

REPORT OF SUBJECT SECRETARIES COMMITTEE.

BY J. HAUTENVILLE-COPE.

THE following reports are furnished by the correspondents. It is much to be hoped that further support may be given to the correspondents on the various subjects during the year 1921. Each report shows the small amount of information furnished to the correspondents, who, it is needless to say, are most anxious to afford all possible information.

BOTANY, 1920.

Correspondent—THE REV. CANON VAUGHAN, M.A.

It is interesting to record that last March the Rev. G. M. A. Hewett found the attractive species *Gagea lutea* Ker. growing in its old locality of Inham's Copse, Moundesmere, where it was first discovered by Mr. Purefoy Fitzgerald in 1884. This is its only locality in Hampshire. I also received from Mr. Hewett a specimen of the exceedingly rare *Simethis bicolor* Kunth. from Bournemouth. From Capt. Philip Munn I have received specimens of *Impatiens fulva* Nutt., which has now established itself on the banks of the Test at Longparish. This is an interesting migration. Dr. Dukinfield Scott, F.R.S., records a new locality for *Ornithogalum umbellatum* L. —viz., a field south of Oakley Church, near Basingstoke; while Mrs. Thompson, of Salisbury, records a large patch of the white form of *Vicia angustifolia* Roth. near Hartford Bridge.

ENTOMOLOGY, 1920.

Correspondent—THE REV. G. M. A. HEWETT.

The season, without being exceptionally good, has reached a fair average. The really great seasons seem to me to follow a severe rather than an unusually mild winter. I can only speak of my own neighbourhood, as *I have received no notes from other parts of Hampshire.*

There were a few *Colias edusa* about the downs, rather more than usual, but no one could talk of a "clouded yellow year." The most noticeable occurrence was a considerable sprinkling of *Polyommatus adonis* on St. Catherine's Hill—an old locality unvisited by this brilliant blue for many years. The *Vanesidæ* were abundant in the fine autumn. I counted twenty *Atalanta* in my own small garden, and *Cardui* was fairly frequent.

Sugaring was rather a failure. It is an expensive amusement in these lean days, and a patch of country needs to be sugared for several nights before one can reap much of an harvest. The attitude of moths to sugar is liable to be vexatious. I have been out on nights when the wood was obviously swarming with moths, flying against my face and lantern, and sitting on my coat; but the sugar was left unvisited. Pupa digging and hunting under the moss on trunks may well be carried out in October and November. But it has not been very lucrative this year, except for a nice sprinkling of *Acronycta ligustri* among the moss and alongside the ivy tendrils on the ash-trees.

I have not been able to go about much this year, so the scantiness of these notes must be excused.

FIELD ARCHÆOLOGY, 1919-20.

Correspondent—J. P. WILLIAMS FREEMAN.

(1) Mrs. Thompson, of Salisbury, reports the discovery of a neolithic "flint floor" with numerous flakes and cores on a newly ploughed up portion of Greatham Moor. (2) Barrows.

Mr. Andrew has called attention to the removal of chalk from a conspicuous barrow known as Berrow's Bush, near Bossington. The owner at once stopped any further mutilation. Sir William Portal is excavating a fine and undisturbed round barrow and also what may prove to be an oval or twin round barrow at Roundwood, near Laverstoke. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford is superintending the work. Mr. Willis has called attention to a much-ploughed-down long barrow about half a mile from these barrows which has been hitherto unrecorded, and which it would be very interesting to excavate. (3) The *Hampshire Chronicle* reports the discovery of an extensive dene-hole at Oakwood, near Otterbourne—the first discovered in Hampshire. Mr. Hooley and Mr. Andrew have investigated it as far as is safe and practicable at present. This is a discovery of the very greatest interest. (4) Mr. Tucker, of Chilbolton, has been digging at one of the pit dwellings on Chilbolton Common, and has found much daub with wattle marks and some pottery, and indications of a cobbled floor. (5) Mr. Legh Powell has found one or more sites near Ashley with much Roman débris. Mr. Willis reports a fresh Roman site at Deane Down, near Oakley Station. Mr. Montagu Edwards, who, with Mr. Engleheart, was chiefly responsible for the investigation of the site of the Roman villa found at Clanville some twenty-five years ago, has suggested that the relics should be placed in the Winchester Museum. This is being done. The most interesting is a stone with the name of the Emperor Karinus, the only inscription to this emperor so far found in Britain. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford has made good some further portions of the Roman road from Winchester which is supposed to go to Porchester, but which seems to point to Wallington at the head of Fareham Creek. He has also made good most of the road from Bitterne Manor (Clausentum) to Chichester between Wickham and Emsworth, but has failed to find it between Netley Heath and Wickham. Mr. Crawford also reports a moated site in the Maid's Garden Wood between Botley and Wickham. A committee of the Farnham Field Club, under the presidency of General White, are excavating the Norman earthwork in Barley Pound Wood

in the parish of Crondall. The brushwood has been cleared away, and a course of dressed stone has already been exposed in one place. This promises to be an excavation of great interest.

All the above sites are being marked upon my 6" sheets, and I shall be glad to indicate their exact position to anybody who wishes to examine them.

The Rev. Francis O'Farrell, of Aldershot, has kindly sent me the following account of his finds of worked flints in the neighbourhood of Cæsar's Camp. He very kindly adds that he will be pleased to show his collection to anyone interested in them :—

"I have during the last ten years made a fairly exhaustive search of the ground, with the following result :—(1) There is little to be found in the central area of the Camp itself except in the neighbourhood of the flagstaff and clump of trees in the north-east corner. A few flakes, some rough scrapers, and a few instruments of Brassignol type are all that I have found. (2) The 'Bottoms' to the north-east of the Camp, where the present rifle ranges are, have afforded some thousands of flakes (many showing signs of use); a series of about 150 scrapers (some of exquisite workmanship); a few arrowheads of different types, knives, fabricators, hammerstones, pot-boilers, etc. (3) In the immediate vicinity of the seven barrows [on the neck about half a mile west of the entrance] I chanced on two small factories, with hundreds of cores, flakes, etc., in which were some instruments (trimmed flakes) of Brassignol type. Flakes are fairly frequent in this section of the heath (between the Farnham-Ewshott road and the parallel portion of the county boundary), but there is a curious absence of scrapers save a few of very rough type."

NOTE ON AN INTERMENT OF THE BRONZE AGE FOUND AT DOGMERSFIELD.

By W. DALE, F.S.A., F.G.S.

In the autumn of 1919 an urn of the Bronze Age was accidentally discovered on the estate of Sir Henry St. John

Mildmay, Bart., in the course of ploughing a field. It was carefully dug out by Lady Mildmay, but the vessel being of the exceedingly friable nature of the pottery of the period, it could only be preserved in pieces. Fragments of burnt bones were below it, over which the urn had been turned in the usual manner of such interments. There were no indications of a tumulus on the spot, nor any trace of one having been ploughed down. It is therefore probable that the locality may be what is known as an "urn field," and that further search might reveal other like burials. Such an "urn field" exists near Dummer, where quite a quantity of urns exist. Some are in the Hartley Museum at Southampton, and once, on a visit of the Club to the spot, several were seen *in situ*.

FIELD NOTES—BASINGSTOKE.

BY J. R. ELLAWAY AND G. W. WILLIS.

EARTHWORKS.

In the angle of the south edge of Little Deane Wood, one mile west of Oakley Station, considerable evidence of the former existence of a Roman building has been observed. The site is indicated by a low chalky or gravelly mound showing a few large flints, and with possible traces of a ditch. With the flints are found many slabs of shelly limestone, evidently used as roofing "slates," several of them still showing the unbroken nail-holes; nodules and fragments of limestone, and other rock foreign to the neighbourhood; a few fragments of tile, some with the characteristic roughening to take plaster, and of ridge tiles; many small pieces of pottery, including the inevitable Samian ware; also fragments of mortaria; and one undecipherable coin. The area—situated on the "Old Down," of comparatively recent cultivation—is some 300 yards north of the Harrow Way.

Just within the south edge of Hellier's Copse, one mile north of Popham, occurs a section of earthwork that needs identification. It consists of a broad bank, 6 or 8 feet wide,

with a well-defined shallow ditch on both sides, giving the general appearance of a raised road or causeway. Unfortunately, it extends only the length of the coppice, and appears to have no relation in direction with any road or boundary.

The low mound near the two tumuli on the north margin of Freefolk Wood, which had been previously recorded as a possible long barrow, has been seen by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, who agrees with this identification.

FUNGI.

Correspondent—J. F. RAYNER, F.R.H.S., M.B.Myc.S.

In the autumn of 1919 the Southampton Rambling Club held a fungus foray in Broadlands Park, Romsey, where, owing to the long-continued dry weather, fungi were very scarce; but some examples of *Inocybe rhodiola* Bres., which has only recently been recorded for Britain, were found, as well as two interesting microscopic species, *Cladosporium fuligininum* Bon. and *Syzygites megalocarpus* Fr. A few days later the Bournemouth Science Society met for a like purpose at Hinton Admiral, when *Poria incarnata* Fr. and *Thelephora spiculosa* Fr.—another recent addition to British fungi—were gathered, and a number of species hardly less scarce. Last session (1920) the Rambling Club were again first in the field, holding their foray in Embley Park, near Romsey, where the most notable finds were *Hygrophorus lacmus* Fr., *Paxillus atrotomentosus* Fr., *Hydnum nigrum* Fr., *Clavaria fumosa*, and *C. amethystina*. The Bournemouth Science Society held theirs in the Holmsley district of the New Forest. Here a large quantity of *Paxillus panuoides* Fr. in clusters of twenty to twenty-five pilei (only once before found in the Forest, and then only a single pileus), were seen on a heap of sawdust—a legacy of the war; and close by a specimen of the little grey *Macropodium macropus* Sacc. *Flammula fusa* was brought in from Hinton, and the remarkable *Stereum multi-zonatum* B. and Br. from Hinchelsea.

Additions to the Forest list, made by individual work, comprised *Tricholoma sordidum* Fr., *Russula decolorans* Fr., *Polystictus hirsutus* Fr., and *Gortinarius (tela.) biformis* Fr. A splendid lot of the finely coloured and scarce *Clavaria formosa* was also seen. The very rare and curious *Schizophyllum commune* Fr. was found in Avington Park on a felled trunk of sycamore by Mr. C. J. Lawrence, of Southampton.

It is to be regretted that in neither of these seasons did the Hants Field Club hold meetings in contribution to this work.

GEOLOGY.

Correspondent—R. W. HOOLEY, F.G.S.

No records have reached me of field or research work. Information of wells being sunk, excavations of any depth, and fossils found by workmen would be of much help. I could then visit the locality or get into touch with the parties concerned.

May I suggest a direction in which good work could be done? The Pleistocene deposits of Hampshire, which include the plateau and valley gravels, loams, brick-earth, and peat, have yielded remarkably few fossils, and a record of bones, shells, or other organic remains discovered in them would be of great value and interest. The exact age of many of these deposits cannot be determined, and fossils found in them would throw considerable light on the subject. Doubtless decalcification by percolating rain-water has been the cause of the rarity of fossils, but a pocket or some small area in a stratum may have escaped and may contain fossils.

The only remains which I have obtained, after more than thirty years' search, are a tooth of the mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) from the gravel capping the cliff about a quarter of a mile west of Chilton Chine, Isle of Wight; the horn-cores and a portion of the frontal bone of the aurochs (*Bos taurus primigenius*) from the brick-earth of Bitterne Park, Southampton; and the horns and some of the limb-bones of the

red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) from a pocket in the chalk filled with "clay with flints" at Compton, near Winchester. There have been recorded from the Pleistocene beds of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight the straight tusk elephant (*Elephas antiquus*), the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, aurochs, wild horse, wild boar, beaver, etc.; but the specimens are very few in number, and comprise isolated teeth, horns, and bones.

If members will carefully search all the gravel, loam, brick-earth, and peat exposures in their immediate neighbourhood before my next report, I may be able to add to the list, increase the number of known localities, and have some valuable facts to record. There is even the possibility of finding a skull of *Eoanthropus dawsoni*, the Piltown man. Who will be the fortunate finder?

HERALDRY.

Correspondent—MRS. COPE.

IDENTIFIED COATS OF ARMS.

In the window of the west gate, now a museum, are some arms, and a description of them will be found in Mr. Le Couteur's very interesting book on Winchester glass, but one shield was a mystery. The shield in question looks as if it had come out of a banquet hall, and this probably was its origin if I am right in its identification. In the twelfth century a member of the Columbars family was Governor of Winchester Castle, and the first quarter of the shield is the arms of De Columbars, a family once of great importance, owning large property in Hampshire. The arms are:—1 and 4 per fesswise argent and gules, a cross flory counter-changed over in chief a label of 3 points; 2 and 3 on a chevron argent 3 annulets gules. This shield was that of an eldest son in the lifetime of his father; but the "Victoria County History," as well as Dr. Whitehead's "Isle of Wight," seems uncertain as to the Columbars pedigree. Rings or annulets are rare as charges, but the following families have the same arms

with different colourings :—Halswell, Pomeroy, Rigg, Ritchie, and Durward ; but the Columbars did not marry into any of these. In 1273 the Columbars family ended in an heiress, who married John de Lisle. Some authorities give Columbars as argent a chief gules, but here in Winchester we distinctly have the other quartering. Although I cannot find the arms in any heraldry book, I believe the second quartering to be Morville. If I am right, this glass was probably part of a window in Winchester Castle put up to commemorate the Governors of the Castle.

In the Lisle quartering Columbar is given as gules a bend or, so the arms must have been changed. Later we have three distinctly different arms ascribed to Columbar. Similar arms were used by the Benthams.

The use of the label, the badge of an eldest son in the lifetime of his father, was seldom used after the sixteenth century. The pedigree of Columbar shows that Mathew and Avice (*née de Croc*) were childless, and their niece, Nichola de Columbars, the heiress, married John de Lisle.

A small silver box which I was asked to identify at Dogmersfield proved to have belonged to a member of the family.

The glass window at the Manor House, Hartley Wintney, formerly known as "The Elms," I identified as 2nd Bernake, 3 Guilford, 4 Halden, co. Kent, no connection with Hampshire.

Another shield, two bars wavy in chief 2 lions rampant, sent from Sherfield English, is, I should say, that of the Cheshire family of Smyth or Smith, who had also a branch in London ; if so, the artist mistook demi-lions for small lions instead of half-lions. This the Rev. W. Long, the rector, confirms, as the Lockhart family were connected with the Smyth or Smith family.

Referring to Canon Vaughan's "Winchester Cathedral," p. 222, he gives 1 and 4 ermine a fess gules, 2 and 3 ermines or bend gules, as the arms of Isley of Sundridge, Kent, wife of Sir John Mason. These same arms, with others, are in a window at "The Elms," Hartley

Wintney, now called "The Manor House," and were identified by me as those of Bernake, co. Leicester. These arms represent two branches of the Bernake family now: the arms of Isley are ermine a fess vair; and another branch of the family, the one Sir John Mason married into—*i.e.*, of Sundridge, Kent—bore ermine a fess sable. The arms at Hartley Wintney in the coloured glass leave no doubt as to the arms being those of Bernake.

Richard Hills' widow, Elizabeth (daughter of Thomas Isley), married, secondly, Sir John Mason about 1560. The arms impaled with the Bernake arms in the window at Hartley Wintney are Guilford quartering Halden, co. Kent. Since I have identified all four quarterings, it is curious to find Sir John Mason using the Bernake quarterings as those of his wife. Here is a problem worthy of skilled genealogists to solve.

In Mr. Le Couteur's recent account of the glass at Stoke Charity he gives a shield as argent a cross voided between 4 cinquefoils or, in chief 2 cinquefoils of the last. This is of course impossible heraldry, as metal on metal is never used. We have no clue as to whom the arms belonged; the manorial descent gives no clue. The charge as shown in the glass is peculiar, and leads one to suggest it should be a semée of cinquefoils. The cross is "sarcelé" rather than "voided." This form of cross is not common, so we may examine who bore it as a charge. The Knollys of Louch Hill, Berks, had a semée of crosses instead of cinquefoils, and similar arms were borne by the families of Acotes Allison, Hodgkin, or Hodgekinson Horscote; but so far I am unable to find any families of the above names in connection with Stoke Charity. Perhaps someone else may be able to follow out this problem. The Knowles family were connected with the Hundred of Buddlegate, but the "Victoria County History" gives their arms as Knowles of Norfolk, Lancashire, and Northampton, while the Vis of Hants gives Knowles of Downton and Winchester in 1634 as or 3 lions passant guardant gules.

ISLE OF WIGHT GEOLOGY.

REPORT BY G. W. COLNUTT, F.G.S. (*Subject Secretary*).

The condition of the coast-line and foreshore at Freshwater Bay underwent a considerable change for the worse as the result of a series of gales which occurred in the early part of 1920. The strongest winds fortunately prevailed at periods of neap tides, but the effect of the storms was to complete the demolition of the western half of the esplanade, the eastern half of which was undermined by the sea and broken up many years ago. On more than one occasion there was a considerable flooding by the sea of the valley of the River Yar, and a good deal of damage was done. The whole subject of the condition of affairs at Freshwater Bay was fully treated in a paper which appeared in the Proceedings of the Club for the year 1904. With the wrecking of the whole of the esplanade, the danger of the sea cutting a gutter or opening through the shingle bank across the Bay is materially increased, and should a succession of heavy gales occur at a period of spring tides the outlook is very menacing. In the paper referred to it was pointed out that the floor of the middle portion of the Bay consists of chalk rubble and partly of alluvium, and there are ample evidences to show that the lowering of the level of the foreshore has been, and still is, in progress. The effect is to largely increase the dynamic power of the waves which break on the foreshore, and the result is seen in the complete demolition of the esplanade, with further damage and trouble to follow, it is to be feared, at no distant date.

For several years past the growths of *Spartina* grasses on the foreshore along the north coast of the Island have been increasing. At the present time the harbour at Yarmouth has its tidal mudlands covered with the beds of these plants. The same conditions prevail in the cases of the wide estuary at Newtown and the tidal inlet at King's Quay, while the growths on the open mudlands in front of Quarr appear to be increasing both eastward and westward. In the latter locality the beds of *Spartina* grass are now many acres in

extent, and the plants appear to be flourishing, notwithstanding that the position in which they grow is fully exposed to the rough seas which break on this line of coast when the wind blows strongly from the north. While this grass may not act as a direct agent in causing the raising of the level of the foreshore—unless in a sheltered locality—it is clear that it acts as an effective breakwater and protects the foreshore to a material extent.

ISLE OF WIGHT NATURAL HISTORY.

(REPORT FOR 1919.)

BY FRANK MOREY, F.L.S. (*Subject Secretary*).

BIRDS.—Reports frequently reach me of the occurrence of the Little Owl, and in November a living specimen was sent me from Brighstone, where the species is said to be increasing. The Green Woodpecker, too, is becoming more common, and I have seen or heard it in several parts of the Island. Mr. H. G. Jeffery tells me that the Great Spotted Woodpecker is also met with not infrequently. It has been noticed that thrushes have been reduced in numbers since the severe frost during the winter of 1916-17, and the same remark applies in a greater degree to the Long-tailed Titmouse.

MOLLUSCS.—Mr. J. Groves found a specimen of *Crepidula fornicata* on the beach near Ryde. It is new to the Island, so far as my information goes, though it has recently occurred on the adjacent coast of Sussex. So far as the land snails are concerned, I have continued my researches in my own garden at Newport to ascertain the relative numbers of the different species inhabiting the area, and the degree of variation amongst them, with interesting results.

INSECTS.—It is interesting to record that the very local and handsome beetle, *Lilla* (*Cantharis*) *vesicatoria*, still occurs in the Island. The perfect insect feeds on leaves of the ash, and occasionally occurs in some numbers. It is known as the "Spanish Blister-fly." It was mentioned by Dr. Brom-

field about seventy years ago, and there may probably be earlier records.

WORMS.—Mr. W. H. Shrubsole has drawn my attention to the vast number of pebbles on our beaches that have been bored into by the sea-worm, *Polydora ciliata*. The holes made are in pairs, and it is a surprising fact that not only do they bore into pebbles of indurated clay and into limestone, but into hard chert.

FLOWERING PLANTS.—A flowering sprig of a shrub, growing under apparently wild conditions at Apesdown farm, was brought to me for identification, and, being submitted to Dr. Rendle, he pronounced it to be *Spiræa hypericifolia*, a native of Russia and Temperate Asia.

When at Hamstead Dover, near Newtown, in June, I was interested to see how very flourishing the Henbane is there. It was growing on the edge of the sandy flat, just above the beach, and was associated with the Yellow Horned Poppy. The viscid leaves of the Henbane had "captured" many small flies, and one wonders if the plant derives any nourishment from their decomposing bodies. It is curious how this species occurs casually on rubbish heaps and waste places, and this summer a single plant appeared in my garden; though it had certainly never been planted there. I do not know if there are many places where the Winter Heliotrope, *Petasites fragrans*, an alien, flourishes as it does in the Island. It is usually found growing on banks or waste places in the vicinity of gardens, and I think is spreading, as I see it in many places. It is especially fond of sloping cliffs or banks near the sea.

ISLE OF WIGHT NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The outstanding event of the year, as regards the Natural History of the Island, was the formation of this Society, which held its inaugural meeting at Newport on November 8th. The membership at the time of writing has reached 200, and many meetings and exhibitions have been held. The Society proposes to devote its energies to the study of Nature, and not

to dabble in Archæology, excepting perhaps in prehistoric relics.

Mr. G. W. Colenutt was elected President.

The writer who is acting as honorary secretary to the Society, will be pleased to furnish any information that may be desired by members of the Club.

DISCOVERY OF A BRONZE AGE SITE AT SHORWELL, ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY FRANK MOREY, F.L.S.

During the early part of the winter of 1919-20 the tenant of a small holding known as Rancomb, situated on the Downs, about 400 feet, O.D., near the village of Shorwell, when rabbiting with ferrets in a bank, came across two urns, there being a space of about 40 feet between them. The larger one, which was about 19 inches high and 16 inches across at its greatest diameter, was inverted over an incineration; the smaller example was 5 inches in diameter at the mouth and about the same in height. It is not clear as to whether this latter contained burnt bones, as it was turned out of the bank, and unfortunately broken, before its value was realized. The ornamentation on both is decidedly interesting and rather unusual in character. The rim of the larger urn was about 4 inches in depth, and was of the usual overhanging pattern. The main *motif* of the decoration of the rim was a series of large crosses of cord pattern. The remainder of the urn was plain. The smaller specimen had a series of horseshoe-shaped ornaments running round the pot beneath a chevron design.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., who very kindly spent two or three weeks of the present summer (1920) in superintending the excavation of the site, is inclined to think that it is a food vessel; though Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, would, I believe, place it in the cinerary class. I was interested to notice, when going over the incinerated bones found

beneath the large urn, a small portion of the cranium in which the suture was plainly seen, and the condition of which indicated that the cremated person was of about middle age. It was hoped that as two pots had been found, quite accidentally, some 40 feet apart, that a series of interments might have taken place between, but after digging at all likely spots along this bank, on which a hedge had been planted, Mr. Crawford was successful in finding three others only, and these were all fragmentary. The largest, which was very imperfect, was undoubtedly cinerary, as it was inverted, and there were fragments of bone beneath it. It was about 12 inches across at the mouth, and the broad rim was covered with cord ornament of the usual geometric design. The two smaller pots were presumably food vessels; one was about 4 inches high, and the same in diameter at the top; and the other was also small and beautifully decorated with a cord pattern deeply incised. No objects of archæological value other than the pots were found. It would seem probable that the site, which is not now much more than a bank, was originally a barrow, and that the outer part may at some time have been ploughed away. The position as a burial ground was well chosen from the picturesque point of view, the surrounding country being beautiful in the extreme. The character of the pottery indicates the Late Bronze period—say between 1000 and 500 B.C.

I am indebted to the Rev. Canon Jeans, F.S.A., of Shorwell, who first informed me of the discovery; and to the owners of the land, Messrs. Way and Hollis, who gave permission for the search to be made. The pots, some of which are being reconstructed, will be placed in Carisbrooke Castle Museum.



[*From the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 24, 1918.*]

WILLIAM DALE, Esq., F.S.A., read the following report as Local Secretary for Hampshire:

Although on more than one occasion I have brought before the notice of the Society the gravel beds of the river Test, at Romsey, their great interest is sufficient reason why I should again return to them. The exigencies of war have, moreover, caused a demand for sand and gravel, and one of the largest pits of the deposit, as well as one of the most interesting, has now been taken over by the Government, and is worked over a large area. Palaeolithic implements are fairly plentiful in it, and I am able to show a selection of typical specimens found quite recently. The work of obtaining them is, however, somewhat difficult, owing to the parochial spirit of several people in Romsey, who, although very imperfectly acquainted with their significance, consider that such objects should not on any account be allowed to leave the neighbourhood.

Near the railway station at Dunbridge the river Test takes a bend. A small tributary stream flowing from the west here joins the Test, and has carved out the valley along which the railway from Salisbury runs. Immediately south of the station the ground rapidly rises some 70 ft. or 80 ft. to a height of 150 ft. above O.D., and it is here the gravel is quarried, the workings extending over a large space at a distance of more than half a mile from the river. In an easterly direction, and nearer the Test, is the Kimbridge pit, which is at a lower level and coincides pretty nearly with the 100 ft. contour line. The sections shown at the two workings are different. The gravel at Kimbridge is highly ferruginous; so much so, that in places masses of flints are cemented together by the deposit of iron. No white implements are found in the pit. On the contrary, they are all deeply ochreous in colour, a good deal waterworn, and large and heavy in character. I am showing two typical specimens, one weighing nearly 4 lb.

The Dunbridge pit appears to show beds of gravel of two periods. Some seven or eight feet from the surface a band of ferruginous deposit extends fairly evenly round the section. The upper surface is gravel of a whiter character than that lower down, and yields plentifully the white implements. As the result of repeated instructions to the workmen, I am able to say that these white implements occur at varying depths, right from the surface to about six feet down. The geologists' interpretation

of this upper bed of gravel is that it is an oxidized surface, and that the ferruginous band is made up of the iron carried down from the upper part of the gravel by aqueous action. This, however, does not account satisfactorily for the white tone of the implements, which are not always the colour of the associated subangular flints. Some are bluish in colour, while those really white are much whiter than their surroundings. Others, again, show unmistakable evidence of having been exposed on the surface for a very long period, examples of which will be noticed (figs. 1 to 6). To me the most puzzling thing is the absolute unwaterworn condition of most of these white implements, which are often so delicate and perfect that they must have been made on

the spot. I do not draw any conclusions from their forms, although it is quite evident they are of a later character than those of the lower beds. Others more skilled in this study will probably have a word to say on this head. I have in these remarks confined myself entirely to facts which, I hope, may be the means of leading others to some satisfactory conclusion on the somewhat difficult subject of the implements with the white patina.

The brown polished implement was found at Belbin's pit, some three miles south of Dunbridge (fig. 7). Unfortunately, I am unable to state the horizon at which it occurred, save that it was found 'some way down'. It passed through several hands before I heard of it, at an increase in price on each occasion; but when I saw it I was determined to have it at any cost, as it seemed to me of unusual interest and to cause food for reflection. The late Sir Charles Robinson records (*Proceedings*, xv, 73) the discovery of an im-

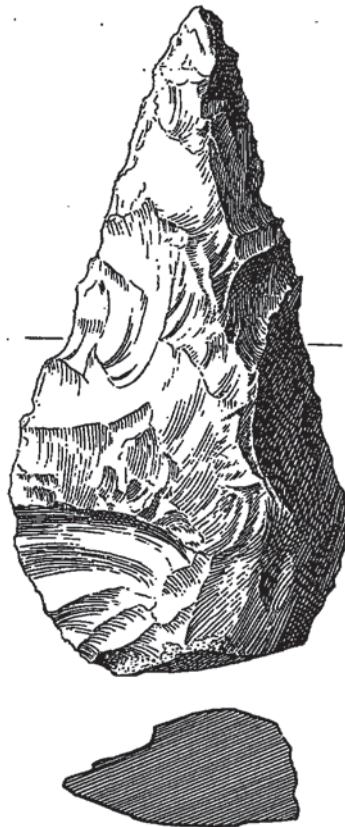
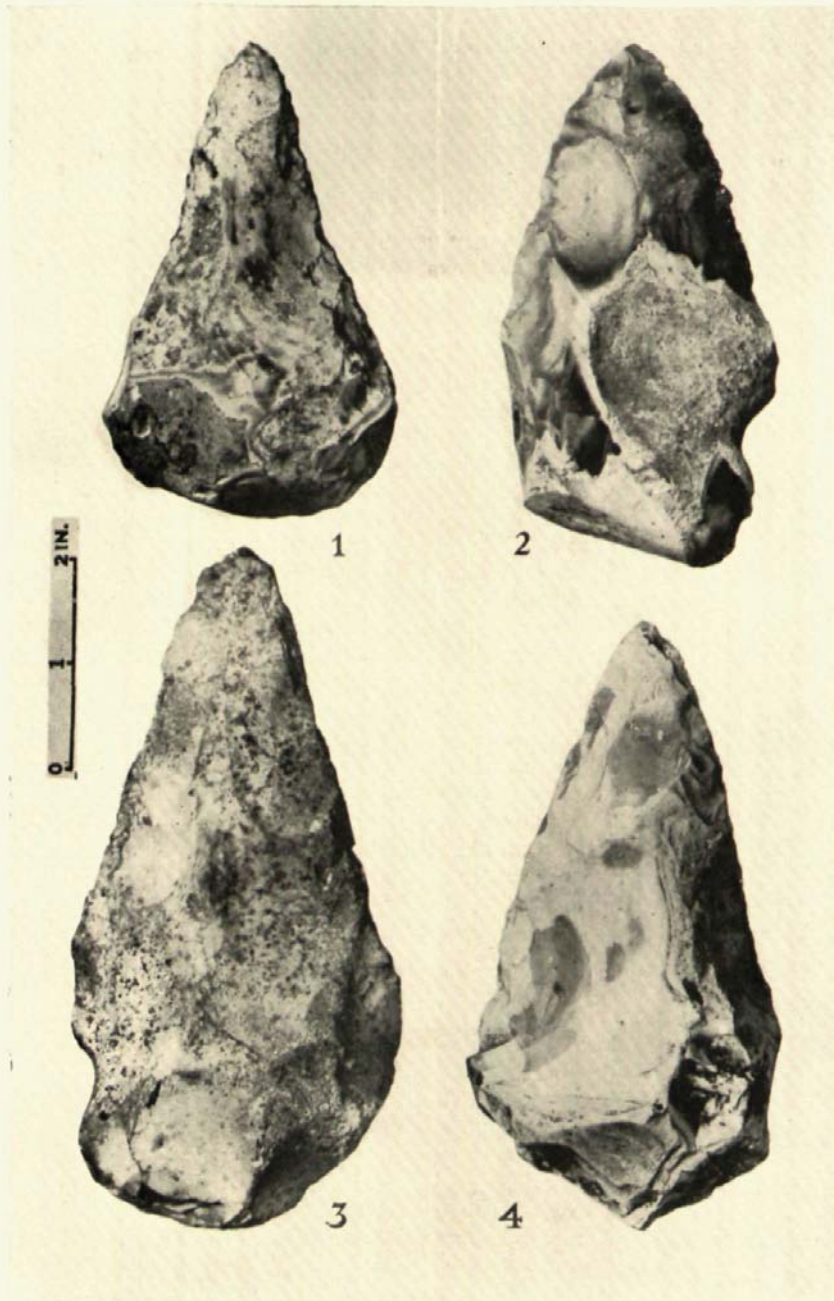


Fig. 5. WHITE HAND-AXE, WITH SECTION ($\frac{1}{2}$).

plement ground to a cutting edge from a depth of twelve feet



Figs. 1-4. PALAEOOLITHS WITH WHITE PATINA FROM DUNBRIDGE

in the gravels of Lee-on-the-Solent, and I believe a polished implement was among the finds at Grime's Graves. It was urged that the Lee-on-the-Solent implement had 'slipped down' from the surface, and the same may be said of this one from Belbin's gravel pit. I should like you to notice, however, that in form and working it differs from the ordinary neolithic celt, which is usually so well proportioned. In the first place a great deal of the flaking can be seen, and it will be noticed that the facets are large and bold, and not of the fine character

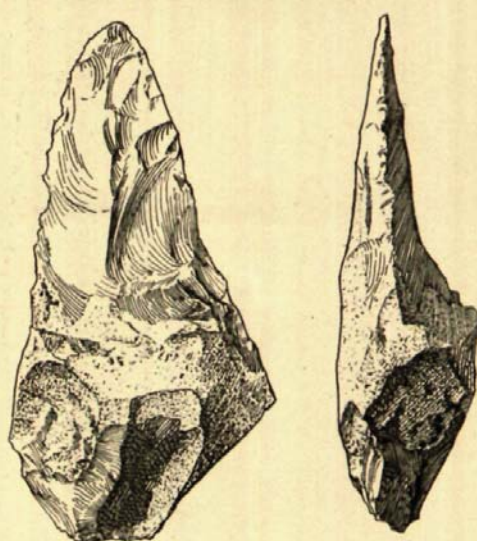


Fig. 6. WHITE HAND-AXE, WITH SIDE VIEW ($\frac{1}{2}$).

of a celt which was intended to be ground down. The form, too, is exactly that of a well-known type of palaeolith which occurs in this pit (two of which I have placed by the side of it), an implement with one edge fairly straight and the other curved. So exactly is the parallelism maintained that the polished implement is actually twisted in its periphery at exactly the same angle as the palaeolith. If this celt was not made in palaeolithic times it certainly was made by neolithic man out of a palaeolith he found in these gravels. It is, however, a question whether some day we may not have to qualify the statement that palaeolithic man never under any circumstances polished stone.

The collection of prehistoric objects from Titchfield is a sample of what one collector may do who confines himself to his own immediate neighbourhood. The late Rev. Reginald White, when he first went to Titchfield, was entirely ignorant

of such matters; but his interest was aroused by his nearness to the Lee-on-the-Solent gravels, and he was content to place himself under my tuition. I urged him not only to collect from the gravels, but also to teach the workmen in his parish to look for neolithic implements. As a reward, I am possessed to-day

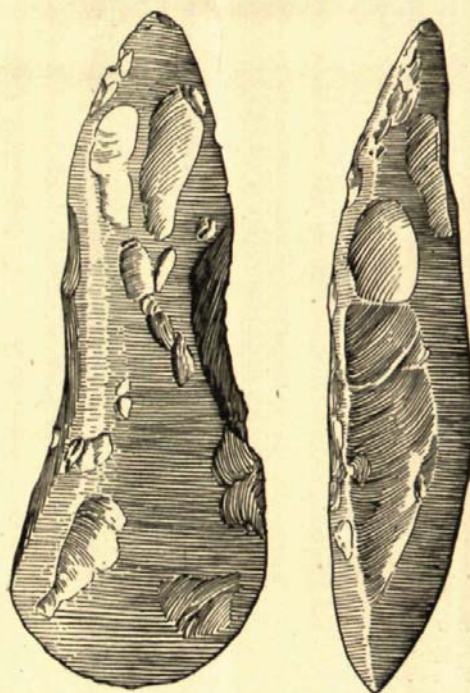


Fig. 7. POLISHED CELT, PATINATED, FROM GRAVEL NEAR DUNBRIDGE ($\frac{1}{2}$).



Fig. 8. FLINT KNIFE, WITH POLISHED EDGE IN SOLID BLACK ($\frac{3}{8}$).

of most of his best things, except the palaeoliths, of which I have already more than I know what to do with.

The neighbourhood yielded one hoard of bronze palstaves, nine in number, two of which I show. Amongst the smaller neoliths is a beautiful finger flake (fig. 8), carefully chipped on one side and ground to a sharp cutting edge on the other. The charm of collecting neolithic implements is enhanced by their

great variety, and I have never before met with a flake the same as this. The polished celts are of the usual type, but amongst them is a small one of greenstone, such as has been found

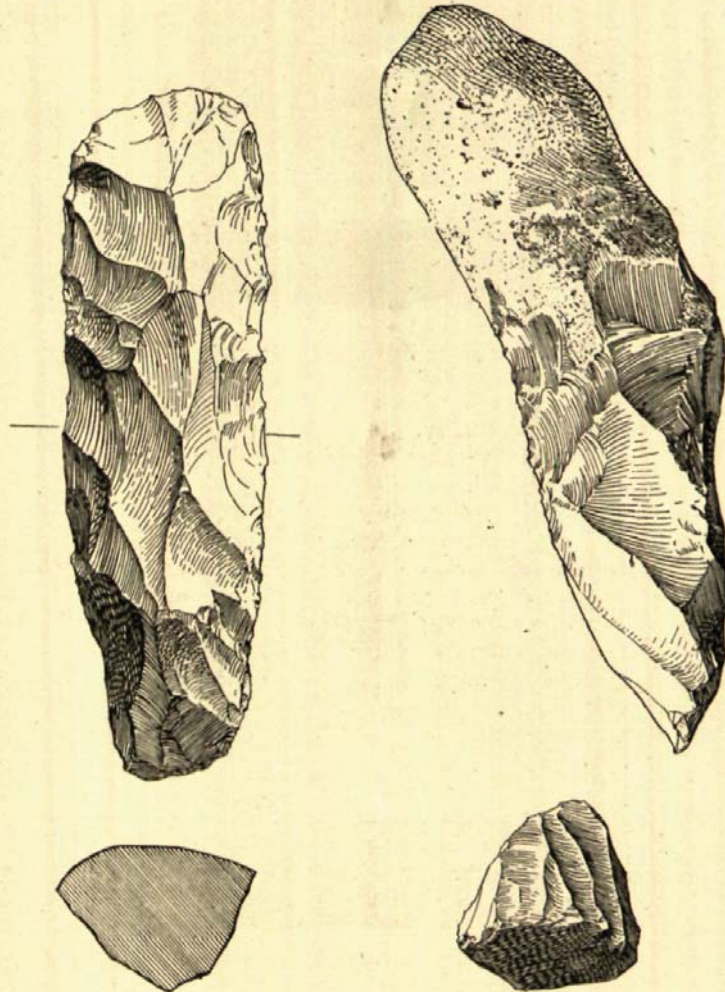


Fig. 9. FLINT PICK,
WITH SECTION ($\frac{1}{2}$).

Fig. 10. IMPLEMENT WITH HANDLE
FLUTED END BELOW ($\frac{1}{2}$).

before on the Hampshire coast, and must be regarded as an import from the Continent.

I reserve for special notice the roughly-chipped celts, of which there are seven (figs. 9 and 10). This not very attractive form

of implement deserves more study than has been given to it in the past, and I trust before long we may arrive at a definite conclusion as to its age. It has been named by Mr. Reginald Smith the 'Thames pick'. I sometimes wish it had another name, for it is very widely distributed, and not of more common occurrence in the Thames than elsewhere. It occurs in abundance on the Sussex Downs, and our Fellow, Mr. Garraway Rice, has a very fine and well-arranged series, which all interested in the subject should see. My own collection from the Hampshire Downs is also a very large one, and I have placed a few on the table. It will be noticed that these are deeply iron-stained, while those from Titchfield are not, a fact which may add an element of controversy to our discussion this evening. The late Sir John Evans, in his famous work, devotes a chapter to roughly-chipped celts. After commenting on their abundance, he expresses his doubt as to their age, and his words on this head show that he was more in advance of his time than it is customary to regard him. He says: 'It seems almost demonstrable that some at least of these unpolished celts must be among the earliest of the neolithic implements of this country. So far as at present ascertained the practice of sharpening stone tools by grinding was unknown in palaeolithic times, and, assuming the occupation of this country to have been continuous into neolithic times, the transition from one stage of civilization to the other has yet to be traced. Under any circumstances, we have as yet in Britain no means at command for assigning with certainty any of these roughly chipped forms to an antiquity more remote than those of the carefully finished celts with their edges sharpened by grinding, though, in all probability, some of them must date back to a far remoter period.'

In speculating as to the age of this class of implement we must not be guided entirely by the roughness of their execution. The rude flint axes of the builders of Stonehenge were probably contemporaneous with the finely worked javelin and arrow heads of the neighbouring barrows. The 'Thames pick' is, however, so common and widely distributed, that it is reasonable to suggest that it represents a stage of culture. It does not, in my opinion, find a place in the evolution of the true neolithic celt. In far the larger number of specimens it is of the same width throughout its entire length. Many are fashioned with the express object of being held in the hand, and it is very doubtful if they were ever hafted, a fact which brings them into close relationship with the tools of the Palaeolithic Age. In looking at the Titchfield specimens, I would like you to observe that some are made from gravel flints, which is evidence that when the fabricators lived the gravels of the Solent river were already

laid down. Confirmation of this is given by one of them being made of Dorset chert, a substance which could only have been found in the gravel in question. Although this proves them to be of later date than these implementiferous gravels, it does not bring them with certainty into what we regard as the Neolithic Period.

Mr. REGINALD SMITH had been asked to present additional evidence as to the occurrence of neolithic celts in gravel and as to the date of the so-called 'Thames picks'. His notes of such finds extended over many years, and he was glad of an opportunity of putting them on record. Polished specimens from quaternary deposits were naturally rare and mostly discredited, but as long ago as 1874 M. Reboux, whose collection was preserved in the Carnavalet Museum at Paris, maintained before the International Prehistoric Congress at Stockholm (*Compte rendu*, i, 67) that he and others had repeatedly found them *in situ* round Paris. Capt. Corner knew of several found deep in the gravel of the lower Thames (brought to light by dredging); and the greenstone specimen from Malton, Yorks., deserved better treatment than it had received. Sir John Evans (*Stone Implements*, 2nd ed., 135, fig. 81) stated that it was at first supposed to have been found in undisturbed drift, and continued: 'the gravel, however, in which it was found seems to belong to the series of glacial deposits, and if so, is of considerably greater antiquity than any of the old river gravels in which unpolished implements have been discovered. Like other polished celts it belongs to the neolithic period.' The specimen measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length, with oval section, and expanded cutting-edge: near the butt the surface had been slightly roughened by being pecked with a sharp pointed tool, to make it fit firmly in a stag's horn socket. Greenstone implements so treated were common in parts of Scandinavia where flint was unprocurable, and were placed at a very early stage in the neolithic period (later shell-mounds and before the dolmens).

Correspondence in *The Times*, 18 Dec. 1867, p. 11; 3 Jan. 1868, p. 8; and 7 Jan. 1868, p. 7, evoked a statement that invalidated the opinion just quoted. In Jewitt's *Reliquary*, vol. viii (1868), 184, two full-sized views of the implement were given, with a section of the pit where it was found in June 1867. The gravel was described by Mr. Charles Monkman as fluvial, 50 ft. to 60 ft. above the present river. The dark stone was noticed protruding from the light-coloured gravel at a depth of about 9 ft., and was so firmly fixed that a pick-axe had to be used to extract it. It then had an incrustation of lime, which was later washed off. The celt was quite sharp and had not been rolled along with the gravel, but evidently dropped in still water, as

there was a thin seam of clay just above it. The correspondence elicited from Mr. E. T. Stevens a statement as to a similar discovery at Flixton near Manchester: a fine celt, stained and of the usual form, 13 in. long and weighing nearly 3 lb., was dug out at 8 ft. in gravel in a field called the Carrs, near Shaw Hill, April 1846, and passed into the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury (*The Times*, 3 Jan. 1868, p. 8).

Most of the late Sir Charles Robinson's flints from his estate at Lee-on-the-Solent had come into the hands of Mr. Henderson Bishop, and the original labels had been annotated by his son, Dr. Robinson, who displayed something more than scepticism with regard to their provenance. In *Proceedings*, xv, 73, however, Sir Charles insisted on their occurrence in the gravel, with the possible exception of two, one of which was a 'chisel-shaped implement which had been ground to a cutting-edge; it will be noted, however, that there are two others of the same form, which had been chipped into shape only, and not finished by grinding'. The owner was at Lee when the semi-polished implement was found by his farm carter in June 1891, in the gravel pit at a depth of about 12 ft. from the surface: the man had picked it out himself as it projected from the friable perpendicular side of the excavation.

There was a fine celt in Reading Museum found several feet deep in gravel; and Mr. Seward had two from his pit at Hanwell; but Mr. Clift, who published a note on the collection in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, N.S. xiii, 123, came to the conclusion that they must have been lying above the gravel. Miss Cottrill, of Burford, Oxon, had a celt said to have been found in gravel at Haslemere, Surrey, and Dr. Charsley, of Slough, had a delicate chisel-like implement with white patina found 5 ft. deep in gravel at Chalvey, in his neighbourhood (about 72 ft. O. D.).

In 1869 Col. Lane Fox (Pitt-Rivers) reported to the British Association¹ on his discovery of palaeoliths in the Thames valley at Acton and Ealing, and a paragraph might be quoted for what it was worth. 'To the east of the East Acton Station on the Willesden and Kew line, the gravel had been disturbed at some former period. Some cuttings were being made for the foundations of buildings at about 40 ft. above high-water mark. All the worked flints found here were of surface type, consisting of numerous small flakes, one or two small scrapers, a chipped knife or spear-head, and lastly a chipped celt, without any trace of grinding, corresponding in form to those a large hoard of which were lately discovered by the author at Cissbury, in Sussex, and have been described in *Archaeologia* (vol. xlii, p. 53). This class of implement may probably be regarded as forming an intermediate link between the palaeolithic and neo-

¹ Vol. xxxix (Exeter), 131.

lithic types'. The disturbing agency, whether human or natural, was not specified, nor was the description sufficient to fix the date or dates of the finds; but further search might some day be made in the district.

Mr. Dewey's specimen, said to have been found 4 ft. deep in the Wandle gravel on Mitcham Common (corresponding to the 50 ft. terrace of the Thames), was interesting also from another point of view. Three views of it were given in *Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of East Anglia*, ii, 111, and at the broader end might be observed traces of the *tranchet* or cross-flake which provided the cutting-edge of the leading shell-mound type in Denmark. That differed entirely from the ordinary palaeolithic technique, and was also seen on a large proportion of the 'Thames picks'. In Scandinavia the *tranchet* lingered on sporadically into the later neolithic period for tools as opposed to weapons, but was specially characteristic of the earlier Stone Age of those countries. The Mitcham celt was deeply patinated 'with mottled-brown, yellow and bluish surface, a combination to be seen on many palaeoliths'. Patina was usually accidental and very poor evidence of date, but in combination with other circumstances might give useful clues to date and origin.

Comment had been passed in the paper on the term 'Thames pick' as applied to a large class of cylindrical chipped flints not by any means confined to the Thames, but abundant on the Downs and the chalk areas of southern England. The word 'pick' was chosen not because it was the best to describe the implement (which is often more like an adze), but because the nearest parallel seemed to be the *pic* of Le Campigny (25 miles east of Dieppe), which was itself generally identified with another of the principal shell-mound types of Scandinavia. Discussion of the date of Le Campigny would be out of place, but the term pick was as appropriate as *pic*, which was generally accepted and understood abroad. Further, some geographical term was required to distinguish those found in England; and as Capt. Corner had had hundreds through his hands from the Thames, the name of that river seemed as convenient as any other of the localities concerned; but further research might produce reasons for altering the name. In the description of Le Campigny (*Revue de l'École d'Anthropologie de Paris*, 1898, p. 365; Paris Internat. Congress, 1900, *Compte rendu*, p. 206) it was stated that the *pic* had never been found in any deposit earlier than neolithic; and it was a curious fact that the Thames pick was normally unrolled: in fact, few collectors had ever seen a specimen that had been abraded by water action. In 1916, however, Capt. Harvey Webb found such a specimen, about 6 in. long, with ochreous patina, at Netley, on the east side of

Southampton Water, a district of some significance on account of Sir Charles Robinson's discoveries. There both condition and patination pointed to inclusion in gravel, and that view was found to have much in its favour. At Lee-on-the-Solent two at least were stated to have come from the gravel, others were found on the surface there. A specimen 9 in. long, found in 1906 under coombe-rock and on top of the raised beach at Selsey, was illustrated in four aspects by Mr. Heron Allen in *Selsey Bill*, p. 72, pl. XII. Mr. Wells had one $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long from gravel at Farnham, and Mr. Seward another 1 in. longer from the Hanwell pit, about 70 ft. O.D. Mr. Davis, of Crayford, had an imperfect one from the brick-earth of Wansunt gravel-pit (100 ft. O.D.),¹ and on the same level at Globe pit, Greenhithe, one had been found below the soil with Cissbury forms, on the surface of the brick-earth. Another striking instance was communicated by Father O'Farrell, of Aldershot, who had a pick found near a mammoth tusk 12 ft. from the surface in a gravel-pit north of Farnham, on the present watershed of the Blackwater and Wey; and Dr. Gibson of the same town had at least three more from the same pit. Mr. Garraway Rice and many collectors had specimens from the river or the surface of the chalk district, but in nearly all cases the circumstances of the discovery were unknown or insignificant. The longest appeared to be one in Salisbury Museum measuring 14 in.

One of the varieties took the form of a gigantic slug, with one flat face going the whole length, and section as . In the British Museum was a deeply patinated specimen from Canterbury, almost certainly from gravel; and attention had already been drawn to its resemblance to a Cissbury specimen (*Proc. Prehistoric Soc. of E. Anglia*, i, 471, fig. 18, and *Archaeologia*, lxiii, 126, fig. 18). Mr. Dale exhibited one with the same arched end and patination but with a crusted handle (fig. 10); and a fine ochreous specimen belonging to Dr. T. G. Longstaff was found (as he believed after investigation) 6 ft. deep in gravel close to the underlying sand between Pokesdown and Boscombe stations, east of Bournemouth and over 100 ft. above the sea.

There must be several hundreds of such picks in the cabinets of collectors in south-east England, but there would be little gained by a mere enumeration. It was worth while, however, to call attention to an Irish representative in the British Museum (*Archaeologia*, lxiii, 128, pl. xxii, fig. 9), and to the series of all sizes from Cissbury in the Brighton Museum. It had been suggested (*op. cit.* p. 153) that the smaller were the earlier, and that the prototype was to be sought in the earlier Cave Period (Late Palaeolithic).

¹ Mentioned in *Archaeologia*, lxy, 209-10.

If polished celts were proved to come in some cases from gravel, such an origin would be more readily accepted for the picks, for discoveries both at Le Campigny and in the Somme valley showed that picks were normally on a lower horizon than polished implements. Dr. Corner had communicated the fact that picks occurred in upper levels of the gravel below the present river-bed, distinguished from the lower ballast by the presence of peat in horizontal patches. Above that gravel were the three beds of compact peat recognized at various points of the lower Thames. As the picks were normally unrolled it was clear that they were roughly contemporary with the deposit of the gravel, at a date when peat had begun to accumulate in the vicinity but before the main peat deposits were formed. In any further investigation of the peaty gravel, notice should be taken of Prof. Commont's *Note sur les Tufs et les Tourbes de divers âges de la vallée de la Somme : mode de formation et chronologie d'après la faune et l'industrie que renferment ces dépôts*, published in 1910 by the Société géologique du Nord (*Annales*, xxxix, p. 210).

The exhibits were of special interest and belonged to widely different periods. The deep ochreous patination of the polished celt from Dunbridge was most impressive and seemed to preclude a surface provenance, and in Dr. Sturge's collection, for instance, there were many with patinas that, apart from the form, would be attributed to palaeolithic times. The white series presented some striking resemblances to the brick-earth specimens excavated and described by the late Mr. Worthington Smith (*Archaeologia*, lxvii, 49, especially figs. 9, 10, 34, and 36). Several were very thin for some inches below the point (as fig. 6), and all were very sharp. A large specimen had a triangular section towards the point, and another (fig. 5) had a ridge, not along the middle, a characteristic of La Micoque (transition from St. Acheul II to Le Moustier). It would be interesting to prove a chronological connexion between the upper gravel at Dunbridge and the 'floor' that extended a long way round Caddington. The polished greenstone celt, the spinning powers of which were demonstrated, was probably imported from France or the Channel Islands and might date from the Dolmen period there. Sir Ray Lankester had a larger celt that spun readily in one direction and with difficulty in the other; in the latter case it always finished by turning backwards through a considerable angle.

Mr. W. WHITAKER said there were disturbing elements in the paper, and he would like to investigate the pits mentioned. Could it be that neolithic man got hold of a palaeolith and

altered it to his taste? He could not remember seeing another example, but thought it possible that men of the later Stone Age had ground down implements of an earlier period.

Mr. GARRAWAY RICE spoke from experience of white implements, having a certain percentage in his collection from the Thames: the majority were not much rolled. All were agreed that patination took place on the surface of the ground before the implement was washed into the gravel. That implied a long exposure, and he thought the deposit was due to an exceptional flood: otherwise the specimens would be more waterworn. He agreed about the re-working of palaeoliths at a later date and thought the present specimen was a case in point. There were a certain number of neoliths so coloured, which might have been in contact with ferruginous material, but their occurrence at so deep a level was a mystery. In such cases it was very difficult to be certain of the horizon, as the digging was for commercial purposes, and large masses were dislodged from above. The Thames picks might have been neglected by some collectors as being rough work: some seemed to be flat on the top. The hafting was probably effected by rebating for 2 in. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and binding the flint on that part.

The CHAIRMAN had been occupied with the subject for decades, and unlike some Fellows of the Society had always been interested in the methods of flint working and the circumstances of discoveries. The first appearance of man on earth ought to stimulate the imagination and give an interest in research on proper lines. He much sympathized with Mr. Whitaker, who had put his case with great moderation, but the Society existed to be disturbed by new contributions to knowledge. The occurrence of a polished celt in association with palaeoliths was certainly unusual, but he saw no reason why such discoveries should not be made any day, the result being a re-adjustment of terminology. One difficulty in deriving the celt from the hand-axe was the change in position of the functional end. He believed that no one yet understood patination, but from the variety of colours on the table he concluded that many different agencies had been at work.

[From the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 24, 1918.]

Mr. DALE read the following note on a picture in Eling church, Hants:

In the church of Eling, near Southampton, is an excellent painting which, about fifty years ago, was taken down from the altar and placed in the vestry (fig. 1). Subsequently it was covered with glass and put up against the east wall of the south aisle of the church in a very dark place. It was, unfortunately, in this position when seen by the writer of the article on Eling church in the *Victoria County History*, and it is there described as 'very much restored'. As a fact, it has never been restored at all, only cleaned, and now that it is put back in its original position as an altar-piece, it can be viewed to advantage. By the photograph I am showing it will be seen that it is a work of very great merit, and belongs to the Venetian school of the earlier years of the sixteenth century. It has been seen lately by Sir Edward Poynter and Mr. J. P. Heseltine, of the National Gallery, both of whom pronounce it to be the work of Marco Marziale, a pupil of Bellini. There is in our own National Gallery a picture by this artist of the Circumcision, which is not favourable for comparison, although it has a dog in the foreground. At Venice and Berlin, however, there are pictures by Marziale of the Supper at Emmaus, which, perhaps, in happier times the authorities mentioned may have seen, and these probably guided their ascription. The Rev. T. Thistle, the vicar of Eling, however, attributes it to Bonifazio, basing his belief on a picture of the same subject by this artist in the National Gallery of Edinburgh.

Through the kindness of Mr. J. L. Caw, director of the gallery, I have been able to obtain a photograph of this picture (fig. 2). It will be seen that in some minor details the Edinburgh picture differs considerably from the one at Eling, but the general treatment of the subject is so similar that, personally, I cannot resist the conviction that they are both by the same hand. The position of Judas is singularly interesting, and is the same in both pictures. He has evidently placed himself on the near side of the table with a view to getting out quickly. In Leonardo da Vinci's famous work he is seated with the other disciples, and has upset the salt. It will be remembered also that in this work there is no wine on the table, while the Eling picture shows a plentiful supply.

Of the history of the picture nothing is known. Eling church

was, however, attached to the priory of Mottisfont, and William Lord Sandys of the Vyne, on whom the priory was conferred at the dissolution, was patron of the church. He is known to have been a lover of art, and may have given the picture to the church; unless, indeed, he removed it from the priory church when he converted it into a dwelling-house for himself. Concerning the Edinburgh painting, the director writes that it was for many years in the Certosa of Pavia, and passed into the possession of M. Schiavoni, from whom it was purchased for the Royal Institution of Edinburgh in 1850. There were two painters of the name of Schiavoni living in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, both of whom were buyers of pictures.

Rev. THOMAS THISTLE held that it was for experts to decide which was the more likely theory, and that could not be done merely from photographs. Those who were sufficiently interested in the subject should visit the New Forest and inspect the picture. Mr. Heseltine was sure that it was by Marziali, but he himself could not believe that the two works were by the same hand.

Mr. CLIFFORD SMITH thought it likely that the picture had come from Lord Sandys, who employed Italian workmen on the panelling of the long gallery at the Vyne, and might have imported the Venetian picture at the same time. He was specially interested in the details, such as the table-glass and oriental rug under the table. Mr. Thistle was to be congratulated on having moved the picture into its present position, as it was a work of high artistic importance.

Mr. W. WHITAKER drew attention to the similarity of the backgrounds and the different positions of the cat and dog, features that would serve to mask a copy. The two pictures certainly had something in common, but he was inclined to regard one as the copy of the other.

The CHAIRMAN thought the picture a thing of beauty, and declared for a common origin for both, though the Eling picture was infinitely superior, and perhaps ten or fifteen years earlier than the other. He pointed out that the border belonged to the table-cloth and not to an oriental rug on the floor, as a fold of linen followed the fold of the border at the right-hand corner. The Venetian style certainly showed strong oriental influence. Mr. Dale's report contained mixed material, but he had made it interesting and set a good example to local secretaries.



Fig. 1. THE LAST SUPPER, BY MARCO MARZIALI, IN ELING CHURCH, HANTS



Fig. 2. THE LAST SUPPER, BY BONIFAZIO, IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY, EDINBURGH