. J. Whitehead, J.P., of Ventnor. The interesting old church has never been visited by the Club before, and the members listened to a few notes concerning it, read by Dr. Whitehead here summarized.

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WHITWELL CHURCH.

The present church presents some singularities and well deserves a visit. It originally consisted of two separate chapels contiguous to each other, and having separate dedications, the earliest foundation being the manorial chapel situated on the north side, and dedicated to St. Radegund. This north chapel was probably built and endowed with the adjoining land, in the 12th century, by a De Estur, lord of Gatcombe, for the convenience and use of the tenants on his manors at Whitwell and Witcombe, when access to the mother church at Godshill had become difficult on account of its removal further northward. The second and smaller chapel, placed on the south side, is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was added in the beginning of the reign of Henry III. (1216-1272), and, after the grant of Wydcombe to the Abbey of Montebourg, the monks took possession of this aisle for their tenants and served it with a priest of their own order. This chapel properly belongs to the parishioners of Whitwell, having the parochial altar at the end of the smaller aisle. The church was erected to minister to the joint wants of the Godshill parishioners living in the southern half of the district, and for those resident in the Undercliff part of the Whitwell parish, who had to climb up the cliffs and along the time-worn footpath, now known as "Redgone" (pronounced Redgun), to pay their vows at the shrine of their patron Saint. Tradition affirms that pilgrimages were, in mediæval times, undertaken to the shrine of "Our Lady of Whitwell." According to the decree of Bishop Fox's Chancellor, the inhabitants of Whitwell, as parishioners of Godshill, are to be buried in the churchyard of the mother parish. The De Heynos, lords of Stenbury, were the supporters and benefactors of this chapel. During the earlier part Whitwell was a chapel of ease to Gatcombe and Godshill, and the Rector of Gatcombe received the rents with which the chantry of St. Radegund was endowed, and had in return to officiate in the church at stated periods. The patron saint of the Stur family was St. Radegund. The oldest part of the church now in existence is the 12th century chancel pier with its voussours, brought to light in the restoration of 1868, when the foundations of the old south aisle were also discovered just within the present wall. We may take it that the Romanesque Church consisted of a nave and chancel, dedicated to the patron saint, St. Radegund. In the beginning of the 13th century a north aisle, as at Niton, may have been added, as, on taking down part of the west end in 1868, it was found that it had not been bonded into the north wall. "A north aisle can hardly be spoken of as a certainty, as no foundations confirming the theory have yet been discovered. Towards the middle of the century the south aisle appears to have been built. In the 15th century the north wall was reconstructed—the Romanesque chancel arch taken down, and parts of it used to rebuild the wall with; the west window inserted in place of an earlier light, and also an east window, it may be, took the place of an earlier one. The 16th century saw the greatest changes. The south aisle was widened . . . and at the same time lengthened eastward, and the east wall of St. Radegund's chantry brought into alignment with it. At this time the hitherto solid wall between the two chapels was opened out and a fourth bay was thus added to the dividing screen. To support the intersection of the new arch with the existing ones, the present Purbeck column appears to have been brought into requisition, probably from elsewhere, and, being found too short, was 'capped' with

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the ugly, bulgeous freestone abacus, which thus performed the double duty of adding to the height, and at the same time supporting the width of the thick 12th century wall above. Then the south porch was added, and to complete the remodelling, the tower was built at the south-west angle, the westernmost arch being strengthened, and a cross arch thrown over the aisle to support the additional superstructure." During the 1868 restorations a mural painting of considerable value on the south wall of the chancel, supposed to be of 15th century date, was discovered, under twelve coats of whitewash, but it literally crumbled away on being exposed to the air. An early Jacobean altar table, with bulbous legs, stands in the chancel of St Mary's Chapel with the inscription, "I will take the Cup of Salvation and will call upon the Name of the Lord," and is worthy of notice. The pulpit, which stands in the nave of St. Radegund's chantry, is of somewhat later date, and is also very interesting. It cost 51 shillings in 1623. Standing on the floor of the church, inside the porch entrance, is the old bell, taken down from the tower when the new peal of bells was hung. The following inscription in old Lombardic characters is found on the bell, "Michaelis : campana : fugiant : pulsante : prophana : P.W." "The bell of St. Michael tolling, let profane things flee away." A charity belongs to the parish called "King's Gifts," and is vested in the Vicar and wardens, amounting to £50. The income is distributed in church the Sunday after Christmas amongst the poor. The source from whence the charity originated has not been traced. An interesting link connected with the services of the church in bygone days is furnished by a plot of ground, now with cottages standing on it, called "Rush Butt," and formerly held by the tenure of supplying rushes for church purposes. This little property is in the possession of the Vicar. "The floors of our churches, until late in the 15th century, were not generally so encumbered with pews or sittings as they became later on, but were open spaces covered with rushes," or other green stuff, wherewith to cover the pavement. The provision of fixed seats or pews, in parish churches, dates from the 16th century, and at first they were only assigned to the women-folk. When "once introduced, the churchwardens soon found out the advantages of being able to derive income from the pew or seat rents."

At the close of the paper Mr. Dale accorded the thanks of all concerned to Dr. Whitehead, and to the Vicar for his courtesy in allowing them to inspect the church.

EXCURSION TO STOKE CHARITY, MICHELDEVER, AND STRATTON.

July 27th, 1911.

The members of the Field Club, to the number of about 50, made a most interesting excursion to the Church of Stoke Charity and Stratton Park. At the former place they were most heartily welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. Canon Madge, who besides being the incumbent of the parish is also the librarian of Winchester Cathedral.

Canon Madge expressed the pleasure it gave him to welcome the Club to his parish.

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According to some notes furnished by Mr. Dale to Church in Hampshire has received so much attention from the Club as this one. It was first visited by them in 1890, and again in 1898, and a description of the remarkable monuments contained in it are given in a Paper by the late Mr. B. W. Greenfield, F.S.A., in the Club "Proceedings" (Vol. III., Part I.), as the outcome of the first visit. An account of the history of the Manor was also given at that time by the late Mr. Shore, and a more complete Paper by the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., on the occasion of the visit of 1898. At the time of the Norman Conquest this manor was one of the possessions of Hyde Abbey. Its ancient name was Eld-Stoke, or Old Stoke, indicative, of course, of the crossing place of a stream. It cannot be identified by any name in Domesday, and although evidently taken away from the Church and bestowed on some Norman Baron, its history for two centuries is a blank. In the reign of Henry III. it was held by William de Feritate or Ferite, and about this time, or a little later, the name became Stoke Charte or Charity. A brother of the late Vicar, the Rev. A. C. Radcliffe, made research in London, and found that after the time of William de Feritate, the manor was held by one Henry de la Charite. In 1334 the manor was sold to John de Hampton, to which family the earliest monuments in the church belong. After the Hamptons the Manor came into possession of the Wallers, John Waller, who died in 1527, having married Joane Hampton. This family was described by Mr. Greenfield as a remarkable instance of the heredity of intellect and prowess. By marriage the Manor passed from the Wallers to the Philipps, who were also connected with the Tichbornes. The last of the Philipps died in Ireland, in 1690, fighting for James II. The property came then to the Tichbornes, from whom the Heathcotes purchased it in 1740. It was recorded in the visit of 1890 that the remarkable and almost unique piece of sculpture known as the Mass of St. Gregory, of which a good illustration is given in the "Victoria County History of Hampshire," was taken from the part of the church which contains the Wayte brass, and that a chapel dedicated to St. Catharine stood there.

It is due to the Rev. G. W. Minns to have pointed out that England's great painter received his name from a former Rector of Stoke Charity, the Rev. Joshua Reynolds, who died in 1734, and lies in the churchyard, and that the boy Joshua may have looked on the objects of interest which claimed the attention of the Club that day. Mr. Norman C. H. Nisbett, the Hon. Local Secretary, who, with Mr. Dale, had arranged the excursion, read an interesting Paper on the Manor and Church of Stoke Charity, and explained the architectural features of the Church. There are also interesting brasses in the Church, Canon Madge, the Rector, who had received the party, also made some observations concerning the Church, and in the churchyard the Rev. G. W. Minns pointed out the grave of the Rev. Joseph Reynolds, uncle and godfather of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who died December 22nd, 1734, aged 66. Attention was called to the worn inscription on the slab, and a suggestion was made that Sir Edward Holroyd, Keeper of the National Gallery, or the Royal Academy authorities should be approached to have it recut. Canon Madge said he had endeavoured to find out descendants of Reynolds, but had failed, and the Rev. G. W. Minns said he believed the family was now represented by the Furzes, Canon Furze, of Westminster, being a member, and a recently deceased

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great artist was another. A member present suggested that as the expense of restoring the inscription would be very small the Hampshire Field Club might undertake the work. (Hear, hear.)

AT MICHELDEVER.

The party then went on to Micheldever Church, and were met by the Rev. C. A. Johnstone, M.A., Rector. The tower, an interesting one of the 16th century, is the only ancient portion, the Church having been destroyed by fire. The present main building is octagonal in shape, with nave containing tombs and monuments of the Baring family. The Rector showed the register, dating from 1538, and the chalice presented by Lady Rachel Russell, whose connection with Stratton is referred to in another part of this report. The Rev. G. W. Minns stated that the large size of the chalice was owing to the fact that Lady Rachel was of Huguenot descent, it being the custom among them to use large chalices.

AT STRATTON PARK.

The party then drove on to Stratton, and were received at the head of the stairs by Lord and Lady Northbrook, and when all had assembled in the Library, Mr. Dale said he had obtained permission of his lordship to submit a few notes on Stratton, and he proposed to read them before Mr. Minns read his Paper, not because his (Mr. Dale's) Paper was the more important, but because it would to some extent be a preface to the interesting story that Mr. Minns would relate. After the Papers were read, they would be allowed to go through the rooms of the mansion, and also visit the gardens and Lady Rachel's walks and cottage. In a room of the latter it was said she penned her last letter to her husband, though he thought it more probable she wrote it from Southampton House in London. Mr. Dale then proceeded with his Paper, in the course of which he stated: It is not necessary for me to give you any detailed history of Stratton, which was part of the great Manor of Micheldever. The third volume of the "Victoria County History," under the heading of Micheldever Hundred, has placed on record in a concrete form most of what is known concerning this district, and, thanks to a good many of the particulars being supplied by the late Earl of Northbrook and his brother, the Hon. F. Baring, the whole account is fairly accurate. It is due to the last-named gentleman, who, fortunately, is a member of our Club and a contributor to its publications, to have pointed out that the Saxon Charters relating to this great Manor are not quite what they purport to be. The one relating to the bestowal of property upon Hyde Abbey is quite 100 years later than the time of Edward the Elder, and was probably made about A.D. 1000, as an assurance of title for all lands attached to Micheldever at that date, while the so-called Golden Charter, purporting to be of 903, is later still and quite unreliable. I do not wish, however, to trouble you with controversial details, but as I have been here twice before and received information from direct sources I venture to give you a short summary of the history of Stratton. It is certain that the Great King Alfred designed that this Manor should form part of his new Minster, the Abbey of Hyde, and that it was conveyed to that religious house early in the 10th century. Stratton, like Stratfieldsaye, is a name derived from the Roman road which runs by here, called in Saxon charters the "Army Path," a

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road which King Alfred himself must often have passed along. At the time of the Norman Conquest the Abbott of Hyde was one Elfwy, brother of Earl Godwin, and uncle of Harold. He supported his nephew with an armed body of monks, some probably from this neighbourhood, who were slain at Hastings. After the Conquest there was laid upon the Manor the obligation of feudal service. It was seized by the Conqueror and only granted again to the Abbey under the obligation of the burden of the service of three knights, or their equivalent. In this way five subordinate manors became separated from Micheldever and were given to knightly families under obligation to discharge the feudal service the Conqueror laid upon it. These were Popham, Stratton, Cranbourne, and Drayton.

At the time of the Reformation the Manor comes into prominence as part of the monastic spoil which, with much other in the county, came to Thomas Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton, who transmuted the Abbey of Titchfield into a dwelling house for himself. Place House, Titchfield, evidently was intended by the Earl as a residence instead of a house at Stratton. A year or two back Mr. St. John Hope, in searching the State Papers of Henry VIII., came across an interesting series of letters which he published in a separate form and called the "Making of Place House." These letters were from Wriothesley's stewards, and describe how they mean to go to work in constructing the house. One of them, John Crayford, says in one letter, "We be glad of fine beds, carpets, and cushions to furnish the house, lately brought from Micheldever." As this nobleman possessed no less than six princely residences, it is not likely that he was much at Stratton, although it remained in possession of the succeeding Earls until the time of Thomas, the fourth Earl, round whom our interest centres. Before speaking of him and his famous daughters, the history of Stratton may be finished by saying that the fourth Earl dying without sons, the estate passed to his daughter, Lady Rachel, who married, as her second husband, Lord William Russell. The property thus came into the family of the Duke of Bedford, and remained for several generations in their hands until it was purchased at the beginning of the 19th century by the great-great grandfather of our noble President (the Earl of Northbrook) from Francis, Duke of Bedford. Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton, figures prominently in history as a strict Royalist, though a man of singularly liberal and enlightened views. It was at Place House that Lord Southampton received Charles I., with the aged Countess, his mother, and from there the King departed for Carisbrooke, no longer a free man. The Earl was one of the few faithful servants who asked, and obtained permission to pay the last sad duty to the King's remains, and when Cromwell came to Hursley for the marriage of his son, Southampton, hearing of it removed to a greater distance. Clarendon, speaking of the liberality of his mind and of his toleration towards Dissenters, thinks it necessary to apologise for his opinions, for he says, "He was a man of exemplary virtue and piety, and very regular in his devotions, yet was not generally believed by the Bishop to have an affection keen enough for the government of the Church, because he was willing and desirous that something more might be done to gratify the Presbyterians than they thought just." Wriothesley married as his first wife, in 1636, Rachel de Ruigny, called in the Stafford papers "*La belle et vertueuse Huguenotte*." The marriage



From the only original Painting in Woburn Abbey.

LADY RACHAEL RUSSELL.

took place in France. The writer of the preface to Lady Rachel Russell's letters, writing in 1819, says, "How or when Lord Southampton became acquainted and formed his connection with the the Ruvigny family is not known, and so much did their religion exclude them from the public records that the author of these pages, after much enquiry at Paris, in the King's and other libraries, assisted by those most capable of such researches, has not been able to discover to what district of France they belonged." A foot note says that it is surmised they were of Brittany. The employment of members of the family in the diplomatic service, and the strong sympathy of Southampton with the Protestant faith is sufficient explanation of his coming into contact with them. Lady Rachel Russell was a daughter of this marriage. She was married firstly to Lord Vaughan, in 1653. After his death she resided some time at Place House with her sister, Lady Elizabeth Noel, that estate being her sister's property and Stratton falling to Lady Rachel. She became acquainted with William Russell, afterwards Lord William, whom she married in 1669. The union was an exceedingly happy one. The summers were spent at Stratton, and the winters at Southampton House, in Bloomsbury Square, pulled down in 1800. Most of her published letters were written here. Lord William Russell's history is a part of that of our country. He fell a victim into the political party he opposed. Macaulay describes him as one of those who "were driven into opposition by the dread of Popery, the dread of France, and by disgust at the extravagance, dissoluteness, and faithlessness of the Court. He was tried for complicity in the Rye House plot and was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields, 21st July, 1683. The part that his wife played and her behaviour under the trying circumstances in which she was placed are also matters of history, and the "sweet saint who sat by Russell's side" has been the theme of poets and painters. Not until a year after his death did she entertain any thought of returning to Stratton, but in 1684 she writes, "I am entertaining some thought of going to that now desolate place, Stratton, for a few days, where I must expect new and amazing reflections at first, it being a place where I have lived in sweet and full content, considered the conditions of others, and thought none deserved my envy. But I must pass no more such days on earth. However, places are indeed nothing, where can I dwell that his figure is not present with me? Nor would I have it otherwise. So I resolve that it shall be no bar if it proves requisite for the better acquitting any obligation on me." She did not carry out her intention. It was not until 1686, three years after his death, she came here, and writes thus, "To-morrow being Sunday, I purpose to sanctify it if my griefs unhallow it not by unprofitable passions, resolving after having given some hours of privacy in the morning, to live in my house as in other days doing my best to be tolerably composed." She lived to be 83 years of age, and was buried at Chenies. In addition I have only a note on the pictures in the Dining Room, which I will record here. In this room are two fine pictures, early copies of Vandyck, "Queen Henrietta Maria and her Dwarf, Sir Geoffrey Hudson," and "The Earl of Newport." The picture of the Fire of London is an interesting and characteristic work of a master, who was very famous in his time, de Loutherbourg. He was born at Strasbourg in 1740, and came to London in 1771, where he died, and was buried at Chiswick. He made designs for the scenes and decorations of Drury Lane Theatre. At Greenwich Hospital

there is by him "Lord Howe's Victory of 1st June" and "The Defeat of the Spanish Armada." Of the three family portraits, two were shown at the Winter Exhibition at Burlington House, in 1876. The one of Sir Francis Baring, first baronet, his brother, John Baring, and his son-in-law, Charles Wall, is by Lawrence, and is described by the "Times" critic at that time as evidently painted under the inspiration of Sir Joshua's grasp. The other which was shown was called a grand group by Reynolds of John Dunning, William, second Earl of Shelburne, and Colonel Barre. The third picture is also by Reynolds, and represents Harriet, wife of Sir F. Baring, and Francis A. Baring, C. Baring Wall, Harriet, daughter of Sir F. Baring, wife of C. Wall, and Sir Thomas Baring. The middle picture has been engraved by Ward. Dunning rose from obscurity and was the companion of Horne and Tooke, with whom he used to dine at 7¹/₂d. a head. From the office of a Chancery Lawyer he rose to Solicitor-General, became a distinguished lawyer, and was created first Lord Ashburton. William, second Earl of Shelburne, was a distinguished statesman, who was created first Marquis of Lansdowne. He was the powerful opponent of Charles James Fox, and was extremely hated in his time. George III. called him the Jesuit of Berkeley Square. Judged by time there seems to be no reason for this spite. Disraeli says he was the first great Minister who comprehended the growing importance of the middle classes. He was a great patron of the Fine Arts, and the Lansdowne MS., purchased by the Nation in 1807, are among the treasures of the British Museum. This portrait of him shows that Reynolds was more successful than Gainsborough, who it is said, after two unsuccessful attempts to paint him, threw away his brush with the words, "D— it, I never could see through varnish." Colonel Barre was the son of Peter Barre, a French refugee from La Rochelle. He was intended for an attorney, but became a soldier. He was by the side of Wolfe when he fell at Quebec, and is among the officers represented in West's picture as collected round the expiring General. He sat in Parliament through Lord Shelburne's influence; and was the great opponent of Pitt. He strenuously opposed the taxation of America.

The Paper by the Rev. G. W. Minns, on Henry, second Marquis de Ruigny, will be found at the end of this Part.

The Earl of Northbrook, prior to a somewhat sensational discussion on some of the details of the two Papers, said that, on behalf of Lady Northbrook and himself, he was very pleased to welcome the Club that afternoon. When a visit was proposed to him by Mr. Nisbett and Mr. Dale, he said he should be very pleased to see them, although from an archaeological point of view the house was not of much interest. They had heard two very interesting Papers. He could not find any actual evidence that de Ruigny was buried in Micheldever churchyard; if the statements made that day furnished such evidence it would be a matter for him to consider whether he would not put up a plate in the Church or churchyard.

The visitors then rambled at will through the gardens, visiting Lady Rachel Russell's cottage, the rock garden, etc., and presently reassembled to partake of a bountiful tea, provided in the garden by the hospitality of the Earl and Countess, who personally superintended the arrangements, and were most eager to make their guests

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feel "at home." Before leaving, Canon Vaughan, who is a well-known botanist, made by request a brief statement on some of the leading features of the gardens, and then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the Earl and Countess for their courtesy and hospitality. The Earl briefly replied, and the party then took leave of their hosts, the Earl and Countess shaking hands with most of them before they took to the brakes for Winchester. The day throughout was beautifully fine, and the excursion was alike interesting and enjoyable.

EXCURSION TO WOOLBURY CAMP AND EARTHWORKS AT ASHLEY.

Wednesday, August 23rd, 1911.

Under the guidance of Dr. Williams-Freeman an excursion was made to Woolbury and Ashley. On the way thither a halt was made at Sir Norman Hill's bungalow, where the party were received in his absence by Mr. Grey Hill, who exhibited a collection of relics he had discovered on the sites about to be visited that afternoon, fragments of New Forest pottery, numerous worked flints and Paleolithic implements from Dunbridge and Mottisfont, also characteristic "Bronze Age" remains, bones with a cinerary urn, pottery, &c. Two valuable fibulae were discovered by Mr. Grey Hill, pronounced by the British Museum authorities to be Anglo-Saxon work of rare design. These remains were found among the rabbit burrows, so possibly others more important may yet remain below ground.

Arrived at Woolbury Camp, the story of the mounds was related in a most interesting manner by Dr. Williams-Freeman. The Norman Camp and Church Close at Ashley were also described. Mr. Dale thanked the reader for his valuable paper and for the work he had done in connection with the earthworks of Hampshire. The communication, which exhibited great research and was full of interest, does not admit of being summarized. It will be printed at length in a future Part of our "Proceedings" with suitable illustrations.

ASHLEY CHURCH.

Mr. Dale gave a brief outline of this small 12th century building. The masonry is not of a particularly early character. The chancel is disproportionately long, and though preserving its original width has probably been lengthened later in the 12th century, as it has small 12th century windows at the north-east and south-east of somewhat later style than that in the north wall of the nave, which belongs to the original work. In the south wall is a 12th century window set at a lower level. It seems to be of earlier type. Its original head has been replaced by a small pointed one, and it is perhaps the south-east window or the original chancel. On the east splay of one of the windows is a poorly drawn 14th century painting of a saint holding a book, and, perhaps, a palm branch. The chancel arch is round-headed of a single square order, with plain joints, and on each side the wall is pierced by a round-headed opening, half as wide as the arch. In

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the north wall of the nave is an original round-headed light, plain externally, but with an internal rebate and narrow inner splay. There is no trace of a north door, but just west of its normal position is a modern two-light window. A stone head, wearing a close-fitting cap, is set on the inner face of the wall, 15th century work. The wooden alms box is of 16th century date. The font is of Purbeck marble, and has a square bowl moulded below and originally deeper. It is of 12th century date, and perhaps earlier.

The party left for home at 7.2, after a most enjoyable exploration, and deeply grateful to Dr. Williams-Freeman and to Mr. Dale, who had planned and conducted the expedition.

EXCURSION TO MOTTISFONT PRIORY.

The last excursion of the season of 1911 took place on Tuesday, Sept. 26th, when between 50 and 60 members of the Club availed themselves of Mrs. Vaudrey Barker-Mill's kindness to visit her historic residence of Mottisfont Priory.

Passing through the entrance gates, which are surmounted by the crest of the Barker-Mill family, viz., a bear's head chained, the party proceeded to the Parish Church, where the Rector received them. The building is an ancient one, consisting of nave and chancel only. In the east window is some pre-reformation stained glass, which during the Civil War was taken out of the Church and laid in the neighbouring river, the Test. When Charles II. returned "to his own" this glass was replaced in the Church.

Leaving the Church the Priory was reached, in front of which is a famous fountain from which the Priory is said to derive its name. This supply of water never fails, even in the hottest and driest summer. The two following papers were read by the Hon. Secretary:—

MOTTISFONT CHURCH.

At the time of William the Conqueror the Manor of Mottisfont belonged to the Archbishop of York, and six outlying chapels are mentioned as connected with it. At the end of the 12th century it belonged to William de Briwere, of whom we shall hear more at the Priory. The greater part of this church belongs to the first half of the 12th century, and save for the introduction of a few windows remained unaltered until the 15th century. The two-centred east window of the chancel is of the 15th century date. The chancel is of the 12th century, and has resemblances to some of the work in Romsey Abbey. The windows in the nave are of the 14th century. The recesses in the wall are for tombs. In the south wall is a square recess with a piscina drain. The south door, in the middle of the wall, is of 12th century date, and there is probably a north door hidden under the plaster. In the south wall of the chancel is a monument of Renaissance detail, with the date 1584, with figures of a man in civilian dress, his wife, one son, and two daughters. On the floor of the chancel is a brass plate to William Sandys, dated 1628. The inscription tells that he preferred to be buried here "ad fontem" in his own land to sharing his ancestors' tomb "ad vitem" at the Vyne.

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The Sandys' were buried not at the Vyne but in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke, and their tombs are now ruinous and exposed to the weather. The east window is filled with 15th century white and gold glass, made out with new glass, said to have been brought from the Holy Ghost Chapel. It is, however, unlike the glass in Basingstoke Church, which is known to have been in the Chapel. The centre light is the Crucifixion, with the figure of Our Lady and St. John on a red background. The inside light contains a figure of St. Peter and St. Andrew, on blue backgrounds, with names below in modern capitals. In the two smaller lights over is the Coronation of Our Lady between St. John and St. Katherine, with seraphs standing on wheels in the outer lights and in the head, with figures of angels swinging censers in the small side lights. The figures are excellently drawn, and the colouring is exceedingly fine. The 15th century two-light window in the south of the chancel also contains contemporary white and gold fragments. In the two windows at the west of the chancel are some fragments of the late 14th century glass, that to the north containing a nearly complete and splendidly drawn head of Christ.

MOTTISFONT PRIORY.

The natural beauties of this spot have attracted our Club to it on several occasions, and of themselves are sufficient reason why we should once more renew our acquaintance with it. Since our last visit, more than nine years ago, much additional information respecting this famous religious house has come to light. Hidden among gigantic plane trees, which are some of the finest in England, lies this picturesque 18th century house known as "Mottisfont Abbey." The river flows by it, and in the grounds is the beautiful spring which has given Mottisfont its name. It is a well, in the old and correct sense of the word, and was so called in early times, though Latinized into fons, a cavity where the water in great volume "wells" out from the ground. More than twenty years ago, when we first came, the house was let, and we saw little except the fine piece of vaulting of the western range called the "crypt," and one or two minor architectural details. Before returning to occupancy, Mrs. Barker-Mill made some alterations in the building and removed a great deal of plaster, which revealed that the Priory Church was largely contained in the present house—and drew out a conjectural, but fairly correct, plan of the position of the Church and the general lie of the claustral buildings.

HISTORY OF THE PRIORY.

Before speaking of this plan, let me as briefly as possible give an outline of the history of the Priory. The Priory of Mottisfont for Austin Canons was founded about the year 1200 by William de Briwere. The date given in the Annals of Oseney is 1201, but the actual foundation is about ten years earlier than the accepted date. The Priory takes a conspicuous place among the religious houses of the middle ages, and there are numerous references to it in the Close Rolls, the Papal Registers and Bishops' Registers, with only one or two of which I need trouble you. We learn that they observed the day of Peter de Rivallis, brother of the founder, who was called the "Holy Man in the Wall." Miracles were said to have been wrought by him, but where his wall was situated we do not know. He left a sum of money and jewels to purchase a rent charge for the benefit of the Priory. Queen

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Eleanor was also a great benefactress of Mottisfont. She conferred upon it possessions, and left money and goods to secure the perpetual keeping of her obit, and also ordained that seven poor widows should daily receive refreshment at the Priory and five poor persons should sit at her table, at her anniversary. What became of the widows' portion at the Dissolution does not appear. In the Papal letters of the year 1241 the Prior is twice ordered to see to the enforcement of Papal authority in this country. In the year 1353 Henry, Duke of Lancaster petitioned the Pope for an indulgence to those who visited Mottisfont on Trinity Sunday, adding as the reason that his mother Maud was buried there. It would be interesting to know the locality of her grave. If she were buried before the high altar she lies under the kitchen floor.

THE KING WHO CHANGED HIS MIND.

In 1410 the Prior and Canons complain (Papal letters) that their lands situate for the most part by the seashore were often attacked by Flemings, French, and Normans, and other enemies of the realm, for the defence of which men at arms from time to time lodged in the Priory, consumed its animals and grain, and plundered and carried away as booty other of its movable goods, wherefore the cultivators of the said fields had left them for the most part uncultivated. King Henry VII. became patron of Mottisfont through holding the Duchy of Lancaster. He found the Priory much reduced in numbers owing to the scourge of pestilence, which we know also worked disaster in the Nunnery of Romsey. He applied to the Pope for a Bill for its suppression and to change it into a Collegiate Church. Pope Alexander VI., in 1494, issued a Bill accordingly, but the King changed his mind and determined to assign it to his great Chapel at Westminster Abbey, known as Henry VII. Chapel. This, however, also did not happen, and Mottisfont endured to the time of the Dissolution, when it appears among the number of religious houses suppressed by Act of Parliament, and not voluntarily surrendered.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL "SUITOR."

At the time of the suppression the people of Southampton were awake to their interest, their appetites perhaps whetted by knowing of the rich spoils which fell to the share of Thomas Wriothesley, first Earl of Southampton. An important person at this time in Southampton was Henry Huttoft, apparently chief of the Custom House officials, who resided at the Tudor House, in St. Michael's Square.

As the arms of this man appear in the archway of the pulpitum to be mentioned later on, he must have been one of the latest benefactors of the house, which is some excuse for his anxiety to have it. Writing to Thomas Cromwell, on the 26th March, 1536, he first refers to some charges to be levied on goods at Southampton, and then adds:—"There is much talk here about the suppression of religious houses. Let me be a suitor for one, viz., the house of Mottisfont, where there is a good friend of mine with as good a master and Convent as in the country. If none are to be reserved—but all must pass one way, please to let me have it towards my poor living." Henry Huttoft meant well, but did not succeed, Mottisfont fell to a much more important person, William Lord Sandys, of the Vyne, K.G., and King's Chamberlain. Lord Sandys immediately set about altering the place. Of the details of making the house there is no documentary evidence,

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but Lord Sandys must have gone to work very much as Wriothesley did at Titchfield, only there the domestic buildings lie north of the Church instead of south, as here. The cloister was the central courtyard of the house, and the buildings were reduced to four rectangular blocks surrounding it, the Church was reduced to an oblong, the north transept, presbytery, and eastern chapels being cut off. It was then divided into two storeys, with an attic, fireplaces being inserted in the south wall of the nave. Some of these remain, and with the exception of a doorway here and there are the only relics of the Tudor House. Probably, as at Titchfield, the frater became the hall, and the Chapter House the Chapel, but both are destroyed. Indeed, the 18th century additions and rebuilding have effaced almost all traces of the house built by Sandys. It is probable that all four ranges survived until the 18th century.

REMAINS OF THE PRIORY.

Before going round it will be the simplest plan to enumerate those parts which are best preserved. The western arch of the central tower, blocked by a wall, remains intact. The lower part of this wall is the pulpitum, marking the western limit of the monastic quire, which occupied the space under the tower. Against its eastern side the stalls of the canons were returned, and its central archway leading to the retroquire or space east of the rood screen is in perfect preservation, though now degraded to the humble service of opening from the kitchen to the scullery. It has a four-centred arch with a panelled soffit, in which are carved eight shields, which are an abridgment of the history of the Priory. Here are the arms of William de Briwere, the founder, of Patrick de Cadurcis, who was patron in the end of the 13th century, and from whose daughter, Maud, the patronage passed into the hands of the Crown, and was conferred by the Crown on the Earl of Lancaster. The arms of Lancaster commemorate its tenure thenceforward till it again came to the Crown by reason of the merging of the Duchy of Lancaster in the Crown by Henry VII. The shield next to the Huttoft arms is a sheriff's shield, with the letter H, and Huttoft was Sheriff of Southampton in 1521. The erection of this arch must, therefore, date from about this time, and the cost may have been defrayed by the official in whose mind was such a struggle between benevolence and acquisitiveness.

After viewing the mansion the visitors were entertained to tea by their hostess. From the Priory the visitors went to Lower Brooks, the residence of Mr. Montagu Edwards. On the way thither they passed by the celebrated oak tree known as the Ockley Oak; it is 35 feet in circumference, and is said to be 1,000 years old. It is stated though incorrectly, that in former times the knights of the shire used to be nominated under its branches. On arrival at Lower Brooks Mr. Edwards exhibited his collection of flint implements; besides these he also showed some Roman remains which had been dug up at Clanville, and a beer jug of the 17th century, with a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine; this was dug up at Horsebridge. The date usually assigned to these jugs is about 1610. The first imported came from the Continent. They were afterwards extensively manufactured in England by Dwight, of Fulham, who produced them in numbers, but his factory was not established until 1671.