

REPORT OF SUBJECT SECRETARIES COMMITTEE.

Correspondent—J. HAUTENVILLE COPE.

I TAKE this opportunity of thanking the correspondents for furnishing the following reports. Will those who have information to give on the matters dealt with kindly forward the same to the correspondents not later than October 1st of each year.

The Rev. G. M. A. Hewett has kindly consented to become correspondent for Entomology, and I desire to draw attention to a letter printed below, which he has sent for publication. It is greatly to be hoped that members will take advantage of his generous offer.

THE WARREN,
HARESTOCK,
WINCHESTER.

DEAR SIR,

Would it be worth while in your columns to open a kind of exchange bureau? That is to say, I personally should be more than willing to receive letters from any member of the Hants Field Club, asking me to give him a day in my neighbourhood, after some previous correspondence as to what I could show him, either botanically, ornithologically, or entomologically. I make the proposal selfishly, as I should like to have the opportunity of being taken round myself in other parts of the county.

Yours sincerely,

G. M. A. HEWETT.

BOTANY, 1919.

 THE REV. CANON VAUGHAN, M.A.

A new plant has to be recorded for the county. The species is *Equisetum hyemale*, L., which grows in some plenty in a swampy wood along the course of a stream in the parish of Swaythling. It has been known for some years to Mr. T. F. Rayner, who showed it last August to the Rev. G. M. A. Hewett, who kindly sent me a specimen. This species, as Mr. G. C. Druce reminds me, is a very rare one in the South of England, and is a distinct addition to our flora.

Equisetum maximum, var. *serotinum*, recorded only from the Isle of Wight in Townsend's "Flora," has been found about Andwell and Old Basing by Dr. and Miss Scott, who also remark on the abundance of *Cichorium intybus*, L., near the village of Mapledurham. The streams in that neighbourhood—and, indeed, throughout the county—show an increased growth of *Mimulus luteus*.

The Rev. G. M. A. Hewett also sent me specimens of *Fumaria parviflora*, Lam., from Harestock, near Winchester. This is a very rare species in the county.

Mr. Willis, of Basingstoke, records *Berberis vulgaris*, L., from an old hedgerow adjoining the Harrow way near Overton. Also *Dipsacus pilosus*, L., from below the walls of Silchester, where, however, it was noted in 1858, and again in 1891 (Townsend's "Flora"); the blue Pimpernell at Mapledurwell, and the blue Fleabane (*Erigeron acre*, L.) at Odiham. This latter species is extending its range on the old walls of Winchester.

Our President, Dr. Scott, sends the following report:—

Berberis vulgaris, L. (VI, 1), South Litchfield, in fruit, October 13th, 1919.

Lavatera arborea, L. (V, 2), at the Foreland near Bembridge, Isle of Wight, June 1st, 1919.

Cichorium Intybus, L. (VI, 1), abundant about Deane; (XI) abundant about Mapledurwell, July 30th, 1919.

Mimulus luteus (XI) abundant in streams about Old Basing and Mapledurwell, July 30th, 1919.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, L. (V. 2), Whitecliffe Bay, Isle of Wight, June 1st, 1919.

Equisetum maximum, Lam., var. *serotinum* (XI), near Andwell and Old Basing, July 30th, 1919. This is a very remarkable variety, with the cones borne on the "sterile" stems in summer, whereas they are normally produced on special fertile stems in spring. I had never seen it before.

The numbers in brackets refer to the districts and sub-districts in Townsend's "Flora of Hampshire."

FIELD ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION :

REPORT FOR 1918-1919.

J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, M.D.

EARTHWORKS.

BUCKLAND RINGS NEAR LYMINGTON.—It has been reported that the trees on this fine earthwork are being cut down, and also that it is threatened with building operations. I have forwarded the information to our local secretary, and trust that the latter rumour may prove to be unfounded.

BUTSER HILL.—Dr. Eliot Curwen, of Hove, in a most interesting paper on "Covered Ways on the Sussex Downs," published in the Proceedings of the Sussex Archæological Society, calls attention to a fine specimen of this class of earthwork across the neck of Butser Hill. There are two such earthworks in that position, one of them being an exceptionally good one. There are also two examples across the ridge between Wallbury and Buttermere, in the north-west part of the county, and many others in Wilts and Dorset, some of which are described by Mr. Heywood Sumner in his "Earthworks of Cranborne Chase." Without committing myself to Dr. Curwen's views as to their purpose, I should

like to call the attention of members to his valuable paper on these little-known and interesting entrenchments. Dr. Curwen has kindly sent me some flint flakes picked up on Butser Hill, where they are very numerous. These I have the pleasure of exhibiting.

EXCAVATION OF A TUMULUS AT HAYLING ISLAND.

Mr. McEwen, of Richmond House, Hayling Island, reports on some digging conducted by him in a tumulus not far from Tournurbury Wood, called Windmill Hill. He found a pebble pavement at 5 ft. 10 in. below the surface, and extending over an area at least 11 ft. by 8 ft. It was covered by a layer of ashes, 1½ in. thick, and a hollowed trunk of a tree, much burnt or decayed, lay upon the same level. Other finds consisted of flint chippings, scrapers, a few imperfect arrowheads, broken pottery (some glazed), and iron nails. There seems little doubt that we have here a second Hampshire example of the burnt remains of a medieval windmill which had been placed upon an ancient tumulus.¹ It appears to be similar to the barrows found by Mr. Mortimer in Yorkshire, which he claimed to be the Moot Hills of our Saxon ancestors.

Mr. E. A. Rawlence, of Salisbury, has called my attention to some unusual chalk rings in the parish of Quarley, close to the Wiltshire border, which I regret I have not yet had time to visit. These I hope to report upon before next year.

FINDS.

Mr. Herriott, of Vernham Row, near the Wilts border, has picked up in one field on his property two specimens of bronze axes of the kind called palstaves. They are very similar, but are not from the same mould. Both appear to be looped palstaves, though in one which is somewhat damaged the loop has been broken off. There is no evidence remaining of any barrows having existed in this field. Neither specimen shows

¹ Cruciform foundations, extending 8 to 10 feet from the centre, which were subsequently found corroborate this suggestion.

distinct ornament, such as was present in the specimen from Thruxton Down, exhibited five or six years ago. Mr. Herriott has kindly lent them to me for exhibition at the Annual Meeting.

Dr. Galbraith, of Andover, has reported the discovery of a talisman of metal, found with a skeleton on the outskirts of Winchester; and of a silver penny which was found close by. I have submitted the two objects to Mr. Andrew, F.S.A., of Michelmersh, who has kindly written a most interesting description of them.

ROADS.

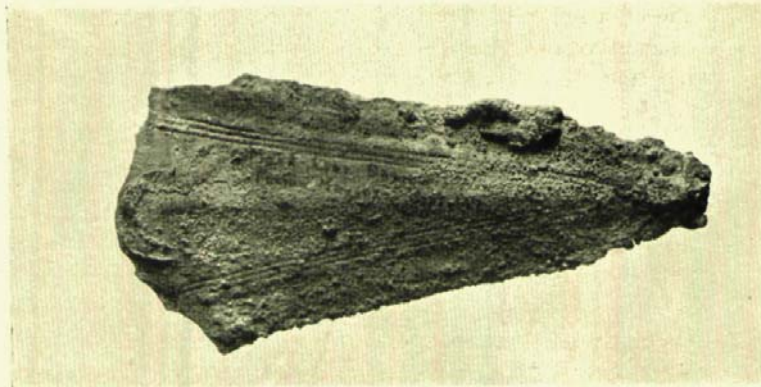
The ancient road and parish boundary, known as Mark Lane, which ran from Abbots Ann to the Andover—Ludgershall road, has been completely closed and destroyed in the making of an aerodrome. Its continuation to Foxcotte, across which some bars have been placed, by permission of the District Council, is being ploughed out, and is in danger of being lost. The road from Fyfield to Biddesden and Hungerford, which crosses the Andover—Ludgershall road at West Lodge, Redenham, is also little used and in danger of being lost. I propose to ask the Sub-Committee for the Preservation of Roads to obtain permission from the County Council to place a notice on the side of the main road, pointing out that these byroads are public thoroughfares.

NOTE ON THE OPENING OF A ROUND BARROW NEAR WEYHILL.

In September, 1917, the making of an aerodrome at "Hundred Acres Corner," near Andover, necessitated the removal of a large round barrow, situated about 200 yards south of the main Andover and Ludgershall road, and just to the west of the road leading from Foxcotte to Abbots Ann, known as Mark Lane. This road has been destroyed by the Military Authorities where it passes over the aerodrome. It formed the boundary between the parishes of Abbots Ann and Penton Mewsey. The Barrow is shown by the Ordnance Survey, and was situated in the Manor of Penton, of which



PORTION OF OVERHANGING RIM OF CINERARY URN.



BRONZE KNIFE-DAGGER, MARK LANE TUMULUS,
PENTON MEWSEY.

*Both Illustrations from Photographs taken at the Ashmolean Museum,
Oxford.*

Mr. F. R. H. S. Sutton is lord. It formed a very perfect circle, about 110 feet in diameter, and had been under cultivation and in process of being gradually ploughed away for many years. Its vertical height at the centre was only 5 feet, and there was no trace of a ditch, the spread of the earth from the top having no doubt completely filled it up and extended beyond it. The soil of the field is a rich brown loam, and covers the chalk to the depth of 1 foot or 18 inches.

On removing the grass, the soil covering the whole barrow was seen to be the same as that of the adjoining field, with the exception of a band of broken, chalky soil, from 5 to 6 feet wide, which formed a ring about 60 feet in diameter, extending completely round the slope, except for a distance of about 25 feet on the north-west sector. This probably marked the outer edge of the true substance of the barrow before the spread from the centre had extended its dimensions. The deficiency on the north-west side may probably mark a spot where some former excavators have dug into it.

The removal was done by means of a horse scoop, and was in charge of a company of Canadian Engineers, from the officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of which I received every information and assistance. Rapid military methods of removal are, however, incompatible with careful archæological work, especially when it is carried out during the absence of the investigator. I was not present, unfortunately, when any of the finds were discovered. These consisted of two earthenware vessels, found not far below the surface, about 20 feet from the centre of the barrow, and at the same distance from each other; of two small fragments of pottery scattered in the earth; and of a bronze knife-dagger, with some fragments of burnt broken bones on the original ground level, beneath the centre of the barrow. Owing to excessively wet weather, both the pots were either found broken or fell to pieces on attempting to remove them. Their position, far from the centre, is probably accounted for by their having been previously thrown out by treasure-hunters or burrowing animals, such as badgers, foxes, or rabbits.

One set of fragments belong to the base of a grey earthenware vessel, without ornament ; the other is of faint, brownish-red pottery, and forms most of the upper portion of a cinerary urn, with plenty of well-marked cordon ornament and characteristic rim. It was said to contain ashes, but I could find no sign of anything except chalk dust. It is possible that the base and upper portion may belong to the same vessel, unevenly baked, but I do not think this is the case. One of the two minute fragments of another vessel of red pottery showed well-marked incised ornament, and probably formed part of a beaker. All the pottery, there is no doubt, is of Bronze Age. The original interment, consisting of very small fragments of burnt bone (ribs, vertebræ, or skull), but found with no charcoal or pottery, and in close contact with a bronze knife-dagger, was contained in an irregular excavation in the surface soil, about 6 inches deep, and about the size of a washing-basin. The bronze knife-dagger shows a double line of ornament, and the base is broken at the line of rivet holes where the original handle was fixed. It exactly resembles one from Dorset, figured in Mr. Abercrombie's "Bronze Age Pottery" (034C., Pl. CX., Vol. II), so much so that one may suppose it comes from the same mould.

A specimen of iron pyrites, commonly called a thunderbolt, was found in excavating the barrow, and it is possible that this may have been used as a "strike a light," and interred with the chieftain. All through the barrow there were small fragments of yellow chalk, doubtless caused by the staining by iron and brown humus, extending over centuries, since the chalk was broken up. Though this staining might be expected to occur under the circumstances, I have seen no mention of it having been observed before. Two small flint flakes were picked up from the barrow. The finds have all been carefully preserved and labelled, and will be placed in a case at Penton Lodge.

I forward a report by Messrs. J. R. Ellaway and G. W. Willis of the work done by them in the neighbourhood of Basingstoke :—

EARTHWORKS.

Five well-marked tumuli—not mapped by the Ordnance Survey—have been identified on the northern border of Weston Wood. The wood and its adjoining fields are known as *Borough* Coppice and Piece, and the obvious association of the field names of Borough, Aborough, Abra, etc., with barrows at Preston Candover, Andwell, Humbly Grove, and Ibworth, led in this case also to a successful result. The five tumuli are arranged roughly in the form of a cross, there being a large central mound 8 or 10 feet high, with smaller ones at equal short distances east and west of it, and others at equal longer distances to the north and south. All of them are conspicuous by masses of large white flints. A well-worked leaf arrowhead was found on the large mound, and a few scrapers near by.

An earthwork of "horseshoe" pattern and fairly pronounced profile is to be seen in Stratton Park. About 600 yards south of the London Lodge the road track crosses the line of a bank which follows the edge of the wood on the east to its north-east corner, where the bank disappears. On the west of the road it curves back, recrosses the track, and continues in a south-eastern direction to the south edge of the wood, where it is gradually lost. It may be only a medieval boundary.

Overlooking the gravel cutting to the west of Ford Farm, Odiham, a small tumulus of very slight elevation has been located, in the midst of a very prolific flint implement area.

FLINT IMPLEMENTS.

A very prolific area has been found at Budd's Hill, Preston Candover, where several celts, part of a polished axe, a well-worn fabricator, a leaf arrowhead, many scrapers, and various worked flints of uncertain use, have been secured. One large broad implement found here was quite Palæolithic in type, while*another of the usual ovate Palæolithic pattern has recently been obtained from Humbly Grove, and others of the "pick" type from Dummer and Eastrop.

Since last record the year's flinting has yielded some 870 specimens, comprising 15 arrowheads or spearheads, 30 ground or polished fragments (many of them rechipped), 58 chipped celts or fragments, 548 scrapers, 51 fabricators, and 168 miscellaneous tools or implements. Thanks to the careful record work of Mr. Rainbow, it is becoming possible to ascertain within narrow limits the numerical proportions of the various types that occur in the local aggregate of 3,400 specimens. With every 100 scrapers there are found 9 fabricators, 3 arrowheads, 2 spearheads, 2 borers, 3 worked knives, 3 ground celts or fragments, 13 chipped celts, and 20 miscellaneous items. Comparison of results from other areas on the same basis of per 100 scrapers would be interesting and valuable.

FUNGI.

J. RAYNER, F.R.H.S., M.B., MYC.S.

Forays were held in the Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, by the Natural Science Society, and in the New Forest by the Hants Field Club and the Southampton Rambling Club. Under Mr. Cope's auspices, the Eversley district was investigated, and individual work was done in the Baddesley district and the Forest. In the Eversley district a species new to Britain was discovered—viz., *Gloeosporium inconspicuum*, Car. var. *campestre*, Dorogin. The following species were added to the Forest list:—*Mycena elegans* (Pers.) Fr., *Omphalea telmaleia* B. and C., *Hygrophorus arbustius* Fr., *H. ovinus* (Bull) Fr., *Stropharia squamosa* var. *thrausta* Kalchor., *Macrobius macropus* Sacc., *Mucor stercoreus* Link., *Torula fusca* Bon. In the Great Covert, Baddesley, a colony of the charming little reddish *Cortinarius* (Derm.) *anthracinus* Fr. was seen, besides a good number of interesting kinds in the various localities, such as *Rhizina inflata* Quél., in the Talbot Woods; *Pistillaria puberula* Berk., near Eversley; *Tricholoma spermatium* Fr., at Chandler's Ford; and *Boletus fragrans* Vitt., *B. castaneus* Bull., *Poria medulla-panis* (Pers.) Fr., *Cortinarius* (Derm.) *coloneus* Fr., etc., in the New Forest.

It also deserves record that the beautiful and too rarely seen *Russula azurea* Bres., always recognizable by its glaucous colour and its covering of white bloom, appeared this season in the Eversley and the Baddesley districts.

GEOLOGY.

REGINALD W. HOOLEY, F.G.S.

Some months ago I published a letter in the leading newspapers of Hampshire, and also wrote to some twenty-four geologists residing in the county, or who were interested in its geology, with a view of obtaining an account of any research work with reference to the geology of Hampshire they might be engaged in, or a report of any new sections exposed, fossils discovered, Palæolithic and Neolithic implements collected, or any other matter of geological interest. The result has not reached expectations.

Mr. Ll. Treacher, F.G.S., kindly offered a short list of fossil Bryozoa from the Lower Greensand of Shanklin, which includes several unrecorded species, but the Isle of Wight does not belong to my area.

Mr. H. Kidner, F.G.S., writes that he obtained half a dozen Palæolithic implements of characteristic Chellean type from the gravel at about 180 feet above O.D. at Moordown, Bournemouth; and that Mr. Herbert Druitt, of High Street, Christchurch, has a fine collection of flint implements of Chellean and Acheulean age from that neighbourhood. All the implements are displayed in glass cases, so that they can be readily examined at any time, and Mr. Druitt is always willing to show them. This collection is well worth inspection.

The Bournemouth Natural Science Society has some similar Palæoliths collected in the Bournemouth district. These are in the Society's room at the Municipal College.

It is a pleasure to record that the fine collection of Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze and Roman antiquities of Mr. Wm. Dale, F.S.A., F.G.S., our energetic Hon. General Secretary, has been purchased by public subscription, and placed in the

City Museum at Winchester. It is gratifying that the result of thirty years' enthusiastic collection and judicious selection should be exhibited in the county town, and that many members of the Society contributed towards its acquisition.

On June 11th of this year the Geologists' Association of London visited the Portsmouth Water Works, Havant, to examine a remarkable concentration of springs within an area of half a mile. These springs yield more than sufficient water to supply a population of a quarter of a million. In the winter of 1918-19 a new spring burst forth in near proximity to one of the old springs, yielding a large quantity of water, yet not affecting the yield of the contiguous spring—at present an unexplained phenomenon. This spring began to diminish greatly in output this autumn. These springs are fed by the watershed formed by the Portsdown anticline.

A slight shock of earthquake occurred in the west of the county on September 29th. Mr. H. L. Hawkins, lecturer in geology at University College, Reading, has issued a report on this seismic disturbance. He records that "The area affected (as far as records are available) seems to have been a belt, of a width of five or six miles, from Bournemouth to Pinner (nearly ninety miles)."

NEW FOREST NATURAL HISTORY.

THE REV. J. E. KELSALL, M.A.

Insect life was abundant during the summer of 1918, the small insect-eating birds not having recovered their numbers after the severe winter of three years ago.

Birds of prey and those ranked as "vermin" (hawks, owls, and the crow tribe) have increased, owing to the absence of gamekeepers on military service. Great flocks of jays arrived in the Forest in the autumn of 1918, and spread over the surrounding country. One good observer thought at first, from their numbers, that they must be wood-pigeons. There is often a considerable migration of jays on our East

Coast. I thought it possible that the extensive use made of acorns by the Germans as a substitute for coffee might have denuded certain forests of the birds' favourite winter food.

A Roller, shot in this parish in September, 1918, probably came with them, and some of them were still about in the following spring. Of the owls, the Brown Owl and the Little Owl have multiplied considerably. The latter is a foreign species, introduced into this neighbourhood about thirty years ago.

ISLE OF WIGHT GEOLOGY

G. W. COLENUTT, F.G.S.

The abnormally wet period, covering nearly the whole of the winter months of 1918-19, gave rise to some unusual incidents. During the first three months of 1919, over 14 inches of rain fell, this being nearly half the average fall for the whole year. The land was super-saturated, and the underground channels, through which the regular springs are fed, were unable to deal with the extra volume of water. Entirely fresh springs broke out at new places, thus showing how high were the lines of saturation in the various strata. In particular a spring broke out in a field to the south-east of Shide Station, and a very considerable flow of water took place in the early part of the year, the water finding its way across the sloping meadow into the River Medina. The strata from which this spring arose were apparently the lowest beds of the Upper Greensand. The flow proved to be only temporary, and ceased as the season advanced. It will be interesting to notice whether the flow is renewed at any subsequent time.

The excessive rainfall was one of the contributory causes which led to extensive "foundering" of the cliffs at Atherfield Point, and also at Alum Bay. At Alum Bay it has been noticed for several years past that the angle of the foreshore has been gradually getting steeper, due to submarine erosion and to the erosion of the foreshore between tide limits. A considerable fall of cliff took place in the Bracklesham Beds

early in the year, and further falls are likely to occur in the near future along the range of cliffs between Alum Chine and the Reading Beds. A fall of cliff has also occurred at Totland Bay, leading to some damage being done to house property. The "founder" at Atherfield Point has had the effect of greatly obscuring the section there, great masses of Atherfield clay having slipped down on to the beach, thus hiding the junction between the Lower Greensand and the Wealden Beds just west of the Point.

The Geologists' Association came to the Island at Whitsuntide, 1919. The party numbered thirty-one, and the headquarters were at Jelf's Hotel, Ryde. The localities visited by the members included Atherfield (Lower Greensand and Wealden Beds), Whitecliff Bay (Chalk and Beds of Eocene and Oligocene age), Alum Bay (Beds of Eocene and Oligocene age), Brook (Wealden Beds), and Hamstead (Hamstead Beds and Bembridge Marls). A visit was also paid to the quarry in Bembridge Limestone at Quarr, near Ryde. The excursion was under the direction of the present writer and Mr. R. W. Hooley, F.G.S., and was highly successful in every way, the members finding much to interest them in the instructive coast sections examined at the several localities during the excursion, which throughout was favoured by splendid weather.

ISLE OF WIGHT NATURAL HISTORY.

FRANK MOREY, F.L.S.

BIRDS.—Mr. H. G. Jeffery informs me that the Great Spotted Woodpecker and the Little Owl are now well established as resident breeding species. The Green Woodpecker, too, continues to increase in numbers. He also tells me that his attention has been called to the fact that some of our rarer cliff-nesting birds are much interfered with by foxes, which travel along the cliff ledges to the spots used by the birds and destroy the eggs, or young, in their nests.

FISHES.—Mr. G. T. Woods, of Sandown, writes me that in August a local fisherman (J. Boyce) caught in the Bay a specimen of the File Fish (*Balistes capriscus*). This is a new record, and, indeed, the species is said to be very rare in British waters.

MOLLUSCS.—Mr. Hugh Gripper found during November, in a wood at Shanklin, three specimens of *Vertigo substriata*. This is an interesting new record for the Island. These tiny shells, which would escape the eye of any but an experienced collector, were found at the roots of reeds. He also found in the same wood a fine series of *Hygromia fusca*, a species only recently noticed in the Island. Also, in a quarry at Shanklin, an example of the little white shell, *Cæcilioides acicula*, which spends most of its time underground. Mr. James Groves, F.L.S., of Yarmouth, too, found three shells of the same species at the roots of grass on a bank at Thorley.

It may be worth recording that the tiny shell, *Pyramidula rupestris*, still occurs in fair numbers in the crevices of the walls of Carisbrooke Castle, where it was recorded sixty years ago by Mr. A. G. More. It is the only locality in the Island that I know of where it can be found, though it formerly occurred at Yaverland.

I have commenced an ecological study of the snails and slugs inhabiting my own garden at Newport, and hope when the survey has been completed to publish the result.

INSECTS.—It is gratifying to record that the Glanville fritillary occurred in considerable numbers this summer in its principal locality in the Undercliff district. It was feared that the species was diminishing in numbers, and might eventually become extinct—a fate which has overtaken it in other parts of Britain.

FLOWERING PLANTS.—Mr. Jeffery has recently noticed a good-sized clump of *Lathyrus sylvestris* (Everlasting Pea) at Arreton; a few plants of *Inula crithmoides* (Golden Samphire) at Thorness; also *Hyoscyamus niger* (Henbane) in profusion at the same place. He also notes that *Anagallis tenella* (Bog Pimpernel) still occurs in a marshy spot on St. George's

Down ; and in Stapler's Plantation, near Newport, *Neottia Nidus-avis* (Bird's-nest Orchis) was seen in numbers. When at King's Quay, in August, I was pleased to find a large patch of *Frankenia laevis* (Sea Heath) growing near the causeway on flat gravelly ground, in association with *Atriplex portulacoides*, *Glaux maritima*, *Suaeda maritima*, etc. I had noticed the plant there on previous occasions, but in smaller numbers. Growing by the roadside, near the marsh, in the same locality, were several fine plants of *Inula helenium* (Elecampane), another local and interesting species.

CRYPTOGAMS.—Mr. James Groves has recently discovered *Pilularia globulifera* (the Pillwort) growing in great abundance in some small pools on Bouldnor Hill. I think this is the first record of the plant growing in the Island.