

# HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

AND

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Established for the study of the Natural History and  
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*Errors or omissions in the above list should be notified to the  
General Secretary, Mr. W. Dale, F.S.A.*

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

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

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LIBRARIES IN UNION.

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

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

## RULES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PREFACE.

All Members of the Hampshire Field Club will have heard with regret that the Rev. G. W. Minns has felt himself obliged to resign the editorship of the "Transactions of the Hampshire Field Club."

Mr. Minns carries into his retirement the heartfelt gratitude and the warmest thanks of every member, for all the strenuous labour he has devoted to the Club. Though he will no longer take an active part in the publication of the "Transactions," all readers trust that his pen will not remain inactive, and that he will in the future, as in the past, be a contributor to our pages.

No one desires this more than his successor, who takes this opportunity of thanking Mr. Minns for much advice and kind aid in taking over the position of Editor.

From the past we turn to the future. The new Editor asks all members of the Club to give him their best support to make the "Transactions" worthy of the county of Hampshire, and also to help him to keep it "a publication high in the estimation of the Archæological world." This can only be accomplished by a sufficient number of contributions being sent in regularly, and members are asked to write papers dealing with the archæology and the natural history of the county. There is much that should and ought to be published relating to our county.

"The Transactions" are the official publication of the Field Club, and all Members are asked to become subscribers.

To the Secretary—Mr. Dale—The Editor desires to tender his best thanks for much help, without this assistance, so kindly and ungrudgingly given, it would have been almost impossible to have produced this number.

To Mr. Nisbett thanks are also due for much information connected with the work and organisation of the Club.

To the Assistant Secretary—Mr. Owen Gilbert—thanks are also due for preparing the list of publications issued during 1913, which deal with the County of Hampshire.

## Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.

ANNUAL MEETING.

25TH APRIL, 1913.

The twenty-eighth Annual Meeting took place in the County Council Chamber, the Castle, Winchester. The Right Hon. Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (President) occupied the chair. There were also present, the Hon. Secretary (W. Dale, Esq.; F.S.A.), the Hon. Treasurer (F. J. Burnett, Esq.). Letters regretting inability to be present were announced from the Right Hon. the Earl of Northbrook (Past-President), and others.

The Hon. Secretary read the Annual Report as follows :—

### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1912.

Since the last Annual Meeting death has removed from the roll of our Members the Very Rev. Dr. Kitchen, F.S.A., Dean of Durham, who, when Dean of Winchester (1883-1894), served as Vice-President and also as President of our Society and took a most active interest in its affairs. His charming personality and deep learning were as remarkable as the clear and simple way in which he imparted his archæological knowledge. During his residence amongst us, on many occasions meetings were held under his guidance, particularly at the Cathedral which he loved so well, and where he was always peculiarly happy in explaining points of interest he had brought to light. Many of our Members, including your Hon. Secretary, counted him as a friend, and anyone who enjoyed the acquaintance of Dean Kitchen, will ever remember an honoured member of our Society. The closing sentences of his will are an indication of his character, and are well worthy to be placed on record: "Let no one make any memoir or biography of me; may my funeral be as simple as possible, without flowers or any show; a few wild

flowers might be scattered over my grave. Let my burial be as little mournful as possible, the earthly end of a poor sinner who died thankful to Almighty God for a very long and happy life."

The departure of Dr. Edward Buckell, of Romsey, for Canada, has removed from our ranks a prominent name, and is a serious loss to us. Dr. Buckell was associated with the Club almost from its foundation, and for more than twenty years acted as a Local Secretary. His botanical knowledge was particularly valuable, and the excursions he arranged in the Test Valley for the study of this branch of knowledge will always be remembered.

The Committee formed at the last Annual Meeting for the purposes of compiling a list of the Ancient Monuments in the County, to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts apply, did their work satisfactorily, and after careful consideration were able to send to the County Council a complete and well-selected list, of which the following acknowledgment was received by your Hon. Secretary in November last :—

Dear Sir,

I laid your letter of the 29th August last, with the Report of the Committee of the Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society, before the Public Works and Buildings Committee of the County Council.

The Committee have included the list of antiquities and places of interest referred to in that Report in their Report to the County Council at their last meeting. The Committee direct me to convey to yourself and to the members of the Committee of the Field Club, the Committee's appreciation of the assistance given to the selection of typical earth-works and other ancient monuments, and of the care and trouble which your Committee have been good enough to bestow upon the compilation of the list which accompanied the Report.

Yours faithfully,

HENRY BARBER,

Clerk to the Council.

The suggestion made when the Club met at Stoke Charity in July, 1911, that the Rev. Joshua Reynolds' monument in the Churchyard should be restored at the expense of the Club has been fulfilled. The Rev. Canon Madge, in a letter to the Rev. G. W. Minns, dated last July, conveys the thanks to the Club of the Rector and Churchwardens, and describes the work as successfully carried out.

At the Congress of Archæological Societies held at Burlington House last July, under the Presidency of Sir Hercules Read, the Club was represented by Dr. Williams Freeman and the Hon. Secretary. The work of the former in connection with the earth-works and barrows of Hampshire was appreciatively acknowledged. The Annual Meeting of the South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies, held at Folkstone in June, was attended by several members of the Club, one of whom delivered one of the evening discourses at the Town Hall. The Hon. Secretary also attended as a delegate at the meeting of the British Association at Dundee in September, and took part in the Conference of the Societies in union with the Association. He also conducted the excursion to the Duke of Atholl's at Blair Castle.

The Meetings held during 1912 were five in number, and were as follows :—

On 22nd May to Rowborough Down, in the Isle of Wight.

On 30th May to Beauworth.

On 25th June to Arundel Castle, by kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.

On the 24th July to Ropley, West Tisted and Bramdean.

On 19th September to Gatcombe, Kingston and Shorwell.

The thanks of the Committee are respectfully tendered to Dr. Prentice, of Beauworth, Mr. Hubert Garle, F.S.A., of Bramdean, and Mr. Brannon, of Carisbrooke, who kindly provided hospitality.

W.D.

The office of Editor is still vacant.\* The publication of the part due during the past year has been delayed by the absence abroad of the Rev. G. W. Minns, who has kindly undertaken to see the work through the press. It is hoped that the delivery may take place at an early date.

\* Since this report was read the office of Editor has been filled by the appointment of J. Hautenville Cope, Esq.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon. Treasurer presented the Financial Statement, and said the large balance was due to the fact that there should have been another part of the "Proceedings" published to be paid for last year 1911. The receipts for 1911 and 1912 were practically the same—there was less than £1 difference—and as far as the outgoings were concerned the expenses of the Hon. Secretary, the Local Hon. Secretary for the Isle of Wight, and his (the Hon. Treasurer's) own amounted to some 12s. 6d. less than last year, so that they were working as economically as possible. Further subscriptions had come in, and of the balance now at the Bank he proposed to put £100 on deposit.

The President formally moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts, which was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of the Rev. G. W. Minns, seconded by the Rev. Canon Vaughan, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. Nisbett and Dr. Scott were re-elected Vice-Presidents, and the Rev. E. S. Prideaux-Brune and Mr. G. W. Colenutt were also elected as Vice-Presidents in the place of Mr. Hamilton and the Rev. J. E. Kelsall, who retired. The Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Hon. Auditor, were all re-elected, as were the Hon. Local Secretaries. The Committee was appointed.



**THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended the 31st December, 1912.**

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
o Balance—31st December, 1911	64 14 2	By Subscription to the Congress of Archaeological Societies, from 1st July, 1911 to 30th June, 1912...	1 0 0
Ditto—in hands of Assistant Secretary	1 1 6	" 250 Copies Earthworks Committee's Report	1 6 3
" Sale of Proceedings	65 15 8	" Subscription to Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society for the Year 1912	1 1 0
" Shore Memorial Volume (Mrs. Hillier)	4 19 2	" Subscription to Royal Society for the Protection of Birds for year 1912	1 1 0
" Donations:—	2 6	Winchester Cathedral Fabric Repair Fund—Second Donation	5 5 0
Rev. E. A. Awridge	5 0	" Rev. E. C. Pitt-Johnson—Repairs to Shalfleet Church	5 5 0
C. Wyndham Rickford, Esq.	10 6	" General Printing for 1911	27 15 0
Mrs. M. R. Westray	2 6	" " " " 1912	18 5 2
" Entrance Fees (13)	18 0	" Hon. Secretary—Fee to Union of Scientific Societies	5 0
" Subscriptions:—	3 5 0	" " " "—Fee to Corresponding Societies Committee, British Association	1 0 0
1 for Year 1908	7 6	" " " "—Two Fees, Congress of Archaeological Societies, 7s Preservation of Ancient Monuments	1 10 0
10 " " 1911	5 5 0	" " " "—Postages	7 3
202 " " 1912	106 1 0	" " " "—Expenses of Meetings	7 16 6
3 " " 1913	1 11 6	" " " "—Organizing Excursions	10 3 0
	113 5 0	Local Secretary for the Isle of Wight—Expenses	21 1 9
	£188 5 4	Hon. Treasurer—Postages	1 9 9
	£188 5 4	Assistant Secretary—Fee for 1912	1 2 2
		" " " "—Postages	10 10 0
		" Balance at Bank, 31st December, 1912	4 4 10
		" " " " in hands of Assistant Secretary	89 18 5
			1 0 0
			90 18 5
			£188 5 4

Audited and found correct this 1st day of March, 1913.  
 (Signed) E. W. C. WHITTAKER, Incorporated Accountant.  
 Hon. Auditor.

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

The Hon. Secretary made a statement of places the Club hoped to visit this year. He also stated that several of the Local Secretaryships were vacant. Mr. Andrews, the Secretary of the British Numismatic Society, had taken a house near Romsey, which he was altering, and if it was ready in July or August would invite the Club to see it. He hoped they might obtain Mr. Andrews as a Member.

The Hon. Secretary submitted the Report of a Committee, appointed to consider the question of subject secretariats. This Committee recommended that such secretariats be formed. This recommendation was adopted by the meeting, and the following were appointed: The Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Editor, with the addition of Mr. G. W. Colenutt, for Isle of Wight Geology; Mr. Frank Morey, for Isle of Wight Entomology, &c.; Mr. J. F. Rayner, for New Forest Fungi; Rev. J. E. Kelsall, for New Forest Botany; Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman, for Earthworks; Rev. Canon J. Vaughan, for Winchester District Botany; Mr. S. Andrews, for Historic Records; Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, for Ecclesiastical Architecture, and for Photographic Records; with Mr. S. Andrews as Secretary and Mr. E. W. Pink as Convenor of the Meetings.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned that the Selborne Society had sent out a circular about the destruction of wild plants, and were anxious to obtain a correspondent in the county who would bring to the notice of the Society any cases of destruction.

Dr. Scott said he would take the papers home and see what it was the Selborne Society wished.

The Hon. Secretary said he had heard from a gentleman at Basingstoke that the site of Winklebury had been purchased by the Small Owners Ltd., and the camp was to be built over. He communicated with the Secretary on the subject and had received a reply from the Managing Director, who said he was afraid it is impossible under their scheme of agricultural ownership and organisation to prevent the mutilation or destruction of the earthwork known as Winklebury Ring, and went on to suggest that the present time was an excellent opportunity for the Field Club to purchase the site—the area was 18 acres, and the price £592. After some discussion Dr. Williams-Freeman said that he would write to the Small Owners Company to see what could be done in the matter, though he thought it would be rather difficult to destroy the "Ring."

Mr. Dale also stated he had received a letter from Mr. Sillence, a bookseller at Romsey, in which he said that Dr. Buckell had left in his charge the disposal of his herbarium, which contained thousands of specimens of very rare plants; he (Mr. Sillence) had asked £5 for it, but would accept £4. Canon Vaughan said that with regard to the money, he wished to make two suggestions. As the Hampshire Field Club, he thought it was their duty to buy the (Dr. Buckell's) herbarium. There was once in Winchester a marvellous herbarium belonging to the late Mr. F. I. Warner—he did not know where it was now, but he had heard rumour that it was kept at Southampton. He first would propose that they purchase Dr. Buckell's herbarium. Then, secondly, he would like to mention that there had lately been discovered close to Winchester a metal mortar, doubtless made in the Monastery of Hyde by the monks in the 15th. century. On coming into the room that afternoon he was given to understand it had been acquired with a view to its being placed in the City Museum; it had been bought by private money in the hope that subscriptions would be forthcoming to cover the expense, and he, therefore, proposed that the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society give a donation of £5 5s. towards

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the cost of this mediæval mortar, which, he was told on the authority of Mr. Francis Baigent, was almost, if not quite, unique. Dr. Dukinfield Scott seconded that part of Canon Vaughan's proposition which related to the purchase of Dr. Buckell's herbarium. As a botanist living in the county, he thought it most desirable a herbarium like that should be saved. The proposal to purchase the herbarium was carried unanimously, as was also the proposition to contribute £5 5s. towards the expense of buying the metal mortar. It was decided to leave to the Committee to select where the herbarium should be placed.

Some Roman pottery recently found in Hyde Close by workmen engaged in digging the foundations of the Territorial Drill Hall, was exhibited. The meeting expressed the hope that the Territorial Association would present this pottery to the Winchester Museum.

Dr. Williams-Freeman spoke on "Portions of the Roman Road in the Southern Part of Hampshire," and also read a paper by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford on the same subject.\*

The Hon. Secretary read the following paper on "Famous Winchester Moneyers," :—

"The meeting held at Beauworth in May last, when we visited the spot where the great hoard of pennies of William the Conqueror was found, drew attention to the great importance of Winchester as a money centre; all the coins found in that hoard were unworn, and represented over 50 different mints. These were coins—besides those struck in the city itself—which had been sent to Winchester to be assayed and tested in the Capital. Through the kindness of a gentleman at Norwood, who was present at a lecture I gave there, one of the coins found at Beauworth was given to Winchester, and is now placed beside the coffer in the Museum over the Westgate. This was minted at Southwark. Not long after, I saw advertised in a coin dealer's catalogue a Pax penny of William the Conqueror (and, therefore, one from the same hoard), coined at Winchester, and bearing as the moneyer the good old Saxon name of Godwin. I at once sent for it, and not long after obtained, from the same source, a penny of Edward the Confessor, similarly inscribed, showing that the Norman Conquest had no effect on the position of an important family of Saxon Hampshire moneyers. On applying to my friend, Mr. Carlyon Britton, F.S.A., President of the British Numismatological Society, for further particulars about the Godwins, I found this family were coining in Winchester for over 100 years, and he sent me a list of the following Kings on whose coins the name occurs :—

Ethelred II.	...	...	...	Godwine
Cnut	...	...	...	Godwine
				Godwine Cave
				Godwine Cas
				Godwine Ceoca
				Godwine Widia
Harold I.	...	...	...	Godwine
				Godwine Ceoc
				Godwine Widi
Harthacnut	...	...	...	Godwine
				Godwine Ceo
				Godwine Widi
Edward Confessor	...	...	...	Godwine
				Godwine Ceoca
				Godwine Widia
William I.	...	...	...	Godwine
William II.	...	...	...	Godwine

\* These papers are to appear in a supplement to Vol. VI, under the Editorship of Rev. G. W. Minns.

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" He further says that Winchester, from a numismatic point of view, was a place of the highest importance. The Royal Treasury was situate within the walls of Winchester Castle in Anglo-Saxon and Norman times, and was continued as late as 1188. There was a continuous coinage here from the time of Alfred the Great to Henry III.

" Under the laws of Athelstan, Winchester was accorded six moneys, and, apparently, retained that number until the time of Henry I., for one record, *The Liber Wintonia*, contains the statement that in the Market Place were five mints, which were destroyed by order of the King.

" This infers that the King did not regard the Market Place as a suitable place for his mints, and arranged that all coining should be done within the Castle. The record contains the names of a large percentage of the moneys disclosed on the coins. The name of Godwine so often occurs that a description or surname is generally added for the purpose of identification. On one folio alone occurs: 'Godwinus Elmeresone, Godwinus Socche, Godwinus Chem.'

" With regard to 'Godwine Socche,' the record narrates that in the time of King Edward he was master of the moneys, and held one house of the fee of the Bishop of Winchester. Mr. Britton thinks that 'Socche' is the rendering given by a Norman scribe of the name of Ceoca, on certain Winchester coins of Edward the Confessor, the second name being added to distinguish the moneyer from Godwine Widia, but he cannot identify either with the coins of William the Conqueror and William II., which bear the name of Godwine only. It does not occur to Mr. Britton that the house given to Godwine, 'Socche' or Ceoca, may have been in the Liberty of the Soc—hence the second name. I ventured to think these details would be of interest to Winchester people, and especially to any who bear still the famous name. Let us hope that though not now coiners, they are still making money."

## FIRST EXCURSION.

April 2nd, 1913.

## EXCURSION TO ROCKBOURNE.

*Directors*—The Hon. Secretary and N. C. H. Nisbett,  
Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

The first Excursion for the year 1913 took place at an earlier date than usual, because the excavations of Roman remains at Rockbourne, recently uncovered with the assistance of the Society of Antiquaries, had during the early part of the summer to be "covered in," and the Club wished to carefully examine the site before this was done.

Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., with the aid of a plan, proceeded to describe what had been done at Rockbourne. The site, he thought, had been the residence of a Romano-British farmer. The enclosure was clearly defined on the turf in both directions, and if they stood in the centre they could see a larger and deeper ditch, which was interesting, as showing the site had nothing to do with anything of a defensive character. The outer ditch was 3ft. 6ins. deep, and the inner about a foot deeper. The ditches were extremely well and accurately cut, and the men who made the ditches must have had admirable tools; probably they were made with the wooden iron-shod spade, such as General Pitt Rivers had found several, and of which the present turf spade was a kind of survival. The scarp of the ditch was much deeper than the counter-scarp. Mr. Sumner described what he thought were the uses of two large post holes and the means adopted to prevent cattle inside the enclosure from jumping out—*bos longifrons* were known to jump like deer. He pointed out the site of a small dwellinghouse, arches which had supported the outer wall, the position of the front door, and of what had been an inner wall, and of the flue and chimney. The eastern wall would have been warmed all the way up, and two rooms would have been warmed partly by the flue and partly from the warm wall. The only floor he found was of chalk, and he indicated what he thought were the remains of a raised chalk path from the dwelling to the cooking and drying place. Adjoining was what he took to be the bakery and corn-house. Here there had been found some large Purbeck tiles, but it was not clear what these had been used for; he could not say whether they were used for tiling the building or for other purposes, but they were in the flue, and had fallen.

Mr. Sumner showed some grains of wheat that had been found, bones of the horse and the ox, fragments of New Forest and other pottery, a hinge from near the end of a hypocaust, 18 nails, all the points of which had been turned up, eight or nine coins from the year A.D. 253 to A.D. 375, a small ring of iron, etc. From a third excavation in the smaller ditch attention was directed to a "barrow" of the Bronze Age, which had been rifled by the Romans. Flints had been thrown off from the "barrows"—by the Romano-British—for the purpose of getting a well-drained sub-surface for their huts; on top of the flints had been found small articles of domestic use. The finding of a good number of nails suggested there might have been a wooden building

standing on the dry flint surface. Another hypocaust was pointed out by Mr. Sumner, who also called attention to the use of large sandstones because they resisted the heat better, the colour of the sandstones showing the heat to which they had been subjected. The floor of the flue was cut out of chalk, and was covered with soot. In the thickest part of the soot he found the iron hinge. There were also many grains of wheat, some of which were so sound that he had been able to compare it with the wheat grown at the present time on similar soil in the neighbourhood, and there was very little difference. On the site there had been a little house or barn, and two rooms of about 12ft. square; its use could be surmised from the wheat and the bones that were found—two-thirds ox and one-third horse. Concluding, Mr. Sumner said of the whole site that it was a quadrangle, about 150ft. by 80ft., with the huts or buildings around the courtyard.

Mr. Dalé, on behalf of the Members, thanked Mr. Heywood Sumner for his great kindness in so ably describing these interesting discoveries.

From here the party drove to Rockbourne Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. A. C. Radcliffe, who said that a church was known to have been in existence there in the 12th century, in the reign of Henry II.; the Norman arch leading into the old Shaftesbury Chapel (the Manor House was the original home of the family of the Earls of Shaftesbury), was now used as a vestry, and is the only part left of the 12th century church. The main body of the present church dates from about A.D. 1280, *i.e.*, the walls, the chancel arch, the nave arcade, and some of the windows. The barrel vault, nave ceiling, the aisle roof, and some of the windows in the south wall belonged to the 15th century, and the aisle was also lengthened eastward during that period. The two windows in the north wall were inserted in the 16th century; the tower bears the date A.D. 1613, and the chancel screen and most of the seats were of the 18th century. The chancel was rebuilt in 1827. The stone work of the large west window appears to have been an amalgamation of three windows, one of which was removed from the monastic buildings close by. The restoration of the church in 1893 was carried out under the direction of Mr. C. E. Ponting. An old west gallery was at that time removed, and the floor was re-laid and restored to its proper levels.

Mr. Nisbett also furnished some notes on the architecture of the church and the alterations that had been made at different periods. It seemed evident that the church originally consisted of nave, chancel, and short transepts with a tower over crossing, which was a typical Norman arrangement. In the 13th century several alterations were made. These included the addition of the south aisle and a door on the north side with a cinquefoil head, which is interesting from the fact that it is similar to a door in the old farm buildings near the church, and, therefore, makes it probable that a good deal of building was in hand at that time. It was also pointed out that remains of a western doorway can be traced. There was a suggestion that the 14th century piscina in the south chapel may not be in its original position, but he thought it was a very likely place. Anyone interested in heraldry would find the arms of the Coote family, and some of their connections, on the hatchments and monuments in the church.

Among these may be noted:—

*Coote*.—Argent, a chevron, between three coots sable.

*Rodbard*.—Azure, a chevron ermine, between three bulls passant argent.

*Longden.*—Azure, three bars dancetté or.

Also the following, which he could not then identify, but which might be useful to refer to:—

Argent, Two pallets sable, over all a chevron gules, on a canton of the last a battleaxe, or.

Argent, On a chevron between three lozenges sable, a lion passant, or.

Paly of six, Argent and sable. On a chief gules, a lion passant, or.

Mr. Dale read the following paper on Rockbourne:—

Those who are interested in the history and descent of the manor of Rockbourne are now able to study the details in the Victoria County History of Hampshire, where they are fully set out. It is also to this work that we owe the destruction of the long cherished belief that the extensive remains adjoining Rockbourne church are not evidences of the existence of a religious house for the succour and relief of lepers, but were simply manorial buildings attached to the manor house. As some of us may not be very ready to part with old beliefs we may naturally ask how the idea of the Leper Hospital got abroad. The manor of Rockbourne was granted in the 12th century to one Manasser Bissett, whose name survives in the village we passed through. Manasser Bissett was seneschal to the King, and an important person and landowner in his time. Members of the family held the manor for about 200 years. Close by were religious houses connected with Rockbourne. The most important was the Priory of Breamore, to the prior and canons of which Bishop Henry de Blois confirmed the appropriation of the church of Rockbourne, with the assent of the patron Manasser Bissett and of the priest Crispin. Bissett placed in the Priory an additional canon to say Masses for himself and his ancestors. In the reign of Henry II. a composition was entered into between the Prior of Breamore and the lazar house of Bradley, whereby it was covenanted that the church of Rockbourne, which was near to Breamore Priory, should pertain to the Canons, but that they should pay therefrom a yearly sum of 100 shillings to the house of Bradley. At Fordingbridge was another religious house, about which very little is known, a place for the relief of wayfarers, and the benefit of the local poor. The revenues were taken by Cardinal Beaufort for St. Cross. The lazar house at Bradley or Maiden Bradley mentioned as receiving 100 shillings a year from Rockbourne Church is another religious establishment concerning which we cannot glean much.

There can, however, be no doubt that this was a leper's hospital. Going back for 17 years to the time of our last visit to this place, we find that the late Mr. Shore states that Manasser Bissett had a daughter that was leprous, and founded a house for leprous maidens at Maiden Bradley, which thus, according to Camden, acquired its name. Mr. Shore then proceeded to state that this circumstance led to the establishment of a leper's house or hospital at Rockbourne, which became a branch of that at Maiden Bradley. He gives no authority for the statement, which was generally accepted, and an interesting account was given of the leprosy of the Middle Ages, and of the various leper hospitals in Hampshire. An examination of the buildings at Rockbourne resulted in the conclusion that there was nothing like them in Hampshire, and that all the evidence pointed to their being used for hospital purposes. All this we are now asked to unlearn. There is absolutely no evidence of a documentary character of the existence of a hospital or religious house of any kind at Rockbourne, and the

authorities already quoted explain the extensive range of buildings we see here as only manorial. If so, it must be admitted they are somewhat unusual, and especially the chapel. This is a building dating from the time of the Bissetts, built quite near to the church, and able to accommodate as many people, and not of the character of the chapels usually attached to manor houses. The extent of the buildings on the western side are also remarkable. The two projections to the east are said to be wagon porches, but the building was certainly used for residential purposes, as there was a second floor. It is much to be hoped that some day a systematic exploration and planning of the site might settle the question. It is especially desirable that the chapel should be examined and cleaned; when possibly more ancient features would be brought to light.

On leaving the church a visit was paid to the old buildings, which now form part of the Manor Farm, where Mr. Egremont, the tenant, allowed the party to go through the fine old Manor House.

Mr. Nisbett mentioned that in the Victoria County History there was some curious information connected with the descent of the Manor, of which he gave the following:—

Rockbourne was always a Royal Manor, and was granted by the King in 1156 to Manser Bissett, who was the King's butler. In 1334 the manor passed to the wife of one Robert Martin. In 1336 Robert Martin complained that "John of Crux Easton" had abducted his wife and took his goods, and, without waiting for justice, Martin broke into John's house, took him prisoner, and "tortured him by means of cords twisted round his head, and other torments," extorted £1150 from the place, and secured his relation. During the 15th century there were complications as to the succession, and at the end of the 16th century there was a curious case between Francis Kilway, the then owner of the manor, and his son, Thomas, the latter being imprisoned in the Fleet for libelling Anthony Ashley, Clerk of the Privy Council. On his release he could not pay his prison fees. The father with whom he had quarrelled was ordered to provide for him, but six years later the said Thomas, "being utterly lame and a cripple," again complained of his father having cut off his allowance, and "he was forced to use hard and base shifts even for his food and sustenance in such sort as it is pitiful to make mention." The Privy Council ordered the father to make his son an allowance, and he eventually agreed to pay his son's debts and let him live in the house. Some suppose it was this son who was shut up in the little room seen by the Field Club party. In 1601 Thomas succeeded his father, and sold the manor (heavily mortgaged to Anthony Ashley) to Sir John Cooper. No sooner was this done than it was discovered that Francis Kilway had in 1574 settled the remainder on his two brothers, one of whom to prevent the sale had granted his interest to Queen Elizabeth. James I. said "he was in no mind to favour such a fraudulent conveyance," and he gave up his remainder and interest in the property, which is now in the possession of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Before leaving the house, Mr. Dale proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the Rector, and to Mr. and Mrs. Egremont.



## SECOND EXCURSION.

May 7th, 1913.

## EXCURSION TO APSLEY HOUSE AND SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL.

*Director*—The Hon. Secretary.

By the kindness of the Duke of Wellington, who is a member of the Field Club, a visit was made to his celebrated London residence—Apsley House. The number was limited to fifty. Apsley House was built in 1785 by Lord Apsley and was acquired by the first Duke of Wellington in 1820.

On arrival at Apsley House, the party were received by the Duke's private Secretary (Mr. Gordon), and proceeded by the "grand staircase" to the principal rooms. At the foot of this staircase is a statue of Napoleon by Canova.

In the various rooms Mr. Dale described the pictures and the other "treasures" which are preserved in this historic house.

He said after the Battle of Vittoria, in 1813, when the French, under Napoleon's brother Joseph, King of Spain, were defeated by Wellington, a carriage was found among King Joseph's baggage containing a quantity of pictures, engravings, etc., many of which had been abstracted by Joseph from the Royal Spanish collections with a view of taking them to Paris. The contents of the carriage were sent by Wellington to London for safe keeping until a list of them could be made and sent to Ferdinand VII. (who had meanwhile been replaced on the Throne of Spain) for identification, as it was the Duke's wish to restore these treasures to their rightful owner. King Ferdinand, however, begged the Duke to keep them as a token of gratitude for the services he had rendered to Spain and the Dynasty. The Spanish pictures, which thus came into the possession of the Duke of Wellington, formed the nucleus of the Apsley House collection, for which the gallery was purposely built.

In the Waterloo gallery, where the annual banquet was held on the anniversary of the battle, is one of the three similar equestrian portraits of Charles I. by Vandyck. The grouping is different from the National Gallery picture, and from the one at Highclere. Each side of the picture are two very fine examples of Wouverman's work, a painter who, though he died at 49, has left over 500 authenticated examples of his work, besides a number attributed to him.

There are three well-authenticated pictures by Velasquez, one a portrait of himself, and a remarkably beautiful "Agony in the Garden," by Corregio. Burnet's picture of the Battle of Trafalgar is well-known; also Hopner's portrait of William Pitt, and that of Reynolds by himself. The portraits of the Napoleon family by Le Fevre are also interesting.

Sir David Wilkie's famous picture of "Chelsea Pensioners receiving the London Gazette extraordinary of July 22nd, 1815, announcing the battle of Waterloo," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1822, and is thus described in the catalogue:—

"The picture represents an assemblage of pensioners and soldiers in front of the Duke of York public-house, Royal Hospital Row, Chelsea. The light horseman on the left has just arrived with the Gazette, and is relating further particulars to his comrades, among whom is a Glengarry Highlander, who served with General Graham at Barossa. The Gazette is in the hands of an old pensioner, a survivor

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of the seven years' war, who was at the taking of Quebec by General Wolfe, and is now reading aloud to his companions the details of the victory of Waterloo. Opposite to him is a negro, one of the band of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who was in France during the Revolution, was present at the death of Louis XVI., and was afterwards servant to General Moreau in his campaign in Germany during the Revolutionary War. Next to the negro, in a foraging dress, is an Irish light horseman, explaining the news to an old pensioner who was with General Eliot during the bombardment of 21 months and 21 days at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, and behind the negro's head is that of a soldier who served with the old Marquis of Granby. Further to the right is a corporal of the Oxford Blues, who was at the battle of Vittoria, and at his feet is a black dog, known to the officers and men by the name of 'Old Duke,' who followed that Regiment all over the Peninsula."

Of the magnificent suite of galleries the principal is that known as "The Waterloo Gallery," in which, Mr. Dale stated, the annual dinner used always to be held; Marshal Soult dined there in 1826. On the reverse side of the window shutters there are mirrors, so that when the shutters are closed and the room lighted from the handsome chandeliers the effect is very brilliant. On the floor of this room there is a lovely eastern carpet given to the great Duke of Wellington by the people of India. Over one of the pictures in an adjoining room is a small flag, and Mr. Dale said it was one of the flags that had to be presented yearly to the Sovereign, and this flag was returned to the present Duke by King Edward VII. The walls are filled with grand works of art, representative of some of the best masters—Vandyck, Velasquez (some good examples), Corregio, Rubens, Raphael, Teniers, Murillo, Claude Lorraine, Brueghel (who, Mr. Dale remarked, was sometimes spoken of as Velvet Brueghel, because his pictures were so like velvet,) Jan Steen, Willkie, Lawrence, Landseer, and others, one important picture being "The Battle of Waterloo," by Sir William Allen. From the window of the western gallery there is a splendid view down the walk and ride of Hyde Park.

Returning through the hall, the party were admitted to the room, termed the museum, which contains the Wellington relics. Conspicuous amongst the treasures is the magnificent gold shield, about which Mr. Dale said:—

"The Wellington Shield dates from the peace of 1814, when a public meeting was convened by the merchants and bankers of London, and a sum of money raised to be expended in the production of some grand memorial worthy of the acceptance of the great General, who had baffled all the most consummate captains of Napoleon, and chased the enemies' arms from Spain to Portugal. The Committee decided that a grand work of art in the precious metals would form the most suitable gift. The Sculptor Chantrey was applied to, and he suggested that a Wellington Shield should be made, the idea being taken from the Shield of Achilles, of which a model at that time was being made from the designs of Flaxman. The design was entrusted to Stothard, and the Shield was not finished until 1822. Apart from the two columns which were designed by Smirke, the design of the Shield consists of two parts—a central compartment and a broad border. In the centre is the Duke himself on horseback, with an allegorical representation of Fame above, and around him some of his most illustrious officers, such as Lord Beresford, Lord Hill, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Lynedoch, and others. Being designed before Waterloo, that battle is not

represented on the shield, but the ten compartments represent the principal events in the Duke's life up to 1814:—Victory of Assaye, 1803; Battle of Vimiera, 1808; Passage of the Douro, 1809; Lines of Torres Vedras, 1811; Badajoz taken by assault, 1812; Battle of Salamanca, 1812; Battle of Vittoria, 1813; Battle of the Pyrenees and Deliverance of Bordeaux, 1813; Entrance into Toulouse, 1813; Dukedom of Wellington conferred, 1814.

In the museum were a host of precious articles associated with the great Duke—gifts lavished upon him by Sovereigns and people abroad as well as at home in gratitude for his services, orders conferred upon him, and medals he wore. In one corner was the saddle used at his funeral. In a show case, along with some precious MS. books, was the bronze Roman Eagle found in the excavations at Silchester. This legionary standard was one of the most interesting Roman finds at Silchester; it is in a beautiful state of preservation, and instead of being removed with the many other Calleva relics to the Museum at Reading it was retained by the second Duke, who was uncle to the present possessor of the title. Silchester being part of the duke's estate in Hampshire. Amongst other valuable objects which claimed attention were the insignia of the Order of the Garter conferred on the Duke by the Prince Regent in 1813, a gold and blue enamel sword, encrusted with precious stones, presented by the inhabitants of Bengal in 1804, the Field Marshal's batons, the gold caskets from various towns and people, a collar designed by George IV. and presented to the Duke, the silver key of Ciudad Rodrigo, the Sevres china, and a locket containing hair of the first Duke. Another prized memento was the brooch which Charles I. when on the scaffold gave to Bishop Juxon, with the word "Remember."\*

Before leaving Apsley House the Rev. Canon Vaughan said he had been asked to express on behalf of each one of them, their most grateful thanks to the Duke of Wellington for his kindness in permitting so large a party to see the beautiful treasures.

Mr. Gordon said that, on behalf of his Grace, he thanked them for the kind words used. The Duke regretted that business had taken him away early that morning to Winchester, because being, as he was, a member of their Society, he would have liked to receive them personally.

Canon Vaughan also said he felt they owed Mr. Dale a very great debt of gratitude (applause). He often wondered what their meetings would be without Mr. Dale, who spared himself no trouble in organising and getting the facts together beforehand (applause).

Mr. Dale, speaking briefly in reply, again acknowledged the indebtedness that was due to Mr. Gordon in respect of the visit.

At two o'clock the party assembled at Southwark Cathedral.

Mr. Dale said:—In taking you round this beautiful and hallowed building, I do not hope to tell you everything about it, or to exhaust its interest. I must, in the first place, acknowledge my indebtedness to the excellent history written by the late Canon Thompson, to Dr. Fryer, of the Society of Antiquaries, and to others, not excepting the verger, Mr. Spice. After a few remarks of a general character, I propose to take you round and to halt at some of the famous spots in the building, at some of the most famous monuments, and to finish our tour in the south transept. The stained glass is not ancient, and although one would like to linger over the names of those whose memory is preserved in the windows, and had connections with Southwark, time will not permit.

\*Miss Strickland's *Lives of Queens of England*. Vol. V., p. 382.

Stow, writing in the 16th century, says that:—"East from the Bishop of Winchester's house, directly over against it, standeth a fair church called St. Mary over the Rie or Overy, that is over the water. This church, or some other in place thereof, was of old time, long before the Conquest, a house of sisters, founded by a maiden named Mary, unto which house of sisters she left (as was left to her by her parents) the oversight and profits of a Cross Ferry traverse over the Thames there kept, before that any bridge was builded." Stow relates this on the authority of the last Prior Linstede, and the tradition may have more value than we usually attach to such stories. That this was an important crossing of the river from the earliest times is certain. A Roman road from the south-east ended here, and it was here the first bridge, and for centuries the only bridge, spanned the Thames. Roman relics abound in the neighbourhood, and tesserae found in digging in the churchyard are preserved in several places in the church. The house of sisters referred to by Stow was made by St. Swithun a College of Priests, and from the time of St. Swithun onwards the church has owed almost everything to successive Bishops of Winchester. Bishop Gifford, assisted by two Norman Knights, built the original Norman nave in 1106, and Canons Regular of the Augustinian Order were established. Peter des Roches built the Choir and Lady Chapel after the fire of 1207, and altered the Norman nave to Early English. The nave once more suffered from fire in the time of Richard II., and in his reign, and in that of Henry IV., perpendicular work was added. Gower and Cardinal Beaufort were liberal benefactors to the church at this time, Gower founding the Chantry of St. John the Baptist, and Beaufort restoring the south transept at his own cost. The stone roof of the nave collapsed in 1469, and was replaced by an oak roof, to which the quaint bosses you will see in the north transept belong. The altar screen is attributed to Bishop Fox. It has some resemblance to that at Winchester, though much smaller. The canopy is the older part, and was set up by Bishop Fox, but as at Winchester the statues on the niches are modern; they are 22 in number, and in addition to the representation of Scriptural characters and older Bishops, they include Archbishop Davidson (during whose episcopate as Bishop of Rochester the work of restoration proceeded), Bishop Thorold, and Bishop Talbot, while the statue to Bishop Launcelot Andrewes is "In memory of Daniel Rose Fearon and Frances Jane Andrews." The old nave was allowed to fall into decay, and remained a roofless ruin for many years, until it was taken down in 1838, and replaced by a debased structure, which lasted until 1870. Over the western end of this curious erection was the inscription: "How dreadful is this place," which Canon Thompson says was most appropriate. In 1890 was laid the first stone of the nave you now see by King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales. Nothing much better than this 19th century imitation of Early English work has, perhaps, ever been done, and we may well take it as the best thing the present age can produce. When in the Choir we compare it with the original work of Peter de Rupibus, I will refer to the subject again.

In this church lie three Bishops of Winchester—Sandell, whose registers we so often consult, and William of Wykeham II. These have no monument or inscription. It would be a graceful act if Winchester supplied this want by erecting a tablet to their memory. Round Lancelot Andrewes' grave we shall gather shortly. Here William de Edyngton, whose chantry you know so well, consecrated

four Bishops. Here Gardiner consecrated six Bishops in place of six who had been deprived of their Sees, because they had married. In the Chapel of the Bishop's palace the great William of Wykeham was ordained acolyte, subdeacon, and priest.

Gower, the father of English poetry, Massinger, Fletcher, and Edmund Shakespeare are buried here. Here, in 1406, the Earl of Kent, grandson of the spouse of the Black Prince and mother of Richard II., married Lucia, eldest daughter of the Lord of Milan, Henry IV. giving the bride away at the church door. Here, in 1422,<sup>1</sup> James I. of Scotland, was married to Joan, niece of Cardinal Beaufort. Other famous names and events will be recalled to us as we pass around and see the spots associated with them.

Before leaving the West end we notice some remains of the wall arcading of the nave of 1206, and to the north two relics of the Norman work of Gifford: a recess, the purpose of which is doubtful, for it is too short to be sepulchral unless for the monument of a child, and the Canons' doorway into the cloister. Further east are the remains of a much more enriched doorway, which was the Priors' door, and a holy water stoup is outside. The claustral buildings were all on the north, and the last vestiges of them were swept away in 1835. A small portion of the area they once occupied has lately been brought back to the Church and used for building vestries.

*The Gower monument.* Here is the grave of the first English poet. The monument originally erected in this place was moved to the south transept, where the organ now is—but, in 1894, was brought back to its proper position in the fifth bay of the north aisle of the nave, where Gower founded a chantry in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, which originally stood there. He appears to have been, from all that can be learnt, a Kentish man. He was Poet Laureate to Richard II. and Henry IV., and received the S.S. collar, round which so much discussion gathers, with the Lancastrian badge of the swan. In the spaces under the canopies were formerly old French inscriptions, which were swept away when the monument was removed back. This tomb has attracted much attention. In the preface to the *Confessio Amantis*, by Berthelette, in 1532, he says: "He lieth sumptuously buried in the monastery of St. Mary Overes with a garland on his head in token that he in his life days flourished freely in literature and science. And the same monument, in remembrance of him erected, is on the north side of the foresaid church, in the Chapel of St. John, where he hath of his own foundation a Mass daily sung." He also records that there is a table hung by the tomb, promising 1500 days' indulgence to any who should pray for the soul of John Gower. You will notice he is habited in a long purple robe. His hands are raised in prayer, and at his feet a lion couchant. The face is that of a man in full vigour of life with a moustache and forked beard. Under his head are representations of his three principal poetical works—the *Vox Clamantis*, the voice of one crying in allusion to Wat Tyler's rebellion, in 1381, which was written in Latin. The *Speculum Meditantis*, the "Mirror of one meditating," written in French, and until recently regarded as lost, and *The Confessio Amantis*, "the Confession of a lover," in English, and now published in cheap form. The whole tendency of these works was to improve the morals and manners of his age. Hence, Chaucer styles him "Moral" Gower. If I were to

<sup>1</sup> She was the elder daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, the marriage took place 2nd Feb., 1423. After the death of James I. she re-married, Sir Jas. Stewart, the Black Knight of Lorne, she died 15th July, 1445. Editor.

give you quotations from these works I fear you would find them as hard to appreciate as Chaucer, especially in the volume of 30,000 lines, called the *Speculum Meditantis*. The Anglo-Norman French in which it was written must have been the common speech, certainly of the better classes, of that time—the inscription on the tomb of the Black Prince at Canterbury is so written, and the researches of our own townsman, Prof. Steuder, has proved it was the tongue spoken in Southampton, and was the medium in which was conveyed to us the story of Bevois of Hampton. In spite of this, Gower, on the authority of Dr. Johnson, is called the first author who can properly have said to have written English. The *Confessio Amantis* was translated into Spanish and Portuguese. It was one of the most popular productions of Caxton's press. Two centuries after his death our great dramatist brings him upon the stage.

“To sing a song that old was sung,  
From ashes ancient, Gower has come,  
Assuming man's infirmities,  
To glad your ear and please your eyes.”

*The north transept.* The Royal Arms of Queen Anne were painted and set up in the Choir to commemorate a visit she paid to the Church to hear Dr. Sacheverell preach. Against the wall is part of the lid of a stone coffin of the 12th century, which contained a perfect skeleton of one of the Priors. Here are preserved the oak bosses of the roof of 1469; at one time there were as many as 200, now about 50. One of the most extraordinary is that of a fiend swallowing a man, and said to represent Satan devouring Judas Iscariot. Many are heraldic. The muniment chest is of late Tudor work, said to have been given to the church by Hugh Offley, Sheriff of London, in 1588.

On the north wall is the monument to Lockyer, the famous quack doctor of the time of Charles II. His sheet anchor was a famous pill, “extracted from the rays of the sun, capable of curing a regiment of diseases, known and unknown.” Taken two or three in the morning, they preserved against contagious airs, and they were a strong antidote against the mischief of fogs; but those that be well, and deserve to be so, are to take them only once a week. The sanctimonious face of the monument is probably a faithful likeness.

“Here Lockyer lies interred enough, his name  
Speaks one hath few competitors in fame;  
A name so great, so genial, it may scorn  
Inscriptions which do vulgar tombs adorn.  
A diminution 'tis to write in verse  
His eulogies which most men's mouth rehearse;  
His virtues, and his pills, are so well known  
That envy can't confine them under stone.  
But they'll survive his dust, and not expire,  
Till all things else at the universal fire  
This verse is lost, his pills embalm him safe  
To future times without an epitaph.”

Another famous monument is that to William Austin, who died in 1633. The monument to his wife is full of symbolism, and the inscription a curious piece of Latinity with several mistakes. A figurative allusion to agriculture is followed throughout. The translation of his own modest epitaph is: “The resting-place of William Austin, Esq. who in contemplation was an angel, in action a Dædalus, in travel as good as a conveyance, at table a feast in himself, in disease a miracle of patience, in death a pattern of faith.” On the death of his wife

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he composed his own funeral sermon, and spoke of himself as a blasted tree, half dead and half alive. He, however, soon recovered his spirits, and married a young widow, who, after his death, collected his writings and published them. Much Norman work remains in the transept—and adjoining is the Chapel of St. John the Divine, where are traces of work earlier than that of Bishop Gifford in 1106. It has been restored, and a memorial window put in to the memory of John Harvard, who was born close by, his father being a butcher. For a long time it was doubted if the Harvards of Southwark, were the same family as that of the founder of the famous University. The difficulty, however, was only in the varied spelling of the name, a common fault in those days, and, without giving you the evidence, I may assure you that the researches of Mr. Waters, of Harvard, have established the connection beyond doubt. The entry of his birth in the Register of the Church is dated November 29th, 1607. A book here records the names of famous Americans who have visited this Chapel.

We now pass into the choir to admire the beautiful work of Peter de Rupibus. Many of you recollect, no doubt, that when a proposal was made to restore and re-decorate Wykeham's chantry at his quinquagenary the opposers of the project wisely had their way. About that time Dean Stubbs, of Ely, in making an appeal for funds for necessary work at that Cathedral, wrote some words which have always lived in my recollection. Speaking of the interior of the Lady Chapel, he says:—"There does not exist in Europe to-day an artist in stone who could be trusted to repair the defaced sculpture of Alan de Walsingham's craftsmen. For such an artist we must wait for an age when once more art has become not only the expression of a workman's joy in his work, but also the expression of a man of genius who pours into his art life, conscience, labour as a sacrificial act of devotion to the King in his beauty." It is this which makes the difference a trained eye can see between the work of the 13th and 19th centuries which are here side by side. One of the characteristics of this work is the freedom of detail, which I will point out.

The screen was erected by Bishop Fox. The figures, which are modern, can be identified from the printed description supplied. Some of us recollect the touching story Dean Kitchin used to tell us of the blind old Bishop being led to his chantry for prayer and meditation and left there; and, also, how the Dean used to add that perhaps it was a plan to get rid of him when he was in the way.

*North aisle of choir.* The wooden effigy of the Knight is thought to be that of one of the De Warrens, Earls of Surrey, who were Lords of Southwark, and some of whom were buried here. Like wooden effigies in general, and like those in our own county, this has had many narrow escapes. It was tossed about as useless lumber at the west door, stuck up as a sentinel, and used as the prop of a staircase. Apart from the crossing of the legs to which no symbolism is now attached, Canon Thompson thinks that he lies with his lips apart reciting the Credo with his sword half drawn ready to thrust it down with a clang at the end. The destructive criticism of Dr. Fryer, our great authority on wooden effigies, is rather serious. He says the figure has been extensively restored, probably by Richardson, who did similar work at the Temple effigies 70 years ago. The restorer appears to have coated the effigy with dark gesso, and then impressed all over the mail with a tool. The face is evidently modern with protruding eyes and a hooked nose. There should be no moustache, as the face would

have been clean shaven, and the hood should have covered most of the chin for a protection. As the hands are in mufflers, we should expect the hood of mail and the hauberk to be continuous, but this is not the case, and the head is in a coif of mail. This is a serious anachronism. The original effigy was doubtless carved between 1290 and 1300, and when the restorer took it in hand he found a decayed figure, but he has improved it, particularly in the loose lie of the mail and the folds of the surcoat.

The altar tomb of Alderman Humble and his two wives is a fine piece of Jacobean work. Humble was not really an alderman, but only elected to that office in 1601, and it is supposed would not accept the office because his immediate predecessor had been disgraced on account of his share in Essex's insurrection in 1601; the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, whose story and that of the ring, retained by the Countess of Nottingham, was told you when we went to Longleat. On the sanctuary side are the beautiful lines which have been attributed to Quarles and others. His only son married at 16 the heiress to the Barony of Dudley, and the Earls of Dudley are descended from him.

The "Cure" tablet is in the recess, which once contained a Prior's tomb. He was the servant of three Sovereigns, and the Latin epitaph tells how he cared for and cured everybody.

Next to it is the striking monument to John Trehearne, gentleman porter to James I.; note the three hems of his crest and the epitaph. In spite of his goodness the parish vestry minutes record he had to pay double for withholding his tithes.

*The Lady Chapel.* This part of the church is of unique architectural beauty. Note the disengaged columns and the piers springing from the ground; one of the most chaste and beautiful pieces of architecture in existence. It has suffered cruelly from neglect. It has been leased as a bakehouse and used as a hogstye. In 1832 it narrowly escaped destruction. We are on holy ground, for under that three-light window, in 1555, sat Gardiner and Bonner to try the Anglican martyrs. Confined in the Clink prison, and brought here day by day to be examined, was John Rogers, Prebendary of St. Paul's, who was burned at Smithfield; Laurence Sanders, of All Hallows, Prebendary, burned at Coventry; the saintly Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester, burned outside his Cathedral; Dr. Farrar, Bishop of St. Davids, burned at Carmarthen; Dr. Rowland Taylor, burned at Hadleigh; John Philpot, Archdeacon of Winchester, burned at Smithfield; and the famous John Bradford, burned at Smithfield. The stained glass window was put in, in 1855. The sentence, "Your sacrament of the Mass is no sacrament at all, neither is Christ in any way present in it," was an utterance of Philpott, the Archdeacon of Winchester, during his examination. Another was one of the petitions of the Litany in the Prayer Books of Edward VI., "From the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and all his detestable enormities, Good Lord deliver us." This chapel contains the ashes of the great Bishop Lancelot Andrewes, whose "Manual for the sick" has been the comfort of thousands from Archbishop Laud to Archbishop Tait. Bishop Andrewes was a great scholar, one of those who helped to give us our beautiful Authorised Version, an eloquent preacher, whose sermons are still read, and were admired by the late Canon Liddon. Andrewes was buried first in the Lady Chapel, which extended east, and when that chapel was destroyed in 1830 the leaden coffin and the monument were brought here. The original Latin inscription which was on his tomb is close by. This inscription was written by Wren, Bishop of Ely. The effigy is by a master hand, and is considered to be



the work of Janssen, who lived close to the Bishop's house. The likeness is no doubt faithful. Janssen was the sculptor of the bust of Shakespeare on his tomb at Stratford, and of the figure of John Bingham in the south transept. His funeral sermon was preached in this church by Bishop Buckeridge, who says, and we hope the audience was a learned one, "Of this reverend prelate I may say "*vita ejus. vita orationis,*" his life was a life of prayer, in the time of his last sickness, besides the often prayers which were read to him, in which he repeated all the parts of the confession with an audible voice as long as his strength endured; he did, as was well observed, continually pray to himself. And when he could no longer pray "*voce*" with his voice, yet "*oculis et manibus*" by lifting up his eyes and hands he prayed still, and when "*nec manus nec vox officium faciunt*" both voice and eyes failed, then "*corde*" with his heart he still prayed until it pleased God to receive his blessed soule to Himself."

*South transept.* Several monuments here are of interest. Underneath the window is the monument to one of the chaplains who died in 1762, at 35, and is described as a "painful," *i.e.*, a painstaking minister. It is recorded of him that he read prayers in the church every day, but left off in August because the winter was approaching. On the west wall is the monument to John Bingham, saddler to Queen Elizabeth and James I., whose effigy is so like Shakespeare, and said to be by the same hand, Gerard Janssen. There is also a monument to William Emerson, who is thought to have been an ancestor of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The chief interest in this transept centres round Cardinal Beaufort, who rebuilt it at his own cost. Affixed to a pillar are his arms—the lions of England and the lilies of France. He was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by his third wife,<sup>1</sup> and half brother to King Henry IV. He crowned the only Monarch of England who ever sat on the Throne of France, *viz.*, his grand nephew Henry VI. He came to Winchester in 1404, in succession to William of Wykeham. Round his beautiful chantry we once gathered as a Club, and heard Dean Kitchin speak of the "money-loving nose" of this great Prince Prelate, who was the greatest financier of his age, advancing large sums of money to the King. One source of his revenue appears to have been the "stews" of Bankside, where Cardinal alley still survives. One of the most famous passages in literature is Shakespeare's description of his last moments:—

"See how the pangs of death do make him grin;  
Disturb him not, let him pass peaceably;  
Peace to his soul if God's good pleasure be.  
Lord Cardinal, if thou thinkest on Heaven's bliss  
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hopes.  
He dies, and makes no sign. O God, forgive him!  
So bad a death argues a monstrous life.  
Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all;  
Close up his eyes and draw the curtain close,  
And let us all to meditation."

<sup>1</sup> Katherine, daughter of Sir Payn Roet, and widow of Sir Hugh Swinford; before her marriage to John of Gaunt—she had lived with him as his "mistress." Beaufort, his two brothers, John, Earl of Somerset, from whom descend the present ducal family of Beaufort, and Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter, and Joanne, wife first to Sir Robert Ferrers and secondly to Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, were all born at the Chateau de Beaufort in Anjou, before the marriage of their parents took place, hence all these children were "bastards" but were "legitimated" by the 20th Rich. II. They took their surname from their place of birth, Beaufort. In describing Card. Beaufort's and his brother's arms it should be noticed that the arms are "France and England" within a border gobony, ar. and az. Editor.

Dr. Stubbs, late Bishop of Oxford, writes :—"The Cardinal of England passed away not as the great poet has described him in the pangs of a melodramatic despair, but with the same business-like dignity in which he had lived and ruled. As he lay dying in Wolvesey Palace, in Winchester, he had the funeral service and the Mass of Requiem solemnised in his presence. In the evening of the same day he had his will read in the presence of his household, and the following morning confirmed it in an audible voice, after which he bade farewell to all, and so died."

The wrought-iron gilt candelabra was the gift of Dorothy Applebee, in 1680, and is one of the most beautiful of its kind, better even than that in the Cathedral at Pisa, from the swaying of which Galileo took the idea of the pendulum.

The Harvard Chapel, with its memorial window to the founder of the University of America, was another point of interest, and it was said to be a place of pilgrimage on the part of visitors from the United States. The only brass in the Cathedral is a small one at the head of steps leading down to the south transept; it is to a child, with a somewhat flowery inscription. The book published by Mr. Moss in 1818, to which we have referred, has an engraving of a magnificently carved doorway at the western entrance, but this has disappeared. One of the modern stained glass windows is in memory of John Philpot, Archdeacon of Winchester, and was erected in 1873.

Canon Vaughan proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Dale, not only for his kindness on that occasion, but generally in connection with the Club.

The Rev. G. W. Minns seconded, remarking that he was sure he only echoed the sentiment that was in all their minds and the feeling of their hearts when he said they were very much indebted to Mr. Dale for the organisation of an afternoon like that, and for the great labour, research, and study it must have involved beforehand. It had been one of the pleasantest reminders that the operations of the Club were by no means limited to their own county.

Mr. Dale mentioned that he had hoped to show the party a little of Shakespeare's London in the vicinity of the Cathedral. He thought he should have been able to take them to see some of the purlieus which lay west of the Cathedral, but the streets were very narrow and blocked with vehicles, and he was well-advised in abandoning the idea. The best time for a visit was on a Saturday afternoon. On the site of the former Bishop of Winchester's Palace there is now a large hall and a grain store and houses, though some remains could be seen. In Clink Street was the site of the old Clink Prison, and a little further along the bank-side a brewery stood on the site of the Globe Theatre.

From the Cathedral the visitors walked a short distance down the Borough High Street to see the George Inn, which Mr. Dale stated was the last of the old galleried inns in London. It is situated at the entrance to what is now a goods yard of joint railway companies. Mr. Dale said there was unfortunately only one side of the gallery left, and the inn being on a yearly tenancy, we did not know how long it would be before the railway companies might swallow up this little remaining bit of old London. There were originally three sides to the gallery, so that the yard was then a kind of quadrangle. These galleried inns were not only the prototype of the Shakesperian Theatres—performances taking place in the courtyard, and people looking on from the galleries around—but they were centres of domestic life, and especially for anyone travelling on pilgrimages. In the Court

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gathered mountebanks probably of Lockyer's pills "extracted from the rays of the sun," of which he had told them in Southwark Cathedral, and so on. The present inn was built in the 17th century, but replaced an older one that was mentioned by Stow. By the kindness of Miss Murray, the proprietress of the hotel, they would be allowed to go into some of the old rooms, in one of which they would see an interesting old clock of the date 1797, when there was a tax on clocks and watches, and these old inns always kept a clock for people to go in and see the time.

With the visit to the George Inn the meeting was brought to a close.

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THIRD EXCURSION.

June 3rd, 1913.

EXCURSION TO ITCHELL, CRONDALL AND WINCHFIELD.

*Directors*—J. Hautenville Cope, Esq., and the Hon. Secretary.

On arrival at Ewshot House, the party was welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Springman, who rent the house from the owner, Captain Maxwell Lefroy, R.N. In the drawing-room, Mr. Dale read an interesting paper on the history of the house—or as it was called in former days—"Itchel Manor."

At this place there died, on the 4th October, 1581, at the age of 36, Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, who possessed besides this house five other princely residences—Dogmersfield, then being built by Adams, Place House, Titchfield; Southampton House, London; Bugle Hall, Southampton; and Palace House, Beaulieu. In the first volume of our "Proceedings" is an admirable description by the late Mr. Greenfield, F.S.A., of the elaborate monument which this earl had erected for himself and his father in Titchfield Church, which, together with his funeral expenses, cost a sum equivalent to £12,000 of our money, nearly a sixth of which was expended on his funeral. An account of the details and cost of the funeral were discovered by Mr. Greenfield in the Ashmolean MS. preserved in the Boleian Library, and by it we are able to picture the gorgeousness of that procession, which, with all the pomp and heraldry and every accessory that unlimited wealth could give, left here one October day and slowly wended its way for forty miles to the church at Titchfield. Garter, King of Arms, took possession of the body. Garter and his heralds and servants were clothed in new liveries, and received handsome fees. Besides the hearse and rails, with velvets and silken palls which cost about £600, we find enumerated a great banner, a standard and bannerolles, coats of arms of damask and sarsenet, a crest carved in wood, escutcheons, mantles and funeral armour, and eight dozen "penselles" (or banerets), a small swallow-tailed flag attached to a lance and charged with the crest or cognizance of the deceased. One can imagine what an impression such a pageant must have produced on this quiet countryside.

The date given for the destruction of the house is 1680, and the one solitary relic of the Tudor mansion in which Henry Wriothesley

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died is the doorway in the garden. This is said not to be in its original position, but it probably belonged to one of the outer buildings, and so escaped destruction. The oldest portion of the present house does not look quite so old as 1680, but seems to belong to the early years of the 18th century. Itchell Manor is one of the houses which has had the unenviable distinction of harbouring a ghost, whose manifestations seem to have taken the form of violent knocking and thumping on the walls; so great at times as to cause the inmates to jump out of their beds, while on other occasions it caused a noise like the rattling of a heavily-loaded cart drawn under the windows of the house. The manifestations of the Itchell ghost never appeared to have been visible, but all the evidence agrees as to their violent audibleness. There are two pictures in the house associated with this story. One of these is a portrait of Squire Bathurst.

The last Earl of Southampton sold Itchell in 1629 to Dr. Mason, of Lincoln's Inn, who in turn sold it to the Bathursts, in whose possession it was in 1736. The present tenant, by whose kindness and courtesy we are here to-day, tells me this Squire Bathurst killed his manservant, and it is he who walks. But this is surely a variant of the story told so fully in "Ingram's Haunted Homes of England" of a certain Squire —; a great miser, who was murdered by his Italian servant and bricked up in one of the rooms or vaults, the violent rappings being caused by his anxiety to get out. The death of the beautiful Mrs. Maxwell, of Hartley Wintney, appears to have been connected also with the story. Her portrait, by Romney, is one of the masterpieces of that painter, and there is a beautiful copy of it by Sir Thomas Shee in the hall. The last person to hear and to believe in these sounds was a Captain Fraser, who wrote a full and circumstantial account of them in 1841, for the details of which I refer you to the book already mentioned.

Before leaving the house the old wainscot and Queen Anne staircase were shown.

Grateful thanks were expressed to Mr. and Mrs. Springman for their courteous hospitality and to Mr. Dale for his admirable paper.

While gathered at the Church Mr. Dale introduced Mr. Hautenville Cope as the prospective editor of the Club's "Proceedings," remarking that he had literary connection with the Berkshire Archaeological Society's Publications and with the Victoria County History, having been engaged on the Bedfordshire and Hampshire volumes and now on the Berkshire ones. His election would be submitted at the next meeting of the Club in the Isle of Wight at the end of the present month.

Mr. Cope thanked Mr. Dale for his kind remarks, and said that although he lived just over the county border in Berkshire, he was a Hampshire landowner, was born in Hampshire, and all his sympathies lay in the fair shire of Southampton. Anything he could do to popularise the history and antiquities of the County would be a pleasure to him. He then proceeded to read a paper on "The History of Crondall," which shows fresh research and new light on old matters.

Mr. Cope said: The first mention of a church at Crondall is in the Domesday Survey, when the value is returned at 20s. In 1204, Innocent III. confirmed to the Prior and monks of Winchester certain churches, amongst which Crondall is mentioned. This confirmation was again repeated by Innocent IV. in 1243, who in this latter deed of confirmation mentions that Crondall and the other churches are confirmed to the Prior and brethren of Winchester for maintaining the

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lights before the high altar. Some years later Bishop Pontissera gave to the Prior certain manors, in return for which the Bishop obtained the advowson of certain benefices, amongst which was Crondall. Bishop Sandal, in 1318, under letters patent from King Edward II. obtained leave for the College of St. Elizabeth in Winchester to appropriate the Church of Crondall. This transaction does not seem to have been carried out, as the King presented Thomas de Staunton to the Church in 1321, and again in 1327 he presented John de Feriby to the Church, both presentations being made, as the Patent Rolls tell us, by the King "owing to the late voidance of the bishoprick of Winchester." In 1334 Bishop Orilton received orders from the Pope to appropriate the Church to the Prior and Convent of Winchester, "since it had been given to secular clerks." Apparently this was not done, for when Cardinal Beaufort added to the Hospital of St. Cross by the foundation of his almshouse of Noble Poverty, he "granted, annexed and united the Parish Church of Crondall" to that Corporation, by which arrangement it became the patron of the living, and retained the patronage till the middle of the 19th century, when the advowson was sold to Mr. C. Lefroy.

During the Middle Ages the Bishops of Winchester collated rectors to Crondall. These latter appointed the vicars. It was at the death of John Foxholds (Rector) that Beaufort made the above-mentioned grant to St. Cross. Nicholas de Kaerwent appointed John Ivote as Vicar of Crondall in 1375. He, in 1377, became Vicar of Amberley by exchange with Robert Mayre. On the death of Nicholas de Kaerwent, the Bishop of Winchester collated Nicholas Wykeham to the Church of Crondall. He was a sub-deacon only. Until the Reformation the Church paid a pension of £6 13s. per annum to the sacristan of Winchester.

Attached to the Parish Church of Crondall were three Chapels, those of Aldershot, Long Sutton, and Yateley, which were served from the mother Church. The first known mention of Aldershot Chapel is in Wykeham's register. This chapel continued to be served from Crondall till 1828, when it was formed into a perpetual curacy; in 1873 it was formed into a vicarage. Sutton remained a perpetual curacy till the lessees of the advowson made the patronage, in 1875, over to the Bishop of Winchester. Yateley Chapel must have existed from an early date, as portions of that building date from the 12th century.

The Church of All Saints, Crondall, has been described as one of the "most interesting churches in the county." It dates from about the last half of the 12th century. Originally it consisted of nave, north and south aisles, central tower, shallow transepts and chancel. In the 17th century it was found that the weight of the central tower was pressing the walls outwards, so it was decided to pull down the tower. This was done and a new brick tower was built on the north-east side of the Church; this tower is copied from Battersea Church. It was commenced on 22nd April, 1659, took three months to build and cost £428. Amongst those who contributed to its cost was the Lord of the Manor,<sup>1</sup> who gave £76. The slate louvres in the belfry were not inserted till 1881.

Internally the church has suffered somewhat at the hands of the restorers; but many of its features are worthy of admiration. The nave had a western gallery erected in 1717, which was taken down at the restoration by Mr. Ferry in 1846, and at the same time the west

<sup>1</sup> Nicolas Love. (see post).

window was taken out and the present two-light Norman one inserted, but we can still see where the old window was, if we look on the wall outside, by the "dripstone" still remaining.

Of the clerestory windows which light the nave only one, the south-east, is old; all the others were "restored" by Ferry in 1846. The pillars at the east end of the nave are interesting, because they show alterations made when the original tower was taken down. The western sides of these pillars instead of being round like the other nave pillars were cut down from being round to what they are now—flat.

The transepts. The east window of the south transept is modern; in the north transept, the position of the east window is curious, instead of being in the middle of the wall, it is placed towards the north side of the wall, to make room for the staircase leading to the former tower. In pre-Reformation times both the transepts were used as chapels, for in each of them is a piscina.

The chancel is divided into two parts or "bays." It is approached by a fine 12th century arch, which is ornamented with dog-tooth and "zig-zag" carving. The lower portion of this arch, viz., the pillars and the capitals, were rebuilt during the restoration of 1846.

In the north wall of the chancel are two doors; the one nearest to the chancel arch is now blocked up; it was the entrance to the staircase, which led to the original tower. Over this doorway was the entrance to the rood loft.

The east window dates from 1871, when the Church was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott; its predecessor was inserted in the restoration of 1846, and is said to have replaced a wooden-framed window.

The reredos was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and erected during the restoration of 1871.

The font is a tub-shaped one of the 12th century.

Outside, the Church is covered with rough-cast. There was a scheme to take off the rough-cast and reface the Church with flints; but this was never carried out.

Of the memorials to the dead, the most interesting is the brass, on the chancel floor, to Nicholas Kaerwent, Rector of Crondall, 1361 to 1381. It represents him in full Mass vestments, on which are embroidered the "flycot cross." This cross may be seen on the vestments on the effigy of Bishop Eddington in Winchester Cathedral, and also on the vestments of the brass of a priest at Shottesbrooke, Berkshire.

Also in the chancel are two interesting tombs. That on the north side is an altar tomb in which is buried Sir George Paulet, younger brother of the first Marquess of Winchester. On it are painted armorial bearings and inscriptions, both of which are much obliterated by damp. The arms are recorded by Mr. Baigent in his most excellent book, "A Practical Manual of Heraldic Illumination," pages 33, 34, 36, and are those of Sir George (died 1558) and Barbara, his wife, daughter of Sir John Hampden; she died 1552.

On the south side of the chancel is the tomb of John Gifford, of Itchell, whose family had held that manor from the middle of the 13th century till 1579, when it was bought by Henry Wriothesley, second Earl of Southampton, from George Gifford.

The inscription on this tomb states that "John Gifford was the heir apparent of Sir William Gifford," and that he married "Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir George Throkmorton, Knt," by whom he had issue five sons and seven daughters"; he died 1st May, 1563.

The other memorial is a brass in the south transept to John Eggar, the founder of Eggar's Grammar School at Alton in 1638. On the brass is engraved a figure wrapt in a shroud with this inscription: "John Eggar, des March XX., 1641." And the following verse:—

" You earthly impes. who here behold  
This picture with your eyes,  
Remember the end of mortal men,  
And where their glory lies.—I.E."

That Crondall was known to the Romans, is shown by the discovery on some land about 200 yards north of Badley Pond Farm of the foundations of a Roman villa in May, 1817. An account of this discovery is given by Sir R. C. Hoar in the XXII. volume of "Archæologia," in which he points out that he does not know of any Roman road which passed through this part of Hampshire. Neither in the recently published Victorian County History of Hampshire, which contains a map of Roman Hampshire, prepared under the direction of Professor Haverfield, is there any Roman road defined.<sup>1</sup> What led to the discovery of this Roman villa was the circumstance that some pieces of Roman pottery were found scattered over two fields. Finally three rooms were excavated, one of which was paved with tiles six inches square; another with tesserae one and a half inches square; the third had a pavement of twelve feet square filled with coloured mosaic, black, red, and white, divided into octagonal compartments (such as may be seen in any museum where Roman remains are preserved). Unfortunately these remains at Crondall were left on the spot where they had been found, with the unfortunate result that by the middle of the century they had been destroyed. Fortunately, drawings of the pavements, were made by Mr. Lickman, who had supplied Hoar with an account of the "remains." In addition to these drawings, a pamphlet was issued in 1817, by the Rev. Joseph Jepherson, of Basingstoke, containing an account of the pavements. At the same time some coins were found, one of which bore the stamp of the Emperor Constantine; the other that of Antonius Pius. Yet another find of coins has to be chronicled at Crondall, when some years later two members of the Lefroy family in 1828 found at Bourley Bottom a collection of coins, some of which have been described as belonging to the Saxon and Merovingian period.

From this we pass to the first written record of Crondall, when we find that the place was owned by King Alfred, who bequeathed it with other properties to his nephew Ethelm. Some seventy years later Crondall was in the possession of Aelfrige, Bishop of Winchester (951-958). This prelate in his will directs that all serfs in the bishopric are to be set free; then he directs that after his death, Crondall should pass to his beloved friend Aelfheah for his life; then to the old monastery at Winchester. This will closes with the appointment of Aelfheah as guardian of the will, concluding with an exhortation to him not to allow anyone to put the bequests to any other purpose but the one mentioned in the will; if they do so, the Bishop prays that God may destroy them body and soul not only in this life, but in the life to come. No documentary evidence exists to tell us how Crondall came into the possession of the Bishop. The old Minster mentioned in the will is the Cathedral of Winchester, which was called the "Old Minster" to distinguish it from the later or adjacent monastery, founded by

<sup>1</sup> See Hughes, Windsor Forest, 379, where the author claims to have discovered traces of a Roman road running through the district.

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King Alfred, which, on account of its more recent foundation, was called the "New Minster"; this latter building was in Norman times removed to Hyde—hence it became known as Hyde Abbey.

No date is assigned to Bishop Aelfrige's will, but the conjecture may be hazarded that he made it when he was about to leave this diocese for the archdiocese of Canterbury, which latter diocese he never ruled over, for he died while on his way to Rome, whither he was going to obtain the pallium from the Pope. From Aelfheah, Crondall under his will passed to Winchester Cathedral. This gift was confirmed to Winchester by King Edgar, who granted to the church of the Venerated Trinity, lovingly dedicated to Peter and his co-apostle, Paul, as a perpetual pension for the support of the monks dwelling therein, for the propitiation of his sins and those of his sons . . . as a perpetual possession, a certain portion of land "45 cassatæ in area, in the famous place which is called by the well-known name of Crondall"; further, this monarch decreed that this land was to be free from all land service, except warlike expeditions duly sanctioned, the repair of bridges and the repair of fortresses<sup>1</sup>. As was customary with such deeds there is the usual clause cursing those who should divert the gift from its original purpose. This document also contains a very detailed list of the boundaries of the property. At this distance of time it is not possible to identify all of them, for in the course of centuries, Time's rude hand has obliterated many of them. Those who know the country suggest that these boundaries commence on the west and run thence to Dogmersfield, and so to Elvetham and from there to Hartfordbridge Flats, which in this document are called "Hnaef's Shelf," thence to the Duddha Brook, which is without doubt the modern Dodbrook, which separates Eversley in Holdshot hundred from Yateley, which is in the hundred of Crondall; so along the River Blackwater, bearing round by Aldershot and thence to the starting point at Isehurst Gate.

Passing on to the Domesday Survey, we find that Crondall was one of the manors held by the Bishop of Winchester for the support of the monks of Winchester. Its assessment in the time of the Confessor was at 40 hides, at the time of the survey it was assessed at the same rate. The value of the manor in the Confessor's time was £15 10s.; it afterwards fell to £6; at the period when the Inquest was made it had risen to £24.

From the same source we find that the following manors dependent on Crondall were held of the Bishop of Winchester: (1) Itchel and Cove, by German, previously by Lewin and Ulward as two separate holdings; (2) Badley—the present Clare Park—was held by William, previously by Aluric; (3) Sutton, by Turstin; (4) Farnborough by Odin de Windsor. From these references it will be noticed that the Manor and Hundred of Crondall were co-terminous. The following places: Aldershot, Crookham and Yateley—now, thickly populated districts, find no mention in the Domesday Inquest; neither do the tithings of Dippenhall, Eastbridge, and Swanthorpe.

To understand the remark that bishops held manors for the support of the monks it must be borne in mind that in pre-Reformation days cathedrals were of two kinds, those served by monks and those served by canons, over whom presided a dean. Cathedrals served by monks, as Winchester was, are called "double establishments," because on the one hand they were monastic houses similar to Reading, Abingdon, or Westminster, with the Bishop as *ex-officio* Abbot, while on the other

<sup>1</sup> Known as the "trinoda necessitas," see Blackstone's commentaries II. 102.



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hand they were diocesan cathedrals; but because the Bishop, owing to the many calls on his time by the administration of his diocese was not able to preside over the monastery in the same way as an abbot of a religious house—not a cathedral establishment—could, the duty of controlling the monastic cathedral fell upon the prior; hence such cathedrals were called "cathedral priories."<sup>1</sup> There were eight such in England—Canterbury, Durham, Ely, Norwich, Rochester, Winchester, and Worcester, all Benedictine establishments; one other, Carlisle, was an Augustinian house. This holding of Crondall by the bishop for the cathedral led to disputes between the bishop and the cathedral priors.<sup>1</sup> This probably was the reason that in 1205 Innocent III. confirmed Crondall to the prior and monks of Winchester. It appears that this confirmation was disregarded for in 1243 Innocent IV. issued a fresh mandate confirming the prior and brethren of Winchester in their manor of Crondall. Yet in spite of these papal edicts, successive Bishops of Winchester claimed certain rights over Crondall till Bishop Pontissera issued a charter quitclaiming for ever to the Prior and Convent of Winchester all the Bishop's rights in the Manor of Crondall, and at the same time the Bishop resigned to the Prior all claims over the Hundred of Crondall. Side by side with this dispute arose the question at which Hundred Court were the men of Crondall to do suit—at Crondall or at the Bishop's Hundred Court at Blackheathfield in the Hundred of Farnham? During the reign of Edward I. the matter was heard before the King when it was decided that the tenants of Crondall, both free tenants and bond tenants, should appear twice yearly at the Bishop's Court at Blackheathfield. Yet this ruling was not observed by the prior. It was not till Bishop Wykeham's time that the matter was finally settled in 1394, when it was agreed that all free tenants of the whole Manor of Crondall, together with the tithing men of all the "vills," hamlets, and villages of the manor, with four men from each tithing, should attend two courts each year at the Bishop's Court at Blackheathfield at Farnham, and at the same time it was further agreed that the Prior was not to call any of the free tenants of Crondall to account on any article, except such articles as were not charged at the Bishop's Court at Farnham. Though this ruling ended the matters at variance, it must have laid rather a heavy burden on the tenants of Crondall. It appears from Court Rolls still in existence that the people of Crondall not only appeared at the Farnham Court twice yearly, but also twice yearly at the Crondall Court.

The Court Rolls of Crondall tell of the life led by our ancestors. A serf's daughter could not be married till her parents had obtained the Lord of the Manor's permission, and had paid a "fine" to the lord. Thus we find that a tenant, Matilda, pays 6d. for her daughter Ala to be married within the manor; if the marriage was outside the manor the fine was more. Thus the same Matilda pays 12d. for her daughter Alice to be married to a man dwelling in another manor. In the current money of to-day the amount would be about fifteen times that stated.

Our forefathers were very particular that the ale sold within the manor should be of drinkable quality, also that the bread should not be of short weight or adulterated. To see that such regulations were carried out, officers called "ale-tasters" were appointed for each manor; their duty was to report to the manor Court those who adulter-

<sup>1</sup> The system of "cathedral priories" was practically peculiar to England. Gasquet, Eng. Mon. Life, 40.

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ated the ale. These rules were called the assize of bread and ale. We find that five culprits were before the Court on October 20th, 1281, one of whom was fined 12d., the other four 6d. each for breaking the assize. Another tenant seems to have been an hardened sinner, for at this same Court he was charged with breaking the assize five times, for which he was fined 12d.

Formerly Crondall was under the Forest Laws till Bishop Peter de Rupibus obtained the privilege or right of chasing in Crondall, in the early part of the 13th century, from the King by a money payment. Later, in 1284, Bishop Pontissera obtained the right of chase in Crondall in all the domain land of the Prior, probably, because having quit-claimed certain manors to the Prior, the Bishop's right of chase would be included in the quitclaim. Two years later Edward I. ordered a jury to be summoned to inquire into the rights of chase exercised by the Bishop of Winchester in the lands and woods belonging to the prior, and also to inquire into the rights of chase exercised by the prior in the lands and woods belonging to the bishop. The jury found that the Bishops of Winchester had been accustomed to hunt within the chase of Crondall since it was acquired by Bishop de Rupibus, but that the prior was not entitled to hunt there, though from the time of de Rupibus the priors of Winchester had hunted in Crondall. The outcome of this inquiry was that at the request of the bishop, the King, in 1286, granted the Priors of Winchester the right of chase in Crondall. This grant was followed in 1300 by a further one, that of free-warren in Crondall, and in 1332 letters patent were issued by Edward III., giving leave to the prior to impark his wood at Crondall.

When the Monastic system was abolished by Henry VIII., Crondall as part of the possessions of the Priory of St. Swithun at Winchester was seized into the King's hands and remained in the possession of the Crown for two years till the 1st May, 1541, when the King granted it in "free alms" to the recently created Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral.<sup>1</sup>

In the days of Queen Elizabeth the customs and tenures of the Manor of Crondall became uncertain, probably owing to the religious changes which took place during the first half of the 16th century, when the prior and monks of Winchester were replaced by the Dean and Chapter. To put an end to any uncertainty a new "customary" was drawn up. This consisted of an indenture, made on the 10th November, 1567, between the Dean, Francis Newton, D.D., together with the Chapter on the one hand, and the Crondall tenants on the other hand. In this document are set out the customs of the manor and the names of the tenants. After the deed had been signed the tenants, at a Court held the following March, surrendered their holdings and immediately had reseizin of them, that is to say, they gave up and re-took the holdings under the new customary.

During the "Civil War," when the headquarters of the Roundheads were at Farnham, and before the taking of Basing House, Crondall being between these two places, saw much fighting. On November 27th, 1643, there was a skirmish here, 17 horses and 15 men of the Cavaliers were killed, and again in January, 1645, when during a skirmish with Goring's Horse, the village was set on fire and a barn full of corn was destroyed.

<sup>1</sup> Free alms or frankalmign is the tenure by which all religious corporations, aggregate or sole, held their lands before the Reformation and still hold them since that period. Blackstone's Commentaries II. 101—2.

In the time of the "Commonwealth," when Deans and Chapters were abolished and their estates sold, Crondall was bought by one of the regicides, Nicholas Love, whose father was Warden of Winchester College. At the Restoration Crondall was given back to the Dean and Chapter by Charles II. During the time Nicholas Love was the Lord of the Manor, he seems to have committed a good deal of "waste" to the property. Amongst other acts, he cut down £300 worth of timber, which at the "Restoration" was lying on the ground. This timber, with the estate of Crondall was at the abolition of the "Commonwealth" seized by the Sheriff of Hants on behalf of the King, prior to the property being regranted to the Dean and Chapter. The Chapter now petitioned the King, that "as Winchester Cathedral had fallen into disrepair," he would allow them to have the timber for repairs. This request was granted. The manor remained in the possession of the Dean and Chapter till by an Order of Council of 1861, it was vested in the hands of its present owners, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The earliest mention of a fishery in Crondall occurs in the Patent Rolls of 1316, when a commission of "oyer and terminer" was issued to John de Foxle and John Randolph on the complaint of the Prior of St. Swithun, that certain persons had broken into his Close at Crondall and fished in his stew there and drained the water away. This place probably refers to the pond called Fleet Pond, which is so well known to travellers by the London & South-Western Railway. From this piece of water, in days before the Reformation, fish were sent to Winchester for the use of the prior and monks.

In 1505 Prior Silkstead leased the two ponds, called "Fleet Ponds" together with the fishery and pastures there, to Sir William Gifford, of Itchell, and his son for 50 years at a rent of 25s. 4d. a year for the pasture, while for the fishery the lessees were to pay a rent in kind, viz., they were to deliver at Winchester in Lent or between the seasons of Easter and Pentecost each year, 100 fish—pikes, tenches, perches, bremes and roaches—in a good and fresh state.<sup>1</sup>

In 1536 this property was leased to George Paulet for sixty years, the lease to commence from 1558, being the date when the lease to the Gifford family fell in. For the pastures the rent was as before, 23s. 4d., but in lieu of the rent in kind, of fish, a money rent of 20s. per year was to be paid.

In 1567 a great flood washed away the head of one of the ponds. In order to save the expense of repairs, the Dean and Chapter gave their tenants leave to, convert the site of the pond into pasture and to enclose it. This property remained with the Cathedral authorities till the establishment of Aldershot Camp, when they sold it to the Government.<sup>2</sup>

In the afternoon Winchfield was visited. Mr. Cope read a paper on the history of the Manor. He pointed out that the early history of the Manor was somewhat obscure. According to a charter, in the Register of Chertsey Abbey, quoted by Dugdale in the Monasticon, and also by Kemble and Birch, it was there stated that Frithwald gave

<sup>1</sup> In the first half of the 16th century the price of fresh water fish was—roach, dace, etc., from 2/- to 4/- per hundred, pike were sold by length, one a foot long cost 1/4, for every inch above this size the cost was at the rate of a penny. At this period and for many years afterwards pike were considered a great delicacy, they were generally baked and stuffed. The fish would probably be taken from Fleet to Winchester by pack horses instead of by carts, the former mode of transport being the quicker on account of the bad state of the roads.

<sup>2</sup> Though this action of the Dean & Chapter, in allowing their tenant to enclose the pond, left only one pond existing, the old form of lease mentioning two ponds continued to be used. [Crondall Records (Hants Record Soc. I. 475).] Fleet Pond at the present time measures about 130 acres.

30 mansæ of land at Winchfield and Elvetham to Chertsey Abbey, but when the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086, it said that in the time of the Confessor, Winchfield was held by Alwin, though at the time of the Domesday Survey, the Abbey was holding it. The solution of the ownership at the time of the Survey is to be found in a charter of William the Conqueror granting Winchfield to Chertsey. The Saxon ownership must ever remain a mystery, unless by a fortunate chance some document is found, which will throw light on the early history of this place.

If we take the Domesday entry, we find that this manor was held by Walter the son of Other, under—that is, tenant of—Chertsey Abbey. About 100 years later, the manor was held by the Bending family, as tenants of the Abbey, till 1289, when Peter de Bending granted two-thirds of the Manor to Ralph de Sandwich, with the reversion of the other third after the death of Alda, the wife of Ralph de Claverton, who held the other third, on behalf of his wife, who was the widow of Stephen de Bending.

By the commencement of the 14th century the Manor had become vested in Sir Ralph de Sandwich, who died in 1327, when it was carried by his daughter and heir, Julia<sup>1</sup> into the family of de Leybourn, from which it passed to that of Clinton, by the marriage of Julia de Leybourn with William de Clinton, who was created Earl of Huntingdon in 1337. It appears from the earl's inquisition post mortem that there was no issue of this marriage or at least no surviving issue. This was no doubt the reason that he and his wife settled the Manor of Winchfield on Thomas de Leybourn for life with reversion to the heirs of Julia, Countess of Huntingdon. The Earl died in 1354, when the Manor passed to his widow, who survived her husband till 1367.

Towards the close of this century the overlordship passed away from Chertsey Abbey to the Canons of the Chapel of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with whom it remained till the "Dissolution," when it was granted to "lay owners,"<sup>2</sup> the first of whom was Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton. He parted with this estate to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, on whose attainder in 1552, it once more reverted to the Crown, who granted the estate to Sir John Mason.<sup>3</sup> His descendant, another John Mason, parted with the Manor in 1591 to James Rudyerd.

The Rudyerd family continued to be the lords of the manor of Winchfield till the property was sold under the terms of the will of Benjamin Rudyerd in 1767 to Lord George Beauclerk, fifth son of the first Duke of St. Alban's. The Manor was owned by this family till 1908, when Mr. Frederick Edward Beauclerk parted with his ancestral estate to Mr. Spencer Charrington, who for some years past had been residing at Winchfield Lodge, and whose absence from us to-day we all deplore.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin is a fine specimen of Norman architecture; it consisted originally of a chancel, nave, western tower, with north and south entrances. In the late 15th or very early 16th century the south porch was added; no further additions were made until the middle (1849) of the 19th century, when the Church was

<sup>1</sup> See her inq. p.m. wherein it is stated that she held the manor "of her own inheritance" of Abbot of Chertsey, "by knight service and by rendering to him a pair of gilt spurs or 6d. yearly for all services." She was succeeded by her daughter Julian, a wife of Thomas de Hartyng. Cal. inq. p.m. VII., 50. 2, Ed. III.

<sup>2</sup> The manor was retained by the Crown from the "Dissolution" till the "grant" to Thos. Wriothesley.

<sup>3</sup> He also acquired the adjacent manor of Hartley Wintney, which till the "Dissolution" had been church property. In the neighbouring county of Berks he obtained the manor of Sandhurst, which had also been "church property," its ecclesiastical owners were Chertsey Abbey.

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"restored" in a somewhat drastic fashion. It was during this latter restoration that the north aisle was added. The door to this aisle is the old north door of the church, which was removed from its original position and re-erected where you now see it. The present vestry was also added at the same time.

The tower—or rather the upper portion of it—was also restored in 1849, when "imitation Corinthian columns" were inserted at each angle. Some three years ago the Church was again restored, and these columns were taken out and replaced by the corner stones, which you now see.

On entering the church by the south porch, the chief points of interest of this porch are the old Jacobean seat and the brickwork and stonework over the arch. The south porch is a very fine specimen of late Norman work.

Inside, the items of interest are the chancel arch, which is very highly ornamented; the outer portion of the arch has carved on it a pattern of acanthus leaves and "zig-zag," beneath which is a band of raised "zig-zag" carving; under this is carved waved lines of ornamentation, while the carving, technically known as "cusping," under the arch is both curious and interesting. The pillars of this arch should be noticed. The two inner ones on the north or left side of entrance are what are called "keel pattern shafts"—that is they are not round, but if felt by the hand it would be noticed they bulge out like the keel of a boat. The carving at the top or "capital" of these two pillars is well worthy of examination—being a fine specimen of foliage. The two inner pillars on the right or south side are similar.

The outside pillar on the north side also has on its capital a fine specimen of foliage carving. On the south side the capital is ornamented with carving of the elongated scalloped pattern—called scalloped because it resembles these shells or "scallops."

Inside, the chancel the altar rails are Jacobean (17th century). Other points of interests are the windows, here again damage done by the restoration of 1846 is apparent. The east window is a modern antique; it was inserted during that restoration and replaced a "three-light" early English one. On the south side the same policy was carried out. A four-light perpendicular window was taken out and replaced by the present Norman one, and the sedilia, or seat, was also added. On the north side of the chancel was an Easter sepulchre; this was also destroyed in 1846. Of the Norman pillar piscina the upper portion is old; the lower is modern.

In the nave the pulpit has the date 1634 carved on it; the sounding-board was taken away in 1846. The nave windows are modern ones of the decorated period.

The font is Norman with carving round the bowl representing an arcade. The tower arch is late Norman and ornamented with good carving of that period.

In pre-Reformation times the wall of the nave was decorated with "frescoes." These were discovered in 1846, but, alas, were not preserved. Luckily, drawings of these were made by Mr. Baigent, of Winchester, and are now preserved in the Rectory, and by the courtesy of the Rector you will this afternoon be allowed to examine these pictures.<sup>1</sup>

The registers and plate will also be kindly shown by the Rector. The former date from 1659. The plate consists of a silver chalice, on which is an inscription that it was given in 1649 by Richard Cannon. The flagon and paten are modern—1849.

<sup>1</sup> See a description of these frescoes in *Archæological Journal* xxxiv, 277; also in List of Buildings having mural decorations by C. E. Keyser, F.S.A.

## FOURTH EXCURSION.

June 25th, 1913.

## EXCURSION TO BRIGHSTONE, WESTCOURT AND WOLVERTON.

*Director*—G. W. Colenutt, Esq., F.G.S.

At the highest part of the road at Calbourne Bottom, from which a fine view over the south-western area of the Island was obtained, Mr. Colenutt gave an outline of the geology of the district. He pointed out the range of chalk downs from Freshwater to Bembridge and reminded the party that the road they had traversed, after leaving Calbourne, was made along the ascending floor of one of the many solution valleys by which the range of downs are divided. This particular valley had on the West, Mottiston Down one of the highest in the Island—and on the East, Brighstone Down. To the south was the lower greensand valley, the rich soil of which was very fertile. Away to the south-west the wealden beds cropped out and formed the cliffs from Compton Bay to Atherfield. The Southern slope of Mottiston Down was particularly interesting to them as an archaeological Society, as it showed several distinct evidences of having been the site of an ancient occupation. They could see the Black Barrow, Castle Hill (an ancient British earthwork) the Longstone—the only megalithic monument in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight—and near the Longstone a particularly fine and perfect tumulus. On the summit of Mottiston Down were several fine barrows and on Chessel Down was a Saxon cemetery, which had yielded many most valuable objects of interest; while further to the West on the Shalcombe Down was a splendid group of five tumuli. Referring to the Longstone Mr. Dale mentioned that some years ago a mass of rock lay at the side of the path about 200 yards from the standing stone, and this had generally been regarded as having most probably been the top stone of the trilithon—the other member being the block which now lies at the side of the Longstone. The actual object of a trilithon was obscure, and Sir Norman Lockyer, the great astronomer, had a theory that it was used in connection with the rising of certain stars, and might have been of use in marking off times and seasons. As to the splendid Black Barrow, Mr. Dale said that he hoped some day to see it systematically explored.

Brighstone Church was the next place visited. The Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A., said the Rector had asked him, as his nearest neighbour and an old member of the Field Club, to take his place. Referring to the fact that maps and guide-books gave the name of the village as Brighstone or Brixton, he said the Victoria County History gave the earliest known spelling as "Briccheston" in the 13th century from which Brixton obviously came direct. It also gave "Brightstone" and "Brizteston" as the 14th century spellings. Mr. Jeans said he rather confidently conjectured that the "z" in the latter was merely a blunder for the old form of "y." Brixton became the usual form, and was still most used by older people. This form had the practical inconvenience that letters addressed to "Brixton, I.W." had a knack of straying to the better known Brixton, S.W., near London, and those addressed to "Brighston" without the erroneous "e" often went to Brighton. Hence the form "Brighstone" was officially adopted by

the Post Office during Canon Heygate's incumbency. If "Briccheston" was the earliest spelling it knocked on the head the occasionally asserted connection with Ecgberht. It might be from some such name as "Bricht" or "Brictrich." Possibly it meant, what it looked like, "Bridge," and was derived from the bridge over the stream about a quarter of a mile west. It was rather a small stream to be bridged at all, but "we are accustomed in the Island to look at small things through rather powerful magnifying glasses," said the reverend gentleman. The place was included in the Manor of Swainston, which was held in Domesday by Walkelin, the first Norman Bishop of Winchester, but gradually, perhaps owing to the physical separation by the range of downs, the manor came to be regarded as distinct and a separate grant was made, though to the same grantee, William de Montagu, by Edward III. in 1334. They followed the same descent for 540 years more, when the Brighstone portion was bought from Sir John Simeon by the late Mr. Charles Seely. As the manor was only part of Swainston, so the church was only a chapelry of Swainston's Church, Calbourne, though its north arcade was older than anything in Calbourne Church. It must soon have begun to put in claims to be a distinct rectory, to the annoyance of the rector of Calbourne, who considered that he was being defrauded of his altarages, since in 1320 they found Bishop Reginald Asser warning Thomas de Fulgardeby, Rector of Calbourne, not to hinder the Rector of Brighstone from his separated jurisdiction.

Coming to the fabric of the church, Mr. Jeans said the ground-plan consisted of a nave and chancel, with an exceptionally wide south aisle, extending the whole length of both; a miserable little lean-to in place of the original north aisle, a rather bold south porch, and a western tower with turret staircase. The external appearance was somewhat attractive from anywhere on the south side; on the north the church was too close to the road to look well, the projecting porch and the picturesque capping of the turret staircase being the best features, and the ugly 16th century buttress the worst. The spirelet was of the rather ineffective Island type, which was once at Mottiston and also probably at Shorwell until the present spire there was built. The tower was apparently of about the third quarter of the 15th century; the spirelet of 1720. The windows were, unhappily, nearly all shams and ruinous to the history of the church. The windows were apparently square-headed perpendicular ones of the latter part of the 15th century. The oldest external feature was the 13th century Early English west door, evidently inserted in the west wall of the perpendicular tower. If Mr. W. T. Stratton's statement could be depended on that it was not there when he sketched the church in 1840, it must have come from the walling with which the north aisle was filled, and in that case must have been twice moved from its proper position. The gun-house, a mere lean-to against the north wall of the tower, just as it used to be also at Mottiston, was destroyed about 1840. In the north wall of the churchyard was the stone on which the gun used to rest. Shorwell alone of all the Island churches, if they excepted the little shed on the churchyard wall at Brading, had preserved its gun-chamber, owing to it being inside the church itself. High up on the west face of the tower was a grotesque, apparently of a cowed head and an animal. Inside the church was somewhat repellently dark, owing largely to the barbarous destruction of the large 15th century windows. Anybody who knew anything about architecture would observe that the oldest feature was the north arcade. This was transition Norman of about 1180-90. The piers were so much out

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of the perpendicular that they must cause some anxiety to the Rector and churchwardens. The south arcade and aisle were no doubt of the same date and style as the north, and comparatively narrow, about 12ft. to 15ft. wide. Somewhere in the late Perpendicular period, perhaps 1480-1500, at the same date with the tower, the north wall was pulled down, the aisle arches filled with remains, and a new south aisle built of nearly double width. He doubted whether Mr. Stone (from whom he always differed with hesitation) had sufficient ground for his suggestion that the enlarged aisle had to do with the disuse of the Lymerston chapelry, since services appeared to have been carried on there till 1527. It might be that one wide aisle was substituted for two narrow ones. The south door seemed on the whole of the same date as its porch, but the label seemed of the Early English type. Portions of the old doorway might have been worked up again. Over the tower arch was a small window into the church, probably for the ringer of the sancte-bell to see the act of consecration. The wide arch connecting the aisle with the south chapel, stretching across the whole width, was a proof that it was later than the aisle. The south chapel was said to have been added by the owner of Waytes Court for the use of the tenants of that manor. The speaker also said the sanctuary chairs were the gifts of Miss Charlotte Yonge. He pointed out the obvious remains of the staircase to the rood-loft, barbarously mutilated, and a good late 15th century piscina, probably that of the chapel of the Holy Ghost, which seemed to have been the south aisle of the church. The pulpit was Jacobean or perhaps Caroline. There was a slab in memory of Elizabeth James, a sister of Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, and the west window was in memory of his wife. In 1740 the three bells were recast as five. The curious inscription on the treble was "John Lord, zealous for the promotion of campanologias (in the year 1740) art, caused me to be fabricated in Portsmouth and placed here in the year 1740. 60 years I led the peal when I was unfortunately broken. In the year 1800 I was cast in the furnace, re-founded in London and returned to my former station. Reader, thou also shalt know a resurrection. May it be to eternal life." The second bell was inscribed "Success to the great Admiral Vernon." The inscription of the 5th bell was "Joseph Kipling fecit." The Eucharistic plate was the gift of Dr. Fitzwilliam, Rector 1670-5. The Rectory had been the home of several distinguished men. Of these the greatest was the famous non-juror, Bishop Ken. Samuel Wilberforce was Rector from 1830-40. His father, William Wilberforce, the famous opponent of slavery, seemed to have spent a good part of the closing days of his life in the Rectory. At Linterston they would pass a small Jacobean farmhouse on the site of an oratory, much like that at Barton in Osborne Park, founded by Sir Roger de Tichborne, at that time lord of the manor. He married the heiress of the De Lymeral family about 1150. In 1884 a curious painted oak-board (early 16th century), with the following inscription, was found under the floor:—

"Flee sinfull lies, flee unkind flattering speeche,  
Ye seek the thing that is above thy reache,  
And so thou woldest wish that others do to thee,  
So do to them, let word and deed agree."

The members of the Club next visited Westcourt Manor House, Westcourt being one of the three manors of Shorwell Parish mentioned in Domesday which Jeans said was a many-gabled and very picturesque manor-house and was distinguished from all the others by the



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lawn running up to the very walls. The Manor of Westcourt was also known as South Shorwell to distinguish it from Northcourt or North Shorwell. It might be reported in Domesday by the holding of Gozelin, son of Azor. The earliest distinct mention of it was in the possession of the well-known family of de Insula, or de l'Isle. It descended as theirs, together with the Manor of Wootton, for nearly 400 years, till it passed, on the death of Mary Lady Lisle in 1539, to a collateral line. The oldest part was the east wing, which was apparently the main part of a small manor house of the reign of Henry VIII., Circa 1520. The main body, as was shown in the inscription on the porch, was Elizabethan, 1579. The projecting wings were added in the following century. The barns and farm buildings were striking.

The Club also visited Wolverton Manor House, which Mr. Jeans pointed out was one of the finest and most unusual manor houses in the Island. The name was obviously from Ulphe, or Ulpha, a Scandinavian name, meaning "Wolf." The name in Domesday being "Ulwar-cumbe" suggested that it should be Wolvercombe. It was then held by Ralph Fitz Stur, of the Esturs of Gatcombe and Whitwell. From this family it passed to one taking their name from the place, de Wolverton. One of the family, John, built the interesting house of which little remained, called Wolverton, Under Cliff, St. Lawrence. The house, probably of the 14th century, stood inside the plainly marked moat, south-east of the present house. The present house was built by John Dingley, Deputy Governor of the Island. It was clearly Elizabethan, about 1580-90. The fine mantel-pieces would seem to have been made by his grandson, Sir John Dingley. John Dingley's daughter, Elizabeth, in 1571, married Sir John Leigh, the builder of Northcourt.

At this meeting Mr. John Hautenville Cope was elected editor of the Club's "Proceedings," in place of the Rev. G. W. Minns.

FIFTH EXCURSION

July 28th, 1913.

EXCURSION TO OLD SARUM AND COMPTON

Director—The Hon. Secretary.

Having been unable to carry out the excursion to Warblington, it was decided to again visit Old Sarum, where interesting excavations have, since 1910, been carried out by the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Dale, in introducing Colonel Hawley, said that when the eminence was made a fortress disagreements arose between the military and ecclesiastical authorities, and the latter petitioned to be removed from the site. Eventually their petition was granted, and the Cathedral was destroyed. Much excavation work had been done on the site, and among the finds was the skeleton of a man with heavy iron shackles on his ankles, who was decapitated before he was buried.

Colonel Hawley conducted the visitors round the works, which have disclosed the position and size of Bishop Osmund's Cathedral, which took the place of a former church, and probably of an older one still. Discoveries of extreme archaeological and antiquarian interest and value have been made, these including an underground used as a crypt, and

the cloisters, and a rounded apse of the Cathedral itself. In the fortress much valuable work has also been done, and some of the ashlar stone remains which were *in situ* have been built up over with cement and flints to give an exact idea of the actual size and plan of what must have been a huge fortification. In the Museum, the shackles found on the skeleton referred to were shown, as well as a portion of the vertebra at the base of the skull of the victim, on which the clean cut made by the headsman's axe is clearly seen. It was stated he must have been a man of some note, not a malefactor, to be interred, where he was found.

Colonel Hawley was heartily thanked for his explanations, and before the party left a collection was made on behalf of the excavation funds.

In the afternoon Compton Park was visited. Mr. Dale, in a paper describing the Park, said: It is only fitting that I should preface our visit to this beautiful house by a brief notice of the family whose home it has been since the 16th century. The Penruddocks take their name from a village in Cumberland and were living there in the days of Edward II. They appear to have intermarried with the Lowthers and so became possessed of the Manor of Arkelby, for one Edward Penruddock resided there. Of his three sons, two came South somewhere about the middle of the 16th century. Robert went to Hampshire, and we hear no more of him—a fate which has been shared by many since his day who have chosen that county as their domicile. But the other son, George, came to Wiltshire and married an heiress somewhere about the time when William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, acquired the Abbey lands of Wilton. The two were intimately connected, and fought together at the Battle of St. Quentin in 1557, at which the English troops were allied with the Spaniards against the French. The Earl commanded the English forces, and Sir George Penruddock, as he became, bore the standard. His portrait, by Lucas de Heere, is at Compton. Most probably when William, third Earl of Pembroke, rode under the Bar Gate of Southampton with Philip of Spain, Sir George Penruddock was with him. His son, Sir Edward, built a house at Compton which was almost entirely effaced in the next century. A staircase which you will see, and the windows which light it, probably, however, belong to the earlier house.

Passing on to the 17th century we are brought into the times of the Civil War and Protectorate. Sir John Penruddock was High Sheriff of Wilts, and he and his sons fought on the Royalist side throughout the war, two of the sons losing their lives in the cause. The earliest mention I can find of Sir John is in a letter of Sir William Erle to Speaker Lenthall on the 11th July, 1643, which is the year he was appointed High Sheriff. Erle writes:—"As for other business, first concerning Sir John Penruddock, lately taken in this county (Dorset) by a party of our horse and now sent on shipboard. I suppose you have already heard thereof and of the great treasure that he carried about with him of popish relics and superstitious curiosities, a list whereof I shall shortly present you with. I think it not fit to say more of it now than that he is the same man for whom upon my information you granted your warrant a year and a half since for speaking strange things the King would do when he came out of Scotland and what change there should be in matter of religion."

Two years later, in 1645, a band called "The Clubmen" was raised in Hants and Wilts, so called from the diversity of the weapons they used. They wore white ribbons as badges, and were about 14,000

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strong. It was a time when the issue of the conflict was uncertain, and according to Godwin ("Civil War in Hampshire") the object of the Clubmen was to form a third party, to go in a middle way, to join with neither nor to oppose either, but protect their homes and granaries. Rupert, however, was determined to put them down, and they were no match for his soldiers. The organisation was suppressed by Fairfax, who arrested Mr. Penruddock, one of their leaders, but having acknowledged his error he was released. Godwin does not give the Christian name, but I have fortunately found an entry by Whitelock, who says they "took John Penruddock of Compton Chamberlayne, and John Fussell, of Blandford, two captains of the Clubmen, who being examined and convinced of their error in causing such unlawful assemblies, promised never to appear any more in that business and thereupon were released." This, therefore, was the famous Col. John Penruddock, eldest son of Sir John, at this time only 26 years of age.

Col. John Penruddock took an important part in the abortive insurrection in the West, which occurred 10 years later when the Protector was firmly seated in power. With about 200 followers, commanded by himself, he occupied Salisbury on the 12th March, 1655, seized the Judges who were on circuit and proclaimed Charles II. They then marched into Dorset and proclaimed the King at Blandford, and into Devon and Cornwall. At South Molton he was surprised on the 14th March and was taken prisoner with about 60 others, the rest having made good their escape. The Protector issued a commission of oyer and terminer for the trial of the prisoners, and John Penruddock and another fell by the executioner's axe at Exeter on May 16th, 1655, in spite of the efforts of his gallant and devoted wife to save him. The letters which passed between them have been published; and have been described as examples of the finest and most elegant language of the class extant. Sir Richard Colt Hoare gives us in full the defence he made on the scaffold, which, however, is a matter of history. His end was as dignified as his life had been brave. As he ascended the scaffold he said:—"This, I hope, will prove to be like Jacob's ladder—though the feet of it rest on earth yet I doubt not that the top of it reacheth to heaven." Ere he laid his head on the fatal block he said:—"I commit my soul to God, my Creator and Redeemer. Look upon me, O Lord, at my last gasping; hear my prayers and the prayers of all good people. I thank thee, O God, for all Thy dispensations to me."

Three days later his body was brought to the adjoining church, and there in 1858 his remains were seen in the decayed coffin and packing case combined in which they had travelled. No head was there; it was probably exposed on the Castle Gate of Exeter and was lost.

It is interesting to know that Southampton was at this time faithful to the Royalist cause. Higgins, the Mayor, was deposed in 1654 by Cromwell for disaffection to the Government. At this time one Robert Mason, who is described as a merchant of Southampton, is accused by General Mumford, whose chaplain was the Rev. Nathaniel Robinson, of being concerned in a plot to deliver the town to the Royalists, and had a narrow escape of his life. On the 11th March, 1655, he joined John Penruddock at Salisbury and served under him. He appears, however, to have been one of those who escaped when his leader was taken.

Although the Penruddocks suffered heavy losses by fines and from other causes owing to their adherence to the Royalist party, neither this nor the tragic end of Col. John brought ruin on the family. Thomas, his son, who was 25 at his father's death, was M.P. for Wilton, and must have served in the Army, as we find him bearing the title of colonel. It is highly probable that he fought at Sedgmoor, for he comes prominently into notice in connection with the tragic fate of Dame Alice Lisle, whose pathetic history is told in our "Proceedings," and whose house we have visited. The fugitives from Sedgmoor were pursued by Col. Thomas Penruddock and a man named Dunn who was commissioned by him to waylay and arrest Hickes and Nelthorpe, Dunn, however, did not do so, but waited until they were housed at Moyles' Court. During the night Col. Penruddock and his soldiers surrounded the house and the fugitives were taken. There is no cause to believe that Penruddock had any design to implicate Alice Lisle, whose son had fought in the Royalist cause at Sedgmoor, perhaps by his side. Indeed, Alice Lisle absolved him herself of any intention to bring her into trouble.

It is to the time of Thos. Penruddock that the beautiful work we see at Compton must be assigned: work fit to compare with any in Wren's churches or elsewhere, and belonging to that supreme moment of carving which is associated with the name of Grinling Gibbons. In looking at it one wonders if the nearness to Wilton and the friendship which must have existed between the Herberts and Penruddocks had anything to do with it, seeing that at this very period, John Webb was carrying out the superb decoration of Wilton House from the designs of his father-in-law, Inigo Jones. Of the chimney-pieces, the finest appears to me to be that in the Hall, and if any of the carving is earlier than the Restoration period it is this. The attire of the man and woman is more Jacobean than Carolian. The former is playing a chalumeau, an obsolete instrument of the Oboe type, and the latter is playing a cithern a favourite 17th century instrument with a flat back and wire strings. A design exactly similar is at Wickham Court.

The dining-room is still untouched. The marble opening in the fire-place with its great roll moulding is the same that we find at Hampton Court. The room is wainscotted in oak from floor to ceiling. The panels are of the immense size that the joiners of that time knew how to construct out of native oak. Those which occupy the west side of the room are 4 feet 3 inches wide and are composed of six boards, the joints of which are hard to discern. Flanking the great doorways the panels are 5 feet 6 inches across. The decoration of the drawing-room belongs to the 18th century, in the style of which Adams was the chief exponent, but with a more foreign feeling than usual.

The outside of the house it must be confessed is somewhat disappointing in the plainness of its walls and windows. Yet, the local grey green stone of which it is built, which is not the Chilmark stone used at Salisbury, has weathered to a beautiful tone, and the house is set in a picturesque-old-world garden, on a plateau of which, and almost touching the house, in a more close relationship than usual, is the church.

Concerning the pictures I need say but little, as our host will point out to you those of his ancestors. One or two I may, however, be permitted to single out. It would be difficult to find anything much finer than the portrait of Prince Rupert. One needs not to be told that it is a universally accepted Vandyck. The difficult pose and the masterly treatment of the hand shew it to be one of the best works of

that prince among portrait-painters. There is a very fine portrait of Col. John Penruddock by Dobson, and it is singular that it should be from the brush of the artist who has left us the best presentments of Oliver Cromwell. In the drawing-room we have Charles II. by Lely and James II. by Kneller, and there is a Charles I. ascribed to Vandÿck. Col. Thomas, the captor of Dame Alice Lisle, also hangs upon these walls, and at the end of the list stand the portraits of our host's father and mother, by that brilliant artist of the Victorian age, Edwin Long.

Compton also possesses an excellent portrait of Thomas Cromwell, which was shewn at the Tudor Exhibition and is attributed to Holbein.

The lovely lacquer cabinet and the Queen Anne settee covered with Mortlake tapestry, together with the china and much else I need not describe. If asked to mention anything that has moved me most in the furniture of this beautiful house, I should certainly point to the magnificent set of 12 chairs bearing the Penruddock Arms and belonging to the period of the Restoration.

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#### SIXTH EXCURSION.

August 20th, 1913.

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#### EXCURSION TO WYMERING.

*Director*—The Hon. Secretary.

The following paper on Wymering Manor was read by Mr. W. Dale:—

It is somewhat strange that we, as a Club, should so often have passed this way and never have visited Wymering. Though close to the railway and even by the side of the highway, the house itself is so surrounded by trees that it is hardly seen, and most of us must have been surprised to discover in the midst of a somewhat commonplace environment as picturesque a house and garden as any in Hampshire. The Rev. Reginald Bigg-Wither, whose family held the Manor for nearly a hundred years, will give you a summary of its history. I content myself by referring to the house and its contents. Before doing so it may be well to dispose of one of the most cherished associations of the neighbourhood by saying that the place name "Palegrove" occurring in a fine of 1318, is only the basis of the tradition that the Apostle Paul landed here on a visit to England. As a house had probably stood here since Saxon, and certainly from Norman, times, one is not surprised at the occurrence of many fragments of ancient work which have escaped successive builders and restorers.

The house is H-shaped in plan with a panelled entrance hall in the centre with details dating from Jacobean times. The kitchen and offices are attached to the south side of the south wing. Traces of Tudor work can be seen in the cellars of the house, and in scanning the picturesque exterior masonry of the same period can be detected, while Roman bricks from Portchester are incorporated in the chimneys. The axe-hewn beams which stretch across some of the rooms, and which have been so fortunately preserved, date from the same time. A feature of the building is the number of attics—seven I believe in all—which, though now papered were once whitewashed chambers in the roof.



WYMERING MANOR, NORTH SIDE.

At the time of the restoration of the house, two shafts with narrow staircases were discovered running up either side of the house adjoining the old chimneys, and near the roof was found what was evidently a chapel. Fancy pictures the house playing an important part in the troublous times of the Dissolution of the religious houses, when Wriothesley was building his stately house out of Titchfield Priory and drawing spoils also, as the records show, from Southwick.

In singling out one or two of the pictures, it may be mentioned that our host is descended from many of those whose portraits adorn the walls of Wymering Manor. The grandmother of Mr. Knowlys Parr was a Hesketh. Foremost must certainly be placed the very fine portrait of Sir Peter Hesketh's first wife, formerly Miss Metcalfe, by Lawrence. The instrument which the lady holds in her hand is a dital harp painted with great fidelity. This instrument was one of the numerous attempts made at the beginning of the 19th century to improve or replace the guitar. It was invented in 1798 by Edmund Light. In 1816 Light took out an improvement on this instrument, which he denominated the British harp lute. The patent was for the application of certain pieces of mechanism called ditals or thumb keys, in distinction from pedals or foot keys, each dital producing by pressure the depression of a stop ring or eye to draw the string down upon a fret and thus shorten its effective length and render the pitch more acute. The most complete instrument of this kind he named a dital harp. Each string has a dital to raise it a semi-tone at pleasure.

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The picture reminds us forcibly of the Lawrence lately brought up from the cellars of the National Gallery, in which the lady is playing a real harp.

The portrait of Roger Hesketh and his wife, attributed to Hogarth, is an extremely interesting work. The surface and colouring is a little unlike Hogarth's work, but if, as I understand, this can be accounted for by injudicious cleaning, it is sufficiently explained. Apart from this the execution reminds one of Lord Normanton's picture of the Graham family. Opposite to it is another Hogarth portrait. The portrait of the two eldest sons of Robert Hesketh, of Rossall, by Raeburn, is a charming example of this now deservedly popular master. There is a good portrait of the first Duke of Devonshire, by old Stone. Nor must one forget the good examples of Wright, of Derby. The lady is Frances Bold, one of the daughters of Peter Bold, of Bold Hall, and it is almost worthy to rank with the work of Reynolds. Amongst other pictures there is a good Morland, an early Titian, a copy of a Pieta in the Louvre, and a head of Joseph of Arimathea. Of the furniture, I only mention the little high chair of oak, which came from the family of Richard Cromwell, through the Fleetwoods. In this the children of "tumble down Dick" undoubtedly sat. The table which accompanied it is now in the South Kensington Museum. The fine Tudor sideboard near has association with Queen Katherine Parr, and is a family heirloom.

From the Manor House the visitors walked to Wymering Church, the restoration of which by Mr. Street some 50 years ago obliterated most of its ancient features. Previous to that, there was at the western end, instead of the bell turret a small embattled tower. The north arcade of the nave belongs to the last quarter of the 12th century, and is the earliest part of the church to which a date can be assigned. The south arcade was added about 1220, and the chancel probably rebuilt about the same time. In the south aisle is a late 13th century piscina with shelf.

The Rev. Reginald F. Bigg-Wither said: The Manor of Wymering (Hants) was one "of ancient demesne," *i.e.*, it belonged to the Crown at the time of the Norman Conquest. N.B.—The villein tenants on these ancient royal manors form a distinct and privileged class of great historical interest. The chief characteristics of their condition were their personal freedom, the comparative fixity of their tenure, their immunity from the ordinary courts of the shire and hundred, together with special jurisdiction in their own manorial courts. The rents of their tenures, however, were rigorously exacted, *e.g.*, the Prior of Southwick, who had six acres in the Manor of Wymering, had to pay his rent of 5s. on the feast of St. Michael before 9 a.m. at Wymering, and unless so paid he had to pay next day 10s. The Manor of Wymering in the 14th century comprised about 254 acres, in addition to which land in Cosham and the great tything of Hilsea belonged to this manor, which the King held in connection with Portchester Castle. I possess a valuable parchment roll, measuring 8½ in. by 3 ft. 10 in., of the time of Edward II., *i.e.*, the first quarter of the 14th century, which contains a list of the customary tenants and a rental of the manor at that date. The authorities at the Record Office tell me it is of unique interest. It is full of curious facts as to the tenure of land, the services due to the lord of the manor, the prices of corn and stock, and the amount of agricultural wages at that time. (*See translation, page 12*).

I have here too a parchment rental of the date of 9, Richard II. (1386), showing that various rents, amounting to £20 10s. 8½d. (about

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£616 5s. of our present value), were paid in "Salterne silver," by which it appears that there was on the manor a "Salterne," or place where seawater was evaporated, the residuum of salt being, of course, of value.

I have had the Edward II. document "extended," and have translated into English some of the more curious parts. It would take too long to read it now; but I may briefly say that by it we learn that a quarter of wheat in the 14th century was valued at 4s., a sheep at 1s., 20 Easter eggs at 1d., and a six-month-old pig at 1d. The figures should be multiplied by 30 to get the present value. It appears also that an agricultural labourer's wages were 1d. a day, which would come to about 16s. a week (not far from present wages), but in harvest time it seems to have been the custom (at least on this manor) to give in addition daily four loaves of bread, a gallon of beer, and two herrings!

I will now proceed to give you a brief account of the holders of the manor. In the 12th century it is assumed by the Victoria History of Hampshire that it was already held by the Albemarle family. What we know for certain is that in the middle of the 13th century the manor was granted by King Henry III. to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, to be held of the King by military service at Portchester. On the extinction of this family the manor reverted to the Crown, and in 1281 Edward I. granted it to John le Botelier, descendant of Radulphus Pincerna, "cupbearer," or (shall we say) "butler" to Henry III., whence the name Bouttelier, or Botelier, in whose family it remained for over a century. The Boteliers were a great family for many years in Hampshire. In 1390 the manor passed by the marriage of Isabel Botelier with Philip Wayte, to a family that held for centuries "Waytes Court," in the Isle of Wight, and Denmead and other manors in this part of the county. We have a descendant of the Waytes here to-day. Wymering legally belonged to the Wayte family till the middle of the 16th century; but in the reign of Henry VI., c. 1440, it was seized by one Richard Dalynrygge, who claimed to be heir of Katherine, widow of John Botelier, of Lymborne. On Richard Dalynrygge's death, Edward Wayte entered on the manor without licence. The matter was brought before the Barons of the Exchequer, who in 1489 (5, Henry VII.) confirmed Edward Wayte in legal possession. I possess a contemporary copy of this suit, which has an abstract of title attached to it, and I have collated it with the original Exchequer Roll in the Record Office. The last male member of the Wayte family who held the manor died in 1561, leaving Wymering and other lands in Hampshire to be divided among his six daughters and co-heirs.

On the death of William Wayte's widow, in 1570, the manor was divided in accordance with her husband's will. The deed of partition which I have here is signed by their six husbands:—(1) Richard Norton, (2) Richard Bruning, (3) William Cressweller, (4) William Wayte (cousin), (5) Henry Perkins, and (6) William Wollascot. Members of well-known Hampshire families. Eventually the manor seems to have been re-united in the Brunings, a Roman Catholic family, descendants of Eleanor Wayte, who married Richard Bruning.

On the death of Edmund Bruning, aged 98, in 1707, the manor changed hands several times until, in 1761, the Rev. Richard Harris, Vicar of Wymering, and Rector of Wydley (great grandson of John Harris, Warden of Winchester College), bought a moiety of the manor from Sir Edward Worsley, and in 1768 the rest of the manor from the executors of Dr. William Smith.



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The Rev. Richard Harris died without issue and intestate in 1768, when the manor went to his nephew and heir-at-law, Lovelace Bigg-Wither, of Manydown (my great grandfather), who, in 1783, added to the property 127 adjoining acres by purchase from Lord Dormer. In 1835 the old manor house (where we are), with 68 acres, was sold by my father, to whom it had descended, to Mr. John Martin, who had long been tenant. The rest of the manor, comprising about 336 additional acres, was sold by Mr. Bigg-Wither in 1858 to Mr. Thomas Thistlethwayte and others. The map of the manor farm, dated 1739, showing the old manor house, the church, and vicarage, which I have brought here, is especially interesting, as showing the ancient strip culture on these manors. I have also here a tracing of this district taken from Speed's map of Hampshire, A.D. 1610.

I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Knowlys Parr most warmly in your name and in my own for his courtesy and hospitality in allowing the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society to inspect Wymering Old Manor House, which he has so carefully and artistically restored in accordance with its long history.

[For an account of this rental, with an "extension" and translation see page 17. The Club is greatly indebted to Mr. Bigg-Wither for his kindness in undertaking the "extension" and translation of his valuable and interesting document. EDITOR.]

### SEVENTH EXCURSION.

September 19th, 1913.

#### EXCURSION TO AVINGTON PARK.

*Director*—N. C. H. Nisbett, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

Since the Field Club was founded it has never before visited Avington Park, and many thanks are due to the owner, Sir John Shelley, Bart., for his kindness in granting this permission.

Before proceeding to the Mansion, Avington Church was visited. This church is a modern one, so the stay there was but brief.

Mr. Nisbett described the church and said: There are no remains of an early church, although there is mention of one in the Domesday Survey, where it is stated that "The Bishop holds Avington for his monks, and it was always Church land. In the time of King Edward it was; and is now, assessed at five hides. Here are five ploughlands, two in demesne; and eight villeins and three borderers with four ploughlands; also a church, three servants, and sixteen acres of meadow. Its value was in the time of King Edward £6, afterwards 100 shillings, and is now £10." In a place-name the syllable "ing" is supposed to refer to meadow land, so that it is interesting to note that "sixteen acres of meadow" are particularly mentioned.

The present church was built by Margaret, Marchioness of Carnarvon, in 1768-71. In the church are monuments to the Marchioness,<sup>1</sup> also to George Brydges, Anna, Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, and John, only brother of the poet Shelley. The whole of the fittings are of Spanish mahogany, which at that time was just coming into use

<sup>1</sup> On the Marchioness's monument are the arms. Quarterly 1 and 4 Brydges, 2 and 3 Bruce; on an escutcheon of pretence sable, 3 pheons argent. Editor.]

and was superseding the English oak. The Squire's pew, pulpit and sounding-board, etc., are typical of the 18th century.

On leaving the church, a short walk brought the party to Avington House. Having assembled in the hall, Mr. Dale said that Sir John and Lady Shelley had instructed him to say how sorry they were not to be present, but they had given instructions for the Club to see all the rooms, etc.

Mr. Nisbett said that Avington House is most picturesquely situated near the lake of which mention is made by William Cobbett in "Rural Rides."<sup>1</sup> There was evidently a house of some importance here in the time of Charles II., at which he stayed while the new palace at Winchester was being built. Some of the former house can still be traced, and the columns in the present conservatory are said to be a portion of the old banqueting hall. Considerable alterations and additions appear to have been made in the early years of the 19th century. Avington is first mentioned in the time of King Edgar, who granted land here to the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul, afterwards known as St. Swithun's Priory, the present Cathedral, and it appears to have been held by the Bishop for his monks until the Dissolution. Possibly there was only a Grange or some such building during the time the property was owned by the Church, as in 1535 it is stated to be in the hands of William Basing, keeper of the Priory granary. Henry VIII. at first granted the manor to the new Dean and Chapter of Winchester, but soon after compelled its surrender, viz., in 1545, to Edmund Clarke. He was succeeded by his son and grandson, but in 1634 it passed to Sir Nathaniel Napper, and before 1689 had been purchased by George Brydges, M.P. for Winchester. There is, however, a curious connection with the property of two families who held the title of Duke of Buckingham, for the wife of George Brydges was none other but the Countess of Shrewsbury, whose first husband, Francis Earl of Shrewsbury, was killed by the second George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. In 1714 George Brydges was created Duke of Chandos,<sup>2</sup> and in 1789, on the death of the last male heir,<sup>3</sup> it passed by marriage to Ann Eliza, daughter of the last Duke of the Grenville family, she marrying Richard, Marquis of Buckingham, who assumed the name of Brydges and was created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in 1822. In the garden opposite the site of the old banqueting room there is a curious fountain built of Gothic stonework, on which appear the shields of the Chandos and Grenville families which evidently have reference to this alliance. The house contains several pictures of interest, among them two or three by Holbein, and several by Peter Lely of the beauties of Charles the Second's court. In the saloon on the first floor are some hand-painted ceilings and antique furniture, including a square piano, which was the earliest type of those made in which the strings are struck by hammers instead of being plucked by a quill.

Two rooms of the house are used as a museum, in which there are Arms and implements of different kinds and birds shot and collected

<sup>1</sup> Cobbett's Rural Rides Vol. I., 191, 192, 315, 317. Edition 1911.

<sup>2</sup> Burke's extinct Peerage I. 87, states the dukedom was not granted till 30th April, 1719, to James Brydges: his 3rd wife Lydia, Dowager Duchess of Chandos, was buried at Speen, Berks., 1750. "Transcription Marriage Register of Speen." MSS. E. E. Cope. [Editor].

<sup>3</sup> His grandson James, 3rd Duke of Chandos, died 29th Sept., 1789, without male issue, leaving as his heir one surviving daughter, Anne Eliza, who married on 16th April, 1796, Richard, 2nd Marquis of Buckingham. By the death of their grandson, Richard Plantagenet, on 26th March, 1889, the dukedom of Buckingham and Chandos became extinct. [Editor].

by members of the Shelley family, principally the father and uncle of the present baronet. Included in the manor is Hempage Wood, connected with which is the famous story of Walkelin, the Norman Bishop of Winchester, who when rebuilding the Cathedral obtained permission of his kinsman, William the Conqueror, to take from this wood as much timber as he could carry in four days and nights. Having collected all the woodmen from the country around, Walkelin managed to clear all the wood except one oak tree, under which Augustine is said to have preached, and the stump of which is still preserved and is locally known as "The Gospel Oak." The King, passing the place soon afterwards, enquired of his attendants whether there had not been a fine wood in this part, and on being told what had happened he was at first very angry with his episcopal cousin, but the Bishop, however, managed to pacify him by asking to be allowed to give up all dignities so long as he might retain the King's friendship. The King replied that he thought the Bishop had been as extravagant in his carrying out of the gift as the King had been in granting it. Some of the oak beams still in the roof of Winchester Cathedral are probably from this noted wood. We do not know what evidence there is of St. Augustine having preached in these parts, and the suggestion has been made that possibly Wilfrid is really referred to, as during his mission to the Meon Valley he would have been within easy distance of this neighbourhood.

At the close of Mr. Nisbett's paper some discussion took place as to the authority for St. Augustine having preached under this oak. Mr. Nisbett said, that Alderman Jacob of Winchester had told him, that the Saint had no connection with this part of the country; but that the oak was simply the tree under which the Gospel was read, when the bounds were beaten on "Rogation" once in 30 or 40 years. The tree was at the end of the parish.

Mr. Dale mentioned that the late Dean Kitchen, in his book "Historic Towns," stated that Augustine did preach under this oak; might it not be that the Gospel was read under the tree, because of the traditional sanctity, when the bounds were beaten.

Mr. Dale read the following paper on Avington House: Although in our many excursions in and around Winchester we have not neglected this neighbourhood, yet it is doubtful whether we have ever properly appreciated the beauties of Avington Park, and this is the first occasion on which we have been privileged to enter the House. Cobbett, in his "Rural Rides" describes Avington Park as one of the very prettiest spots in the world, and goes into special raptures about the water. He says: "We saw thousands of wild ducks in the pond or sitting round the green edges of it; while on one side of the pond hares and pheasants were moving about upon a gravel walk on the side of a very fine plantation." In the 17th century it was purchased by Sir George Brydges, M.P. for Winchester. The Brydges became in the 18th century Dukes of Chandos. The daughter of the last Duke of Chandos married Richard Grenville, Marquis of Buckingham, who assumed the name of Brydges, and was created Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in 1822. The estate was purchased in 1848 by Sir John Shelley. The House itself is practically a 17th century building, though largely added to and rebuilt late in the 18th century. The most interesting information I can find is furnished by Brayley, upon whom the "Victoria County History" does not appear to have drawn. Writing about 1810, this authority says: "The present mansion, though not yet completed, has been greatly improved since it came in possession

of Earl Temple, it having been dismantled by the late Duke for the purpose of adding two wings, but on the sudden death of the nobleman it was left entirely unfinished." Brayley, however, gives a good engraving of the House, showing it as we see it to-day. He also informs us that the old greenhouse was the banqueting room in which Charles II. was entertained, and that the King was the guest of Anna Maria Brudenell, the notorious Countess of Shrewsbury, whose former husband, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, died in consequence of a wound he received in a duel with George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, during the fighting of which the Countess is reputed to have held the horse of her gallant, disguised as a page. The pillars we shall see in the conservatory were the supports of the banqueting hall, and the many different angles at which parts of the House are set prove that the core of the old house probably remains. Concerning the tenure of Earl Temple, modern authorities are silent, but it was he who finished the house. Brayley also further informs us he was a great collector of pictures, and drew upon the Orleans and Bessborough collections. He gives a list of the pictures at Avington, some of which must be still here. One of them certainly is, and deserves mention. It is described as "Tobias' Wedding Night," by Le Sœur, and came from the Bessborough Collection. It is pointed out as the picture of a man showing to his second wife his first wife in her coffin. On this point I took the opinion of the Rev. G. W. Minns, and quote his reply: "I can only imagine that the picture represents Tobias and his wife Sara viewing the dead body of a previous husband of Sara. The story given in the book of Tobit is as follows: Tobit was a pious Jew, a captive of Nineveh. He had a son, Tobias, whom he sent on an errand to Media. On his way thither, under the guidance of the Archangel Raphael, he killed a monster fish, parts of which were to be prepared in a certain way, and evils would be averted. At Ecbatana he married Sara, the daughter of Raguel. The lady had had seven husbands, and Raguel warned his son-in-law that these poor men all died the night they came in unto her. This, however, did not deter Tobias, who took the precaution to prepare the fish as directed, which had the effect of restoring the sight of his old father Tobit, and also frustrated the evil power of Asmodeus, the devil who had been the cause of the mortality of Sara's seven spouses. This was brought about by the good influences of Raphael, and all ended happily."

Brayley also says that at Avington is one of the best pictures of Rembrandt, which he painted for the ancestors of a merchant in Amsterdam, from whom it was purchased by an English collector, who escaped with it in an open boat the day the French troops entered the city. It was engraved in mezzotint by I. Ward, who called it the "Centurion Cornelius." There is strong probability that this valuable picture is still here. One ought not to omit mentioning the interesting table piano of Gabriel Buntebart, made in 1781. Buntebart was the partner of John Zumpé in 1770, previous to which Zumpé came to England and introduced the square piano to England.

Regarding Cobbett's reference to the large number of waterfowl he saw on the lake, Mr. Philip Munn, of Laverstock, said, there is a clump in Avington Park known as the "Raven's Clump," where till 1885 ravens nested. The park was probably one of the last nesting places of the bittern in England; it nested there till 1888 or 1889.

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There was some very interesting species of duck on the lake, not only wild ducks and teals; but the park was the second discovered nesting place of the tufted duck. The first discovered nest was at the Grange, Alresford.

From the house the party drove to Hempage Wood to see the "Gospel Oak," of which only a stump remains, held together by an iron band, and surrounded by an iron and barbed wire fence.

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EIGHTH EXCURSION.

October 27th, 1913.

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MEETING IN THE NEW FOREST FOR STUDY OF FUNGI.

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Director—J. F. Rayner, Esq., F.R.H.S.

A fair number of fungi were gathered, including some not often seen. The first good capture was *Hydnum zonatum*, a dark-coloured spiny thing, growing in a scattered group among moss at the foot of an old oak. In a similar habitat, in more than one place, was seen the lesser stinkhorn (*Mutinus caninus*) which is fortunately odourless, with vermilion top, and some examples were secured of a fungus of similar shape, but tougher, and coloured nankeen yellow with chocolate head, namely, *Cordyceps capitata*, which grows parasitically on an underground globular species akin to the truffle, and known as *Elaphomyces granulatus*. A nice, though not large, example of the vegetable beefsteak (*Fistulina hepatica*) was cut off the bole of an oak, and that was really the only tree-fungus noticed during the foray, the trees here being, apparently, all in good health. Under some handsome Douglas firs were found a large number of the little, soft, grey *Mycena metata*, and near them a colony of the dark *Cantharellus tubaeformis*, trumpet-shaped as its name imports. Another interesting though by no means uncommon *Mycena* was *M. epipterygia*, with beautiful lemon stem and transparent separable elastic skin on the top. Some of this was attacked by the parasitic mould peculiar to the *Mycenae*, known as *Spinellus fusiger*, delicate outstanding threads bearing black pinheads of spores. A solitary specimen was secured of the slimy *Hygrophorus mesotephrus*, white, with the cap dusky in the centre; this is scarce in the Forest.

The district was rather remarkable for the abundance of a number of species that occur only sparingly in other parts of the Forest. There was the bright little salmon-orange *Hygrophorus laetus*, waxy and moist; the dull, dry, whitish and brownish *Russula adusta*, distinguished from its commoner relation *R. nigricans*, by the gills being much thinner and more crowded; on the side of a narrow dyke or drain was a series of the yellowish-white *Tricholoma acerbum*, with edge turned in and gills turning rusty, though the spores are white; the small form of the sticky, brown-centred *Hebeloma mesophœum*, and the livid greenish *Lactarius blennius*, visced on both top and stem.

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After tea, which was provided by Mr. C. Craddock Watson, R.N., the finds of the day were laid out in botanical sequence and labelled, after which Mr. J. F. Rayner, F.R.H.S., addressed the meeting, and dealt with some points in the study of fungi, as illustrated by the specimens on the table. There were three yellow Russules present, for instance; *R. fellea*, creamy or biscuit-coloured all over, *R. ochroleuca*, with yellow top and pure white gills and stem, and *R. lutea*, with yellow top, deep yellow gills, and white stem. There was *R. depallens*, which faded so quickly and was so variable in colour that one had to depend on its stem, which expanded at the top and turned grey, and also on the fragile texture of the whole fungus to recognise it. The chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*), a good edible, with thick gills and entirely egg-yellow, must be distinguished from the False Chanterelle (*C. aurantiacus*), which had thin gills of a brilliant orange usually, and paler top. In discriminating the species of agarics, recourse must be first had to the colour of the spores, ascertained by cutting off the top and laying it for some hours on a sheet of paper, on which they would be cast, and then by noting the attachment of the gills to the stem.

On the motion of Mr. A. W. Oke, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Rayner.

Mr. Rayner wishes it known that, as Field Club Secretary for New Forest fungi, he would be glad to see, and report on, any kinds of interest sent him from that district. They should be packed in a wood or tin box, each being wrapped in soft paper, and addressed to him at Swaythling, Southampton.

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