

## INSECTS IN HANTS; 1931.

By W. J. LUCAS, B.A., F.E.S.

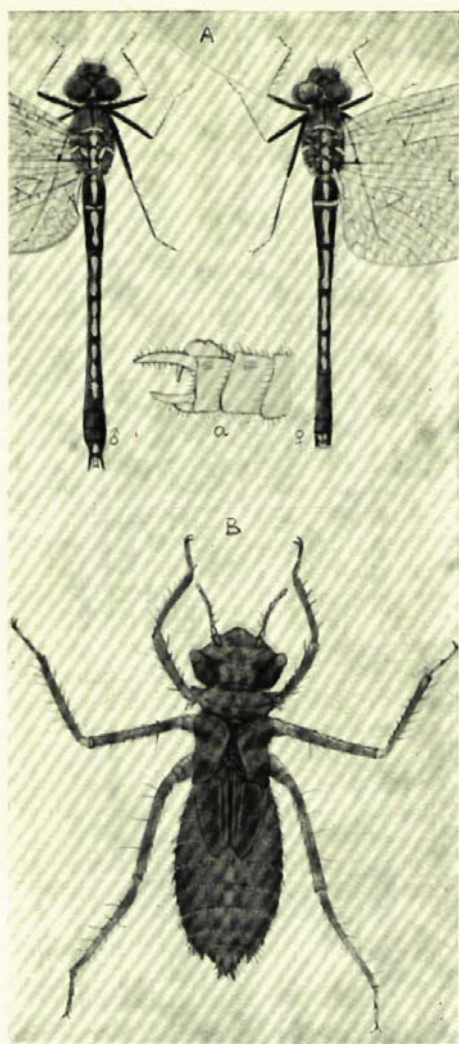
THERE seems to be no doubt that the cool, wet summer in general affected insects in Hampshire adversely, although not all orders felt the inclement weather to the same extent. Of the APTERYGOTA and ANAPTERYGOTA—those without wings (see *Proceedings Hants Field Club*, Vol. X, p. 196) no notes have come to hand. Turning to the ECTOPTERYGOTA, the **Orthoptera** were perhaps scarcely so evident as in some years, but, as they in most cases keep close to the soil, estimation of their numbers is not easy. The wingless russet-coloured earwig, *Forficula lesnei*, Finot, turned up on 10 Aug. in a new locality in Hants, it having been "beaten" from a hedge in a lane leading to a wood near Mopley Pond in the Calshot district. The tiny earwig, *Labia minor*, Linn., was found flying in numbers in the evening at Lee-on-the-Solent in September. A full-grown male of the little native cockroach, *Ectobius lapponicus*, Linn., was caught in the New Forest on 27 June. In April a specimen of a *Panchlora* was found crawling on Jaffa oranges in Ringwood. These delicate pale green cockroaches are not British insects, but they are often accidentally imported, chiefly with bananas. *Nemobius sylvestris*, Fabr., the black wood cricket, was not seen at all this spring in and about the house at Alverstone, Isle of Wight, where it was found so very commonly in 1929. This may perhaps have been due to the bad weather, or to the ground round the house being now more cultivated. It was taken in the New Forest near Beaulieu River below Ipley Bridge on 11 Aug., and, outside Aldridge Hill Enclosure facing Oberwater tiny nymphs were met with as well as two males on 29 Oct. and apparently another imago, which eluded capture, on 3 November. It appears to hibernate at various ages. Hants is the only certain British habitat of this little cricket. The first mature grasshopper, apparently a female *Omocestus viridulus*, Linn., was seen in the Forest on 22 June. *Meconema thalassinum*, De Geer, *Leptophyes punctatissima*, Bosc, and *Phasgonura viridissima*, Linn., were found at Lee-on-the-Solent in September. The last-named was seen crawling up the sunny wall of a house near Brading, Isle of Wight, in September. It appeared to be feeling the cold—a point before noticed in connection with this insect. The little *Tetrix bipunctatus*, Linn., varies greatly in colouring. On 30 April one was taken in the New Forest (after it had jumped into the water) with a greyish-white upper surface. On the other hand, one caught on 8 May was very dark brown, appearing almost

black by contrast. This grasshopper, as well as its still smaller congener, hibernates in the perfect form. Amongst the many migrant insects into Britain this year were a certain number of locusts. None, however, reached Hants, the nearest at present reported being from Leatherhead in Surrey.

Of **Plecoptera** (Stoneflies) little notice was taken. As, however, their early stage is aquatic, the New Forest suits them well. A male of the common *Leuctra geniculata*, Steph., was taken on 11 September, and a male of *Leuctra klapaleki*, Kemp., on 7 November. In a mild season this last may continue till the end of the year, though one would expect late survivors to be females. The **Ephemeroptera** (Mayflies) seem to have been very scarce as far as personal observation went.

**Paraneuroptera** (Dragonflies) in my own experience were late in commencing to fly, the first seen being a teneral male of *Pyrrosoma nymphula*, Sulz., in Brockenhurst on 24 May. Though rather numerous afterward, they were perhaps not quite so plentiful as usual. The bad weather in the latter part of the summer played havoc with the smaller species and they went over early. Of *Calopteryx virgo*, Linn., for instance, very few were seen after July, though a late male was noticed on 1 September. On 18 June a teneral *Sympetrum striolatum*, Chärp., was seen on Poundhill Heath. This was perhaps early for so backward a season. It was also possibly for an *Aeschna cyanea*, Müll., taken at Great Clumber in the Forest on 30 June. *Platycnemis pennipes*, Pall., was very plentiful, at any rate in the southern part of the Forest. A few *Lestes sponsa*, Hans., were met with at Marlborough Deep near Holmsley on 28 August; but this is in any case a late species amongst the **Zygoptera**. Of the larger species the elegant, but not too frequently taken, *Aeschna mixta*, Latr., seemed more common than usual. It was met with in numbers at Lee-on-the-Solent in September, and appeared to be not uncommon in the New Forest, where an *Aeschna* seen on 5 November may have been of that species.

No doubt, however, the most interesting capture amongst the dragonflies was that of *Oxygastra curtisii*, Dale. For a time after its discovery on 29 June, 1820, it was thought to be an exclusively British insect; but it was afterwards found to be present in the south of France, in Spain, and in Portugal: in fact it may be said to belong to the Lusitanian element in our fauna. In England its home appears to be about the River Stour and its tributaries in the west of Hants and east of Dorset. The imago is usually on the wing in June and most of July. The eggs, which are laid in the water during that period, perhaps hatch three or four weeks later (though possibly not till the spring). For some two years



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OXYGASTRA CURTISII, DALE

- A To shew the size and abdominal markings of the ♂ and the ♀ (natural size).  
 (a) Side view of the tip of the abdomen of the male (magnified).  
 B The Naiad (twice natural size.)



the resulting naiad lives in the complete obscurity of its watery home, during which time it changes its skin some twelve times. Throughout this aquatic stage it feeds on various living creatures which share its habitat. The form of this dull brown undragonfly-like naiad is shewn in Fig. B, twice natural size. This figure was obtained from an empty skin taken in France by the late M. René Martin, for specimens have not yet been secured in England. He says: "Elle se plaît aussi bien sur les rivières que sur les étangs, mais elle paraît préférer les eaux courantes, les bois, et les buissons du voisinage." This agrees very well with its habitat in Hants. The surface of the naiad is rugged, bristly, and hairy, and in consequence readily becomes coated with earthy matter. After two years in its aquatic retreat it seeks some means of climbing into the upper air, where it undergoes its single metamorphosis, and so becomes a winged dragonfly. Of a slender build, it is nevertheless an active insect and none too easily captured. *O. curtisi* is the only species of its genus, whose shape and proportions may be seen of natural size in Fig. A. It has a simple colour arrangement of dark bronze-green and yellow, the latter consisting chiefly of an elegantly arranged longitudinal set of markings on the abdomen.

In 1931, with the Earl of Malmesbury's consent, F. H. Haines and myself each paid a visit to one of its haunts near Hurn and between us caught three males, that sex being the one that usually falls to the net. First discovered by J. C. Dale at Parley Heath in Hants as already mentioned, it was afterwards found by him at Hurn in the same district. In 1831 Curtis took one near Heron Court. It was next heard of in 1878, when H. Goss took examples near Pokesdown, where he caught it again in 1882. Once more it seems to have been "lost to human ken" till Major R. B. Robertson took it near Pokesdown in July 1901. Since that date it has been met with at times, chiefly near Heron Court. *Libellula fulva*, Müll., another British dragonfly of rather infrequent occurrence, was not uncommon in the same district.

Not much attention was bestowed on the **Hemiptera**. On 12 May, upon some stems of small silver birches in Poundhill Enclosure in the New Forest, workers of the ant, *Formica rufa*, were noticed swarming. Closer examination shewed that there were some dark brown aphids, *Symydobius oblongus*, Heyd., on which the ants were evidently attending. The aphids were no doubt feeding on the birch stems, possibly through the lenticels. In confinement, some of the aphids soon assumed the winged condition.

We now turn to the **ENDOPTERYGOTA**. Of that interesting order of insects—the **Mecoptera** (scorpionflies)—there is little to relate. A female, *Panorpa germanica*, Linn., taken in the New

Forest on 26 May, was the first seen. Female scorpionflies seemed common in the Forest: I noticed the first male—*P. communis*, Linn.—on 11 July.

**Neuroptera** did not seem to be as common as usual, perhaps because no special attention was paid to them. I first met with an alder-fly, *Sialis lutaria*, Linn., in the Forest on 9 May: it was well in evidence at Dockens Water, Appleslade, on 22 May, and was plentiful by the River Avon at Ringwood on 27 May. *Sialis fuliginosa*, Pict., was about at Appleslade on 27 May, "having come out in numbers against the thunderstorm on that day." I saw no snake-flies (*Rhaphidia*) in 1931, nor were any reported to me. Of brown lace-wings a certain number were seen or reported. Far the largest of our species, which looks much like an ant-lion of Southern Europe, is *Osmylus fulvicephalus*, Scop. One was caught in the New Forest on 18 June; but some were seen before that date. One of the most interesting, however, was the little *Symphorobius inconspicuus*, McLach., which was obtained in numbers by beating on 11 July near Oberwater. Of the green lace-wings a *Chrysopa tenella*, Schn., was found expanding its wings on 6 June in Brockenhurst, and a brown relative, *Nothochrysa capitata*, Fabr., was taken from a cobweb in Brockenhurst about 24 August. It was in a damaged condition, the abdomen being entirely absent; but as it is not very common the record is interesting.

No doubt had attention been paid to them the **Trichoptera** (Caddis-flies) would not have been found to be uncommon; but they were neglected. A pair of *Hydropsyche pellucidula*, Curtis, were taken together in Brockenhurst Village on 25 May; and it might be mentioned that a female of *Anabolia nervosa*, Curtis, was taken at Oberwater on 3 November.

In connection with the **Lepidoptera**, one of the most interesting points was the number of immigrants in the first half of the year. This may have been due to the frequency of south-easterly winds in May. The Painted Lady (*Pyrameis cardui*, Linn.) arrived in good numbers, but apparently the second brood was not a good one. The Silver-Y (*Plusia gamma*), its frequent companion, was plentiful. But a more interesting immigrant, and apparently in good numbers, was the Striped Hawk Moth (*Phryxus livornica*, Esper). This is not a British insect; for, though spring migrants may sometimes produce offspring later in the year, the race does not survive our winter.

In the New Forest, if perhaps rather late in appearing, the spring and summer butterflies were not far from normal, though they disappeared somewhat earlier than usual as the unfavourable

summer advanced. The Grizzled Skipper (*Hesperia malvae*, Linn.) was common again as in 1930. The smaller Fritillaries (*Brenthis euphrosyne*, Linn., and *B. selene*, Schiff.) were common enough, though the former appeared during bad weather. The White Admiral and the Large Fritillaries were numerous but passed by early. The Clouded Yellow I did not see. Perhaps we might have had a good show had not the summer been so inclement: it was about near the coast. Probably the improvement in the weather came too late to provide a good supply of the autumn Vanessids, though the Comma (*Polyommia c-album*, Linn.) was fairly plentiful. The last butterfly seen was a *Pararge egeria*, Linn. (Wood Argus), on 1 November in Queen's Bower, New Forest.

For the Isle of Wight, E. A. C. Stowell (near Brading) sends an interesting report: The native insects were very late; thus the first Orange-tip (*Euchloë cardamines*, Linn.) was seen on 24 May and the Holly Blue (*Celastrina argiolus*, Linn.) not till 26 May, yet the immigrant Painted Lady appeared on 30 May and the same evening I received a Striped Hawk (*P. livornica*) taken at light. *Melitaea cinxia*, Linn., it was evident was freshly emerged on 2 June. The Goat Moth (*Cossus ligniperda*) is especially common in the island. Two specimens were picked up in the road on 8 June, and some larvae in the autumn. The most uncommon capture among the moths was *Heliothis peltigera* upon flowers of Red Valerian on 2 July. Of insects rarely recorded for the island, the Gold Spot (*Plusia festucae*) was taken at flowers in the garden at midday on 22 September, and the September Thorn (*Endromis erosaria*), of which there are only old records for the island, was common at light, at which also the Pale Oak Eggar (*Trichiura crataegi*) was taken. The Clouded Yellow (*Colias croceus*) was seen in the second week of June. There were a number about in August, but they had little chance of flying. The Comma Butterfly (*P. c-album*), whose return has aroused so much interest of late years, was not much in evidence in the summer, only two examples of that brood being seen; but the second brood turned up in force in October after all the other Vanessid butterflies had disappeared. Two were seen on the Michaelmas Daisies on 6 October, and by 14 October they had increased to five. It was interesting to see them on 10 October upon the flowers at 8.15 a.m.—a tribute to the warmth of this October. One butterfly seems to revel in a wet season, namely, the Wood Argus (*P. egeria*)! It appeared for the first time in the wood and garden since I came here three years ago; it is commoner at the west end of the island. The two butterflies most characteristic of the Isle of Wight are the Glanville Fritillary (*M. cinxia*) and the Marbled White (*Melanargia galatea*). Both were in

their usual abundance. Few people, I imagine, have seen what I saw in my garden this summer—the Marbled White and the White Admiral side by side on the Buddleia. One odd result of the cold season was the retarded appearance of some July insects. A fresh specimen of the Magpie Moth (*Abraxas grossulariata*) came to light on 5 October and a Lackey Moth (*Bombyx neustria*) on the 4th, while *Pachnobia rubricosa*, which is due at willow blossom in March, came to sugar on the 2nd of October.

Of *Tortrix viridana*, Linn., I did not notice a single specimen, but in the Beaulieu Road Station district unfortunately a certain number were seen. There are two forms of the common oak, *Quercus robur*, Linn., in the New Forest and it seems likely that the form *sessiliflora* is more immune from the attacks of the "green oak moth" than the form *pedunculata*.

Early in the season beetles (**Coleoptera**) seemed fairly numerous. The Green Tiger (*Cicindela campestris*, Linn.) appeared at Appleslade on 27 March. Its congener (*C. sylvatica*, Linn.) near Sloden on 9 May was particularly common at 12.30, but about 3 o'clock one or two only could be seen. The gorgeous Cardinal Beetle (*Pyrochroa coccinea*, Linn.) was in evidence, but of the equally brilliant *Carabus nitens*, Linn., I saw but one. The pretty little *Thanasimus formicarius*, Linn., was taken running on a prostrate Scotch Fir. Two *Necrophorus mortuorum*, Fabr., were found on 1 September busily at work about a dead mouse at Poundhill. The black-horned *Typhaeus vulgaris*, that one sees so frequently in the spring, was met with alive on 30 October by the side of Denny Bog. In the latter part of the season beetles seemed scarce.

**Diptera** were in their usual plenty, stinging and biting species being in abundance; these last, however, excepting the mosquitoes, seemed to succumb to the bad weather somewhat early. *Bombylius major*, Linn., that is so frequently seen thrusting its long proboscis, as it hovers, into the primrose blossoms, was well in evidence in the Forest on 11 April. On 30 April, by Dockens Water, a *Scatophaga stercoraria*, Linn., was seen to pounce upon a small *Andrena* on a dandelion. It seemed at first that the *Scatophaga* had overwhelmed the small bee; but the latter turned and apparently stung the fly, which then seemed to be enfeebled. Afterwards the bee, as if quite unhurt, flew away. The rare *Calliprobola speciosa*, Rossi, a handsome syrphid fly, in despite of the bad weather this season, shewed up rather well on 2 June, as also did *Brachypalpus bimaculatus*, Mcq. Of the rare fly, *Conops vesicularis*, Linn., four or five were seen at Rhinefield on 30 May. On 1 July, *Anthrax fenestratus*, Flin., somewhat rare and local, was to be seen settling on a pathway at Appleslade.

according to its frequent custom. *Tabanus glaucopis*, Meig., a little known species, was in large numbers on Farley Mount near Winchester in August and September.

Turning to the **Hymenoptera**—*Mutilla europaea*, Linn., the so-called Solitary "Ant," was out on 1 July at Appleslade, where it is common, and a male, less frequently seen, was caught near Beaulieu River, below Ipley Bridge, on 11 August. It seemed unwilling or unable to make much use of its wings. 3 October, a belated summer's day, tempted some normally July species to appear, and on 2 November a quite fresh female *Bombus terrestris*, Linn., was seen sunning itself at Appleslade. In the late summer wasps were frequent, but not in overwhelming numbers, and a few hornets were seen in the New Forest.

For some of the material in this paper I have to thank a few friends, especially E. A. C. Stowell (Isle of Wight), F. H. Haines (Appleslade), and F. J. Killington (Southampton).

[Mr. Lucas died a few days after sending the MS. of the above paper to the Editor. The proof has been read by Mr. F. H. Haines, to whom we offer our thanks for his kind help.]

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### GEOLOGY, 1931.

In the Autumn of 1931 Mrs. Tubbs of Thedden Grange, near Alton, Hants, invited the Club to investigate some excavations she was making with a view to testing the existence of an underground passage indicated by a Water Diviner.

Mr. F. W. Anderson, M.Sc., our subject secretary for Geology, kindly went over twice to see the diggings. The results were however entirely negative as regards the supposed passage. A deep pit at some distance from the line indicated was cleared out, and proved to be an old sump in the chalk with an arch, now filled with gravel, in its wall. A clearly defined trough in the surface of the field between the pit and the house marked the line of an old drain. Some enormous paramoudra flints were encountered in the excavations, one of which was presented to the Alton Museum.

## HAMPSHIRE PLANT RECORDS FOR 1931

NOTE.—The numbers correspond with the serial numbers of the 11th edition of the London Catalogue of British Plants.

57. *Nuphar lutea*, Sibth. and Sm. VI (2). Canada, not common. G. W. Pierce.

59. *Nymphaea alba*, Linn. VI (2). The By Pond, Wellow, plentiful. G. W. Pierce.

403. *Trifolium arvense*, Linn. VI (2). Sherfield English Lane, Wellow, not common. G. W. Pierce.

424. *Lotus hispidus*, Desf. II. Mudeford. Lieut.-Col. W. A. Payn.

439. *Vicia villosa*, Roth. VII (2). Chandler's Ford, casual. F. Escombe.

706. *Saxifraga granulata*, L., *flore pleno*. VI (2). One patch in Button's Lane, Wellow. G. W. Pierce.

730. *Sedum Telephium*, Linn. VI (2). Fairly plentiful in the Wellow district. G. W. Pierce.

738. *Sedum reflexum*, Linn. VI (2). Several large patches in the Wellow district. G. W. Pierce.

742. *Drosera anglica*, Huds.,  $\times$  *rotundifolia*, L. =  $\times$  *obovata*, M. and K. III (1). Holmsley. P. M. Hall. New to the County.

771. *Ludwigia palustris*, Elliott. III (2). Very plentiful in a new station and a welcome extension of this very rare plant. P. M. Hall.

912. *Antennaria dioica*, Gaertn. VII (1). Still exists on Gander Down, near Lane End, where it was rediscovered this year by J. W. Mills, one large patch composed entirely of plants bearing female flowers.

1002. *Centaurea Cyanus*, Linn. VI (2). Widely distributed and common in the Wellow district. G. W. Pierce.

1305. *Campanula patula*, L. VI (2). A large well-established patch, Pins Farm, Wellow. G. W. Pierce.

1362 b. *Fraxinus excelsior*, Linn., var. *heterophylla* (Vahl). VIII (2). A single tree near West Meon. F. Escombe. This is a striking variety of the Ash with entire instead of pinnate leaves.

1363. *Ligustrum vulgare*, Linn., var. *flore luteo* (teste Kew). VIII (2). A single bush, Duncombe Wood, East Meon, apparently wild. F. Escombe. A yellow-flowered sport of the Common Privet.

1365. *Vinca minor*, L. VI (2). Plentiful in this district and occurs with white flowers in Button's Lane, Wellow. G. W. Pierce.

1401. *Pulmonaria officinalis*, Linn. VI (1). Micheldever Wood. J. W. Mills.

1451. *Schrophularia vernalis*, Linn. VI (11). East Tytherley, a very large colony. G. W. Pierce. New to the County, but not an indigenous plant.

1472. *Veronica Chamaedrys*, Linn. VI (11). A large patch with white flowers, Button's Lane, Wellow. G. W. Pierce.

1525. *Lathraea Squamaria*, Linn. VIII (11). Duncombe Wood, Henwood, and elsewhere about East Meon. F. Escombe.

1715. *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, Linn. VIII (2). Near East Meon. F. Escombe.

1796. *Epipactis palustris*, Sw. VIII (3). Rudley Mill, Hambledon. Not previously recorded from this sub-district: it is remarkable that it should have remained unrecorded from here for so long as it is extremely abundant, covering acres of ground. P. M. Hall.

1797. *Epipactis latifolia*, Sw. VI (2). Fairly common in the Wellow district. G. W. Pierce.

1797 x.  $\times$  *Epipactis Schulzei*, Fournier (teste Col. M. J. Godfery) (= *E. latifolia*, Sw.,  $\times$  *purpurata*, Sm.). X. Selborne Common. M. J. Godfery and P. M. Hall. First record for the British Isles: for further details see Rep. B.E.C. for 1931.

1801. *Himantoglossum hircinum*, Sprgl. VIII (2). One plant in the parish of Exton. F. Escombe.

1809. *Orchis incarnata*, Linn. VII (2). Ampfield, one plant only, R. C. C. Moggridge. VIII (3). Purbrook Common, one plant, P. M. Hall. Hybrid plants, of which *O. incarnata*, Linn., is certainly one parent, were also found near Southwick, but *O. incarnata*, Linn., has not been seen there itself.

1809 x. *Orchis incarnata*, Linn.,  $\times$  *praetermissa*, Druce. VII (2). Ampfield. Several plants so diagnosed before Moggridge's discovery of *incarnata* here was known. P. M. Hall.

1821 b. *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br., var. *densiflora*, Wahl. VIII (3). A very luxuriant form grows with the type at Rudley Mill, Hambledon, and may be referred to this. P. M. Hall.

1821 x. *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br.,  $\times$  *Orchis Fuchsii*, Druce. VIII (3). Rudley Mill, Hambledon. P. M. Hall.

1821 x. *Gymnadenia conopsea*, Br.,  $\times$  *Orchis praetermissa*, Druce. VIII (3). Near Southwick, three plants. P. M. Hall. This is the first absolutely certain record of this very interesting bi-generic hybrid: it has been recorded once from the Winchester district with considerable doubt. As yet this hybrid is not known to occur anywhere except in Hampshire.

1836. *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*, Mill. VI (2). School Road, Wellow. G. W. Pierce. Doubtless an introduced plant.

2003. *Scirpus sylvaticus*, Linn. VI (2). Pin's Farm, Wellow, not common. G. W. Pierce.

2010. *Eriophorum gracile*, Roth. III (1). According to Rayner's Supplement this rare cotton-grass had disappeared from the New Forest bogs. This is fortunately not the case, as it still occurs in fair quantity in one station which I prefer to leave nameless. It is one of the rarest of Hampshire plants and a welcome rediscovery. P. M. Hall.

2129. *Polypogon monspeliensis*, Desf. VIII (3). Not seen again at Porchester, but occurs in great abundance in one part of Farlington Marshes, about four miles further east. This appears not to be the Farlington station given by Townsend, but rather the original station discovered by Lobel in 1605, "proxime salinas et antiquas aedes Drayton." Farlington and Drayton are contiguous and now practically synonymous, as both are become part of Cosham and so a suburb of Portsmouth. Strictly speaking, Drayton is about half a mile west of Farlington. This grass is indigenous here of course, and covers some acres of very wet ground; a welcome rediscovery of another plant which it was feared was lost to Hampshire. E. H. White and P. M. Hall.

2129 x.  $\times$  *Polypogon littoralis*, Sm. VIII (3). With the last, quite plentiful. E. H. White and P. M. Hall.

2276. *Ceterach officinarum*, Wiled. VIII (1). The Rusty-back Fern is not common in Hampshire, but still occurs in the station near Botley described in the Flora where it was first found eighty-four years ago. P. M. Hall.

**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY: REPORT FOR 1930**

By the SUBJECT SECRETARY (Dr WILLIAMS-FREEMAN)

(1) Flint mines have been recognised on the Old Lodge Estate, near Over Wallop, Hants, but just over the Wiltshire border near Lopcomb Corner. One was excavated last summer, and several Neolithic flint instruments with many flakes were found. These are the first flint mines to be proved by excavation on the chalk west of Sussex.

(2) Barrows near Hinton Ampner. Our member, Mr. A. B. Milner, with Mr. Winbolt, excavated last Autumn a low tumulus in Joan's Acre Bottom near Hinton Ampner. The burnt interment found had no outstanding points of interest, but Mr. Milner called my attention to a group of very large round barrows and other scattered ones in the dean. These were all unrecorded. They have now been examined by Mr. Crawford, and with several others in the neighbourhood will be recorded on the Ordnance Survey. One of these is, perhaps, a Long Barrow. They are of special interest as bearing out the antiquity of the lane along the bottom, another instance of the hard, gravelly deans being used when the wooded clay sides of the hills were impenetrable.

(3) Cross-valley dykes. Three new linear earthworks of this type have been discovered this year by Mr. Crawford, and one already known properly explored by him. This last must be known by many of our motoring members on the left of the ancient high road (another dean road) which runs from West Meon Hut north to Alton—half-a-mile beyond where it goes under the railway and one mile south of East Tisted. It was noted by Aubrey in the 17th century. It is a "univallate" or single banked entrenchment of obstructive type facing north, and runs for two miles from near Gillswood Farm to Colesmore. Two of the newly discovered ones, short but similar in profile and also facing north, occur on the same road, one just south of the railway arch referred to and one further north, half-a-mile south of Chawton village. The third new one, a "bivallate" or double-banked ditch, runs across the Lunway, which is at this point a dean road between woods, one mile east of the Lunway Inn, on the Winchester—Basingstoke high road.

(4) Double bivallate short entrenchments. Two of the above cross-dykes, the Long one across the West Meon—Alton Road and the one across the Lunway, have short, double contiguous bivallate ditches in connection with them. These are about

40 or 50 yards long and communicate at one end with the road. If I am right in supposing that such ditches were made for penning cattle in—they always occur in connection with British villages or roads—the explanation of them at these places might be that cattle driven along these ancient roads would have been driven into them for the night and perhaps have had to pay toll as they passed through the boundary cross dyke.

(5) Oliver's Battery, Winchester. The object of the excavations at Oliver's Battery was to determine, if possible, the age of the earthwork. I will not anticipate Mr. Andrew's report.

(6) The Hordle Pot. The large earthenware pot found at Hordle in widening the road has been the subject of a good deal of difference of opinion as to its age and character. The exact locality of the find in relation to ancient roads and settlements is, of course, of some importance in this respect.

(7) Winchester Castle. The works necessitated for the new County Council buildings are revealing much of the foundations of the old Norman Castle. They are being very carefully and skilfully watched by Mr. Ward-Evans, our new member, whose weekly reports in the Hampshire Press are doubtless followed by all of us with the greatest interest. I hope at our next annual meeting we may have a more or less complete plan to exhibit.

(8) May I once more impress upon members of the Club the importance of watching jealously the preservation of tracks and footpaths in their localities? Apart from their value as an escape from the dangers of the highway, they are of great value in the study of natural history, which is one of the objects of our Club, and from a Field Archaeology point of view the study of ancient roads, which is yearly coming more and more to the front, is greatly helped by them. Many that have been kept in use even from pre-historic ages by the labourer walking to his work in the morning are in danger of being lost now that he goes round by road on his bicycle.

I would urge every Parish Council to guard the interests of the parishioners in these footpaths, and on the District Councils their duty to mark all well-established rights of way upon their map. This has been done with great advantage by many District Councils in other counties. Our Club is a subscriber to the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, and I am sure our Secretaries and Council will be glad to help any resident in the County by putting him in touch with this most efficient body.

As your representative on the Committee for forming a Hampshire and Isle of Wight Branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, I may take this opportunity of reporting that the Branch has now been established and is at work.

I take it that our special interests as a Field Club lie in the preservation of the open spaces in the County and of easy access thereto, and though I have not been successful in getting this specifically adopted as one of the objects of the Branch, if the Club would like me to continue to represent them they may be assured that the C.P.R.E. will not be allowed to forget it.

### FIELD NOTES.—BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT

By J. R. ELLAWAY and G. W. WILLIS

THE search for local flint implements, by three workers, has continued over the apparently inexhaustible sites of the downlands to the west and south of Basingstoke. The records, kept by Mr. H. Rainbow, shew that for 1929 the following results were secured :—

|                              |     |     |     |            |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Arrow and Spear Heads        | ... | ... | ... | 15         |
| Polished Celts and fragments | ... | ... | ... | 13         |
| Chipped Celts and fragments  | ... | ... | ... | 46         |
| Scrapers                     | ... | ... | ... | 217        |
| Fabricators and Puncher      | ... | ... | ... | 33         |
| Pygmies                      | ... | ... | ... | 18         |
| Palaeoliths                  | ... | ... | ... | 7          |
| Miscellaneous                | ... | ... | ... | 121        |
| Total                        | ... | ... | ... | <u>470</u> |

There appears again the curious constancy of the proportion of types which has been often noted in previous years and which it would be very interesting and useful to compare with results from other areas tabulated on the same basis.

Owing to the diversion of the workers' activities to Museum preparation during 1930, field work was curtailed and the results were necessarily less, the figures being :—

|                              |     |     |     |            |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Arrow and Spear Heads        | ... | ... | ... | 20         |
| Polished Celts and fragments | ... | ... | ... | 6          |
| Chipped Celts and fragments  | ... | ... | ... | 26         |
| Scrapers                     | ... | ... | ... | 91         |
| Fabricators and Punches      | ... | ... | ... | 20         |
| Pygmies                      | ... | ... | ... | 14         |
| Palaeoliths                  | ... | ... | ... | 12         |
| Miscellaneous                | ... | ... | ... | 44         |
| Total                        | ... | ... | ... | <u>233</u> |

The increased number of Palaeoliths found, caused by an exceptionally favourable condition of the critical field at Holybourne Down, 730 feet Ordnance datum, which yielded six implements of Acheulean if not Chellean types, is worthy of note. This high altitude, the highest in the district, lends special importance to these definite datable types.

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Two tumuli have been identified for subsequent inclusion in the Ordnance Survey maps. One, evidently disturbed, in the woods on the high ridge of Herriard Park overlooking Winslade on the north-west edge of Hen Wood, the other, a low circular mound under pasture 150 yards north of the more distinctive tumuli on north margin of Freefolk Wood.

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The extension of the large gravel pits by the roadside at Brown Candover has encroached upon an Urn Burial Site of Bronze Age. Several urns have been removed and are now in Winchester Museum. A typical beaker, 6½ ins. high, 5 ins. in diameter, slightly "waisted" in the middle, decorated all over with close set diagonal lines, was also found, and by the kindness of Mr. Hamilton has been secured for the Basingstoke Museum.

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Road widening between Basingstoke and Worting, on South Ham Farm, revealed a burial pit of the early Roman period. Several vessels were obtained, including one filled with cinerary ashes. By the courtesy of the County Council and of Mr. Curtis of Alton Museum, who had secured the more fragmentary specimens, the whole of the "find" is now safely housed in the Basingstoke Museum. It was known, by the previous examination of a midden hole on the edge of a chalk pit, that the South Ham area had been occupied in Roman times, but so far no actual building sites have been identified, and it is more than likely that successive farm building has covered the original foundations.

## THE BASINGSTOKE MUSEUM

**A**N event of some importance in the archaeological annals of Basingstoke was the opening, in January 1931, of the new Town Museum. This was rendered possible by the generous gesture of T. B. Allnutt, Esq., ex-Mayor and County Councillor, who offered a gift of £500 on the condition that the Town Council would provide a similar sum, which condition was readily accepted. A large room above the Public Library was suitably decorated and fitted with modern showcases by Sage, and now forms an attractive gallery, sufficient, for the moment, for the local collections. It is essentially a *local* Museum, and care will be taken to emphasise this aspect of its work. The history of the town and district is shewn, in ordered sequence, and as far as available material allows, from geological times to the present day.

There is a substantial exhibit of the Cretaceous and Eocene formations of the local geological map, a valuable series of Palaeolithic implements from the neighbouring hilltops, a wide and good range of Neolithic material, some representation of the local Bronze Age, and evidences of the Roman occupation of the district. Then a break in the sequence occurs until the mediaeval documents from the Corporation Muniment Room take up the tale of the town's history about 1400 A.D. These carry on the story—including that of the local "Fraternity of the Holy Ghost"—down to the last century, where prints, manuscripts and photographs illustrate the changes of the last 100 years.

The Geological, Palaeolithic, Neolithic and Roman material was presented by Messrs. J. R. Ellaway, H. Rainbow and G. W. Willis, members of the Field Club, and was the outcome of 20 to 30 years' work in the immediate neighbourhood. The Court Records and other documents were loaned by the Town Council, and other valuable exhibits relating to the 17th and 18th centuries, including a series of 18th century maps of the Manor of Basingstoke and a set of town tokens, were given by Messrs. Attwood and Woodman, members of the original North Hants Field Club.

The actual work of preparation was done by the Hon. Curator, Mr. G. W. Willis, and the Deputy Hon. Curator, Mr. J. R. Ellaway.

Talks on the exhibits have already been given to boys of Queen Mary's Grammar School, and, as time allows, it is hoped to extend this phase of the Museum's activities.

**ARCHITECTURAL SECTION**

REPORT READ at the Annual General Meeting, 29th April, 1931,  
by the SECRETARY, T. D. ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.

THE most important event of the year in the realm of Architecture is the extension of the County Offices. The necessary excavations have uncovered walls and foundations of various periods. We have once more to congratulate ourselves on having the indefatigable Mr. Ward-Evans on the spot watching every spadeful and giving us weekly bulletins. He will no doubt make a full report in due course, so I need say no more.

Next comes the important repair now in progress of the West-gate under the advice of His Majesty's Office of Works.

Some excavation has been undertaken by the Dean of Winchester in his beautiful rose garden. The results have not yet been worked out, but I am in hopes that when they have been they will prove interesting in elucidating the area immediately to the south of the Chapter House.

Another work at the Deanery of less antiquarian importance, but one which will appeal to a far wider circle, is the opening of the blocked window in the porch which is called Beautiful. Every member of the Club will be familiar with the square of Portland stone facing at the level of the first floor windows, and will doubtless have supplied himself with the true explanation. This facing has now been removed and the early 16th century stone window with its iron bars and with old but not medieval glazing has been found intact behind it.

I look forward to a little more digging being done in the Close with the important object of searching for the foundations of the principal gate of the monastery at the point where Minster Street stops in such an interestingly awkward way against the south-west corner of the great wall of the Close.

I have just learnt, I hope rightly, that an old house with a romantic garden at Alton are to be preserved as public offices and public garden. This is the more gratifying as the decision may be at least in part due to the strong representations made by three architects who, on the invitation of the Alton authorities some months ago, visited the town and advised.

## REVIEWS

**Rocque's Map of Surrey (1762).** Published in Facsimile by the Surrey Archaeological Society, Castle Arch, Guildford, 1931.

THIS facsimile Map, admirably reproduced by Messrs. Emery Walker Ltd., is a fine tribute to a fine Cartographer, and a joy to map lovers.

It is printed on nine sheets 24 inches by 20 paper size, and 20½ inches by 16½ plate size, with an additional sheet containing an informing Preface by Mr. R. L. Atkinson. The scale of the original Map is 2 inches to the mile, the present reproduction is 1.475 inches to the mile, *i.e.* about three-quarters of the original.

Quoting from the Preface—Rocque was born in France and is sometimes described as Jean la Rocque, he is best known by his Plan of London published 1746. He apparently settled in England early in the reign of George II, and held the position of Chorographer to Frederick Prince of Wales, and subsequently to his son George both as Prince of Wales and King. In the Biographical Notes appended to "The Printed Maps in the Atlases of Great Britain and Ireland," by Thomas Chubb, 1579—1870, it is stated that John Rocque from about 1734 to 1762 produced a large number of maps and plans, that his "Survey of London," engraved by Pine, was begun in 1737 and published as above, and a list is given of his most important surveys, ending with this—his last work.

The topographical detail set forth in "Rocque's Map of Surrey" was a great advance on the classic pioneer work of Christopher Saxton (1st Ed. of his Atlas, 1579), John Speed (1st Ed. of his Atlas, 1611), and John Norden (*d.* 1625). These cartographers indicated high ground by separate, shaded hillocks, and none of them shewed roads. The scale of their County Maps (about 3 miles to 1 inch) was too small for enclosed woodlands to be shewn, but they indicated wooded districts and forests by large tree conventions in unenclosed groups, the only enclosures shewn in their maps were Parks.

In "The Shires of England and Wales described by Christopher Saxton," with many additions by Philip Lea, 1689, main roads were added to Saxton's plates, sometimes by single lines, sometimes by double lines—which latter convention was followed in subsequent maps. I do not know what cartographer first discarded the hillock convention, but in Isaac Taylor's "Map of Hampshire," 1759 (about 1 mile to 1 inch), high ground is shewn by a different convention from that of the earlier cartographers, namely, by

hachures contouring high spaces and lengths, the thick ends of such hachures denoting the top of the rise and the thin ends the bottom—which convention was followed in subsequent maps. He shews both main and side roads, and has a long list of "Characters"—18 items, including Barrows: he also shews several Camps and Roman roads.

In accomplishment, scope of detail, clarity and accuracy of execution John Rocque far surpassed his contemporary, Isaac Taylor, and it is curious that in his comprehensive survey he did not include ancient earthworks. Certainly his scope of detail was ample, as the "Explanations" on Sheet VII bear witness, thus—"Churches. Houses. Walls. Pales. Divisions. Roads and Gates. Turnpike Roads. Roads without Hedges. Foot-paths. Wind-Mills. Woods. Parks. Wildernesses. Gardens. Hills. Heaths or Commons. Marshes. Grass. Plough-lands. Rivers and Locks. Do. and Mills. Do. and Bridges. Rivulets. Ponds"—26 items—with one omitted, namely, Hop-yards, Sheet No. IV.

It would need an assembly of oldest inhabitants from all parts of Surrey to review such a comprehensive survey. One can only do as the dissatisfied mother said of the Curate who christened her baby in the absence of the Rector—"’e did what ’e could"—and that is all that the present writer can do.

Sheet No. I is mainly filled by the Dedication to His Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester, which is inscribed on a carpet in full sail, surrounded by tempestuous clouds on which are grouped the Duke with the nine Muses and Apollo—leader of the choir, who is directing his attention to Mary Ann Rocque's Inscription.

3 *Burrows*, on Whitty Cross Hill (now Barrowhills).

No. II. *Burrow Hill*, near Chobham (now Burrowhill). These two place-names and a portion of Stane Street in Sheet No. VIII are the only ancient earthworks recorded.

No. III contains the Imprint of this Map which states "The principal Observations by the late John Rocque. Completed and Engraved by Peter Andrews." It may be noted that "Andrews and Dury's Map of the County of Wilts," 1773, engraved by John Andrews, compares in scale and execution (but not in ample detail) with Peter Andrews' work on John Rocque's Map. Were John and Peter Andrews related? *Wind-mills*, 1 on Putney Common near Barnes Common, at Nine Elms, and at Camberwell. *Wildernesses*, 1 at ROYAL GARDENS (Kew), and at Kew Garden. Wilderness, a type of maze introduced in the late 17th century, with paths winding through dense shrubberies. "Wildered in the maze of fate."—Pope.

- No. IV. Many *Hop-yards* are shewn (by short upright strokes in ranks and files) around Farnham, and Wracklesham (now Wrecklesham).  
*Devil's 3 Jumps*, near Charte (now Churt). When was this place-name first recorded?
- No. V. *Wilderness*, at Claremount Park (now Claremont).  
*Wind-mill*, on Walton-on-the-Hill. The old place-name *Darkin* is spelt as now—Dorking. In John Cary's "English Atlas," 1787, it is spelt Darking in the description of "Surrey," and Dorking in the map.
- No. VI. *Wind-mills*, 2 on Katerham Common (now Caterham).  
 1 on Croydon Common.
- No. VII. *Wind-mill*, at Chidingfold (now Chiddingfold).
- No. VIII. *Wind-mills*, 1 at Capel, and at Lovel Heath (now Lowfield).  
*Stanes Street Causeway and Stone Street*, shewn for  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles in unbroken line near Okley (now Ockley), continuing for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles in broken line towards the south-west.  
*Wildernesses*, 1 near Wotton Place, and at Bury Hill.
- No. IX. *Wind-mills*, 1 at Harley, at Copthorn, at Grinsted, at Outwood, and at Tilbuster (now Tilburstow near Godstone).  
*Wildernesses*, 1 at Gatton Park, and at Marden Park.

This Map shewing (in cartographic conventions) unspoilt country everywhere, from the winding reaches of Thames flow to the county boundaries beside Berkshire, Hampshire, Sussex and Kent, reveals to the mind's eye visions of what we have lost by the burden of bricks and mortar that now covers so much of Surrey's pleasant hills and vales. By means of the "Explanations" we can mentally travel throughout the county, along turnpike roads and roads without hedges, through villages that are now absorbed by South London, little country towns now large, stretches of wild heaths now curtailed by residential and military occupation, we can see where lay the grass fields, the corn fields and the hop-yards, and note the ubiquity of water-mills, and rarity of wind-mills. All these interests and many more, retrospective and comparative, await the map lover who pores over the sheets of John Rocque's Map, 1762, produced in facsimile by the Surrey Archaeological Society, 1931.

H. S.

**Local Papers, Archaeological and Topographical. Hampshire, Dorset, and Wiltshire.** By HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. London : Printed at the Chiswick Press, and to be obtained at 10 Staple Inn, W.C. 1. 12s. 6d. net.

THIS is a volume of eleven papers written at different times by Mr. Heywood Sumner. Of these eleven, two have appeared in our pages, and five in the Proceedings of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society ; the other four appear for the first time. They are all of great interest to Hampshire people, but especially we have noted that on "Ancient Earthworks in the Bournemouth District" and the one entitled "Archaeological Benefactors, Hampshire, Dorset, and Wiltshire." The former is illustrated by an exceedingly good map prepared by the author founded on the 1 inch to 1 mile Ordnance Survey. The whole book is illustrated by full-page and other engravings, and by good plans. These must number in all something like forty or fifty, and are all drawn by Mr. Sumner in his own beautiful style. The volume comes as a welcome addition to the writer's other works on Hampshire and the New Forest, and we recommend our members to add this attractive book to their libraries.

**THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**  
**FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1930.**

| RECEIPTS.                                          |    |          | PAYMENTS.                                                                |     |           |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
|                                                    | £  | s d.     |                                                                          | £   | s d.      |
| To Balance brought forward from the Year 1929      | .. | 306 14 7 | By Subscription to Commons and Foot-<br>paths Preservation Society, 1930 | 1   | 1 0       |
| " 39 Entrance Fees                                 | .. | 9 15 0   | " Subscriptions (3 years) to Congress of<br>Archaeological Societies     | 3   | 0 0       |
| " Subscriptions received during the Year, viz.—    |    |          | Reports of the Congress of Archaeological<br>Societies                   | 4   | 16 0      |
| 1 for 1928                                         | .. | 10 6     | " Subscription to the Royal Society for<br>the Protection of Birds, 1930 | 1   | 1 0       |
| 8 " 1929                                           | .. | 4 4 0    | " Subscription, English Place Name<br>Society, 1930-31                   | 1   | 10 0      |
| 328 " 1930                                         | .. | 172 4 0  | " Fee to S.E. Union of Scientific Societies                              | 15  | 0         |
| 33 " 1931                                          | .. | 17 6 6   |                                                                          |     | 12 3 0    |
| Visitors' Fees, etc.                               | .. | 194 5 0  | Hon. Secretaries—                                                        |     |           |
| " Sale of <i>Proceedings</i>                       | .. | 14 12 6  | Expenses of Meetings and of<br>Organising Excursions, etc.               | ..  | 4 6 10    |
| " Interest on Deposit                              | .. | 3 14 6   | Hon. Editor—                                                             |     |           |
| " Surplus from I. of W. Excursion, 25th June, 1930 | .. | 4 14 10  | Preparation of Volume XI<br><i>Archaeological Journal</i>                | 3   | 6 5       |
|                                                    |    | 17 0     |                                                                          | 3   | 16 0      |
|                                                    |    |          |                                                                          |     | 7 2 5     |
|                                                    |    |          | " Publication of <i>St. Catharine's Hill</i> , Volume XI                 | 210 | 9 9       |
|                                                    |    |          | " Printing, Postages, Stationery, etc.                                   | 34  | 2 2       |
|                                                    |    |          | " Grant to North Wamborough Excavation Fund                              | 5   | 0 0       |
|                                                    |    |          | " Grant to Winchester City Mill Excavation Fund                          | 5   | 0 0       |
|                                                    |    |          | " Hon. Treasurer—Postages                                                | 1   | 0 10      |
|                                                    |    |          | " Use of Council Chamber, Winchester                                     | 1   | 3 6       |
|                                                    |    |          | " Grant to Oliver Cromwell Battery Excavation Fund                       | 3   | 13 3      |
|                                                    |    |          | " Official Year Book                                                     | 15  | 6         |
|                                                    |    |          | " Map of Hampshire                                                       | ..  | 10 16 0   |
|                                                    |    |          | " Cash at Bank on Current Account                                        | 75  | 15 8      |
|                                                    |    |          | " " Deposit                                                              | 175 | 0 0       |
|                                                    |    |          |                                                                          |     | 250 15 8  |
|                                                    |    |          | Less Cheques outstanding                                                 | 11  | 15 6      |
|                                                    |    |          |                                                                          | 239 | 0 2       |
|                                                    |    |          |                                                                          |     | £534 13 5 |

(Signed) FREDK. J. BURNETT,  
2 High Street, Southampton. *Hon. Treasurer.*

*Audited and found correct,*  
(Signed) E. W. C. WHITTAKER,  
Southampton. *Incorporated Accountant,*  
18th March, 1931. *Hon. Auditor.*

£534 13 5

# THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY. FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1931.

| RECEIPTS.                                     |     | £   | s.  | d.  | £    | s. | d. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|----|
| To Balance brought forward from Year 1930     | ... | 250 | 15  | 8   |      |    |    |
| Less Cheques outstanding                      | ... | 11  | 15  | 6   |      |    |    |
|                                               |     |     |     |     | 239  | 0  | 2  |
| 36 Entrance Fees                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9    | 0  | 0  |
| Subscriptions received during the Year, viz.— |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| 1 for 1929                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... |      |    |    |
| 21 " 1930                                     | ... | ... | 10  | 6   |      |    |    |
| 330 " 1931                                    | ... | ... | 11  | 0   | 6    |    |    |
| 19 " 1932                                     | ... | ... | 173 | 5   | 0    |    |    |
|                                               |     |     | 9   | 19  | 6    |    |    |
| Visitors' Fees, etc.                          | ... | ... | 194 | 15  | 6    |    |    |
| Sale of <i>Proceedings</i>                    | ... | ... | 15  | 11  | 3    |    |    |
| Interest on Deposit                           | ... | ... | 1   | 2   | 0    |    |    |
| Surplus from I. of W. Excursion               | ... | ... | 4   | 4   | 2    |    |    |
| Excavation Fund (Thos. G. Barnett, F.S.A.)    | ... | ... | 10  | 0   | 0    |    |    |
|                                               |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| (Signed) FREDK. J. BURNETT,                   |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| 36 & 38, Above Bar,                           |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| Southampton.                                  |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
|                                               |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| Audited and found correct,                    |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| (Signed) E. W. C. WHITTAKER,                  |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| Southampton.                                  |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
| 11th March, 1932.                             |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
|                                               |     |     |     |     | £474 | 10 | 7  |

## PAYMENTS.

| £                                                                      | s.  | d.  | £    | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|------|----|----|
| By Subscription, Preservation of Rural England                         | ... | ... | 1    | 1  | 0  |
| Reports of the Congress of Archæological Societies                     | ... | ... | 1    | 1  | 0  |
| Fee to S.E. Union of Scientific Societies                              | ... | ... | 15   | 0  |    |
| Subscription, English Place Name Society, 1931-32                      | ... | ... | 15   | 0  |    |
| Subscription, Pitt Rivers' Museum                                      | ... | ... | 1    | 1  | 0  |
| Hon. Secretaries—                                                      |     |     |      |    |    |
| Expenses of Meetings and of Organising Excursions, etc.                | ... | ... | 4    | 13 | 0  |
| Hon. Editor—                                                           |     |     |      |    |    |
| Preparation of Volume X, Part III                                      | ... | ... | 6    | 6  | 3  |
| Southern Newspapers, Ltd., printing Vol. X, Part III                   | ... | ... | 3    | 7  | 2  |
| Printing List of Members, Annual Reports, etc., for Volume X, Part III | ... | ... | 121  | 9  | 3  |
| Postages, Printing, Stationery, etc.                                   | ... | ... | 7    | 12 | 6  |
| Hon. Treasurer—Postages                                                | ... | ... | 37   | 13 | 4  |
| Use of Council Chamber                                                 | ... | ... | 1    | 5  | 7  |
| Cheques                                                                | ... | ... | 1    | 3  | 6  |
| Duplicating 70 copies of Annual Report                                 | ... | ... | 5    | 0  |    |
| Official Year Book                                                     | ... | ... | 12   | 0  |    |
| Grant to Oliver Cromwell Battery Excavation Fund                       | ... | ... | 8    | 6  |    |
| Cash at Bank on Current Account                                        | ... | ... | 5    | 16 | 6  |
| " " Deposit                                                            | ... | ... | 113  | 1  | 1  |
| " " "                                                                  | ... | ... | 175  | 0  | 0  |
| Less Cheques outstanding                                               | ... | ... | 288  | 1  | 1  |
|                                                                        |     |     | 12   | 2  | 9  |
| Add Cheques outstanding                                                | ... | ... | 275  | 18 | 4  |
| " Balance of Subscription                                              | ... | ... | 7    | 18 | 8  |
|                                                                        |     |     | 1    | 0  |    |
|                                                                        |     |     | 283  | 18 | 0  |
|                                                                        |     |     | £474 | 10 | 7  |