

RECENT PUBLICATIONS  
CONCERNING OR CONNECTED  
WITH HAMPSHIRE.

*Allcroft (A. Hadrian)* Earthwork of England, Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman and Mediæval, with plans, sections, &c. 8vo. 18/- net. (London: Macmillan, 1908.)

*Baring, the Hon. F. H.* Domesday Tables for the Counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham and Bedford, and for the New Forest, with an appendix on the Battle of Hastings. 7/6 net. (London: The St. Catherine's Press, Ltd.)

*Braithwaite, Rev. Canon P. R. P.* The Church Plate of Hampshire, edited by the Rev. Canon Braithwaite, M.A., Canon of Winchester Cathedral, demy 4to., 375 and xxviii. pages, 25 photogravures, and 42 half-tone illustrations, bound in buckram. 31/6 net. (London: Simpkin and Co., Ltd.; Winchester: Warren and Son.)

*Clarke, Prof. F.* A School History of Hampshire. 1/6 net. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

*Cornish, C. J.* The Isle of Wight. Net, 2/-, 3/-, and 5/-. (Seeley and Co.)

*Eden, Cecil H.* Black Tournai Fonts in England. 5/- net. (Eliot Stock.)

(Of the seven fonts described in this volume four are in Hampshire, viz.: at Winchester Cathedral, St. Mary Bourne, East Meon, and St. Michael's Southampton.)

*Fearon and Williams.* The Parish Registers and Parochial Documents of the Archdeaconry of Winchester. Edited by William Andrewes Fearon, D.D., Archdeacon of Winchester; and John Foster Williams, M.A., curate of Burghclere. Demy 8vo., 212 pp., with three facsimile pages of Registers, cloth gilt. 5/- net. (Winchester: Warren and Son.)

*Forrest, G. W.* Life of Field-Marshal Sir Neville Chamberlain. 18/- net. (Blackwood.)

*Holland (Clive.)* From the North Foreland to Penzance, with coloured plates by Maurice Randall. 8vo. 1908. 12/6 net. (A. and C. Black.)

*Hudson, W. H.* Afoot in England. 10/6 net. (London: Hutchinson and Co.)

(Contains a group of chapters relating to Hampshire.)

*Maxwell (Sir Herbert, editor.)* Chronicles of the Houghton Fishing Club, 1822—1908 (on the River Test.) 4to. 42/- net. (Arnold, 1908.)

*Moncrieff (A. R. Hope.)* Isle of Wight, painted by A. Heaton Cooper, described by A. R. H. Moncrieff. 8vo. 1908. 7/6. (A. and C. Black.)

*Morey, Frank (F.L.S.)* A Guide to the Natural History of the Isle of Wight. Edited by Frank Morey, F.L.S.

*Norris, Rev. W. B., Rector of Warblington.* "A Key to Life's Puzzle: or Man in Two Moods."

*Pennell, Rosalie F.* Account of the Parish of Hyde, Winchester. 3/6 net. (Exeter: J. G. Commin.)

*Shelley, Henry C.* Gilbert White and Selborne, 6/- net. (Werner Laurie.)

*Varley, Rev. Telford (M.A., B.Sc.)* Hampshire, painted by Wilfrid Ball, R.E., described by Rev. Telford Varley, M.A., B.Sc. 20/- net. (London: A. and C. Black.)

*Varley, Rev. Telford (M.A., B.Sc.)* "The Story of Hampshire: a History for schools. 207 pp., small crown 8vo.; 1/6, bound in cloth; containing eight full-page illustrations in colour and 32 in black and white. (London: A. and C. Black.)

*Vaughan, Rev. Canon John.* Lighter Studies of a Country Rector. 5/- net. (Pitman.)

*Wickham.* Story of Twyford School, 1809—1909. 5/- net. (Winchester: Warren and Sons.)

*Williams, A. Moray.* The Romano—British Establishment at Stroud, near Petersfield, Hants. (The Archæological Journal, Vol. LXvi. to 261, pp.33—52.)

*Williams, E. J. W.* Odd Tit-bits from Tichbourne. Old Church Books. 2/- net. (Eliot Stock.)

## REVIEWS.

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*A School History of Hampshire.* By F. CLARKE, M.A.  
(Oxford: Clarendon Press. 256 pp., with 52 illustrations.  
1/6 net).

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This admirable text book of county history will come as a boon not only to the school children for whom it has been specially written, but also to readers of more mature years who can appreciate sound history excellently narrated. It has been the writer's endeavour "to tell the story of the County as a community in itself. He has tried," he says, "to avoid the temptation of writing a short History of England, commented upon from the History of Hampshire. The county—land and people—is the central unity." It does not detract from the value of the book, nor from the praise which its execution deserves, to say that this ideal has not been fully realised; for it is an ideal which is incapable of realisation. The county of Hampshire has never been a political unit. It has always, on the one hand, shared the larger life of a kingdom, first Wessex then England. On the other, it has never succeeded in fully incorporating into itself such ancient administrative entities at Southampton. Professor Clarke has, therefore, found it impracticable to trace consistently the life history of "the county as a community," for the simple reason that he has constantly to deal either with dissociated groups of towns and manors, or else with a fragment of the nation. This book, in fact, derives much of its interest and worth because it does so finely what its author tried not to let it do—because it localises so much of English history, and illustrates the distant things which we read of in our textbooks—Domesday, Feudalism, Manorial System, and the like—from the places among which we move as we pursue our daily course. No Hampshire boy or girl, no Hampshire man or woman, who reads Professor Clarke's scholarly and fascinating pages, can ever again feel that the history of England is a remote or alien study. It is brought home here to the hearth and the heart of the student.

The order of the book is chronological. This is as it should be. Most county histories—even the Victoria County Histories,—by adopting a topical or topographical arrangement, degenerate into mere encyclopædias. There can be no living history except that which pursues the movements of man along the tracks of time. The first chapter of this work deals with the building of the land now called Hampshire; it contains a useful summary of the results of geological research into the formation of the chalk downs and the tertiary lowlands of the county. Then follow chapters on British, Roman, Jutish and Saxon inhabitants and conquerors. It is interesting to note that in respect of the West Saxon conquest of the county, Professor Clarke evidently inclines to the view first propounded by Sir Henry Howarth, and later elaborated by Mr. Chadwick and Mr. Reginald Smith, viz., that Cerdic and Cynric are legendary characters; that the story of their landing from Southampton Water upon the Calshot strand is a myth, and that the original home of the West Saxons in this country was the valley of the Thames (with Dorchester on the Thames as the first bishopric), whence they spread southwards towards Winchester and Southampton. This theory has much to commend it, but it involves the painful necessity of abandoning the doctrine of the plenary inspiration of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

In the section dealing with the Norman period, Professor Clarke's treatment of the Domesday Survey as it affected Hampshire is worthy of special notice. It serves, once and for all, to dispel the antiquated notion that William the Conqueror deliberately scattered the estates of the great feudatories in order to weaken their power. The story of some of the chief Hampshire tenants-in-chief, *e.g.*, Hugh de Port, is exceedingly well told. The account of Norman Hampshire is followed by a series of chapters descriptive of social life in the Middle Ages, and much curious local information is given to illustrate the habits and doings of barons and knights, monks and parish priests, country folk and town-folk.

Next comes a section on Hampshire in Tudor times, in

which is contained the record of the dissolution of the religious houses of the county; the county's contribution to the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and so on. The Stuart section gives a brief epitome of the great Civil War as it affected Hampshire. It is obviously the work of a master of the subject of historical geography. The critical position of the county in the great conflict between King and Parliament is finely portrayed. "The Last Two Centuries" are hastily surveyed in the closing chapters of the volume. There are, however, two appendixes, one treating of "Hampshire Schools," the other of "Great Writers."

So flawless is the general accuracy of the book, that it is almost a pleasure to find the date of Henry II.'s pilgrimage to Becket's tomb assigned (p. 82) to 1170 instead of to 1174. Is it, moreover, correct to say (p. 114) that "until about a hundred years ago *Portsmouth* was within the 'port of Southampton' "? Did the Southampton Admiralty jurisdiction ever touch Portsmouth town itself? Did it reach further inland than highwater mark? On the other hand, did not jurisdiction over the *port* of Portsmouth subsist until 1835?

A word should be said concerning the numerous illustrations, which are carefully selected and clearly reproduced. They contribute valuable aid to the elucidation of the text. As to the maps—well, the little book is sold at the amazingly low price of eighteenpence, so what can you expect?

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*A Guide to the Natural History of the Isle of Wight.* Edited by FRANK MOREY, F.L.S. (The County Press, Newport, I.W.; William Wesley & Son, 28, Essex Street, Strand, London.)

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This book consists of a "series of contributions by specialists relating to the various branches of Natural History and kindred subjects," prefaced by a most interesting introduction by the editor, Mr. Frank Morey, F.L.S. It is not only a valuable addition to our knowledge of the Natural History

of the Isle of Wight, but its possession ought to give a great accession of pleasure to any stay in the Island.

In his introduction the editor points out the wide fields for investigation which lie open to any careful observer. That the results of such patient observation, especially when accompanied by expert knowledge, are of real value is abundantly shown by the articles which follow. He also gives an eloquent defence of such collections as involve the destruction of life. Mr. Moréy further touches on the variation of place-names found in the Island; this ought to be of special value to the casual visitor, who often has reason to feel doubtful whether the place he is visiting is really the one he has been reading about.

Within the limits of this review it is impossible to deal at all adequately with the articles contributed by the different specialists. They open with a short article on Geology by Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S., which would, we think, be of more value if it included a list of fossils found in the Island. In all the other branches of Natural History, excellent and exhaustive lists are appended to the introductory article which give the habitat of each species, and, when possible, the time of year when each specimen has been found; these lists should prove of immense value to all subsequent collectors. The absence of a fossil list is the more to be regretted as Mr. Colenutt gives such clear and minute directions where to find fossils and what implements to use, that many readers may be fired with a desire to begin a collection. He also gives but one book of reference to the Geology of the Isle of Wight (p. 8)—again a contrast to the many books referred to by most of the writers of the other articles.

Of the botanical and zoological sections that follow it can be said that those who know nothing of the various branches of Nature Study will be able to learn much from even a short stay in the Island if this book is in their possession, while those who are fortunate enough to know a little already will have no difficulty in adding to their collections by reference to the careful and detailed lists given at the end of each section.

Where all reach such a high level of excellence it is difficult to make individual mention of any, but to the reviewer the article on "Birds" (Mr. R. H. Fox), and on "Flowering Plants" (Mr. F. Stratton, F.L.S.), proved of very special interest. The article on "Coleoptera" (Mr. E. A. Newbery) deserves special mention for the enormous list of species which accompanies it, to which is added a supplementary list by Mr. H. St. J. K. Donisthorpe, F.Z.S., F.E.S., &c. The articles on "Lichens" (Mr. J. A. Weldon, F.L.S.), "Hepatics" (Mr. W. Ingham), and "Mosses" (the Rev. H. M. Livens), are noticeable, not only because each possesses an introduction so ably written as to make these little studied groups of plants intelligible to the completely ignorant, but also for their extensive lists. This list of Island Hepatics is the only one in existence.

The book possesses many excellent illustrations and concludes with an admirable map of the Island; and, though no doubt of highest interest to those who already have some knowledge of Natural History, it should also prove a fascinating study to the most ignorant. Where it differs from most Natural History books is, that with expert knowledge it combines the elementary information necessary to make such knowledge of use to those who do not already possess it.

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*The Romano-British Establishment at Stroud near Petersfield.*  
Reprinted for private circulation from the *Archæological Journal*.  
By A. MORAY WILLIAMS, B.A.

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The interesting pamphlet bearing the above title is a description of the excavation of a Roman site which the Club visited in 1907, at the time when the work was in progress. Following the precedent which he observed in excavating the Villa in Lippen Wood, Mr. Williams laid the results of his work before the Royal Archæological Institute, giving an interim report in 1908, and a completed description in February of the present year. The paper is illustrated with carefully prepared plans of the Villa itself and of some other Roman remains for comparison.

In many respects the excavations were disappointing. No fibulæ, which are so useful for dating purposes, were found, nor was there any of the Gallo-Roman red ware usually so plentiful on Roman sites. From the coins found, Mr. Williams, however, has no hesitation in placing the date of the building somewhere between the middle of the 3rd and the middle of the 4th centuries. The details of the structure also present great difficulties, and much credit is due to Mr. Williams for the ingenious way in which he has attempted to solve its puzzles. He prefers to regard it more as the Establishment of a prosperous Roman-British Farm than a Villa in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

As often happened at the Silchester excavations, the spade revealed the remains of work of different periods, and an elaborate system of baths uncovered in the western range points to more luxurious conditions than can have fallen to the lot of an ordinary farmer. In the eastern wing there was found the foundation walls of a curious octagonal building which may have been a shrine or only, as a distinguished antiquarian has suggested, a threshing floor.

It is much to be hoped that funds will be found to complete thoroughly the investigation of the site, and also to preserve permanently some parts of it.

W.D.

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*Hampshire.* Painted by WILFRID BALL, R.E., and described by REV. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. (London: A. & C. Black. 312 pp. Price 20/- net).

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In estimating this beautiful example of modern printing and lithographic art, it is important to decide from what point it is to be viewed and criticised. If it is to be regarded as a historical account of Hampshire, or even as a systematic topographical survey, it can only be looked upon as disproportionate and incomplete: Winchester alone claims nearly one-third of the volume. But the title indicates that the book would be misjudged if it were treated as a work of science. It is a

work of art. Beauty and charm are the qualities at which it has aimed. It is primarily "Hampshire Painted," and those who come to it to examine Mr. Wilfrid Ball's seventy-five exquisite colour-sketches, will be rewarded by seeing a gallery of rural picturesqueness, urban quaintness, and forest splendour such as can rarely be surpassed outside the realm of fairyland. Mr. Ball has naturally and properly chosen his subjects for reasons artistic. Hence we are not surprised, but are delighted, to find seventeen views of Winchester, a dozen of the New Forest, even though there is only one of Southampton. But the claims of art have imposed severe limitations upon Mr. Varley, who has had to accommodate his description to the pictures. Under the circumstances, he must be considered to have done exceedingly well. He has brought together in a series of interesting sketches, a good deal of information concerning most of the important places in the county. The volume is tastefully bound, and is one which can be warmly commended to those who wish to adorn their library or drawing-room table with a book which possesses charms for many classes of readers.

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*The Isle of Wight.* By C. J. CORNISH. (London: Seeley & Co., Ltd. 206 pp. Price 2/-, 3/- and 5/., according to binding).

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This is a new edition of one of Messrs. Seeley's charming series of "Miniature Portfolio Monographs." It contains four chapters of descriptive and historical narrative. These are headed (1) Yarmouth and the Isle of Freshwater; (2) The Central Island; (3) The Undercliff and Back of the Island; (4) Brading and the Isle of Bembridge. In addition to the letterpress, which is well written, though it does not profess to provide the detailed information of the guide book, are thirty-two full page illustrations on art paper. Only one of these is a reproduction of a photograph. The remainder have the much more attractive quality which belongs to reproductions of water-colour drawings, pen and ink sketches, and old engravings. The map of the Island at the end of the volume is on too small a scale to be of much use.

*Lighter Studies of a Country Rector.* By JOHN VAUGHAN, M.A., Rector of Droxford and Canon of Winchester. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman, 280 pp. Price 5/- net).

Those into whose hands the monthly magazines come will remember the pleasure with which, every now and then, amid the furious articles that deal with the numerous unparalleled political crises of the moment, they light upon a nature-study from the pen of Canon Vaughan. They will recollect the relief with which they turn from the clash of parties and the warfare of rival interests to read of the peace of the countryside, of the splendour of the meadows, of the haunts of birds, of the voices of the sea. Some of the delightful sketches which Canon Vaughan has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century*, the *Cornhill*, the *Monthly Review*, and other important magazines have been brought together and published in this attractive volume. Most of the studies are botanical. The book opens, indeed, with a curious "botanical legend" of the time of Queen Mary. It is to the effect that: "In the year of our salvation 1555, in a place called Orford, in Suffolk, betwene the haven and the main sea, where never plowe came, nor naturall earth was, but stones only, there did Pease growe, whose rootes wer more than ii fadomes long; and the coddes did grow upon clusters, like the kaies of Ashe-trees, bigger than fitches, and lesse than the field Peason. Very sweete to eate upon, and served many poore people, dwelling there at hande, which els would have perished for hunger, the skarce of bread that yere was so great; insomuch that the plain poor people did make very much of Akornes, and a sickness of a strong fever did sore molest them that yere, as none was ever herd of there. Now, whether,' adds our learned parson and physician, 'the occasion of these peason, and providence of God, came through some shipwrake in mocke miserie, or els by miracle, I am not able to determine thereof, but sowed by man's hand they were not.'" This plant was undoubtedly the wild sea-pea, of which an extraordinary crop appeared in 1555.

Other botanical papers deal with John Ray, who in 1662 made an expedition into Wales to collect rare plants; with

Linnaeus, the second centenary of whose birth was celebrated on May 24th, 1907; with George Crabbe and John Stuart Mill, who are treated, not as poet and philosopher respectively, but as lovers of trees and flowers and diligent students of nature. Then again there are studies of the flora of meadows and commons, and of the sacred enclosures of the village churches. But perhaps the most remarkable of all the sketches are those which deal with the habits and movements of birds. The chapter, "Some Changes in Bird-Life," contains much of interest. In that on "The Migration of Birds" the author states that "On one dark night in the autumn of 1868, no less than fifteen thousand larks were caught round the lantern of the Heligoland lighthouse, in the space of about three hours . . . Now and again, too, a woodcock is seen; or an owl with slow beatings of wings, emerges from the darkness into the circle of light, but again speedily vanishes, accompanied by the plaintive cry of an unhappy thrush that has become its prey . . . Many years ago 1,100 woodcock were bagged in a single day." Out of three hundred and ninety-six species which occur at Heligoland, the autumn migration, with one solitary exception, is initiated by the young birds from about six to eight weeks after leaving the nest. The only exception, and this for obvious reasons, is the cuckoo. Moreover, the old parent birds, so far from accompanying their young, do not follow until one or two months later; while the most handsome old males are the last to set out on the migratory journey."

This volume of studies will greatly delight all lovers of Nature who still have leisure to retire in spirit from the busy world.

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*Domesday Tables.* By the HON. FRANCIS BARING. (London: The St. Catherine Press, Ltd. 238 pp. Price 7/6 net).

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Though the majority of these tables relate to the counties of Surrey, Berkshire, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, and Bedford, yet one important section deals with the New Forest

in Hampshire. The main conclusion of the studies whose results are here embodied, is that on the one hand the mediæval historians were wrong when they spoke of the wholesale devastation which William I. made in order to provide his great hunting ground, but that, on the other hand, the modern historians are equally in error when they say that there was no devastation at all. The truth appears to lie midway between the two extreme views.

The Appendix to these Tables, whose preparation must have involved immense skill and labour, contains two most interesting studies; one deals with the topography of the battle of Hastings; the other endeavours to trace the route of the Conqueror from Hastings to London by means of the statistics of assessments given in Domesday. Most of the places which we know to have been visited by the Norman army on its victorious march, yield evidence of devastation and consequent depreciation in value. Is it possible to infer that other places, unnamed in the chronicles, were similarly visited and wasted, if we find in respect of them a similar fall in geldable value? It is a curious problem. Mr. Baring works it out with great patience and ingenuity.



HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB  
AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR 1909.

I. Annual Meeting in Winchester. The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting was held at the County Council Chambers (by permission) on Monday, May 3rd, 1909, at 2.30 p.m. Agenda: The Annual Report for 1908; the Balance Sheet of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ending December 31st, 1908; The election of Officers for the ensuing year: to propose the addition to the Rules of the Club, of a new Rule No 23, "That no alteration or addition be made to the foregoing Rules, except at a General Meeting of which due notice will be given"; to consider the advisability of rescinding the resolution passed at last Annual Meeting respecting the payment of 2/6 by a member introducing a visitor; the proposed Programme of Meetings for the ensuing year. At the conclusion of the business, tea was provided at Dumper's Restaurant by kind invitation of a member of the Club.

II. Meeting for Nature Study at Priory Bay, Isle of Wight, Tuesday, May 18th, 1909. Director: Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S.

III. Afternoon Meeting at Heron Court, Wednesday, June 16th, 1909. Director: The Hon. Secretary.

IV. Meeting at Salisbury for Wilton House and Bemerton, Wednesday, July 14th, 1909. Director: The Hon. Secretary.

V. Meeting at Mottiston, Isle of Wight, Thursday, July 22nd, 1909. Director: Mr. G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S.

VI. Meeting at Stockbridge for Danebury Hill, Wednesday, 11th August, 1909. Director: Dr. J. P. Williams Freeman.

VII. Meeting at Basingstoke, Wednesday, August 25th, 1909. Director: Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett, A.R.I.B.A.

VIII. Meeting in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, Wednesday, September 29th, 1909. Directors: Mr. E. W. Pink, and the Hon. Secretary.

IX. Afternoon Meeting for the study of Fungi at Lyndhurst Road, Wednesday, October 13th, 1909. Director: Mr. J. F. Rayner,

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

CONCERNING FARLEY CHAMBERLAYNE  
AND WONSTON.

SIR,

To complete Mrs. Suckling's interesting account of Farley in the last number, I may point out that part of Farley, viz. Slackstead, is clearly the 'Torigleage' given as a member of Micheldever in the foundation charter of Newminster, later Hyde Abbey, *i.e.*, in the version that we have, which was probably made about 1000-20, though dated 900. The name is Englished in the Liber de Hyda as 'Thorle,' and the boundary given in the charter passes through 'Seaxeathe' (Slacksheath), and 'Baerheal,' now Berry Hill.<sup>1</sup> The latter edition of the charter in golden letters<sup>2</sup> gives to 'Slastede et Tachburi'  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hides, so Slackstead must have been 1 hide, for Tatchbury is  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide in Domesday (f. 43 a. 2); The hide at Slackstead is no doubt included there with other 'members' in the 106 hides of Micheldever. Some 200 acres at Slackstead are still in the hundred of Micheldever, according to the large ordnance map,<sup>3</sup> and are also in the manor of Micheldever. That manor is now 'dead' for lack of suitors, but down to the 18th century tithingmen were appointed for Slackstead by the manor courts.<sup>4</sup>

May I add to my note on Wonston in the same number that the Rev. R. F. Bigg Wither, the rector, tells me that the glebe given in the tithe map came by an exchange in 1756. The glebe previously consisted, according to the parish register, of various 'parcels of land scattered about the tithing of Cranbourne.'

Yours etc.,

F. H. BARING.

34, Great Cumberland Place, W.

<sup>1</sup> Birch, Cartularium Sax. ii. 245-7, No. 596; Liber de Hyda, (Rolls Ser. No. 45) p. 85.

<sup>2</sup> Dated 903. Birch, ii. 256, No. 602; Kemble, i. 145, No. 336; Monasticon, ii. 437-8.

<sup>3</sup> The first edition; the last editions no longer give the hundreds.

<sup>4</sup> Manor books; Victoria History of Hants, iii. 389.

NOTE ON RICHARD MOUNTAINE AND  
WILLIAM HASKOLL, OF WINCHESTER.

ENGRAVERS OF BOOK PLATES.

SIR,

In the Journal of the Ex Libris Society (vol. xvii., 1907, pp. 9-12), I had the pleasure of describing what was apparently the stock-book of these two engravers. I am now able, through the kindness of Mr. Alderman W. H. Jacob of Winchester, whose efforts towards the preservation of Winchester Records is well-known, to add the following notes. Mr. Jacob writes:—"I have looked up something as to Haskoll and Mountaine, both of whom were Winchester residents. Curiously enough an old friend of mine, dead some years, told me he had a book full of heraldic and other plates by these people. On my enquiring where it was he said he took no heed or interest in it, his children had played with it, and he supposed it was then pulled to pieces and destroyed. Beyond doubt this was a similar thing to the collection described by you in the Ex Libris Journal. I have a few of Haskoll's trade bill-headings, chiefly of inns, as the Chequers, the George, the White Hart, the Swan, the King's Head, and these are all well-executed. I enclose some extracts from lists of old Winchester tradesmen from which you will see that William Haskoll appears three times. The rise of this resident is shown in that he was styled "Mr." after he became a Freeman. The old cutler would have a knowledge of engraving, as the local cutlers in those days engraved knife blades, spoons, etc., and no doubt when desired carved on the handles or executed heraldic or trade plates. Haskoll was a regular attendant, from 1777-1798, at the whist club which met at the George Inn, but Mountaine's name does not appear in the lists on the Minute Book. This club was Tory, and is said not to have had a clock, the time for breaking up being judged by the number of "dead men" on the mantel-piece. Newly elected members paid half-a-crown, bowed low to the company and were entertained at supper. It never exceeded twenty-four members: Haskoll received the

thanks of the club for presiding over the Rodney celebrations, when he drank with the "mobility" and soldiers out of a "brown utensil." Some of the signatures on this occasion are decidedly bacchic. In 1789 the club decided to have a dinner at one-and-sixpence a head at the George, and in 1796, the landlord proposed to raise the price of the suppers from threepence to sixpence and give only one hot dish.

As for Mountaine I should fancy he was of Huguenot extraction and perhaps the publications of the Huguenot Society of London might furnish his pedigree. He engraved several Hampshire shields I see, as for example the Huguenot family of Portal, the Brocas', Waller, Warton, Sheldon, Powlett, etc. No doubt the staymaker and the victualler mentioned below are his relatives, though I have no record of him personally. I may further note that all my Haskoll trade cards have his surname in full.

The entries sent by Mr. Jacob are as follow :—

Thos. Mountaine, Staymaker, 1736.

James Mountain, Victualler, 1729.

William Haskoll, Cutler, 1739, lived in the Square, Winchester, near the Butcher's market. He had the City money for helping young tradesmen to go into business, a gift to Winchester and other towns by Sir Thomas White.

William Haskoll, Cutler, 1747, near the market.

Mr. William Haskoll, admitted Freeman of the Guild of Merchants of the City of Winchester, 9, January, 1798.

William Haskoll to Anne Mountaine, married July 2, 1738. (Cathedral Register).

From the last entry it seems highly probable that Mountaine was an assistant to Haskoll and not a masterman at all. In any case he was as good an engraver as Haskoll, though a less original draughtsman, and if an assistant was no doubt a valued one.

C. DAVIES SHERBORN.

49, Peterborough Road,  
Fulham, London, S.W.