

## BIOLOGICAL SECTION REPORT.

War conditions have again curtailed activities in the way of rambles. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White arranged a short Botanical excursion on 13th July, 1943, in the neighbourhood of Owslebury. The 'bus was taken in the early afternoon, and after a very pleasant ramble of between three and four miles the party took the 'bus at Twyford for home. Two rare plants were found to be in flower; the Tuberous Pea (*Lathyrus tuberosus*) and the Crown Vetch (*Coronilla varia*). On the Downs near Twyford the Frog Orchis, Horseshoe Vetch and the Clustered Bellflower were noticed. Some interesting plants have been noted, one new to the County records, and others new to the Victorian Counties. (Numbers refer to the map in Townsend's *Flora of Hampshire*.)

One solitary specimen of the Lizard Orchid (*O. hircina*) was found in the Cheesefoot Head area by Mr. C. J. Moggridge. It was sent to me and arrived in a bad condition but good enough to identify. This Orchid has a strange habit of suddenly appearing in widely scattered places and as suddenly disappearing.

Another very interesting plant, the Early Hawkweed (*Hieracium praecox*, var. *Schultz-Bip*), which was found growing in fair profusion by Capt. A. J. Maudslay near Hinton Admiral. This plant has already been recorded twice previously for the same locality, in 1922 and 1927. Mr. A. J. Wilmot, of the British Museum, writes as follows: "It is the plant which, many years ago, and so far as I know is still abundant by the railway near Coulsdon in Surrey. . . . Some years ago I had it from Chichester, and it, like so many Hieracia, gets carried along the railway."

\* Indicates a new record for Sub-County.

\*\* Indicates a new record for the County.

! Seen and identified.

† Old record confirmed.

\* **Barbarea intermedia.** (Intermediate Wintercress.)

VI. 1. Charlton. (Colonel Payn.)

\* **Lathyrus sylvestris.** (Everlasting Pea.)

VI. 1. Harewood Forest. (Colonel Payn.)

\*\* **Astragalus danicus.** (Purple Milk Vetch.)

VI. 1. Already recorded as being new to the County by P. M. Hall, and again confirmed at Danebury (Colonel Payn).

\* **Melilotus alba.** (White Melilot.)

VI. 1. Fullerton. (Colonel Payn.)

\* **Hieracium vulgatum.**

VI. 1. Fullerton (not seen for identification). (Colonel Payn.)

! **Erythraea pulchella.** (Dwarf Centaury.)

VII. 1. St. Catherine's Hill. (Vesey-FitzGerald.)

Two very small specimens, sent on by me to A. J. Wilmot (British Museum) for corroboration.

† *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*. (Calathian Violet.)

XI. Hook Common. This has been previously recorded three times, but it is now confirmed as growing in fair quantities by Miss Butler. It is also reported as growing well near Christchurch.

\*\* *Galinsoga parviflora*.

I. Near Boscombe, seen and identified by A. J. Wilmot (British Museum). Probably an introduction. (Maudslay.)

\* *Matthiola incana*. (Hoary Shrubby Stock.)

II. Near Mudeford (not corroborated, but it is probably correct). (Maudslay.)

\* *Chrysplenium oppositifolium*. (Golden-leaved Saxifrage.)

VII. Chandler's Ford and Baddesley. (Goater.) (Not corroborated, probably correct.)

\* *Osmunda regalis*. (Royal Fern.)

XII. Knowl Hill, Kingsclere. (Sperling.)

## FUNGUS FORAY IN CHAWTON PARK WOOD, NEAR ALTON.

Owing to the war-time restrictions on travel, the choice of a site for the annual Fungus Foray was a very limited one. As a promising area within easy reach of Winchester by rail, Chawton Park Wood, just south of Alton, was selected, and on Wednesday, October 13th, 1943, a small number of members met at Medstead Station, where they were joined by Mr. A. A. Pearson, the leader of the foray, who had brought with him Mr. Swanton, of the Haslemere Museum, also a noted mycologist, who has on previous occasions acted as leader of the Society's forays. The wood was entered about half a mile from Medstead Station and was pretty thoroughly explored, as well as some of the adjoining meadows, with the result that sixty-six varieties of fungus were found and identified by the leaders. There were ten members present, in addition to the leaders.

The list of fungi identified is as follows :—

<i>Mycena epipterygia</i> .	<i>Omphalia hepatica</i> .
„ <i>galericulata</i> .	<i>Clitocybe fragrans</i> .
„ <i>polygramma</i> .	„ <i>nebularis</i> .
„ <i>galopus</i> .	<i>Hypholoma hydrophilum</i> .
<i>Clavaria corniculata</i> .	„ <i>fasciculare</i> .
„ <i>cristata</i> .	<i>Flammula lenta</i> .
„ <i>cinerea</i> .	„ <i>ochrochlora</i> .
<i>Xylaria hypoxylon</i> .	<i>Tricholoma acerbum</i> .
<i>Nolanea strigosissima</i> (rare).	„ <i>personatum</i> .
<i>Hygrophorus pratensis</i> .	„ <i>nudum</i> .
„ <i>calyptraeformis</i> .	<i>Cyathus striatus</i> .
„ <i>coccineus</i> .	<i>Collybia butyracea</i> .
„ <i>psittacinus</i> .	„ <i>radicata</i> .
„ <i>virginicus</i> .	<i>Lycoperdon perlatum</i> .
„ <i>eburneus</i> .	„ <i>pyriforme</i> .
<i>Tubaria furfuracea</i> .	<i>Armillaria mellea</i> .
<i>Amanita muscaria</i> .	„ <i>mucida</i> .
<i>Psathyrella gracilis</i> .	<i>Russula ochroleuca</i> .

Russula fragilis.	Lactarius blennius.
"    pectinata.	Boletus chrysenteron.
"    atro-purpurea.	Lepiota rachodes.
Psilocybe semi-lanceata.	Cantharellus cibarius.
Hebeloma crustuliniforme.	Pluteus cervinus.
Panus torulosus.	Psalliota sylvatica.
Polyporus betulinus.	"    campestris.
Paxillus involutus.	"    villatica (Brond) Bres and
Inocybe asterospora.	Lange, non Rea.
Coprinus picaceus.	Panaeolus sphinctrinus.
"    niveus.	Stereum hirsutum.
Lactarius pyrogalus.	Marasmius peronatus.
"    quietus.	Laccaria laccata.
"    mitissimus.	"    "    var. amethystina.
"    turpis.	Entoloma Bloxami.

The list of fungi found in the County of Hampshire, as given in the *Victoria County History*, includes 639 species; so this foray in one small area may be considered quite successful.

Of the above, the *Nolanea strigosissima*, *Psalliota villatica*, and the *Entoloma bloxami* are not common in the County.

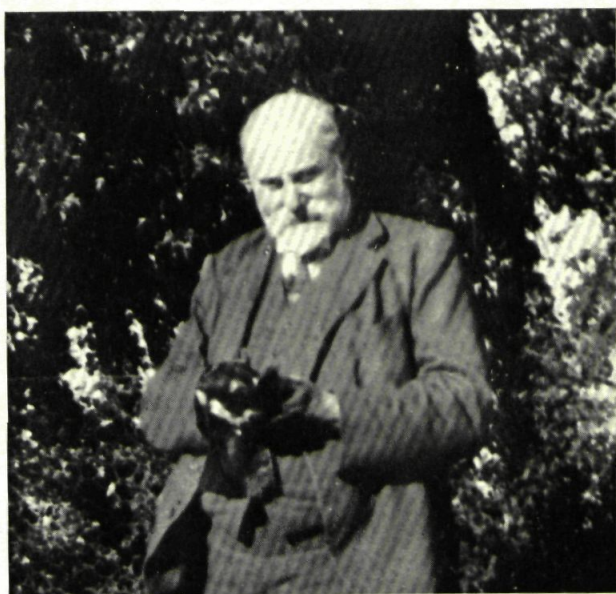
The paper on Hampshire Bats is a welcome addition. B. Vesey-FitzGerald, F.L.S. (Editor of *The Field*), probably knows as much about Bats as anyone, and we shall look forward to further contributions from his pen.

The Biological Section owes a deep debt of gratitude to F. H. Haines for the immense work that he continues to do in the way of collating all the information and notes of the year's records of Birds, Insects and general Zoology. Very few people can realise what a vast amount of work is entailed in compiling the lists year after year.

#### NATURE RESERVES INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

A County Sub-Committee was formed for the above work, the members of which reside in various districts. It has been impossible for the Sub-Committee to meet, and all the information has had to be collected by correspondence. This has involved a great deal of work, but the whole map of Hampshire has now been marked and scheduled, showing areas, great and small, which should, if possible, be preserved, as being the habitats of the rarer plants, birds, insects, etc. It is greatly to be hoped that most of these spots will be saved from the depredations of Town and Country Planning schemes.

H. PUREFOY FITZGERALD, F.L.S.,  
*Biological Secretary.*



*To face p. 103.]*

THE LATE DR. J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

Two snap-shots. Above: By the Gilbert White Sundial in the garden of The Wakes, Selborne.

## OBITUARY NOTICES.

**Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman.**

HIS WORK FOR ARCHAEOLOGY.

By O. G. S. CRAWFORD, B.A., F.S.A.

AS the years pass on, Dr. Williams-Freeman's work will remain and be consulted by all those who, in time to come, work over the same ground. They will come to know him to some extent from his writings, but they will wish to know more—what was he like as a man, and how did he appear to his friends, to those who had seen him, talked to him and worked with him? We ourselves feel the need of just such intimate first-hand reminiscences of our own remoter predecessors—of Colt Hoare, Aubrey, Stukeley—whom we know only from their writings. Of the men themselves we know little. There is nothing so difficult as to attempt to convey to others in words one's impression of the character and personality of another person. It is a task that even a practised writer may fail in, and I cannot lay claim to any skill in such matters. I can only try to describe a few aspects of one of the finest characters I have ever known, hoping that thereby some glimpses will be caught by others.

Williams-Freeman was a country doctor whose hobby was field archaeology. He was a big man in every sense, both in character and physique. Intellectually he could stand up to anyone; both in archaeology and in general affairs he thought for himself, and formed his own opinions on the facts with the sturdy independence of the Englishmen of his own and earlier generations. He was not, of course, so foolish as to disregard the opinions of others; but he was not to be over-awed by the claims of the expert, whose findings sometimes conflicted with those of his own profound commonsense. This he used in the interpretation of the various earthworks he studied and planned; and he always welcomed the opinions of persons whose way of life, as farmers or ranchers, gave them an insight into the primitive life of prehistoric man. Thus he applied the anthropological method to archaeology; though he would himself have been the first to admit that his own lack of first-hand knowledge of modern conditions in a primitive country, such as the Balkans for instance, was a handicap. It was, I think, for this reason that some of his interpretations (*e.g.* of linear earthworks) failed to convince some of us; but, having said this, I hasten to qualify the statement by adding, first, that the matter is still undecided and, second, that, whether the interpretation he gave be correct or not, the value of his work on such

subjects remains unaffected. Not only was this largely pioneer work, preceded only by that of Colt Hoare, Guest and of Percy Farrer, his neighbour (from whom I believe he acquired this particular interest), but it was the basis and inspiration of much subsequent research, including the series of maps of Celtic Fields and Earthworks published by the Ordnance Survey.

He was also a pioneer of archaeological air-photography, and his part in this has, I think, never been adequately appreciated. As a countryman born and bred, he was at home in the cornfields and on the downs. He realized that, if one could only get above the ground, even to a low altitude, one could see these camps and linear earthworks and roads as on a map. One would also be able to trace their course in the corn by belts of darker or lighter green. Often between 1910 and 1914, when wandering over the country in a rather ancient car (with entrance and steps at the back), we would both long for the use, even for an hour, of the almost equally primitive flying-machines that passed slowly over us. In those happy days one could go anywhere, and he would often unexpectedly turn off the road and follow some grassy bank or track over the downs he knew so well. These journeys were to me a source of endless pleasure and profit, and to them I owe the foundations of my own enduring interest. The first war, by introducing air-photography, gave reality to our desires; and Williams-Freeman was the first to seize an opportunity when it presented itself. In or about 1922, when Williams-Freeman was practising at Weyhill, Air-Commodore Clark-Hall, who was stationed there, showed him some air-photographs taken round Winchester on which Clark-Hall had observed many curious and unexplained markings. Williams-Freeman invited me to meet him and we looked at the air-photographs together. The markings proved to be the remains of Celtic fields. It fell to me to carry on and develop this discovery, and that belongs to another story; but it was Williams-Freeman who pulled the trigger.

Williams-Freeman's outstanding work was his book on *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire*. The title, rather a clumsy one, gives, however, a hint of his breadth of outlook. He was himself, as he told me, the inventor of the word "field-archaeology," which he coined to meet an obvious need, on the analogy of the words "field-botanist" and "field-naturalist." His scanty leisure, while at Weyhill, had been devoted to visiting and planning all the known earthworks of his native County. The result is a classic that is not only of permanent archaeological value, and by far the best of many such County surveys, but also a very well-written and readable book; for besides his other gifts he also had the command of good English. The text is cast in the form of itineraries through the County, and at the end are detailed descriptions and plans of the sites. In style, form and content it is a model of its kind. At the time of his death he had completed the text

of another such book covering a larger area, except (I believe) for a few finishing touches; and it is to be hoped that this will eventually be published.

His work and his writing reflected the steady, unhurried leisure of an age that has passed. It was an age of material prosperity and wide culture, of people who felt themselves to be members of an assured society with roots in the earth. He would not allow himself to be hustled in anything, just as in a friendly discussion (which he loved) he would not be jockeyed into a false position. The workings of his mind were a little slow but very sure, and were informed by a lively imagination and a very pretty wit. This is not the place to record the stories he told of his experiences as a doctor. They revealed one who loved humanity in general and the country people of Hampshire in particular. A Liberal in politics, he stood up for the rights of the people, especially in such matters as rights of way. He personally regretted many things which are described as "modern improvements"; but he realized that he was in a minority and refused to allow himself to become pessimistic or in any way embittered.

He was for many years the Father of the Hampshire Field Club, whose interests were very close to his affections. How often was he seen towering above a group of eager listeners on the banks of some prehistoric hill-fort or barrow! He had his own way with them, and there was no more popular leader of an excursion. Perhaps his favourite theme was Danebury, with its fascinating maze of banks and ditches which he planned so exquisitely. But he was equally at home anywhere, whether on the downs or in the valleys—especially in the Danish dock (as he liked to call it—and he may well have been right) at Longstock. He had known all the earlier members of the Club, and what was I think his last published paper consisted of his memories of its early days. He had a great respect for T. W. Shore, the dominant figure of its earlier years, and for William Dale, an admirable antiquary and a past master in the organization and conduct of excursions. But in my opinion he surpassed all these predecessors as an archaeologist, for he was more than a local antiquary; he had a breadth of vision and culture far beyond that. I remember his telling me, when he had been given a presentation by his medical colleagues on retirement from some honorary appointment, that he proposed to use it to satisfy an old wish and purchase the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the *Dictionary of National Biography* and the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

His early training for the Royal Engineers—cut short by an accident—had given him some knowledge of surveying and draughtsmanship, which stood him in good stead in the preparation of plans of earthworks. This skill with the pen was counter-balanced by a curious inability to deal with worked flints and pottery, for which he had no eye at all. But it did not affect

his work, as he wisely refrained from directing excavations and from the formation of a collection of objects. It was largely due, I think, to a lack of early training in such matters—training which in the 19th century was nowhere available. This accident also left him with a slight lameness which hampered but did not by any means deter him.

In yet another matter also he was a pioneer—the theoretical restoration of the ancient prehistoric vegetation of a region, particularly its woodlands. His map in *Hampshire Field Archaeology* attempts to do this for Hampshire, upon a basis of field-observation and geology. It was the first of its kind, but it has borne fruit. He was fully alive to the more general aspects of which this is a particular facet—that, in order to understand prehistoric communities, or indeed any others, you must see them in interaction with their natural environment, and if necessary reconstruct it by an effort of the imagination, scientifically disciplined.

On reading the attempt made above, I come back to what I said at the beginning. I feel that these feeble sentences will convey little to those who, in days to come, having read his writings, wish to know what manner of man he was in himself. I can only hope that the picture they form will not be wholly misleading; it is bound to be fragmentary and imperfect.

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#### AN APPRECIATION.

John Peere Williams-Freeman was born at Hamble Cliff, Southampton, on 13th April, 1858: he was the youngest of the three sons of Mr. H. R. Peere Williams-Freeman who inherited property at Greatham, Sussex, and lived there until his death in 1870. There were no daughters of the family.

Williams-Freeman went first to a school at Twyford, and in May 1872 he was entered at Colvin House, Haileybury College, and was placed in Lower Middle Second. He left in December 1875 from Modern Lower VI. Mr. H. A. D. Wathen of Haslemere writes: "Williams-Freeman was junior to me in the same house, Colvin. During my last term at Haileybury he was the junior in my study. He was not interested in games as I was. He was a quiet, rather dreamy boy, but in congenial company could be a delightful companion. He was chiefly interested in history, heraldry, and literature. I think he was a member of the Antiquarian Society. During my last term he was looking to follow his elder brother in the Army—the Royal Artillery was his aim. He passed into Woolwich, but while there I heard from him that he was thinking of giving up the Army for the Medical profession. He felt he would be happier mending men, rather than killing them. I went to India, and we passed out of each other's lives. When in Hampshire three years ago I tried to get in touch with him; but the



difficulties of war travel prevented our meeting, and my desire to renew acquaintance after the work of our lives was finished was never fulfilled."

Dr. L. R. Lempriere, President of the Old Haileyburian Society, writes : " The only facts that I have unearthed about J. P. Williams-Freeman's school life are that in November 1874 (*aet.* 16) he wrote a paper on ' Old China ' for the Antiquarian Society, illustrated by specimens of various wares ; it was read by his elder brother as he was not then a member. He was elected to the Society in March 1875, and in the same month was elected a member of the Literary Society. He appears to have spoken on two occasions :—

- (1) In favour of a Republic being the best form of Government, which should be adopted by all countries.
- (2) In favour of disestablishment of the English Church.

He won the School diving in 1874 and in 1876 and another swimming race. Beyond these items, he does not appear to have distinguished himself at school."

Williams-Freeman passed into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in 1876 and passed out in 1878 with a commission in the Royal Artillery.

I have not found it possible to get information about him during this period ; none of his contemporaries at the Academy, I am told, survive.

He resigned his commission for a reason besides the one mentioned by Mr. Wathen. His mother was in a delicate state of health, his father was dead, his two brothers were in the Navy and Army respectively, and he had no sister ; so that had he continued in the Army she might have had no one in this country to call on in case of need, and he did not think that was right. Accordingly he abandoned his career in the Army, and having decided to enter the medical profession he entered as a medical student at University College, London, for the autumn Session of 1878. He worked at the College and Medical School until 1884, passing a number of Intermediate Examinations, but without having gained a qualification to practise in the six years ; the minimum time then required to qualify being four years. The reason for this tardiness seems to have been that he spent too much time in dinners, dances and private theatricals with his many London friends. In consequence he decided to get away from the distractions of London by going to Durham University and the Medical School at Newcastle where he knew nobody. He entered his name at the University for the Durham degree in medicine and passed the first M.B. Examination in 1884 and the final in December 1885.

In December 1888 he passed the Essay Examination, for the M.D. Durham and was awarded the Gold Medal, a distinction

which proves his essay to have been of more than ordinary merit. Of this period Dr. Arnison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, writes :—

“ On August 1st, 1885, I went into the Old Infirmary as Junior Surgical Assistant, a-post for a senior student which was held for three months. There were four of us, two medical and two surgical, and Williams-Freeman was the senior medical assistant. We lived together and messed together, so that I saw a great deal of him during that time ; but he was some years older than me, and as he wore a beard and whiskers he looked old enough to be my father. Williams-Freeman was a striking personality even at that time, and one of the finest looking fellows I have ever known. Tall and rather heavily built, he was a marked man in any company. He always wore light-coloured tweed clothes, but his head and face were the striking things about him. A quiet voice and gentle speech were his.

“ I don't associate him with sports of any kind, but he was busy reading for his finals, which he took in December 1885. Nor do I remember any archaeological traits at that time.”

In 1889, Dr. Williams-Freeman settled down to the life of a country doctor at Weyhill, North Hampshire. His qualifications were M.D. Durham (gold medal) 1888, M.B. 1885, L.S. Sc. 1888, M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. 1886, together making him a well-qualified medical practitioner.

He remained at Weyhill until he retired from practice in 1928. He held the following appointments :—

District Medical Officer and Public Vaccinator, 1889-1928 ;  
 Medical Officer of the Andover War Memorial Hospital,  
 1889-1928 ;

Chairman of the Hampshire Panel and Local Medical Committee, 1914-1928 ;

Member and Chairman of the Rural Practitioners' Sub-Committee, and of the Medical Health Insurance Committee, and of the B.M.A., 1915-1927.

Other voluntary work and public service included the Chairmanship of the Hampshire Medical War Committee of Andover District ; and of the Advisory Committee, 1914-1919. He was Chairman of the West Hampshire Liberal Association, 1904-1914, and he was a Justice of the Peace for the County from 1907.

In 1897, Dr. Williams-Freeman married Mabel Christiana, daughter of Mr. Charles George Napier, C.E. There are four daughters of the marriage.

Here is what Mr. Percy Farrer, of Thruxton, writes about this period : “ Our first meeting was in 1901. How or when or why Prehistoric Archaeology came to be discussed I know not. It is clear to my mind, however, that Dr. Freeman maintained the great antiquity of the so-called camps, that they were of Stone or Bronze

Age origin, a point on which we differed, and I believe he began by thinking that comparison of a number of camps would help to prove his point.

"He, in the scanty spare time of a very busy country doctor, set out to record the earthworks of the county of his birth and residence, Hampshire. This very considerable undertaking was made possible by his immediate recognition of the possibilities of motoring and, one may add, to a notable indifference to time. His mind was systematic, and he felt that if the works of one County were properly surveyed and described he would have a foundation on which to work. His meeting in 1909 with Mr. and Mrs. Cunnington, of Devizes, I think converted what was more or less a pastime into a passion, and once the Doctor had accepted the subject as worthy of serious consideration, his remarkable gifts coupled with his notable capacity for taking methodical pains made the acquisition of knowledge easy for him.

"I think he was first attracted to Prehistoric Archaeology by the possibilities for theorising (in those early days we all had theories, most of them wholly erroneous), by his interest in human reactions that is part of the make-up of a doctor, and the fact that he found it a release from the burden of disease and death.

"I remember his calling on a patient on our way out, and his coming out of the cottage looking most unhappy. He sighed and said, 'Hopeless! Now let's get to Egbury, and see if we can determine why folk claim that it's Roman.'

"After he retired he devoted himself to the study of Archaeology. The Doctor was a very remarkable man with very remarkable gifts, and I think any subject but music he would have mastered in a very short time."

Dr. Williams-Freeman's training for two professions was particularly an advantage to him as a field archaeologist. At the Royal Military Academy he learnt land surveying and plan drawing; and at the hospitals he would be taught that mistakes in diagnosis are frequently due to careless or incomplete examination of patients. As an example of his thoroughness in the examination of earthworks we may take the case of Powderham Castle. This is a low, circular mound with ditch and rampart on the Harrow Way a few miles west of Farnham. Dr. Williams-Freeman described it at a meeting of our Society many years ago. It had been called "Roman Entrenchment" because Roman remains had been found nearby.

It was Dr. Williams-Freeman's habit, I think, to distrust attributions of that kind, and he decided to make a complete examination of the site. At the time of our meeting and his earlier visits the site was overgrown by brambles and nettles, making an investigation painful as well as difficult; but the result of his examination was that the remains of the rampart and ditch of a small destroyed Norman bailey were found still existing and attached

to the rampart of the mound. Years later, when trenches were dug across the mound and ditch, Norman pottery was found, but nothing Roman.

It was in 1906 that Dr. Williams-Freeman was elected a member of our Society, and in 1907 he announced his intention of making a list of the defensive and other earthworks of the County; a list which he expanded into a book of the highest interest, *Field Archaeology of Hampshire*, published in 1915.

He was twice our President, in 1926-29 and 1932-35, and for many years was our chief Subjects Secretary, and read at the Annual Meetings a paper about the chief archaeological events of the past year.

We who knew Dr. Williams-Freeman are not likely to forget him, his fine appearance, his great height (he stood 6ft. 3ins., and he was broad and strong in proportion), and his friendliness impressed everyone who attended his meetings. He had a fine voice for outdoor speaking and his delivery was easy and conversational and without hesitations. His composure was remarkable; nothing could upset it, and frequently in his addresses he showed a complete disregard for the time-table and the lapse of time, and of his own personal discomfort. I have a recollection of him half lying, half sitting on an earthwork on King John's Hill with the rain pouring over him, and we, his audience, sheltering behind each other, as best as we could, and eating our damp sandwiches, and a faithful daughter handing him his, and he munching and talking to us between the mouthfuls.

He included in his addresses—talks he called them—many subjects besides earthworks. He would discuss all that is known of the people who made them and defended them, and of those who attacked them; Roman roads and the numerous prehistoric tracks of the County. These latter he seemed to know in detail from end to end within the County and often far across neighbouring counties. Often he would make interesting digressions and discuss such subjects as the length of a bowshot, or the carry of a stone thrown by a slinger, and once I think he told us where we should go to find the best sling-stones. A remarkable detail was the notice in Welsh that he had seen over an inn door in Stockbridge announcing for the benefit of the old Welsh cattle drovers who used this crossing of the Test, that here was good accommodation for man and beast.

Dr. Williams-Freeman died on December 20th, 1943, and is buried in Weyhill Churchyard.

Mrs. Williams-Freeman writes: "He was never any good at games, but was useful as the weight at the end of the rope in Hospital Tugs-of-War. As a young man he was an omnivorous reader, and he was devoted to Shakespeare, and was very fond of acting. He had many hobbies, such as Ethnology and Anthropology, and was very keen on all forms of social betterment, always standing

up for the under-dog, no matter at what cost to himself. He had always a great desire to serve his fellow men, and he thought the medical profession would give him the best opportunity to do this. He was always a little ahead of his time, and during the Great War he started dinners for the school children at Weyhill, but for lack of support and facilities for cooking they came to an end. He was, I think, completely fearless both morally and physically. About the latter, when questioned he always laughed and said, 'It's a matter of size. I so seldom meet anyone bigger than myself.'

"It was Mr. Percy Farrer, of Thruxton, who first got him interested in Archaeology many years ago, and started him on the hobby which was to last him the rest of his life.

"Without a motor it would have been impossible to find time to see all the earthworks he did, but all spare time and holidays were used for the purpose, and wife, daughters, relations and friends were all swept into the service of measuring rod and tape.

"He certainly did enjoy himself, talking to and having discussions with the Field Club. The meetings were always days of great pleasure to him, and he always used to love meeting all his fellow members."

Here is the last letter he wrote to me :—

Thruxton.

January 8th, 1943.

Dear Gibson,

I should have answered before but have been in the wars, laid up in bed for 6 weeks from an accident—get up to-morrow and go downstairs to my study chair and my books, which now lumber my bed.

I have had bad luck in this house, sciatica and various complaints, but worst of all was that 3 years ago I took this tiny house in this quietest of my old villages and within 3 weeks the Air Force took the manor house and the whole of the land where I used to shoot and turned it into the noisiest aerodrome in England with every sort of the largest sort of plane going night and day! They just clear my chimney pots.

Well, so much for my troubles. I am very glad all your family are doing so well. I've no one in this war—except two of my four daughters in the A.T.S. and the W.R.N.S. and feel rather jealous of you with all your next generation in full service, but of course I belong to an older generation—85 if I live to April, which I certainly mean to do! I have all my faculties except my memory which is simply damnable—doubles my work as I have to look up everything.

I am glad the F.C. is carrying on all right, Luce made a good President; I can't remember who the new one is, but it must be difficult to get to meetings—Warren is our real stronghold.

Did I tell you I was writing a continuation or 2nd volume to my book? The new work that has been done in the last 20 years is enormous but most interesting.

Well all this letter seems to be about myself, but what can you do when you are on your back?

Good luck and a happy New Year to you all.

Yours very sincerely,

J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

Mrs. Williams-Freeman writes on January 7th, 1944 :—

“He had gradually failed all through the autumn, but kept up gallantly till six weeks before he died, when he was too tired to stay up any longer; but he worked in his little garden up to then. That had been his last ‘field-work,’ to make a really nice garden out of a rubbish heap.

“His book, alas! he was never able to finish the last revise, though the book itself is completed.”

To Mrs. Williams-Freeman; Mr. E. F. Bonhote, Master of Haileybury College; Dr. L. R. Lempriere; Mr. R. J. Money; Mr. H. A. D. Wathen; Brigadier C. H. Clarke, D.S.O.; The Registrar, University College, London; Dr. S. Cowell, Vice-Dean University College Hospital Medical School; Professor R. B. Green, Dean of the Medical School, Newcastle; Dr. W. D. Arnison; Mr. F. Warren, J.P., F.S.A.; the Rev. E. J. Bolus, and Mr. Percy Farrer my thanks are due, and given most gratefully; without their help, so freely and kindly given, this memoir could not have been written.

J. H. GIBSON.

### S. E. Winbolt (1868-1944).

By the HON. EDITOR.

Samuel Edward Winbolt died at Sherborne St. John on February 16th. His whole life had been associated with Christ's Hospital as boy and master, and until he moved from Horsham a year or two ago his archaeological interest so far as membership of Societies was concerned had been chiefly connected with Sussex and Surrey. The exploration of Roman sites, more especially in the south-east of England, was, *The Times* says, “his ruling passion, and he was able to reach a number of solid and interesting results.” His detailed survey of Stane Street, his excavation of a Roman Villa at Folkestone, and his investigation into the coast defences during the Roman occupation were the proof of his high place among those who in the last generation illuminated our knowledge of that period. He also did some good work in discovering medieval glass factories.

I only came to know him well during his last illness, and found him a delightful companion, still deeply interested in his Vergil and Horace, who did much to relieve the monotony of a life forced into the inactivity of an invalid. He gave me several of his charming renderings. In “To feel the Sunny South and die” he shewed whither his thoughts were tending :—

“When all is done, I only pray  
That Tibur, built by Argives, may  
Give rest to my declining age,  
May it the end of wandering be  
And journeys over land and sea.

If fates unkind me thence debar  
 To sweet Galaesus' stream I'll go  
 Where fleecy flocks abounding are,  
 The pleasant lands where ruled afar  
 Spartan Phalanthus : as you know  
 Above all coigns of earth that be  
 That has most radiant smiles for me.

That favoured region calls both thee and me  
 With happy hills. And there, to make an end,  
 The tear you owe you'll shed, as Charon's fee,  
 On the warm ashes of your poet friend."

(Hor., C. II, 6.)

S. E. W.

*Bournemouth.*

October, 1943.

### G. W. Colenutt, F.G.S.

George William Colenutt, one of the earliest members of the Hampshire Field Club, passed away on June 18th, 1944, at his home, Hanway Lodge, Belvedere Street, Ryde, I.W., at the age of 82. He had been in failing health latterly, and the death of his wife in 1943 was a great blow to him.

By his passing the Hampshire Field Club loses a strong personality, and one who had been its Local Secretary for the Isle of Wight for many years. He was the youngest and last surviving son of Richard Colenutt, a former Mayor of Ryde. It was when serving his articles to a firm of solicitors at Southampton that he came into touch with the Hampshire Field Club in the first year of its foundation. Indeed, Mr. Colenutt's lifelong and expert interest in geology was almost certainly due to the inspiration of the late Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., to whom the foundation of the Hampshire Field Club was so largely due. In 1885 Mr. Colenutt was admitted as a Solicitor, and he practised both at Ryde and at Cowes until his death. In later life he won a wide reputation as a geologist, both for his discovery of new species of fossils, and as an authority upon the eastward drift that has had such an effect upon the physical features of the Island and its coasts. He was also a keen collector of antiques and pictures, and an unusual feature of his collection was a series of walking sticks.

As Local Hon. Secretary of the Hampshire Field Club in the Isle of Wight, he directed one or more Field Meetings every year until war broke out, and the writer attended the 60th of the series organised by Mr. Colenutt. All these meetings were models of careful planning to which was added a close knowledge of Island history and folk-lore, interpreted with authority, and seasoned

with a sly humour. He was a frequent contributor to the Club's *Proceedings* on geological subjects. He was a vigorous and taking personality, and with it went strong likes and dislikes and a gift of abundant anecdote. After cremation, the ashes were scattered over Borthwood Copse, near Cowes; it is a favoured spot, to which he had taken members of the Hampshire Field Club in earlier days.



**SUBJECT SECRETARIES' REPORTS:****REPORT OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION  
FOR THE YEAR 1943.**

Despite the cumulative war-time difficulties of photographers, the Photographic Section has continued to receive a steady stream of interesting records.

We completed our eighth year of-work in the spring of 1943, and although it is difficult to give exact figures for the number of records received in any one year, the Council may be interested to know that on December 31st, 1943, the total amounted to 7,500 odd. It is possible to say that the records recently received, even if not quite so numerous as in some previous years, are in many instances of higher quality and of greater archaeological interest.

Additional photographs have been received covering buildings already partly recorded and also systematic records have been made of the following churches :—Headbourne Worthy; Weeke; Fordingbridge; St. Julian, Southampton; Durley; Martin; St. Edward the Confessor, Netley; Hound; Bramshaw; Sparsholt; Crawley; Lainston Chapel; Rockbourne and the adjacent manorial buildings.

Much interesting work has been added of Winchester Cathedral : the paintings in the roof of the-Guardian Angels' Chapel, the misericords and the carved panels and bench ends in the stalls of the quire, the mural tablets and monuments in the nave.

Also at Titchfield the Wriothlesley monuments and the 14th century capitals. At Romsey Abbey many Norman capitals. The roof corbels at Alton.

Winchester College has received some attention, wall tablets in the cloister, the chantries and a series of corbels have been photographed.

We continue our close collaboration with the National Buildings Record, and in July 1943 the Hon. Secretary of the Section was made an Associate of the N.B.R. This may be considered as an honour conferred upon the Hampshire Field Club in recognition of its work for the National Record.

Once again we have been obliged to move the Society's collection of prints. The cupboard in Romsey Abbey which everyone thought to be "dry as a bone" proved damp at certain seasons of the year. This was detected in time and no harm has been done to the prints, although there is some slight damage to a few filing boxes. As soon as the damage was detected the collection was removed and, owing to the kindness of Sir Richard Luce, we have been allowed to store

it in his house, Chirk Lodge, Romsey. The Photographic Section (and we feel sure we may add the H.F.C. as a whole) is exceedingly grateful to Sir Richard for his kind action at considerable inconvenience to himself. This arrangement is only a temporary one, and at the end of the war we must find a permanent home for the collection.

Post-war planning is proceeding apace in many spheres and we would ask the Council to look ahead also. We suggest that our need for accommodation for the collection should be made known *now* to the local authorities in the hope that in making their own plans they may be able to allot the use of space in a library, museum or other suitable building for the Photographic Record of the Antiquities of the County.

We wish to tender our hearty thanks to all our helpers and we appeal to photographers who are not already doing so to help us now.

C. J. P. CAVE, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR R. GREEN, *Hon. Secretary.*

*Photographic Section.*

## FOLK - LORE SECTION.

A story recorded by Mr. C. F. Fox, F.S.A., gives an example of the practice of hoarding in the later years of last century. That this habit has not yet entirely passed away is evidenced from time to time by accounts of hoarded notes being transferred from their hiding-places to the safer custody of National Savings.

Mr. Fox's tale is as follows :—

“KEYSTONE UNDER THE HEARTH.”

“KEYSTONE UNDER THE HORSE'S BELLY.”

J. R. Wise, in his history of *The New Forest*, published 1862, devotes Chapter XVI to Folk-lore and Provincialisms, incidentally to smuggling, formerly so rife, which gave locally the proverb I quoted above, for it was under the hearth or stable that the kegs and tubs could be temporarily hidden.

Perhaps my recollection of such a *repository* may be worth recording, not however with spirituous liquor, now so hard to acquire legitimately, but with *golden grain*, which perhaps for all time has passed out of circulation.

It is now some sixty years ago, when living in the Isle of Wight, that a worthy old friend of mine with whom I had many a jaw—he called it ‘yoppelun’—when things were going bad on his small acres, came to me. “The Squire,” he said, “wants me to take on a varm he has vacant, could I put up about £600 for ingoings? He wants a reference, would you give him one of me?” “My dear —, of course I would, as to your character; but he knows that well enough, but how about the cash?” “I’ll show’ee that I be worth it.” The following morning my friend was first in the Bank and in my private room to my astonishment disclosed some £600 in gold. I induced him to open a banking account, shewed him how to write a cheque, which to give the Squire when the ingoings were fixed, as Bankers never divulged their customers’ affairs. To my question, “Where on earth were you keeping all this?” he replied, “I’ll show’ee when you be my way,” and he did. Under the kitchen matting a large flagstone covered the *cenotaph*—the empty tomb—where for many years my old friend and his worthy wife had hidden their life savings. This professional secret I have kept until now. I retain these only—the names of two who have many years ago passed on and the location of the cottage in which they lived.

In the destruction of old cottages I often wonder whether such treasure-trove has been unrecorded; having been instrumental in restoring two of the 16th century I can aver I never found the proverbial brass ha’penny—or I may not have been there first!

C. F. F.

## OLD CUSTOM FROM TADLEY.

An ancient man of Tadley with his older father "always raised their hats to a donkey, because that animal had once carried our Lord."

I offer my thanks to Mr. Fox and Mr. Ellaway for their contributions.

## LOCAL HISTORIES.

Much folk-lore concerning belief, custom, tradition and legend is recorded in books of local history, and as an illustration of what can be found I append a series of quotations from *A Short History and Description of the Town of Alton*, by Wm. Curtis, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Winchester and London, 1896:

**QUIT-RENT.** Miss M. de Havilland in her account of Peter de Rupibus, Winchester, 1936, has given some examples of curious rentals (pp. 13 *et seq.*). The following is from the *History of Alton* (p. 30): "1430. Confirmation by Richard Tystede, lord of Westistede, to John the Prior of Selborne, of a grant of a way to the Priory, made by his grandmother Alice, widow of Richard de Tychebourne, under date of 25 July, 1364 . . . paying annually to him a quit rent of one clove."

**MOURNING CLOTHES.** On a brass tablet dated 1689, to the "Memory of Colonel Richard Bolles" (*ob.* 1641), we read: "His Gracious Sovereigne, hearing of his death, gave him his high comendation in ye pationate expression, 'Bring me a moorning Scarffe, I have lost one of the best comanders in this Kingdome" (p. 67).

**BELLS.** "1895. St. Lawrence Church. The early Matin bell used always to be rung at 5 in the summer and 6 in the winter, but was discontinued in March, 1880. The curfew is still regularly rung every evening at 8 o'clock."

"Church and Parochial Customs—from the Churchwardens' and Vestry Books. There are entries of payment, or as often expressed 'Layed out' for ringing the knell, . . .

The Ringers were paid to ring on all such occasions as the King's Coronation and Birthday, the Queen's and Prince's Birthdays, the 29th of May and the 5th of November" (pp. 72, 85, 86).

**FAIRS IN CHURCHES AND CEMETERIES.** "Inhibition that nobody . . . shall presume to exercise 'luctus' fairs or other marts ('merchandises' above the line in smaller characters) in the churches or cemeteries of the Diocese of Winchester, and especially in the church or cemetery of the Church of Aulton, or to be present at the same" (p. 74).

**MARRIAGES AND BANNES.** ". . . from 1654 to 1657 they were married by a Justice of the Peace, and their banns were published on three succeeding Sundays in Church, or three following market days in the market place." (p. 79).

**ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS.** "It appears to have been the custom to elect three churchwardens yearly" (p. 85).

**SABBATH OBSERVANCE.** Under the head of "Penalties"—"Recd. of one William Berry for being tipling in an Ale house on the Sabbath day, one shilling" (p. 86).

**PEWS—PRESCRIPTIVE AND CUSTOMARY RIGHTS.** "No. 56—is the pew called the 'Leg of Mutton,' certain persons having claimed a right to sit in it by virtue of giving a leg of mutton, etc., to the persons occupying it before them" (p. 93).

" . . . a prescriptive right to them now and hereafter according to the ecclesiastical law, which expressly says that pews may go from house to house by prescription and immemorial usage" (p. 94).

PERAMBULATION OF PARISH BOUNDS. (1834.) "... that the boundaries of the parish be perambulated" (p. 95).

(1860.) "... it was decided to tread the bounds of the Parish" (p. 96).

(18 .) "At the 1st March Vestry it was decided that as the boundaries of the Parish were well mapped out it was unnecessary to tread the bounds" (p. 96).

CELEBRATION OF FESTIVAL OF PATRON SAINT. "The festival of Bishop Blaise, the patron Saint of Clothworkers, has been celebrated at Alton within the last 100 years, and also at Andover" (p. 123—from *Hampshire Notes and Queries*).

ANIMAL BELIEF. (1858.) "... Sparrows' heads paid for. Hedgehogs were also paid for" (p. 88).

(The payment for the sparrows may have been due to the known damage caused by these birds, but in the case of the hedgehog there is very little doubt that the widespread belief in its bad character led to the payment. Examples of its ill-repute are recorded in *Folk-Lore*, Vol. XLIII (1932), p. 108, in the *Denham Tracts*, Vol. II, p. 57, in *County Folk-Lore, Suffolk*, p. 7, in *County Folk-Lore, Lincolnshire*, pp. 36 and 37—all published by the Folk-Lore Society.)

YOSTREGERE. "The initial Y is unusual. 'They be calde Ostregeris that kepe Goshawkys' (1486, B. K. St. Albans)" (p. 65).

I am grateful to Mr. W. Hugh Curtis for permission to use the above quotations.

P. J. HEATHER.

### FIELD MEETINGS, 1943.

In spite of the difficulties of transport, it was possible to hold five out of the seven Field Meetings which had been arranged. It was with regret that a meeting in Old Southampton, under the guidance of Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., had to be postponed.

#### Winchester Cathedral Monuments.

Some fifty members gathered on Tuesday, May 25th, in the retro-choir of Winchester Cathedral Church. The director was Mr. G. H. Blore, M.A., Editor of the *Winchester Cathedral Record*, and the subject was one to which he has given much care and attention. Mr. Blore first named the centuries best represented in the Cathedral—the 13th for its table or altar tombs, the 14th to 16th for the great chantry chapels, and the 18th for allegorical designs. The chief gap, he said, was in the Elizabethan and Jacobean age: they had no charming groups of parents and children. It was often difficult to know the original site of an old monument, owing to the shifting of them by well-meaning "restorers." Peter des Roches, Aymer de Valence and Arnaud de Gaveston had had varying luck. About the great chantry chapels little new could be said, but that of Orlton, predecessor of Edington, provided matter for guess-work, between nave and south transept. No chapel had been more unkindly treated than that of Langton, in some ways most remarkable of all. Coming to the 18th century, the large mural tablet of Warden Nicholas (d. 1771) in Silkstede's chapel was a good starting point to study the allegorical style with urns and lamps, death's heads and drapery. While Winchester had nothing from the hands of the more famous foreigners between 1660 and 1800, they could see something of their influence in Cheere's monuments, and the 18th century ended worthily with a notable example of Flaxman, the monument of Joseph Warton. By 1800 tradition was failing, and a conflict of styles was developing, so that the work of the 19th century became too chaotic to be classified. Mr. Blore's studies of the Winchester Cathedral Tombs and Monuments are given more fully in an illustrated pamphlet which he has published and presented to the Friends of the Cathedral.

#### Mottisfont Priory and Parish Church.

After an interval of 17 years, a visit was paid to Mottisfont Priory on Tuesday, June 8th, through the kindness of Mrs. Russell. The President, Sir Richard Luce, acted as director, and a large party assembled on the terrace outside the Priory, above the ancient cellarium. The director gave the Domesday version of the name as Mortesfunde, the first syllables probably a personal name, and funde perhaps a corruption of the word font, because of the wonderful spring which still rises near by from deep blue depths. The monastery was founded by William Briwere, a very famous man of his day, one of the four Justiciaries of England appointed by Henry II in 1187. Briwere, when Richard I was taken prisoner, went to negotiate with the Emperor, Henry VI, for his release and to arrange for his ransom. He was afterwards said to have been a very bad adviser of King John, but later joined the barons and signed Magna Charta. Why he founded the monastery of Mottisfont they did not know, but he founded also three monasteries in Devonshire. The foundation was an Augustinian one, for eleven Black Canons; and its property was never large. At the dissolution it passed to Lord Sandys, Chamberlain to Henry VIII, whose home was at The Vyne, near Basingstoke. It remained until nine years ago in the hands of descendants of Lord Wm. Sandys, and it was then sold by the Barker Mill family to Mrs. Russell, who claimed direct descent from the original

founder. A tour of the house showed that the most important features now remaining are the underarch of the pulpitum of the priory, and an extensive vaulted cellarium. A notable modern feature is the decoration of the drawing room, formerly the entrance hall, the work of Rex Whistler.

In the Church of St. Andrew, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., read an interesting paper stating that a church was mentioned in Domesday, but the church as it now stood dated from the first half of the 12th century. The earlier church was held by the Archbishop of York, a very peculiar possession within the Province of Canterbury. The plain South doorway, the font bowl and the fine chancel arch were the principal remaining Norman features. In the windows of the chancel were some of the finest pieces of mediaeval coloured glass in the County, c. 1320 and 1470-80 A.D. Attention was also directed to the heraldic stone from the church of St. Michael at Bremen, originally built in 1693, and placed in Mottisfont Church in 1898 by the descendants of Daniel Meinertzhagen, when the church at Bremen was rebuilt.

#### Botanical Walk. Owslebury to Twyford.

On Tuesday, July 13th, a small party of members carried out a short botanical ramble in the neighbourhood of Owslebury. Two rare plants in flower were noted: the tuberous pea (*Lathyrus tuberosus*) and the crown vetch (*Coronilla varia*). On the way to Twyford, frog orchis, horse-shoe vetch and clustered bellflower were noticed, but in no profusion, owing to the spell of dry weather. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White were the directors for the afternoon.

#### Netley Castle and Abbey.

There was quite a good attendance for the meeting on Tuesday, August 10th, when the director was Mr. T. Hercy Denman, who for over 17 years has made a study of the ruins of Netley Abbey. By the courtesy of the Middlesex County Council, a visit was first paid to the grounds of Netley Castle, now occupied as a Home for Aged Men of London. A short paper prepared by Sir Charles Arden-Close, F.R.S., was read. Netley Castle was one of the twelve forts, or castles, built by order of Henry VIII for the defence of Southampton, Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight against the French; who in 1545 attempted the invasion of the Isle of Wight. The fort was built by Sir William Paulet within the grounds of Netley Abbey. After 1627 the fort was enlarged and turned into an ordinary residence.

Mr. Hercy Denman gave an interesting account of the Abbey, founded in 1239, and dissolved in 1536, when it was granted to Sir William Paulet, afterwards Marquess of Winchester, who was well known as the builder of Old Basing House. We cannot give space here to a description of so well-known a Cistercian Abbey, but we may record that Mr. Hercy Denman does not agree with the Ministry of Works official pamphlet which describes the detached building to the S.E. of the church as the Abbot's lodging. It was, he said, the first building put up on the site, a domestic building probably used by the monks till the visit of Henry III. Under the Cistercian rule the Abbot must live with the monks. He thought that the two-storied vaulted building was occupied by the lay brothers on the ground floor, with the monks above. When the Abbey buildings were completed, this probably became the infirmary. The building marked on the official plan as the infirmary, Mr. Hercy Denman thought was much more likely to have been the guest house, and it contained one of the finest 13th century fireplaces which had survived in this country.

#### Fungus Foray in Chawton Park Wood.

A report of this meeting, held on Wednesday, October 13th, appears on page 62.

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1943.

**MEMBERSHIP.**—At the time of the last Annual Meeting the number of members was stated to be 341. There was an exceptionally heavy death-roll during the year, and a few resignations were inevitable. But the new members numbered 20, in addition to a few re-joining, so that the total membership at May 1st, 1944 (the date originally fixed for the Annual Meeting) was 335.

**OBITUARY.**—The Club has sustained heavy losses during the year. A more adequate obituary notice of Dr. J. P. Williams-Freeman will appear in the next Part of *Proceedings*, and it must suffice to say here that he served the office of President for six years, and was for many years the Club's Chief Subject Secretary, as well as local Secretary for Hampshire of the Society of Antiquaries. Author of *Field Archaeology as illustrated by Hampshire* and a brilliant lecturer, he was ever ready to share his knowledge with others, and the many hill-top meetings which he arranged will live long as a pleasant memory in the minds of our members.

Other members who have passed on include: Mr. Alfred Bowker, who took a leading part in the King Alfred Millenary Celebrations at Winchester in 1901; Colonel W. M. Coldstream; Mrs. Charles Cave; Sir Norman Hill, Bart., and Lady Hill; Sir Norman Gray Hill, M.C., M.B., 2nd Baronet, who passed away on active service. He was the author of several carefully compiled articles in the Club's *Proceedings* dealing with excavations in the Stockbridge area. Major T. E. Hulbert, J.P., one of the Club's Honorary Auditors; Mr. William Ravenscroft, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., past Vice-President and former contributor to *Proceedings*, and a well-known Architect to whom is due the careful preservation of several of the New Forest churches; Lieut. W. E. Troke, R.N.V.R., who was lost on active service when commanding a mine-sweeper, was a rising young architect, who had done work for the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and his good taste and sound judgment were gaining due recognition; Mr. Lewis Williams, of Romsey; finally, Mr. S. E. Winbolt, M.A., a well-known antiquary and explorer of Roman sites in England, who had recently joined our Club and had contributed several articles to *Proceedings*.

**COUNCIL FOR BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY.**—The President and one of the Hon. Secretaries attended a Meeting in London at which a new body, the Council for British Archaeology, was formed to cover the whole of Great Britain. The main purpose of the Council in the immediate future will be to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned in reconstruction, preservation and education, the views of archaeologists. It is hoped to ensure that outstanding archaeological remains on sites affected by rebuilding, development or cultivation shall be preserved. Where this is impossible, the aim will be that a full and scientific examination of the sites shall be made, as a contribution to our knowledge of the nation's past. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., F.S.A., has been elected as the Hampshire representative on the Council, with Mr. F. Warren, F.S.A., as substitute representative.

Meanwhile the Hampshire Field Club had its attention drawn by one of its members, Mr. E. J. Maguire, to the threatened ploughing up of Ladle Hill, Burghclere, one of the finest prehistoric sites in the County. The unfinished Early Iron Age camp, and several tumuli at Ladle Hill are scheduled as Ancient Monuments, and touch was therefore gained with the Office of Works. After correspondence and interviews with the Hants War Agricultural Committee, a meeting on the site was arranged, and was attended by the Assistant Inspector of the Office of Works, the two Hon. Secretaries of the Field Club, and Mr. Maguire. As a result, the Hants War Agricultural Committee's offer to plough



only a certain portion of the hill top was accepted with slight modifications, and the many prehistoric remains on Litchfield Down will remain undisturbed. The portion of the Down to be ploughed up had apparently been under the plough at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, and the virgin soil of the remainder of the Down will not be touched. Thanks are due to the Hants War Agricultural Committee for their readiness to listen to the representations made by the Club and by the Office of Works.

The finding of a pagan Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at King's Worthy was brought to the attention of the Hon. Secretaries during the winter. With the consent of the owners, the weapons and pottery found were handed over to the Winchester City Museum, and it is hoped that a thorough excavation after the war may throw light upon the West Saxon invasion and occupation of this part of the country in the Dark Ages.

**WINCHESTER WESTGATE.**—The damage done to the Westgate by heavy Army traffic has been a source of anxiety to the responsible authorities, and your Hon. Secretaries have had some correspondence with the Office of Works, the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and others. The only remedy seems to be the expediting of a road by-passing the Westgate, which road was included in the plans for new County Council buildings.

**FIELD MEETINGS.**—Five of the seven Field Meetings arranged were duly held: Mr. G. H. Blore, M.A., talked to the members on the tombs and monuments in Winchester Cathedral; a visit to Mottisfont Abbey and Church; with the President as Director; a visit to Netley Abbey and Castle, guided by Mr. T. Hercy Denman; a Botanical Walk from Owslebury to Twyford, and a Fungus Foray in Chawton Park Wood, both arranged by Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White. A visit to Old Southampton had to be deferred, and the difficulties of transport led to the abandonment of one other meeting.

**PUBLICATIONS.**—During the year, Part 3 of Vol. XV of the Club's *Proceedings* was published, under the editorship of the Rev. W. J. Ferrar, M.A.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.**—The Section has continued to receive a steady stream of interesting records, the total of which now amounts to over 7500. The Hon. Secretary of the Section, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., has been made an Associate of the National Buildings Record, an honour which is some recognition of the Hampshire Field Club's contribution to the work of the National Record.

Through the kindness of our President, Sir Richard Luce, the collection of photographs is now stored, as a temporary measure, at his house, Chirk Lodge, Romsey, where they are available for inspection and use by members, by appointment. The housing of this collection will have to receive the earnest attention of the Council and members of the Club after the war.

**THE FUTURE.**—The continued support of the members in war-time is gratifying to the Council, and it is much hoped that the Club's activities in support of research, in publication, and in a limited number of Field Meetings may be continued.

# THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1943*

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s	d	£	s	d	PAYMENTS.		£	s	d	£	s	d	
To	Balance from last Account .. .. .				160	11	10		By	Subscription to:—						
"	20 Entrance Fees at 5s. . . . .				5	0	0			South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies .. . . .	7	6				
"	173 Subscriptions, 1943, at 10s. 6d. . . . .	90	16	6						English Place-Name Society .. . . .	15	0				
"	132     "     1943, at 15s. . . . .	99	0	0						Society for Protection of Ancient Buildings .. . . .	1	1	0			
"	1     "     1940, at 10s. 6d. . . . .	10	6							Royal Society for Protection of Birds .. . . .	1	1	0			
"	1     "     1940, at 15s. . . . .	15	0							Commons, Open Spaces and Foot-paths Preservation Society .. . . .	1	1	0			
"	2     "     1941, at 10s. 6d. . . . .	1	1	0									4	5	6	
"	1     "     1941, at 15s. . . . .	15	0						"	Hon. Secretaries' Expenses .. . . .				2	18	0
"	15     "     1942, at 10s. 6d. . . . .	7	17	6					"	Hon. Editor's Expenses .. . . .				2	1	6
"	7     "     1942, at 15s. . . . .	5	5	0					"	Hon. Treasurer's Expenses .. . . .				2	0	8
"	14     "     1944, at 10s. 6d. . . . .	7	7	0					"	Printing, Stationery, Hire of Rooms, and Miscellaneous Expenses .. . . .				27	9	4
"	5     "     1944, at 15s. . . . .	3	15	0					"	Printing, Postage and addressing of <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. XV, Part 3 .. . . .				154	15	8
	" Visitors' Fees .. . . .				217	2	6		"	Expenses of Photographic Section .. . . .				8	1	4
					1	0	0		"	Balance to next Account .. . . .				182	2	4
					£383	14	4							£383	14	4

### EXCAVATIONS FUND.

To Balance from last Account .. .. .	£	s	d	By Balance to next Account .. .. .	£	s	d
	£22	9	6		22	9	6

*I hereby certify that I have examined the above Accounts with the Books and Vouchers of the Society and that they are in accordance therewith.*

**MARJORIE BICKFORD,**  
*Certified Accountant.*

Portsmouth,  
24th February, 1944.

Total of Balances in General and Excavation Funds ..	£204	11	10
At Lloyds Bank :—	£	s	d
Current Account .. .. .	125	1	0
Deposit Account .. .. .	29	3	6
„ Post Office Savings Bank .. .. .	50	7	4
	£204	11	10

**C. BETTON ROBERTS,**  
*Hon. Treasurer.*