

PAPERS  
AND PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Hampshire Field Club**  
AND  
**Archæological Society,**  
(ESTABLISHED 1885)

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



**VOL. VII. PART II.**

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EDITED BY  
**JOHN HAUTENVILLE COPE.**

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J. van Goolberg

Winchester

October 1946

# HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB

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.***

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

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Bournemouth Natural Science Society.  
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society.  
 Croydon Natural History and Scientific Society. Proceedings and  
 Transactions.  
 Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Society.  
 Selbourne Society. Nature Notes.  
 Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Proceedings.  
 Surrey Archæological Society.  
 Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine.

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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, "Proceedings Hamp-  
shire Field Club,"

J. HAUTENVILLE COPE, ESQ.,  
 Finchampstead, Place,  
 Finchampstead, Berks.

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None of the above Societies sent Publications for Exchange, though they  
 received those of the Hampshire Field Club, except the Cambridge Anti-  
 quarian Society.

## 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 in the list of members until their subscription and entrance fee have been paid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.

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### ANNUAL MEETING.

MAY 4TH, 1914.

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The 29th Annual Meeting was held at Winchester. The Rev. G. W. Minns proposed Sir William Portal, Bart., F.S.A., as President; this was carried unanimously. Sir William thanked the Club for the compliment, which he regarded as all the greater because he had previously been President. All the officers were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. J. Hautenville Cope as Hon. Local Secretary for the Basingstoke district.

Mr. Mason Good proposed that an honorarium should be given to the Hon. Secretary; it was suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee.

### ANNUAL REPORT, 1913.

Among those removed from our list of Members by the hand of death during the past year is the name of Dr. Philip Lutley Sclater, F.R.S., of Odiham Priory, the distinguished zoologist, and former Secretary of the Zoological Society of London. Intimately connected by birth and residence with our County, he joined the ranks of our Club not long after its formation, and in 1896 and 1897 filled the office of Vice-President. As early as the year 1889 he received and entertained the members at Odiham Priory, and in any excursion in the north of the County his presence could always be counted upon, while his knowledge of all branches of natural history was of the greatest service. So well did he carry his years, that his death to many came as a surprise, and was deeply regretted. The Rev. Canon Barrington Gore Browne was not at the time of his unfortunate and sudden death a member of the Club, having retired not long before he resigned the living of Michelmersh. It would not,

however, be right to omit his name, as more than once the members visited his beautiful country Rectory, and many retain pleasing recollections of his charming personality.

The Buckell herbarium, which was purchased according to the decision of the last Annual Meeting, has now been placed in the Winchester Museum. The Hon. Secretary received from the Town Clerk the following letter dated 15th June, 1913:—"I am instructed by my Museum Committee to express to the Hampshire Field Club their thanks for the Club's generous contribution of £5 towards the cost of the 15th century bell mortar which has recently been placed in the City Museum.—Yours faithfully, Thomas Holt."

Dr. Andrews supplies the following Report from the Subject Secretaries Committee:—"The idea of strengthening our Club by the formation of subject branches, each with its own secretary, was well received by the annual meetings of 1912 and 1913. It has been quite as warmly received by those members whose names stand on the list of subject secretaries. In so short a period it is not likely to have developed great results, but the detailed notes from these various gentlemen indicate plenty of work that might be done, and also great readiness and eagerness on their part to be of assistance, while they also show their keenness to notice similar work being done around them. There is urgent need for the membership of our Club to make use of the machinery thus provided for their personal interest and advancement, each one taking advantage of this co-operation both within and without the Club on any one or more of their special subjects. It is hoped that our younger members will work with this effort, and so give their help to the Club's future usefulness."

The most important event of the past year was the appointment, on the 25th June last, of Mr. J. Hautenville Cope to the post of Honorary Editor of the Proceedings of the Club. At this time the late Editor, the Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., was engaged in the production of a Part supplementary to Vol. VI., to be issued for 1912-1913. From various causes the publication of

this has been delayed, but it will very shortly be in the hands of the Members. The new Editor has meanwhile brought out Part I. of Vol. VII., which not only contains many valuable and original papers, but also, for the first time in the history of the Club, gives a faithful and prompt account of everything worth recording which took place at the meetings during the past year. It is a great source of gratification to the Committee that the new Editor has inaugurated his work so successfully, and they trust that he will receive the constant support of the members. At the same time they heartily endorse the graceful words in which he refers to the labours of his predecessor in the preface to the Part just issued—"Mr. Minns carries into his retirement the heartfelt gratitude and 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."

In the month of March last, when a proposal was once more before the Town Council of Southampton to remove the Bargate, the Hon. Secretary was requested by some Members to call a meeting of the Club to protest against such a course. Your Secretary, however, thought it wiser to invoke higher authority, and specially interviewed His Majesty's Inspector of Ancient Monuments, and obtained from him the assurance that the Bargate was an ancient monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments Protection Acts, and, therefore, under its protection. He supplied H.M. Office of Works with photographs of the structure and arranged to keep the Inspector constantly informed of what might take place, so that if it were in any danger he might at once schedule it as an ancient monument, which he promised to do, if necessary, at 24 hours' notice. This pronouncement being published in the Southampton papers, threw quite a new light on the subject to many of the Town Council, and one member wrote to H.M. Office of Works, begging them to take over the structure, while others took care to make them-

selves acquainted with the provisions of the Act. The proposal was negatived by a large majority.

The Hon. Secretary attended as a delegate the Congress of the S.E. Union of Scientific Societies, held at Hampstead, and the Congress of Archæological Societies at Burlington House. He also represented the Club on the General Committee of the British Association at Birmingham and read a paper before the Anthropological Section, which is published in the "Proceedings."

During 1913 eight meetings were held, as follows:—At Rockbourne, April 2nd; in London, May 7th; at Itchell and Crondall, June 3rd; in the Isle of Wight, June 25th; at Old Sarum and Compton, Wilts, July 28th; at Wymering, August 20th; at Avington, September 19th; and a fungus foray on October 27th. Admirable reports of all these excursions are published in the "Proceedings" just issued.

The thanks of the Committee are respectfully tendered to Mr. Penruddock, of Compton Chamberlayne, Mr. T. Knowles Parr, of Wymering, and Mr. C. Cradock Watson, R.N., who provided hospitality.

The Hon. Treasurer said the income from all sources was £113 7s. 6d. against £122 9s. 8d. the previous year; subscribers 207 against 216 last year. The production of Vol. 7, Part I., and also the Supplement to Volume 6, had been accomplished, the former a remarkably fine number. The exact cost of this was not yet ascertainable, but it would probably come to over £90. This, together with £1 8s. 2d. for illustrations and £3 for postages, would bring the cost approximately to £100. With a membership of over 200 this represented an outlay of nearly 10s. per member. Four hundred copies were printed. The balance carried forward was about £36 more than the balance brought in, and the actual amount available for the Proceedings would not exceed £40. The volume recently issued represented the amount they were able to spend in 2½ years. There was the Supplement to Vol. 6 yet to be paid for, and the two parts would probably absorb more than the balance. They all greatly appre-

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ciated the efforts of the new Editor. During the year they had not sold any Proceedings. Their income had not been as good as it might have been. There had been seven resignations, but they had started the year remarkably well with seventeen new members. The President had given £5 donation.

Mr. Whittaker proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. G. W. Minns for his faithful and devoted services. Mr. H. M. Gilbert seconded, and added that the additional membership was due to the excellent Part issued by Mr. Cope. If the Proceedings were issued earlier he thought the membership would increase. If the Society had an income of £115, they would have £50 available for producing a Part.

The President referred to the deaths of Dr. Sclater and Canon Gore-Browne. He had two tumuli on his property, which he thought had never been opened; he had invited Dr. Williams-Freeman to investigate them. The Club wished to acknowledge Mr. Minns' valued services, but in having a successor they could not have a more energetic one than Mr. Cope. Regarding the Southampton Bargate, this was the second occasion upon which it had been rescued from threatened destruction. The Society ought to show sympathy with their friends at Southampton in regard to the difficulties with which they were faced. The expense of going round the Bargate was very great, and if there could be any way in which the town of Southampton could be assisted or sympathy shown in that direction he knew the Club would be glad to help the town. He trusted the Club might be able to assist financially the excavations at Old Sarum.

Dr. Andrews hoped each member would take an active interest in the Club and get a secretary for each subject. Mrs. Cope offered her services in the direction of paleography, for which she was thanked.

The Hon. Secretary outlined the summer excursions, and mentioned that a cemetery had been discovered at Old Sarum, and if anything of special interest was found the Club ought to visit that place. He then briefly explained the bronze implements

(these were on exhibit at the meeting) which had been found two feet deep in peat near Andover Station. These were very late bronze, probably 800 to 900 B.C. The Roman road ran near the spot where the implements were found. Dr. Williams-Freeman said the spot was where the "Old Harroway" crossed the river, the road being the one along which tin was carried from Cornwall to Canterbury.

Mrs. Hautenville Cope then exhibited a gold medal of the first Duke of Wellington. The medal, by Gibbons, was one of thirteen struck, the die breaking when that number was reached. The second Duke had pronounced it the finest likeness he had ever seen; it corresponded exactly with the bust in the Bodleian Library. The medal was bought by the late Sir Wm. Cope, Bart., of Bramshill. The second Duke gave him a lock of hair of the first Duke for the locket. Mr. Cope then exhibited a collection of drawings of Hampshire Churches, views, etc., drawn between 1825 and 1830 by Miss Bacon, of Hawley House, who afterwards married Mortimer George Thoyts, of Sulhamstead Park, Berks. A tracing of some heraldic glass in Hartley Wintney Manor House was also exhibited. Archdeacon Fearon mentioned that at Farnham Castle there were six volumes of sketches of Churches, of which he had had several photographed and sent to their parishes. The President suggested a methodical reproduction of such drawings.

Mr. Nisbett described the bell mortar now in Winchester Museum.

Dr. Williams-Freeman gave an account of the earthworks upon which he had been engaged, viz., at Hayling Wood, East Meon; at Penley Wood, Froyle; and others at Buckland Rings, Lymington. Mr. W. J. Andrew exhibited a bronze spear head, found in Winchester High Street, ten years ago, of which there are only two known specimens in England.

# THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended the 31st December, 1913.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward from the Year 1912	90 18 5	By Subscription to the Congress of Archæological Societies, from 1st July, 1912, to 30th June, 1913	1 0 0
„ Subscriptions received during the Year, viz.:		„ 250 Copies Earthworks Committee's Reports	0 6 3
11 for Year 1912	5 15 6	„ Subscription to Society for Preservation of Commons and Footpaths for Year 1913	1 1 0
192	100 10 0	„ Subscription to Royal Society for the Protection of Birds for year 1913	1 1 0
4	2 2 0		
„ 12 Entrance Fees	108 13 6	Donation to Old Sarum Excavation Fund	2 8 3
„ Interest on Deposit	3 0 0	„ Messrs. E. Silience & Son, for Dr. Ruckie's Herbarium	5 0 0
	1 14 0	„ General Printing for 1913	4 0 0
		„ I. Townsend & Sons, Illustrations for Vol. VII., Part I.	24 12 0
		„ Hon. Secretary—Expenses of Meetings	11 4 6
		„ —Postages and Minute Books	0 10 0
		„ —Expenses of Organizing Excursions	11 3 0
		„ —Fee to S.E. Union of Scientific Societies	0 5 0
		„ —Expenses with regard to Corresponding Societies' Committee of the British Association	0 16 0
		„ —Fee to ditto	1 0 0
		„ —Fee to Congress of Archæological Societies	0 15 0
		„ —Carriage of Herbarium to Winchester	0 5 0
		„ Hon. Treasurer—For Postages, &c.	25 19 6
		„ Hon. Editor—Postages	1 5 9
		„ Assistant Secretary—Fee for 1913	0 11 8
		„ —Postages	10 10 0
		„ Cash in hands of Assistant Secretary	0 1 0
		„ Cash at Bank—On Deposit a/c	100 0 0
		„ —Current a/c	26 6 1
			127 5 1
	£204 5 11		£204 5 11

**N.B.**—The Expenses in connection with the production of the Supplement to Vol. VI. and Part I. of Vol. VII. will probably more than absorb the balance at the bank.

Audited and found correct.  
(Signed) E. W. C. WHITTAKER, Incorporated Accountant.

(Signed) FREDK. J. BURNETT.

## FIRST EXCURSION.

12th May, 1914.

EXCURSION TO LAMBETH PALACE, SMITHFIELD, AND THE BARBER  
SURGEONS' HALL.*Director*—The Hon. Secretary.

On arrival at Lambeth Palace the party were received by the Archbishop in the Crypt; His Grace regretted that, owing to a previous engagement elsewhere, he could not personally conduct the Club over the palace.

Mr. Dale read the following paper: So much interest attaches to Lambeth in Tudor and Stuart times, that I will not detain you with its early history; for 700 years the palace has been the official residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Nothing is known of it in Saxon times, save that it was a royal manor. It was conferred on the Prior and Convent of Rochester by William II. Archbishop Hubert Walter, in 1197, exchanged the manor of Darenth (Kent) with the Bishop of Rochester for Lambeth. Ordinations and consecrations were held here in the time of Anselm and of Baldwin the Crusader; the latter, who died in Palestine, was here consecrated Bishop of Worcester (1180) and translated to Canterbury (1185).

The great gateway, a fine example of early Tudor brickwork, was built by Cardinal Morton about the end of the 15th century. It resembles St. John's College, Cambridge, though later in date. The wide Tudor doorway is flanked by two massive square towers, five storeys high, one tower broader than the other; part of it was used as a prison. The large central room over the archway, called the record room, was apparently the audience chamber in Morton's time. From this gate the daily dole was given till 1830, when the system was altered to one for benefiting the deserving poor. Through this gate, on December 9th, passed Mary of Modena, the wife of James II., disguised as an Italian washerwoman, carrying apparently a bundle of linen, but really her babe of six months, the Prince of Wales, the future Pretender. She fled from Whitehall and crossed the ferry in a small boat and sheltered under the gate until a coach took her to Gravesend.

The Water Tower, a group of three buildings, the oldest of which faces the river, was built early in the 15th century by Archbishop Chicheley, whose arms are on the front; in a niche, still remaining, was the image of Thomas-a-Beckett, which the boatmen saluted as they passed along the river. A large single room with a fine panelled ceiling occupies the entire area of the Great Tower; the main beam has been shored up, probably in Queen Anne's time, it is from this that the room is called the "Post-room."

The chamber was used as a state room, while the rooms over it were used as living and sleeping rooms. This whole block of buildings is called the Lollards Tower; though there exists doubt whether the Lollards were imprisoned within its walls. In the "Post-room" is the western doorway of the Chapel dating from the 13th century, agreeing with the fact that Archbishop Boniface was ordered to rebuild

the buildings at Lambeth out of a fourth of the offerings at Beckett's shrine. There was an earlier Chapel here and Boniface's building is fifty years later than the Crypt, where in 1536 Anne Boleyn was brought from the Tower to stand before Cromwell and Cranmer, that they might extort from her a confession of her previous betrothal to Lord Percy. It was suggested to her that such a confession would save her from being burned as an adulteress and perhaps her life. So persuaded, she confessed.

When Chicheley built his Tower, he closed up the five lights at the end of the Chapel; but left the splays and Purbeck shafts untouched. Morton filled the windows with stained glass; but by Laud's time they were much dilapidated and his restoration of them brought trouble upon him. Laud also gave the Chapel a beautiful flat panelled ceiling which was not removed till 1846. He also put the screen at the western end, which is considered an excellent specimen of Carolean art.

In this Chapel, in 1378, John Wycliffe was arraigned before Archbishop Sudbury. Here, too, William Taylor, who was burned at Smithfield,<sup>1</sup> was tried before Archbishop Courtney. Also in this Chapel Mathew Parker was consecrated, as Archbishop, by order of Queen Elizabeth.<sup>2</sup>

This Chapel is also memorable as the place where Laud attended his last service. After being committed to the Tower in 1640, he was permitted to return to Lambeth for the last time. "I stayed at Lambeth till the Evening. I went to Evening Prayer in my Chapel. The Psalms of the day, 93 and 94, and Chapter 50 of Esai gave me great comfort. God make me worthy of it and fit to receive it. As I went to my barge hundreds of my poor neighbours stood there and prayed for my safety and return to my house, for which I bless God and them." *Laud's Diary*.

The Great Hall, which probably existed at Lambeth from the earliest times, was found after the Restoration a heap of ruins, and was restored by the private liberality of Archbishop Juxon. Its chief beauty is the noble open roof in which some of the earlier work is retained with Renaissance work introduced. Lambeth is indebted to Bancroft for the first collection of books to become the permanent possession of the See.

The MSS. have been the subject of an exhaustive treatise by Dr. M. R. James. During the Civil War the books were taken to Cambridge University Library for safety, in accordance with Bancroft's will. At the Restoration they were reclaimed by his successor, Juxon; but it was left to the latter's successor Sheldon—the builder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford—to see the Library replaced at Lambeth. It is only possible to name a few of the treasures, viz., the New Testament portion of the Gutenberg Bible, printed on vellum between 1450-55, and enriched with border designs of great beauty. Another unique possession is a "Book of Christian Prayers," printed in 1569, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth, and after many changes of ownership was given to the Library, by Archbishop Tenison. The Gospels of Mac-Durnan—a MS. of the Irish school—is said by a note therein to have been a present from King Athelstan to the City of Canterbury. The four gospels in Latin are enriched, page by page, by border patterns of the Celtic school, so fully exemplified in the contemporary Book of Kells in Dublin University Library. The Guardroom is mentioned in 1424 under the name "Camera Armigerorum," and as late as

<sup>1</sup> March 22, 1422, Fascic, Zizan, 412.—EDITOR.    <sup>2</sup> December 17, 1559.—EDITOR.

Laud's time there remained enough armour for 200 men and a quantity was still lying here in the middle of the 18th century. Extensive restoration took place in 1829, when the walls were all re-constructed; the old roof was carefully preserved and remains intact. The floor level was also altered and arrangements introduced for the display of the pictures, which are its glory. Time will only allow us to notice the portraits of those Archbishops who are connected with our county. Chicheley, at one time Vicar of Odiham. He founded All Souls' College, Oxford, and St. Bernard's Abbey in the same town, this Abbey after the Reformation became St. John's College; amongst others who were educated at this latter College was Archbishop Laud. It is not known who painted this picture. William Warham, Archbishop 1503-33; the ancient home of the Warhams was Malshanger (Hants). He built the south aisle of Church Oakley Church and his arms are over the tower of the west door; the tomb of an ancestor, probably his grandfather, is in that Church. This likeness was painted by Holbein, and was presented, either by the artist himself or by Sir Thomas More, to the Primate; Warham's successor was Cranmer, of whom there are two portraits, both by artists whose names are not known. We may remember what Froude has said of this man—that it is to him we owe those rhythmical sentences of the English Liturgy, which have fallen as the chime of bells on our ears from childhood. Reginald Cardinal Pole (1555-58). This picture appears to have been presented to Lambeth by Archbishop Moore at the end of the 18th century.<sup>1</sup> In Christ Church Priory, Hants, is a Chantry Chapel intended to receive the bodies of this Archbishop and his mother, Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded on Tower Hill. The beautiful Italian work in this monument betrays a foreign artist whom the Cardinal employed. The two stone coffins are empty.<sup>2</sup> Abbot, who became Primate through the influence of James I., though it was expected Launcelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, would be promoted. The story of this Archbishop killing Lord Zouche's keeper at Bramshill is well known. The Primate went out into the Park to shoot deer with his crossbow. On account of this accident the Archbishop was suspended for six months; he observed a monthly fast on the day and allowed the widow £20 a year.<sup>3</sup> His successor in the Primacy was William Laud, whose portrait here is by Vandyke. Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, was a firm friend of Laud's. On the 12th Oct., 1635, three lawyers sat at the Dolphin to enquire why the people of Southampton were forsaking their Parish Churches to attend that of St. Julien. Laud enters in his Diary—"I have since heard they have promised conformity." The mention of Laud's Diary reminds us of his fear of omens. At the close of October, 1640, he records—"In that study hung my picture taken by the life and

<sup>1</sup> Said to be a copy from one in Rome (Brit. Arch. Assoc. Journ., XVIII., 226).—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup> This Chapel was much mutilated by the visitors at the "Dissolution" (Cott. MSS. Cleopatra 4). At the east end are the Montacute arms with supporters, and the motto, "Spes mea est in Deo"; beneath the arms are the five wounds of Christ. Pennant thinks Lady Salisbury was buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula (Pennant's London, 285). Cardinal Pole, third son of Sir Rich. Pole and his wife Margaret (Plantagenet), Countess of Salisbury, only daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, was born at Stourton Castle, Staffs., 3 March, 1500; created Cardinal (of SS. Nereus and Achilleus in the Appian Way) 22 May, 1536, appointed to Canterbury 22 May, 1556; died 17 Nov. 1558, buried Canterbury Cathedral 10 Dec., 1558. "The earldom of Warwick devolved to Card. Pole by inheritance, yet all the instances of his family to make out his title could never prevail upon him to do so." (Phillip's II., 295).—EDITOR.

<sup>3</sup> This accident occurred on Tuesday, July 24th, 1621. By his will Abbot continued the pension to the widow for her life. The keeper was buried in Eversley Churchyard 25th July—see the parish register, "Petrus Hawkins sepulcra." During his suspension Abbot resided at the hospital at Guildford, which he had already founded.—EDITOR.

coming in I found it fallen down upon the face and lying on the floor, the string being broken by which it was hanged against the wall. I am almost every day threatened with my ruin in Parliament. God grant this be no omen." A few weeks after he was a prisoner in the Tower and fell beneath the axe on Tower Hill. In the Long Gallery are pictures of Fox and Bilson, both Bishops of Winchester. The Four Fathers of the Western Church—Ambrose, Jerome, Augustine and Gregory—is a Flemish picture of the 15th century, about the origin of which nothing is known. It is the only picture remaining of the three "Superstitious pictures," which furnished the ground of the charge of idolatry against Laud. In his defence he said he found it in the gallery, and it was reported to have been placed there by Cardinal Pole. It is, however, thought that Chicheley was the first to bring it to the Palace.

After seeing over the Palace the Club proceeded to St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, where the features of the Church were pointed out by Mr. Dale. From here they went to the Barber Surgeons' Hall where they were received by the warden (Mr. Francis Western) and the past warden. The former said the Company had a complete list of the masters from 1308, the first royal charter was granted in 1462, in 1540 the Act of Parliament was passed, which incorporated the "barbers and the surgeons." This act remained in force till 1745, when it was repealed and the surgeons were separated from the barbers. The "Hall" in which they were assembled was built in 1642 from designs by Inigo Jones; it escaped the great fire of London. Amongst the pictures in the "Hall" was one by Holbein representing Henry VIII. presenting the act of incorporation to the "barber surgeons." On view was the book of ordinances, dating from 1493, and the Company's plate, which includes a loving cup of silver gilt presented by Henry VIII.,<sup>1</sup> another cup given by Charles II.,<sup>2</sup> and a punch bowl from Queen Anne.

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## SECOND EXCURSION.

4th June, 1914.

### EXCURSION TO MICHELMERSH.

*Director*—Mrs. Suckling.

At Michelmersh Manor Farm (owned by Mr. Geo. Hennessy of Compton Manor), Mrs. Suckling read a paper on Michelmersh Manor and its Associations. Mrs. Suckling said: The manor is one of the most interesting in this part of Hants on account of the many celebrated persons who have been associated with its history. It is well-known that Ethelwulf was living on the adjoining manor of Stanbridge, where he died in 858; also that his son, Alfred the Great, owned the Manor of Embley in Wellow, which he left to his daughter, the Lady of the Mercians. Possibly it is true that King Edgar (944-975) owned Michelmersh and thus associated this manor with his romantic marriage to the beautiful Alfrida. Their son Ethelred was lord in 985, when he gave by charter "a certain piece of land, Miclamersee, to his faithful

<sup>1</sup> Called the "Grace Cup."

<sup>2</sup> Known as the "Royal Oak Cup."

friend Alfred, to hold for his life." Henceforth Michelmersh remained the property of the Crown till 1043, when Queen Emma granted it to the Church of Winchester. Of the many romantic stories connected with this beautiful wife of King Ethelred, perhaps those which associate her with her home at Rouen, in Normandy, and with her grandfather, Duke Richard the Fearless, appeal most strongly to the readers of Miss Yonge's "Little Duke." Possibly church building and almsgiving were inherited from him, for in 1012 we find her giving lands to Romsey Abbey. In her old age she was known as "the old lady," the name "lady" being at that time the highest title of dignity. Her manors in Hampshire, which passed into the possession of the Church, probably by her own gift, were Bramsbury, Bergefield, Fyfield, Houghton, Michelmersh, and Hayling. Queen Emma died 1052; in 1205 her gift of Michelmersh was "confirmed to the Prior of St. Swithun at Winchester." In 1231 "Stephen, Prior of Mottisfont, surrendered to Walter, Prior of St. Swithun, all his possessions in Michelmersh, in exchange for a meadow called Ruchenaye and lands and rents in Drayton." William de Briwere had founded Mottisfont Priory in 1201 and possibly the "possessions" in question had once formed a part of Ethelred's gift to Alfred. In 1316 "Richard, Prior of St. Swithun, was certified lord of Michelmersh, and in 1332 the Prior had a grant to make a park there."

In the Michelmersh subsidy roll of 1327, the name "Elena relicta de Galf de Kyngbrigg" is the most interesting, for Geoffrey de Kyngbrigg is said to have lived at Kimbridge, and to be buried in Michelmersh Church, under a stone effigy, with a stag at his feet and a shield at his side, with a double chevron of an early pattern. It has been suggested that the stag indicates a connection with the forest; as the Cantertons lived at Kimbridge from very early times, that the effigy represents Geoffrey de Canterton, of Kimbridge. In "Perambulations of the New Forest" Mr. Wilkinson says that "Cenna held Canterton of King Edward, and is probably the place whence the family of Canterton, so long resident at Michelmersh and Mottisfont, took their name." In 1276 Nicholas de Canterton is mentioned in the "pleas of the Forest," and again in 1291. In 1332 the King granted to a Galfridus de Kyngbrigg the bailiwicks of Arundel and Chichester, and in 1473, at an inquisition post mortem, taken at Winchester on the death of John Canterton, various lands in Abdrigge, Stanbrigge, and the manors at Kimbridge and Canterton in Hants were said to belong to John de Canterton and Alice, his wife.

With regard to Michelmersh "Park," there is an interesting note in some legal proceedings of the reign of Elizabeth, when the tenants complained of the lords' infringement of their rights. "From time immemorial the right of common, after the rate of two sheep for every acre of arable land, in one piece of waste containing 20 acres, and called Tyley Hill, which was afterwards enclosed with pale, and called 'le park.'" It is also mentioned in an indenture of 1539, when the Prior of St. Swithun granted to William, Lord Sandys a lease of 31 years of "the scite of the lodge, and enclosure of Michaelmers Park, and a hundred couple of rabbits, to be delivered by the keeper of the aforesaid Lord Sandys to the farm in Michaelmarsh, commonly called 'le ferme place,' at such time as the Prior shall require, always reserving to the Prior and to his successors free perambulation for himself and his confrères in that park, in the woods, and coppices, and the good pleasure of the Prior over the great game, as also feeding in the park for two mares or two geldings, and 20 sheep." In addition

to this lease to Lord Sandys, the Prior gave another of sixty-one years to John Salte, of Romsey, of "a toft, of one messuage, and one virgate of land in Abridge formerly of Robert Knights." John Salte, who died 1554, was one of the four chief townsmen, called "guardians of the church," who purchased the Abbéy Church<sup>1</sup> of the Crown in 1544 for £100. The Prior gave a third indenture, in 1539, to John Bacon and Anne, his wife, of the "Outward Manor Place of Michelmersh, on a lease of 56 years, at an annual rent of £7 12s. 4d., in as ample manner and form as Master Tristram Fauntleroy, late farmer there, or any other has held, or occupied the same." "John Bacon and Anne, his wife," at the same time had a lease for forty-one years of "Two meads, called Newbridge Meads, of 33 acres in Abridge." But nowhere, in any lease, is there mention of the "inner mansion" of the manor until after the suppression, when it is alluded to in the grant made by the Crown (1544) to Sir William Sidney. At that time it appears to have been out of repair, and to have contained "The hall, parlor, and chambers, with botery, pantre, and kechyn" (which) "had bene reserved to the lord for his repayre, which bene not valued for the fermor" (farmer) "ney any oder, will take the same for the charges of repayre." The question then presents itself: What relation had this "inner mansion" to the present Manor House, where, the latest historians of our county tell us, are still to be seen "traces of 14th and 15th Century stonework, and what may possibly be an ancient chantry chapel?" Up to the present no licence to hold Mass in this chapel has been found.

It is not very clear what sort of position Master Fauntleroy was holding at Michelmersh in 1535, his wife was a daughter of Lord Stourton, and he was himself a man of substance, and of an ancient Dorsetshire family. In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus" the value of the Manor is stated to have been £48 10s. in 1535; "the fee of Tristram Fauntleroy, auditor of the accounts, £12; the fee of the receiver of Michelmersh, 16s.; the fee of Mr. Fauntleroy, auditor of all the Prior's possessions, £6 13s. 3d." He is said to have been "One of the Commissioners appointed to draw up the famous King's Book in 1535, with a view of ascertaining the value of Church preferment throughout England." In his will, 25th July, 1538, and proved 25th of September, after many pious bequests to churches and for Masses for his soul and his late wife's, he gave to Bryan, his son, "all my stuff and catell, greate and small, being and pasturing upon the manor of Michelmersh, and in other places, except 100 wedders upon my Manor of Covenholt, and 20 wedders on my Manor of Snodingstone." He left a great deal of plate to his two sons, Bryan and John, and "a silver gilt salt to Thomas Vyllars." "To Richard Mathew, my clerk sumtym, my great blak mare." "Memorandum—There resteth twoo bags, oon trusset in another, in gold and silver, to be distributed, lying in the parlor of my cownter at Michelmersh with this my testament of £13 9s. 2d. The residue to my executor of all my stuff, save the hangings of the hall and of the parlor. I give my Lord Prior of St. Swithun's an old feather bed, a bolster of flax, a grene coverlet, *super altare*." "Executors—John Abyngton, Suppriour of St. Swithun, and Thomas Vyllars, to whom I give two of my best horses." "Witness John Canterton, of Kymbridge, gentleman, Johannis Goslynge, curat." The inscription on his monument in the church reads:—"Here lyeth Master Trustram Fontleroye, squire, and Johan his whife, which Trustram was buried the 15th day of August, 1538, on whose soul God" (The rest is cut off).

<sup>1</sup> Of Romsey.

At the Dissolution the Manor was granted to Sir William Sydney (b. 1482, d. 1554) in 1544. He commanded the English right at Flodden, and was Captain of the "Great Balk" at Brest. His successor and son, Sir Henry (1529-1586), thrice Lord Deputy of Ireland, and gentleman of the Privy Chamber of Edward VI. He was followed by his son, the celebrated Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586), poet, statesman, and soldier, whose associations not only include his no less celebrated sister, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, of Wilton, but his marriage with Frances Walsingham, daughter of Ursula St. Barbe, of Broadlands. Sir Philip was succeeded by his celebrated sister, Mary, Countess of Pembroke. John Bacon, "The Prior's farmer," in 1539 continued to hold his leases under the Sidneys, and the Visitation of Hampshire shows that he was second son of Richard Bacon, of Whiteparish, and that "Anne, his wife," was a daughter "of . . . Vyllars of Holte"; also that their second son, Thomas, tenant in 1606, was father of Cuthbert Bacon, appointed Ranger of the New Forest in 1616. Another and still more noteworthy resident in the latter year was Sir Nicholas Fuller, of Thatcham, who was residing somewhere on this manor, with his wife, Mary, daughter of George Douse, of Moor Court, Romsey, when they baptised their son, Douse Fuller, in 1617. Sir Nicholas died at Michelmersh (1620), and his son, Douse Fuller, eventually succeeded to both Moor Court and to Chambre.<sup>1</sup> In 1606 Sir Robert Sidney sold Michelmersh to Sir Thomas Stewkley. Sir Thomas at that time was owner of his ancestral estates at Mersh in the parish of Dunster, Somerset, and there is no evidence that Sir Thomas was ever a resident of Michelmersh, although his son, Sir Hugh, was there between 1627 and 1638, when their son, Hugh, was baptised on the 22nd April in 1638. Sir Hugh Stewkley, created a baronet in 1627, was a decided cavalier, and died 1642, leaving his little son, but four years old, and two little girls to inherit his considerable estates. Of the latter, Sarah, with a portion of £5,000, eventually became the third wife of Ellis St. John, of Farley. Michelmersh appears to have been settled upon Lady Stewkley, who remarried between 1646-8 Sir William Ogle, who held Winchester Castle for the King, and surrendered it to Sir W. Waller on the 8th of October, 1645. He complained that he had been robbed of all his carriages and apparel by the Parliament troops, and compounded for his estates at £240. In 1650 he was living with his wife at Hinton, but in June, 1667, she wrote from Michelmersh to the Archbishop of Canterbury, when she described them as "inhabiting all my jointure house in Hampshire, near Winchester" . . . (asking for employment for Sir William) "that he may subsist in better condition than on my poor jointure." In Michelmersh Church is a tablet to Sir Wm. Ogle, who died on the 24th July, 1682. Sir Hugh Stewkley, the second baronet, appears to have occupied Hinton Ampner with his wife, Mary Young, and their four daughters. He died there, aged 82, and was buried in the chancel, where a tablet to his memory says that his "chiefest aim in this world was to prepare himself for the world to come." In his will, proved 28th of July, 1719, he left £200 to the Rev. Morgan Jones, and £50 (or £7 per annum) to his "cousin Catherine Ogle." He died 19th of July, 1719; his widow, Mary, 20th January, 1722.<sup>2</sup>

The somewhat remarkable story of Sir Hugh's eldest daughter,

<sup>1</sup> The manor of Chamberhouse in Thatcham, Berks. It was purchased by Nicholas Fuller, father of the above-mentioned Sir Nicholas Fuller, in 1538. See *Visitations of Berks*, Harl. Soc. II. 128-129, and Barfield, *Thatcham, Berks and its Manors*.—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup> For an account of the Stewkley family with pedigree, see "A History of Dunster," by Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B., F.S.A. (Deputy Keeper of the Records).—EDITOR.

Mary, who was married to Edward, Lord Stawell<sup>3</sup> May 16th, 1719, hardly belongs to the Manor of Michelmersh, although she was its "lady" until her death (1740), as was also her daughter, Mary Stawell, Baroness Stawell, wife successively to the Hon. Bilson Legge, and of Wills, Earl of Hillsborough—the curious will find this story in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec., 1872, and in the "Haunted Homes of Great Britain." The story relates to the haunting of Hinton (old Manor House) by Edward Lord Stawell, who died April, 1755, and to Admiral Lord St. Vincent, whose sister, Mrs. Ricketts, rented the house after 1764, and was so much disturbed by what occurred that her brother went to her assistance, and, finding her statements to be correct by his own observation, removed her elsewhere. The house was later pulled down by Sir Hugh Stewkley's great grandson, Henry Lord Stawell, whose daughter, Mary, carried both Hinton and Michelmersh in marriage to the Hon. John Dutton.

The Club also visited Michelmersh Church. On their way thither they crossed the field known as Agincourt, where the English Army was encamped previous to its embarkation for France in 1415. Mr. Dale, describing the Church, said that some thought the wooden tower dated from Saxon times—not the present one, but was renewed from time to time. In 1420 the Archbishop of Canterbury ordered that all Churches should have peals of bells; rich parishes complied with this order, the poor ones erected wooden towers, but in such positions that they could be replaced by stone ones. This tower is one of the three wooden ones in Hants; as it is placed out of line with the main building there is little doubt that it dates from the time of the Archbishop's order. Dealing with the features of the Church, Mr. Dale pointed out the interesting 13th century font at the western end, a fine 17th century altar table, and an Elizabethan chest in the vestry. The chancel was very large in proportion to the nave, and the chancel and the north transept seemed to be additions made in the middle of the 13th century. In the chancel there is an effigy in freestone of a cross-legged knight, with a stag at his feet. It dates from about 1320; the fact that its legs are crossed does not mean that it is the effigy of a Crusader. Cross-legged effigies belong entirely to this country, and are never found on the Continent.

The Manor Farm was also visited, at the back of which are traces of 14th and 15th century stonework and the remains of an ancient Chantry Chapel. The Rector described the Church plate; it consists of a silver chalice inscribed "For Michelmersh Church, 1635;" another modern chalice with cover, a silver paten (18th Century) with cover, two flagons—one plated, one pewter—one pewter alms dish, a wooden one with plated edge and a glass cruet.

<sup>3</sup> In Hinton Ampner Church, Hants, is this inscription: Edward, Lord Stawell, Baron of Somerton, in the County of Somerset, died April 7th, 1755, in the 71st year of his age. Mary, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hugh Stewkley of this place, died July 20th, 1740, in the 58th year of her age. Sarah Townsend, second daughter of the said Sir Hugh Stewkley, died on the . . . 1760, in the 76th year of her age. Honoria Stewkley, youngest daughter, died Nov. 25th, 1754, in the 6th year of her age. They were all interred in a vault in this Chancel. Stewkley Stawell, only son of the said Edward, Lord Stawell, died of the small pox at Westminster School, August 15th, 1751, in the 12th year of his age, and was buried at Westminster.

The above mentioned Mary, Baroness Stawell, was created on 20th May, 1760, Baroness Stawell, of Somerton, Somersetshire, with remainder to the heirs male of her body by Mr. Legge; he died 21st Aug., 1764, leaving an only son, Henry Stawell (Legge), who died in 1820, leaving an only daughter, Mary, wife of the Hon. John Dutton (see above), son and heir of Lord Sherborne.—EDITOR.

## THIRD EXCURSION.

18th June, 1914.

## MEETING IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT FOR NATURE STUDY.

*Director*—G. W. Colenutt, Esq., F.G.S. (Local Hon. Secretary).

This meeting was held for Nature Study; the group of chalk downs to the south-west of Gatcombe are noted as places where several rare plants grow. From Gatcombe village the party walked across the fields to Tolt Copse. Several uncommon plants were noticed growing at the sides of the path through Tolt, particularly the Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*), the flowers of which were over. In the broken and bushy ground in Long Copse, and on the down itself, eight varieties of orchidaceæ were found growing and in bloom, viz. :—Bee orchis (*Ophrys apifera*) mauve and white varieties, Great Butterfly orchis (*Habenaria chlorantha*), Pyramidal orchis (*O. pyramidalis*), Palmate orchis (*O. maculata*), Fly orchis (*O. muscifera*), Dwarf orchis (*O. ustulata*) and Tway-blade (*Listera ovata*). On the summit of Chillerton Down, Mr. Colenutt called attention to the southern range of downs from St. Catherine's to Shanklin Down consisting of the same series of strata as the elevations on which the meeting was being held, and that these were at one time connected by a great arching of the various beds which had in the course of ages been removed by the erosive forces of Nature, and had been carried away by the transporting agencies of streams and rivers. The harder portions of the strata remained behind, and the flints from the eroded chalk formed the extensive sheets of angular gravel which are found capping nearly all the downs in the Island. A section of such gravels was noticed in a pit whence the gravel had been dug for road material. The soil of the central valley of the Island, which could be seen extending away to Sandown and Shanklin, consisted of the Lower Greensand.

Mr. Dale also spoke of the high level gravels, an outcrop of which could be seen in the distance on St. George's Down, and these, he said, were now thought to be of the same age as the gravels in the higher parts of the New Forest, where this year palæolithic implements have been found. He recommended a renewed search in the Island gravels, mentioning that Mr. Colenutt had been looking for more than twenty-five years; but had never yet found any implements in the higher gravels of the Island. During lunch, in the valley between Newbarn and Westridge Downs, Mr. Colenutt said that although the walk and drives that day carried them along or across several valleys between the hills, no streams were to be seen, and from this they could form some idea of the great capacity possessed by chalk strata for absorbing the rainfall, which was allowed to permeate the strata by means of fissures and cracks in the rocks. To the solution of the chalk was due the formation of that deep valley, which was lined with soil washed down from the hills, and they could see before them in Westridge Copse, with its large ash trees, an example of a very fertile chalk valley—chalk usually being considered a subsoil not favourable to vegetation. Mr. Colenutt drew attention to the quantities of wild roses in full bloom, and repeated an old monkish

rhyme respecting the arrangement of the "sepals" or green supporters of the petals of the flower:—

"We are five brothers at the same time born,  
Two of us have beards, by two no beards are worn;  
While one, lest he should give his brother pain,  
Hath one side bearded and the other plain."

If they examined the flowers they would find the monk's observation was correct. Westridge Copse was explored, where several plants of interest were found. A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Colenutt brought the proceedings to a close.

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#### FOURTH EXCURSION.

4th July, 1914.

EXCURSION TO OLD BASING, NATELY SCURES, AND MAPLEDERWELL.

*Director*—J. Hautenville Cope, Esq.

By permission of Lord Bolton, who is a member of the Club, an excursion was made to Old Basing; the members were greatly interested in seeing the excavations, which Lord Bolton had carried out. Special thanks are due to Mr. Llewellyn, Lord Bolton's agent, for all the trouble he took to make this excursion such a success.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Llewellyn, Dr. Andrews said indications exist that the roadway from the bottom must have come up to the outer court somewhere from the present bridge over the canal, which was only 100 years old. The entrance was then by a bridge built over the original fosse, which was early Celtic. The entrance gate was guarded by two small towers. The flint paving on which the party were walking indicated the line level at the time of the siege. The inner gate was a large brick erection. The Celtic building was followed by the Norman Castle of Hugh de Port, and in the Tudor time the first Marquess of Winchester knocked it down—or it fell down—and built the fine mansion. There were remains of a wall of the Norman period, and further on was a wall of the Tudor period. When the Tudor House was demolished, after the siege, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood took away the materials for building houses, &c. The smaller cellar was of earlier date, but over the large cellar was built the banqueting hall of the Tudor House. Within his recollection the present steps leading down to the larger cellar were lined with wood charred by the burning of the house at the date of the siege.

Mr. Llewellyn drew attention to the tool marks on some of the stones lying about, and said they were indicative of Norman work.<sup>1</sup> When they began excavating everything was overgrown, as portions of the site still were. The big well of the house, discovered in 1907, is 50 feet deep; average depth of water still in it is 7 feet; the average contents 4,000 gallons; the inflow from springs 40 gallons per minute. 2,000 men are said to have fallen during the siege, which lasted from

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Nisbett, who examined the stones, said similar toolmarking was to be seen in Winchester Cathedral—toolmarks were one of the best ways of determining the date.

1642 till October, 1645, when it was taken by Cromwell, set on fire and completely destroyed.

Dr. Williams-Freeman remarked that Dr. Andrews had alluded to the fact that it was believed Basing House was built on a Celtic site, but the difficulty was to get any definite evidence of that. The idea that these large circles were Celtic was gone, and they were now believed to be really Norman. There were instances as to which there could not be any doubt; Merdon Castle, near Hursley, of the date 1139, was built within the site of a Celtic bank and ditch, and was quite unlike anything Norman. He also pointed out that the remains of one of the towers was of a type frequently met with in Hampshire, though not in the country generally—it was the type more commonly met with in Normandy, and perhaps the explanation was the proximity of Hampshire to the French coast.

At the museum Mr. Dale said the whole of the pottery found had been submitted to the Society of Antiquaries, and had been examined by an expert from the British Museum; the bulk of the pottery found dates from 1530 to 1645. The largest group of types is of foreign origin and is Rhenish stoneware, the centre of fabrication was Nassau, large consignments being shipped to England during the 16th and 17th centuries. There are great quantities of the "greybeards," or Bellarmines. Another large foreign group were tin-glazed earthenwares, known as Majolica or Delft. The bulk of the fragments are Flemish or Dutch, though some may be the work of the Dutch potters, who started the Delft industry in England early in the 17th century. There are some specimens of the tiny pots called ointment pots. Purely English wares are well represented, the earliest being the typical Tudor ware with a thin, light-coloured body and partial covering of mottled green glaze, brilliant and lustrous. Much of it no doubt was locally made, possibly at Farnham. There are fragments of "slip" ware, several of the kind known as "Metropolitan slip," date 1630. Much is domestic ware—only glazed inside—saucepans, &c. There is very little of the finer wares, which were probably carried off by Cromwell's soldiers; there is one piece of a Chinese vase or ewer of blue and white Ming porcelain. The terra cotta roundel or "medallion" was the head of a Roman emperor; it was found in the courtyard during the excavations. Originally it was on the inner face of the inner gate. It was the same as the roundels at Hampton Court. There was also a bowl-shaped flower pot of brick earth with the arms and motto of the Paulets, made in the early years of the 17th Century in some local brick kiln.

Also at the Museum Mr. Hautenville Cope read a paper on "The family of de Port and St. John." This will appear in a future number of the Proceedings.

At Basing Parish Church (St. Mary) Mr. Nisbett said: This is a good example both of the development of a church plan and also as showing how non-existent features may be unhesitatingly inferred from others that are still preserved. The only obvious evidences of the Norman Church that stood on this site are the remains of the north and south arches opening from the tower to the original transepts. Now it is quite certain that if the tower had north and south arches opening into transepts it must also have had east and west ones, which opened into the chancel and nave respectively. But even without the evidences of the arches which remain, if we found other proofs that the tower, although now built of brick, was itself an old feature preserved from the original plan, we should still be justified

in thinking that, if the original church had a central tower, either simply arranged between the nave and chancel, or at the crossing formed by transepts, it was most likely of Norman work. This suggests what has happened in many other churches, viz., the central tower fell, and later on a tower was built at the west end of the nave. Here it seems probable that the north and south transepts may have ended at about the line of the present aisles, so that there was a complete cruciform church with nave, chancel, two transepts, and central tower, but no aisles. These do not appear to have been added until about 1520, but here again we can learn of something that had been done, probably to the nave, since its original Norman walls were erected. In the present wall of the north aisle you will find a 13th century doorway. This was evidently removed from some portion that was pulled down and re-used in the new aisle wall. This suggests that, although the general Norman plan remained, some alterations, including a new doorway, were made during the 13th century. Very likely some windows were inserted at the same time. There is an inscription at the east end of the north aisle, which, I believe, refers to Sir John Pawlet. From his will we gather that he had not completed the endowment of a chantry for which it is probable he built the north chapel, forming a chancel aisle with his own and his father's monuments between the chapel and the chancel. Outside the west end, you will see that his arms are represented with those of his wife "in pretence," which shows that his wife was her father's heiress. This Sir Wm. Pawlet built the south chapel, with his own monument in the wall between it and the chancel. You will see that there is a considerable amount of heraldic evidence as to the alliances of the family, and from this it is pretty certain that Sir Wm. Pawlet's monument was not completed about 1543. The nave and aisles, as well as the east and west arches of the tower, are most likely the work of Sir John Pawlet or his father, John Pawlet, and are, therefore, late 15th century work. The original timber trusses of the aisle roof are in good condition. The east window of the chancel is of about the same date, also the font. In examining the Pawlet tombs it should be noted that there are squints formed from the doorways between the tombs, and also where a later buttress was built to support the tower. In the north chapel the tracery of some of the windows is formed of wood of the same date as their stone framework. The tombs on the south were later than those on the north and Renaissance feeling may be detected in the ornament of the pedestals, &c. Sir William Pawlet's tomb showed the shield within the Garter, as the first Marquess of Winchester. In *Notes and Queries* for May, 1856, there was a statement that "In Basing Church are several banners emblazoned with the arms of the Pawlet family and its alliances hanging in the aisle, and fragments of others, decayed through age." These were apparently not in the church now.

After luncheon the party drove to the little 12th century Church (St. Swithun) of Nately Scures, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. C. H. Roberts, who read a paper prepared by the Rev. R. F. Bigg-Wither, in which he stated that the manor has a complete history from the Norman Conquest. According to the Domesday Survey it was one of the 56 Hampshire manors which Hugh de Port held in chief from the King by military service of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a knight's fee. In the reign of Henry I. the manors of Nately, with that of Woodgarston (on the other side of Basingstoke), were granted by John de Port to Matthew de Scures: hence the name of Nately Scures, by which the

manor and parish have since been known. The Scures family were the ancient lords of Wickham, near Fareham. In 1381, Sybilla, the heiress of the Scures family, married John de Uvedale, and brought Nately Scures to a family with whom it remained for nearly 300 years. In 1616 Sir William Uvedale bequeathed the manor to his daughter Frances, who married Sir Edward Griffin, of Braybrooke (co. Northants). Sir Edward Griffin was owner in 1688. Nately Scures next passed into the possession of Anthony Henley, who died in 1711, and it eventually passed to his third son, Robert, created Earl of Northington in 1764, whose widow sold the manor to the trustees of Guy Carleton, first Baron Dorchester, from whom it has descended to Henrietta Anne Carleton, Baroness Dorchester. There are several mural tablets in the church to members of the Carleton family, one of which in brass, near the pulpit, records the names and date of birth of the 11 children of the first Lord Dorchester, who, as Sir Guy Carleton, took command of the troops when Wolfe was killed at Quebec and so saved Canada for England.

Mr. Nisbett said the church was very simply planned—just a nave, 30 feet long, and apsidal east end, 16 feet in diameter. The windows were Norman, but he asked the members to distinguish between the outline of the modern plaster work and the early zig-zag moulding.

The only entrance is by a north door. The architecture of the church is of the simplest, the whole structure, practically as it stands to-day, having been built in the latter part of the 12th century. The church is lit by three small rounded windows in the apse with external chamfers and rebates, and by two windows of similar character in the south wall. Below the north window of the apse is a small square chamfered aumbry. The north door is of two orders: the outer is semi-circular and enriched with zig-zag in two planes, the edge being worked into a bead and reel pattern. This order rests on circular shafts with plain roll bases, and with carved capitals, that on the east having a mermaid holding a plait of her hair with her left hand. The inner order is square with a trefoiled head and rolled cusps. The door is surmounted with a chamfered label enriched with lozenge and hatched ornament. It was very seldom they saw a church which had only a north door, and he thought the explanation was that the present Basingstoke Road was quite an old road, and existed at the time the church was built, and it was found most convenient to put the door on the north side. At Compton, near Winchester, there was a similar arrangement; Compton was on an old Roman loop road, and therefore it was convenient the door should be on the north side. In some instances where there were north doors as well as other doors there was often an explanation. There was such a door at Bishop's Sutton, where there was at one time a Bishop's residence, and at Warblington the north door was the entrance from the former castle. The gallery at the west end of the church, or at least the moulded beam in front of it, is interesting as being almost, if not the earliest, erected after the Reformation (the date is 1591).

Mr. Dale drew attention to the following inscription on a brass under the western gallery:—

Here lies JOHN PALMER and MARY his wife,  
Prisoners of hope to eternal life, Who deceased  
He May the 15th, 1661, aged 61, She Oct. 13th, 1660, aged 50.  
Mary make room to thee I come  
And my last home till the day of doom

Then shall we wake rise live for ay  
 With Christ a never dying day.  
 I went before to ope deaths door  
 I could not stay but now give way  
 Come then my dear weel sleep in bliss  
 And in the dust each other kiss.  
 Twice 16 year weeve lived together.  
 In sunshine and in stormy weather.  
 In wedlock bands husband and wife  
 In joy live peace void of all strife.  
 And ten times changed our habitation.  
 Where after 10 years spent we have obtained at length a quiet grave.  
 Palmers on earth are pilgrims such was I.  
 My pilgrimage is done and here I lye.

A short drive brought the party to the site of the Benedictine Priory of Andwell. Mr. Dale remarked that when the Club visited this place fifteen years ago more remains were standing—the wall had not fallen down. The stone coffin, which had contained the remains of one of the priory inmates, was not then broken. It was not of any great value, but it was worth preserving and it was a pity it could not be removed to one of the neighbouring churches.

In a paper on the history of the Priory, Mr. Hautenville Cope said Andwell was a very small community, being a cell or dependency of the great Benedictine Abbey of Tiron in Normandy. The charters of Tiron are still preserved in France, and show what a very large benefactor our King Henry I. was to that Abbey, and charters also exist from Henry II. and Richard I. As King Henry I. became a benefactor to Tiron, so in like manner did his subjects follow his example; consequently we find the family of de Port, who held Maplederwell, anxious to make gifts to Tiron. Adam de Port of Maplederwell granted to Tiron Abbey a part of his lands at Maplederwell, which land or district became known as Andwell. When a monastery in a foreign land received a gift of land, it usually erected a small religious house on its property, and sent over a little colony of monks to occupy it. Such an establishment was called an "alien priory." At first the monks who inhabited these alien priories were foreigners. Alien priories did not exist in England till after the Norman Conquest. The duty of those monks who inhabited the alien priories was to cultivate its lands and send the proceeds or "apport" received from these lands to the mother house abroad.

The exact date at which Andwell Priory was founded is not known, but it was sometime during the reign of Henry I. (1100-1135), as that monarch confirms Adam de Port's gift by a charter issued from Woodstock, which charter is signed as witnesses by Bernard Bishop of St. David's, Robert Earl of Gloucester, and others. As Bernard was Bishop of St. David's from 1115 till 1147, the foundation must have been sometime after this date (1115) and before 1135, the year in which Henry I. died. Adam de Port at the time of its foundation presented the Priory with £7 14s. worth of land. "7 libratas et 14 solidas terre in Natelega." The expression "libratas terre" has, however, another meaning, viz., land worth 20s. yearly, or 4 oxgangs, which equals 52 acres; thus the 7 libratas work out to about 364 acres, or, with the 14s., a trifle over the 364 acres. Also Adam de Port granted the monks that their corn should be ground at Adam's mill free from multure, that is, they should pay no tax when they brought their corn to the mill, which stood opposite the Priory gates; to the above-

mentioned gift was added a virgate of land, presented to the Priory in the 12th century by Roger de Port, eldest son of this Adam de Port. This appears from a charter of St. Thomas-a-Beckett, which is preserved in Winchester College, confirming the monks of Andwell in their possession. In 1391 William of Wykeham purchased the Priory and its possessions and presented it to his newly-founded College at Winchester. It was valued at that time at £10 10s. 0d. In 1445 the extent of the manor of Andwell as rendered by John Waterende, firmarius, was 340 acres 3 roods. In 1641 the estate was purchased by Wm. Wither of Manydown and held under Winchester College under a beneficial lease renewable every seven years on payment of a fine. The manor remained in the Wither family for 167 years, until in 1808 Mr. Lovelace Bigg-Wither, of Manydown, obtained permission of the College to alienate the lease, which passed out of the family by sale to Mr. Trimmer, of Andover. The Priory manor house, a substantial flint building, was pulled down about 45 years ago by the then lessee, who sold the material for mending roads.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. Nisbett, in describing the architecture of the remaining portions of the Priory, said: The remains of the church and the existing doorways to the farm house, probably formed the western side of the cloister, with the chapter house and the refectory dormitory on the eastern side.

After visiting the remains by permission of the tenant, Mr. Kersley, the members of the Club proceeded to Maplederwell Church, where they were received by the Rector (the Rev. C. H. C. Baker).

Mr. Hautenville Cope said: Though Maplederwell is a small and out of the way parish, yet it is doubtful if any parish in Hampshire ever had such a list of illustrious owners, whose deeds are recorded in the annals of the history of England. It was owned by Hubert de Port at the Domesday Survey, and continued in his branch of that family till the unhappy downfall of Adam de Port in 1172. After that event it was sold to Cresslin, a Jew, by Henry II. A few years later the same king granted it to William Fitz Audlin. Cresslin died in 1190, but was not the owner of Maplederwell, though he still laid claim to it. Richard I. granted it to Alan Basset to hold it with the manor of Woking, Surrey, at one knight's fee. The manor continued in the Basset family till 1271, when it passed to Aliva Basset, who espoused as her first husband Hugh Despencer; after his death she married secondly Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. His wife, the Countess, as the heir of the Bassets, continued to hold the manor till her death in 1306, when it passed to her son, Hugh Despencer, generally known as Hugh Despencer the elder, to distinguish him from his son, also named Hugh. From the Despencer family the manor passed by grant of Edward III. to Alice, Countess Dowager of Arundel. In 1337 the same King restored the manor to the Despencer family in the person of Hugh Despencer, son of Hugh Despencer who had been executed at Hereford; this last had no issue, and his estates passed to his nephew, Edward Despencer, and eventually to Edward's son, Thomas Despencer, who, through his influence with Richard II., obtained a reversal of the attainder passed by Parliament upon his great-grandfather, Hugh Despencer, the younger. Faithful to Richard II., he joined in a plot to depose Henry IV. and reinstate Richard. This proved a failure, and Thomas Despencer paid the penalty of treason, at Bristol, on 17th January, 1400. After this, Maplederwell passed into the hands of the Crown; but eventually

<sup>2</sup> For this information of the later descent of this manor the Editor is indebted to his friend, the Rev. R. F. Bigg-Wither, to whom he tenders his best thanks.

came to Thomas Despencer's daughter, Isabel, wife of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; by him she was mother of Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Her other child was a daughter, Anne, who married Sir Richard Nevill, afterwards the second Earl of Salisbury, and who was later created Earl of Warwick, known as "King-maker." Isabel, Countess of Warwick, died (1440) possessed of the manor, having survived her husband, the Earl, who died at Rouen, 30th April, 1439. On the death of Countess Isabel, her son, Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, succeeded to his mother's estates. On 4th April, 1444, he was created premier earl of England: three days later he was raised to the dignity of a duke, taking as his title that of Warwick. Many honours were heaped upon him, one, according to Sir Bernard Burke, that of king of the Isle of Wight, of which "kingdom" he was crowned by Henry VI. At the age of ten he had married, or rather was contracted to, Cecilia, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury; her marriage portion was 4,700 marks. The Duke of Warwick died 11th June, 1445, aged 22, leaving, as his heir, Anne, two years old. She did not live long to enjoy Maplederwell and her other vast possessions. She passed away at the early age of six, when all her estates came to the next heir, her aunt, the wife of the King-maker, who was slain at Barnett, April 14th, 1471. The Countess of Warwick fell from her lofty estate; an Act of Parliament was passed in 1473, by which her husband's and her own estates were divided between their two daughters, Isabel, wife of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., and Anne, wife of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, also brother of Edward IV. After the Battle of Bosworth a further Act was passed to deal with these properties. It restored them back to the King-maker's widowed countess, giving her power to alienate the same estates or any part thereof. When she died is not certain, though she is known to have been alive in 1489-90. Before this she had made over all her estates to Henry VII. Maplederwell was amongst these. It came into the possession of George, Lord Abergavenny, most likely by grant from the Crown. Lord Abergavenny had a good claim to the manor, he being a grandson of Isabel, Countess of Warwick, by her first husband, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester. Lord Abergavenny sold the manor to William Frost, of Avington, for £150, who later parted with it to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, then just founded by Bishop Fox, of Winchester, who are the present lords of the manor.

Mr. Nisbett, in a few words on the architecture, said the church had been very much restored, and there was practically nothing of the old. It was an example of the simple plan to which he alluded at Old Basing—there was the nave with a simple chancel arch and square chancel beyond. In the chancel screen there were said to be remains of 15th century work, but he had not examined this. The main walls of the church were 12th or early 13th century. The outer stonework of the windows was modern; some of the arches of the windows inside may be the original. Tool marking was to be seen on some of the stones. Mr. Dale mentioned that the church contained a most interesting brass to "John Canner and Agnes his wyfe," of the date 1525. The brass was at present under the organ, and the Rector told him a faculty had been obtained to move the brass and place it against the wall—perhaps it would be better if the modern organ were to be moved.

The Rector expressed thanks to Mr. Cope for his paper, to Mr. Nisbett for his explanations, and to the Hon. Secretary of the Club.

They in Mapledewell were much obliged to the Field Club for their visit, and the flag had been put up in honour of the occasion. He hoped the Club would come again, and he regretted he could not offer them hospitality, but the accommodation in the village would not permit his doing so. Mr. Dale also thanked Mr. Cope for his papers read that day, which, he said, showed much research, and were very valuable. The Rector produced the Register, dating back to 1651, which he said had been rebound by the kindness of the Archdeacon of Winchester. The book was examined by Mrs. Hautenville Cope, who is an authority on such matters, and that lady said that the entries down to a certain date were probably made later than the date given, as the entries were all in one handwriting. The document had been very much cut about. At the head of the pages was put down the word "funerals," which she did not think she had ever seen before. Apparently after 1629 the entries were made in different handwriting, and some of them, according to the custom of the period, were written by the parish clerk. In evident reference to recent outrages Mrs. Cope pointed out the importance of keeping the registers in safe custody, for it might be that the record of three hundred years might be in a moment destroyed. The visitors thanked the Rector and then drove back to Basingstoke, where they were entertained to a welcome tea with Mr. and Mrs. Cope as hosts, to whom thanks for their hospitality was voiced by Mr. Dale, seconded by Mr. A. W. Oke.

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FIFTH EXCURSION.

July 13th, 1914.

EXCURSION TO SOUTHWICK AND ROCHE COURT.

*Directors*—Henry Rawstorne, Esq., and the Hon. Secretary.

After a period of twenty-three years the Club once again visited Southwick. At the church the party was welcomed by the Vicar (the Rev. J. W. Watson), who exhibited the plate, which is of silver gilt and was given by Richard Norton, in 1691, lord of the manor from 1636 to 1732. It consists of a communion cup, a standing patten, two flagons and a rat-tail spoon. The manor was acquired by a community of Austin Canons in the 12th century. At the Dissolution it was granted to John White, whose great-granddaughter brought it in marriage to Sir Daniel Norton; his granddaughter, Mary, married Francis Thistlethwayte, and it is owned by their descendant, Mr. Alexander Thistlethwayte of Southwick Park, the present lord of the manor.

At the church Mr. Dale read the two following papers. Referring to the church he said: The dedication of this church is to St. James, and it is called "The Church of St. James, without the Priory Gate." It contains some old work, but is specially notable for the quantity of material re-used from the ruins of Southwick Priory. The chancel

was entirely remodelled by John White in 1566.<sup>1</sup> A clustered column of Purbeck marble at the north-east angle of the nave and the wall arcades are notably from the Priory. The most interesting thing in the church is the fine monument to John White and his first wife, Katherine Pound. This tomb and its brasses were most accurately described in our "Proceedings" for 1895 by Mr. Percy Langdon. The Victoria County History, however, states Katherine Pound was his second wife. Katherine died in 1548, as recorded on the tomb. Anne, daughter of Lewis Wyngfield, his second wife, did not die till 1557. The tomb is of Purbeck marble with panelled sides, and contains brasses of John White and Katherine with their arms and figures of five sons and four daughters. The inscription round the chamfer is English, and a very beautiful piece of lettering. The Renaissance Stone Canopy was set up when the Church was being altered. The altar slab was evidently brought from the Priory and appropriated by White, together with the brass then on it. The workmanship of the brass is of older date than 1567, and if the brasses could be turned over they might prove to be palimpsests. The indent occupied by five boys would allow for six, while four girls are contracted into a space originally made for three. The inscription on the chamfer does not fit, having been cut from a smaller tomb. The figures are beautifully attired. He is clad in complete armour of the period: a breastplate with tapul (projecting ridge), a spear rest at right side, pauldrons (shoulder pieces) with brassarts (upright guards) on the upper arm, coutes (elbow pieces), and vambraces on the forearm; the taces (hip plates) are short, being worn over a long skirt of mail, and to the lowermost of these taces are attached to the fluted tuilles (extra guards) of plates appended to the taces; cuisses (thigh pieces), genouillieres (knee pieces) and jamps (leg pieces) protect the lower limbs, while the feet are encased in broad, round-toed sabatons. A long sword hangs on the left side, and on the right is fastened a dagger. The female figure has a plain pedimental head-dress; her costume with its tight sleeves and fur cuffs, is cut at the neck in the shape of a W. She has a ring on the fourth finger of the left hand, and three on the third of her right hand.

Regarding Southwick Priory he said: Unfortunately, the site has suffered on two occasions. At the Suppression the buildings were not entirely destroyed by the grantee, John White, but converted into a dwelling-house like Titchfield and Mottisfont. Much old work remained until 100 years ago, when the house was entirely rebuilt, and nearly all traces of the monastic buildings disappeared. Up to this time the great Chapel built by William of Wykeham, with fourteen windows, was apparently standing. Here Wykeham founded a Chantry for the repose of the souls of John and Sibil, his parents, and in this Chapel no doubt they were buried. Here also was the Chantry founded by Sir Bernard Brocas, of Roche Court, in 1385. Probably there are still interesting details below the ground, which, we hope, one day will be systematically examined. In 1133 Henry I. founded at Porchester a house of Black or Austin Canons, and at that time was built there the charming little late Norman Church which we know so well, and which, fortunately, suffered very little when it was abandoned by the Canons. The original Charter gave a hide of land in Southwick to the Canons, and somewhere between

<sup>1</sup> This is commemorated by the following inscription over the east window: "Johannes White, armiger patronus hujus ecclesie et dus mauerii hanc fenestram et opus fieri fecit anno dni 1566."—EDITOR.

1145 and 1153 the Priory was removed. The reason of the removal is not given, and various causes are assigned—amongst others, the encroachment of the sea. There can, however, be but little doubt that the cause—as at Old Sarum—was the presence of the military within the area of the Canons' domain. Porchester Castle, in the reign of Henry II., became an important stronghold, and the point of departure from France and migration was necessary to avoid the constant conflicts which must have occurred between the religious and the soldiery. There are constant references to Southwick Priory all through the Records: injunctions, licences, particulars, of visitations by the Winchester Bishops, and other events. Henry VIII. appears to have visited Southwick in 1510.

The Victoria County History states that the marriage of Henry VII. with Margarete of Anjou was solemnised at Southwick; but the Rev. Reginald White, once Vicar of Titchfield, claimed this honour for the Præmonstratentian Abbey at Titchfield, and he was undoubtedly right. Margaret landed at Southampton and was lodged at God's House for the night. The next day she went to meet the King, who probably stayed at Porchester, and was married by Cardinal Beaufort—the great-uncle of the King—the date being April 22nd, 1445. The statement of the Chronicler, William of Worcester, is clear: "In the twenty-third year of King Henry VI. he married the Princess Margarete, the daughter of the King of Naples, Sicily, and Jerusalem, in the Abbey of Titchfield, in the County of Southampton." It is curious how this confusion has arisen, but the error is not a modern one. A periodical of 1867, in an article on Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, gives the above statement of the Chronicler correctly, but oddly enough, reproduces an old contemporary illumination of the event, under which is written: "Marriage of Henry VI. and Margarete of Anjou in Southwick Abbey." I have not been able to trace where this illumination came from; so do not know if the lettering is also copied or whether it is modern. John White, to whom the Priory was granted at the Dissolution, was not of the same family of Bishop John White and his brother of the same name, Lord Mayor of London. He was born at Havant, and entered Henry VIII.'s service as "Esquire for his body." He filled the office of Seneschal to the Town of Portsmouth, an office analogous to that of Recorder. He appears to have been a minion or servant of Thos. Wriothesley, who at the same time was building Place House out at Titchfield Abbey. The possession does not appear to have given him unqualified satisfaction. He writes to Wriothesley five days after he has received it to say that by the provision of God and his master's help he has attained to what he desired all his life—an honest house in which to bid his guests welcome. He complains, however, that the stuff in the house is but slender, and the furniture rotten; while Dr. Layton took twelve of the best of the twenty bacon hogs hanging in the roof. He also complains that not one of the husbandry servants will stay with him. The letters discovered at the Record Office a year or two ago, would seem to indicate that Wriothesley levied a tribute on Southwick to assist him at Place House. These letters are written by Wriothesley's servants, John Crayford and Rowland Latham, who signed themselves "your most obsequious servants." John White's signature also occasionally appears. In one letter they write: "At Southwick I bought the laver, certyn white glasse, paving stones, a few windowes, glasse, iron, and stone chepe enough with other things." These "obsequious servants" also write to Wriothesley

that they had entertained on Sunday half-a-dozen neighbours from East Meon, who had meat and drink, and promised to return and "byc marble stones, aulters, ymages, tables (pictures), etc." They also tell their master not "to be meticulous or scrupulous to make sale of such holly thinge having ensample of a good devout bisshop of Rome called Alexander, whos epitaphie is writ after this sort: Vendit Alexander cruces altaria Christi vendere jure potest emerat ille prius."

The original matrix or matrices of the seal of Southwick Priory has been preserved, and is a unique and beautiful piece of workmanship. It consists of three distinct pieces, each of which has two roundels or ears, through which pins pass. A layer of wax was spread over the lower portion of the matrix, on which the centre-piece was fixed by two pins pressing the wax on both sides. Another layer was laid over the top surface of the centre-piece, on which the upper portion of the matrix was fixed, and the whole pressed down. When the wax had cooled the upper and centre portions of the matrix were removed, when a perfect impression remained impressed on both sides. The lower half contained the obverse of the seal, the Virgin and Child in a magnificent building, probably the Priory, and the inscription: "Sigillum ecclesie Sancte Marie de Suwika." On the back is the half-length of Christ, the heads of Apostles, and an Annunciation. On the other half, which represented the reverse, was another elevation of the Priory, and the words: "Sit pro Suwika mediatrix virgo pudica et pax angelica sit nobis semper amica," while on the back are four heads of Apostles or Saints. All that remained to be done was to unite the two halves together. The portions of the obverse and reverse of the impression which were intended to receive the figures of the centre-piece, were so thin as to be easily broken through. The back of each half became part of the opposite face, and, combined together, formed only two impressions. It is much to be regretted that the Victoria County History contains no description or illustration of this singularly interesting and unique object, the date of which is about 1275.

Mr. Dale then said he recollected that the matrix was in the possession of the late Mr. Bonham-Carter, who had shown it to some of them more than twenty years ago. Through the kindness of Mr. Rawstorne he communicated with the representatives of the family of the late Mr. Bonham-Carter, and Miss Mary Bonham-Carter consented to lend it to him to show the Club. Some 30 or 40 years ago a celebrated antiquary inspected it and gave a description of it in "Archæologia." Not only was the relic then—as now—unique but it was only by the imperfect seal of St. Mary's, Canterbury, that its use was understood. The seal, it is understood, was purchased by an ancestor of the late Mr. Bonham-Carter at Petersfield many years ago, but its history between that time and the dissolution of Southwick Priory is unknown.

After seeing Southwick Church and the site of the Priory, the drive to Roche Court was resumed, the Club halting *en route* to look at Boarhunt Church, which Mr. Dale said was a very interesting specimen of a pre-Conquest Church—built just before the Norman Conquest. Its walls were two feet thick, and there was one solitary Saxon window remaining, but no doubt formerly the church had more windows. Expert authorities agreed that it was a pre-Conquest Church, and there were certain stone marks which bore out this contention. They



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would see a very ancient yew tree in the churchyard. It was said that Henry III. ordered yew trees to be planted in churchyards in order that there might be no lack of material for making long bows. There was often a good deal of exaggeration as to the age of yew trees, but the one before them was very aged, and was probably planted when the church was built.

The party then went on to Roche Court, where they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Rawstorne. The visitors assembled in the dining room, where Mr. Rawstorne made a few remarks on the house, which, he said, was a small one, containing Tudor portions, which had been added to. He called attention to one or two art treasures in the room, and said that one of his possessions was a ring given by the Old Pretender to one of his ancestors.

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The excursions for August 12th to the Isle of Wight, and to Odiham for August 31st, were not able to take place on account of the war. These will, it is hoped, be held at a later date.

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