

FIELD NOTES.—BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT

BY J. R. ELLAWAY, G. W. WILLIS AND H. RAINBOW.

1922 and 1923.

Flint Implements.—Further occasional finds of flakes and implements of Palæolithic type continue to be made. Odd flakes of distinctly gravelly patina have occurred at Steventon, White Hill, South Ham, Woodgarston, and Wootton. On the hill to the north of Bidden Water a small flat ovate implement of late Acheulean type was found. This measures 3in. by 2½in. by ½in., and is of a light brown colour, bleaching to light yellow. As usual, this specimen occurred at the edge of a patch of heavy clay, which, although not mapped as such, is undoubtedly, from its associated flints, a small area of the clay with flints formation. Part of an implement of Chellean type, much battered and weathered, and obliquely broken by frost, was found at Dummer. While at Ashe a small irregular pointed ovate of glossy white patination and of general Palæolithic outline was picked up. An interesting item in last year's work has been the discovery for this area of Pigmy flints. Some 40 or 50 specimens, whole or fragmentary, have been secured, for the most part from Popham and Wellocks Hill, but including some from Dummer and Bradley. They comprise several well known varieties of pattern, triangular, crescent, rectangular, etc., and are often of very careful and effective workmanship. Their varying sources of origin tend to leave the question of their uses still problematical.

During the year another "foreign" implement has occurred in the neighbourhood, viz., a ground celt of igneous rock—"a moderately coarse ophitic dolerite" (Geol. Museum). This occurred on the border of Steventon parish, at the southern corner of Oakley Park.

The total finds for 1922 of three local collectors, recorded by Mr. H. Rainbow, are as follows :—

Arrow and Spearheads	...	...	...	23
Polished Celts or fragments	...	...	...	14
Chipped Celts or fragments	...	...	...	119
Scrapers	...	...	...	470
Fabricators	...	...	...	48
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	219
				893

The general proportion of types, although varying slightly from year to year, keeps a fairly regular average, and it would be of considerable interest and value to the local workers if figures for other areas, based on a similar category, were made available.

Mammoth Bones.—Between 30 and 40 years ago considerable gravel digging was done in the Loddon valley, immediately to the west of Basingstoke. Rumours were current 20 years ago among the labourers and their associates of the discovery of bones among the gravel of animals that must have existed "before the world was drowned." A more precise statement was recently made to us by A. H. Barton, Esq., who reported that a very large bone was actually found in the gravel, that it had been thrown across the narrow river as a bridge, and that it had remained there up to 15 years ago, when he had last seen it. As a road and a railway embankment had been thrown across the stream at the place since that date, it seemed unlikely that any bone could have survived, but a careful search of the bed of the stream between road and railway yielded one large fragment (with various small pieces), about 14in. long and 8in. or 9in. in diameter, the remains of the two external surfaces still existing indicating a total diameter of about 12in. to 15in. when complete. Its original length is estimated by our informant as at least five feet. This fragment has been submitted to Mr. R. W. Hooley, who provisionally identifies it as part of an elephant bone, and in all probability of a mammoth.

Earthworks.—Two unmapped tumuli, referred to in a paper read before the Field Club by the Rev. Sumner Wilson, M.A., in 1893, as standing at Bangor, Preston Candover, have been located to the east of the old Ox Drove and duly mapped.

Roman Period.—A few fragments of pottery—apparently Roman-British—have been found on the boundary of Steventon parish, just outside the southern corner of Oakley Park.

The Roman occupation that was indicated in digging the foundations of the Wheatsheaf Inn, Popham (V.C.H.), evidently extended beyond the area then disclosed. Under suitable arable conditions, the field on the opposite side of the Winchester Road to the north-east of the Inn has been observed to contain frequent traces of the usual pottery and tile.

In the "History of the Manor of Manydown" an entry in the Court Rolls records a brief account of an enquiry held in 1497, to determine the rightful recipient of the rent of a field, called "Balchesterlond." At this enquiry a witness was called, who was stated to have lived all his life at Ramsdell, and to have testified that the rent in question had always been paid to the Prior of St. Swithin, and not to the Prior of Sherborne. The name of Balchester, with its evident Roman association, has for some years presented a problem of local identification. Balstone Farm, Ibworth, in the adjoining parish, being regarded as a possible solution from the partial similarity of name. The Rev. G. Sampson, of Ramsdell, has, however, recently brought to our notice the site of an undoubted Roman villa, about one mile south of Skeyer's Farm, Ramsdell, and about midway between the Portway and the Silchester-Winchester roads. This building

was evidently one of importance, as some three years ago part of a plain tessellated floor was uncovered. At present the site—under plough—shows the usual scattered fragments of Purbeck tiling, one complete tile having been secured with the unique accessory of the original iron nail rusted in the hole. Red and white tesserae are to be found, together with small fragments of coloured plaster. Although no evidence of place or field name can be adduced in support of the suggestion that this is Balchester, in default of any stronger claimant this villa may be provisionally held to fulfil its requirements, thus adding not only another site to the local list, but another chester to the Roman place names of the county.

NOTES.

Field Archæology.—Dr. Williams-Freeman sends the following Report for 1922-23 as Subject Secretary :—

Messrs. Ellaway, Rainbow and Willis send me their usual interesting and valuable Report of Field Work in the Basingstoke district. [This is printed in full on pages 385-7.—ED.]

Air photography is becoming of enormous value in field archæology. In a paper read by Mr. Crawford at the R.G.S. in March, he showed some remarkable results, and was able to demonstrate by photos, which he had checked and confirmed by examination of the ground, an elaborate system of small rectangular fields around British village sites, which he provisionally dates as between 500 B.C. and A.D. 500, and he showed how remarkably these "late Celtic" field systems resembled some existing, but very ancient, arrangements of small square fields found in Ireland, when they have been undisturbed by the later Saxon occupation. A senior officer of the Air Force, who is one of our members, is taking the greatest interest in the subject, and doing much to develop this aspect of air photography. It is not too much to hope that we may in the future get a complete air-survey of the country, and it is impossible to exaggerate its value to field archæology.

Buckland Rings was reported last year to have been turned into a pig farm. Mr. Heywood Sumner reports that no real damage has been done. He is in touch with persons concerned, and will watch over our archæological interests.

Besides the two Roman sites mentioned in Mr. Willis's Notes, one of which is new, I hear of four other new ones in the county. One reported by Dr. Gedge between Havant and Langstone (see p. 398); two others in the neighbourhood of Longstock, reported by Mr. E. A. Rawlence, F.S.A., of Salisbury, one of which he describes as "most promising" (see p. 398); and one located by Mr. Percy Farrer at Thruxton Down, this last one being searched for and found by him after reading the Notes by Mr. Engleheart in our last number. [Vol. ix, Part 2, pp. 214-218.]

Mr. Rawlence partially excavated last summer the Roman villa on Longstock Down, reported last year (see p. 398). He discovered the foundations of a very large set of buildings, fairly complete remains of the bath and hypocaust, and found a large

number of coins, but no pavement. The site has been carefully preserved and protected from frost by Mr. Barnard, on whose farm it is, and who takes the greatest interest in the work. The plan of the buildings seems to me to resemble rather closely that of the Roman villa at Steep, near Petersfield.

As your representative, with Mr. Dale, at the Annual Congress of Archæological Societies, I wish to report to you upon a subject which was discussed at the last meeting. It seems that on January 1st, 1925, there will come into force an Act for the simpler transfer of land, which will make the preservation of ancient title deeds no longer a legal necessity, and it is feared that this will result in the sale or destruction of a lot of old documents which may be of the greatest local antiquarian and even historical interest. A committee was appointed to consider what steps had better be taken for their preservation, and we shall have its report this year. Meanwhile, the suggestion is that the local administrative authorities—the County and Borough Councils throughout the kingdom—should make arrangements, if possible, to receive, classify and house such of them as relate to their own areas, and that solicitors and others who have tin boxes full of such things, if they no longer value them, should send them to the centres to which the land they refer to belongs, *e.g.*, a deed relating to a manor in Hampshire should be sent to Winchester, one referring to a monastery in Yorkshire, to York, and so forth. They are widely distributed all over England.

Such a scheme would require a good deal of storage room, and a good deal of work in classifying, indexing, and arranging, but we are happily situated in Winchester in that we have a County Council Library of Hampshire books already, and it seems to me possible, and even likely, that, if the County Council would receive them, some local antiquaries with a knowledge of mediæval documents might be found to examine them, select such as are worth preserving, classify them, and make them accessible to those interested.

I should like also to report, though it concerns, perhaps, the Botanical section rather than my own, an act of preservation, which I think ought to be recorded, if only as an example to others.

Appleshaw, one of the prettiest spots in the county, largely owes its beauty to a long line of old walnut trees, which runs up the wide green through the centre of the village. There is a local tradition that there have always been walnuts there, and that in old days some were requisitioned by Oliver Cromwell for gunstocks for his army. Be this as it may, the present trees were threatened with destruction. The manor has recently been sold, and the purchaser was proceeding to cut them down and convert them into timber, to the great distress of the villagers,

and, indeed, of the whole neighbourhood. When the late owner heard of it (he has left this part of the county) he at once bought them back and presented them to the parish. I feel sure that every member of the Field Club who loves the countryside will appreciate such a kindly and a graceful act.

J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

Romsey.—Excavations undertaken in the summer of 1922 by Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, M.P., in a garden immediately south of the South Transept of Romsey Abbey, have revealed foundations of walls, a shaft of Purbeck marble, mediæval pottery, a 15th century silver spoon, and other objects. Amongst the most interesting are some fragments of glass vessels, found in a stone-lined pit. One of these has been restored; it is of white glass, and from its shape, with two symmetrical handles, suggests the influence of a classical tradition (see frontispiece). Similar fragments from the glass-factory, near Broughton, are in the Tudor House Museum, at Southampton. The following account of the human remains found has been contributed by Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., Conservator of Museum, R.C.S.:—

“At least 15 individuals—perhaps twice this number—are represented by these remains, but all are so fragmentary that it is not possible to reconstruct a complete skull or skeleton. The majority of the remains are those of men. Of the six more or less broken pelves, six are of men, only one of a woman. Of the twelve thigh bones—each representing a separate individual—five are definitely of men, two are probably so, three are definitely of women, two are of children. We may say that men are preponderatingly represented. Of course, it is possible that the more fragile bones of the women and children have decomposed and disappeared; but on the evidence available, one would suspect that it was the graveyard of a monastery rather than of a nunnery, or, more likely still, it was a common burial place.

“Only two skulls are sufficiently intact to be measured. One is that of a man with a big and finely-shaped head. It is 199 mm. long, 146 mm. wide; cephalic index 73.4—long headed. A common British type, with strongly-marked supra-orbital ridges, and evidence of a stoutly-built face, which, unfortunately, has not been preserved. I suspect that certain stout arm and leg bones are also parts of the same individual, the only skeleton with more than a fragmentary representation.

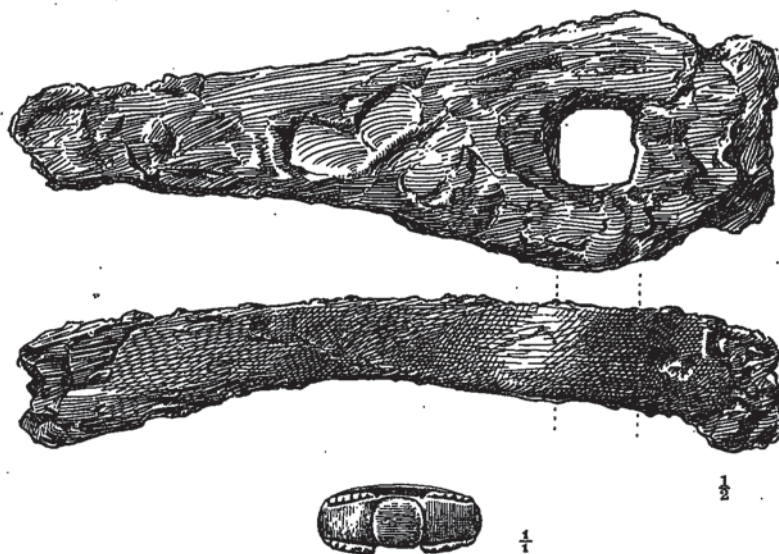
“The other skull is that of a woman; the length is 179 mm.; width 145 mm.; the length is 81% of the breadth. It is, technically, brachycephalic, yet in all its essential features it agrees with that of the man. It shows a suspicion of the round-headed Gaulish type, but is not un-English for all that. The height of the roof of the skull above the ear-holes is 117 mm.; in the man's skull this measurement is 121 mm.; the cubic capacity

of the man's 1548 cc., of the woman's 1400 cc., both above the modern average.

"The other nearly complete skull is that of a child, aged about seven years. I noted several other bones which probably belonged to this individual. Four frontal bones are also present, so that there are seven individuals represented in the cranial fragments. As to jaws and teeth, about ten individuals are represented. Some of the teeth are worn down very deeply, showing the presence of grit in the food of these people. The teeth are remarkably free from caries; only one carious tooth was noted; a number had been extracted or fallen out before death. The prevailing stature was apparently low, but only in one case was the thigh bone sufficiently intact to guide us in this matter. In this case—that of a man—the stature is estimated to have been 5ft. 4in. None of the tibiae show flattening.

"I am indebted to Colonel Ashley, M.P., for the opportunity of examining these remains. I have kept for reference a complete series of measurements and observations, but these are of interest only to the expert anatomist, hence I do not include them in this report."

Bitterne Ramparts.—The objects illustrated below—an iron pick and bronze ring—were found in 1923 during the levelling of a portion of the outer rampart of the Roman town at Bitterne.



All the objects, including the coins and pottery, were found lying upon the surface beneath the rampart, and must, therefore, have been lying there when the rampart was thrown up. The coins belong to the third and possibly fourth centuries of the

Christian era, thus proving that the rampart was constructed in Roman times. The pottery and the objects illustrated above support this conclusion, and the conjecture (based on no evidence) that these defences were of prehistoric age may now be thrown overboard.

The coins have kindly been identified by Mr. Mattingly, of the coin department of the British Museum, as follows:—

Gallienus (A.D. 253-268): two.

Tetricus I (c. A.D. 270-273): one.

Probably time of Constantius I (A.D. 337-366): one.

Possibly time of Constans (A.D. 337-350): one.

The Samian has kindly been described by Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., as follows:

"The ten fragments of red glazed *terra sigillata* (better known in this country by its incorrect name of Samian ware) are of well known and widely distributed types. They include four of hemispherical shape (37 Dragendorff), with moulded or embossed ornamentation of Lezoux fabric; one of the large bowl with upright rim (45 Drag.), decorated with trumpet-shaped scrolls *en barbotine*, and made at Rheinzabern, probably a *mortarium* with a lining of stone particles to resist wear; one of a bowl or saucer with curved rim, shaped lip and strap-handles (42 Drag.), decorated on the top of the rim with leaves on stalks *en barbotine*; and three small fragments of smooth unornamented ware with portions of potters' stamps, one each of forms 27, 31 and 33. One bit is too small for certain identification, and need not be described. It has a carefully grooved moulding, proper to form 29 or 30, on the base.

"The whole group is clearly of Roman origin from a site occupied for some length of time, and receiving Gaulish and German imported wares by sea and overland in the late first and second century."

On one fragment the owner's mark is scratched; and on another is the stamp SULP, for Sulpicius, or, less probably, Sulpicianus, a potter of La Graufenesque, in Southern Gaul. A third has CARATIL, probably for Caratilli, a potter of Lezoux.

The owner of the land, Mr. Fry, regretted extremely the necessity for destroying the rampart, and afforded every facility to the Editor and Captain Withycombe. He has presented all the finds to the Tudor House Museum, which is, of course, the proper home for such objects. We wish his example were more generally imitated.

John Aubrey: Observations in Hampshire.—In Aubrey's 17th century manuscript volume, in the Bodleian, *Monumenta Britannica*, the following note occurs:—

"The Castle of Malwood, in the parish of Minsted, in the New Forest, Hants; the banks or works single and not great. On the north side near it is an oak that bears green leaves or buds here and there among the principal branches at Xmas.

It is but a low tree, dead topt, not very big, rotten below, and has been abused by hacking. King Charles II ordered it to be paled about. On the banks of the Castle grow some oaks and beeches, 50 foot high before they wore brancht. Near this Castle tradition says William Rufus was killed."

In addition to the above, Aubrey makes the following references to sites in Hampshire:—

1.—"Withy Beds near Hale or Downton, Hants, a camp on the forest side of about 4 or 5 acres."

2.—"Two miles east of Sutton, Hants, a rampart and ditch cross the London road like those at Ham Heath; near them are four barrows and four more by the Beacon." The beacon must be Popham Beacon, which is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Sutton Scotney. Here are now five round barrows in a row from N.N.E. to S.S.W., and a sixth 300 yards to the east, near a boundary-stone, at the S.W. corner of Steventon parish. This last, and the middle one of the row, are not marked on the Ordnance Map [Hants, 25 S.E.]. There is now no ditch visible crossing the London road two miles E. of Sutton Scotney. This point is somewhere close to the eleventh mile-stone from Basingstoke, where the parish boundary (Hunton and Wonston) crosses the road. On the tithe-map of Wonston (1840) the field S.W. of Cranbourne Wood and Lodge, and N.E. of Upper Cranbourne Farm, is called "Deville's Dyke": and the bounds of Cramburna (Cranbourne), 901 A.D., mention a *greatan dic* (great ditch) between *tuccinge weg* (Toking weie, 1222-48 A.D.; Token Way, 1730 A.D.; now Tufton Way) and *ruwan beorh* (rough barrow). Near here Isaac Taylor, in his Map of Hants, 1755, marks one very large and two small barrows. There are signs of a ploughed-out ditch on the N.W. side of the Sutton Scotney road, immediately N.W. of the place where two roads meet at B.M. 368.4.

The Ham Heath to which Aubrey refers was what is now called Ham Common, Surrey, between Richmond and Kingston-on-Thames. No earthworks are marked there on the O.S. maps, not are any visible there now.

3.—Aubrey also refers to another rampart "beyond Alton, Hants, in the road to Warnford." The description is vague enough, but the rampart was probably seen by him as he journeyed along the road, and it might still be visible from it. It looks as if it might be connected with the Froxfield earthworks.

Dr. Grundy on "Place-names."—The article by Dr. Grundy, published in our last number, has aroused considerable interest. Below we print comments that have reached us from Mr. James Druitt, of Bournemouth, and Mr. Heywood Sumner. Mr. Druitt comments as follows:—

P. 230, line 27.—The "**small river**" is, I presume, the New Forest stream, known as "The Avon Water." For "enteres" read "enters."

- P. 231, line 27.—Is not "**Keyhaven**" the "Quay Haven"? It is the landing place for Hurst Castle and a resort for small yachts.
- P. 235, line 31.—Insert "be" between "not" and "made."
- P. 242, line 28.—"**Spearbed**," or "Spirebed," is the local name for the beds of reeds growing by the sides of the estuary of the Avon and Stour at Christchurch. These are, or used to be, cut yearly for thatch.
- P. 243.—**Buckthorn**, cf. Buckthorn oil, an aperient used by the old cow- and horse-doctors.
- P. 245.—**Comp, Compt, Quomp**. There are at least three places so named in and near Christchurch.
- (1) **Quomps**, a plot of marshy ground on the banks of the Stour, at Christchurch; until recently subject to rights of common of pasture, enjoyable by residents of the Manor of the Borough of Christchurch, in respect of horses and cattle, levant and couchant, upon their holdings. This has recently been acquired by the Corporation, who propose to make it a recreation ground.
 - (2) **The Quomp**, a similar plot of land at Sopley, on the banks of the Avon, over which common rights are claimed by the inhabitants.
 - (3) **Comp or Quomp Corner**, a spot on the boundary between Hants and Dorset, at Moordown, Bournemouth.
- P. 245.—**Crouch**. Should not this be **couch**? A term applied to strapgrass, which is collected in preparing a field for ploughing and burnt. Cf. couch fires. It is sometimes pronounced "cooch."
- P. 246.—**Driftway**, etc. Add to this "Drongway," a narrow passage between two buildings or properties.
- P. 247.—**Foreshare**. The first cut of grass in the season, the Aftershare belonging to someone else. The owner of the Aftershare has possession from Lammas (August 1st) to Candlemas (February 2nd). From Candlemas to Lammas the field is "hayned up," and the owner of the Foreshare is in possession and has the right to cut the grass when ripe, but he may not depasture the land. There are several instances of this right near Christchurch.
- P. 248.—**Hammer**. Is not the bird's name Yellowammer?
- P. 249.—**Hitches**. This word in the sense ascribed to it cannot be very old, as feeding sheep on roots only began about the middle of the 18th century.
- P. 249.—**Hern, or Hurn**. In the vernacular this is the name of the bird usually spelt "Heron." Heron Court, the seat of the Earl of Malmesbury, is called Hurn Court by all old residents. The new comers in ignorance call it "Heron" Court. The village is Hurn, which is also the name of the Tithing.

- P. 249.—**Hofflet.** There is a collection of houses, consisting of a public house and some cottages, near Christchurch, called Holfleet, pronounced Hoffleet, but *unde quo derivatur nescio*.
- P. 251.—**Leat.** Does not this mean any artificial cutting for water, not merely a mill stream? Cf. the Leat from Hay Tor, on Dartmoor, to Teign Grace.
- P. 252.—**No Man's Land.** Is this the right meaning? Is it not rather land which is extra parochial? There is a No Man's Land in the New Forest.
- P. 253.—**Paradise.** The extreme east end of the churchyard, at Christchurch, is called Paradise. It is a place where there have been no burials.
- P. 255.—**Rave.** Is not this term applied to the "raves" of a waggon or cart?—the projecting frame-work along the top of the sides, and the moveable frame-work put up at the head and tail when hay or straw is being carried.
- P. 256.—**Saltern.** Add Lymington to Portsmouth. There used to be a great trade in salt from Keyhaven to the Lymington River.
- P. 256.—**Screech.** The local name of the swift is screech owl. I have never heard the term applied to an owl proper which does not screech.
- P. 256.—**Shard.** This is also the Wessex pronunciation of *sherd*, a broken piece of pottery.
- P. 259.—**Turbary** is the name of a right of common, *viz.*, the right to cut turves for fuel *in alieno solo*; it is not descriptive of any piece of land.
- P. 259.—**Tantany.** Is not this a corruption of St. Anthony?—cf. Tantany Wood, near Beaulieu.
- P. 260.—**Want** or **Wont** means mole in Hants vernacular.
- P. 261.—**Yonder, Yon.** This word does not mean the same as further. It is used to point out a particular person or thing, *e.g.*, yon or yonder man, or house, etc.

Mr. Heywood Sumner sends the following comments:—

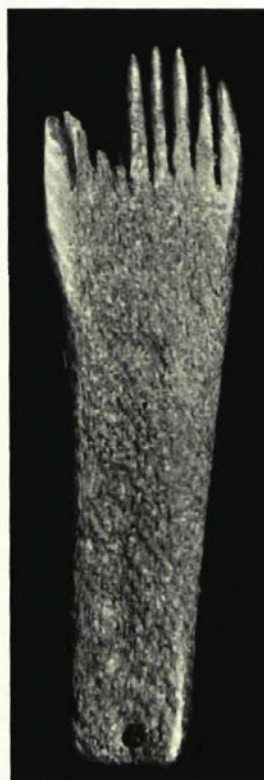
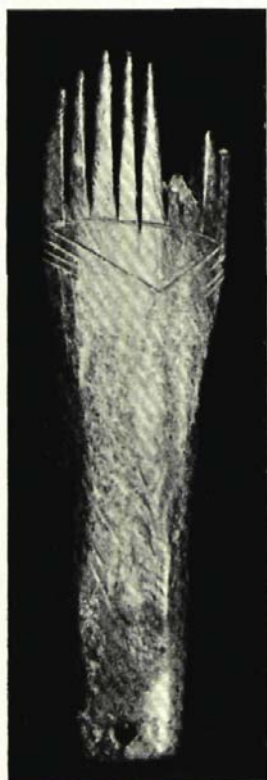
"In the 'Vocabulary of Field-names,' at the end of Dr. G. B. Grundy's informing article 'On Place-names in General and the Hampshire Place-names in Particular,' that appeared in the last number of our Proceedings, there are two definitions that do not comply with local signification attached to the names in question—to wit, (1) '*Droke*,' a '*filmy weed very common in standing water*.' Here, on the northern side of New Forest, we use the term '*droke*' for little gullies leading up to (or down from) the plains of plateau gravel that flank the eastern side of the Avon valley, *e.g.*, Water droke, Culver droke, Fox's droke—all of which place-names occur on Ibsley Common, and belong

to gullies such as I have described. (2) '*Shade: very common in the New Forest. An opening in a wood.*' "Throughout the Forest there are special places where ponies and cattle congregate during the heat of long summer days—places where breezes always blow though hot air quivers above the heath, and where flies merely tease, but do not torment—as they do in the still woods. Such places are called shades in local speech; shade, meaning a cool place. Generally shades are on high ground where ponds lie on the plains, *e.g.*, on the northern side of New Forest; Ocknell Pond, Janes Moor Pond, Longcross Pond, Stony Cross, Handy Cross Pond, Broomy Plain Pond, and Latchmore—the last being on open, but not high ground; but always they are away from woods."

Oram's Arbour.—In the grounds of the Union Workhouse, on the western side of the city of Winchester, is a spot called "Oram's Arbour." On Godson's Plan of Winchester (1750) the spot is called "The Arbour"; and beneath the words is added the following interesting note:—"Place where the Freeholders meet to choose their Representatives in Parliament for the County of Southampton." Even more interesting is the fact that the western side of the Arbour is bounded by a ditch, called on Godson's Plan "The City Ditch." Its course coincides with that of Clifton Road. Have we in this ditch the remains of a prehistoric fort? It seems unlikely that it can be much later in date, for it is quite distinct from the mediæval entrenchments of the City and Castle; and, indeed, the name "City Ditch" seems to be a misnomer. The suggestion of an early date may receive some slight support from the fact that a beaker of the Early Bronze or Late Neolithic Age was found on the site of St. James's Terrace. It is now in the Winchester Museum.

As to Oram, the Rev. John T. Canner, Vicar of Chitterne, Wilts, contributes the following note to the *Wiltshire Gazette* (August 10th, 1922), in explanation of the name "Oram's Grave":

"Oram's Grave is the name given on the Ordnance Map (Wilts, 53 S.W.) to a tumulus at the intersection of the old track from Salisbury to Warminster, across the downs, with that from Maddington to Codford St. Mary, and on the boundary-line of Maddington and Chilterne St. Mary. An eye-witness, Elizabeth White (formerly Windsor, and whose baptism is recorded in the register, 5th March, 1797), stated to her neighbour that, when a child, she was returning home with her father from Salisbury, and saw the commotion arising from the burial of the man Oram. Her father told her that 'her maunt be vroughten at what she saw, for they would not hurt she,' and so she saw the man buried. The man was a suicide, and, according to old custom and law, was buried there by the people of Chilterne. He is said to have hung himself on account of disappointment in love. A stake was driven through his body, and he was buried



OBJECTS FOUND AT AN IRON AGE HUT-SITE ON SNODDINGTON
DOWN, 1924.

[To face page 397]

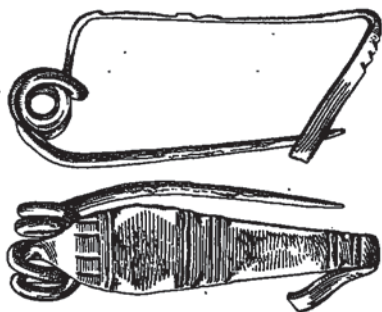
without any funeral service, so it is not registered in the parish books. It must have occurred about the year 1805. These facts were recorded by a former vicar of this parish, having been received from the above-mentioned neighbour."

Any further information about Oram's Arbour will be welcome, particularly an explanation of the ditch.

Iron Age Hut-site on Snoddington Down.—During the summer of 1924 a party of enthusiasts dug a site on Snoddington Down. The position of the site is immediately east of Shipton Plantation, south of the cart-track from Shipton Bellinger, in which parish it lies (Hants, 22 N.E.). It is quite close to the site of discovery of the two palæolithic axes described on pp. 401. The site was discovered by Air-Commodore Masterman, who found potsherds on the surface. Before digging there was little to be seen, except a patch of greener grass, which appeared to be slightly raised above the level of the surrounding down. On digging it was found that there was a considerable depth of humus, and a quantity of pottery was found. The objects illustrated on the opposite page are a bone comb, ornamented, and typical of the Early Iron Age; one other was found: an iron spear- or lance-head, and an indeterminate object of iron; a thin piece of bronze, ornamented with a stamped design; and a fibula or brooch of the Aucissa type, dating to within a few years of the beginning of the Christian era. In addition there were found fragments of five large water-pots, all of which have been restored, and a quantity of other fragments, some ornamented.

The site would appear to have been that of a hut, occupied at and shortly before the time of the Roman invasions. Remains of ancient cultivation, banks and boundary ditches are abundant all around: and Mr. Percy Farrer (who was one of the party) has recorded signs of habitation, in the form of pot-boilers and potsherds on three spots within two miles of the site.

Borough Down Farm.—The brooch here illustrated was found in May, 1922, by Mr. G. C. Pain, the occupier, in a field 200



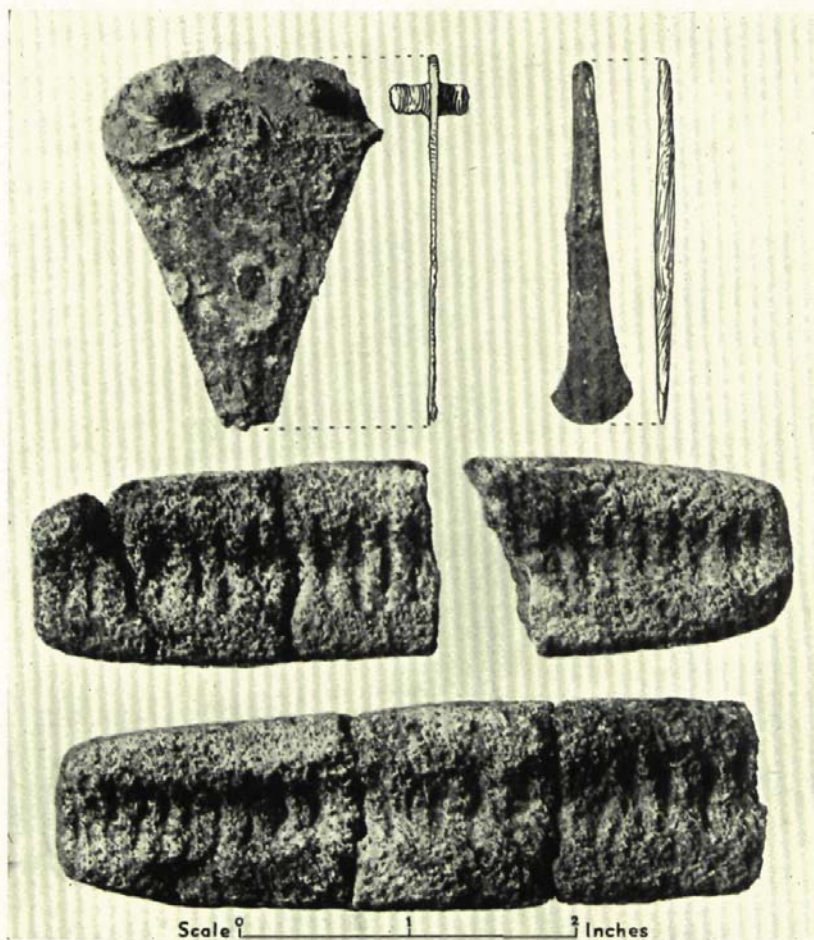
yards south-east of his house. The site lies within a region which is covered with remains of Celtic fields, which appear very clearly on air-photos. It seems reasonable to infer that the cultivators of these fields may have had a settlement here. The brooch remains in Mr. Pain's possession. Borough Down is in Micheldever parish, and the site falls on Sheet 33, S.W., of the 6-inch Ordnance Map of Hants.

Roman Villa, Havant.—An account is given in the *Journal of Roman Studies*, Vol. xii, Part 2 (1922), p. 273, in the annual account of Roman Britain, by Miss M. V. Taylor and Mr. R. G. Collingwood. Lack of space forbids us to reprint this account, which members of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies will already have seen. Miss Taylor adds:—"About a mile north-east of this site, in a field south of the Havant-Chichester road, and east of a stream which passes the eastern side of Warblington Castle, tiles, tesserae and pottery have been reported by Dr. Gedge. They indicate a structure of some sort."

— **Chatgrove Hill, Longstock.**—In the same *Journal*, pp. 271-3, is a full account (the only published account) of Mr. Rawlence's excavations at this villa, with a plan. Notes on some Roman sites in the neighbourhood are added at the end. The name of the hill was obtained by the writer of this note from the Tithe-map of Longstock (1841). While flying over the hill in the summer of 1924, the writer observed many long, dark lines in the crops, some starting from the site of the villa itself. There was a suggestion of a line encircling the hill, so that it seems possible that a hill-fort may have been made here in pre-Roman times. [See also Dr. Williams-Freeman's Report, on p. 388.].

— (?) **Sparsholt.**—Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., in a letter of February 1st, 1925, draws attention to a site which has hitherto been overlooked. It is mentioned by Henry Moody in his "Sketches of Hampshire," 1846, p. 83, as follows:—"At Mere Court Manor Farm a quantity of tessellated pavement and other Roman remains were discovered, which seems to indicate the spot was the site of a Roman villa." Further information will be welcome.

— **near Swaythling.**—On May 2nd the Editor visited the site of a Roman villa, discovered by Mr. E. A. Rawlence, F.S.A., in company with the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A. Some digging was done, and foundations of walls found. The walls were constructed of Isle of Wight limestone, but appeared to have been much injured by having been used as a quarry. A few fragments of Samian were found. Mr. Engleheart writes: "After you were gone, we got about a cart load of great blocks of stone out of a small hole, and two broken square tiles with



ASSOCIATED OBJECTS FOUND IN A BARROW AT THE SLADE,
NEAR PETERSFIELD, 1888.

[To face page 399]

mortar on them, which I feel sure are vestiges of the *pilae* of a hypocaust. It looks to be one of those sites which have been systematically ransacked for their material. I have known more than one other." The site is about half-a-mile east of Swaythling Church, on the bank of the old canal. Not far away, but quite unconnected with this site, at Middle, is a house called Doncaster Cottage, which suggests another Roman habitation-site near there. For previous finds near here, see *Proceedings*, Vol. ix, Part 2, pp. 290, 291.

Roman Site at Curbridge Creek.—Mr. Arthur Arnold, of Wickham, reports the discovery of Roman tiles in Landing Place Copse, three-quarters of a mile south of Botley Station. (Hants 66, S.E.) The site is between a quarter and half-a-mile east by north of the site, where "Roman tiles and rough tessellated pavement" is recorded on the O.S. map to have been found in 1889. Mr. Sumner, through whom Mr. Arnold's report reached us, adds that remains of foreign-worked stone are to be seen in the boundary-bank of Landing Place Wood.

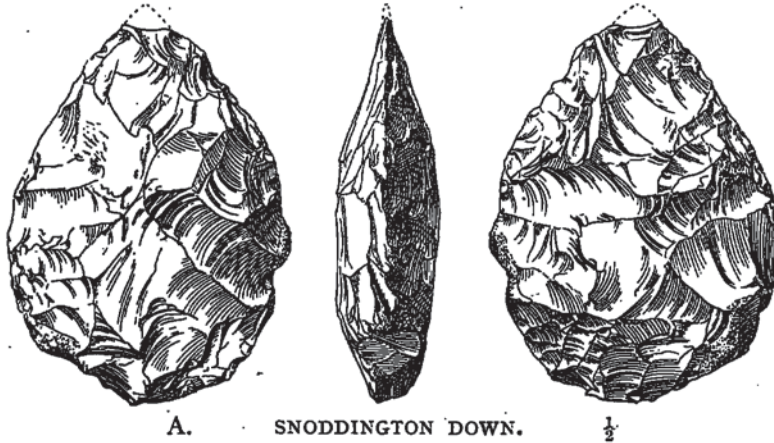
Barrows at "The Slade," near Petersfield.—In the *Archæological Review*, Vol. i, 1888, p. 281, is a note to the effect that Mr. Sylvester had opened two tumuli near "The Slade." A fuller account of these operations appeared in a local paper (probably the *Hampshire Independent*) about the same time, in the column devoted to "Local Notes and Queries." It runs as follows:—

"Some weeks ago a barrow was opened by Mr. J. Sylvester, of Froxfield, near Petersfield, situated in an arable field on his property, near a small homestead, marked Crabtree Farm on the 6-inch Ordnance Map. A trench, about 4 feet wide, was dug approximately N. and S. through the centre of the barrow, on the level of the surrounding field, on soil which had evidently never been moved, and at the centre of the mound was found a heap of bones, which have been pronounced to be human, but from their fragmentary condition appear to have been broken up after having been burned. With the bones were two articles of bronze and some pieces of stone . . . which, when placed together lengthwise, would seem to form an article somewhat like a rubber used for sharpening scythes, having one side flattened and grooved. . . . Around the bones and other articles was a good deal of much blackened earth. A few flint flakes were found in the barrow. No pottery has as yet been found, but many fragments of charcoal were scattered throughout the soil. The soil of which the barrow is composed is very different in quality and appearance from that common to the neighbourhood, and one of the peculiar features of it is the almost entire freedom

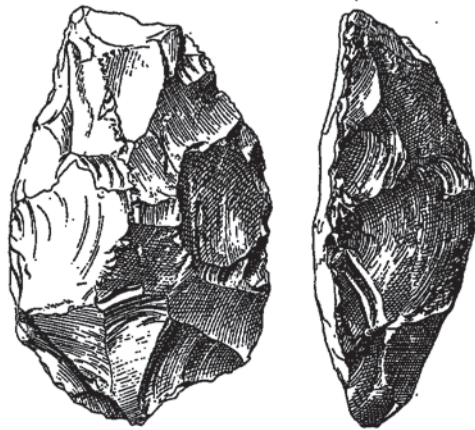
from flints, which usually are so very common. The bones and articles appear to have been placed on the surface of the ground, and then a trench dug around them, as the earth on both sides of their position had certainly been moved to a greater depth. The mound had been partly levelled, and had been under cultivation for many years; it was, in consequence, very much enlarged in circumference, and only about four feet in height at its centre. The late severe frost has prevented any further digging. A few years ago another barrow, which stood not far from the above-mentioned one, was opened; the soil of which it was composed was very similar in all respects to that of the latter, and many fragments of charcoal were found interspersed throughout it. A small piece of British pottery was found near the surface, but no collection of bones or bronze articles as in the present instance. A large oak tree had been growing on the top of the mound, and its roots made the digging difficult and unsatisfactory."

On the recent visit of the Club to Froxfield (July 28th, 1922), Dr. Williams-Freeman and the Editor called to see Mr. Sylvester at "The Slade," and saw the objects found. Much the most interesting were the objects illustrated on the plate opposite p. 393, which were all found in association in the same barrow. They must all, therefore, belong to the same period. The small two-riveted knife of bronze is typical of the Early Bronze Age; its shortness may be due to continual sharpening, which has worn it down almost to a stump. The small chisel may be compared with one found near Everley, Wilts, by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in a large round barrow on Snail Down, at the foot of Sidbury Hill. (See Hoare, *Ancient Wilts*, Vol. i, p. 182, Plate xxi; Sir John Evans, *Ancient Bronze Implements*, 1881, p. 163, fig. 189; *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, xxxvii, 1913, p. 234.) The grooved stones resemble parts of a mould. They have been subjected to fire after being broken; for some of the pieces have been burnt red and others not, and the two differently coloured pieces join up. The stone appears to be a rag-stone from some neighbouring (greensand?) outcrop in the Weald.

Mr. Sylvester has generously presented all these objects to the Winchester Museum, where they are now displayed. We wish to call particular attention to this fact. The County Museum exists to preserve and display objects of this kind; and it deserves the support of all into whose hands Hampshire "finds" may come. Without their gifts, it cannot adequately fulfil its functions: nor can students (particularly foreign students) reap the benefit of such discoveries if they remain scattered all over the county in private hands. We wish to appeal, therefore, to all who possess similar "finds" to follow the example of Mr. Sylvester, and present, or lend, them to the County Museum at Winchester.

A. SNODDINGTON DOWN. $\frac{1}{2}$

Snoddington Down.—Two Palæolithic implements have been picked up on Snoddington Down, in the parish of Shipton Bellinger (Hants 22, N.E.). The one (A) illustrated above was found by Air-Commodore Clark Hall, C.M.G., and now belongs to Commander Gowan. It is a fine specimen of Acheulean type, quite unweathered, with sharp edges. It was found in a ploughed field, about a quarter-of-a-mile north-west of Snoddington Down Farm, at a height of a little over 500 feet above O.D.

B. SNODDINGTON DOWN. $\frac{1}{2}$

The other implement (B) was found on July 13th, 1924, by the Editor, lying on the grass near the trenches dug by the Tank School. The site is low, and almost on the bottom of a

shallow, dry valley, between Markway Firs and Bedlam Buildings, about half-a-mile north-east of the spot where the first implement was found. The height is a little below 400 feet above O.D. The implement has one almost flat face, and the chipping is much less delicate than that of the former (A). The point was broken off in antiquity, and the symmetry of the base is marred by two frost chips detached from the flat face. The patina is creamy white, with clear traces of yellow staining, which has evidently once covered the whole implement. This, together with the glossy surface, points to its having once been buried in river gravel.

Wolverton.—Yet another isolated find of Palæolithic implements from above a sandpit at Wolverton (Hants 10, N.W.). The site is marked on the six-inch Ordnance Map in Wolverton Wood, half-a-mile due south of Frithfield Farm. The find consists of a small "axe" and a flake or scraper; both were found by Mr. Guyon Bull, of Kingsclere, in whose collection they now are. The "axe," if such it can be called, has a light yellow or brown-coloured patina. It is slightly abraded, but hardly what one could call rolled. The butt end has the natural crust remaining. Only one side is a cutting edge, but the point is adapted for use. The cutting side is curved, and is two inches long.



WOLVERTON.

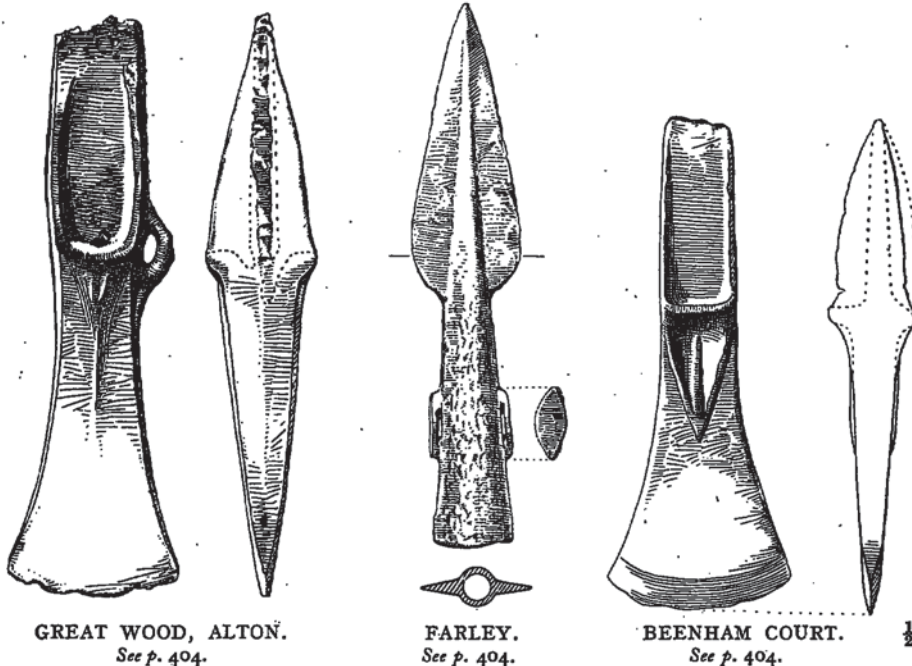
 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The other object appears to be a scraper. Such implements are rarely found associated with Palæolithic axes, but that the implements here figured are contemporary admits, I think, of no reasonable doubt. Both in weathering and patination they

are identical. A peculiarity of the scraper is that it has a bulb of percussion on each face, as will be seen from the drawing. The height above sea-level is about 330 feet, and the geological formation Lower Bagshot Sand. No drift deposit is marked here on the geological map (Sheet 284, Basingstoke), but the southern portion of the Bagshot area is marked "gravelly."

Writing about the site, Mr. Willis says, in a letter to the Editor, dated August 8th, 1922:—"The sand... is overlaid by four or five feet of irregular sandy gravel, of which some flints are the proper lemon and orange yellow and some white.... Mr. Bull picked the implement from a heap of gravel in the pit; the gravel being waste product, and the underlying sand being used."

Langrish.—Mr. H. Berry, of Manor Farm, Langrish, has a collection of objects found in the vicinity. Amongst them is a fine polished axe, found by L. Moore on Oxenbourne Farm, East Meon, in 1919. It is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the middle, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at the cutting edge, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The Editor is indebted to Mr. Berry for kindly allowing him to see these things, and supply the facts relating to their discovery.



GREAT WOOD, ALTON.
See p. 404.

FARLEY.
See p. 404.

BEENHAM COURT.
See p. 404.

Bronze Implements.—The objects illustrated above have all come to light since the last number of the *Proceedings* appeared.

The palstave on the left of the drawing was found in Great Wood, near Alton (Hants 35, N.W.), and belongs to Mr. Chalcroft, of Will Hall, close by. That on the right was found about 1875, at Beenham Court, between Kingsclere and Newbury. It belongs to Mrs. Garrett, of Kingsclere, and was brought to notice by Messrs. Willis and Bull. Mrs. Garrett picked it up under a tree when the foundations of Beenham Court were being dug. She thinks that one of the workmen found it in digging the foundations. She also picked up what she described as an object of old glass, round and just like an opal. This she gave to Mrs. William Holding.

The Rector of Farley Chamberlayne, the Rev. S. T. Percival, found the bronze looped spearhead, illustrated on p. 403, in a rabbit-hole. The exact site is in a newly-planted fir-plantation, on the east slope of the valley, above Lower Warren, between that and Farley Farm. The spot is a most unlikely one for any settlement, and the spearhead was probably lost out hunting. A settlement, which might belong to the same period as the spearhead, exists on Farley Mount, just east of the monument. Here an air-photograph revealed the presence of a camp hitherto unrecorded. It can still be traced on the ground: and on the north-west side a small portion of the rampart is still to be seen, though being rapidly destroyed by rabbits. Several round barrows (including a disc-barrow) and one long one, none of them marked on the O.S. maps, exist further west along the same ridge, on the northern margin of the wood.

Kitchen-midden on Chark Common.—In the gravel pit between the farms of Shoot and Chark, in the parish of Crofton (Hants 83, N.W.), is a deposit of oyster and other shells, tightly packed and lying upon the gravel. Unfortunately, no notice appears to have been taken locally of this most interesting and important deposit, until most of it had been cleared away. Attention was first drawn to the site by Commander C. Hastings, R.N.; and an account, by Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Cooke, F.G.S., was published in "Man" for June, 1923. The species of mollusca found were identified by Mr. A. S. Kennard, F.G.S., as follows:—

Mytilus edulis, Linn.; abundant.

Ostrea edulis, Linn.; abundant.

Littorina littorea, Linn.; abundant.

Littorina obtusata, Linn.; one example.

Pecten varius, Linn.; three examples.

Purpura lapillus, Linn.; two examples.

Trophon muriatus, Mont.; two examples.

Mr. Kennard says:—"The first three were undoubtedly used as food, while the remaining species are accidental occurrences." That the deposit is a true midden is conclusively proved by the occurrence of hearths, the presence of one valve only of nearly every shell, the promiscuous mingling of species not associated in the natural mode of life, the inter-mixture of

loam, and the absence of shingle and the presence of worked flints. Many pot-boilers were found round the hearths in a layer of charcoal about 6 inches thick.

We have quoted above from the paper in "Man"; but we cannot quite understand all the statements made there. Two sets of drawings are given: Figure 3, "Flints from the midden"; and Figure 4, "Flints from the stony loam." Figure 3 represents, so far as we can judge from the drawings, five flakes without any secondary working, one flake which appears to have secondary working on one edge (but whether intentional or accidental, one would hesitate to say from the drawing only), and one flake with secondary working on the end (the scraper referred to?). The list of implements found, given on p. 88, states that there were found in the midden "one fluted scraper, three flat scrapers, several spalls." We do not quite understand what is meant by a "flat scraper," and it is a pity that drawings of them were not published. Further, in or near the hearths, "five scrapers" (p. 88) were found, but no drawings of these are given, nor of any implements found associated with the hearths. So far, therefore, as the published account goes, we have, with one exception, to take on trust all the implements actually found below the stony loam. In view of the importance of the site, we hope that, in spite of the working difficulties, a really determined effort will be made to excavate a large area exhaustively, and to publish drawings of every implement found with exact details as to depth and associations. The absence of pottery, together with the abundance of pot-boilers, suggests, though it does not prove, that the midden belongs to the Early Neolithic period of England—a period about which we know practically nothing. There is reason to believe that sites of this period are abundant in the region. (See notes on Cosham and Horsea.)

Discoveries at Cosham.—Writing in a Portsmouth paper, under the date January 11th, 1924, Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Cooke describes what is claimed to be the remains of a lake-village—it would be more accurate, perhaps, to say "pile-dwellings"—on the northern shores of Portsmouth Harbour. "In the course of a survey... a number of stone implements were found on this (northern) shore-line.... They consist of borers and scrapers... flint arrowheads, and one well-polished flint celt, which had been used in a wooden haft as a battle-axe. The majority of the implements are sharp, coloured a yellow ochre, and highly lustrous. A few are jet black. Those that have lain long on the beach, exposed to the direct action of the atmosphere, have become opaque, and are covered with a dull pearly patination.... The greater number were found on the shore immediately to the south of Wymering.... Standing on the bridge which connects Portsea with the mainland, a long,

narrow islet, intersected with many miniature creeks, and covered with long, coarse grass, will be seen. At high tide the greater part of it is submerged, but it is easily accessible at low tide; and, excepting for the many dykes which cross it in all directions, it is uniformly level, and not difficult to traverse. It consists of a very plastic tenacious clay, free from sand, and full of carbonaceous markings and fragments of wood. The clay is stratified, and is obviously a tidal deposit. Beneath this clay is a layer of flints of all sizes, ranging in colour from jet to a rich ochreous yellow. It was in this layer that most of the implements were found, but a few were also picked up on the mud-flats of the flint-beach line which skirts the main road to Fareham. Both the flints and the implements had been washed out of the deposit which underlies the tidal silt.

"On making enquiry of the men engaged on the new road across the Wymering marshes, it was learned that baulks of decayed wood had been seen in the marsh. No notice of these was taken at the time, unfortunately, and it is not possible to say whether they were worked beams, such as would have been used in the marginal structure of a palisade or in the construction of a pile-dwelling."

It is possible that the wood found was merely decayed remains of a natural origin. A correspondent who, at the Editor's suggestion, kindly went over to Cosham to make further investigations, was unable to hear of anything at all having been found, "except some comparatively modern skeletons near Hilsea Lines." There is, however, no *a priori* reason why pile-dwellings should not be found in this neighbourhood, and the presence of flint implements and middens proves that the region was inhabited. It is to be hoped that further investigations will be made into this matter. If the discoverers' optimism proves to be well-founded, the discovery will be a most important one.

Horsea Island.—In the article quoted above, the writer says:—"About half-a-mile from the shore-line lies the islet of Horsea, which, at high tides, is but a few feet above the tide-level. Horsea has yielded evidence of having been occupied by early man. Pot-boilers and midden shell debris occur in abundance just opposite Portchester, but up to the present no implements have been recorded." In September, 1886, when the torpedo range was in course of construction, the Field Club visited Horsea. "Mr. Whitaker described the geology of the neighbourhood, and pointed out that this work (the construction of the range) showed that Little Horsea is a chalk island. Specimens were also examined of the burnt flints and shells (oysters and winkles), which, being found in heaps, show that this island was occupied at an early period." The Editor visited the island on May 24th, 1925, in company with Air-Commodore Masterman, C.M.G., and Flight-Lieutenant Howe. At numerous spots on

the shore pot-boilers were found in large quantities, and one small partially burnt scraper was picked up. Both here and on the opposite islet to the north (described above) innumerable pot-boilers were found under the tidal silt, *below* the level of high water. These can only have accumulated from pile-dwellings, or else at a time when the land stood at a higher level. They obviously could not have come from settlements on the present surface unless the land has fallen, or been eroded by wave-action.

Doles.—Mr. H. S. L. Dewar, writing from Kharikatia, Assam, India, under date September 8th, 1924, says:—"I have just had the pleasure of reading 'The Andover District, an Account of Sheet No. 283 of the one-inch Ordnance Map.'

"My interest in the Andover District not unnaturally centres chiefly around 'Doles,' the property of my brother, A. W. Dewar, and it is on that account that I venture to write to draw your attention to the considerable number of Prehistoric sites and discoveries that have been made in Doles, chiefly by myself, of which you are probably unaware, but which may be of considerable interest.

"In the first place there are three round barrows within the confines of Doles: one is just to the north of the trackway connecting Tangley with Stoke Hill Farm, and on the southern border of the Beech Hanger, overlooking Hurstbourne Tarrant; the second about 50 yards to the left of the 'Fir Walk,' which leads from the 'South Park' to what is locally known as 'Boxers' Bottom'; the third is in Blagden Coppice, in close juxtaposition to an elaborated circular 'Camp.'

"There are two camps in that coppice, of which more hereafter.

"I have carried out excavations in all the three barrows. The first, which had a cup-shaped depression in the centre, which was probably natural, considering the material of the mound, yielded little. To the east of the centre I came on a circular cavity in the chalk at about three feet below the surface of the eastern edge of the depression. This had been roofed with stones (of which, indeed, the main proportion of the barrow is composed), and apparently marked by a small slab of sandstone. The cavity contained some calcined bones, among them what appear to be parts of a skull, and a large quantity of charcoal. The cavity was, in fact, completely packed with the latter substance. Nothing else worthy of note came to light, saving a few inconsiderable fragments of pottery.

"The excavation has not been completed, owing to the enormous labour involved in removing the stones.

"The second barrow is remarkable for a very large circular depression, which I believe to be the result of it having been dug into at some remote period for purely unscientific and material

purposes, or for curiosity. In the course of digging, it appears that a very large number of cinerary urns and food vessels, etc., and at least one incense burner were brought to light, since their shattered remains lie about just below the surface of the soil on the N.W. of the depression.

" Further digging in different directions yielded no results whatever.

" The third barrow, a perfect mound, yielded somewhat startling results. The first object to be brought to light was a vessel, presumably a cinerary urn, an elongated pot, of a, to me, unfamiliar type, as far as British sepulchral pottery is concerned, and of which a very rough sketch is enclosed. This was, unfortunately, smashed in course of extraction from the stiff clay-with-flints soil in which it was embedded, but has been partially restored. Further exploration unearthed :—

- " (1.) A further urn, broken, shape as second figure in sketch.
- " (2.) A food vessel, of coarse red ware, ornamented with chevron design, shape not determinable, owing to fractures.
- " (3.) Two 'Saucers' on slightly elongated feet, black medium ware, broken.
- " (4.) One vase with elongated foot, similar to Almerian types, black medium ware, broken.
- " (5.) One vessel of unknown shape, thin, good red ware, with a kind of latticed coral stitch design.
- " (6.) One small platter, coarse grey ware, broken.
- " (7.) Two large platters, black coarse ware, one broken, one intact.
- " (8.) One bronze spring-brooch, Scandinavian type, minus the pin.
- " (9.) Some fragments of 'Roman' (?) yellow glass.
- " (10.) Many fragments of an iron (?) chariot tyre.
- " (11.) Many bronze rivet heads and pieces of a shield buckler or breastplate, etc.

" The majority of these finds being of a type not found in British barrows, I presume it is to be inferred that the barrow must have been opened in Romano-British times for a re-interment, though the position of the articles enumerated would not lead one to suppose so.

" Near this barrow (100 yards) is a camp, roughly as drawn in sketch, and at the points marked finds were made as follows :—

- " (1.) An immense number of broken shards, mostly from vessels made on the wheel, which included vases of the 'New Forest Type.' All of these were on the surface, with only one inch or so of soil covering, on the top of the bank of the ditch.

" (2.) An interment in the ditch, depth a few inches to several feet, of :—

" (a.) Shards representing many scores of different vessels.

" (b.) Two iron spear-heads.

" (c.) A large number of animal bones, teeth, etc., of many varieties.

" (d.) Several pieces of sand stone, etc.

" (e.) Several 'strike a lights.'

" One only of the vessels represented by the shards appeared to have been buried whole, the rest would seem to have been thrown in anyhow and smashed to pieces. This one vessel I have partially restored.

" There is a further rectangular camp to the north of this, in which I have only succeeded in finding a few potsherds.

" Another rectangular camp is to be found in Doles coppice, between the 'Long Ride' and 'Frenches Fields.' There I have succeeded in finding a larger number of shards and one square fragment of iron with a hole in it.

" At half-a-mile from the first-mentioned barrow my wife and I investigated, almost by chance, a very slight depression in the soil, and immediately brought some worked and chipped flints and a large stone to light, and shortly afterwards a broken arrow head (?) and a portion of a small copper or bronze vessel, partially fused.

" The foregoing, together with two flint 'cores,' summarise the chief finds. The total amount of potsherds unearthed runs into several hundredweights. (This refers to the camp in Blagden Coppice.)

" Some of the articles from the second barrow have been submitted to the British Museum authorities for examination, and have been pronounced, as belonging to widely different periods, *i.e.*, from the Bronze Age to the Roman occupation, but, apart from that, no expert has either seen the finds as a whole or their sites."

Selborne.—General Arnold Burrowes contributes the following notes about Coneycroft and its neighbourhood :—" The house (Coneycroft) is immediately north of B.M. 366.3 (Hants 43, N.E.). (1) It is called Coneycroft because Selborne Priory had a rabbit-warren here. (2) The old 'stews' are in this garden, and are still fed from a spring, marked 'W' on the map. (3) The ground about here is strewn with flint flakes, but I have not found any implements of value, though implements are reported to have been found under the house during alterations. (4) Two small round shot, now in my possession, were dug up in the garden before my time. (5) On December 28th, 1921, a small bronze seal was dug up in the garden. The British Museum authorities date it at about 1300. I enclose an impression. (6) In 1923 a small bronze Roman coin, much defaced, was dug up. The

British Museum authorities date it about 320-350 A.D., but cannot identify the Emperor. I regret I have mislaid it."

The River "Anton."—As the name of a Hampshire river, this name was invented by Stukeley. It is true that the word *Antona* occurs in Tacitus; but it is now generally agreed that the passage is corrupt. The manuscript reads as follows:—
 "... *cinctosque castris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat*" (*Annals*, Chapter 13). The late Dr. Henry Bradley amended this to "*cunctaque castris cis Trisantonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat*." Tacitus is speaking of the campaign of Ostorius Scapula; and Dr Bradley affirmed that the early spellings of the name of the River Trent (in Nottinghamshire) presuppose a form *Trisantona*. (This name does actually occur in Ptolemy, applied to a river on the Sussex coast, probably the Adur.) Mr. R. G. Collingwood has recently suggested that the frontier defended by Ostorius was the Foss-way, which, of course, reaches the Trent near the fort of Margidunum. If (as we have no doubt) his argument, when fully developed, is found to be convincing, archæological support will be given to Dr. Henry Bradley's emendation. The Trent will then be, archæologically as well as geographically and philologically, the most suitable river to identify with the terminus of Ostorius' line.

How any Hampshire river came to be misnamed "Anton" it is difficult to understand. The name first appears on Isaac Taylor's Map of Hants (1755), applied to the Hurstbourne stream. It is now transferred to the river on which Andover stands. Both these rivers originally had names of their own, now lost—the one was called Hysse-burna and the other Ann. East Anton is simply the eastern -ton, or settlement, on a tributary of the Ann. The name of Andover itself is compounded with the same river-name; it was originally spelt An-defer. The suffix is simply the Saxonised form of the Celtic dubron, water, which occurs also in Dover (Roman Dubris, locative case), Candover, and Micheldever. Stukeley (*Itin. Curiosum*, 1776, Iter 7, p. 179) identified Andover with "the Andaoreon of Ravennas." But there was never any such place! To suit a fanciful and quite impossible derivation, he shamelessly altered the spelling from Ardaoneon, which occurs in all the manuscripts of the Ravenna Geographer! Of the position of this place, we know nothing; it occurs in the list between Venta Velgarum (Winchester) and a place which may be meant for Chichester, but may be elsewhere. Further on in the same Iter, he identifies the Itchen with the Anton by altering Clausentum, quite arbitrarily, into Trausantum (p. 193).

To sum up:—There was certainly one, probably two, rivers called *Trisantona* in England, the Trent and the Adur. The modern river "Anton" is an invented name applied to a river which, with its northern tributary, was called Ann. Both the name Andover and East Anton are derived from this river-name

(Ann), and neither have any connection with a hypothetical "Anton." Even supposing, for the sake of argument, that any river was so called by Tacitus, it is certain, from the spelling of the older forms, that none of the place-names round Andover contain any echo of "Anton."

Petersfield Heath.—The following note is contributed by Mr. Everard le P. Power, Cross House, Kidmore End, Reading, through Mr. F. Warren, Joint Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Willcocks, of Reading:—

"During my captaincy of the Petersfield Golf Club—I think it was in 1907—it was resolved to take up and relay the turf on the home green near the Club House. It is situated on an island or knoll, rather higher than the other little hillocks on the heath. . . . I was not there in the morning when the turf was raised, but, arriving in the afternoon, I found the caddies had picked up several small flints, etc., in the sandy soil. I managed to collect in the short time at disposal a splendid flint axe-head, several arrow-flints, two round rubbing stones, and a few very sharp, oblong flints, shaped like a safety razor-blade. . . ."

Mr. C. J. P. Cave, of Stoner Hill, to whom the Editor forwarded the above report, replied that he "knew the site well; it is full of flints, though personally I have never found any very good ones. . . . In the garden of a house just off the heath I picked up in a few minutes a whole pocketful of flint flakes, etc." Mr. Cave has promised to keep an eye on the site.

Petersfield Heath is a remarkable place, and one feels that it must have been for some reason attractive to prehistoric man. The soil is, for the most part, sandy. The upper ground is formed of Folkestone Beds and the lower of Sandgate Beds, these being the two uppermost Strata of the Lower Greensand. There are, moreover, 14 round barrows marked there on the O.S. map (edition of 1910, Sheets 53, S.W., and 52, S.E., six inches to mile). On the old manuscript drawing of the first one-inch map (dated 1806-8) no less than 25 round barrows are marked. It is difficult not to connect these barrows with the abundant flakes; but round barrows *should* belong to the Bronze Age; and we should hardly expect to find large flint workshops so late as that. There is no record of any of the barrows having been opened, and we suggest that this should be undertaken under expert supervision. The barrows are not quite normal in appearance, and might provide evidence of the age of the flint floor, if this extended beneath them.

The Froxfield Entrenchments.—Mr. C. R. Enock, F.R.G.S., sends the following:—"Of the series of four entrenchments which run across Basing Dean, the three upper (or eastern) ones have been described by Dr. Williams-Freeman in his book. The fourth, which was discovered as belonging to the series by the present writer, is much longer than the others, spanning the

bottom of the dean, where it broadens somewhat. It measures about 300 yards in length, with a cross-section similar to the others. The total distance from the first to the fourth entrenchment is slightly under $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The dean road cuts through it, and on the right (north) it runs out into a chalk dell. In the ditch (left-hand portion) is a pit; a hundred paces behind the entrenchment is one of the typical Froxfield tumuli."

Castle Mound, at West Woodhay, Berks.—Mr. Philip Williams sends us the following note:—

"If an excuse is needed for dealing with an adjacent county, it may be pleaded that this village lies on the Hants border: this is, moreover, the first record which has been made of this relic of Norman times, and it is certain to appeal to members of the Hampshire Field Club, whose journal is so fully alert to all interesting discoveries.

"Some 40 odd years ago the then new owner of the manor of West Woodhay, finding a mound near the Manor House, started to dig. There was probably some idea that it was an ordinary round barrow, and as such might yield at least some funeral pottery, if nothing more precious. A large and deep hole was dug in the centre, and it is not surprising that there was no find. Some years later a box of odds and ends was secured for the Newbury Museum, but it has since transpired that the contents of this box were gathered up from the ground adjoining the foundations of the Manor House, and that none of it came from the Mound. The owner subsequently planted the ground with hazel, etc., and a thick copse grew up round the old Mound, and it was forgotten.

"A year or two ago this copse was cleared, and the mound was revealed again. The writer examined it carefully, and there can be little doubt that it is a small work of the Norman period. The Mound is circular, with a well-marked fosse; diameter to middle of fosse about 40 feet, with no counterscarp. The flat top of the Mound is about 27 feet diameter, and several iron nails have been picked out of the soil around the edge of the platform, which seems to indicate a wooden palisade. There are low banks without visible fosses in the position where a bailey would be expected, but they are not very convincing, being nearly straight and rectangular, not horse-shoe shaped. Moreover, the bank is continued across the fosse, on two opposite sides, forming apparently causeways to the summit of the Mound. This feature does not seem to have occurred in any instance of Early Norman Castles, and the writer does not like, therefore, to profess to have found a bailey.

"The site is close to the parish Church of West Woodhay, in a copse just across the road. The interest of the situation is that the existing Manor House (Inigo Jones) incorporates a good deal of work of the Tudor period, and there is evidence

that a much earlier dwelling stood on the same spot, which is in close proximity to the Castle Mound."

Bounds of East Meon in 1647.—From a MS. vellum book, called "A Survey of the Mannor of Eastmeon, July 31st, 1647," now in the possession of Mr. Sylvester, of The Slade, Petersfield.

ff. 62, 63. "The Boundrey of this Mannor.

"This Mannor lieth part in Hampshire and part in Sussex, and is boundred as followeth, vizt. By a bound-post standing in Basing Dean parting this Mannor and the Mannor of West meon West, and by a lane called Bayley lane, and from thence to Greenway leading to Fawlaley, and by the parish of West Tisted upon the north-west to Hoar Thorne, and so by the Mannor of Colemeare and a wood called Colemeare-wood to the north, and then by a corner called Michell's Corner, and from thence by a great green way leading towards Vagmore Pond, and by a wood called Dean Wood to New Parke, and so to Chalk delle, and from thence upon the Mannor of Priersdean upon the north-east to the rising of a little brooke in Brooker's mead, and so by that little brook to the parish of Lisse, and thence to Wheatham Dell, and the ewetree at Wheatham Green, and by a little lake to the Prince's Bridge, and so by the river to Lord's mill, and from thence by a little stream unto Kettler's brooke, and so by the highway to Polehill, then by a footpath to Tilmer gate, from thence to Burkmere by the south side of the meade, then leaving Burkmere on the south side to Burkrome [*sic*] lane, thence leaving Beer lane south-east, and so to the lande of John Tribe, from thence to Beerland, boundring upon the Mannor of Berriton, from thence to a great oak standing in the midst of Chesscombe, and so abutting upon the Mannor of Berriton and Maple Durham upon the south-east unto a great ash standing on the side of Butser hill, and so by the highway leading to two great ditches cast up at the top of Butser hill, thence to Mustard's Cross, then by a long bottom called Vatscome to a hedge on the south side leading to Biden corner, from thence to Lambslease lane, and so to the lower gate of Hiden abutting upon the parish of Clanfield [*sic*] on the south from the aforesaid gate, to Broad half penny, abutting upon the parish of Katherington, thence to Pye lane abutting upon the parish of Hambledon, from Pye lane unto a way called the West Way, from thence abutting upon the parish of Westmeon, upon the south-west as far as Westbury, from thence towards the west upon certain lands belonging to Westbury, and so upon the land of Peak Farm towards the north-west, upon the parish of Privett along to Fisher's corner, from thence by a lane leading to Newland Deane, and by Newland dean to Knight's corner, and so by Knight's hedge and ditch to Basing post, standing in Basing dean aforesaid."

The above bounds were copied by the Editor from the original, in the possession of Mr. J. Sylvester, The Slade, Petersfield. In the *Victoria County History*, Hampshire, Vol. iii, 1908,

p. 67, a partial copy of the same bounds appears, but for some unexplained reason many of the bound-marks are omitted.

Derivation of "Nursling."—The following letter from the late Mr. W. H. Stevenson appeared in *The Times Literary Supplement* for November 9th, 1922. It seems desirable to rescue from oblivion a contribution which cannot fail to be of interest to Hampshire men, and which is typical of the profound scholarship of the writer:—

"Sir,—Mr. J. B. Johnston derives Nursling from the dialectal *sling*, 'narrow strip of land beside a river' (the restriction does not appear in Professor Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*), and then connects *sling* with *selion*, 'ridge or narrow strip between two furrows,' because Domesday spells the name Noteseling. He thus explains the name as meaning 'narrow strip of land growing nuts.' The word *selion* is the *selio* of our Latin records, and is based upon the old French *seillon*, which occurs as *seillun* in 1208 in the Charter Rolls, p. 180. It is the modern French *sillon*, 'furrow,' and it was used to render the English *land*, the technical term for the rounded ridge, containing many furrows, of the ridge and furrow system of ploughing. *Selio* was unknown in England until the Norman Conquest, and *selion* did not come into use as an English word until the eve of the Reformation. This was due to the long familiarity with Latin deeds, and to the substitution of English for Latin in demises, etc. The earliest quotation in the New English Dictionary is from the English translation of the Godstowe chartulary, about 1450, and the Osney English chartulary, of about the same date. These are the work of some ignorant person, and cannot be trusted. They use *warect* instead of 'fallow' as an English word, possibly not understanding this common Latin word in deeds. They translate literally *cultura* as tilth, although it could easily have been ascertained in the adjoining parish of St. Giles, Oxford, in which each monastery had a manor, that a *selio* was a *land*, and that a *cultura* was a *furlong* (in the meaning of divisions formed in the open fields by parallel lands lying together). The mistranslation of *cultura* has been adopted, unfortunately, in some of the Public Record Office Calendars. The essential meaning of *selio* is a portion of ploughed land, and it cannot be identified with *sling* phonologically or semasiologically. 'Land growing nuts' could hardly be land under the plough.

"Nursling has another form, Nutshalling, mentioned by Mr. Johnston. It is called by this name alone on the old Ordnance map, and it is from this form that Nursling descends by the dropping of the *t* and subsequent disappearance of the unstressed, second syllable. It is found in 1276 as Nusselling (Close Rolls p. 351), Nusling, Nuskeling, Nusselyng, in 1326 (Patent Rolls, pp. 16, 316, 286), Nusshelyng in 1387 (p. 372). Nutshalling is one of innumerable older forms of local names that have been kept alive by the influence of legal documents, especially by

manorial records, forms that have thus escaped the phonetic developments recorded in what I may call the colloquial forms. The Domesday spelling must, therefore, represent not *-selinge*, basis of Mr. Johnston's connexion of it with *selion*, but *-shelinge*, since the Norman spelling of the O.E. palatalized *sc* (our *sh*) as *s* is common in Domesday and continued in use until the early part of the fourteenth century. It occurs as *ss* in the 1276 form of the name, a representation familiar to readers of Robert of Gloucester. The Domesday form records fairly accurately the O.E. name. We have this from three different sources. Mr. Johnston makes no reference to them, although they are given in the index to Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici*. They are:—(a) A.D. 909 *Hnut Scillingc* (Birch, 'Cartul. Sax.', ii, 283); (b) A.D. 984 *Hnutscillingæ*, dat. sing. (Kemble, iii, p. 203); (c) A.D. 1045 *Hnutscyllinga mearc* (*ib.* vi, 195)—that is, 'the boundary of Nurshalling.' None of these forms is strictly contemporary, (a) being from a charter written in an early eleventh-century hand, if it be not an even later imitative hand; (b) is from the Winchester chartulary, compiled about 1150; (c) is a charter that cannot be contemporary, as it is witnessed by Siweard as Archbishop, a dignity that he did not achieve until seven years later. In (c) the termination is the common suffix *-ing*, which is generally explained as patronymic. It cannot have that meaning in this name, which must have the signification of 'the men (or lands?) pertaining to the agricultural unit dwelling in Hnutscill'—that is, in the inhabited core, the enclosed *tūn*. The distinction between the *tūn* and the lands surrounding it has become blurred owing to the influence of the parish and manorial systems, but it was still felt in the late medieval times, when lands in the open fields of the village *x* were usually described as lying 'in territorio de x.' The name of the *tūn* was accordingly Hnutscill, which it is not possible to derive from either *sling* or *selion*. This is actually the oldest form of the name, dating back to the eighth century. It is mentioned as the 'monasterium quod usque hodie dicitur Nhutscelle' in Willibrord's Life of St. Boniface (Wynfrith). Wynfrith spent part of his youth in this monastery about the year 700. This Life was composed in Germany in the latter part of the eighth century, from materials derived from friends of the deceased saint in England and elsewhere, and its evidence is unexceptionable, although the MS. tradition is through MSS. written by German scribes (who are responsible for the initial *Nh* for O.E. *Hn*).

"Professor Toller has suggested that the three O.E. forms establish the existence of the compound 'nut-shell' in O.E. In this case we should have to conclude that Willibrord used the dative (locative) as a nominative, which is not without precedent. But 'nut-shell' is certainly a strange name for a village or for a monastery.

" Mr. Johnston claims that another instance of *sling* exists in the Domesday Biscopsleng, in Worcestershire. But this is one of the group of adjoining villages now known as Lench, near Evesham. The one in question is probably the 'æt Lenc' of a Worcester demise of 983 (Kemble, iii, p. 194, Ms. *cir.* 1100). The hill-formation about which they cluster is called Lenc-dun in a spurious Evesham charter of 709 (Birch, i, 184; *cf.* Kemble, vi, p. 220). As Lenc is uninflected, it is probably a pre-English name (*cf.* Crawford Charters, p. 135), and is perhaps the name of the stream in the Lench district. It cannot be connected with O.E. *hlinc*, 'linch' (of land), as Mr. Duignan, 'Place Names of Worcestershire,' held, or with *sling* or *selio*.

W. H. STEVENSON."

REVIEWS.

The Pleistocene Deposits of the Portsmouth District and their Relation to Man : by L. S. PALMER, M.Sc., Ph.D., and Lieut.-Col. J. H. COOKE, Proc. Geol. Assoc., XXXIV, 1923, 253-282.

We find this paper difficult to understand. The authors are not careful to distinguish between elevation above sea- and river-levels (see Table, p. 271); and they group together, as parts of the "100 foot terrace," the marine deposits of Water-beach at 140ft. O.D., and the fluviatile gravels of Dunbridge (also 140ft. O.D., but only 70ft. above the Test), without giving us the faintest indication of their ideas as to the sequence of such deposits.

Their recognition of three series of Coombe Rock deposits is very interesting, but one would like details of all the sections examined before accepting as of general significance what may be only a local feature; while it seems a little unsafe to infer "glacial periods" from such very meagre data.

A Guide to the New Forest : by HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. Pp. 88, Map and Woodcuts. Size, 7 x 5 inches. Charles Brown & Son, Ringwood, 1/6.

A new guide-book to the New Forest! It sounds superfluous; but, with a fair knowledge of the previous literature, one can have little hesitation in proclaiming that this last is the best. That it should be a book for the pocket is, indeed, a triumph, as is its price! The author is an artist, an antiquarian, a resident in, and a devout lover of, the Forest. His book is naturally an artistic production, charming to the eye, both as to the woodcuts and map, and as to type, paper and *format*. It opens with a compressed but up-to-date and adequate Pre-historic and Historic summary. Then, for purposes of more detailed description, the Forest is divided into three areas—Northern, Middle and Southern. This section is really a gazetteer

of the New Forest, and supplies a greatly felt want in a most convenient form and at a price within the reach of everyone. It is a very great convenience to have all the historical and even archaeological data collected alphabetically under the name of each site. Anyone walking with the O.S. Map can immediately turn up the details concerning every important name on it, or every important feature on the ground. It is particularly pleasant to be told the age of each wood or plantation as we walk through it.

Perhaps in the rooth Edition (it is already being reprinted) we may have become sufficiently debarbarised to be told something of the localities, so well known to the author, where we may enjoy the sight of our rarer plants and birds. The concluding part deals with Miscellaneous Records, past and present, giving just those details of Forest lore which cannot be conveniently recorded under localities. Get the book, read it all, and take it with you on your next walk !

T. G. L.

A Map of Ancient Sites in the New Forest, Cranborne Chase, and Bournemouth District : by HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A.
Price, Mounted, 7/6 ; Unmounted, 4/6 net. 1923.

This map, drawn to the scale of two miles to one inch, mounted on linen and folded into a convenient cardboard-holder, should be in the hands of every resident in and visitor to the peculiarly interesting and beautiful country covered by it. It shows at a glance the prehistoric, and some historic sites (Norman castles) within the bounds of the area of which it treats. The characters of the various remains are shown by distinctive symbols and colouring ; the Roman remains are red, the villas, village sites, kilns, etc., each with its appropriate symbol ; post-Roman remains are in green ; and pre-Roman barrows, camps, earth-works, etc., are in black. Rivers and streams are shown in blue. A few names of existing towns and villages serve as useful indicators of whereabouts in these otherwise somewhat unfamiliar surroundings. This method brings out very clearly the parts of the district most favoured by the population at different periods, and the relative abundance and character of the remains left by each.

A useful list of works of reference is given in the margin, the site to which they particularly refer being indicated by letters, with corresponding letters on the map itself. A captious critic might complain that this excellent system had not been carried far enough ; but lack of space would account for this limitation.

M. E. C.

Barrows on Ibsley Common : by HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A.
 From the Proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science
 Society. Vol. XIV.

This is a record by the excavator of the opening of six barrows on Ibsley Common. The barrows, Nos. 1—6, are small ones, and, with the exception of Nos. 5 and 6, are not shown on the maps of the Ordnance Survey. All six belong to the Bronze Age, and as such conform to type, but as within these limits the variety of usage in barrow burials seems to be endless, no two barrows ever showing quite the same features, each one is of interest and archaeological value. This latter is certainly true of the barrows on Ibsley Common; and, while neither shows any feature of outstanding importance or variety, each one differs from the other, and their exploration was well worth the time and labour expended on them.

Five appear to be simple round or "bowl-shaped" mounds, but No. 1 belongs to that particularly interesting type known as the disc or ring barrow. Disc barrows usually consist of a ring bank, with ditch on the inner side, enclosing a circular area, about the centre of which are one or more small mounds containing burials. Sir R. C. Hoare, following Stukeley, called this type "Druid" barrows, but, as he is careful to add, not because he thought they belonged to the Druids. Barrow No. 1, on Ibsley Common, evidently belongs to what Hoare would have described as a "Druid" barrow of the "Second Class," these being usually smaller than the others, and in which the mound rises gradually to the centre from the edge of the ditch, thus covering the whole interior area. This type is a rare one, even in Wiltshire, where disc barrows are comparatively numerous, and it seems to be still rarer in Hampshire, as the author remarks, "I do not know any disc barrow that compares with this one" (p. 5).

The results of the excavation are shortly but adequately described, and the account is admirably illustrated by sketches and plans drawn by the author. M. E. C.

Excavations at East Grimstead, Wiltshire : by HEYWOOD SUMNER,
 F.S.A.

This booklet gives a careful and detailed account of the excavation of a small Roman country house, sited in the charming Dean Valley.

The buildings seem to have belonged to a prosperous citizen, and are to type, except perhaps in the fact that there are three bathrooms, and in the amount of window glass found.

It is, of course, wholly laudable, admirable, and desirable that an excavator should record the results of his work in full and careful detail, and this admirably illustrated pamphlet completely achieves the desired end. There appear, however, to be only two points of general interest.

The first is the contrast between the finds made here, on the site of the dwelling of a well-to-do man, with those made on Rockbourne Down, probably the dwelling site of a struggling farmer. In this connection it is suggested that Mr. Sumner, on p. 15, is mistaken in stating that the presence of "pot-boilers" at Rockbourne implies that the inhabitants had no ware "that would stand direct fire heat." Not only is evidence found on the ware of the Iron Age, often poor, soft stuff, of direct fire heat, but it is a fact that any water-filled vessel, even a paper bag, will withstand for a time the action of fire. The deduction to be made is that made by General Pitt-Rivers, Vol. iii, p. 16, "an entire difference in their mode of cooking." The difference may be paralleled to-day; among the English the frying-pan is the dread implement universally used by the women of the less prosperous classes, but where the palate is properly considered, this same frying-pan is used for perhaps one dish in thirty or forty.

The other point is that of the supposed "Centurial Stone." There certainly are sites on Salisbury Plain where the cultivation banks were clearly intended to be parallel and approximately rectangular, though these sites are fewer than those where the banks are quite irregular. Still, the first-mentioned sites do suggest the work of a surveyor. At the same time, to a surveyor, it seems doubtful if anyone would start to set out a building, much less a farm or an estate, from so small a base as 2 ft., the size of the stone found. It would appear, rather, that the lines of the stone follow those of the building than that the reverse is the case. The position, moreover, of the stone inside the courtyard, that is to say, with buildings or walls all round it, suggests that it would be very difficult in later years to check the boundaries of the property, and seems rather to indicate that this stone was the base of perhaps a statue, perhaps an altar, with the centre lines carefully marked for convenience in setting the superincumbent material, whatever that was. But the suggestion is interesting and even remarkable, and, since the Romans frequently achieved the apparently impossible, very well worth further consideration.

P. F.

The Hampshire Gate : by H. G. DENT, B.A., F.R.G.S. Benn, 1924.

This book deals with a most interesting region. From the Late Bronze Age, at least, the estuary of Southampton has been

inhabited and important ; and Winchester was once the capital of England. Some day, perhaps, the right book will be written about it. The present book is a geographical treatment of the subject, and books of this kind we are accustomed to find both superficial and inaccurate. The author touches the fringe of the prehistoric and Roman periods, but does not tackle them seriously. When will geographers learn that, if they wish to deal (geographically or otherwise) with the facts of archæology and philology, a profound knowledge of these subjects is necessary? The geographical treatment is that which deals with facts *wholesale* ; and it demands, therefore, knowledge which is both wide and profound. A geographical memoir should be the culmination of a long period of intensive study ; it cannot precede it. A mere study of the Ordnance Map cannot lead to anything but vague generalisation and " explanations after the event " which carry no conviction.

The appendix on place-names is incredibly bad. " Celtic roots " are mentioned in explanation of Micheldever and Candover. Actually the suffix is an Old English loan-word adopted by the Saxons from the natives, with a full understanding of its meaning. That is shown by the Old English prefix, *micel* (big). The old Celtic word, from which the Saxons took *defer* (water), is not the " root *dwr* " (which is a modern Welsh colloquialism), but the substantive, *dubron* (water), which occurs in the Roman name for Dover (in ablative *dubris*). It was not until later that *dubron* became modified into *dwsfr*, and, finally, into *dwr*. Nearly all the speculative derivations are wrong, as speculative derivations, made without philological knowledge, must always be. Geographical treatment can be applied successfully to any subject by one who is master of that subject, and who has the necessary cartographical and geological knowledge : in the hands of those who have not, it is merely a dangerous weapon—dangerous alike to the possessor and all unarmed persons within reach.

The Hambledon Cricket Chronicle, 1772-1796. Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., 10/6.

Here is a book which gives us interesting details of the early history of cricket. That it is sent for review to the Editor of an archæological journal is eminently fitting, as the publisher seems to wish it to be treated as an archæological specimen. At any rate, we will assume that intention, and take the liberty to comment on the book as such.

We find it yields readily to antiquarian treatment : the writer has, in fact, done a very good dig, and has unearthed some interesting remains. The Minute Book of the Hambledon Club

yields many quaint specimens of manners. The Club seems to have been held together, in its early days, more by success in its matches than by sheer love of the game, for we read that, in 1769, after a run of lost matches, it was on the point of dissolution ; but, having won a match by one run, it received renewed support, which gave it a further life of 25 years. A curious entry is, "All Players who play in County 11 shall receive on Practice Days 4/- if Winners and 3/6 if Losers," and one wonders if the Gentlemen of the day played to win, more than for love of the game. There appears to be some suspicion of this from the continual reference to large sums which changed hands, among the rich, over the matches.

In accord with the manners of the time, the Minute Book contains a great number of references to liquor. We read :— "Ordered that the Steward be desired to send for a Hogshead of the best Port in bottle fit to drink immediately," and "Every Player who is late is to forfeit 6d. to be spent in Punch for the benefit of the other Players." Again, "A wet day, only three members present, 9 bottles of wine." "A Pipe of wine to be sent for : a bin to be built in the cellar at the expense of the Club." "An extra Meeting to eat venison and drink Bonham's and Fitzgerald's claret," and so on.

Tobacco was duly provided for the common use. "Ordered that the Veranes Tobacco be deposited safe in custody." "Agreed to send for 6lbs. of the genuine Varinas Colaster Tobacco in a leaden case."

Music was provided for. "Ordered that Mr. Cotton's Cricket Song be framed, glazed, and hung up in the Cricket Club Room, and 100 copies printed," and the evenings of match days were enlivened by singing competitions, for which handsome prizes were given.

The following are miscellaneous records :—

"Ordered that the Stewards direct a Pig to be prepared for a Barbecue next Tuesday sennight."

"Ordered to make such alterations in the Booth as they may think proper, and also to erect a dulce lenimen for the ladies."

"Ordered that Green Base be got sufficient to cover the seats of the tent for the ladies."

We have had some fun out of these old records ; but they have an abiding, almost national, importance. The Hambledon Club made the game of cricket what it is, and in due time it gave birth to the M.C.C. and received its euthanasia.

In its prosperous days the Club played on two grounds, one of which had the name Broadhalfpenny Down.

P. W.

City Government of Winchester, from Records of the 14th and 15th Centuries : by J. S. FURLEY, M.A. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. 1923, pp. viii + 196. 14/- net.

This volume will receive a hearty welcome, not only from all who are connected with Hampshire, but by students of municipal government generally. It is an essay on the government of Winchester in the 14th and 15th centuries, and is divided into eleven chapters or sections, which take up the first 166 pages of the work. Then follow the "Usages of the City of Winchester," the "First Charter of Henry II," the "Second Charter of Henry II," the "Bailiffs' Account for 28 Edward III," the "Carta Roberti Bukyngeham," "Court of Pie Powder" (5 Henry VI), and a letter from Henry Beaufort to the Mayor and Bailiffs, complaining of their interference with his tenants in the Soke.

After this we have a list of documents in the possession of the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester, which includes the First and Second Charters of Henry II already mentioned. There are twenty-nine Charters and Royal Grants from the reign of Henry II to George III. Seventeen other documents illustrate the history of the city from 1226 to 1440. There are five collections of rolls, viz.; Account Rolls of the Mayor and other officers; Subsidy Rolls for four years, Henry VI and Edward IV; upwards of 60 city Court Rolls; Court of Pie Powder, 3, 5, 7, 11, 19 Henry VI; Account Rolls of St. John's Hospital for about 60 years, from 8 Edward II.

The illustrations, seven in number, include facsimiles of portions of the documents printed, and add greatly to the interest and attractiveness of the work.

We modern folk are acquainted with an England covered with municipal corporations, all made exactly to a standard pattern, and consisting of Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors, together with Recorder, Town Clerk, etc., all with similar functions in their respective boroughs. But in Pre-Reform times there was no such uniformity, and the system of a town's government depended on its individual history, on the security of its charters, on its customs. And so the *names* of a city's officers are no guide to their duties. For example, at Winchester, the aldermen corresponded to the constables of most other towns, having police and military duties. Again, in some towns, as at Exeter and Oxford, the King was lord of the manor. At Winchester (and at Cambridge) the Mayor was not the King's representative, he was head of an independent body of citizens, chosen by them; so when, in 1321, the Court of Exchequer asked by what right the citizens elected the Mayor, the answer was that it had been their usage to elect from among themselves a Mayor from a time

beyond the memory of man. The first Mayor whose name we know was Elias Westmann, an importer of wine, who held office for many years, certainly from 1207—1223.

The "Usages" printed on pages 167—177 from the copy preserved in Winchester College, illustrate many old offences and quaint penalties. A baker who sold bread under weight had to "porter le juwise de la ville," probably to be pilloried. It is not always easy to interpret the regulations. On page 154, Mr. Furley says it was forbidden to sell the flesh of a bull unless he had been baited, understanding "to bait" in the sense of being worried by dogs. Quite likely he is right, but it is equally possible to accept another interpretation, the bull must not be sold unless he had been fed in a stall. To bait in the sense of to feed an animal is, of course, by no means infrequently used at the present day.

This volume is full of interesting material and should receive the careful study of all who care for local and municipal history; such students are here provided by Mr. Furley with more than a feast, with a banquet of good things.¹ F. N. D.

The History of Weyhill and its Ancient Fair : by the REV. R. M. HEANLEY, M.A. Warren & Son, Winchester, 10/- net, pp. 107, 4 illustrations.

This book was completed in 1913, by the late Rector of Weyhill. It was the result of many years research, both into the records and traditions of the neighbourhood and amongst national records in Oxford and London. And the author was well qualified for the work, an earnest student of Ecclesiastical History, keenly interested in folk-lore, and a good mediævalist.

His sudden death, in 1915, to the great sorrow of all who knew him, prevented him from enjoying the fruits of his labours, while the difficulties of the war have delayed the publication, and, what is of more concern, have robbed us of the pleasure of seeing the whole of the work in its entirety as a complete and full record of all there is to know about one of the most interesting of our Hampshire parishes.

The book, as published, has had to be cut down to five chapters, dealing only with the Church, the Fair, the Rectory, the Parish Records and the Rectors.

Other chapters, perhaps even more interesting to the lay antiquary, such as those on the Manors, the Court Rolls, and the

¹ A review of one-and-a-quarter columns in length appeared in "The Times Literary Supplement," May 24th, 1923.—ED.

Landholders, have had to be omitted ; and this is to be regretted, not only because much that is of value is contained in them, but also because a certain want of continuity is sometimes to be noticed, and assumptions are made which may appear unjustifiable, unless one keeps in mind that they have probably been argued in the missing chapters. It is much to be hoped that the rest of the book, which was left in a complete state ready for publication, will not be lost to students of local history, but will find their place somewhere, possibly in future numbers of these Proceedings.

By far the most interesting chapter is that on the Great Fair, still held on Old Michaelmas Day, on the old Fair Ground on the Hill. With a passing reference to "the as yet only partially studied question of Hill Fairs," the author quotes from a letter to Cecil, of the Princess Elizabeth, in 1554, that there had been a fair at Weyhill for 400 years, though the earliest reference he has found relates to the year 1226. This is a hundred years before the oft quoted line in *Piers Plowman* :—

"At Wy and at Winchester I went to the Fair"—

hitherto the earliest on record. But in an extremely interesting passage on the origin of fairs, Mr. Heanley gives good reasons for supposing that Weyhill Fair dates from early Pagan times.

Tradition has it that King John walked through the Fair possibly to see the Hawking Match, in Monxton Field, with which it is said to have opened. It has no charter ; even that impetuous monarch did not manage to sell it one, so well established was it before the days of charters.

The religious origin of fairs, the evolution of the Pagan Wake ceremonies, down to the "Revel" of the Sunday before Michaelmas Day, its modern representative, the "Pleasure Fair," of to-day, the commercial side of fairs and their value in keeping down the prices of the monopolising merchant guilds, the "Horning of the Colts," initiation ceremonies for the novices, the brawls, the law suits (one with Andover lasting over fifty years), and the sturdy defence of the rectors against the encroachments by the fermors of the manors upon their penning rights, which formed a considerable part of their income, all these, and many other points of interest are discussed with much knowledge and ability.

The parish records, the registers, dating from 1564, and the books of the churchwardens and the overseers of the poor and of the highways, make an interesting chapter for the local reader, though the appendices alluded to are, unfortunately, omitted.

The dialect in the book does not always ring true to Hampshire ears. The author was too good a Lincolnshire man to quite forget his native idioms. He makes, for instance, his parishioners omit the definite article, which is not good Wessex ; but he had the true countryman's appreciation of their occasional

humour, their long memories, their steady virtues and unchanging ways; while he had great opportunities of getting behind their reserve and their unresponsive attitude to all enquiries. The author's own attitude to tradition was always receptive; his studies in folk-lore made him ever awake to possible interpretations beyond the obvious, and if his professional bias and training tended to develop the sympathetic rather than the critical faculties of the historian, in a local history this has many advantages.

J. P. W. F.

¹ **History of Micheldever** : by ALFRED B. MILNER, B.A., Vicar of Micheldever-cum-Stratton; pp. xviii + 246, with 13 Illustrations and Maps, and 3 Pedigrees; to be had of the Author, 10/6.

The publication of a parish history is always welcome, especially when its author can claim that the place of which he writes has a pedigree as long, if not so distinguished, as that of London or Winchester.

Micheldever is certainly old. Flint implements, arrow heads, etc., have been found in its fields; two round barrows, reputed to be of the Bronze Age, are to be seen in the Wood; there are also in the same wood the remains of a Roman villa just off the road running from Winchester to Silchester. A rabbit seems to have been the first excavator of the site of the villa, and to have brought to light in 1844 a few coins of the fourth century. Subsequent investigation with the spade produced some 1400 bronze coins, but apparently work still remains to be done by the field archæologist. Mr. Milner has himself unearthed a brooch, pronounced to be of about A.D. 60, some pottery of the second century, and two third-brass coins of Constantine. "These remains, together with the coins already mentioned, would seem to indicate continuous occupation throughout the Roman period."

The written records of Micheldever begin with Alfred the Great and Edward the Elder. The latter, shortly after his father's death, endowed Alfred's foundation of the New Minster with all the royal lands at Micheldever, with the lordship of the hundred, and with the church. The lordship of the hundred meant independence of the sheriff of Hampshire, the lord exercising in his court leet the powers held elsewhere by the king's officer. New Minster or Hyde Abbey continued in possession of the lordship down to the dissolution of the monastery, since when they have been succeeded in turn by the Wriothesleys, the Russells, and the Barings. From Lord Northbrook's muni-

¹ This review is reprinted, with the kind permission of the writer and editor, from the "Hampshire Chronicle," November 15th, 1924.—ED.

ments the author supplies us with the regulations for the court leet and the court baron in 1730, the records still preserved only extending from 1692 to 1838, but undoubtedly following the usages of past centuries, when the abbot's steward presided in the courts. A little more information would have been welcome about the position of the lords of the hundred and the relation of the subsidiary manors of Popham, etc., to the main manor of Micheldever. Was the abbot the lord, or was it the abbot and convent? Again, we are told that, on 20th September, 1285, Edward I. stayed at Micheldever, possibly at the invitation of the rector, William de Hamilton, who, in 1286, became the King's Vice-Chancellor, and, later still, Chancellor of England. This visit took place three years after Edward's conquest of Wales, where "very likely some Micheldever lads fought with him." Apparently no reason is given for this conjecture. One supposes it is founded on the fact that, after the Norman Conquest, Hyde Abbey held this estate by the service of three knights, and consequently were bound on demand to supply men for the King's wars.

The account given of New Minster and Hyde is, in parts, more lively than accurate. William the Conqueror's palace in Winchester did not cut off the monks from the High Street; it only cramped their site by depriving them of that end of it which lay west of the modern Market Street.

The description, too, of Wriothsesley's destruction of the abbey, quoted on page 16, really refers to his work at the cathedral before he moved on to Hyde. Further, since John Salcote, the last abbot, had already become Bishop of Bangor, as a reward for supporting Henry's divorce, and was promoted at once to the Bishopric of Salisbury after the abbey was dissolved, it may fairly be supposed that the surrender to the king did not in his case go much against the grain. Recollections of what happened at Glastonbury and Reading and Colchester should not colour overmuch one's ideas about the reception of Henry's commissioners elsewhere.

After the dissolution of Hyde, Thomas Wriothsesley built a house with which went a small estate, known as the manor of Mottisfont or of Micheldever. This house shortly afterwards passed into the hands of the Stansby family, and in 1678 to the Bristows. Mr. Milner devotes half his book to careful researches into the family histories of the Stansbys and Bristows, the Clarkes of Avington, who were connected with Thomas Wriothsesley and the Parsonage farm, and other worthies who figure in the parish registers. These registers, by the way, are notable as dating from 1538.

A veritable find among the Bristow papers was a hitherto unpublished letter from Dean Swift, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose uncle, another Joshua Reynolds, was rector of Stoke

Charity, comes also into the story with his portrait of Penelope Boothby, whose mother was a Bristow.

We hear, too, a good deal of Lady Rachel Russell, who inherited the Stratton estate, and through whom the lordship of the hundred and manor passed in the 17th century from the earls of Southampton to the dukes of Bedford.

In the remainder of the book the curious may learn much about by-gone village life, the suites and services of tenants to the lord, the open field system of farming with its boon-work, and shots, and gores, and summer fields. Local wills figure at some length and provide many items of interest; among them we have an inventory attached to the will of John Hunt, of West Stratton, who died in 1586. After the usual manner of those days he was well provided with the means of self-defence, and left "a corslet, one calliver, two bowes and two sheses of arrows, six swords, four daggers, a murrion to the calliver with a flaske touch box, a jack, a light horseman's staffe, a case of daggers, a saddle, a forest bill and a black bill."

All these things take up space, and not very much is left for local church history. Mr. Milner has told us less than one would have liked about the ecclesiastical parish, which once was co-extensive with the hundred, and about its chapelries of Popham, Northington, and the Strattons in ancient and modern times. However, he has managed to include a list of his predecessors, provided by Canon Madge, and a very complete list it is from the end of the 13th century to the present time.

We may doubt whether the author has correctly described the relations between the benefice and Hyde in the days of Bishop John of Pontoise and his successor, Henry Wodelock. The change which then took place is explained quite straightforwardly by four documents, numbered 80—83, in the Cathedral Chartulary.

From the time presumably of Edward the Elder, the abbot and convent were always patrons of the living, but they were not allowed to appropriate the great tithes until William (not Robert) de Hamilton resigned the rectory in 1296. Thereupon, by mandate of Bishop John, the abbot and convent in the person of their proctor were inducted into possession of the rectory, the Cathedral Chapter canonically assenting to the appropriation. This action was confirmed, as Mr. Milner says, by the king in 1302, and by Pope Clement V in 1308, and the vicarage was formally ordained in 1308.

Besides those already mentioned, I have not noticed many slips, but "asseerers," pp. 152 and 167, should be affeerers, and one wonders what are the grounds for the statement, p. 1, that Swarraton was "until comparatively recent times within the boundaries of the parish." It was certainly independent in the 14th century.

But, after all, he who makes no mistakes makes nothing, and Mr. Milner is to be congratulated on the painstaking industry which has produced a volume so readable and so full of information. May it sell like the proverbial hot cakes. A. W. G.

The Seasons in Wood and Valley : by E. M. WILLIAMS.
Duckworth & Co., 1924.

This is a delightful book for those who like the country, the open air, and flowers and birds. There is a wealth of country-lore in it, and it is all genuine, not "literary." It is, therefore, a valuable as well as a charming book. There is a pathetic story of a sow, who died a week before she was "had indoors"; and another of a dog, who mistook an elephant hawk-moth for a flying mouse. There are tales of quaint humour, strange customs, and old survivals that will delight every reader. Every Hampshire man should get it.

The Manor of Goodbegot, in the City of Winchester : by A. W. GOODMAN, B.D. Warren & Sons, Winchester, 1923, 2/- net.

In contents, appearance and price, this book is altogether admirable. Chapter I gives an account of "the Manor in Royal Charters and 'Domesday' Surveys." In Chapter II the Court Rolls of the Manor, transcribed by the author, are published for the first time. Chapter III gives an account of rival jurisdictions, and Chapter IV of the "lands called Goodbegot." There is a very clearly arranged list of authorities, and an index. There is also a most illuminating plan of the Manor and its immediate environs, as it was in A.D. 1416. We note with interest that Canon Goodman is able to identify with precision the bounds of the land "in Winchester," granted by Æthelred and his wife, Ælgyfa, in A.D. 1012. We hope the book will reward its author and publisher for their trouble by having the good sale it so well merits.

CANON JOHN VAUGHAN.

Born January 22nd, 1855.

Died July 10th, 1922.

There can have been, in all its history, few more valuable, certainly none more beloved, among the members of the Hampshire Field Club than John Vaughan. He combined in rare excellence the different accomplishments which make a man prominent in such a society. He will be remembered for a very long time by his books. As I write, I have before me two notable books on the Cathedral and the Close, and those charming collections of botanical papers, "The Wild Flowers of Selborne" and "The Music of Wild Flowers." These, and his other books, have each its peculiar charm. I hardly know how to define that: perhaps it lies in the combination of real knowledge lightly borne and gracefully imparted with an extraordinarily complete sympathy with the things of Nature, the lives of men and the thoughts of God. It is not very common that a good writer is a good lecturer. John Vaughan was both: he could use his pen and his tongue with equal felicity and freedom. Besides his books, those delightful little articles which he contributed to "The Times," almost to the day of his death, enchanted his readers; and his lectures—how well I remember one on John Keble—had a fascination which very few lectures possess. Many of our members must have listened to him, out of doors and within, with instruction and refreshment, and I do not think there can be anyone who was not the better for being his friend. Let me recall now, from words that I wrote at the time of his lamented death, a brief record of his happy and faithful life. He occupied a unique position in Hampshire from his knowledge of its botany and its history, and I doubt if his place will ever be filled.

Contending during his youth against much ill-health, John Vaughan attracted attention as an undergraduate at Cambridge by his great abilities, which only his health prevented his using to the full. He was ordained in 1878, was Curate of Stratton 1878-79; Alton, 1881-90 (where he made a most happy marriage, which he often said was the greatest blessing of his life); Vicar of Portchester 1890-97 and Langrish 1897-1902. In 1902 he became Rector of Droxford, the successor of many interesting men, whose biographies he in later years delightfully sketched, and he was made Hon. Canon of Winchester 1903-10.

In 1910 he became a Canon Residentiary, and it may truly be said that he enjoyed every day of his life in the Cathedral City. His sermons, in the Cathedral and in the city churches, were listened to with the keenest interest by all sorts and conditions of men and women. He had the art of saying deep things simply, and in a way which the most simple as well as the most learned could understand. He never gave up the work

of a parish priest. It is impossible to say to how many poor folk, and at how many sick beds, he brought comfort. He became very well known in the city. The Corporation and the business folk regarded him with peculiar affection and reverence. His sympathies were wide, in things ecclesiastical as civil, and he was the friend of many men of eminence and of all parties in Church and State. It is well known that Bishop Ryle had the greatest confidence in him, and consulted him continually in all diocesan matters; and the late Bishop felt for him the same confidence and affection.

First and foremost, he was a good man, a man of the deepest personal religion, a friend of all good men. Then he was eminently good at all his professional duties. And, also, he was a most delightful companion, most modest and unassertive, but able to hold his own with great conversationalists, and enjoying their talk as much as they enjoyed his. I shall never forget the charm which he gave to the meetings with His Majesty's Judges of Assize, at which, again and again, he was present in the Deanery.

His books will live. He was a really eminent botanist. He was an accomplished man of letters. As a historian of Winchester Cathedral and Close, he took up and completed the work of earlier writers, and will live as the great twentieth century recorder of Winchester's historic past. He wrote a great deal, and never a dull page. He preached often, and always a sermon of real helpfulness. Above all, his was a noble character, unflinchingly honest, lovingly tolerant, that of a warm and devoted friend.

I think the inscription on his monument in the Cathedral, written by Dr. Rendall, late Head Master of Winchester College, makes a fit conclusion.

Let us thank God
for the gentleness honesty and learning of

JOHN VAUGHAN,
Canon of this Cathedral, 1909-1922.

He loved the poor and the rich:
and won their Hearts.

He loved this House of God:
and wrote its story.

He loved the Birds of the Air
and the Flowers of the Field:
and taught others to do likewise.

W. H. H.

REGINALD W. HOOLEY.

Born September 5th, 1865.

Died May 3rd, 1923.

By the death of Mr. Hooley, Hampshire has lost another of her most eminent naturalists. For it was as a student of nature that he will be remembered. It was to the fossil reptiles of the Jurassic period that he devoted most of his leisure, and he was well known to all British geologists as an expert in this department of knowledge—a department to which he himself made important contributions. With his own hands he extracted these huge bones from the clay cliffs of the Isle of Wight; and it was his delight to describe them to visitors in his museum. This work of his was all first-hand, and good through and through; and it was appreciated at its full value by the professional geologists, with whom he was in constant touch.

He took up the study of man late in life, but with the same enthusiasm. He raised the fund which purchased the Dale collection for the Winchester Museum, thereby earning the lasting thanks of that city. He was the second founder, so to speak, of the Museum itself; and he used to tell the present writer of his labours—often by candle-light—in arranging the specimens. This work bore fruit; a casual visitor reported to him the accidental discovery of the iron currency-bars on Worthy Down, with the result that the whole important hoard was rescued from oblivion and destruction, and the site itself was excavated later by Hooley himself and a band of enthusiasts. He recognized the need of scientific methods in archæology, and he took infinite pains to acquire skill in his new field of activity. He studied the writings of Pitt-Rivers and many others; he learnt how to mend pottery and preserve specimens from decay; to make plans, drawings and sections; and to interpret one evidence of soil. He had great energy, and he kept his mind always open. He had the great distinction, for a man of science, perhaps the greatest, of being willing to abandon a working hypothesis that proved untenable.

The shadow of ill-health fell upon him unexpectedly, but it could not darken the inner light of his spirit; rather, it made it burn more brightly. He knew that he might die before his work was finished, but that was the only expression he gave to an anxiety that must have been greater than we knew of. To his friends and to his fellow-workers, the loss of such a man is irreparable. It is good to know that his unfinished work has been, so far as possible, completed.

He was one of the leading members of the Field Club, whose executive body always met in the room he so willingly placed at their disposal. As an organizer of excursions, he was eminently

successful, and many will remember those two last delightful days near Winchester, whose success was entirely the result of his untiring energy.

O. G. S. C.

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[NOTE.—The above bibliography has kindly been supplied by Mrs. Hooley.—ED.]

As we go to Press, the news reaches us of the death of the late Honorary Secretary, Mr. Dale, F.S.A., F.G.S., and of other members of the Club. We cannot allow this number to appear without some expression of the great losses which the Club has sustained by their death; but must reserve a fuller notice for the next number.