

*Waltham St. Lawrence* (National grid 823778). The octagonal temple at Weycock Hill showed plainly in 1959 and also its surrounding, rectangular temenos.

*Burghfield* (National grid 678697). Three rings and a small sub-rectangular enclosure without an entrance. An oblique photograph of this site is published in "A Matter of Time", H.M.S.O. 1960.

*Upton Nervet* (National grid 617691 and 616695). On a gravel terrace and sloping flood plain of the River Kennet. Attention was first drawn to this site by Dr. St. Joseph ("Recent Archaeological Excavations in Britain", 1956, p. 278). Observations were made in 1959 and 1960 and the following features have been recorded: three pairs of parallel lines, rectangular and sub-rectangular markings, pits, small circle and linear marks, South of the Reading—Newbury road. Professor Richmond has examined oblique photographs and suggested that these marks indicate a Roman villa and an earlier Iron Age farmstead with drove ways. North of the main road were six rings (two interlocking) and other linear marks. (Plate IIa).

### *Book Review*

THE HOSPITAL AT WINDSOR. A brief history of Windsor Dispensary and Infirmary and King Edward VII Hospital, 1818–1939. By J. E. McAuley. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 55 + 6 pls. Windsor, Oxley & Son (Windsor) Ltd. 1960. 3/6d.

The incorporation of our hospitals into the National Health Service has produced many changes in their development and the attitude of the public towards them. The great work of many benefactors in the past has soon become but a memory. It is therefore very fitting that the story of the establishment of the Windsor Hospital should be written before the traditions of the past are entirely forgotten.

While great hospitals were being founded in the larger cities of Britain in the 18th century it was not until 1817 that Edward Hawke Lockyer, a retired Naval Pay Office Secretary, initiated the foundation of a General Dispensary in Windsor, by voluntary contributions "for the relief of the sick poor . . . in the vicinity". The Dispensary opened in a house in Church Street on 10 March, 1818. The small Staff had to deal with Small Pox and other epidemics, and in 1849 they treated over 1,000 cases of Cholera, of whom 25 died. It is not surprising that the old buildings—which still stand—became inadequate, and new buildings better designed for their purposes were erected on a site facing the Acre in 1834. This part of the town soon became associated with the Infirmary, and the paths round the open space were a well trodden constitutional for the convalescent.

Of the first medical staff mention is made of John O'Reilly (1818–1833)—there is a memorial to him in the Parish Church; John Chapman, Mayor of Windsor in 1822 and subsequently knighted; Henry Brown who attended Prince Albert in his last illness; W. B. Holderness—twice Mayor, and Geoffrey Pearl. Finance was an increasing burden as the institution grew, and the Committee were fortunate in having for over 30 years John Hibbert of Braywood Lodge, Maidenhead at the head of their affairs until his death in 1888. Another public spirited worker took his place

in the person of Francis Tress Barry, M.P. for Windsor and later created a Baronet. Meanwhile medical science continued to advance, and there is the record of the first use of chloroform in 1847.

There has always been an active Royal interest in the institution, Queen Victoria was a valued patron, it was the first public institution the Queen visited after the death of the Prince Consort. Closer associations followed in the interest of the Prince and Princess Christian; the Prince became President of the Dispensary in 1888. Royal interest continues today. In April 1959 was the ever memorable visit of H.M. the Queen. Early in the present century the Acre buildings became inadequate with the increasing population, and in 1908 the present premises were furnished, the King giving permission for it to be named after him. The purchase of the new site, again by voluntary subscription, was largely due to the untiring efforts of the Mayor, William Shipley, later knighted.

The vicissitudes of the 1914-18 War period are chronicled; during that period came the death of Prince Christian. Mr. McAuley gives details of the more recent medical staff, many of them still well known in the wide district which the Hospital now serves. The story is a well told chronicle of the devotion of many dedicated men and women to the cause of relieving human suffering, and the book deserves the interest of the widest circle of the reading public.

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