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 subscriptions 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.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Hampshire Field Club

AND

Archæological Society,

(ESTABLISHED 1885)

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

VOL. VII. PART III.

EDITED BY

JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE.

[Issued to Subscribers for 1916.]

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1916.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 68, line 13, for pix read pyx.

Page 77, note 17, line 2, leave out confirmation and read at baptism and extreme unction.

Page 78, note 1, line 1, after metal and before kissed, insert ivory, glass or enamel.

Page 83, note 2, line 1, for deacons read subdeacon.

Page 97, Ibsley, line 4, add footnote to sarcenet crane : Sarcenet of crane or yellow colour.

Members of the Field Club and Subscribers to the Proceedings are requested to bear in mind that the Proceedings are usually issued earlier in the year and before the Annual Meeting. This number was in the press prior to that event, consequently Sir William Portal, Bart., appears as President; the present holder of that office is Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., who was elected at the Annual Meeting 1916.

HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

AND

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

MEMBERS, 1916.

Established for the study of the Natural History and Antiquities of the County.

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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.

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal
Bournemouth Natural Science Society
Cambridge Antiquarian Society
Proceedings of the Geologists' Association
Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Proceedings
Surrey Archæological Society
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine

Libraries in Union.

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

Publications for Exchange to be sent to the Editor, "Proceedings Hampshire Field Club,"

J. 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 in 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.

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 to the Club is engaged, or is interested, or any 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 purposes 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,
APRIL 29th, 1915.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting was held in the County Council Chamber, Winchester, on Thursday, April 29th, 1915, at 2.45 p.m. The President, Sir William Portal, Bart., F.S.A., in the chair.

The proceedings began with the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting (1914), after which the Hon. Secretary read the annual report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1914.

Since the last annual meeting the losses we have sustained by death have been unusually heavy. Foremost among them must be placed the name of William Erasmus Darwin, who filled the office of President in the years 1891 and 1892. He was the eldest son of the illustrious Charles Darwin, and was born in 1839. His connection with Southampton began as early as 1861, when he became a partner in Grant and Maddison's Bank. At first he lived over the Bank, but subsequently at Bassett, where he was known to so many of us. He was treasurer of the Hartley Institute and College for 41 years, and always regarded it as his chief interest in public life. It was largely owing to his influence and liberality that the College first received in 1897 a share of the Treasury grant. Subsequently in 1911, he, in co-operation with Mr. Claude Montefiore, saved the life of the College by collecting the necessary sum required. As a member of the Club he was, before his accident, a frequent attendant at our meetings, and when President fulfilled his duties conscientiously. At the celebration of the Gilbert White Centenary in 1892, when the late Lord Selborne took the chair, Mr. Darwin made an excellent speech, a gift in which he excelled. The funeral took place at North Stoneham, and was attended by the Hon. Treasurer and

the Hon. Secretary. An excellent little memoir of him has been published by Sir Francis Darwin, which might well find a place in our "Proceedings."

The Rev. W. L. W. Eyre, of Swarraton, was a Vice-President of the Club during the presidency of Mr. Darwin, viz., in 1891 and 1892. To him the Club owes the initiation of meetings held solely for the study of Fungi, the first being organised by him in 1888, and was guided by Dr. M. C. Cooke, of Kew, and himself. He was one of the greatest authorities on Fungi and Bramble Growth, and was the discoverer of several new species of fungi. He was the author of many papers on Natural History subjects, and a contributor to our own "Proceedings." Two other past Vice-Presidents have also passed away during the year—The Rev. R. G. Davis, Vice-President in 1904 and 1905, and Mr. J. T. Hamilton, J.P., who filled the office quite recently. No one was better known in the Club than the Rev. R. G. Davis, who when living in the Isle of Wight, always participated with Mr. Colenutt in the arrangement and conduct of the meetings. He took the greatest interest in the affairs of the Club, and wrote several papers for the "Proceedings."

Lastly, the Committee record with deep regret the death of Mr. Montague Knight, J.P., of Chawton Manor, whose kindness and courtesy in receiving the members at his historic house will long be remembered. A Paper which was read at this meeting by the Hon. Secretary suggested the compilation of the excellent history of Chawton Manor, which was subsequently published, and is an important contribution to Hampshire bibliography. While going to press we have also heard of the sudden death of Mr. T. H. Harvey, the local secretary for Fareham.

Owing to the outbreak of war the meetings of the season came to an end in July. One was planned for the Isle of Wight in August, and another for Odiham in September, but neither took place. Between May and July, however, five meetings were held. The first was in London on May 12th. Lambeth Palace was visited in the morning, and the party was received by His Grace

the Archbishop of Canterbury. The afternoon programme included the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, and the Barber Surgeon's Hall, where the Master and Wardens kindly provided tea. The remaining meetings were at Micheldever, June 4th; Isle of Wight, June 18th, exclusively for Nature Study; Old Basing and its neighbourhood, July 6th; and Southwick and Roche Court, on July 12th. The thanks of the Committee are due to Mr. J. Hautenville Cope and to Mr. H. G. Rawstorne, who provided entertainment at the last two meetings. In addition to these meetings the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies held its annual Congress at Bournemouth early in June, and the gathering was well attended by our members. Your Secretary conducted several of the excursions, and at the evening conversazione gave a lecture on the discoveries at Hengistbury Head, using the lantern slides specially prepared by the Society of Antiquaries.

At the time that the Bournemouth Congress was being held, the Municipality and Chamber of Commerce and Archæological Society of St. Malo were receiving a visit from the Mayor of Southampton and representatives of the Town Council, Harbour Board, and Chamber of Commerce, who had accepted an invitation to visit St. Malo on the occasion of a visit from the French President—M. Poincaré. Our Society was represented by its Hon. Treasurer, who attended in another capacity, and at the reception, after reading a short speech in French, presented a handsomely bound and suitably inscribed volume of the last two parts of our "Proceedings" to the Historical and Archæological Society of St. Malo. This much interested the members of their Society, and their President (M. J. Haize) promised in future to exchange publications with us. The Mayor of Southampton also referred in the course of his speech to the work of our Club and the interest it had shown in preserving the ancient monuments of his town. M. Ettienne Dupont, Judge of the Tribunal of St. Malo, a well-known archæologist, in a speech which he delivered, also made several references to the important antiquarian

memorials of Southampton. The visit was most successful, and brought the importance of our Club prominently before the notice of this influential French Society.

The Committee desire to place on record their appreciation of the labours of Dr. Williams Freeman among the earthworks of Hampshire. The book which he has been some years preparing appeared at the end of last year, and has been most favourably received. A long review of it appeared in the Literary Supplement of the "Times," and the reviewer justly says that the freshness of Dr. Freeman's writing is in keeping with the free chalk hills which he describes.

The Hon. Treasurer's report:—"Last year it was stated that the expenses in connection with the production of the Supplement of Vol. VI. and Part I. of Vol. VII. would probably more than absorb the balance at the bank. This anticipation was quite correct; the balance then was £127 5s. 1d., and the cost of the 'Proceedings,' including postages, amounted to £147 5s. 8d., thus more than absorbing the balance to the extent of over £20. The subscriptions during the past year have come in remarkably well, 236 having been paid, as against 207 the previous year and 216 for 1912. The balance available for Part II. of Vol. VII. is nearly £60, so that our financial position may be considered quite satisfactory. I am pleased to inform you that amongst the new members for 1915 is the Winchester Corporation. There will be 250 copies of the 'Proceedings' for 1915 printed, and they can therefore only be sent to members whose subscriptions for that year are paid. There were 25 new members elected last year. This is considerably above the average, and is the exact number of the years 1912 and 1913 combined. The balance at the end of the year was £59 17s. 6d., against £127 5s. 1d. last year." The annual report and financial statement were adopted upon the proposition of the President.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Sir William Portal, having been unanimously re-elected President, returned thanks. He expressed deep regret at the

death of so many members during the year. He next referred to successful visits to Lambeth and elsewhere, and mentioned the serious fall of Tudor brickwork at the Keep at Old Basing, and suggesting that it might be replaced to prevent a further fall of masonry. The excellent work which Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., had done in writing an account of the Norman doorways in the Northern part of Hampshire, and the beautiful photo-prints of these were also noticed, Mr. Keyser having done the work free of cost to the Society. The work had cost Mr. Keyser a large amount, and the President expressed the Club's gratitude to him for his liberality. The Report alluded to Dr. Williams-Freeman in terms which he richly deserved. Everyone interested in Hampshire was delighted with his book, and it was a great satisfaction to know it had been so favourably reviewed. Regarding the work at St. Cross, carried out under the guidance of Sir Thomas Jackson, the yellow rough-cast which faced the old infirmary used by the inmates had been removed, so that it was now restored to its original picturesque timber and plaster work.

Mr. C. E. Keyser, F.S.A., and Mr. W. Ravenscroft, F.S.A., were elected Vice-Presidents in place of the Rev. D. S. Prideaux-Brune and Mr. G. W. Colenutt, retiring. The Hon. General Secretary, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Auditor were unanimously re-elected. The hon. local secretaries were also re-elected, with the exception of Mr. C. Phillips, of Andover.

THE SUMMER PROGRAMME.

The Hon. General Secretary mentioned that the question of excursions had been much debated. Several urgent requests had been received asking that the excursions might go on as usual.

OTHER SUBJECTS.

A report by the Subject Secretaries was presented by Dr. Andrews, giving an account of work done during the year. It stated, among other matters, that the Rev. Canon Cecil Deedes was editing, for the Canterbury and York Society, the earliest of the Registers of the Diocese, Bishop Pontissara, 1282-1304,

part of which had already been published. Two lists of Post-Reformation clerics under their local place-names had been supplied to the Cathedral Chapter Library. This library had now a copy of Alchin's Index to the Bishop's Registers, which had hitherto only been available at the British Museum. Earthworks had been well handled in Dr. Williams-Freeman's book. Dr. Williams-Freeman thanked the President for his complimentary remarks, as well as all those who had helped him. He had received extraordinarily generous appreciations. The work, which gave him great pleasure, had brought many letters from members and others in the county giving particulars of earthworks in their neighbourhood, which would provide him pleasant work for a number of years to investigate, particularly those of which he had previously known nothing. He then referred to the following matters which had engaged his attention :—An entrenchment on Silchester Common, a long mound ditch in Avington Park, bank and ditch near Mottisfont Priory, banks near Longwood, two or three more mediæval moated sites in the Loddon district, a destroyed earthwork at Southbourne, at least five more "Cold Harbours," possible facilities for digging a section of a Danish dock at Longstock, some interesting references to the growth of yews, and a note in regard to a former find of a bronze sword or dagger at the Andyke, disc barrows near Broughton, and a barrow at Littleton. He also dealt with the necessity for preserving disappearing roads and track-ways, some of which were used as roads within living memory. There was a great tendency for them to disappear, and he urged that steps should be taken to preserve the green lanes, and get permission to erect signposts to indicate that these byeways were public rights of way. He would suggest that a small Committee be formed, to whom might be sent information concerning disappearing tracks.

Dr. Williams-Freeman mentioned that he had received a letter suggesting that "Hampshire hogs" referred to sheep. All good Hampshire folk combined the qualities of both animals, the docility of the sheep, and the tenacity of purpose and firmness of

character associated with the pig. The question had been submitted to the President, and he had given his vote in favour of "Hampshire hog." Fuller, in his book of Worthies, mentioned "Hunt-shire hoggs" as being amongst the commodities for which the county was noted.

The President remarked that he and others had found that "hoggerel" referred to sheep. In an old document connected with his property there was a reference to hoggerel and shearing. It was impossible for the ordinary pig to be sheared, and there had evidently been confusion between hogget or hoggerel—still used in some parts of England for sheep—and the hog.

Dr. Williams-Freeman then proposed that a Committee should be appointed to deal with the subject of "disappearing byeways."[1] The President, in supporting this suggestion, said that in the County Surveyor the Club would have a sympathetic advocate of the scheme.

Mr. Nisbett seconded the proposal, and the Committee were appointed—the President, Dr. Williams-Freeman, Dr. Andrews, and Mr. Nisbett.

Mr. Nisbett drew attention to the possible danger to the barrow at Littleton, and Dr. Williams-Freeman said he would endeavour to get the authorities to fence it round.

Sir William Portal exhibited a 17th century rushlight stand found at Basing House, 1877, a Romano-Gallic horseshoe, found at the same place, and a manual horseshoe stamp, found 1869.

Among other exhibits was a small bell found by Mr. A. E. Bunney at Oliver Lodge, Andover Road, Winchester. A British Museum expert had spoken of it as a well-known type found in barrows. Mr. Crawford said it was probably a bell such as was worn round the necks of pack horses to give warning of their approach when passing through narrow defiles. He had himself seen similar bells found in remains of undoubted Roman date in Egypt a hundred miles south of Cairo.

After the meeting the members were generously entertained to tea by a Winchester member.

[1] Of course it would have to be previously ascertained whether there was a "public right of way" over these roads.—EDITOR.

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended the 31st December, 1914.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward from the Year, 1913	126 6 1	
,, Assistant Secretary	0 19 0	
		127 5 1
,, 25 Entrance Fees		6 5 0
,, Subscriptions received during the Year, viz.:—		
2 for Year 1912	1 1 0	
17 ,, 1913	8 18 6	
211 ,, 1914	110 15 6	
6 ,, 1915	3 3 0	
		123 18 0
,, Interest on Deposit		2 9 11
,, Special Donations		6 4 0
,, Sale of Proceedings		1 4 6
		£267 6 6

Audited and found correct.
(*Signed*) E. W. WHITTAKER, *Incorporated Accountant.*
Southampton, April 8th, 1915. *Hon. Auditor.*

PAYMENTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Subscriptions to the Congress of Archæological Societies, from 1st July, 1913 to 30th June, 1914 ...	1 0 0	
,, 250 Copies Earthworks Committee's Report	0 6 3	
,, Subscription to Royal Society for Protection of Birds, 1914	1 1 0	
,, Subscription to Society for Protection of Commons and Footpaths for Year 1914	1 1 0	
		3 8 3
,, Contribution towards cost of 15th century Bell Mortar for Winchester Museum		5 5 0
,, General Printing for 1914		21 19 3
,, 300 copies of Supplement to Volume VI.	45 15 0	
,, Illustrations for ditto	1 14 8	
		47 9 8
,, 400 copies of Part I. of Vol. VII		94 1 6
,, Hon. Secretary—Expenses of Meetings	6 2 0	
,, ,, —Postages	0 5 0	
,, ,, —Expenses of Organizing Excursions	7 18 6	
,, ,, —Fee to S.E. Union of Scientific Societies	0 5 0	
,, ,, —Fee to Congress of Archæological Societies	0 15 0	
,, ,, —Fee to the British Association ...	1 0 0	
		16 5 6
,, Hon. Editor—Postages		1 0 0
,, Hon. Treasurer—Postages	1 1 5	
,, ,, —Cheque Book	0 2 6	
		1 3 11
,, Assistant Secretary—Fee for 1914		10 10 0
,, ,, —Postages of Proceedings ...		5 14 6
,, Expenses of Local Hon. Secretary for I. of W. ...		0 11 5
,, Cash at Bank—On Deposit a/c ... 100 0 0		
Deposit Interest ... 4 3 11		
,, Current a/c ... 39 7 3		
	143 11 2	
Less Cheques outstanding	84 8 2	
		59 3 0
,, Cash in hand of Assistant Secretary		0 14 6
		£267 6 6

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

FIRST EXCURSION.

May 12th, 1915.

Excursion to Littlecote.

Director—The Hon. Secretary.

By kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Bevan, who are the tenants of Littlecote, the members of the Club were permitted to view this very interesting house.

Assembling in the great hall, the following paper was read by Mr. Dale. "The present house at Littlecote appears to have been built between 1490 and 1520, but it was not the earliest. I purpose to speak with great brevity on its earlier occupants, the Darells and the Pophams, and then to proceed to a description of the house itself. Concerning the Darells, the name first appears in the roll of Battle Abbey. They came with the Conqueror, and are heard of in Yorkshire as early as the 12th century. Some time in the earlier part of the 15th century a member of the family married a Culston, the heiress of Littlecote, and his son by his first wife became great-grandfather of Jane Seymour, who was married to Henry VIII. from Wulf Hall in this neighbourhood, and became mother of Edward VI. Another son by a second wife became Sir Edward Darell, and was the most famous member of the family, being Vice-Chamberlain to Katherine of Aragon and Keeper of the Park of Chilton Folyat. Several documents concerning grants made to him by the Queen are in existence. His eldest son John was killed in France, but left a son, William, who was the last of the Darells of Littlecote, the famous "Wild Darell." Fortune seems to have dealt hardly with William Darell. He was but nine when his father died, and during the long period of his minority was an exile from the home of his ancestors. It would but weary you to tell you of his law suits and his quarrels, while over his amours it is best to draw the veil. The epithet by which he is known was not given in vain. A writer says, concerning him, "He was overwhelmed with debt, he was formally accused of one murder and suspected of another, he had to bear the odium of debauchery and fraud, he was at law with nearly all his tenants, and in a state of warfare with most of his neighbours, and in 1579 was put in the Fleet Prison."

It is to this man that is attached the tradition of the ghost of Littlecote, the lady in white with dishevelled hair and a child in her arms, who walks at night in the house. The story appears first to be related by Aubrey, the well-known antiquary, in the 17th century, and has become more widely known by a repetition of it by Sir Walter Scott in a note to Rokeby. Like other traditions, it has lost nothing by repetition, and in preference to giving you the depositions of Mother Barnes, the midwife, I copy Ingram's account, which is almost identical with that in Rokeby:—"One dark rainy night in the month of November an old midwife sat musing in her cottage, when she was suddenly startled by a loud knocking at her door. On opening it she found a horseman, who told her that her assistance was required immediately by a person of rank, and that she would be handsomely rewarded, but that there were reasons for keeping the affair a strict secret, and therefore she must submit to be blindfolded, and be conducted in that condition to the bed-chamber of the lady. With

some hesitation the midwife consented. The horseman bound her eyes, and placed her on a pillion behind him. After proceeding in silence for many miles through rough and dirty lanes, they stopped, and the midwife was led into a house, which, from the length of her walk through the apartments, as well as the sounds about her, she discovered to be the seat of wealth and power. When the bandage was removed from her eyes she found herself in a bed-chamber in which were the lady on whose account she had been sent for, and a man of a haughty and ferocious aspect. The lady was delivered of a fine boy. Immediately the man commanded the midwife to give him the child, and catching it from her threw it on the back of the fire that was blazing in the chimney. The child, however, was strong, and by its struggles rolled itself out upon the hearth, when the ruffian again seized it with fury, and in spite of the protestations of the woman and the piteous entreaties of the mother, thrust it under the grate, and raking the live coals over it soon put an end to its life. The midwife, after affording all the relief in her power to the wretched mother, was told she must be gone. Her former conductor appeared, again bound her eyes, took her to her home, paid her handsomely, and departed. The woman was so strongly agitated that she made a deposition before a Magistrate.

Two circumstances afforded hopes of detecting the house. One was that as she sat by the bedside she had secretly cut out a piece of bed curtain with the scissors which hung from her girdle. The other was that as she descended the staircase she counted the steps. Suspicion fell on Darell. The house at Littlecote was examined and identified by the midwife. Darell was tried at Salisbury, but escaped, it is said, by bribing the Judge, but was killed not long after by a fall from his horse." A story so circumstantial, must, we think, in spite of the serious variants which occur in it, have a foundation of truth. I regret to inform you, however, that the bedstead, with its incriminating curtain, has long since been sold for a large sum. The chamber itself has no 16th century aspect about it. Of the burnt floor in front of the fire there is as little trace as of the stain of David Rizzio's blood in Holyrood Palace. Moreover, the fire-place which is pointed out is in the adjoining room, and if the mother really saw the inhuman deed against which she protested, she must have had the gift of seeing round a corner. Wild Darell was the last of that name to hold Littlecote. Tradition has always suggested that Littlecote came into the possession of Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, as the price of his clearing Darell from the charge of the murder of the child. Popham, however, helped Darell out of other difficulties, and nothing is known, save that when Darell died in 1589 Popham entered into possession.

Sir John Popham was descended from a collateral branch of the Hampshire Pophams, whose seat was between Basingstoke and Winchester, and who settled there in the 12th century. The village which bears their name is situated West of Micheldever, on the line of the ancient "Army Path," as it is called in Saxon characters, the Roman road from Calleva to Venta Belgarum.

Lord Justice Sir John Popham, who succeeded Wild Darell, was a figure well-known in history. He presided at the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh for being concerned in a plot to place Lady Arabella Stuart on the throne. Also at the trial of the Earl of Essex, and recommended a pardon, which would have been extended to him if the fatal ring had reached Elizabeth. The last State trials over which he presided were those of the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot. He died in 1607, and was buried at Wellington, in Somerset. The Dictionary of Biography

states that he revived the use of bricks in England, a statement which must be received with caution. One of the popular fallacies of to-day is that there was no brickmaking in England between the going of the Romans and the time of the Tudors, whereas they were used and employed from the 12th century.[1] It was also pointed out by a leading architect who lectured at Carpenter's Hall a short time back that structural bricks were for some things ineffective, and the lecturer supported his views by photographs of Littlecote, where he said the angles were of stone because an angle could not successfully be turned in bricks. Concerning this also we may have our own opinion, but the feature will be noticed when we survey the exterior.

The original pictures of the house are no longer here; those you will see are but copies. Although the great hall in which we are gathered must cede to many in respect of size, yet I think you will agree that we have never seen one more beautiful. Here in December, 1688, William of Orange met the Commissioners of James II. sitting perhaps round that very table. One or two things concerning it require special notice. In the first place we must regard it as purely English work, and the ceiling is a good example of its period. The fine stained glass of the upper lights of the windows is, I believe, regarded as coming from the Low Countries. There is, however, little warrant for this. Good stained glass was being made in England at this time, and the initials of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour with a Cupid's head confirm us in our belief that it is English. I have been unable to find any authority on stained glass who knows Littlecote, but venture to express the hope that when the Victoria County History of Wiltshire is published this glass will receive the attention it deserves. Another debatable point concerns the very fine screen at the end, perhaps the finest thing in the hall. It certainly never was designed to be placed against a dead wall, and moreover we miss the gallery which invariably appears in such halls as this. There can, I think, be little doubt that what is now a chamber over the entrance hall was once a gallery at the back of this screen.

The large equestrian portrait which hangs over the horns of the Irish elk is that of Col. Alexander Popham, the grandson of the Lord Chief Justice. He was a Parliamentarian and an opponent of Charles I. The fine series of yellow leather jerkins which hangs round the walls is said to be the best collection of such things extant, and were worn by Colonel Popham, his brother Edward, and their retainers. Nearly all the furniture we see around us dates from the 17th century, and some of it owes its presence here to the good taste of the lady who is receiving us. There are, however, two relics of the great Popham, one the chair in which he sat, a rare specimen of Tudor work, and the instrument of torture known as the "thumb stocks." What use the Lord Chief Justice put this interesting article to I have not been able to find out. It is still in working order if any of the curious wish to test its powers. There are two very fine grey-beards, or Bellarmines, so called from the face on them which was supposed to represent Cardinal Bellarmine, the enemy of the Protestant party in the Netherlands. They were first made abroad, but in the 17th century were copied and extensively made at Fulham. Last but most important remains the great table which occupied nearly the

1 A document in the Records Office, Ministers' Accts., 1122, 15, shows that in the 15th century bricks were made in England by Flemings for building operations at Stonor Park, Oxon. This document is the account of John Wareficld, receiver of Thomas Stonor. Among the receipts is £13 13s. 4d. for "ad solvendum les Flemynges pro opere de Stonor." Also £40 was paid for making 20,000 "brykes." These bricks were made at Crocker End in Nettlebed parish, Oxon. See Berks, Bucks and Oxon Arch. Journal, xix., 91.—EDITOR.

whole length of the Hall, and in old prints is always shown down the centre. In Nash's "Mansions of the Olden Time," this table is shown being used for the game of "shovel board," and that this was the purpose for which it is made so long is highly probable. The game was exceedingly popular. There is an interesting conversation recorded between Henry, Prince of Wales, for whom Bramshill was intended as a residence, and his Tutor while they played at the game.[2] It was a kind of curling in which metal discs were flipped down a long polished table, the object being to get them in circles of a target or along a line at the far end. If they fell short or went off the end it counted nothing. This table has a tray at the end for catching the spent discs, and the actual discs are on the table. The discs more frequently used were, however, the fine shillings of Edward VI., which were sold for more than double their face value for the purpose, and, as pointed out by Sir John Evans, are nearly all much more worn on the face side than the other.

Shovel boards continued in use up to a century ago. Izaak Walton's brothers, Peter and honest Coridon, when asked how their fishing prospered explain that they have caught but five trouts, "for indeed we went to a good honest ale-house and there we played at shovel boards half the day." In the "Merry Wives of Windsor," Falstaff says: "Pistol did you pick Master Slender's purse?" and Slender interrupts with "Aye, by these gloves, did he, of seven groats in mill-sixpences and two King Edward shovel boards that cost me 2s. 2d. a piece of Yead Miller." Taylor, the poet, complains of an Edward VI. shilling:—

> "You see my face is beardless, smooth and plain
> Because my Sovereign was a child 'tis knowne,
> When as he did put on the English crowne,
> But had my stamp been bearded as with haire,
> Long before this had it been worne and bare,
> For why? With me the unthrifts every day
> With my face downwards do at shove board play,
> That had I had a beard you may suppose,
> They'd worn it off as they have done my nose."

I have brought one of these Edward shillings which Slender bought in the days of Queen Elizabeth for 2s. 2d. each, for you to see.

The Dutch parlour is so called from pictures representing scenes from Don Quixote and Hudibras painted in the panelling by Dutch prisoners who were confined here in the days of Charles II. The haunted room I will not describe, but leave you to gain what inspiration you can from its inspection. The Brick Hall has some very good panelling, and the Pewter used by the Pophams. The Chapel is an excellent example of private chapels at the time of the Commonwealth, and is a somewhat rare example. The pulpit has been placed where the altar stood, but an aumbry still remains at the side. The Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Chamberlain, was married here in 1685. The room in which William of Orange slept

2 In Bramshill: Its History and Architecture," by the late Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, we read (p. 22-23): "It is traditionally said to have been intended as a residence for Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James I. It is not impossible that some idea of purchasing it from Lord Zouche for this object may have existed. He was much about the Court. But there is not, so far as I am aware, any documentary evidence connecting the Prince with Bramshill. I use the word 'documentary' in the usual sense of written on paper or parchment. For there is a Prince's helmet now in the Hall, which has the Prince of Wales' plume and the Star of the Garter enamelled on it. And, as I shall have occasion to point out, the crowning ornament of the great front has been considered to represent, and probably does represent, the Prince's feathers and coronet. But the death of the Prince at the close of 1612—the year Bramshill was completed—renders it certain that it never was his residence."—EDITOR.

remains probably unaltered. He landed in the West on the 5th November, 1688, and slept here on the 8th December. Here he met King James' Commissioner in the Great Hall, for a detailed account of which I refer you to Macaulay. Queen Elizabeth's chamber is so called from her arms which are over the mantel-piece, and are believed to have been put up at the time of her visit to Lord Chief Justice Popham in 1601. James I. and Anne of Denmark were also entertained at Littlecote soon after their accession. The Long Gallery is 110 feet long and occupies a large part of the north of the house. It is panelled and the plaster frieze dates from the time of the Darells. The Darell lion is displayed on it with the letters W. D. discernable in places. The ceiling is new. In the beautiful garden we can admire the exterior of the house and see the work of Cornelius the Dutchman, who laid it out for Wild Darell."

Mr. Nisbett thanked Mrs. Bevan for inviting the Field Club to Littlecote. Mr. Dale was thanked by Mr. J. Hautenville Cope for his Paper. Mr. Dale, before the members left, presented Mrs. Bevan with a fine specimen of a King Edward VI. shilling.

SECOND EXCURSION.

June 7th, 1915.

Botanical Ramble and Visit to Easton Church.

Directors—The Rev. Canon Vaughan and Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, A.R.I.B.A., Hon. Local Sec. for Winchester.

Before proceeding to Easton Church a "botanical ramble" was conducted by Canon Vaughan. No rare specimens or any worthy of record were found. Mr. Druce, of the Botanical Society and Exchange Club, who was present, mentioned that he had recently found in the northern part of the County an extremely rare grass—Alopecurus æqualis.

The members then proceeded to Easton Church, where they were received by the Rector (the Rev. J. M. Freshfield), who read a paper written by Mrs. Dawson on "Prebendary Barlow and the Mariners' Compass," in which she said: "The circumstances of William Barlow's birth were probably unique, the son of an ex-monk and an ex-abbess, his father, formerly Abbot of Bisham, Berkshire, had married Agatha Wellesbourne, formerly Abbess of Cressingham, Norfolk. Anthony à Wood tells us that William Barlow was born at St. Davids, Pembrokeshire, which See his father then held. Even now, in its ruin, the Episcopal Palace of St. Davids ranks as one of the finest specimens of domestic architecture extant, and, with the surrounding buildings, still merits the description given of it by the Count de Montalembert as "one of the most solemn and least visited relics of Europe." The accession of Mary in 1553 necessitated the flight of the Bishop and his wife to the Continent, the boy William in all likelihood accompanying them. With the succession of Elizabeth the exiles returned to England in 1558, in time for Bishop Barlow to assist at the Consecration of Archbishop Parker on Dec. 17th, 1559. The next year William Barlow entered Balliol College, Oxford, and in 1564-65 he graduated B.A. On July 3rd, he was admitted to Heidelberg University. It was probably at this seat of learn-

ing he acquired that knowledge of science and magnetism for which he afterwards became so famous. Barlow remained abroad for nearly six years. It was soon after his return from Heidelberg that he took Holy Orders, and seems to have resided at Eton with his sister and her husband, William Day, Bishop of Winchester. He obtained some employment in the West of England, possibly with the Earl of Essex, whose chaplain he became. A little later he was at Waltham in the employ of the Bishop of Winchester. Thence he went to join the Earl of Essex in Ireland, and soothed with his ministrations the dying hours of that gifted nobleman. The Bishop of Winchester conferred on him the Rectory of Easton in 1577. The rectory where Barlow resided was close to the Church. This house was taken down in the last century. In the new rectory is still preserved a fine Tudor mantel-piece. Tradition asserts that the centre bust represents Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, on either side of whom is carved the Seymour crest, out of a ducal coronet, a phœnix or, issuing from flames ppr.; the other busts represent Lord Guildford Dudley and The Lady Jane Grey. In 1596 he published the result of his experiments and observations in a volume entitled "A discourse of the variation of the compasse or magnetical needle, wherin is showed the manner of the observation, effects and application thereof, made by William Barlow, with a preface to the travellers, seamen, and mariners of England, 1596." Next year he published another work, entitled "The navigator's supply, containing many things of principal importance belonging to navigation, with the description and use of diverse instruments framed for that purpose. London, 1597." In it he tells us that "those discoveries which he had learnt by speculation, he had conferred of with some of the skilfullest navigators of our land." He explains why it was that he had not earlier published his discoveries; he doubted whether people would not think it strange that a man of his calling should write on such a subject. In 1616 he published a third work, "Magnetical Advertisement, or diverse Pertinent Observations and improved Experiments concerning the Nature and Properties of the Loadstone. Very pleasant for knowledge and most needfull for practice of travelling or framing of Instruments fit for travellers both by Sea and Land. Thou hast made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation; that they should seek the Lord." The book was dedicated to Sir Dudley Digges, Kt. In the dedication are allusions to Barlow's past life and his friends, when he was chaplain to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I. The book is illustrated with elaborate diagrams, and the author mentions that he employed to assist him in his work, a Winchester workman, who seems to have been a clever and skilled mechanician, for he made and presented to Prince Henry a rare instrument which he had devised, "an æquinoctiall djall and an inclinatory instrument both in one, and one needle to serve very well both those turnes." It is a matter of regret that the name of this Winchester workman is not known. At the end of the book is printed a letter from the celebrated mathematician, Dr. Gilbert, Physician to Queen Elizabeth. Barlow had his detractors as well as his admirers, and one of them, Dr. Mark Ridley, in criticising the "magneticall advertisement," went so far as to accuse Barlow of having published as his own, discoveries really made by himself and others. To these accusations Barlow replied in a work entitled "A Brief Discovery of the Idle Animadversions of Mark Ridley," in which he repudiated the charges brought against him, and accused Ridley of borrowing largely from the MS. of his work before he had published it, saying "Except this Ridley had ploughed with my Heifer, hee had not known my riddle, *sic vos non vobis*." The

Dictionary of National Biography says "Science is indebted to Barlow for some marked improvements in the hanging of compasses at sea, for the discovery of the difference between iron and steel for magnetic purposes, and for the proper way of touching magnetic needles, and of piercing and cementing loadstones." From the interest he showed in navigation, it has been suggested that he spent some years at sea during the time between taking his degree at Oxford and entering Holy Orders. Anyhow, he tells us in the "Navigator's Supply," touching experiences of these matters (compasses, etc.), of myself I have none, for by natural constitution I altogether abhorred the sea. Howbeit that antipathy against so barbarous an element could never hinder the sympathy of my mind and hearty affection towards so worthy an art as navigation." Anthony à Wood endorses Barlow's statement that he had knowledge in the magnet twenty years before Dr. Gilbert published his book on the subject, and adds that "he was accounted superior or at least equal to that Doctor for a happy finder out of many rare magneticall secrets." This reply to Ridley was Barlow's last work. He died at Easton Rectory on May 25th, 1625. In his will he left to the poor of Easton forty shillings, and a like sum to the poor of Winchester, and the poor parishioners of Avington received twenty shillings, whilst thirty shillings was left to a charity for the "sick and impotent." He left directions that if he died at Easton he was to be buried in the chancel of Easton Church, "decently, without any pomp," and there accordingly he was laid to rest near his mother. The following epitaph was placed on his grave :—

> Depositum Gulielmi Barlowe, Arcdiaconi Sarisburiensis, Prebendarii Ecclesiæ Cath. Winton, et Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Easton; qui cum sedulam per ann. 52, ædificationi corporis Christi navasset operam, ad meliorem vitam migravit, Maii 25, Anno Domini 1625.

The stone has disappeared, but probably lies beneath the present chancel floor, which was raised when the church was restored in the last century. The Rector added that the result of a test he made beneath the floor near the chancel proved the accuracy of Mrs. Dawson's statement.

Mr. W. B. Croft remarked that it may be said truly that Barlow was associated with the beginnings of electricity. A slight knowledge of the subject leads us to see the close relationship between magnetism and electricity. It is agreed that Dr. Gilbert, author of De Magnete, friend and correspondent of Barlow, founded the science, and ascribed the name of electricity in 1600. The work of Barlow was of the quality which marks a pioneer and discoverer, but it is usual to give the first place to Gilbert. The suitable balancing of a ship's compass is due to Barlow; and it is curious to observe that no great change was necessary until about 200 years later, when difficulties arose through the increasing use of iron in ships; the case was then met, about 1820, by a namesake, Peter Barlow, 1776-1862. Variations of the compass, now there is little but iron in a ship, have more and more increased the anxieties of navigators. The compass of Lord Kelvin, issued in 1876, seemed to reach the perfection of magnetic instruments. During the last four years large ships, H.M.S. Neptune being the first, have carried a compass which is independent of magnetism. A top mounted on gimbals is kept spinning; the action between this spin and the spin of the earth causes the axis of the top to set itself along the geographical meridian, true north and south. This will not succeed unless the mechanism is of an order so perfect, that the cost is very large. The top is kept spinning by a three-phase induction motor, another sort of wireless with no contact except that of air between the fixed and the moving parts. A rotation of 20,000 revolutions per

minute, or 333 per second, is maintained ; each point of the axis passes a certain point of the bearings so many times per second. A violent shock, such as arises from gun-fire, will affect every side of the rotating axis 333 times per second, consequently not at all. Such is De Laval's flexible axis : a modern mechanical conception.

William Barlow must not be confounded with Edward Barlow, who was born in 1639. The latter was an English Roman Catholic priest. He was the inventor of that method of striking in clocks, by which the striking is bound to correspond with indications of the hands. In the other, the locking-plate system, we are sometimes puzzled how to get the hands and the striking to work in agreement. Mr. Croft added that he had been asked to say a word on the forces between the earth and a compass needle. Magnets and electric currents are interchangeable. There are attractions between bodies bearing electric currents or magnetism. A certain magnet can always be replaced by a certain electric current. A current circulating round the earth's equator is identical in attracting force with a magnet of suitable strength along the earth's axis. The obvious supposition to make is that the earth has a mass of loadstone more or less parallel to the axis. This was soon dismissed on the grounds that the great internal heat would remove the magnetism. A magnet reddened in a fire loses its force. For a long time it has been assumed that electric currents, resulting from the earth's rotation, circulate round the Equator. Recently this has been questioned. One of our most subtle physicists, a secretary of the Royal Society, feels that the current cannot be clearly accounted for, chiefly in regard to its requisite magnitude, and the idea of an internal magnet has been too hastily dismissed. The vast pressure inside the earth is always being forgotten. This factor may prevent heat from liquefying or from destroying magnetism.

Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, A.R.I.B.A., remarked that Easton Church was interesting as one of the few Hampshire churches which had an Apsidal East end, in addition to which the East end was vaulted. The apse was not an English feature but a Continental one. It was used in this country during the Roman occupation, as was proved by the plan of the Christian Church discovered at Silchester. In that case the apse was at the West end. This was usual in the earlier churches. The Eastern apse was used in some of the churches built during the Saxon period, but foreign influence is generally not difficult to trace.

In some of the large Rhenish churches there was an apse at each end. This possibly originated in the early churches of North Italy, which often had a circular Baptistry, as a separate building, standing outside the West end of the Nave. The later plan, having an apse at both ends, was really an absorption into the main body of the church of this circular building, and by so doing distinctive portions of the building were provided specially devoted to the services connected with two of the most important Sacraments of the Church. With the Normans the apse was the favourite termination of the East end, and as the Bishops appointed by William generally rebuilt the Cathedral of their new Sees, it is not surprising to find these features introduced in many of them. The Norman Cathedral of Winchester originally had a circular East end, and at Norwich it still remained, and other large churches which once possessed them have been altered. The feature is not so common in Country churches, but still there are several in different parts of England.

Allusion was also made to the shape of the Chancel arch which, had it been "round" instead of "pointed," might be termed a "horseshoe." In connection with the "pointed" arch which was just coming into vogue,

Mr. Nisbett drew attention to the fact that the "plan" of the shafts supporting the Chancel arch were not of the usual circular shape, but followed very closely the shape of the pointed arch. This shape for shafts had apparently originated in a merely decorative treatment of the angles of the square-edged arches, and where the resulting form was so similar to the new shape of the arch, it was made to follow it more closely. Used as a decorative feature it will be found around the arches of the Norman windows of the Church. The actual opening of the window was very narrow, but there was a wide splay inside, so as to make the best use of the light admitted. The south door of the Church was mentioned as a "late" example of Norman work. In addition to the rich ornamental work in the arch, the columns had bands around them. An allusion was also made to the curious fact that very few church doorways in Normandy were as rich as those belonging to the same period in this country.

The pulpit was referred to as a very good example of Jacobean work. Roughly speaking, the date of the Church was probably just before the middle of the twelfth century, say 1130-1150.

The Rector mentioned that when he attained the 50th anniversary of his ordination, he thought he should like to do something to commemorate it, and he had the oak panelling put up around the Church.

After the visit to the Church, the party by kind invitation of the Rector proceeded to the Rectory, where, on the lawn, tea was provided.

Mr. Glasspool proposed a vote of thanks to the Rector for his hospitality, and to Mrs. Dawson as well as to Mr. Croft for their most interesting papers. This was seconded by Mr. E. Whittaker and carried unanimously.

THIRD EXCURSION.

June 26th, 1915.

Excursion to Winchester College and St. Cross.

Directors—Messrs. H. L. G. Hill, A.R.I.B.A., and N. C. H. Nisbett, A.R.I.B.A.

In Chamber Court, Mr. Hill met the Club and by a plan explained the design of the building. Dealing with the original plan of the College, he pointed out that William of Wykeham placed the brew-house, granaries, wood-house, stables and slaughter-house next to the King's highway as a protection to the residential part of the College, thus there were few windows overlooking the road. All these buildings, together with the outer gate, were built on piles. Shortly after the outer gate was built it began to settle. This prevented Wykeham from carrying out the same design as the outer gate at New College, Oxford, and making it of three stories; he also had to purchase a strip of land on which to build buttresses to strengthen the gate. Since then there has been no further movement of the building. The inner court was designed for carrying on the collegiate life of the school. In former days the boys used to live on the ground floor, sleeping on the chalk pavement on wood trestles upon which were palliasses of straw; this floor was now given over to studies. Also in these old days the fellows were located in rooms above the boys' floor,

but now the fellows' premises are used as dormitories for the collegians. To show how Wykeham designed this inner court for every department of daily life, it is flanked on one side by the chapel, and on the other by the dining hall, the kitchen, the cellar, and the schoolroom. When Warden Nicholas built the school he cut a passage through the old schoolroom. Beyond the chapel Wykeham constructed the cloisters and the cloister garth for burial purposes. Conducting the party round the brew-house was visited first, where, in Warden Nicholas' time, as many as 800 hogsheads of beer were brewed in a year. The building is no longer used for that purpose, the splendid old timbered roof remains—a relic of Wykeham's work. The wood-house, stables and slaughter-house were visited, they are no longer used for their original purpose, and then the party passed into the cellar, with its groined roof, the ribs of which spring from a central shaft and rest upon eight corbels of carved heads. Over the cellar are the buttery-hatch and pantry. Close at hand is the kitchen, lofty with its timbered roof, shorn of its original proportions and completely divested of its mediæval features. The building of the second-master's house blocked up the windows, and the lobbies carved out of the kitchen have made it smaller than it originally was. The dining hall is panelled with oak, in Wykeham's time it was hung with "arras," the old oak tables yet remain and the old oak trenchers are still used, but the sills of the windows, with their seats, are no longer occupied by the prefects. Mr. Hill pointed out the authentic portrait of the founder, with views of his colleges at Oxford and Winchester in the background, the latter showing the round spire which Wykeham designed for the chapel. Attention was called to the old Flemish tapestries now in the hall, illustrating David and Abigail, and the Tudor rose; these formerly hung in chapel, and were removed when the recent alterations in chapel were carried out. At the top of the stairs leading to the hall is a fine "lamp niche"—now disused, which Mr. Hill hopes may be put to its former use. A brief inspection of school followed, Mr. Hill remarking that its cost to Warden Nicholas was £2,600. It could not be built for that sum now. Chapel was next seen. It has recently been repanelled with oak. The original oak panelling was removed some years ago, when restorations under Mr. Butterfield were carried out. This panelling is now in the hall at Hursley Park. In Fromond's chantry in the east window is some fine old stained glass, removed from Thirburn's chapel. In a sense, Mr. Hill remarked, this chantry chapel spoils the proportion of Wykeham's cloisters, because it fills up the cloister garth too much. The room over this chapel was visited, it is not often shown to the public, it is now used as a library; the roof at the present time is plastered, but Mr. Hill believes behind this plaster there is a vaulted ceiling. It is hoped that the College authorities will remove the plaster and so expose the vaulting to view once more. With regard to the roof of the cloisters, Mr. Hill remarked there had been great discussion as to whether the rafters are of chestnut and not oak. Last summer he had to repair the roof, and to do so had to remove certain timbers, and these were certainly of oak. There was an idea that it was Irish oak, and as such that it killed spiders, but his theory is that the spiders are killed by the bats and swallows which inhabit the cloisters.

By the kindness of Mr. Chitty, who is the bursar of the College, the members of the Club were allowed to see the College deeds, etc. Proceeding through the vestry, which was originally the sacristy of the College chapel, the muniment room was reached by a winding staircase; this room has a vaulted ceiling. The vaulting springs from four corbels —one is the figure of an archangel, either Gabriel or Michael, another is of the founder, William of Wykeham, a third is of an archbishop contem-

porary with Wykeham, and the fourth is of a king, probably Edward III., to whom Wykeham was Chancellor, and who made him Bishop of Winchester. In the centre of the room is an ancient oak table, a dozen feet in length, which Mr. Chitty has had cleaned; he believes it is an old altar table which was brought from the chapel into this apartment, which is paved with tiles dating from the time the room was built. When the chamber was being renovated the chests were moved from the side of the walls to the centre, and the workmen then made the discovery of a curious receptacle in the floor close to the wall, too small for a priest's hiding hole, but more like a box let into the floor, provided with a cover on hinges, and another cover with the tiling of the floor. The receptacle was empty, but Mr. Chitty believes that it was used to keep books and documents in, and possibly some of the College plate. The hinges of the cover are early 17th century workmanship. The College records show that at one time the plate was kept in this room, so that it is probable that it was stored in this opening in the floor for safety. From one of the old iron-bound chests Mr. Chitty produced the original statutes of the College. These are kept in a cover tied with cords of red and green silk, the colours of the livery of Richard II. The College has charters from that King to Charles II., each tied with silk cords of the livery colours of each respective monarch. Another book exhibited contained the statutes of the Wykemical Prebendaries of Chichester Cathedral. Also exhibited was a long leather case, which on being opened displayed the original title deed recording an exchange of properties between Henry VIII. and the College in 1543. In this the initial letter contains a portrait of the monarch, but it has never been coloured or illuminated. The document is stained in parts with dark stains, which Mr. Chitty thought was the preparation for the gold leaf, but Mrs. Hautenville Cope, who is an authority on these matters, expressed the opinion that they were caused by gall, which had been used on the parchment at some time. This brought to Mr. Chitty's recollection the fact that in the 18th century they had an antiquary who used gall and perhaps applied it to this very document. At a recent date a further discovery was made of a box lined with a "black letter" book of 1559, whose title is "A Short Dictionary for Younge Beginners": gathered out of good authors, specially by Columal, Grapeldi and Plini. Mr. Chitty remarked that this box was found a few days after the "war" began, and by a curious coincidence when examining this book, the first thing he saw was the words "Compassion: Be not glad upon the death of thine enemie, least peradventure upon thee fall the same" (Ecclesiasticus VIII., 7). Mr. Chitty mentioned that the College owned a book which at one time, so it has been said, belonged to the Cathedral, it has always been a controversy whether the illuminations were executed at the College or the Cathedral. Along one side of the muniment room is a series of drawers (with iron drop handles) having panels carved with folded linen patterns. In these are kept the title deeds of the College estates. From one of these drawers Mr. Chitty extracted a bundle of deeds with their seals attached, the size of each being no bigger than six inches square, and collectively their thickness was no more than that of half-a-crown. These deeds were old when they came into William of Wykeham's possession—so old, indeed, that they were each enclosed in a little bag, still in preservation. With one is a note in Latin to show that it is a charter of the reign of Richard I., and that it was so worn as not to be intelligible. Another was of the reign of Henry II. These deeds had the misfortune in the 19th century to fall into the hands of an amateur restorer, who pasted them on paper, which was easily torn and rapidly became dilapidated. Mr. Chitty took the fragments to the

Record Office, where they were preserved on parchment. These documents are now sufficiently legible to prove the title of the College to the property which they represent; neither of them is more than four inches square. Their seals, nothing but fragments, are preserved in little boxes. These documents refer to properties which belonged to the Abbey of Tiron in France, and were therefore "alien priories." When war broke out between Edward III. and the King of France, the alien monasteries in England were at the mercy of the Crown. The King and his Government took possession of them. When peace was restored, the owners of the properties saw there was little prospect of it lasting, they decided to sell. During one of the intervals of peace Wykeham bought these properties, one at Hamble, the other at Andwell.

At St. Cross, where the members of the Club were received by the Master, the Rev. Canon F. J. Causton, who, in the Brothers' Hall, gave an account of this famous hospital. He remarked that there is no other place of its size which has carried on for 800 years the object of its founder, Henry de Blois—benevolence and religion. There are now 27 brothers of the Order—18 black-gowned and 9 red-gowned, and there are 100 out-pensioners. The brethren receive 18s. per week, together with rooms, doctor, nurse, light, and coal, and a share from the box in the church. Canon Causton called attention to a corbel under the Beaufort Tower—it is the head of one of the masters, and as a warning to others for his sin in diverting to his own use the revenues which should have been used for the poor, his effigy is placed upside down! Referring to the principal object of the Club's visit—the newly-restored cloister or ambulatory—Canon Causton remarked that it was built by Sherborne, afterwards Bishop of Chichester, whose motto appears on it, but in the 17th century Henry Compton, afterwards Bishop of London, who rather liked to advertise himself, put up his name on the building under the oriel window. During the Commonwealth the hospital escaped spoliation, and for that posterity must be grateful to its Cromwellian master, John Cooke, Solicitor to Parliament, who was beheaded at the Restoration. The Master related how one day he was taking around Mr. James Powell, (whose stained glass windows are so well known) and an old friend of his, and he showed him a stone which had puzzled him, and on which is carved a maiden holding up a branch. A letter "I" also appears on it. At the moment Mr. Powell was unable to say what this carving represented, but afterwards wrote asking whether there was anyone named "Innocent" attached to the place. There was, of course, the Master, John Incent, also Dean of St. Paul's, in the 16th century, and this stone was thus cleverly deciphered by Mr. Powell as being emblematical of that master's name. The only two monuments in the church are those of Peter de Sancta Maria, which when opened some 30 years ago disclosed his body as fresh as it was on the day of his burial at the end of the 13th century, so thoroughly had it been embalmed; and Cornwall, who died whilst holding the office of Speaker of the House of Commons, thus entitling him to have the Speaker's mace carved on his tomb. Lord Rosebery, in his "Lives of the Speakers," relates how he never sat in his chair without having a pot of porter by his side! Interesting architectural features of the church are the massive round columns—they are 4ft. more in circumference than they are high. The ancient font came from the destroyed church of St. Faith. The Club visited the Church under the guidance of Mr. Nisbett, who pointed out the chief architectural details. After which, by the courtesy of the Master, the members of the Club were allowed to visit his beautiful garden, which figures in the well known picture "To-morrow will be Friday."

FOURTH EXCURSION.

July 12th, 1915.

VISIT TO THE READING MUSEUM (SILCHESTER COLLECTION) AND READING ABBEY.

Director—Mr. J. Hautenville Cope, Hon. Local Secretary for Basingstoke.

This excursion was organised for members of the Club to inspect the Collection of Roman Remains, which have been discovered at Silchester (Hants) and are preserved in the Reading Museum. On arrival at the Museum, the party were met by Mr. O. A. Shrubsole, the Curator of the Archæological and Geological Section, and Mr. T. W. Colyer, the Superintendent of the Museum. The first section visited was the geological one, where Mr. Shrubsole said the nucleus of the collection of flint implements was made by Dr. Stevens, who began collecting in the neighbourhood of St. Mary Bourne. These particular implements were not kept separately, because they classified them by age and type. The collection was bequeathed to the museum by Dr. Stevens, and included some very good specimens, which had been largely added to since his time. Many of the palæolithic implements were collected by Dr. Stevens during his residence in Reading, the gravel bed in the vicinity being a more prolific source than St. Mary Bourne, from which district only two specimens were obtained. Practically every stage of the stone-using time was represented in the museum—there was one case which they classified as eolithic. In the gravel the different stages were so mixed that they could only separate them by type, and not on geological evidence. Mr. Shrubsole called attention to some of the more interesting flint implements, indicating variations which enabled one to distinguish between those of the palæolithic and neolithic ages. He also drew attention to some of the flint implements which had been found in the gravel at Farnham, and to the cinerary urns discovered at Dummer, these were presented to the museum by the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart., of Kempshot. Mr. Shrubsole also remarked that the principal distinctive mark between palæolithic and neolithic implements was the shape. The neolithic people specialised their implements more than the palæolithic. There was no doubt the latter were hampered to some extent in dealing with wood—they preferred to deal with bone—but the neolithic very much devoted their attention to wood. Mr. Shrubsole showed the cases containing the Hengistbury coins, which, he said, were in mint condition, and probably had never been in circulation; the greater part of the coins found were British, and the majority of a type that had only once before been found. Some Roman coins were found in connection with these, the latest being the Emperor Antonius Pius. the middle of the second century; it was thought the British coins were minted about that time, and should that be correct, it was of extreme interest as showing that the inhabitants of that part of Britain had been but little affected by the Roman occupation, which had begun fully 100 years previously.

Mr. Dale said that one of the most interesting periods of history was that immediately preceding the Roman occupation—covering roughly about 100 B.C. up to the time of the Roman occupation. Articles of that period are extremely rare. Some had been found in Kent, and they were

of the Halstatt period. Another period was the La Tene period, named after a place in Switzerland. The excavations at Hengistbury were carried out by the Society of Antiquaries. Some of the silver coins found there had been turned into white powder through the action of the salt water; a large number were of copper, and 734 were found in a packet enclosed in basket work with lumps of crude metal, showing that casting and not striking was the method of coining carried on there.

The Silchester Collection.

In 1864, the Rev. J. G. Joyce, at that time Rector of Strathfieldsaye, began to excavate the site of the city. The work was carried out at the expense of the second Duke of Wellington, on whose estate the city is situated. Mr. Joyce continued excavating till his death in 1874. The Rev. H. G. Monroe and the Rev. C. Langshaw carried the work on till 1884. The Silchester Exploration Fund was started in 1890 under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, "for the carrying out of systematic excavation of the whole area within the Roman wall." This was completed in 1907; since when some private work has been done by Col. J. B. Karslake, F.S.A. (see Proc. Hants F.C., VII., pt. I., 43). After plans had been made of the portions excavated the foundations were filled in again. It was found that the discoveries were rapidly accumulating and it was necessary to make arrangements for preserving and exhibiting them. The Municipality of Reading came forward with an offer to find room in their museum; the offer was accepted by the Duke of Wellington, who decided to place in that museum as a permanent loan practically all the objects found. One of the most interesting objects brought to light was a Roman eagle, now preserved at Apsley House.

Starting in Room No. 2, Mr. Colyer explained the plan of the town by a large map exhibited in the room. There had, he said, been 25 years of exploration, and it was claimed that it was the most representative collection of Roman remains in this country. Speaking of the contents of the room, he remarked that most of the pottery in the first case was hand-made. Next they came to the black ware, which was turned on a wheel, and was a great improvement; some of it was Belgic ware, but a great deal of it must have been made in Britain. Then they came to the grey ware, and undoubtedly a good deal of it was made on the spot; there was no glaze or wash on it, the colour being obtained by smoke; it was all wheel-turned. Along the base of the case were animal remains taken from the pits, in an adjoining case were the bones of half-a-pig's head, which had probably been used for someone's dinner, and then thrown down a pit. There were also tiles with impressions of animals' feet—the tiles were laid out to dry and animals had run over them. On one tile there was a drawing of an ox, which must have been done when the tile was in a soft state; this was an extremely rare find, if not unique. Then they came to the red ware, known as *terra sigillata*, which was introduced in the first century, B.C. The pottery bore the names of the makers, and they got the same makers' names in the North of Italy as in Southern Gaul. There was some very fine ornamentation on the forms known as 29. The secret of the glaze was entirely lost—he lately had Messrs. Doulton's manager down, who told him it defies analysis. Other ware pointed out is known as Belgic and Castor. The ornamentation on some of the ware was peculiar and effective, and made by dribbling half-liquid clay on the vase by means of a pipe-shaped vessel, and then moulding up the mass into the required form with a modelling tool—the process being somewhat similar to that of icing a cake. Some of the pots were drinking cups, on which were painted convivial inscriptions; on one was

Vitam Tibi—"Long life to thee." The greeting "Good health," said Mr. Colyer, was probably a survival of this. Alluding to one of the smaller pots, Mr. Colyer stated that Messrs. Doulton's manager doubted if any workman to-day could make one similar, it was so very fine, not much thicker than a sixpence. Much interest was taken in the many specimens of New Forest pottery, some of which, Mr. Colyer said, seemed much the same composition as the stone ginger beer bottles of to-day. Leaving the pottery, attention was called to the querns for grinding grain; there was no public mill at Silchester, and each house would have had one or more of these querns. There was a wonderful collection of iron implements, and he doubted if anywhere on the Continent could beat them in this collection. It was all undoubtedly Roman. Mr. Colyer called attention to a number of the objects, pointing out that the tools and instruments were, in many instances, practically the same as are in use at the present time. In the old screws there were indications of the adoption of a process which formed the basis of the famous modern pointed screw, patented about 30 years ago by Nettlefold & Chamberlain. One hoard, from the fact of its including a complete set of smith's tools, has been surmised to be the stock-in-trade of a blacksmith. A buttress, used formerly for operations on horses' hoofs, was among the articles. A skeleton iron plane, the only example yet found in Britain, Mr. Colyer observed, was similar to one patented 28 years ago, commonly known as the American Jack plane; the smith's anvil was the same as is to be found in a blacksmith's or a whitesmith's to-day. Going to the cases containing glass objects, Mr. Colyer said that some of it proved that the Romans were making and using glass which in instances could not be re-produced to-day. The window glass was extremely rare, and made exactly as they made plate-glass to-day. Another piece was rare, because it had been blown and not rolled. There were fragments of square bottles, not unlike those used for Hollands nowadays. Most remarkable were a small bowl and some pieces of spangled green and yellow glass, called by the Venetians, who re-invented the kind shown, mille-fiori, or thousand flowers, from its starred and flowery appearance. A pillared bowl of marble glass, and white glass incised with a fish and palm branch (both Christian emblems) were also pointed out. The jewellery was chiefly enamel on a foundation of bronze, but some was gold or bronze gilt. The articles were largely brooches and rings—in one earring there was a fragment of a matrix of emerald, and another earring ended in a flower set with a carbuncle. The personal ornaments, spoons, etc., and the bronze objects including several statuettes, were again most interesting. Mr. Colyer commented on the frequency with which ear-scoops were found, and called attention to the close resemblance of several of the surgical instruments to what are in use now. The coins that had been found on the site ranged from the first century B.C. till the end of the Roman occupation, and every Roman Emperor from Tiberius onwards was represented in the collection. In Hadrian's time the process appeared perfect, but if they compared a coin of 300 years later they would see how the art declined in Roman days. Other articles to which Mr. Colyer directed notice were a Roman force pump of wood; a Roman ladder; well-lining of oak slabs; two oil or wine butts of silver fir, brought from the Pyrenees, and utilised as well-linings; lead piping, the joint being closed in the same manner as the present day; buckets, both of bronze and wood; oak shovels; a long oak shaving much the same as would be met with nowadays; playing dice; boy's spinning top; a pick made from a deer's antler; tiles used for various purposes; and fine mosaic pavements of the first and the second century—the latter, Mr. Nisbett remarked, was very much the

same style of ornament as was found round Winchester Cathedral. Lastly, Mr. Colyer interested the visitors in the excellent models in the architectural room of some of the more interesting remains uncovered; one of these was a small square temple, dedicated to Mars. In the same room were Corinthian capitals and fragments of columns from the basilica or town hall of Calleva, a base and Doric capital from the great gateway of the forum or market place.

The thanks of all were conveyed through Mr. Keyser and Mr. Cope to Mr. Colyer before the party left for luncheon.

From the Museum the party, accompanied by Mr. Keyser, F.S.A., visited the Grey Friars' Church and St. Laurence's Church.

READING ABBEY.

Under the guidance of Mr. Keyser and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, hon. sec. of the Berkshire Archæological Society, the party made a tour of the site, first going to where the church stood, of which but little remains of what was a superb building, except some excoriated ivy-clad ruins of the south transept. The position of the high altar was pointed out, adjoining the north-west corner of what is now H.M. Prison. Of the cloisters, only the eastern walk—and that in a ruined condition—remains. When built the cloisters formed a covered ambulatory, measuring about 145ft. each way, affording sheltered communication between the church, the chapter house, the dormitory, the refectory, and other buildings The chapter house opened out of the east cloister with a central door flanked by two large entrances. Although stripped of its finished mason work, Dr. Hurry, in his "History of Reading Abbey," describes it as "still a noble monument of its former magnificence." The hall measured 79ft. by 42ft., and had a barrel roof supported by eight pilasters, each 20ft. high. Round the walls may be traced the stone seats for the monks, whom William of Malmesbury described as a "noble pattern of holiness and an example of unwearied and delightful hospitality." In this chapter house were held various Parliaments, Councils, and other historic gatherings. On the walls of the chapter house are three large tablets. Two commemorate Hugh de Boves (afterwards Archbishop of Rouen) and Hugh Faringdon, the first and last Abbots of Reading; in the one case the carving represents the Abbot receiving his appointment at the hands of the King; in the other Hugh Faringdon and his monks are seen at the foot of the scaffold. On the third tablet are reproduced the music and words of "Sumer is icumen in," an old English rota, or endless canon, dating from about A.D. 1240. The song has been described as "the most remarkable ancient musical composition in existence," and was sung in the St. Giles' Hill fair interlude at the Winchester Pageant seven years ago. Running south from the chapter house was the dormitory, now an imposing ruin, measuring 150ft. in length. The refectory was a splendid hall on the south side of the cloisters, and measured 167ft. by 38ft., but, unfortunately, only a fragment has survived. The south boundary of the monastic precincts was formed by the Holy Brook and Kennet River, on the Holy Brook was situated the Abbey Mill, to which the burghers brought their corn, a tax being levied by the Abbot for the privilege. The existing mill is almost wholly modern, but athwart the mill race may still be seen one of the original arches ornamented with chevron moulding, and bearing the date 1177.[1] The inner gateway in Abbot's Walk stands near where rose the west front of the church, and is the best pre-

1 See Reading Abbey by J. B. Hurry, p. 22. Surely dated stone work of so early a period is unusual.—EDITOR.

served portion of the Abbey, forming a beautiful specimen of mediæval architecture. Proceeding through the inner gateway, the party were allowed to visit the garden of St. Laurence's Vicarage, where are preserved a number of interesting stone fragments from the Abbey.

The next place to be seen was the room over the "Inner Gateway," where Mrs. Hautenville-Cope, out of the large store of antiquarian knowledge she possesses, gave an interesting resumé of the martyrdom of Hugh Faringdon, who before his condemnation for refusing to surrender the Abbey had gone to stay at Bere Court, near Pangbourne. Mrs. Hautenville-Cope had, by request, made an examination there of old documents. Tradition says that the bones of Hugh Faringdon are preserved at Bere Court, but Mrs. Hautenville-Cope, in the course of her investigation of the documents, saw some bones, but she was forced to say she did not think they were those of Hugh Faringdon.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield drew attention to the great link between the Hampshire and the Berkshire Societies in the person of his friend, Mr. Hautenville-Cope, who gave him valuable help as his colleague in the Editorship of the Berks, Hants and Oxon Archæological Journal, besides assisting the Berkshire Society in various ways. Mr. Ditchfield next referred to John of Reading, who was connected with Westminster, and afterwards St. Albans, and whose chronicle threw light on the history of Henry III. Thus he recorded the great damage that was done at Reading Abbey by high wind in 1365, and also the wedding at Reading of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster. John of Reading also had something to say against William of Wykeham—he objected very much to the appointment of Wykeham as Bishop of Winchester, and was very scornful about Bishops being appointed by the Crown as a reward for their services, and said it was very hard on the clergy who had been kept out of their places by the King appointing people who were his own servants of the State, or who were great architects or chancellors, and so forth. This entry might be interesting to members from Winchester:—"To which see the Pope, impelled by golden letters and treaties and more influenced by fear than affection, provided a certain servant of the Lord King, William Wykeham, passing over more suitable persons already elected. Alas! the moment of iniquity raises the unworthy to be Prelates. The Saviour of old founded the Church upon the solid rock, but now its columns, to wit, many of its Prelates, are set up not by virtuous life or learning, but by gold and silver."

Dr. Hurry followed with an outline of the history of Reading Abbey, after he had generously distributed copies of a recently-published guide. The history has often been told; but the leading dates may be again quoted:—1121, founded by Henry I., who gave to it the precious relic, the hand of St. James, still in existence, and who was buried before its high altar in the presence of King Stephen; 1164, the Abbey Church completed and hallowed by Thomas à Beckett in the presence of the King; 1191, King Richard I. held a great Council of the Realm in the Abbey; 1213, King John held an important Ecclesiastical Council, probably in the Council Chamber; 1227, Henry II. kept his Christmas at the Abbey; 1275, the monastery being heavily in debt, Edward I. took the management of its affairs and appointed a commissioner to administer it; 1359, marriage of John of Gaunt to Blanche of Leicester; 1389, Richard II. held a grand Council at Reading, at which he dismissed his former advisors and took the reigns of government in his own hands; 1403, visit of Henry IV. to the monastery; reign of Henry VI., several Parliaments met at Reading; 1464, Council of Peers at Reading, at which Edward IV. publicly announced his marriage with Elizabeth Woodville;

1485, Henry VII. probably paid a visit in connection with the foundation of his Royal Grammar School ; 1520, election of Hugh (Cook) Faringdon to the Abbacy ; 1539, dissolution of the monastery and execution of Abbot Faringdon. Dr. Hurry said the reason why Henry I. chose the foundation for 200 monks was because there were 200 at Cluny, the most famous monastery of mediæval times for Christian worth, devotion to literature, science and art, and for lavish hospitality. Reading Abbey also became celebrated for hospitality, and was probably the most famous Abbey in England for this. Speaking of Hugh Faringdon, he said that Abbot held that the Pope was head of the English Church, and that Henry VIII. had no right to that title ; he was arrested and tried in the Tower, and brought from the Tower to Reading and tried again in that hall, in which they were now assembled, being executed just outside the gateway of the Abbey with his two monks. Here in this hall in pre-Reformation days the Abbots of Reading used to hold their manorial courts, and here too they used to nominate one of the three members of the "guild merchants to be custos gilde" or mayor. The Abbey was bombarded in 1643 at the siege of Reading ; its material had been used for the building of other churches and houses in the neighbourhood, and actually in the repair of the roads. The Abbey Church was nearly as long as St. Paul's Cathedral, and that alone would give them some idea of the dimensions of the whole of the buildings.

The party went back to the Abbey ruins, where, in the Chapter House, a number of the pupils from Miss White's school sang the quaint canon, "Sumer is icumen in," the first two lines of which read :—

Sumer is icumen in, Lhu de sing cucco
Groweth sed, and bloweth med, sing cucco.

This song indicates an accuracy of musical knowledge 200 years in advance of any other production. Though rudely constructed, it exhibits a considerable amount of inventive talent, with a wonderfully flowing melody. It is a strict canon for six voices, and when sung in this way its melody becomes harmony.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Keyser, Mr. Cope, the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, and Dr. Hurry were heartily thanked for their efforts to make the meeting a success.

The members of the Club were entertained at tea by Mrs. Hautenville Cope at the Ladies' Club.

FIFTH EXCURSION.

July 28th, 1915.

EXCURSION TO PORTSMOUTH.

Directors—The Hon. Secretary and Mr. Martin Snape, Hon. Local Secretary for the District.

This part of the County had not been visited by the Club for nine years. On arrival at the Parish Church of Portsmouth, St. Thomas à Becket, the Vicar, the Rev. R. S. Medlicott, described the history of the Church. He said :—"The Island of Portsea must have been a very different place when in 1180 John de Gisors made his bequest which

resulted in the building of St. Thomas's Church. "Be it known to all, as well present as future, that I, John de Gisors, have made and granted and by this present charter have confirmed to God and to the Church of St. Mary of Southwick and the regular canons there serving God, in perpetual and free alms for the repose of my soul and of the souls of my father and mother and of my ancestors, and of my heirs, a certain place to erect thereon a chapel in honour of the glorious martyr Thomas, former Archbishop of Canterbury, upon my land, which is called Sudweda, in the Isle of Portesia, in the west part of that land which Lucas held of me containing XIII perches in length and XII perches in breadth, and I therefore beseech the said canons and their successors our memory in their prayers perpetually they shall make."

We may suppose that the canons had their church built in time for its consecration by Richard Toclive, Bishop of Winchester. We can imagine that one of the earliest historic services held would have been one of prayer for the success of the third crusade led by Richard I., who embarked at Porchester for Palestine, and landed there on his return in 1194. One of his acts, is said to have been, on his return from this crusade, the granting of its first Charter to our borough of Portsmouth, together with the right to bear upon the borough shield the eight-pointed Star and Crescent that he had won in victory from the Turk. Subsequent centuries saw the church further enriched by the benefactions so common in those days. These bequests enable us to picture the appearance of the church before the Reformation. The present chancel and transepts (for they are in the main the original work of 1180) were completed by a small nave with its pillars and arches somewhat in the style of the present chancel. A central tower rose above the crossing of the nave and the transepts. A rood screen, bearing the customary figures and lights, filled the chancel arch, through which at the east end the worshippers saw the High altar, at the back of which was a small "squint" or window, the traces of which can still be observed in the east wall of the church. On the one side in the transept was the altar of Our Lady, and in the other transept the chapel of St. John. The "sepulture" or sepulchre would have been a sculptured or painted representation of the dead Christ in the nature of a modern Pietà. St. John's Chapel was the scene of a riot in the early days of Edward VI.'s reign, when the rioters "pulled down the image of St. John the Evangelist, broke a table of alabaster, and bored out one eye and pierced the side of a wooden image of Christ crucifled."

Southwick Priory surrendered to the King on 7th April, 1538, when the patronage of the living passed to the King, who on 12th July, 1543, granted the advowson to Winchester College, The Buckingham monument in the chancel reminds us of the tragic scene which occurred in the High Street on 23rd Aug., 1628, when George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, was assassinated by Felton, a discontented lieutenant in the Army, "by nature of a deep melancholy, silent and gloomy constitution." "In a bye cutler's shop on Tower Hill he bought a tenpenny knife (so cheap was the instrument of this great attempt), and the sheath thereof he sewed to the lining of his pocket that he might draw the blade with one hand for he had maimed the other." Mixing with the throng of people at Portsmouth on the eve of sailing for the expedition to Rochelle, Felton seized his opportunity and stabbed Buckingham to the heart. Young Oxford bachelors, grave London aldermen vied with each other in drinking the health of Felton. "God bless thee, little David," cried an old woman, "The Lord comfort thee," shouted the crowd, as he passed into the Tower gates. The Burial Register of St. Thomas's used to contain

this memorandum: "My Lord Duches' boweles wear burried the 24th of August, 1628," the day after his assassination. Not so many years ago the Duke of Buckingham's monument, said to contain his heart, served as an altar piece to the church; it has now been removed to the south side of the chancel, near the entrance to the vestry. It consists of an urn, surmounted by a phœnix and flanked by pyramids of warlike instruments; above it angels support the arms of the House of Villiers, and at the base we see Fame with her trumpet and Sincerity with the heart in her hand. The Latin inscription is to the following effect:—

"Sacred to the memory of George, Duke of Buckingham, son of the illustrious George Villiers, of Brooksby, in the County of Leicester, and Mary Beaumont, Countess of Buckingham: who possessed in an eminent degree the gifts of nature and fortune, together with the favour of two most excellent Princes. His exalted abilities exceeded the expectations of all men, rendered him equal to the weight of the highest employment of the State; unequal only to the shafts of envy. While he was preparing for an attack on the enemies of his country, he fell by the impious hand of an accursed assassin on the 23rd day of August, 1628, which caused the fatal spot to be inundated by an ocean of blood and tears. In commemoration of his many excellencies and the loss she has sustained, his inconsolable sister, Susannah, Countess of Denbigh, caused this monument to be erected in the year 1631. Reader, if thou hast any yearnings of affections within thee, bewail with indignation the fate of this great man."[1]

Thirty-four years later the Garrison Chapel (the old Domus Dei) witnessed the marriage of Charles II. with Donna Catarina of Portugal, on May 22nd, 1662. Part of the Queen's dowry was Tangier. The troops had their chaplain and church. In 1672, Alderman John McMath presented a handsome silver flagon to the "Chirrch of Tangier"; when in 1684 a fleet of 20 ships sailed from Spithead under Lord Dartmouth, Governor of Portsmouth, to demolish the fortifications of Tangier and desert it to the Moors, returned to Portsmouth with the garrison, this flagon was among their belongings. Pepys, the diarist, had accompanied the fleet, and so did, as chaplain, Thomas Ken, especially asked by Lord Dartmouth to resign his work as Fellow of Winchester College and rector of St. John's Church in that city. When the fleet arrived at Spithead in April, 1684, those on board who knew Portsmouth looked in vain for the tower of St. Thomas's Church, for the work of the first great restoration, which involved the pulling down of the old central tower and nave, had already begun. Before the expedition had sailed, Lord Dartmouth had been one of the signatories, with his successor, Lord Gainsborough, Nicholas Peirson, the Mayor, and Richard Norton and Leo Bilson, Members of Parliament for the borough, to a "Brief" issued to the Bishops of the various dioceses in England and Wales for the purpose of soliciting help for the restoration. Enough money was eventually forthcoming to enable the Vicar, Thomas Heather, and his wardens to rebuild the nave and tower, though they would have liked to have replaced the chancel and transepts. "Our parish church nave," wrote Heather, "has become a beuteous structure, I heartily wish I could see the chancel answer it." Funds for the building or the contractor fortunately failed, and we consequently have a classical nave tacked on to an Early English chancel for our present church. King James II. paid a visit to Portsmouth in 1687, about the time that the church was being restored, and made a gift of Communion plate to the church. It would seem that the

1 The Westminster Abbey Burial Register has the following entry relative to the Duke of Buckingham: "1628, September 18. George, Duke of Buckingham; in a little Chapel on the North side of K.H. VII.'s monument."—EDITOR.

King had heard of the Tangier flagon, and that it formed part of this gift as one of the "two faire silver fflagons plaine." The whole of King James's plate (with the exception of "one small silver patten," which seems to have been lost) is still in use at the church. Another thing that King James did at Portsmouth was "to touch for the King's Evil" a number of persons, which took place traditionally on the Ramparts above the Grand Parade. In the second volume of St. Thomas's Registers are long lists of persons who were "touched" between September, 1683, and November, 1688, the names being preceded by a certificate. In or about 1691 the restoration of the church was completed, though the next twenty or thirty years saw several notable additions to the building; in 1702 the wooden cupola on the square stone tower was built and five of the present peal of eight bells were hung in it. The story is that Sir George Rooke, then Governor of Portsmouth, knew that there were five bells in an old Roman tower or lighthouse at Dover Castle, and he interested Prince George of Denmark, the Consort of Queen Anne (Queen Anne, by the way, was the last British Sovereign who touched for the King's Evil), to obtain the transference of these unused bells from Dover to the Portsmouth Church tower. Prince George entered so keenly into the idea that he had the bells re-cast at his own expense before they were hung at Portsmouth; the other three bells were added later, as the inscriptions on them used to show. These bells were re-cast in 1912. There is another interesting bell which belongs to the church, now hanging in the ambry in north transept. This is a small 16th century bell which formerly hung in the lantern above the cupola, and was used as a fire bell. An inventory of the Church goods in 1636 gives this item :—"Four Belles in the Tower and one Saint's Bell on the top of the Church." In the siege of Portsmouth, 1642, one of these four bells in the tower was broken by a shot from Gosport. Another interesting addition to the tower at this period was the "Golden Barque" ship-vane; its dimensions are often a matter of speculation among passers-by. Mr. Medlicott stated that "ten men could stand upright on its decks, or that a new-born baby cradled in its hold would be sure to have good luck. Its exact dimensions are :—Extreme length, 6ft. 10in.; length of hull, 3ft. 5in.; height from keel to main-top, 4ft. 2in. On one of the flags are the letters M. C. E. S., which are taken for the initials of Mark Cullimore and Ely Stanyford, the churchwardens at the time of its erection in 1710. The fine old organ with its figure of King David playing on a harp, contains a good deal of the work of Father Schmidt. It is said to have been intended for Toledo Cathedral, but that the vessel conveying it was wrecked off Hayling Island. As the same legend is narrated of at least one other organ in a seaport town, it is possible that the Church got possession of it in 1718 in a less romantic manner. Anyhow, there is a list of subscribers to the purchase fund in that year still in existence; though that does not necessarily disprove the legend, as even an organ damaged by salt water would have to be paid for." The Vicar showed the Registers, which record the marriage of Charles II., and also the baptism of George Meredith, the novelist, on 9th April. 1818. The Meredith family had been settled at Portsmouth for some generations, for the novelist's grandfather, Melchizedec Meredith, was churchwarden of St. Thomas Church, to which he presented a silver alms-dish.

Leaving the Parish Church the next place visited was the Garrison Church, where Mr. Snape read a paper dealing with the history of this building, which was founded by Peter de Rupibus (Bishop of Winchester) in 1212 as a Domus Dei, and was dedicated to St. John Baptist and St. Nicholas. The chancel of the Church was the chapel, while the nave

was the living room for the inmates of the Domus Dei. The building was surrendered to the King in 1540, when for a time the Church was used for storing armour while the rest of the edifice became the governor's residence. In 1826 all that remained of the old Domus Dei was demolished except the chancel which is now used as the Garrison Church.

Some members after leaving the Garrison Church went on board the Victory, which was the flag-ship of Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805. Before returning home the Club assembled at the George Hotel, the last place Lord Nelson stayed at before embarking (1805) to take command of the fleet which fought at Trafalgar.

SIXTH EXCURSION.

19th August, 1915.

MEETING AT CARISBROOKE AND NEWPORT, I.W.

(In connection with the Congress of the British Archæological Association).

Directors—Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S., Hon. Local Secretary for the Island, and the Hon. Secretary.

It was a happy thought when the Committee of the Hants Field Club decided to organise an excursion to the Island in connection with the British Archæological Association, who held their 72nd Congress in the Island from August 18th till August 22nd. The Editor of the Proceedings greatly regrets that he is unable from want of space to give an account of the Congress and describe their visits to places in the Island. An account of the Congress will be found in the December (1915) Journal of the Association, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, who, in conjunction with Mr. Hautenville-Cope, also edits the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archæological Journal. We should like to mention that the Congress Secretaries, Mr. A. W. Oke and Mr. G. W. Colenutt, are both members of the Field Club. It was largely owing to the most excellent arrangements made by these gentlemen that the Congress held in such abnormal times was so very successful.

The members of the Field Club met the British Archæological Association at Carisbrooke. Proceeding to the Castle, Mr. Percy Stone, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., said that the Castle occupied a position of great natural strength upon a spur jutting out into the valley wherein the town lies. British earthworks existed there which formerly covered seven acres, and were oblong in shape. Some part of these still surrounded the bowling green. In the eleventh century, when the Castle was erected, these earthworks were cut into, and then the usual wooden keep and mound were formed after the usual type of early Norman stronghold. William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, a kinsman of the Conqueror, was the first Norman lord. To him has been attributed the erection of the *aula regalis*, in which William the Conqueror arrested his half-brother Odo on a charge of conspiracy. But this was probably built of wood, and the first stone building was the work of Baldwin de Redvers, whose family were Lords of the Island and held the Castle for nearly 200 years. This powerful lord, who espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, in the

"Acts of King Stephen" is recorded to have possessed "a stately Castle built of hewn stone and very strongly fortified, from which it was his design to weaken the King's resources by collecting a strong piratical fleet, and taking advantage of every wind to intercept the merchant ships that plied between England and Normandy and inflict losses on both countries by every means in his power." King Stephen, however, heard of his design, and sent his ships and an army to attack the stronghold, but an unusual drought dried the springs and caused the supply of water for the garrison to fail. So Baldwin capitulated and his estates were confiscated. However, these were restored to him, and it is thought that he made the deep well in the Castle in order to prevent a similar calamity. Mr. Percy Stone proceeded to describe the gradual building of the fortress and the successive builders, amongst whom were the famous Isabel de Fortibus, William de Vernon, William Montague, Earl of Salisbury, who was lord from 1385—1397, Sir George Carey, the first Governor in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and several others. The Woodville Towers that flank the entrance were erected by Sir Anthony Woodville in 1467, and the admirers of old woodwork noted the contemporary gates. Temporary additional defences were raised when the Armada threatened. It was the prison of King Charles I., who tried to escape, but could not get his body through the bar-protected window of his chamber, and of his children, Henry and Elizabeth. The latter died in the Castle, and Queen Victoria placed a fine monument in Newport Church in memory of the distressed Princess. The last remodelling of the gatehouse took place under the direction of Mr. Stone. The Castle is the official residence of the Governor of the Island, which office is now held by Princess Henry of Battenberg.

The rampart walk was duly traversed, and the old jousting ground within the ancient British earthworks noted, which was converted into a bowling green for the use of his distinguished prisoner, Charles, by Colonel Hammond, the Governor. Perhaps the most interesting part of the Castle is the keep, reached by a long flight of uneven steps.

Before leaving the Castle a visit was paid to the museum, under the guidance of its curator, Mr. F. Morey, F.L.S., who is re-arranging its contents in chronological order. There is a small collection of pre-historic flints and objects of the bronze and iron ages, some good Saxon remains from the Pictish cemetery on Chessell Down, an iron axe and bone comb from the top of a barrow on Arreton Down, armour from the Tower of London, and personal relics of Charles I.—his Bible and Prayer Book, nightcap ring—and also of Princess Elizabeth, tokens and coins, including some siege-pieces.

A short walk took the party to Carisbrooke Church, which Mr. Stone described as the most important ecclesiastical building in the Island. It was originally granted by William Fitz-Osborne to the Abbey of Lire in Normandy. Its architectural beauties and history were described, its monuments examined, and some conjectures made with regard to puzzling details.

After luncheon the visitors examined the remains of a Roman villa in the Vicarage grounds, described by Mr. Greenfield, and then motored to Newport, where they inspected "God's Providence House," the only house in the place that escaped the visitation of a plague in Queen Elizabeth's time. A reception was held in the Town Hall, where was an exhibition of the numerous charters, documents, maces, &c., belonging to the town. Miss Hearn, a member of an old Island family, gave a description of these treasures. The modern Church of St. Thomas of

Canterbury was visited, a pretentious and poor imitation of the late decorated style, erected in 1854-7 in place of a grand old edifice that was ruthlessly pulled down. Happily some of the ancient monuments were preserved.

In the evening, at the Pier Hotel, Ryde, Mr. Colenutt exhibited some specimens of Island flint implements, including the tribrachiate implement, which is believed to be unique. It was found in the late 60's, at Ventnor, by Dr. Martin, who lived and practised at Ventnor and took a great interest in scientific matters. A slip of the cliff occurred, and a burial place was discovered. Three skeletons were discovered, and amongst the remains the implement which was before them. Ultimately Dr. Martin presented it to the old Ryde Museum which was established in Ryde at that time—a museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society. The museum in the course of years fell into neglect. The last trustee of the museum was Dr. Barrow, a prominent inhabitant of Ryde some years ago. When he wound up the affairs of the Society he annexed some of the contents of the museum. At his death he left his wife a life interest in his belongings. At her death he (Mr. Colenutt) made a point of finding where the implement was. Dr. Barrow's belongings were on view at the house, and by dint of search he found that stone amongst others. He got someone to bid for the lot and acquired it. Several discoveries were now being made, Mr. Colenutt explained, which perhaps threw a little light on the use of such curious shaped instruments. The conclusion seemed justified that instruments of extraordinary shape were fabricated and used as sceptres and implements of authority. It certainly was unique so far as English works were concerned. After so many years one did not like to question that it was found in the Island. One might describe it as a classical weapon, but whether it was a weapon or implement of authority he did not know.

Mr. Keyser, President of the British Archæological Association, gave an address, in which he said that having filled his office for eight years he felt sure they would agree that on the present occasion a presidential address would be out of place. The book published by Mr. Stone on the Island did away with the necessity for telling them what they were going to see. It was not necessary for him to point out what a charming place the Isle of Wight was. They all knew what beautiful scenery it possessed. The Island, to anyone interested in geology, was a perfect paradise. Then with regard to archæology he thought they were rather more fortunate now than their predecessors in 1855, who did not go to Quarr Abbey. Certain excavations had been made since those days now, and there was a good deal to see there. There was not much above ground, but enough to make it interesting. Then, again, they were going to Brading. The object of most interest to them would be the wonderful Roman Villa, which had been found since 1855. It was one of those very large houses which was no doubt occupied by some leading official who resided in one of the old Roman settlements, and naturally, for his health, liked to come over to the Isle of Wight to spend his time in the beautiful and sequestered valleys they had around them. They were very grateful to the secretaries for having arranged such a splendid programme. The Churches in the Island were very interesting, yet perhaps the fine old edifice at Carisbrooke was as interesting as any. He again thanked the Mayor of Ryde for entertaining them on Wednesday night, for his splendid reception, and the magnificent entertainment the band of the R.M.A. gave them. The attention they received at Newport was also very much appreciated.