

BIOLOGICAL SECTION NOTES.

THE Field Club has suffered a very severe loss by the death of Patrick M. Hall in August 1941. For a long time he was our principal recorder and referee for the Botanical Section, always willing to give any assistance in his power.

Hall was interested in Botany from his College days at Winchester and very soon became acquainted with the flora of the district. Later, when he was an undergraduate at Oriel College, Oxford, he became acquainted with that distinguished and indefatigable botanist, G. C. Druce, and through him he joined the Botanical Society and Exchange Club of the British Isles which has done such good work throughout the country.

After the war of 1914—1918, having served in the Royal Artillery and receiving the award of the Military Cross, Patrick Hall's time was much taken up by his profession and other outside interests, but about 1930 he had more time for field work and careful study, and his enthusiasm for British Botany and especially for the Flora of Hampshire increased and he started to form a separate Herbarium for the County, visiting many out-of-the-way parts for new records. Hall became official referee for at least three genera of plants for the Botanical Society and had many problems submitted to him for solution.

His general Herbarium has been left to the British Museum, but the special Hampshire and Isle of Wight Herbarium has been left to the projected County Museum at Winchester, but until that event materialises it will be left at Fareham, under the care of Mrs. P. M. Hall.

Hall's last paper published in the 1941 *Proceedings* of the Field Club brought new records up to date to the end of 1940, and it is a very good addendum to Townsend's *Flora of Hampshire*.

It is always to be regretted that Hall could never be persuaded to join in the Botanical rambles.

A Fungus Foray was arranged for 9th October, and a party of 14 met at Brockenhurst for searching that part of the Forest between that place and Beaulieu Road Station. Mr. A. A. Pearson, of Hindhead, a well-known mycologist, was the leader, and he identified the 77 species found, a list of which is given further on.

Will members, for the present, send any plants for identification and notes of new localities to me; a record of these will be kept for future publication.

H. PUREFOY FITZGERALD.

HAMPSHIRE PLANT NOTES, 1941.

By EDWARD C. WALLACE.

THE Hampshire Field Club, and botanists resident both in and outside of Hampshire, have suffered a great loss by the death of Patrick M. Hall, F.L.S., which is referred to more fully elsewhere.

During the early part of 1941 I had several botanical trips with Mr. Hall in Hampshire, mostly in search of mosses and hepatics. I was with him too on his last botanical trip when we saw the *Iberis amara* at Stock's Bottom once more, and looked for *Pimpinella major* about Coombe. The following records are all from v.-c. 12 (N. Hants). Specimens of all are preserved in the Hampshire Section of the P. M. Hall herbarium.

The numbers are those of the *London Catalogue of British Plants*, Eleventh Edition.

- 374. *Genista tinctoria* L.
XI. Fields by the Loddon below Old Basing.
- 723. *Ribes rubrum* L.
XI. Copse by the Loddon below Old Basing.
- 744. *Hippuris vulgaris* L.
XI. Canal at Greywell; Old Basing.
- 764. *Epilobium roseum* Schreb.
XI. Old Basing.
- 766 bis x. *Epilobium adenocaulon* Hausskn. x *obscurum* Schreb.
XI. Drained bed of Fleet Pond.
- 984. *Cirsium acaule* (L.) Weber.
XI. Clayey woodland outskirts near Rotherwick.
- †1452. *Mimulus guttatus* DC.
XI. By the Loddon below Old Basing.
- *1504 bis. *Rhinanthus calcareus* Wilmott.
IX. Downland near the Warren, Hawkey. This is a plant which has passed hitherto under the name of *R. stenophyllus* Schur., and is scattered along the South Downs. Described by A. J. Wilmott in *Journ. Bot.*, 78, pp. 201-213. N.C.R.
- 1634. *Chenopodium glaucum* L.
XI. Drained bed of Fleet Pond.
- 1793. *Cephalanthera ensifolia* Rich.
IX. Woodland near Hawkey.
- 1889. *Juncus compressus* Jacq.
XI. North Warnborough. New to this Div.
- 1900. *Juncus subnodulosus* Schrank.
XI. Swamp by the Loddon west of Rotherwick.
- 1925. *Arum neglectum* (Towns.) Ridley.
IX. Hawkey Hanger. This is the plant known as *A. italicum* and is discussed by Ridley in *Journ. Bot.* 76, pp. 144-147.
- 1941. *Triglochin palustre* L.
XI. By the Loddon below Old Basing.
- 1991. *Scirpus pauciflorus* Lightf.
XI. North Warnborough.

2004. *Scirpus compressus* Pers.
 XI. By the Loddon below Old Basing.
2034. *Carex Pairaei* F. Schultz.
 XI. Hedgebank, Rotherwick.
2077. *Carex distans* L.
 XI. Swamp by the Loddon west of Rotherwick.
2079. *Carex Hostiana* D C.
 XI. Meadows by the Loddon below Old Basing.
2111. *Alopecurus fulvus* Sm.
 XI. Dried bed of Fleet Pond.
2135. *Apera Spica-venti* Beaur.
 XI. Roadside west of Old Basing.
2185. *Poa palustris* L.
 XI. Very abundant on dried bed of Fleet Pond.
2297. *Dryopteris Robertiana* (Hoffm.) C. Chr.
 Searched for with P. M. Hall and subsequently, but without success. (See Townsend, *Flora*, ed. ii, 530.) After seeing it in West Sussex we had hopes of finding it about Hawkley ; there is plenty of likely ground.
2301. *Ophioglossum vulgatum* L.
 XI. Damp field adjoining wood, Heather Row, Hook.

Colonel W. A. Payn sends the following notes :—

Aconitum napellus. Dole Wood, Andover (apparently wild).

Astragalus danicus. Danebury, Stockbridge.

Vicia Cracca. Harewood Forest.

A form resembling *V. sylvatica* with unusually broad leaves.

Linaria repens. Warsash.

NOTES ON HAMPSHIRE MOSSES AND LIVERWORTS

By EDWARD C. WALLACE.

THIS short paper is not so much an account of all the species known to occur in the County as a list of those recently collected or discovered in Hampshire. Most records come from the north-east of the County which is part of a large area that has had little attention paid to it by bryologists. As compared with Sussex and Surrey, there are many species likely to be found that are not yet recorded in Hampshire. I have been working in the field during recent years with this in mind, with gratifying results.

Early in 1941 the late Patrick M. Hall, F.L.S., and the writer began to form a representative County collection of bryophytes and made several expeditions together in favourable localities. His illness and death last summer was a great blow to our hopes, but I am continuing the work begun and will welcome specimens for naming to be placed in the Hampshire Collection which will supplement the herbarium formed by Mr. Hall.

The species are here numbered and arranged as in the last editions of the Moss and Hepatic "Census Catalogues" published by the British Bryological Society.

! signifies collected in company with P. M. Hall.

!! signifies new vice-County record.

40. *Polytrichum formosum* Hedw.
IX. Liss Forest.
X. Oakhanger, Bordon.
45. *Archidium alternifolium* Schp.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood !!
47. *Pleuroidium subulatum* Rabenh.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
55. *Ditrichum flexicaule* Hampe.
VI (1). The Scrubs, Popham.
IX. Noar Hill !
79. *Dichodontium pellucidum* Schp.
IX. Stodham !!
88. *Dicranella varia* Schp.
XII. Ecchinswell.
100. *Campylopus pyriformis* Brid.
VIII (3). Wickham Common !
101. *C. fragilis* B. and S.
III (1). Wainsford Common !
104. *C. atroviens* De Not.
III (1). Holmsley Bog !
106. *C. brevipilus* B. and S.
III (1). Holmsley Bog !
X. Conford.
XI. Hazeley Heath.
116. *Dicranum Bonjeani* De Not.
XI. North Warnborough Marsh.

130. *Fissidens exilis* Hedw.
X. Catham Copse, Bentley.
143. *F. adiantoides* Hedw.
IX. Wheatham Hill, on chalk down !
144. *F. decipiens* De Not.
II. Mizmaze, Breamore !
VIII (2). Old Winchester Hill !
186. *Rhacomitrium lanuginosum* Brid.
IX. Butser Hill !
187. *R. canescens* Brid.
IX. Butser Hill !
194. *Acaulon muticum* C. M.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
VIII (1). Grated Copse, Upham ! !
196. *Phascum cuspidatum* Schreb.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
199. *Pottia recta* Mitt.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
VIII (2). Old Winchester Hill !
202. *P. truncatula* Lindl.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
VIII (1). Grated Copse, Upham !
212. *P. lanceolata* C. M.
VI (1). Near Freefolk Wood.
228. *Tortula subulata* Hedw.
X. Bramshott.
XI. Hazeley Heath.
233. *T. ruralis* Ehrh.
VI (1). The Scrubs, Popham.
IX. Noar Hill !
243. *Barbula recurvifolia* Schp.
VI (1). The Scrubs, Popham ! !
250. *B. sinuosa* Braithw.
VIII (2). Near Langrish ! !
268. *Weisia crispata* C. M.
IX. Butser Hill ! !
276. *Trichostomum crispulum* Bruch.
IX. Butser Hill ; Hawkley Hanger ! !
284. *T. tortuosum* Dixon.
II. Bokerly Dyke !
IX. Butser Hill ! !
293. *Encalypta streptocarpa* Hedw.
VI (1). The Scrubs, Popham.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
297. *Zygodon viridissimus* R. Brown.
III (2). Exbury, trees by the shore !
VI (1). Whitchurch.
- 310b. *Orthotrichum anomalum* Hedw. var. *saxatile* Milde.
IX. Near Langrish.
X. Weaver's Down.
314. *O. Lyellii* Hook and Tayl.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
328. *Splachnum ampullaceum* L.
III (2). Matley Bog !
347. *Funaria fascicularis* Schp.
VI (1). Fields east of Freefolk Wood.
365. *Bartramia pomiformis* Hedw.
IX. Rake.

369. *Philonotis fontana* Brid.
X. Canford.
414. *Bryum pseudo-triquetrum* Schw.
III (1). Wainsford Common !
III (2). Matley Bog !
XI. North Warnborough Marsh ! !
435. *B. roseum* Schreb.
VIII (2). Old Winchester Hill ! !
446. *Mnium stellare* Reich.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
451. *Fontinalis antipyretica* L.
VI (1). Whitchurch.
457. *Cryphaea heteromalla* Mohr.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
IX. Butser Hill !
466. *Leucodon sciuroides* Schw.
VI (1). Whitchurch.
480. *Leptodon Smithii* Mohr.
III (2). Exbury !
489. *Thuidium abietinum* B. and S.
VI (1). The Scrubs, Popham.
IX. Noar Hill, Selborne ! !
490. *T. hystricosum* Mitt.
II. Shipton Bellinger !
VI (1). The Scrubs, Popham.
VIII (2). East Meon.
IX. Noar Hill !
494. *T. recognitum* Lindl.
X. Weaver's Down ! !
496. *Climacium dendroides* Web and Mohr.
I. Moor's river, St. Leonards !
XI. Old Basing.
497. *Cylindrothecium concinnum* Schp.
IX. Noar Hill !
506. *Brachythecium glareosum* B. and S.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
- 508b. *Brachythecium salebrosum* B. and S. var. *palustre* Schp.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood ! !
510. *B. rivulare* B. and S.
XI. Greywell Marsh.
518. *B. illecebrum* De Not.
X. Liphook ; Bramshott.
523. *Eurhynchium crassinervium* B. and S.
IX. Noar Hill !
- 526b. *E. Swartzii* Hobk. var. *rigidum* Boul.
IX. Noar Hill ! !
527. *E. abbreviatum* Schp.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
539. *E. rusciforme* Milde.
VI (1). Whitchurch.
XI. Lyde river, Rotherwick.
542. *E. megapolitanum* Milde.
IX. Hedgebank near Rake !
547. *Plagiothecium elegans* Sull.
XI. Fleet Pond.
555. *Plagiothecium undulatum* B. and S.
X. Liphook ! !

556. *P. latebricola* B. and S.
X. Weaver's Down !! with *f. gemmascens* Ryan and Hagen.
568. *Hypnum riparium* L.
XI. Greywell.
569. *H. elodes* Spruce.
XI. Greywell !!
571. *H. stellatum* Schreb.
IX. Butser Hill !
XI. Greywell Marsh ; Hawley Pond.
var. *protensum* Rochl. Butser Hill !
583. *H. revolvens* Swartz.
X. Conford.
XI. Greywell Marsh.
584. *H. intermedium* Lindl.
X. Conford !!
586. *H. commutatum* Hedw.
XI. Mapledurwell.
590. *H. cupressiforme* L. var. *resupinatum* Schp.
III (2). Exbury !
IX. Bordean Hanger.
var. *elatum* B. and S.
II. Shipton Bellinger !!
591. *H. imponens* Hedw.
X. Weaver's Down !!
606. *H. scorpioides* L.
XI. Fleet Pond.
611. *H. giganteum* Schp.
XI. Greywell Marsh !!
619. *Hylocomium loreum* B. and S.
X. Alice Holt Wood, 1913, J. Denyer.
16. *Ricciocarpus natans* (L.) Corda.
XI. Greywell Marsh !
19. *Conocephalum conicum* (L.) Dum.
III (2). Matley Bog !
IX. By stream south of Petersfield.
X. Conford, Liphook !!
20. *Lumularia cruciata* (L.) Dum.
VIII (3). Fareham !!
IX. Greatham.
23. *Marchantia polymorpha* L.
XI. Fleet Pond !!
24. *Aneura pinguis* (L.) Dum.
II. Breamore.
XI. Greywell Marsh !!
30. *Metzgeria furcata* (L.) Dum.
III (2). Matley Bog, on trees.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
IX. Butser Hill ; Wheatham Hill !
38. *Pellia epiphylla* (L.) Corda.
III (2). Matley Bog !
X. Weaver's Down !!
98. *Lophozia turbinata* (Raddi) Steph.
IX. Noar and Wheatham Hills !
136. *Plagiochila asplenoides* (L.) Dum.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood !
IX. The Warren, Hawkey ; Wheatham Hill !
var. *minor* Lindeub.
IX. Noar ! and Wheatham Hills !!

144. *Leptoscyphus anomalus* (Hook) Mitt.
XI. Hawley Pond !!
146. *Lophocolea bidentata* (L.) Dum.
VI (1). Whitchurch.
X. Headley.
147. *L. cuspidata* Limpr.
IX. The Warren, Hawkey !!
149. *L. heterophylla* (Schr.) Dum.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
X. Bramshott !!
151. *Chiloscyphus polyanthus* (L.) Corda.
III (2). Alder swamp, Matley Bog !!
XI. Hook Common !!
152. *C. pallescens* (Ehrh.) Dum.
-IX. Noar Hill !; The Warren, Hawkey !!
171. *Cephalosiella Hampeana* (Nees) Schiffn.
III (2). New Forest, probably Matley Bog, 1939, E. W. Jones !
185. *Odontoschisma Sphagni* (Dicks) Dum.
III (2). Matley Bog !
186. *O. denudatum* (Nees) Dum.
III (1). Holmsley Bog, 1930, E. Armitage !!
III (2). Matley Bog, 1939, E. W. Jones.
191. *Calypogeia Trichomanis* (L.) Corda.
IX. Liss Forest !!
XI. Hawley Pond.
197. *C. arguta* Nees and Mont.
XI. Bartley Heath, Hook !!
203. *Lepidozia reptans* (L.) Dum.
X. Headley !!
207. *L. setacea* (Web.) Mitt.
III (2). Matley Bog !
XI. Hawley Pond !!
215. *Ptilidium ciliare* (L.) Hampe.
X. Weaver's Down !!
218. *Diplophyllum albicans* (L.) Dum.
XI. Fleet Pond, Hawley Pond !!
228. *Scapania aspera* Bernet.
IX. Butser Hill !!
231. *S. nemorosa* (L.) Dum.
IX. Stodham.
X. Weaver's Down !!
240. *S. irrigua* (Nees) Dum.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood !!
244. *Radula complanata* (L.) Dum.
II. Mizmaze, Breamore !
III (2). Matley Bog.
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
IX. Butser Hill ; Noar Hill !
X. Oakhanger !!
251. *Madotheca laevigata* (Schr.) Dum. var. *Thuja* Nees.
VIII (2). Old Winchester Hill !
IX. Butser Hill !!
253. *M. platyphylla* (L.) Dum.
IX. Noar and Wheatham Hills !
X. Liphook ; Headley !! ; Binsted.
263. *Lejeunea cavifolia* (Ehrh.) Dum.
III (2). Trees, Matley Bog !
IX. Wheatham Hill !!

267. *Microlejeunea ulicina* (Tayl.) Evans.
III (2). Matley Bog, on bushes ! ; trees by the sea, Lepe !
IX. Bordean Hanger ; Wheatham Hill !
273. *Frullania Tamarisci* (L.) Dum.
III (2). Tree, Matley Bog !
VIII (2). Old Winchester Hill, in turf !
IX. Butser Hill !
276. *F. dilatata* (L.) Dum.
III (2). Matley Bog !
VI (1). Freefolk Wood.
IX. Wheatham Hill !
XI. Greywell ! !

Some of these records have been published already in the Reports of the British Bryological Society, and are repeated here for convenience.

FUNGUS FORAY IN THE NEW FOREST

October 9th, 1941.

Led by Mr. A. A. PEARSON, F.L.S.

List of Fungi found :—

<i>Amanita muscaria.</i>	<i>Pholiota mutabilis.</i>
„ <i>mappa.</i>	„ <i>squarrosa.</i>
„ <i>spissa.</i>	<i>Galera tenera.</i>
„ <i>rubescens.</i>	<i>Flammula alnicola.</i>
<i>Lepiota amianthina.</i>	<i>Cortinarius elatior.</i>
<i>Armillaria mucida.</i>	„ <i>anomalus.</i>
<i>Clitocybe clavipes.</i>	„ <i>hinnuleus.</i>
<i>Collybia fusipes.</i>	„ <i>caninus.</i>
<i>Mycena inclinata.</i>	„ <i>purpurascens.</i>
„ <i>galericulata.</i>	<i>Stropharia semiglobata.</i>
„ <i>ammoniac.</i>	<i>Anellaria separata.</i>
<i>Russula ochroleuca.</i>	<i>Hypholoma fasciculare.</i>
„ <i>emetica.</i>	„ <i>Candolleianum.</i>
„ <i>lepida.</i>	<i>Psilocybe ericaea.</i>
„ <i>lutea.</i>	„ <i>semilanceata.</i>
„ <i>rosea, Quel.</i>	<i>Psalliota hortensis.</i>
„ <i>atropurpurea.</i>	<i>Coprinus atramentarius.</i>
<i>Marasmius peronatus.</i>	„ <i>plicatilis.</i>
„ <i>dryophilus.</i>	<i>Paxillus involutus.</i>
<i>Lactarius controversus.</i>	<i>Boletus elegans.</i>
„ <i>turpis.</i>	„ <i>parasiticus.</i>
„ <i>blennius.</i>	„ <i>bovinus.</i>
„ <i>piperatus.</i>	„ <i>scaber.</i>
„ <i>vellereus.</i>	„ <i>versipellis.</i>
„ <i>deliciosus.</i>	<i>Ganoderma applanatum.</i>
„ <i>quietus.</i>	<i>Polyporus intybaceus.</i>
„ <i>subdulcis.</i>	<i>Polystictus versicolor.</i>
<i>Hygrophorus coccineus.</i>	<i>Trametes gibbosa.</i>
„ <i>puniceus.</i>	<i>Merulius tremellosus.</i>
„ <i>conicus.</i>	<i>Hydnum repandum.</i>
„ <i>roseus.</i>	<i>Stereum hirsutum.</i>
„ <i>lacmus.</i>	<i>Clavaria inaequalis.</i>
<i>Laccaria laccata.</i>	<i>Calocera cornea.</i>
„ <i>amethystina.</i>	<i>Scleroderma verrucosum.</i>
<i>Cantharellus cibarius.</i>	„ <i>aurantiacum (vulgare);</i>
„ <i>tubaeformis.</i>	<i>Lycoperdon piriforme.</i>
<i>Panus stypticus.</i>	<i>Phallus impudicus.</i>
<i>Pluteus cervinus.</i>	<i>Mutinus caninus.</i>
<i>Clithopilus prunulus.</i>	

SUBJECT SECRETARIES' REPORTS.**FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY, 1941 - 2.**

The war has naturally added a good deal to the normal activities of this Section by the necessity of watching the frequent interference with ancient earthworks by the military requirements of the Army. Early in last year a letter appeared in *The Times* from a Major Wade of the Farnham District saying that he had been appointed as a referee for archaeological points by the O.C. Southern Command. I immediately wrote to him offering the help of the local Secretaries of our Field Club for this County. However I received no answer, and soon found that the official arrangement whereby all interference with ancient monuments was previously notified to the official Inspector, and his advice asked was working well—in Hampshire at least. It would be undesirable to give the localities, but several cases have been referred to our local Secretaries, and advice has been given whereby the military object has been obtained by a slight modification of the original proposal not only without mutilation of the ancient earthwork, but without adding to the difficulties of the excavators of the future. I need hardly say that every help has been given by the local officers as regards transport and other difficulties.

As regards the ordinary reports of ancient objects calling for investigation there has been no shortage, but the difficulties of time and transport have in several cases been insurmountable.

1. In 1940, Dr. Heyworth, of St. Mary Bourne, wrote to me asking about a dug-out Canoe or Coffin which is in the cellar of Upper Wyke House, near St. Mary Bourne.

I was quite unable to go and see it until October of last year, and then only to make a very cursory examination. It is perfectly black, probably of oak, and evidently of great age. It can hardly have been a coffin as it is more than 10ft. long. Nor is it likely to have been a boat, as it has both ends cut perfectly square—neither shelving, pointed or rounded. It is perfectly square-cut throughout, about 2ft. in depth and width, the sides and bottom being about 3½ ins. thick.

Upper Wyke House has been of some importance, probably Jacobean, and it is of interest that the dug-out must be older than the house, for it could not possibly have been brought down the cellar steps or got in by the window.

None of the usual purposes of these ancient dug-outs—church chests, muniment chests and so forth—seem to fit, and the only suggestion that occurs to me is that it was a trough made for pickling meat for the winter. I have enquired of the Salters Company if such things are known, but the answer is in the negative. It would not be difficult to get a shaving from the inside and test it for salt when I can get over again and take further measurements.

Mr. A. R. Green, who has given me a wealth of information about dug-outs, is most anxious for a photograph, but it will be, I am afraid, a difficult thing to take.

2. Roman Site and Hoard of Coins on Chilbolton Down.

Lieut. D. R. Williams-Hunt, of the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, has reported a Roman site on Chilbolton Down, with signs of occupation from early days to mid-fourth century. It consists of a flat area or terrace on the side of the hill about 60ft. by 18ft. It lies 1 mile 3 furlongs S.W. of the Roman Road running N.W. from Winchester and half a mile S.E. of the straight piece of road running under Woolbury Camp from Stockbridge to Sutton Scotney.

The hoard of coins was found about the end of July 1941 by some Royal Artillery gunners in digging a trench, in what appeared to be the site of a rubbish pit with oxen bones, rough pottery shards and general rubbish. The two pottery vessels which contained the coins were shattered and unfortunately half of one disappeared into a sandbag and could not be traced. Fragments will probably be recovered when the sandbags rot. Coins in this vessel were rapidly dispersed amongst the soldiers and not many were recovered. The other vessel was recovered complete except for the handle, which seems to have been lost in ancient times, and one small chip in the shoulder.

The contents were about 900 coins, all in very fine condition—bronze or silver washed. Mr. Williams-Hunt had not the exact list when he wrote, but roughly puts the varieties as follows :—

Constantine I	60 per cent.
Crispus	15 "
Constantine II	25 "
Helena	5 "
Licinius	1 coin only.
Fausta	5 per cent.

Mr. Williams-Hunt disclaims being a coin expert, but with one exception has seen all types before.

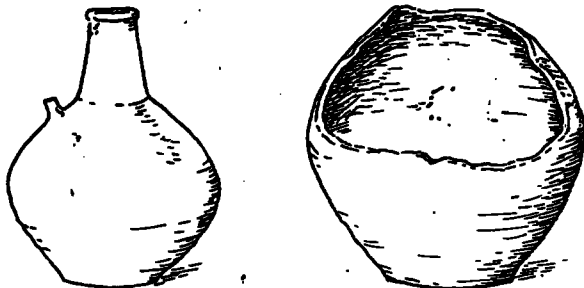
There is a grand array of different mint marks, but though he has noted these he cannot answer as to their rarity. One exceptional coin is a small bronze one. Obv., a laur. bust ; rev., inscription only :—

*
CONSTANT
INUS
AUG
P.T.R.

Incidentally, Mr. Williams-Hunt says he has included the common URBS ROMA and Constantinopolis—types which are well represented under Constantine I in the above estimate.

He also sends a "rather poor snap" he took of the flagons. He has repaired the smaller one, but the larger example is minus the neck, and adds that there are several other fragments which do not join.

The coins and vessels are, I believe, in the possession of Mr. G. W. Beale, of Hill Farm, on which property the finds occurred.



THE TWO FLAGONS (drawn from a small photograph).

The Club will I am sure be grateful to Mr. Williams-Hunt who has given us such a careful account of the hoard. He has also noted other unrecorded ancient features on or about Chilbolton, but as a description to be useful entails much more detailed examination of the ground than can be given in these times, they must wait till the return of peace.

3. Mr. McBuen reminds me that no mention has been made in my reports of (1) the Roman Villa at Hambledon partly excavated in 1910, of which he gave me particulars two years ago; (2) the piece of Roman Road which Commander Roberts and he proved at Belmont Park, Havant, all the facts of which he sent to Mr. Crawford, Archaeological Officer at the Ordnance Office, Southampton. They did not, however, reach me, though no doubt they are duly recorded. (3) He reports that the whole of Corhampton Down north of the site of the Romano-British village excavated some years ago by Col. Hawley has been ploughed up and shews quite a lot of shards and one or two dark spots that looked as if they had been store pits. He laments, as we all do, that Col. Hawley never published a report of his excavation.

4. Canon Milner sends me a copy of the April number of *Church News*, with a description and illustration of a buried Roman temple in the village of Chilton Candover, which a lady correspondent states was dedicated to Myhras, of whom she gives a short but vivid account. She suggests that it could be used as an air-raid shelter.

I fear that it is no more than the Early Norman crypt discovered by the Rev. E. P. Gough, the Rector, in 1927 and described by Mr. T. D. Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., in his report for the Architectural Section 1927-28, and which the Club visited, I think, in the following year. The measurement given agrees within a foot.

Let us hope that the little village will escape damage without the help of Myhras.

5. Mr. Frank Warren informs me that he received in February, through the Surrey Archaeological Society, a letter from a Mr. Carter describing a stone mace head of supposed Bronze Age, and other implements found in Hampshire and now in the possession of an aunt. Mr. Warren replied asking him to persuade his relative to send the implements to the Winchester Museum with details as to where they were found, but so far I have heard of no results.

6. I have heard from Mr. G. W. Willis, of Basingstoke, that he and his two companions have been obliged to give up their Sunday walks collecting and classifying the prehistoric flints of the district, which must now nearly fill their museum. They intend to switch over to the examination of local historic documents, of which they have already a large collection invaluable for local history.

The museum has been temporarily closed down owing to bomb damage to windows.

7. A semi-fossilized bone was found at Oliver's Battery, near Winchester, but on submitting it to the Curator of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington it was reported to be an ordinary ox bone in course of fossilization and may be of any age.

It is with the greatest reluctance that I have been obliged to send in my resignation of Chief Subject Secretary and Subject Secretary for Field Archaeology, which I have held since their inception twenty-eight years ago. But the difficulties of war time and rapidly failing memory make it inevitable. I will of course do my best to carry on until a successor is appointed.

J. W.-F.

May 17th, 1942.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

The Photographic Section has just completed its sixth year of work in recording the antiquities of the County, the greater part of its collection comprising records of Hampshire churches.

At the outbreak of war it seemed likely that the work of record-making would be much slowed down, but this is far from being the case, and the year 1941 has been a very active one for the Section.

The destruction of so many churches and buildings and the establishment of the National Buildings Record has inspired photographers to help in recording the treasures we still possess, and several have also searched their collections of pre-war photographs and have made very valuable contributions from these. It seems probable that there are many more of these pre-war collections in the possession of photographers, and gifts of photographs will be gratefully received.

The negatives of the late Capt. William Middleton have now been handed over to the Courtauld Institute by his executor, through the medium of the Club, and we have received prints of his last photographs taken for the Section, *i.e.*, those of the beautiful modern glass designed by Mr. Archibald Nicholson in the Church of the Ascension at Bitterne Park.

The Section is now working in full co-operation with the National Buildings Record, which came into being in the autumn of 1940. The National Buildings Record have had the register of photographs belonging to the Hampshire Field Club micro-filmed in order to obtain as full a record as possible of the work done by the Section and have also put their workers in touch with the Hampshire Field Club.

We are glad to report that the Courtauld Institute is working closely with the National Buildings Record at All Souls College, Oxford, and is again accepting negatives for storage. The Hon. Secretary of the Section would therefore be glad to receive negatives which helpers have been retaining since the outbreak of war. These can now be catalogued and sent away for storage.

We are also glad to report that a scheme of co-operation is now in force between the Hampshire Field Club and the Central Council for the Care of Churches as regards a photographic record of churches.

A somewhat similar scheme of co-operation is also in use between the Portsmouth Diocesan Advisory Committee and the Hampshire Field Club.

We have had some correspondence with the Berks Architectural Records Committee, and we have, we hope, been able to make helpful suggestions from our experience.

Unofficially, several members of the Committee have been of assistance in the work of micro-filming Parish Registers under the auspices of the Genealogical Society.

A new Dictionary of British Arms is being compiled by Mr. A. R. Wagner, Portcullis, and the Hon. Secretary has been asked what monumental heraldry has been recorded photographically by the Section in the New Forest and its neighbourhood. This information has been given, and probably more will be asked for later.

A memorandum is being printed in connection with the proposed Dictionary of British Arms, and information regarding heraldry is being sought. This matter seems to be one for the Society rather than for the Photographic Section; possibly a special Section might be formed to take it up. The scope of the work includes heraldry on seals, monuments, works of art and manuscripts.

The Photographic Section has now a large collection, but the Society is still without any building, room or even cupboard in which it can be stored. This question of storage has frequently been brought to the notice of the Council and is now urgent.

C. J. P. CAVE, *Chairman.*

ARTHUR R. GREEN, *Hon. Secretary.*

FOLK - LORE SECTION.

As contributions to our knowledge of Hampshire Folk-Lore collected orally are not forthcoming, I include in my report some notes upon Gilbert White's *Natural History of Selborne*. The author was a skilled and careful observer of the birds found in his parish and its neighbourhood and wrote letters upon the subject for many years before his death in 1793. He studied also the mammals, fish and reptiles which he came across, and mentions in his correspondence several customs and popular beliefs relating to the animals of which he wrote.

It may be recalled that in his days many naturalists held the belief that swallows hibernated in England; Linnaeus himself must be reckoned among those who supported the belief in their hibernation. The form that this tale had taken in the sixteenth century went so far as to assert that the fishermen in northern countries frequently caught in their nets clusters of swallows attached closely to each other which if kept sufficiently warm were soon restored to animation, and that those left in the water, on the approach of warm weather, rose to the surface and then took to flight, resuming their accustomed habits. So we see that this belief can hardly be considered to be only a popular fallacy; White kept an open mind, mentioning the subject in several letters, while maintaining a scientific attitude in waiting for more evidence that would enable him to decide.

As his letters are largely concerned with birds, we will deal first with beliefs about them. Of the 'grasshopper-lark' he tells (18th April, 1768) that "The country people laugh when you tell them that it is the note of a bird." The missel-bird (2nd Nov., 1769) "Is called in Hampshire and Sussex the storm-cock, because its song is supposed to forebode windy wet weather." On the 8th July, 1773, he writes: "White owls also often scream horribly as they fly along; from this screaming probably arose the common people's imaginary species of screech-owl, which they superstitiously think attends the windows of dying persons." In another place we are told: "The country people have a notion that the fern-owl, or churn-owl, or eve-jarr, which they also call a puckeridge, is very injurious to weanling calves, by inflicting as it strikes at them the fatal distemper known to cow-leeches by the name of puckeridge. Thus does this harmless, ill-fated bird fall under a double imputation which it by no means deserves, in Italy, of sucking the teats of goats, whence it is called *caprimulgus*; and with us, of communicating a deadly disorder to cattle."

White's references to animal beliefs include those to bats, of which, referring to a tame bat, he wrote as follows on 9th Sept.,

1767 : "it did not refuse raw flesh when offered ; so that the notion, that bats go down chimneys and gnaw men's bacon, seems no improbable story. While I amused myself with this wonderful quadruped, I saw it several times confute the vulgar opinion that bats when down upon a flat surface cannot get on the wing again, by rising with great ease from the floor. It ran, I observed, with more dispatch than I was aware of ; but in a most ridiculous and grotesque manner."

In a letter of the 30th March, 1768, White wrote : "Some intelligent country people have a notion that we have, in these parts, a species of the *genus mustelinum*, besides the weasel, stoat, ferret, and pole-cat ; a little reddish beast, not much bigger than a field-mouse, but much longer, which they call a *cane*. This piece of intelligence can be little depended on ; but farther inquiry may be made." (Mitford has the following note in his edition : "This I believe to be a pretty general error among the county-people, also in other counties.")

Of shrew-mice and shrew-ashes, we read in a letter of the 8th Jan., 1776 : "In a farm-yard near the middle of this village stands, at this day, a row of pollard-ashes, which, by the seams and long cicatrices down their sides, manifestly show that, in former times, they have been cleft asunder. These trees, when young and flexible, were severed and held open by wedges, while ruptured children, stripped naked, were pushed through the apertures, under a persuasion that, by such a process, the poor babes would be cured of their infirmity. As soon as the operation was over, the tree, in the suffering part, was plastered with loam, and carefully swathed up. If the parts coalesced and soldered together, as usually fell out, where the feat was performed with any adroitness at all, the party was cured ; but, where the cleft continued to gape, the operation, it was supposed, would prove ineffectual. Having occasion to enlarge my garden not long since, I cut down two or three such trees, one of which did not grow together.

"We have several persons now living in the village who, in their childhood, were supposed to be healed by this superstitious ceremony, derived down perhaps from our Saxon ancestors, who practised it before their conversion to Christianity.

"At the fourth corner of the Plestor, or area, near the church, there stood, about twenty years ago, a very old grotesque hollow pollard-ash, which for ages had been looked on with no small veneration as a shrew-ash. Now a shrew-ash is an ash whose twigs or branches, when gently applied to the limbs of cattle, will immediately relieve the pains which a beast suffers from the running of a shrew-mouse over the part affected ; for it is supposed that a shrew-mouse is of so baneful and deleterious a nature that wherever it creeps over a beast, be it horse, cow, or sheep, the

suffering animal is afflicted with cruel anguish, and threatened with the loss of the use of the limb. Against this accident, to which they were continually liable, our provident forefathers always kept a shrew-ash at hand, which, when once medicated, would maintain its virtue for ever. A shrew-ash was made thus : Into the body of the tree a deep hole was bored with an auger, and a poor devoted shrew-mouse was thrust in alive, and plugged in, no doubt, with several quaint incantations long since forgotten. As the ceremonies necessary for such a consecration are no longer understood, all succession is at an end, and no such tree is known to subsist in the manor, or hundred.

“ As to that on the Plestor

‘ The late vicar stubb’d and burnt it,’

when he was way-warden, regardless of the remonstrances of the bystanders, who interceded in vain for its preservation, urging its power and efficacy, and alleging that it had been

‘ Religione patrum multos servata per annos.’ ”

Bingley has a note upon this passage : “ When a horse in the fields happened to be suddenly seized with anything like a numbness in his legs, he was immediately judged by the old persons to be either planet-struck, or shrew-struck. The mode of cure which they prescribed, and which they considered in all cases infallible, was to drag the animal through a piece of bramble that grew at both ends.”

We see that two different cures were practised for the same trouble.

Concerning reptiles, too, our author has something to say about beliefs. In 1768, June 18th, he writes : “ It is strange that the matter with regard to the venom of toads has not been yet settled.”

In the same letter we find the two following passages :—

“ I need not remind a gentleman of your extensive reading of the excellent account there is from Mr. Derham, in Ray’s *Wisdom of God in the Creation* concerning the migration of frogs from their breeding ponds. In this account he at once subverts that foolish opinion of their dropping from the clouds in rain ” ; and

“ Several intelligent folks assure me that they have seen the viper open her mouth and admit her helpless young down her throat on sudden surprises . . . ”

Gilbert White has something to tell us of crickets : “ they are the housewife’s barometer, foretelling her when it will rain, and are prognostic sometimes she thinks of ill or good luck, of the death of a near relation, or the approach of an absent lover.” About gossamer-threads, in a letter of the 8th June, 1775, he refers to

beliefs in these words : " strange and superstitious as the notions about them were formerly," though he does not go on to tell what these ideas were.

In a letter of the 3rd July, 1778, he writes of *Helleborus foetidus* (bear's foot) : " The good women give the leaves powdered to children troubled with worms ; "

In his writings we find mention of various customs ; he refers to " Those who tread the bounds," and adds that the outline of the boundary is not less than thirty miles. He speaks of the church at Selborne : " I remember when its beams were hung with garlands in honour of young women of the parish, reputed to have died virgins ; and recollect to have seen the clerk's wife cutting, in white paper, the resemblances of gloves, and ribbons to be twisted in knots and roses to decorate these memorials of chastity. In the church of Faringdon, which is the next parish, many garlands of this sort still remain."

With regard to the preference for the South side of the church he tells : " all wish to be buried on the south side, . . . At the east end are a few graves ; yet none till very lately on the north side ; but, as two or three families of best repute have begun to bury in that quarter, prejudice may wear out by degrees . . ." He quotes a statute of William and Mary : " to burn on any waste, between Candlemas and Midsummer, any grig, ling, . . . is punishable with whipping and confinement in the house of correction " : and speaks of the disregard of its provisions. In the following paragraph we find : " On two of the most conspicuous eminences of this forest stand two arbours or bowers, made of the boughs of oaks ; the one called Waldon Lodge, the other Brimstone Lodge ; these the keepers renew annually on the feast of St. Barnabas, taking the old materials for a perquisite. The farm called Blackmoor, in this parish, is obliged to find the posts and brush-wood for the former ; while the farms at Greatham, in rotation, furnish for the latter ; and are all enjoined to cut and deliver the materials at the spot. This custom I mention, because I look upon it to be of very remote antiquity."

In 1778 (Jan. 8th) he records a belief : " There was in this village several years ago a miserable pauper, who from his birth was afflicted with a leprosy. . . . The good women, who love to account for every defect in children by the doctrine of longing, said that his mother felt a violent propensity for oysters, which she was unable to gratify ; and that the black rough scurf on his hands and feet were the shells of that fish." Another superstition mentioned but not specified was noted in 1783, when a peculiar haze prevailed for weeks in the summer ; he adds : " The country people began to look with a superstitious awe at the red, lowering aspect of the sun . . . "

When writing of the antiquities of Selborne, White records a tradition about Wolmer Pond. "Old people remember to have heard their fathers and grandfathers say that, in dry summers and in windy weather, pieces of money were sometimes found round the verge of Woolmer Pond; and tradition had inspired the foresters with a notion that the bottom of that lake contained great stores of treasure." After the dry seasons of 1740 and 1741 the labourers of the neighbourhood flocked to the spot. "Instead of pots of coins, as they expected, they found great heaps, the one lying on the other, as if shot out of a bag." There were "hundreds of Roman copper-coins . . . all of the lower empire."

This tradition may not have been of very great age; it seems, in fact, to have been inspired or kept alive by previous finds of pieces of money found at times round the verge of the pond.

Members of the Club, who are interested in folk-lore and not in touch with oral sources, could do valuable work towards the compilation of a record for Hampshire, comparable with those already made for other counties, by a systematic reading of some of the standard histories of the County and by a record of the results of their studies. I hope that communications from both oral and printed sources may continue to reach me.

P. J. HEATHER.

FIELD MEETINGS, 1941.

Difficulties of transport and the uncertainties of the war limited the scope and choice of sites for Field meetings. However, five half-day meetings were arranged, in addition to a Fungus Foray, and the members attended in good numbers.

Pilgrims at S. Swithun's Shrine.

A pilgrimage to the site of the Shrine of S. Swithun in Winchester Cathedral was made on Wednesday, May 21st, under the guidance of Mr. T. D. Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester. To the members seated in the Epiphany Chapel Mr. Atkinson spoke of the visit of a pilgrim of the late Middle Ages to the Shrine of S. Swithun in Winchester Cathedral Church. That shrine was founded at too ancient a time for an endowment, and it contained no effigy. It was 8 or 9 feet high, made of marble, and on the top was the shrine or feretory covered with plates of silver gilt, garnished with precious stones. The whole shrine was covered with a hood, consisting of drapery on a frame, and the hood could be raised or lowered from the roof of the building. There was an altar at the west end of the shrine dedicated to the saint who was commemorated, and near the altar was a custodian. In the pedestal of the shrine were some recesses or large holes going through the shrine, so that the sick and infirm should be able to creep in for the benefit of their health. Corkscrew or spiral columns were a notable feature of the architecture of the Middle Ages. Fragments of a twisted column were found at Winchester, which he thought were without question fragments of the Shrine of S. Swithun. It was, he supposed, rather early in the thirteenth century that the veneration of saints' relics became more marked, and consequently pilgrimages to shrines became more largely attended. Here at Winchester Bishop Lucy took down the Norman apse and built the present retro-choir, and placed the shrine of S. Swithun in the middle of it. The pilgrims travelled in large numbers, and the present Epiphany Chapel was a sort of vestibule where the pilgrims were received. They would enter by the Norman doorway still to be seen, and the aisle was separated from the rest of the church by solid walls. About 1810 the dividing walls were taken down, thereby destroying a valuable chapel in the middle of the church. The pilgrims would pass through the middle arch into the north transept, pass the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, and would turn to the left and see on a pier the picture of S. Christopher carrying the infant Christ, S. Christopher being the patron saint of travellers. The pilgrims next ascended a noble flight of steps, passing through a screen with a loft over it, and traces of the vaulting over the screen were still to be seen. There were indications also that figures stood on top of the loft. They would note as they passed a small door leading to the crypt, the present entrance, which had existed in the twelfth century, having been then blocked up. A similar small door on the south side allowed a stream of people to pass through the crypt. Passing into the retro-choir they arrived at the object of their pilgrimage, the site of the shrine of S. Swithun. The protective covering was lowered and immediately overhead was an opening in the vaulting through which passed a chain to a pulley in the roof above. The cover was then hoisted to reveal the glorious marble and precious metal of the shrine beneath. The tiled pavement in the retro-choir was very early fourteenth century, and few cathedrals had such a large area of original tiles of that date. The greater part of the tiling was undisturbed, and the whole scheme of the design could be seen. Bishop Lucy himself rested in the modest tomb to the east of the shrine; next Cardinal Beaufort chose the south side

for his chantry chapel; then Waynflete fixed upon the position on the north side. To the west of the shrine was a huge slab, formerly enriched by a brass to Westkarre, prior of Mottisfont, Bishop of Sidon, and suffragan bishop to Waynflete.

In conclusion, Mr. Atkinson said that this was not the only shrine in the Cathedral, for there were at least twenty-one others, caskets containing the relics of saints.

At Winchester College.

On Tuesday, June 24th, some eighty members of the Club were conducted round Winchester College by Mr. G. H. Blore, who entered the School in 1882, and was an assistant master from 1901 to 1930. All present much enjoyed Mr. Blore's informal talk, and his fluent and vivid descriptions of the planning and of the buildings. An ascent was made to the Audit Room and a descent to the vaulted Beer Cellar, and visits were paid to Vth and VIth Chambers and to other parts of the College open only to privileged visitors. Members finally came out through the Warden's garden, by the Headmaster's kind permission.

St. Cross Hospital, Winchester.

Continuing their exploration of Winchester, some eighty members on July 16th visited St. Cross Hospital, under the guidance of the Master, the Rev. C. Bostock, M.A. The Master pointed out that after the foundation by Bishop Henry of Blois in 1136, the domestic buildings were built first, and the church as soon after as possible. The buildings as a whole were to the south of the church, in what is now the park. Some of them were attached to the church, as might be seen at the outside at the south end of the south transept, where a doorway and windows originally existed. Coming to details of the second period of the building of the church, 1200—1250, the Master said it was considered that the Chapel of St. Cross was one of the best examples of transitional Norman work existing. The details of such a fine church are too numerous to be given in this short notice. Coming next to the Brethren's Hall, the Master pointed out that all the buildings of the quadrangle were of the date of the second founder, Cardinal Beaufort, or later. Finally, a visit was paid to the Master's garden, with the stew-pond of mediaeval days, and the remains of the columbarium. Altogether the visit was much enjoyed.

Water Divining and Dowsing.

Meeting in School at Winchester College on August 12th, the members listened to a lecture and demonstration on "Water Divining and Dowsing in several aspects," with demonstrations, by the Rev. H. Purefoy FitzGerald, F.L.S. The lecturer claimed that dowsing had been put on a scientific basis. Certain physicists two years ago published the results of their three or four years' work, and they had really steadied down on a scientific basis. Mr. FitzGerald exhibited a variety of twigs, rods and pendulums used in dowsing, and went on to give demonstrations of the methods practised. He claimed that dowsing could be used not only for the detection of water, but of metals; in the determination of sex, in medical diagnosis, in the testing of soils, and even in the tracing of streams to their source on a large-scale Ordnance map. In the German army, he said, there were 1400 officers who were experienced diviners, and each had eight or ten men under him who were practical diviners.

Mr. E. S. McEuen, F.S.A., also gave a demonstration of the uses of dowsing in the work of archaeology, and quoted a lecture given by the late Mr. Reginald Smith of the British Museum to the Dowsers' Society. At the centre of all the stone circles in the country, Mr. Smith said, he had always found water, and generally the head of a spring.

The President, in thanking Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. McEuen, said that dowsing was a big subject, and there were certain things which he was rather doubtful about.

Winchester, St. John's Church : The City Charters and Plate.

The fourth of the meetings arranged in the city of Winchester took place on Tuesday, September 2nd.

At St. John's Church, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., read a comprehensive paper in which he threw new light upon certain architectural features, which have been a puzzle to archaeologists, and notably the "squints," and the "elevation squints" in the wooden fifteenth century screen. (A summary of Dr. Green's paper is printed on p. 169.)

At the Guildhall, the Town Clerk (Mr. J. A. Crompton, M.A., LL.B.), exhibited and described some of the most interesting of the city charters. The twenty-seven charters ranged from Henry II to George III, and the two earliest dated from between 1155 and 1162, and were attested by Thomas Becket, the Chancellor.

Mr. F. Warren, F.S.A., read a short paper on "The City Plate : The Civil War and After." He recalled that not only did all the civic plate except the maces, and a sum of £1300 in loans, go to the King, but the Parliament exacted at various times the sum of £2900. After the Civil War the city was much impoverished, but various gifts were made to the Mayor and Corporation for replacing the civic plate. Most of the gifts came from outsiders, those who sought favours such as the city could bestow. The maces, four in number, date from 1722, and the great mace, 63 inches high, is second only to the 64½ inches of the Oxford great mace.

The President at the close expressed the thanks of the members to the Mayor (Lieut.-General F. H. Griffiths) for allowing the display of the charters and plate.

Fungus Foray in the New Forest.

A fungus foray was held on Thursday, October 9th, in the neighbourhood of Brockenhurst. The Director was Mr. A. A. Pearson, F.L.S., of Hindhead, and the arrangements were made by Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White (see p. 184).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1941.

MEMBERSHIP, AND THE FUTURE.—At the date of the last Annual Meeting the number of Members was 372. 11 new Members were elected, but losses by death or resignation were 32, and the number of Members is now 351. The Council earnestly requests Members to maintain their subscriptions, so that the Society may be enabled to continue its activities during the war, in the support of research, in publication, and, if possible, in the building up of a small financial nucleus for a future headquarters scheme.

OBITUARY.—The death of Mr. Patrick M. Hall, F.L.S., was a loss to the world of Botany, and deprived the Club of one of its Subject Secretaries. A man of many parts, Mr. Hall had suffered latterly from ill-health, but his "Hampshire Plant Notes, 1934-40," in Vol. XV, Part I, of *Proceedings* rounded off his valuable work of botanical exploration. A fuller notice of his scientific career is due to appear in the next Part of the Club's *Proceedings*. Other Members who have passed over include: Mr. T. F. Carlisle, Miss L. Bourne, Miss F. M. Fordati, Miss Orme, Mrs. E. G. Selwyn and Mrs. Seymour.

FIELD MEETINGS.—It was found possible to arrange five half-day Field Meetings, and one Fungus Foray, during the season. The large attendances bore witness to the interest which members take in such meetings. In addition to the Presidential Lecture on Mediaeval Sculpture and Pictures, given at the Annual Meeting, the Rev. H. Purefoy FitzGerald, F.L.S., lectured on "Water Divining and Dowsing" at one of the Field Meetings.

PUBLICATIONS.—During the year, Part I of Vol. XV of the Club's *Proceedings* was published, under the Editorship of the Rev. W. J. Ferrar, M.A.

EXCAVATIONS.—No excavation work was carried out by the Club during the year, but the Chief Subject Secretary and the Hon. Secretaries were several times approached by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments when earthworks or buildings were likely to be disturbed by the military authorities. Here again is a justification for the active existence of the Society during the war. A vigorous protest has also been sent by the President and other leading members against the suggested demolition of a Tudor building in the North of the County. The active interest of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has also been enlisted in the preservation of this building.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.—The large collection of photographs formed by the Section was removed in April 1942 to a safer place in Romsey Abbey, by the kind permission of Canon W. H. B. Corban. The work of the Section continues to be carried on actively in spite of the war, although, with increasing difficulty. Through its connection with the National Buildings Record, the Hampshire Field Club prints and negatives form part of the great national collection, and in Hampshire the Section is also working in conjunction with the Central Council for the Care of Churches.

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1941

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s d		£	s d
To Balance from last Account	132	12 1	By Subscription to :—		
„ 4 Entrance Fees at 5s.	1	0 0	English Place Name Society	15	0
„ 179 Subscriptions, 1941, at 10s. 6d. ..	93	19 6	Society for Protection of Ancient		
„ 96 „ 1941, at 15s. 0d.	72	0 0	Buildings	1	1 0
„ 1 Subscription, 1939, at 10s. 6d. ..	10	6	Royal Society for Protection of Birds	1	1 0
„ 15 Subscriptions, 1940, at 10s. 6d. ..	7	17 6	South-Eastern Union of Scientific		
„ 14 „ 1940, at 15s. 0d.	10	10 0	Societies (for 1941 and 1942) ..	15	0
„ 8 „ 1942, at 10s. 6d.	4	4 0	Commons, Open Spaces and Foot-		
„ 2 „ 1942, at 15s. 0d.	1	10 0	paths Preservation Society ..	1	1 0
		190 11 6			4 13 0
„ Visitors' Fees for the year	6	10 0	„ Hon. Secretaries' Expenses	5	4 3
			„ Hon. Editor's Expenses	2	12 6
			„ Hon. Treasurer's Expenses	1	19 10
			„ Miscellaneous Printing, Postage, Hire of Rooms, etc.	29	14 8
			„ Printing, Postage and Addressing of <i>Proceedings</i> ,		
			Vol. XV, Part 1	129	0 8
			„ Expenses of Photographic Section	6	18 10
			Balance to next Account	150	9 10
Total	£330	13 7	Total	£330	13 7

EXCAVATIONS FUND.

	£	s	d
To Balance from last Account	22	3	11
„ Interest on Deposit Account		5	7
Total	<u>£22</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

	£	s	d
By Balance to next Account	22	9	6
Total	<u>£22</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>

We have examined the foregoing Receipts and Payments Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1941, with the books and vouchers relating thereto, and find the same to be correct.

(Signed) E. S. McEuen.
T. E. Hulbert.

25th February, 1942.

STATEMENT OF BALANCES.

	£	s	d
Balance at Lloyds Bank :—			
Current Account	103	13	10
Deposit Account	29	3	6
Balance at Post Office Savings Bank	40	2	0
Total Balances in General and Excavation Funds	<u>£172</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>

C. BETTON ROBERTS,
Hon. Treasurer.