

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

By O. G. S. CRAWFORD, F.B.A., F.S.A.

THE honour you have done me by electing me as your President for the forthcoming year is one that I appreciate highly and for which I thank you. Like our retiring President, I am a Hampshire man, and we both have a particular affection for the lower reaches of the Test valley, where we live. I shall try, during my term of office, to emulate him and to be present at as many of our Field Meetings as possible ; and I hope that we shall often see him there too. These peregrinations through the country are, in my considered opinion, of very great value not only to ourselves, but to the County and country. They show people that there are quite a number of people who obviously take an interest in things old and things beautiful, in the physical structure of our country and the earlier forms of life that inhabited it, in the birds and plants that now live here. Without such occasional demonstrations their existence is in danger of being overlooked by those whose eyes have not been opened to the interesting things that swarm around them, if they only knew it. To take antiquities only : In the course of my own field-work I have come across several instances outside Hampshire where people have refrained from damage or destruction not from any interest of their own, but simply because they know that others are interested in them ; and because they are decent people they respect that interest, even without sharing it. Sometimes people are proud of having on their land or in their village a camp, barrow, building or other relic of the past which has been visited by "the Archaeological Society." Thus by displaying our interest and getting it recorded in the local newspapers, we do help occasionally to save something from the mounting holocaust of destruction.

We do so also in other ways. Had we not existed, and what is equally important, had we not the services of so watchful and efficient a Secretary, such discoveries as that of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in King's Worthy Park would have passed unnoticed, or perhaps been looted. We have to thank him for the prompt action which avoided this catastrophe ; and for many other such interventions.

This question of conservation is one of great urgency, and having now the opportunity, which you have given me, of expressing not just my own personal opinion, but that of the Field Club generally, I want to explain what we think and feel about conservation. To begin with, we are not, as is sometimes thought, blind obstructionists, but reasonable people ; there is surely no

need to enlarge upon this. Then again, we claim that we are not peculiar and slightly eccentric reactionaries, but merely ordinary people who have somehow acquired an added pleasure in life—one which can also be acquired by anyone who cares to open his own mind and his eyes. That this is possible for anyone at any age I can prove to you from my own experience. Until about 1940 I was chiefly interested in earthworks and suchlike remains to be found in the open country. Then my attention was turned to the antiquities of towns, and my eyes were opened, I am ashamed to say for the first time, to the beauty of the houses and doorways of the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries. Hitherto I had never really seen them at all; but when it became my duty to photograph them, I suddenly discovered them, and a new pleasure was added to life. Now a 'bus ride through almost any provincial town is a voyage of exploration. One takes pleasure in marking the nice variations of the same style; like the modulations of motif in a symphony, that one sees in the doorways of Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin or Kilkenny, as compared, for instance, with those of the south coast of England. So too one can always spend a few profitable moments looking at the older tombstones in a churchyard and comparing the local craftsmanship of Hampshire with that of Dorset or of southern England with that of Scotland and Ireland. In Hampshire (e.g. at Dibden and Eling) there is evidence of a local style of some distinction which flourished about 1750 to 1780; and the superb stone of Portland is partly responsible for a splendid group in that island and on the adjacent mainland.

Having acquired this new source of enjoyment one is naturally anxious to share it with others and thus double it. *That is why we want these things preserved.*

Perhaps most people would, if pressed, agree that things which are not only old but also in some way beautiful as well, or at any rate attractive to look upon, should be preserved from unnecessary destruction. But what about those which are merely old?—a piece of rough walling, a cellar or an earthen bank? I would answer that to me even such things have acquired by the lapse of time an element of beauty. But it is not possible to prove this to one who does not feel it; one can only describe one's own reactions, and leave it at that. A fragment of man's handiwork which has survived the passage of long time is also a piece of history; it quickens one's historical imagination in a way that nothing else can. There is the same thrill to be got from handling an ancient document, quite apart from the intrinsic value of its contents. Not all such relics can, of course, be preserved; but if you feel like this about them, you will *want* to preserve them, and where there's a will there is generally a way. Our business, as a Society and as individuals, is to try and impart this feeling to others; and one of the best ways of doing so is to express it by our actions. So we come back to

where we started—the importance of our Field Meetings, which by publicly demonstrating our interest, may arouse the same emotion in others and keep it alive.

We shall have an opportunity of doing so at several of those which have been planned, and I will mention in particular the one we hope to have at Newport, where there are some very beautiful early 18th century houses and doorways. By going to look at them we shall not only be having a pleasant experience ourselves, but shall be attracting the attention of others who may thus come to share it. If there should then be any risk of alteration or even destruction, which, I hasten to add, is not so far as I know threatened, then the fact that we went there to admire them will strengthen the hands of those who wish to save them. I mention this instance because there is a very real danger that an even finer group of 17th and 18th century houses in Poole may be swept away in the alleged interests of what is mis-called progress.

One of the best ways of opening people's eyes to all these new interests is a museum. We have a museum at Winchester, and it contains some objects of the highest artistic, historical and archaeological value. Amongst the first class are some carved stone capitals from Hyde Abbey, dating from the 12th century, and of a very high degree of artistic merit. Elsewhere they would be deemed worthy of honourable display on revolving stands—perhaps even of a special room; and I am glad to see that some even better examples are now so displayed in the church of St. Bartholomew. In passing, I would mention that it was our former President, Mr. C. J. P. Cave, who first drew attention to them, photographed them and published a description in the *Antiquaries' Journal*. Amongst objects of historical importance in the museum is nothing less than the tombstone of Alfred the Great! It is true that it is not the original one, but the inscription on it seems to have been cut during the 12th century, according to the opinion of Sir Frederic Kenyon, a very high authority on such matters. Probably it was made when Hyde Abbey was transferred from its first site, or at the time of its rebuilding after the fire. It is recorded elsewhere that at this transference the body of King Alfred was moved, and it is quite probable that this may have been the pedestal of a commemorative statue of him. It has quite a good pedigree, and is surely worthy of honourable display. I hope it will not be thought that I am casting any reflection upon those responsible, now and in the past, for looking after the museum. I have known them all, and can recall the great services rendered to the Museum by the late Mr. and Mrs. Hooley, and of recent years by Mr. Moggridge. They have given of their best, and all honour to them. But the time is coming when some new arrangement will have to be made. Museum curatorship is now recognised as an exacting whole-time profession, closely allied to education. The proper maintenance

of a museum is a social duty as incumbent as the provision of bodily needs, and there need be no conflict between them. The appointment of an adequately remunerated full-time curator, with a grant for upkeep and purchases, would not delay the building of a single house. It is long overdue, and much has been irretrievably lost in the past. For a museum is a cultural centre to which all who are interested in civic history can go for help and enlightenment. We have just appointed a full-time paid curator in Southampton, and are looking forward to a brighter future for what is at present an excellent example of all that a museum should NOT be!

I cannot leave the subject of the Winchester Museum without mentioning the Dale Collection of prehistoric antiquities. Mr. Dale was once our Hon. Secretary, and I well remember the firm but kindly way in which he ordered our goings and comings. Hampshire owes much to him, and since he died much that he would have saved from the junk-shop and the melting-pot must have perished.

So we have all the essentials of a really fine series of exhibits which, if chronologically arranged and adequately housed, would display the evolution of human society in our County from the days of the Old Stone Age, through the Bronze and Iron Ages down to modern times. Almost every period is worthily represented, even—what is rare—the later Saxon period; and if we can excavate the Saxon cemetery in King's Worthy Park we may, if the owner allows it, fill the only serious gap. If and when a larger amount of space were available, one would like to see special rooms for special groups of objects. Would it be too much to hope that then we might be allowed to exhibit some of those really magnificent portrait-heads of the 14th and 15th centuries which at present are safely, but rather squalidly, displayed in the triforium of the Cathedral? Their artistic merit alone is of a very high order. And might I also appeal for a safe home in the Museum for the carved cross-base now at Prior's Barton? It is almost the only pre-Norman relic we have in the town, and a rare example of a school of art that is otherwise known chiefly from manuscript decorations.

I have spoken of the need of a cultural centre, and this brings me to another suggestion I have to make. We have now the use of a room at the Public Library, but at present it is used only for storage. Can we not make it into a room where people can work? In the library itself is a very fine collection of Hampshire books; and the room itself has heating and other conveniences. We already have there the nucleus of a collection of Hampshire material in Dr. Green's fine collection of photographs. The room needs only a little furnishing to make it usable. If we wait for people to use it as it now is we become involved in a vicious circle. We must make it attract people, and then people will begin to use it. Once the process has begun it will go on of its own momentum. Other

societies have such rooms—at Lewes in Sussex, at Devizes, at Dorchester. They are used and the County Society benefits thereby. There are plenty of people in a town like Winchester who have the necessary leisure and interest for local research, and it is up to us to give them a lead, and facilities. For all we know we may well be in danger, for lack of just such a local habitation, of losing documents and records, such, for instance, as photographs of the County, which, if there were a place to put them, might come our way. People will only leave such things in our charge if they think they will be properly looked after and used.

Finally, there is the question of a County Archivist. I speak on this matter with imperfect knowledge and briefing, but it is at any rate correct to say that on the one hand there is no County Archivist or strong room, on the other a large number of original documents of the first historical importance scattered about the County. None of these are, as far as I am aware, in any immediate danger; but all documents not stored in damp-proof and fire-proof repositories must be regarded as in some danger. The provision of such a repository should, in my opinion, precede the revival of the Hampshire Record Society, desirable though that is. For conservation comes before even publication. I know of at least one valuable Hampshire collection of medieval documents, which includes a monastic cartulary. Supposing an owner should be willing to deposit such a collection in a safe place and make it readily accessible for students, what reply can we make now? We have to tell him that no such place exists in the County. He may well say: You people are always talking about the need for preservation, and when I offer you the chance, you do not take it. We cannot, of course, as a Society, undertake such a charge, but we can try and influence the powers that be to appoint an archivist and provide a strong room—neither alone is adequate. Then he can begin to catalogue and edit the documents, and if *then* the Hampshire Record Society comes to life again, it will automatically have something to publish.

To sum up:—We can help conservation by doing nothing more than we do already, namely, going about the County looking at things and talking to people. But we should press for the enlargement and adequate endowment of the Winchester Museum, and for the creation of a County Archivist. We should also put our own room in order, so that we can accept what may be offered to us and make it readily accessible there to those who wish to use it. That is a programme of years, but I do not think it is any the worse for that.

EXTRACT FROM "FOLK LORE,"

Vol. XII, 1901, pp. 344-6.

(With acknowledgments to the Editor of *Folk Lore*.)**Blacksmiths' Festival.**

THE following appeared in the *Church Times* on November 23rd, 1894, in "Peter Lombard's" notes :—

"St. Clement is held to be the patron saint of blacksmiths . . . Readers of Dickens will remember how Joe Gargery and his assistants hammered away at their forge to the musical accompaniment of 'Old Clem.' A year ago, *apropos* of St. Clement's Day (23rd inst.), a correspondent sent me the following, which he says used to be read, with accompanying song, in some Hampshire villages, *e.g.* Twyford and Hursley, on this day :—

"It came to pass when Solomon, the son of David, had finished the Temple of Jerusalem that he called unto him the chief architects, the head architects, the head artificers, and cunning workers in silver and gold, in wood and ivory, and in stone, yea, all who had aided in rearing the Temple of the Lord, and he said unto them, 'Sit ye down at my table. I have prepared a feast for all the cunning artificers and chief workers. Stretch forth your hands, therefore, and eat and drink and be merry. Is not the labourer worthy of his hire? Is not the skilful artificer worthy of his honour? Muzzle not the ox that treadeth out the corn.' And when Solomon and the chief workers were seated, and the fatness of the land and the wine and oil thereof were set upon the table, there came one who knocked loudly at the door and thrust himself into the festal chamber. Then Solomon the King was wroth, and the stranger said, 'When men wish to honour me they call me the Son of the Forge, but when they desire to mock me they call me the blacksmith; and seeing that the toil of working in the fire covers me with sweat and smut, the latter name, O King, is not inapt, and in that thy servant desires no better.' 'But,' said Solomon, 'why come ye thus rudely and unbidden to the feast where none but the chief workers of the Temple are invited?' 'Please you, my Lord, I came rudely,' replied the man, 'because thy servants obliged me to force my way, but I came not unbidden. Was it not proclaimed that the chief workmen of the Temple were invited with the King of Israel?' Then he who carved the cherubim said, 'This fellow is no sculptor.' And he who inlaid the roof with pure gold said, 'Neither is he a worker in fine metals.' And he who raised the walls said, 'He is no cutter in stone.' And he who made the roof cried out, 'He is not cunning in cedar wood, neither knoweth he the mystery of knitting strange pieces of timber together.' Then said Solomon, 'What hast thou to say, Son of the Forge, why I should not order

thee to be plucked by the beard, scourged by the scourge, and stoned to death with stones ?' And when the Son of the Forge heard this, he was in no sort dismayed, but advancing to the table snatched up and swallowed a cup of wine and said, 'O King, live for ever ! The chief workers in wood and gold and stone have said I am not of them, and they have said truly. I am their superior. Before they lived I was created. I am their master and they are my servants.' And he turned him round, and said to the chief carver in stone, 'Who made the tools with which you carve ?' And he said, 'The blacksmith.' And he said to the chief mason, 'Who made the chisel with which the stones of the temple were squared ?' And he said, 'The blacksmith.' And he said to the chief worker in wood, 'Who made the tools with which you felled the trees of Lebanon and made into the pillars and roof of the temple ?' And he answered, 'The blacksmith.' 'Enough, enough, good fellow,' said Solomon, 'thou hast proved that I invited thee, and thou art all men's father. Go and wash the smut of the forge from thy face and come and sit at my right hand. The chief of workmen are but men, thou art more.' So it happened that the feast of Solomon and the blacksmiths has been honoured every since." T. W. E. HIGGENS.

It would be interesting to know whether the custom is still observed ; and whether the words and setting of the song are now known. Can any member of the Club say ?

The Hampshire Hog.

William Cobbett, that acute observer of the welfare of the people, after his rides through Hampshire, gives it as his opinion that "the pig is the only security for happiness in a labourer's family," and what was true in 1826, when Cobbett wrote, was equally true up to the end of last century, and had been true since the date of Doomsday Book, in which woods are assessed by the number of swine that they can feed. The pig must have been domesticated by the early inhabitants of these islands. It was a descendant of the old wild boar which roamed the forests of Europe, and still is found in Russia. It was particularly suitable for domestication for it could live off the country all the year round. It was held in especial esteem by our Saxon and Scandinavian ancestors, and it was the boar which provided the chief dish at the Yule feast, which is still perpetuated in the boar's head, which is brought in with great ceremony at Queen's College, Oxford, and at some City of London Feasts.

Our Scandinavian ancestors went even farther than that ; for in their Valhalla, to which their heroes went after death in battle, the great meal of the day consisted of boiled pork, washed down with the milk of a mythological goat, which rapidly produced intoxication.

From the utilitarian point of view, the pig can hardly be excelled by any other animal in providing food for the use of man, and his skin is used for saddles. Since the pig was so essential to the welfare of the countryman all through the centuries, and bulked large in his life from the cradle to the grave, it is not to be wondered at that he has produced quite a vocabulary to describe his various parts.

Till within fairly recent times, every cottager had a pig in the sty in his garden, and usually the smoked side of the last pig could be seen hanging in the wide chimney of the living-room.

When we come to consider the rustic terms for the parts of a pig, we are surprised to find that some time in the Middle-English period, the name of the animal was changed from swine to the present name pig. The reason for this is obscure, because the corresponding word in the Scandinavian languages—*piga*—means a girl. Is it possible that the cottager made a pet of his pig, as is the way of all men who look after animals, and adopted a name of endearment?

The following are some of the Hampshire names for the parts of a pig :—griskin—the loin ; chine—the backbone, cut as a joint ; sparerib (pron. sparrib)—part of the rib ; chaps—the jaws ; trotters—the feet ; chitterlings—the entrails ; crow—the mesentery, usually fried with the liver ; pluck—the heart, liver and lungs, and perhaps other viscera, cooked as food ; *cf.* the heart as the seat of courage ; and brawn, into which everything that is left over is made, is synonymous with strength of muscle. Lungs were always called lights.

Unfortunately, the pig has earned for himself, chiefly not through his own fault, the reputation of being a particularly dirty animal, but this is capable of qualification. As the cottager kept him, in a sty with no hard floor and no drainage, how could the poor creature be otherwise, without, in many cases, even a dry bed to lie upon?

Fortunately, in these days, the pig is properly treated in this respect, and can be kept reasonably clean.

If the foregoing tends to stimulate some admiration for this cheerful, good-tempered, and long-suffering animal, and some appreciation of the service he renders to humanity, I shall be content ; and I am glad to remember that in one case, at least, his name is not thought to be dishonourable, for a distinguished Cricket Club in Hampshire calls itself the "Hampshire Hogs."

H. T. WHITE.

I wish to thank the Council of the Folk-Lore Society for their permission to quote from their publications and add my thanks to all who have sent material for the *Proceedings* of the Club. Further contributions will be welcome.

P. J. HEATHER.

BIOLOGICAL SECTION REPORT.

Again, very few plants have been sent in either to be named or to be recorded as new to any one area ; these areas are in accord with the map in Townsend's *Flora of Hampshire*.

In order that true records may be made, it is absolutely necessary for the plants to be sent in for inspection ; the following notes have been sent, but I have not had a single one for identification, but the notes are given in the hope that the above request may be acceded to.

From Col. A. W. Payn :

<i>Scabiosa arvensis</i> var. <i>albina</i> .	Andover.
<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> .	Fordingbridge.
<i>Muscari racemosum</i> .	Broughton.

From E. Cohen :

<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> .	Pennington Marshes.
<i>Artemisia gallica</i> .	Lymington Marshes.
<i>Apium inundatum</i> .	Sway.
<i>Melittis melisophyllum</i> .	Near Brockenhurst.
<i>Neottia Nidus Avis</i> .	Sway.

Botanical Meeting in the Petersfield District.

June 3rd, 1946.

A party of about 15 members went by coach to the foot of Langrish Hill, where they were met by three local members (Mrs. Padwick, Mrs. Seward and Lady Miles) who, knowing the local flora well, were able to lead the party to the rarities of the district. In the neighbourhood of Langrish were found Solomon's Seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*), Fly Orchis (*Ophrys muscifera*), Bird's Nest Orchid (*Neottia Nidus-avis*), Narrow-leaved Helleborine (*Cephalanthera ensifolia*), Herb Paris (*Paris quadrifolia*), Common Gromwell (*Lithospermum officinale*).

In the afternoon the party explored the country round Lythe Farm. Here were found Mithridate Pepperwort (*Lepidium campestre*), Bistort (*Polygonum Bistorta*), Green-winged Orchis (*Orchis Morie*), Long-stalked Cranesbill (*Geranium columbinum*), Italian Cuckoo-pint (*Arum italicum*). The latter plant is rare except in the Isle of Wight, but was found on Bordon Hanger in 1919.

The party was kindly entertained to tea by the Lady Directors at Monk's Barn, and returned to Winchester by coach.

Fungus Foray on Selborne Hanger and Common.

October 7th, 1946.

On October 7th, 1946, about 20 members took part in a Fungus Foray at Selborne, and explored the Hanger and Common, which was reached by coach from Winchester. The party again had the advantage of being directed by Mr. A. A. Pearson, F.L.S., of Hindhead, and Mr. E. W. Swanton, M.B.E., A.L.S., was also present. The search was a disappointing one, owing apparently to the preceding excessive rain ; fungi had not been able to develop as usual, and not more than 60 species were identified. This compares very unfavourably with last year's total of 119.

The list is given below :—

Lepiota cristata.
 „ *amianthina*.
Armillaria mucida.
 „ *mellea*.
Tricholoma sulphureum.
 „ *atrocinereum*.
 „ *album*.
 „ *melaleucum*.
Clitocybe nebularis.
 „ *flaccida*.
Laccaria laccata, var. *amethystina*.
Collybia radicata.
 „ *butyracea*.
Mycena pura.
 „ *polygramma*.
 „ *ammoniac*.
 „ *haematepus*.
 „ *galericulata* and *galopus*.
Pluteus cervinus.
Entoloma rhodopelium.
 „ *porphyrophaeum*.
Inocybe pyriodera.
 „ *corydalina*.
 „ *asterospora*.
 „ *fastigiata*.
Certinarius (Hydr.) celus Fr.
Hypholoma velutinum.
Paneolus campanulatus.
Hygrophorus pratensis.

Hygrophorus puniceus.
 „ *virgineus*.
 „ *psittacinus*.
 „ *unguineus*.
 „ *coccineus*.
 „ *eburneus*.
Crepidotus mollis.
Russula cyanoxantha.
Cantherellus cibarius.
Coprinus micaceus.
Marasmius perenatus.
Polyporus caesius.
 „ *giganteus*.
 „ *chieneus*, Fr.
 „ *adustus*.
Ganoderma applanatum.
Fomes ferruginosus.
Polystictus versicolor.
Stereum hirsutum.
Clavaria corniculata.
 „ *fusiformis*.
 „ *pistillaria*, Quel.
 „ *rugosa* and *stricta*.
Lycoperdon perlatum.
 „ *umbrinum*.
Xylaria hypoxylon.
Trametes gibbosa.
Coryne sarcoides (Jacq.) tul.

H. T. WHITE.

H. PUREFOY FITZGERALD, F.L.S.,
 Secretary of the Biological Section.

BIRDS IN HAMPSHIRE, 1946.

Raven (*Corvus corax corax* L.).—A pair tried to breed again on Hengistbury Head, but the nest was disturbed and the birds departed (C.P.). Occasionally fly past Sway, six being the most at any one time (E.C.).

Hooded Crow (*Corvus cornix cornix* L.).—One was at Keyhaven Marshes on October 25th (E.C.) and one on the Test at Horsebridge on April 2nd (P.R.S.).

Carrion-Crow (*Corvus corone corone* L.).—A pair was present at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.) and a few were resident in the Southampton district (P.R.S.). Four observed on Keyhaven Marshes on October 10th and a few there on December 25th (E.C.).

Rook (*Corvus frugilegus frugilegus* L.).—Fewer this year at Petersfield owing to elms and other trees being blown or cut down (A.E.H.).

Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula spermologus* Vieill.).—Only a few resident in the Bassett locality of Southampton, though many seen on internal migration (P.R.S.).

Magpie (*Pica pica pica* L.).—Very numerous near Milford; fourteen were shot in half an hour, and six pairs nested in a small coppice (E.R.). On December 30th a flock of thirty were counted at Dean Hill (E.C.). On February 11th twenty-six were noted in "assembly" at Chineham, near Basingstoke. Common at Bassett, where as many as seven often seen together (P.R.S.).

H. E. Woods writes in *British Birds*, Volume XXXIX, page 374: "On April 26th, 1946, I found near Porchester, Hants, the nest of a Magpie containing eleven eggs, all very round in shape and smaller than usual. Only one hen was observed at the nest, which is a hawthorn and has been used for years; it is now a huge structure."

British Jay (*Garrulus glandarius rufitergum* Hart.).—A number of nesting records for Milford-on-Sea (E.R.); Herne (B.L.); Sway (E.C.); Bassett (P.R.S.); Sparsholt and Avington Park (H.R.C.).

Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes coccothraustes* L.).—Three at Brockenhurst on December 2nd (B.L.). A pair bred at Baughurst and others noted at Ewhurst and near Basingstoke. Possibly increasing of late years in this district (P.E.B.). One at Beaulieu Abbey on January 9th and one or two usually at Sway (E.C.). At least two seen in tree-tops at the southern edge of Southampton Common on April 15th, and two seen there on two other days during the following fortnight (M.J.W.). Three nests were found near Lyndhurst as follows: May 2nd, with five eggs; May 3rd, with three eggs (later five); May 11th, with six eggs. All were in large oaks on almost horizontal branches between forty and fifty feet from the ground (S.S.).

Greenfinch (*Chloris chloris chloris* L.).—Rather uncommon at Sway. Very large flock at Longslade Bottom on an oat rick on March 8th. Present at Keyhaven saltings during the winter (E.C.). Fairly well represented at Bassett (P.R.S.). Male ceased singing on August 2nd at Petersfield and the young left the nest on August 8th (S.).

British Goldfinch (*Carduelis carduelis britannica* Hart.).—Breeds at Sway, but not often seen during the winter (E.C.). A few residents at Bassett, though many seen on migration during the autumn. Immatures collecting together here on September 2nd in numbers of about twenty (P.R.S.).

Lesser Redpoll (*Carduelis flammea cabaret*, P.L.S. Mull.).—A pair observed on several occasions during July at Petersfield (S.). One between Broomy and Sloden Inclosures on June 19th (E.C.).

British Twite (*Carduelis flavirostris pipilans* Lath.).—Flocks of between fifty and a hundred seen by Miss E. Hall in garden at Highcliffe during cold spell in the middle of December (C.P.).

Linnet (*Carduelis cannabina cannabina* L.).—Scarce at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). A few at Bassett (P.R.S.). About twenty at Keyhaven on March 24th, from twenty-five to over a hundred on various dates during September and about thirty there on December 5th (E.C.).

British Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula nesa* Math. and Ired.).—Two pairs bred at Sway (E.C.). A few nest regularly at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Common Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra curvirostra* L.).—A pair seen early in May at Petersfield (A.E.H.). One at Ringwood on July 4th (B.L.). About five at Woodfidley on February 27th (E.C.).

British Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs gengleri* Kleinsch.).—Mating noted on January 25th at Bassett (P.R.S.). Cock in full song on October 2nd and the following morning at Baughurst (P.E.B.). On April 17th a nest was found being built in the nesting hole of a woodpecker (Green or Great Spotted) in an almost dead trunk and almost at the top, in an oak and chest-nut plantation; the nest was about thirty feet from the ground, the rim of the nest coming a little above the bottom of the entrance hole. Five eggs were later laid (S.S.).

Brambling (*Fringilla montifringilla* L.).—At Ringwood on December 5th (B.L.).

Corn-Bunting (*Emberiza calandra* L.).—Well represented in the more rural areas of Bassett (P.R.S.).

Yellow Bunting (*Emberiza citrinella citrinella* L.).—Two pairs observed feeding on crumbs at Petersfield during February and heard singing there on February 17th (W.F.W.). Fewer on the Petersfield Heath this year as much of the gorse has been cleared or burnt (A.E.H.).

Cirl Bunting (*Emberiza cirlus cirlus* L.).—Few residents at Bassett, but many visit in late autumn. Thirty-one seen on Southampton Common on January 21st (P.R.S.). One male at Winchester on May 30th (H.R.C.). A male singing at Gordlestone Mill on March 4th and one feeding fledged young at Milford on July 28th (E.C.).

Reed-Bunting (*Emberiza schoeniclus schoeniclus* L.).—Not rare, but scattered in the Sway district (E.C.). Present in small numbers in the Test and Itchen valleys (P.R.S.).

Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus montanus* L.).—Present in fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.), but scarce at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.).

Wood Lark (*Lullula arborea arborea* L.).—Three observed on September 16th at Wolmer Forest (H.E.P.). About four at Breamore Down on March 26th (E.C.). From September 17th to October 19th up to six birds were recorded at Baughurst, usually one or two of them in song. The nearest known breeding pairs were five miles distance (in Berkshire), but occurs regularly in small numbers at this spot during autumn (P.E.B.). One singing at the edge of Sloden Inclosure on June 19th and two or three between Burley and Ringwood on July 1st (E.C.). Two were seen together on April 13th on open heath with low trees about one mile north-east of Lyndhurst (M.J.W.).

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis arvensis* L.).—A pure albino seen several times at Longparish during January (W.A.P.).

Tree Pipit (*Anthus trivialis trivialis* L.).—Absent from many likely places at edge of inclosures (E.C.). A few present at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Meadow Pipit (*Anthus pratensis* L.).—Present on Sway Common and other similar moorland stretches (E.C.) and in fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Rock Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta meinertzhageni* E. G. Bird).—Two on the sea wall at Cutters Creek, midway between Keyhaven and Lymington, on October 25th (E.C.). On December 31st, 1945, one was watched feeding on the foreshore of Langstone Harbour; greyish plumage and size were noticeable (S.S.).

- Yellow Wagtail** (*Motacilla flava flavissima* Blyth).—At least five pairs at Chilbolton on April 24th (W.A.P.). About ten were present at Sturt Pond on September 8th (E.C.). A flock of about twelve were in the neighbourhood of Lyndhurst for several days at the beginning of September. The flock gradually grew smaller and was gone by September 13th (J.H.C.).
- Grey Wagtail** (*Motacilla cinerea cinerea* Tunst).—Numbers seem to be growing, constantly seen in many parts of Mudeford and the Avon Valley (C.P.). One at Crowe on December 14th (B.L.). Several noted on the Heath at Petersfield (S.). Frequently on the Itchen near Brambridge House (R.B.). One was almost daily on a lawn at Sway from January 1st to 21st (E.C.). Present in small numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.). On May 17th, near Winchester, a nest was found from which young had evidently flown shortly before, and a male and female seen near it (H.R.C.).
- Pied Wagtail** (*Motacilla alba yarrellii* Gould).—On September 16th ten immature birds were observed with five adults in a meadow at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- White Wagtail** (*Motacilla alba alba* L.).—On March 23rd, at Burley cricket ground, one bird, with four or five Pied, had pale grey on back in strong contrast to the black backs of the others (E.C.).
- British Tree-Creeper** (*Certhia familiaris britannica* Ridgw.).—Nest with five young at Crowe on May 11th (B.L.). Often seen in woods at Chandler's Ford. Two nests found, one behind loose bark, the other in an Army disused shed (R.B.). Occasionally observed and probably breeds at Sway (E.C.); and fairly well represented at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- British Nuthatch** (*Sitta europaea affinis* Blyth).—One at Monkey Puzzle, Petersfield, on December 7th (W.F.W.). During a cold spell in the middle of January one visited a bird-table at Chandler's Ford and seized large pieces of food which it concealed behind loose bark on trees in garden. It was very pugnacious, driving away all other birds (R.B.). Since November, 1940, twelve have been ringed, most of which have been seen again. Widespread in New Forest (E.C.). Generally distributed in Bassett area (P.R.S.).
- Tits** (General).—Blue and Great Tits were eating wasps which were attacking fruit at Bassett on August 31st (P.R.S.).
- British Blue Tit** (*Parus coeruleus obscurus* Prazak).—Very common at Sway, where they are encouraged with nesting-boxes. Sixty-six ringed in garden between December 24th, 1945, and March 8th, 1946. One ringed on December 23rd, 1940, recovered up to January 3rd, 1946 (E.C.). Evicted a pair of Coal Tits from nest-box after hen Coal Tit had laid first egg. Blue Tit then laid nine eggs, incubated them plus the one Coal Tit's. All eggs hatched and the one Coal Tit reared with the Blue Tits (P.E.B.).
- British Coal Tit** (*Parus ater britannicus* Sharpe and Dress).—Fairly well represented at Sway (E.C.), and also at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- British Marsh Tit** (*Parus palustris dresseri* Stejn.).—On May 30th a family party of about nine were noted on the wing at Baughurst (P.E.B.). Five were ringed at Sway this winter when at food. Two of them returned daily, two never, and one once (E.C.). Fairly well represented at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- British Willow Tit** (*Parus atricapillus kleinschmidti* Hellm.).—One singing near Beaulieu on March 31st (E.C.) and a number seen on different occasions throughout the nesting season in the New Forest (S.S.). Some at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- British Long-Tailed Tit** (*Aegithalos caudatus rosaceus* Mathews).—Several large flocks of twenty to thirty at Petersfield at the end of October (S.). Breeds at Sway. Over fifty on oaks there on July 8th (E.C.). In fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.). Nesting records for Tadley (P.E.B.) and Lyndhurst (J.H.C.).

- Lesser Grey Shrike** (*Lanius minor* Gm.).—One seen on December 7th on the moor near Crowe Hill, Ringwood, at 12.30 p.m. by Miss V. Goodwin. One also seen by the same observer nearby on December 3rd, 1945 (C.P.).
- Red-Backed Shrike** (*Lanius collurio collurio* L.).—A pair watched on several occasions during July and August at Nether Wallop (D.N.D.). Bred Sway Common, and male near Broomy and Sloden Inclosures on June 19th (E.C.). One Compton on May 29th (H.R.C.).
- Spotted Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa striata striata* Pall.).—Returned to usual haunt at Petersfield on May 7th. Last seen August 30th. Departure rather earlier than customary. One solitary bird, obviously a belated migrant, seen on September 22nd. Young observed being fed with yellow underwing moth by parent at Petersfield on July 5th (W.F.W.). Two noted at Baughurst on September 23rd (P.E.B.). Usually breeds at Sway (E.C.), and is present throughout the locality, Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Pied Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa hypoleuca hypoleuca* Pall.).—One at Sway on September 14th, 1944, and August 13th, 1945 (E.C.).
- British Goldcrest** (*Regulus regulus anglorum* Hart.).—Often seen in fir trees in garden at Petersfield. On January 30th one was eating crumbs with other birds (W.F.W.). A bird which had been killed, but not mauled, by a cat was found in December; it weighed almost one-fifth of an ounce (P.E.B.). Heard and seen during winter and breeding season at Sway. Heard, but not seen, at Woodfidley on March 30th. About six at Wilverley, New Forest on December 29th (E.C.). A few residents, but many in autumn and winter at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Willow Warbler** (*Phylloscopus trochilus trochilus* L.).—On April 17th, considerable numbers, indicating a wave of migration, in the Bramshaw-Nomansland district (R.W.).
- Wood Warbler** (*Phylloscopus sibilatrix* Bechst.).—May 3rd, Foxhunting End and Fernycroft, near Beaulieu, where it is very common in many of the Inclosures (E.C.). Breeds in small numbers in northern parts of Baughurst parish. Six pairs, which is above normal, there this year (P.E.B.). A few present at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Reed Warbler** (*Acrocephalus scirpaceus* Herm.).—In fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Sedge Warbler** (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus* L.).—One or two pairs during April at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). May 2nd, the only record, at Christchurch Harbour (E.C.). A few at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Garden Warbler** (*Sylvia borin* Bodd.).—In fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Blackcap** (*Sylvia atricapilla atricapilla* L.).—On April 13th, a sunny, warm day, none were heard during a long four-hour walk by Forest paths—Brockenhurst-Lyndhurst-Ashurst—but the following day good song was heard at the southern end of Southampton Common (M.J.W.). April 20th, at Sway, where it is, annually, a summer visitor (E.C.).
- Whitethroat** (*Sylvia communis communis* Lath.).—Fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.). A nest with incubated eggs was destroyed by ditching work on May 30th at Baughurst. A new nest was started within two hours twenty feet away at 15.00 hours. The pair worked almost continuously until half-an-hour after sunset. By 09.00 hours on May 31st the nest was complete except for the lining. The first egg was laid soon after sunrise on June 2nd (P.E.B.).
- Lesser Whitethroat** (*Sylvia curruca curruca* L.).—Several pairs at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). In small numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Dartford Warbler** (*Sylvia undata dartfordiensis* Lath.).—None at Mead End, Sway, where reported by two people in former years. Have not seen one in Forest for about four years (E.C.).

Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris* L.).—A group of twelve to sixteen were observed near Burton on April 9th. They were flying from tree to tree and seemed very excited, calling to each other. After such a spell of very warm weather it seemed odd that they had not left before this. About twelve were seen at the same place on November 30th on a mild, sunny afternoon, after many storms. This was unusually early for Fieldfares down here, as they generally come after very cold weather (E.R.).

A large flock noted going to roost in a hedgerow at Plaitford Common on February 10th (R.B.). A flock of thirty to fifty near Oakley on March 20th (R.W.). Arrived October 19th at Brockenhurst (B.L.). A flock at Dean Hill on December 30th (E.C.). Several seen during cold spell at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). Fair numbers at Bassett during winter months (P.R.S.).

Flocks of up to one hundred and thirty were recorded in the Baughurst-Sherborne St. John area during the first three weeks of January. There were fewer at the end of the month and scarce in February. Flocks of up to thirty were noted throughout March at Ramsdell, with the last record of twenty-three on April 17th. They were first observed in the autumn at Baughurst on November 12th, when the number was twenty-two. Then from mid-December to the end of the year a number of flocks, from ten to forty-five in number, were seen. The first were reported near Sway on November 30th, and a flock of about thirty was there during January and February. A small number at Keyhaven Marshes on December 24th (E.C.).

British Song-Thrush (*Turdus ericetorum ericetorum* Turton).—Singing almost with the vigour of spring on November 16th at Petersfield (A.E.H. and S.) and on November 26th (A.E.H.).

Redwing (*Turdus musicus musicus* L.).—A large flock at Sway on January 19th and a flock of seventy on March 11th. Many among Scotch pines at Woodfildley on February 27th, and about thirty at Set Thorns on November 2nd (E.C.). Forty-five were noted at Tadley on January 31st, and a hundred and twenty at Micheldever on February 21st. During the first two weeks in March several flocks of up to thirty were in the Baughurst district. The first autumn record for the same place is very late, being on December 17th, when four were seen. On December 21st, again at Baughurst, thirty-five were feeding on holly berries with mistle thrushes and blackbirds. Several flocks were in the same locality during the last ten days of the year (P.E.B.). A fair number at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Blackbird (*Turdus merula merula* L.).—Handsome cock seen and heard singing, slightly subdued, on October 28th, at Petersfield. This is interesting, as some authorities maintain that blackbirds do not sing at all between July and January or February (S.).

Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe oenanthe* L.).—Arrived March 26th, at Breamore Down (E.C.) and at Beaulieu Road, near Lyndhurst (S.S.), at Mudeford on March 28th, where it was last seen on October 13th (C.P.). Seen on the moors at Lyndhurst on April 10th (J.H.C.), and on the downs at Compton on May 31st (H.R.C.). Two or three noted near Wilverley Post, New Forest, on August 8th (R.W.). Up to six were counted on the marshes at Sway during September, the last date being the 27th (E.C.). None are resident in the immediate locality of Bassett, but they are often seen there on migration. The first appeared on September 5th—a female and two immatures—and left on September 10th (P.R.S.).

Greenland Wheatear (*Oenanthe oenanthe leucorrhoa* G.M.).—Arrived April 28th at Farlington (S.S.). About five on the Lymington Marshes on September 26th (E.C.).

Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra* L.).—April 14th, at Mudeford, and last seen there on September 24th (C.P.).

British Stonechat (*Saxicola torquata hibernans* Hart.).—One pair and one male at Wilverley on March 13th. First fledged young at Sway Common on May 29th (E.C.).

Prior to the war, bred regularly on Silchester Common, but apparently destroyed by severe winters of 1939-40 and the following two years. On November 14th a cock was seen here for the first time for several years (P.E.B.).

Redstart (*Phoenicurus phoenicurus phoenicurus* L.).—Arrived April 4th at Mudeford (C.P.) and April 22nd at Fernycroft, Denny Lodge Walk. On May 3rd two males were seen at the latter place and on June 19th three pairs were near Sloden Inclosure (E.C.). A party of four, evidently on migration, were observed at Wolmer Forest, East Hants, on August 16th (H.E.P.).

Swallow (*Hirundo rustica rustica* L.).—Fewer than ten on the marshes at Sway on most days during September, but fifty to a hundred gathering there on September 26th. Seen four times in October, the last date being October 29th, when five were seen at Milford (E.C.).

Sand Martin (*Riparia riparia riparia* L.).—First seen, March 29th, Christchurch Harbour (E.C.); April 2nd, Mudeford (C.P.); April 8th, at a disused sandpit at Otterbourne (R.B.); April 15th, old sandpits at Lyndhurst (J.H.C.). In many pits in rural areas surrounding Southampton. A colony of some three hundred birds found at Feltham Sandpits, near Braishfield (P.R.S.). Plentiful in Hordle Cliffs (E.R.). About four gathering with swallows on September 26th at Christchurch Harbour (E.C.).

Alpine Swift (*Apus melba melba* L.).—Peter Scott writes in *British Birds*, Volume XL, page 21, as follows: "At about 6.30 p.m. on July 18th, 1946, Mr. Terry Jones and I were looking at the ornamental waterfowl on the water meadows of the Test on Mr. Spedan Lewis's estate at Leckford, near Stockbridge, when we observed amongst a number of common Swifts which were hawking up and down the river, a substantially larger bird with a white belly. During the next half-hour this bird frequently passed within 10 yards of us in excellent light, so that its identification as an Alpine Swift was absolutely certain. The most noticeable features of the bird were its large size (about one-third as large again as the common Swifts), its stronger and more purposeful flight with much slower wing-beats, and its brilliant white belly. When the bird banked towards us, the tawny colour of the back, much paler than that of the common Swift, was observed. The white chin was not at all prominent and was only seen when the bird was at its very closest. For the half-hour that it was under observation the bird was entirely silent. It was feeding in exactly the same way as the 50 or 60 common Swifts in the same area. *The Hand-book* gives 'about 40' records for the Alpine Swift in England."

Nightjar (*Caprimulgus europaeus europaeus* L.).—A female was picked up dead at Mudeford on May 17th, probably only just arrived. It had practically scalped itself on some wire (C.P.).

First seen and heard on May 22nd, which is very late, at Baughurst, where it was last heard in song on August 3rd. On August 23rd last seen here. June 30th, a pair at Badminton Common, Fawley, and on July 10th at Sway Common (E.C.). Fairly well represented in the rural areas surrounding Southampton (P.R.S.).

A farm-hand shot a bird, which he presumed was a sparrow hawk. It was, he averred, attacking his chickens and trying to carry them off (E.C.).

Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis isipda* L.).—Often seen at Crowe (B.L.). One seen in a stagnant woodland pool near Bassett on September 26th (P.R.S.).

Green Woodpecker (*Picus viridis pluvius* Hart.).—Very plentiful at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). Quite a number reside permanently at Ramshill and may be seen and heard throughout the year (S.). Also widespread at Sway (E.C.) and at Bassett (P.R.S.).

British Great Spotted Woodpecker (*Dryobates major anglicus* Hart.).—Resident at Sway (E.C.) and several pairs at Bassett, though subject to fluctuation (P.R.S.). One seen on May 18th at Sparsholt, and again on June 2nd, when two were heard close together, one of them being seen (K.R.C.). On September 13th one was observed at the Basingstoke Canal, near Aldershot. One in a garden at Farnborough on October 17th, and others present in Farnborough during the summer (G.E.P.).

On January 15th a Great Spotted Woodpecker, a Nuthatch and a Tree Creeper were in a garden in Northlands Road, in the centre of Southampton. The gardens alongside are well wooded with a stream, but nevertheless these essentially woodland birds were in the centre of Southampton (J.H.C.).

British Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dryobates minor comminutus* Hart.).—One near Woodfidley on March 30th, and two at Mead End, Sway, on April 26th. Also one heard at the same place on October 10th (E.C.). Observed tapping oak tree on March 9th at Lyndhurst (J.H.C.). On May 19th a nest containing young was found only a yard beneath where a Tawny Owl was incubating two eggs in a hole of a dead chestnut stump (S.S.).

On January 15th, one in some tall alder trees in a garden in Northlands Road, in the centre of Southampton, as in the note under Great Spotted Woodpecker above (J.H.C.).

Wryneck (*Jynx torquilla torquilla* L.).—On April 20th, at 07.45 hours, one was calling rather feebly in the cemetery at the southern end of Southampton Common. The bird was seen in flight and on a tree. It was not seen again, so probably on passage (M.J.W.). A pair observed on June 2nd and on July 18th six or more, probably a family group, were noted at Petersfield (S.).

Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus canorus* L.).—April 21st, coition watched at Sway (E.C.). One at Baughurst on April 13th. The next day four gathered in an oak all "cuckooing" and, in the absence of any notes associated with females, were presumably all males. They displayed at one another with fanned tails and heads lowered, and frequently chased one another into neighbouring trees. This went on for about an hour, when they dispersed (P.E.B.).

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca* L.).—F. J. Goddard writes in *British Birds*, Volume XXXIX, page 216: "At about 5 p.m. on January 22nd, 1946, at Woodlands, near Southampton, during a period of very cold weather, my attention was drawn to a very large white owl, which flew at some fifteen feet from the ground and about fifty feet ahead of me. It settled in an oak tree and I estimated its length as about 20 inches or slightly more. It remained perched for about 20 seconds and then flew off at right angles to me, passing within twenty feet, when I noticed some brown spots or irregular marks on the shoulder region. Apart from this the bird was almost pure white, but I could not observe the colour of the beak, or the eye, as the light was failing. The wing beats were very powerful, quite different from those of the Barn Owl (*Tyto a. alba*), with which I am very familiar, and it was about twice the size of that species. It was clearly a Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*). I searched the vicinity on subsequent evenings, but saw no more of the bird, and local enquiries failed to elicit that it had been seen by anyone else. The locality is one of open fields surrounded by small copses and woods on the edge of the New Forest, with many open spaces of gorse and heather."

Little Owl (*Athene noctua vidalii* A. E. Brehm).—Often heard at Milford-on-Sea, where one pair nested in the roots of a beech tree for five years in succession (E.R.). Numbers have increased at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus otus* L.).—A few at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus flammeus* Pontopp.).—One seen flying in from the sea at Mudeford on November 21st. It disappeared over trees in a northerly direction (C.P.).

British Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco sylvatica* Shaw).—Resident at Sway (E.C.), and well represented throughout the Bassett area (P.R.S.). A young one just able to fly seen in a tree above its nesting hole and adult nearby at Compton Down on May 21st (K.R.C.).

White-breasted Barn Owl (*Tyto alba alba* Scop.).—Heard very often during October, November and December at Ringwood (B.L.). In fair numbers at Bassett (P.R.S.).

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus peregrinus* Tunst.).—One at Netley in April (P.R.S.); and one in flight at Hinchelsea on March 28th (E.C.).

Hobby (*Falco subbuteo subbuteo* L.).—One flying over Mudeford on October 2nd. It was fairly low and the black moustachial strip was easily seen, as were the light under parts with black streaks (C.P.). In locality in North Hampshire (see Report for 1945). Two pairs again bred successfully within a mile of one another, and raised three and two young respectively (P.E.B.).

Merlin (*Falco columbarius aesalon* Tunst.).—An adult male was disturbed after attacking and killing a Blackbird at Baughurst on January 7th. A bird of this species was shot at Bramley, four miles distant, about a week later, and may have been the same bird (P.E.B.).

Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus tinnunculus* L.).—Two were drinking from a bird-bath in a garden at Petersfield on October 11th (W.F.W.).

Common Buzzard (*Buteo buteo buteo* L.).—February 6th, Vinney Ridge enclosure, three; April 11th, Rhinefield, two; April 19th, New Park enclosure, four (S.S.). March 30th, Tantany Wood, a pair; May 4th, Sloden Inclosure, one; Holly Heath Inclosure, two plus; July, breeding, New Forest, one pair; October 10th, Tantany Wood, two (E.C.). Soaring over Matley Passage, just outside of Lyndhurst, on April 14th (J.H.C.). One at Baughurst on September 1st. Apparently a bird of this species was shot at Ramsdell, two miles away, near the end of the month, and it may have been the same bird (P.E.B.). Two circling over Pitt Down, then flew off towards Farley, on September 15th (R.B.). One seen in early November at Lobscombe Corner (D.N.D.).

Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus cyaneus* L.).—A female was found dead at Whitchurch on January 5th. The dimensions were: Wing expanse, 1190 m.m., wing 390 m.m., tail 260 m.m. (W.A.P.).

Sparrow Hawk (*Accipiter nisus nisus* L.).—Bred at Sway, where four were ringed (E.C.). In fair numbers at Bassett. One here, on July 4th, dropped a freshly-killed song thrush (P.R.S.). A female seen in the Winchester district on May 19th and on May 30th; the same bird was disturbed from its nest built on squirrel drey in a tree. Another female was seen on its nest, which contained two eggs, on June 2nd. Male seen at Compton on June 5th (K.R.C.).

Common Heron (*Ardea cinerea cinerea* L.).—On June 2nd one seen crossing the Solent between Yarmouth and Lymington, flying high and travelling from north to south (R.W.). Resident outside the Bassett area, though often seen in Test and Itchen valleys and on ponds and lakes in the County Borough of Southampton (P.R.S.).

Bittern (*Ixobrychus minutus minutus* L.).—One found shot at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.).

Grey Geese (species unidentified).—Seen flying over Mudeford during cold spell on January 15th. Too high and against the light to make identification possible. A skein of over fifty flew in from the sea here, flying north, on December 28th; they were possibly Grey Lag. Another skein of grey geese was seen in the Avon valley, near Ringwood, the day before (C.P.).

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis canadensis* L.).—The number of visiting birds on the Heath Lake, Petersfield, varied from two in February to about twenty in November. The resident pair always had their eggs stolen or destroyed during the war, but this year they have successfully reared two young (A.E.H.). The parent birds were seen to kill or injure a family of duckling (W.F.W.). On April 21st (1945) one of two eggs was taken which were outside the nest on the island in Heath Lake, Petersfield. They had obviously been pushed out, both birds were present at the time, and the contents, when blown, were found to be rotten (S.S.).

Duck (General).—There were duck in enormous numbers up the Avon Valley, near Ringwood, on December 27th. Pintail, Wigeon and Mallard were identified; possibly many others were present (C.P.).

Sheld Duck (*Tadorna tadorna* L.).—Nest found in rabbit hole on Hordle Cliff. More than usual around the coast (E.R.). A few all the year at Keyhaven Marshes, but thirty plus there on March 24th (E.C.).

Gadwall (*Anas strepera* L.).—Flying over Christchurch Harbour on October 29th, and one at Stanpit Marshes on the same day (C.P. and P.E.B.).

Teal (*Anas crecca crecca* L.).—March 24th, Keyhaven, a pair; March 27th, Lymington Toll Bridge, twenty-two; September 7th and 11th, Keyhaven, one; December 26th, Southampton Water, about thirty; December 27th, off Hurst Castle, about ten (E.C.).

Garganey (*Anas querquedula* L.).—At Sturt Pond, on March 24th, three drakes and two ducks; apparently gone the next day (E.C.).

Wigeon (*Anas penelope* L.).—January 31st, at Pylewell House, one-and-a-half miles east of Lymington, about seventy to eighty in a drain; sexes about equal. One at Keyhaven Marshes on December 5th (E.C.). About fifty seen on the Itchen near West End on December 1st (P.R.S.).

Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata* L.).—May 4th, Sturt Pond, male. December 27th, off Hurst Castle, about fifteen (E.C.).

Tufted Duck (*Aythya fuligula* L.).—October 12th, fourteen on the lake at Petersfield (W.F.W.). December 28th, a drake with several females on the Avon near Woodgreen (R.W.).

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo* L.).—Autumn display watched on October 23rd. Three or four birds were on defence staging in the sea. Two were repeatedly throwing their heads back until the crown nearly touched the back. The beak was open, but they were too far away to hear if any note was uttered. The same two birds stretched out their necks to each other, opening and shutting their beaks. A third, further off, was also throwing its head back. An action not unlike the male Sheld Duck (C.P.).

June 30th and July 5th, Beaulieu Pond, one; June 28th, Sturt Pond, one; September 26th, Cutters Creek, twelve (E.C.). December 28th, two flying around over Avon near Woodgreen (R.W.). One seen on November 23rd with white elliptical patch of plumage extending from the lower part of the breast to the mid-belly region. Seen at Cobden Bridge, Bitterne (P.R.S.). Common on estuarine reaches of Itchen and Test (P.R.S.).

Gannet (*Sula bassana* L.).—Only a few seen this year. One or two were fishing between Hengistbury Head and Isle of Wight at the beginning of January, and one or two seen there later on (C.P.).

Great Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus cristatus* L.).—A Great Crested Grebe and a Guillemot were found both badly oiled on the shore at Mudeford on January 10th. The Grebe, though exhausted, managed to get out to sea again, but the Guillemot was in a terrible state and nearly unrecognisable (C.P.).

One or two on the Lake at Petersfield from the middle of March to the end of August (A.E.H. and W.F.W.). May 3rd, Beaulieu, two; September 26th, Cutters Creek, one (E.C.).

Red-throated Diver (*Colymbus stellatus* Pontopp.).—March 25th on the Stour at Stanpit, one in intermediate plumage. December 5th, Keyhaven Marsh, one (E.C.).

Stock Dove (*Columba oenas* L.).—March 3rd, near Christchurch aerodrome, one; March 17th, Ashley, sixty-seven; May 4th, Sloden Inclosure, one; May 6th, Bucklers Hard, two; June 19th, Wilverley Post, about forty; up to four on Keyhaven Marshes on three days in September; October 6th, Keyhaven, one; December 26th, Hythe, two; October 10th, Beaulieu, six; May 17th, Twyford, two; May 19th, Avington Park, one; June 2nd, Hursley, several together (K.R.C.). About one hundred at Breamore Down on March 26th (E.C.).

Bar-Tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica lapponica* L.).—One still in winter plumage and one in nearly full summer plumage at Christchurch Harbour on April 24th (C.P.).

Black-Tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa limosa* L.).—Flying over Christchurch Harbour on March 30th (C.P.), and one at Keyhaven Marshes on September 7th, 10th and 11th (E.C.).

The following is taken from *British Birds*, Volume XXXIX, page 192: "Major N. A. G. H. Beal sends us particulars of a flock of approximately fifty Black-tailed Godwits (*Limosa l. limosa*) observed on January 16th and 17th, 1946, at the estuary of the River Meon, Hants, an example of the increased frequency of winter flocks in recent years. Two birds in flight were heard giving a call described as a disyllabic 'Kwee-yit,' only hoarse, with a suggestion of a whistle. This breeding-season note is occasionally heard from passage birds in spring, as noted in the Addenda to *The Handbook* (Vol. V, p. 280), but we have no record of it in winter."

Common Curlew (*Numenius arquata arquata* L.).—March 24th, Keyhaven, twenty plus; March 30th, Bishop's Ditch, pair; May 4th, Broomy Plain, one; July 1st, between Burley and Ringwood, one or two; September 23rd, Lymington Marshes, 109; usually from five to twenty between Keyhaven and Cutters Creek, and about sixty-five there on October 10th. December 26th, shore of Southampton Water, opposite Netley, about forty (E.C.). April 1st, seen on moors at Lyndhurst (J.H.C.). August 7th, five in a field at Rockford (B.L.). October 16th, flock of nearly one hundred off Keyhaven Marshes, Lymington (C.P.). May 29th, three at the mouth of the Lymington River (R.W.).

Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus phaeopus* L.).—Seen Mudeford, April 27th (C.P.).

Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola* L.).—Several shot in January at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). Pair nested in Holt Wood, Baughurst (P.E.B.). March 30th, near Woodfidley, one; October 12th, Sway, one (E.C.). Two seen on November 3rd in a local wood, of the "rough shoot" type, at Bassett. These are the first I have ever seen or heard of in this district (P.R.S.).

Grey Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius* L.).—September 22nd, 23rd and 27th, Keyhaven Marshes, one (E.C.).

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres interpres* L.).—May 2nd, Stanpit, eight; December 24th, between Keyhaven and Lymington, one (E.C.).

Southern Dunlin (*Calidris alpina schinzii* Brehm.).—May 2nd, Stanpit, fair-sized flock; one or two during September on Keyhaven and Lymington Marshes. Numbers vary greatly here—December 5th, sixty-five; December 24th, 100 plus; December 27th, Hurst Castle, twelve (E.C.). Fairly large numbers in estuarine areas at Southampton (P.R.S.). July 18th, several parties at the mouth of the Test, near Totton (R.W.).

Curlew Sandpiper (*Caladris testacea* Pall.).—Arrived April 24th, departed October 19th, Mudeford (C.P.).

Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos* L.).—May 17th, Twyford, one clearly seen and heard at close range (K.R.C.). One near Lake at Petersfield during summer (W.F.W.). July 24th, Sturt Pond, two; September 8th, Sturt Pond, four (E.C.).

- Greenshank** (*Tringa nebularia* Gunn.).—Up to four on Keyhaven Marshes on five out of nine visits during September. Three there on October 6th (E.C.).
- Southern Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis apricaria apricaria* L.).—January 5th, Sherborne St. John, about twenty-five (P.E.B.).
- Grey Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola* L.).—March 25th, Stanpit, one; September 23rd, 26th and 30th, Lymington Marsh, one; October 25th, Cutters Creek, six, and one there on December 24th (E.C.). April 29th, Stanpit Marshes, seven, three of these being in full summer plumage (C.P.). October 29th, Keyhaven Marsh, three (P.E.B. and E.C.).
- Lapwing** (*Vanellus vanellus* L.).—Two or three pairs bred at Sway Common, Broomy Walk and at Clay Hill, Burley. From three to over a hundred at the Marshes on six days during September; October 25th, seventy-six there; December 5th, 180; December 12th, 1,000 to 1,500 (Lymington end); December 24th, none (E.C.). Well represented in arable and moorland areas of Southampton. On January 3rd, owing to sustained frosts, small bands of from fifteen to twenty, migrated from the Test Valley Saltings (P.R.S.).
- British Oyster-Catcher** (*Hoematopus ostralegus accidentalis* Neum.).—Still in good numbers at Christchurch Harbour. They bred on the top of Hengistbury Head during the war, but now the public are using the spot this will probably stop (C.P.).
- Stone Curlew** (*Burhinus oedipnemos oedipnemos* L.).—March 10th, Litchfield (W.A.P.); October 14th, in a field near Talbot Woods, Bournemouth (C.P.). Nested in a field at the side of the main road, four miles east south-east of Winchester (E.C.).
- Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo hirundo* L.).—May 2nd, Stanpit, about six (E.C.); May 29th, two flying along coast at Milford-on-Sea (R.W.).
- Little Tern** (*Sterna albifrons albifrons* Pall.).—Arrived April 19th, departed September 12th, Mudeford (C.P.). May 2nd, Stanpit, one; June 28th, Sturt Pond, two, and again on July 24th (E.C.). May 29th, several at the mouth of the Lymington River (R.W.).
- Little Gull** (*Larus minutus* Pall.).—April 21st, Stanpit Marshes, one immature (C.P.).
- Black-Headed Gull** (*Larus ridibundus ridibundus* L.).—Large numbers on Heath Lake at Petersfield during the first part of the winter. The number gradually lessened until only one with an injured wing remained. This one stayed till April, when it left with another gull which had visited it at intervals. It returned with the others in November (W.F.W. and A.E.H.). February 24th, Barton, first seen with hood; September 19th, over a hundred on Marshes; September 8th, Sturt Pond, sixty-four; October 25th, Keyhaven, ninety-one (E.C.). Common at Bassett (P.R.S.). June 1st, Itchen Abbas, three seen at close range flying over; June 2nd, near Hursley, several on ploughed fields (K.R.C.).
- Common Gull** (*Larus canus canus* L.).—July 31st, Lymington, one adult (P.E.B.). Driven in by storms on flood water at Ringwood on November 30th (B.L.).
- British Lesser Black-Backed Gull** (*Larus fuscus graellsii* Brehm.).—June 1st, Itchen Abbas, one settled in field (K.R.C.); up to thirteen on four visits during September to the Marshes; September 9th, Sturt Pond, six (E.C.). Fairly well represented at Bassett (P.R.S.).
- Great Black-Backed Gull** (*Larus marinus* L.).—September 12th, Sturt Pond, two immatures; October 25th and December 12th, one on coast (E.C.).
- Pomatorhine Skua** (*Stercorarius pomarinus* Temm.).—One picked up dead at Mudeford on December 14th. The bird was in good condition and an immature, probably a second winter (C.P.).

Southern Guillemot (*Uria aalge albonis* With.).—One oiled on the beach at Mudeford for several days. Brought here in very weak condition and died the same night (C.P.).

Water-Rail (*Rallus aquaticus aquaticus* L.).—One or two at Milford-on-Sea (E.R.). One by a stream near Lyndhurst Sewage Farm on January 3rd (J.H.C.). February 27th, Bishop's Dyke, one; December 6th, Keyhaven Marshes, one (E.C.).

Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus chloropus* L.).—Saw several false nests constructed of reed-mace leaves on a local lake, where only one pair of moorhens is resident; at Bassett, Southampton, on June 11th (P.R.S.). March 23rd, at least twenty-five on a small pond a quarter of a mile north of New Milton (E.C.).

Nesting Report for 1946.

Sent in by P. R. SCOURCE, of Bassett, Southampton.

Blackbird (*Turdus merula merula* L.).—Nest three feet six inches from ground, made of grass, in a gorse bush. Four eggs on April 1st, still brooding April 16th; all eggs missing April 18th.

Nest three feet from ground, made of grass, in a gorse bush. Four eggs April 1st, two missing April 8th, deserted April 9th.

Nest four feet from ground, made of grass, in hawthorn tree. One egg April 3rd, nest empty April 7th.

Nest three feet six inches from ground, made of grass, in yew tree. Three eggs April 6th, all hatched April 14th.

Nest six feet six inches from ground, made of grass, in gorse bush. Two eggs April 16th, three young April 28th, young flew April 30th.

Nest two feet from ground, made of grass, in scrub holly bush. Three eggs April 6th, brooding April 16th, empty April 21st.

Nest two feet from ground, made of grass, in low gorse bush. Four eggs April 17th, nest empty April 23rd.

British Song Thrush (*Turdus ericetorum ericetorum* Turton).—Nest three feet from ground, made of grass lined with mud and dung, in gorse bush. Four eggs April 6th, three young near flying April 29th. Nest tilted, one addled egg May 2nd.

Nest five feet from ground, made of grass lined with mud and horse dung, in gorse bush. One egg and a stone intended to deceive parent bird to remain brooding. Egg cold when found April 16th.

British Chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs gengleri* Kleinsch.).—Nest three feet from ground, made of moss lined with horse-hair and cotton wool, in gorse bush. Found April 6th. Four eggs April 29th. Feathers of adult female found by nest which was broken and eggs destroyed May 2nd.

Nest three feet from ground, made of moss and string, lined with feathers and horse-hair, in gorse bush. No eggs when found April 6th or at any other date.

Nest three feet from ground, made of grass lined with feathers, in hawthorn tree. No eggs when found April 29th or at any other date.

Nest four feet six inches from ground, made of moss lined with feathers and horse-hair, in hawthorn tree. Two eggs when found April 29th, all eggs missing by May 8th.

Nest three feet from ground, made of moss lined with horse-hair, in gorse bush. Three eggs when found May 25th, three young hatched May 28th, young flew June 8th, aged thirteen days.

Nest five feet two inches from ground, made of moss lined with horse-hair and feathers, in hawthorn tree. Five young near to flying when found June 8th, five young flew June 11th.

Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus chloropus* L.).—On a fallen log in the shallower reaches of a lake, made of reed mace, stems and leaves. Six eggs when visited April 15th, female still brooding May 2nd, eggs hatched May 25th. Nestlings swimming May 29th.

British Hedge Sparrow (*Prunella modularis occidentalis* Hart.).—Nest seven feet from ground, made of grass and moss, lined with moss, string and feathers, in garden privet hedge. Four eggs April 10th, eggs hatched April 14th, three nestlings only in nest April 26th, flew April 28th.

British Blue Tit (*Parus coeruleus obscurus* Prazak).—Nest four feet nine inches from ground, with two and three-quarter inch hole, in oak, lined with moss, feathers and horse-hair. Eleven eggs when found April 29th, only eight left April 30th, nest deserted, with three cold eggs, May 12th.

Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes troglodytes* L.).—Nest two feet from ground, made of bracken, lined with moss and feathers, in hawthorn tree. Two cold eggs April 29th.

British Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco sylvatica* Shaw).—Nest twelve feet from ground, in hollow branch of yew tree. Three eggs April 30th, mother brooding on subsequent visits, nest empty May 29th.

ZOOLOGICAL SECTION.

Mammalia.

- Yellow-necked Field Mouse** (*Apodemus flavicollis*).—March 23rd (young) and December 8th, Sway. Mr. Charles Elton, Bureau of Animal Population, Oxford, writes, April 13th, 1946: "It . . . gives a new locality. I have records from Romsey, Leckford and Andover, so it is evidently well spread over that region of Hants. There are few or no records south-west of that line of localities, though it is reported to occur in Devon." (E.C.)
- Red Squirrel** (*Sciurus vulgaris* L.).—Still present throughout the years but possibly in reduced numbers, at Sway (E.C.)
- Wood-Mouse** (*Apodemus sylvaticus* L.).—One in a nesting-box about twelve feet up a tree, April 19th, at Sway (E.C.).

Reptilia and Batrachia.

- Frog** (*Rana temporaria* L.).—First spawn February 12th, Sway (E.C.).

Lepidoptera.

- Large White** (*Pieris brassicae*).—Last seen, October 11th, Sway (E.C.).
- Clouded Yellow** (*Colias edusa*).—Last seen, September 27th, Keyhaven Marshes; several (E.C.).
- Brimstone** (*Gonepteryx rhamni*).—First seen, March 23rd, Sway; plentiful March 26th, here and at Breamore Down. Last seen September 29th, Sway (E.C.).
- White Admiral** (*Limenitis sibylla*).—Near Holmsey, July 2nd (E.C.).
- Comma** (*Polygonia c-album*).—First seen March 26th, Sway (E.C.).
- Large Tortoiseshell** (*Eugonia (Vanessa) polychloros*).—First seen March 26th, Sway. One near Woodfildley, east of the railway between Beaulieu Road and Brockenhurst stations, on March 30th, a good view of it being obtained (E.C.).
- Small Tortoiseshell** (*Aglais (Vanessa) urticae*).—Last seen November 5th, Sway (E.C.).
- Peacock** (*Vanessa io*).—First seen March 26th, Sway. Last seen September 26th, Sway (E.C.).
- Painted Lady** (*Pyrameis cardui*).—First seen July 3rd. Last seen October 7th, Sway (E.C.).
- Red Admiral** (*Pyrameis atalanta*).—Last seen October 11th, Sway; October 12th, Talbot Heath, Bournemouth (E.C.).
- Silver-Washed Fritillary** (*Dryas (Argynnis) paphia*).—Near Holmsey, July 2nd (E.C.).
- High Brown Fritillary** (*Argynnis (cydippe) adippe*).—Near Holmsey, July 2nd (E.C.).
- Small Pearl-Bordered** (*Brenthis (Argynnis) selene*).—Near Holmsey, July 2nd (E.C.).
- Grayling** (*Hipparchia (Satyrus) semele*).—Last seen September 11th, Sway (E.C.).
- Speckled Wood** (*Pararge egeria*).—Last seen September 30th, Sway (E.C.).
- Wall Butterfly** (*Pararge megera*).—First seen May 29th, Sway (E.C.).
- Small Copper** (*Heodes phloea (Chrysophanus)*).—Last seen October 9th, Sway (E.C.).
- Humming-Bird Hawk Moth** (*Macroglossa stellatarum*).—July 8th and August 21st, one, Sway (E.C.).
- Black Arches** (*Lymantria monacha*).—Last seen September 22nd, a male, Sway (E.C.).

- Drinker** (*Cosmotriche potatoria*).—At light, one, July 24th, Sway (E.C.).
- Clouded Buff** (*Diacrisia sanio*).—Male, Kingston Great Common, one-and-a-half miles south-west of Burley, on July 1st (E.C.).
- Figure of Eight Moth** (*Diloba coeruleocephala*).—Last seen October 24th, Sway (E.C.).
- Frosted Orange** (*Ochria ochracea*).—Last seen October 5th, Sway (E.C.).
- Snout** (*Hypena proboscidalis*).—Last seen October 7th, Sway (E.C.).
- Lead Belle** (*Ortholitha plumbaria*).—One, Rushpole Wood, Lyndhurst, July 7th (E.C.).
- Mallow** (*Ortholitha cervinata*).—Last seen October 2nd, Sway (E.C.).
- Streamer** (*Anticlea nigrofasciaria* (or *derivata Borkhausen*)).—At rest indoors. The species was of a type having the black markings beautifully dark and clear-cut and the central area of the fore-wings whitish; April 22nd at Sway (E.C.).
- Lilac Beauty** (*Hygrochroa (Pericallia) syringaria*).—Male, July 11th, Sway (E.C.).
- Mutilla Europaea** (Solitary Ant).—Longslade Bottom, Sway, male, July 8th (E.C.).
- Hornet**.—A few at Hazelhurst during the summer. Last seen September 30th, at light (E.C.).

List of Contributors.

Mr. A. Arnold	-	A.A.	Mr. B. Luckham	-	B.L.
Mr. J. T. Attwater	-	J.T.A.	Capt. T. Norman	-	T.N.
Mrs. W. Boyd Watt	-	W.B.W.	Miss C. Popham	-	C.P.
Admiral G. A. Ballard	-	G.A.B.	Mr. G. E. Pringle	-	G.E.P.
Mr. R. Bacon	-	R.B.	Col. W. A. Payn	-	W.A.P.
Mr. P. E. Brown	-	P.E.B.	Mr. N. E. Parker	-	N.E.P.
Mr. E. Cohen, F.Z.S.,			Mr. H. E. Pounds	-	H.E.P.
M.B.O.U.	-	E.C.	Mr. E. Riddick	-	E.R.
Mr. J. H. Crook	-	J.H.C.	Mr. P. R. Scource	-	P.R.S.
Mr. K. R. Chandler	-	K.R.C.	Mr. S. Sporne	-	S.S.
Mr. F. A. G. Day	-	F.A.G.D.	Mr. A. Shakespeare	-	S.
Mrs. D. Newton Dunn	-	D.N.D.	Brig. F. E. W. Venning	-	F.E.W.V.
Mr. P. Farmer	-	P.F.	Mr. M. J. Waterhouse	-	M.J.W.
Mr. R. E. Groves	-	R.E.G.	Mr. R. Whitlock, F.Z.S.,		
Miss K. C. Greene	-	K.C.G.	M.B.O.U.	-	R.W.
Mr. R. G. Heward	-	R.G.H.	Miss W. F. White	-	W.F.W.
Mr. A. E. Harrington	-	A.E.H.			

GEOLOGICAL MEETING AT BARTON-ON-SEA.

Saturday, July 20th, 1946.

Report by the Director, E. ST. JOHN BURTON, F.L.S., F.R.S.A., F.G.S.

About twenty-five members made the journey to Barton Cliffs in fine weather, arriving at New Milton just after 2 p.m. The assembly point, near Barton Court on Barton Cliff, was reached at 2.30, and provided an easy descent to the shore.

The purpose of the meeting was to study and collect from the marine beds constituting the Upper Eocene portion of the Lower Tertiary formation, the English Upper Eocene being well known for the finely preserved fossils it contains.

These beds were first described by Dr. Gustavus Brander in 1766, when he was Curator of the British Museum. Many of the fossil mollusca were described by Solander and figured with great care and excellency by Green, whose name is not always brought forward.

The Barton Beds attain a thickness of 202ft. at Christchurch Bay, in Hampshire, but reach greater thicknesses in the Isle of Wight, at Alum Bay and also at Whitecliff Bay, the fossils being, however, less well preserved than they are at Barton Cliffs. The beds are divided into three parts: Lower Barton, 50ft., Middle Barton, 56ft., and Upper Barton, 96ft. Grey clays, greenish and brownish-grey clays and whitish sands make up the composition of the strata, the clays forming roughly the lower half of the deposit. Although the total number of species recorded is reputed to be well over 500, they are not generally distributed throughout the beds, nor are they always common. Fossil mollusca are more plentiful along certain thin seams, or in pockets which may be exposed by rough seas.

Sir Richard Luce had very kindly provided excellent drawings made by himself, of the better-known species, and these illustrations were distributed among the members, and proved most useful to all present. Arriving at the lower terrace of the Middle Barton Beds, collecting took place at leisure, and specimens were obtained belonging to the following genera of marine shells, identified by the Director: *Dentalium*, *Turritella*, *Turris* (*Pleurotoma*), *Rimella*, *Fusinus*, *Globularia*, *Clavilithes* (*Fusus*), *Sycostoma*, *Xenophora*, etc., and among the Acephala (Bivalves), *Chama squamosa* Solander, which characterizes the lower part of the Upper Barton Beds. Mr. Warren was fortunate in finding a good example of the type-fossil of the English Upper Eocene, *Volutospina luctatrix* Solander, and a lady member collected part of a dentition identified as that belonging to *Miliobatis* (Rayfish).

Considering the poorness of the exposures of the Barton Clay at present (1946), the results of collecting by the members must be thought satisfactory. Time did not permit a long search in the direction of Highcliffe. A large concretion, 1½ft. in diameter, which had fallen from the Upper Barton *Chama*-bed, attracted some attention and its provenance was discussed. The Director pointed out that such concretions had not a Septarian structure like so many of the large nodules, up to 5ft. in length, occurring on definite horizons of the Middle Barton Beds, and which are composed of clay-ironstone. The Upper Barton concretions resemble those noticed in the New Graving Dock at Millbrook, Southampton, where they were very numerous. At Barton, as at Southampton, fossil shells may be observed imbedded on the surface of the nodules that are generally sphaeroidal indurated masses. It is thought by some, that lines of Septaria may indicate a pause in deposition; and it might be remarked that certain species of mollusca occur between any given line of concretions but not below or above these. This need not necessarily mark zonal limits, but a tabular layer of clay-ironstone, about 10in. thick, near the top of the

Middle Bartons, coincides with the disappearance of the well-developed and robust forms found below it. In all cases the concretions appear to have been already indurated before upheaval of the beds.

At about 4.15 p.m. the party of members, having expressed their thanks to the Director, returned to Barton along the slopes of the cliff, and later left by train from New Milton, or by private cars.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION.

Report for 1946.

During the year 1946, 469 prints have been received for the Photographic Collection from ten donors. Of this number, 417 were given by three contributors. It will be seen, therefore, that the Section is badly in need of new helpers, especially as two of the collection's main supporters are now advanced in years.

It is desirable that an Hon. Chief Organiser be appointed who can devote the necessary time and energy to finding, training and advising new helpers so that the aim of the Section, in recording photographically the antiquities of the County, may be carried a stage further.

The Section has received a valuable gift of a large number of old photographs from the Winchester City Librarian. Many show views of the City in the 19th century and others are of great interest as they show buildings in Winchester and elsewhere prior to restoration or alteration.

A number of mediaeval paving tiles have been photographed, including those in the retro-quire at Winchester Cathedral, at Titchfield and Netley Abbeys and at Tudor House Museum, Southampton. It is hoped that a complete record of tile designs in the County may eventually be made.

Photographs of many more details of Winchester Cathedral have been received and the following churches recorded: Rowner, Crofton, Durley, Botley (old and new churches) and also some interesting houses.

A complete record has been made of Titchfield Abbey and of some objects of interest excavated there. Some fine carved wood pillars, believed to have been removed from Thomas Wriothesley's 16th century mansion (which he built at Titchfield), have been found in the stables of Cams Hall, Fareham, and photographed.

The collection still appears to be little known to the general public, but is being increasingly used for illustrating publications such as the new *Guide to Romsey Abbey*, and by various authors proposing to publish books on archaeological and architectural subjects. These applications for permission to publish photographs are being dealt with on their merits. In all cases the consent of the copyright holders is obtained and in some a small fee is charged. Most of the applications come through the National Buildings Record.

The reviser of Methuen's *Guide to Hampshire* has found the collection of very great assistance, and a lantern lecture given to the Photographic Convention of the United Kingdom was illustrated by slides made from the collection which have now been given to the H.F.C.

It has been suggested that the Section has fulfilled its task and that little remains to be photographed. Although most buildings of the greatest interest have been more or less recorded, many important but lesser known antiquities are untouched, and there is undoubtedly much little known material which needs local knowledge and the eye of an archaeologist for its discovery. Very often it is revealed by small details in a much altered building. We need information from members of the Club about such subjects in their localities.

(Signed)

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

ARTHUR R. GREEN, *Hon. Sec.*

April 1947.

FIELD MEETINGS AND LECTURES IN 1946.

Two indoor meetings were held during the winter of 1945-46. The first was given in connection with the National Buildings Record, the object of which is to form a comprehensive record of English Architecture. The lecture was entitled "Architectural Photography in War and Peace," and Mr. John Summerson, F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A., spoke to a numerous audience in the Banqueting Hall of the Guildhall, Winchester, on Tuesday, October 9th, 1945, at 2.30 p.m.; the lecturer is Deputy Director of the National Buildings Record, Oxford, and Curator of Sir John Soane's Museum, London.

Introducing the speaker, Sir Richard Luce told of the work done by the Photographic Section of the Hampshire Field Club in recording details of the churches, historical buildings and other features of interest in the County. The Section now had over 7,000 prints and the work had gone on all through the war, energetically looked after by the Secretaries, Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., and Mrs. Green.

Mr. Summerson began with a general survey of the work of photographic recording of buildings and monuments undertaken by nearly every belligerent nation during the war. In this country the National Buildings Record was formed in 1940. The first problem was to co-ordinate the vast mass of material already in existence. Next the lecturer spoke of the recording by the N.B.R. staff photographers in London and other historic towns, particularly at Exeter, Canterbury and Norwich. There still remained a great part of the country to be covered in peace-time, but the work could never be completed because subjects for recording were always arising. He asked for assistance in recording the typical farm architecture of the 18th and early 19th centuries.

The lantern slides with which Mr. Summerson illustrated his lecture included staff record work at the Temple, London churches, and buildings of sociological interest. Thanks to the lecturer were proposed by Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A., F.R.P.S., and seconded by Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A.

Geologists and Oil Prospecting.

A geological lecture was given on Saturday afternoon, January 19th, 1946, in the Masonic Hall, Winchester, by Mr. Peter Leicester, M.A. Oxon., F.G.S., Exploration Geologist of the Royal Dutch Shell Groups, and late Assistant Superintendent Geological Survey of India. The title of the lecture was "Geological Problems and Processes in Prospecting for Oil." In introducing the lecturer, Sir Richard Luce said that Mr. Peter Leicester was still on prisoner-of-war leave from Manchuria. Mr. Leicester said that modern methods in geology had turned the work of the geologist into the realm of scientific method and discovery. By means of lantern slides he demonstrated the problems that faced the geologist in his work of prospecting and locating oil hidden in the sub-strata of the earth. The work of the geologist consisted of reconnaissance and survey, and Mr. Leicester gave interesting descriptions of the scientific and technical methods employed. He pointed out how oil deposits were sealed by faults in the strata. In a big area the geologist, armed with air photographs, went into the field and made sectional surveys. The lecturer explained how samples from borings were sent to the geological department for examination and identification. He described also the use of the Eötvös torsion balance and the seismographic methods used to determine the place and depth of the oil deposits. The geologist made the surveys, fixed the location, and played an important part in the problems right through to the point of production. The Gulf of Mexico, he thought, was a probable future source of oil.

The speaker was cordially thanked by Mr. H. T. White, A.M.I.C.E.

At Hambledon and Hayling Island.

The first Field Meeting of the year was held on Tuesday, May 7th, 1946, when some forty members travelled by motor coaches from Winchester. Assembling at St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, Hambledon, Commander Betton Roberts, F.S.A., pointed out the Saxon origin of the church, which dated

probably from the first half of the 11th century. Originally of much the same size and character as the church at Corhampton, it had been enlarged between the 11th and 15th centuries, and only one wall of the old Saxon church had been removed entirely. Comdr. Roberts suggested interesting derivations of the name Hambledon, and said he considered "Hamela's Down" to be the least unlikely, as the earliest form of the name on record was Hamelanduna, in A.D. 956. Entries of the names of Vicars were made as early as 1187 in the Bishops' registers; that was unusual, as most lists did not begin until about A.D. 1280.

After picnic lunch, the party visited two pigeon-houses at Manor House, Hayling Island. Believed to have been built in the 15th century, the pigeon-houses were partly lined with Tudor brick, which was then being made for the first time in Hampshire. The greater portion of the inside walls of one was formed of chalk stone, apparently taken from a church. After visiting the Manor House, the members entered St. Mary's Church, which is an example of mid-13th century work, worthy of inspection because built within one period. The interesting little church of St. Peter, once known as the Chapel of Northwood (whilst St. Mary's was known as the Chapel of Southwood) was also visited. Comdr. Roberts commented upon the unusual development of the church, which had three 12th century bays and some later work.

Herriard Park.

A visit to Herriard Park on Monday, May 27th, provided a meeting of unusual interest. In the church of St. Mary, Herriard, which stands at the entrance to the park, Major Jervoise, F.S.A., explained the architectural features of the building. He said that the church was built c. 1200 or 1210, in the time of Richard of Herriard, who died in 1222. The glass in the church includes a 15th century figure of St. Margaret of Antioch, and the organ screen is made from fragments of the Jervoise family pew, dating from 1635, and includes initials of the Coudray and Paulet families, with whom the Jervoise family inter-married.

The house stands on high ground and nearby are several tree-clad barrows. Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., pointed out that the name Herriard was derived from the Anglo-Saxon "heargh," which means "a shrine," and "yard," meaning an enclosure. So it was evident that the Saxons recognised these prehistoric barrows when giving a name to the village. We cannot here give the history of the manor, save that the estate became the property of Sir Thomas Jervoise of Chilmarsh, Shropshire, and of Britford, Wilts, who was knighted by James I, by his marriage with the co-heiress of Sir Richard Paulet. The mansion was burned down and the present house built in 1704 by Thomas, the grandson of Sir Thomas Jervoise. Nor is it possible here to describe the many treasures to be seen in the house. The heirlooms include family portraits by Sant, Lely and other painters, 18th century panelling and Adams work, many rare documents, inlaid cabinets, even a blanket made on one loom in 1734, and still in use. The park abounds in many fine and rare trees and shrubs, some of them planted nearly a century ago. The visit was a memorable one for members of the Society.

Botanical Meeting near Petersfield.

A Botanical Meeting was held in the Petersfield district on Monday, June 3rd, 1946, when Mrs. Padwick, Mrs. Seward, and Lady Miles made the local arrangements. A report of the meeting appears on page 81.

Newport, I.W., and Gatcombe.

More than fifty members of the Society met in the Isle of Wight on Tuesday, June 18th, when the President, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A., was the Director for the day. The main object of the journey was to study the details of Georgian architecture in which Newport is unusually rich. A visit was first paid to Newport Grammar School where the party was welcomed by the Headmaster, the Rev. L. J. D. Wheatley, M.A., in the downstairs panelled room where

Charles I met the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1648. A month later the King was taken to Hurst Castle. Mr. Robey J. Eldridge gave historical details of the School which dates from 1611, and the Jacobean mantelpiece and oak panelling were much admired.

After visiting the Church of St. Thomas, a walk through the streets of the town enabled the members to see Nash's Town Hall design (1814) and the similar building in St. James' Square; No. 77 Hazard's, the Castle Inn (A.D. 1684) rather poorly restored, and the fine Red House in High Street; God's Providence House (1701) parts "in mint-condition"; also houses in Crocker Street, Sea Street, and Quay Street, many with elegant fanlights, or classic pillars and hoods.

After luncheon, the party set out for St. Olave's Church, Gatcombe, which Sir Vere Hobart explained was a manorial chapel, dating from the 13th century. The members then walked through the beautiful grounds of Gatcombe House in front of which Sir Vere and Lady Hobart received their guests. Sir Vere Hobart told the story of the building of this solid, stately manor house by Sir Edward Worsley in 1751. It passed through the ownership of Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, and of Sir Charles Seely, before it came into the possession of the Hobart family. The first Sir Henry Hobart was created a Baronet in 1611. Inside the house the members noted the fine staircase, the period furniture, ancestral portraits, and trophies of war and the chase. Subsequently all were guests of Sir Vere and Lady Hobart at tea in the large garage.

Photographic Lecture, and Visit to Chilcombe Church.

A photographic lecture combined with a visit to the church of Old Chilcombe made up the half-day meeting on Tuesday, July 2nd. Dr. A. R. Green, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Society's Photographic Records Section, first gave an hour's illustrated lecture on "Hampshire Antiquities" in the Masonic Hall, Winchester. The slides shown were of high quality and gave a view of Church architecture and art from the Saxon period downwards. Dr. Green took his audience on an illustrative tour of Hampshire's Saxon, Norman and later architectural work, in the Cathedral, abbeys and churches of the County, and concluded with slides of the Anglo-Saxon hanging bowl found in the course of the Society's excavations at Oliver's Battery, Winchester, in 1930.

The party then passed on to the remote and beautiful little church of St. Andrew, Upper Chilcombe. It was quite obviously a Norman church, though its height in proportion to its width was characteristic of Saxon churches. Dr. Green drew attention to an iron hook in the east wall over the altar, which he believed to be a pyx bracket, an exceedingly rare feature. Dr. Green referred to notable people connected with Chilcombe: John White, Rector 1547-54, later last Romanist Bishop of Winchester; Richard Wavell (1750-74), and John Washington, Rector (1804-12), and born in 1751, the year in which his illustrious relative, George Washington, crossed the Atlantic.

Geology at Barton-on-Sea.

Some thirty members met at New Milton Station on Saturday afternoon, July 20th, and passed on to the shore at Barton-on-Sea for geological study. The Director of the party, Mr. E. St. John Burton, F.L.S., F.G.S., is the author of a paper, "Faunal Horizons of the Barton Beds in Hampshire." A report of the meeting appears on page 98.

Nursling and Grove Place.

Nearly one hundred members made the journey to Nursling on Tuesday, August 13th, and paid visits to Grove Place and the Church of St. Boniface. With its fine chimneys and two octagonal staircase turrets, Grove Place is an Elizabethan house of mellowed red brick with stone dressings, and with wings projecting southwards at each end. In the hall on the ground floor members admired the original oak panelling at the east end, and the screens made up of woodwork removed from the first floor of the east wing. Fine plaster ceilings,

more panelling, and an arabesque frieze, with Royal arms and arms of the Pagett, Farrington, Sherington, Mill, Talbot and other families were to be seen.

In the church the President, Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, read a paper on the church and on the origin and history of Grove Place. He acknowledged the kindness of Mrs. Magniac by whose permission that visit had been paid. He gave a brief history of the village site, and reminded his hearers that St. Boniface, an apostle of the Germans, for twenty years lived at a monastery in the parish of Nursling. There had been two and possibly three churches on the site of the present building, which in its present form appears to date from the first quarter of the 14th century, but includes part of the 13th century church. Dealing with Grove Place, he said there had been an older Grove Place, and the tradition was that the second house was built by Sir James Pagett before 1581. He spoke of the close association of the Place with the Knollys and Mills families. In 1813, Dr. E. Middleton converted the premises into a lunatic asylum and added a long range of buildings. These were demolished when Lord Palmerston came into possession in 1860, and Capt. B. de Sales La Terrière "rescued from ruin and restored Grove Place in 1895," as a tablet in St. Boniface Church records.

Before returning to Winchester, members were able to visit Nursling House the former Rectory, through the kindness of Mrs. Carré.

Two Tudor Mansions in Surrey.

Sutton Place and Loseley, two notable Tudor mansions in Surrey, were visited on Tuesday, September 24th, under the leadership of Dr. J. H. Gibson, of Aldershot. Sutton Place, of which the Duke of Sutherland is the owner, is approached by way of a long drive, and the gatehouse, now pulled down, formed the fourth side of an open and attractive square. The house is built of mellow Tudor brick with mouldings and ornaments in two shades of terra cotta, which is used also for many of the mullions of the windows. This terra cotta may have come from the Low Countries. Dr. Gibson explained that the house was built by Sir Richard Weston in 1520, and his rebus is constantly repeated on walls and in the hall windows. The Weston family became extinct in the direct line in 1782. Members were free to explore the house and gardens, and to admire the many splendid portraits, including a Henry VIII by Holbein. Details of the long gallery were also noted, including a possible "priest's hide" behind a fireplace.

The Elizabethan mansion of Loseley, with gables and mullioned windows of grey stone, is a great contrast to Sutton Place. The house was built by Sir Wm. More, c. 1562, and its history is connected with the More and Molyneux families. The walls are wainscoted with oak panelling, and plastered ceilings and white chalk mantelpieces are richly carved or moulded; the drawing room mantelpiece is said to have been designed by Holbein. Queen Elizabeth paid three visits to the house, and the cushioned seats of two gilt chairs are said to have been worked by her own hand. The many Royal and family portraits were described to the members by Mr. More Molyneux. The garden is of the same period as the house, and yew hedges, moat and pigeon-house are charming features. Dr. Gibson read an interesting description of the furnishings of Sir Wm. More's "owne closette," with its maps, globe, slate, counter board, and pens of bone and iron.

A brief visit was afterwards paid to St. Nicholas Church, Compton, one of the most interesting parish churches in the kingdom.

Fungus Foray at Noar Hill, Selborne.

On Monday, October 7th, a fungus foray was held at Noar Hill and Selborne Common, under the leadership of Mr. A. A. Pearson, F.L.S., of Hindhead. It was a poor season for fungi, but some fifty different species were recorded. The arrangements for the day were made by Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1946.

In entering upon its 62nd year, the Society is able to record increased membership and renewed interest.

MEMBERSHIP.—At the last Annual Meeting the number of members was given as 363. The number is now 388.

OBITUARY.—We record with regret the deaths of Mr. F. E. Abbott, J.P., a former member of our Council, who did useful work thereon; Mr. W. H. F. Colebrook; Mr. W. Frank Perkins; the Rev. E. Worthington Powell, M.A., of Lyndhurst, and Mr. H. Liscombe Thorp, for some time an energetic local Hon. Secretary for the Portsmouth area.

PERSONAL.—It is a matter for regret that Mr. Herbert Chitty, M.A., F.S.A., has felt compelled to resign his position as Subject Secretary for Heraldry and Historic Records after many years of service. His resignation is due to absence in London and indifferent health.

PUBLICATIONS.—Part 3 of Volume XVI of *Proceedings* is in the hands of the printers under the editorship of Mr. Norman Cook, B.A., Curator of the Tudor House Museum, Southampton. Acknowledgment is here made of the help and skilled work of Mr. F. W. C. Pepper, F.L.A., Librarian of the Winchester City Public Library who for a number of years past has kindly supplied the index for each Part and Volume of *Proceedings*.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.—In his Presidential address last year Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, B.A., F.S.A., spoke of three archaeological needs of our own County and its Archaeological Society. The first was a full-time professional Curator for the Winchester Museum; the second, a work-room and reference library for archaeologists in connection with our Society; the third need was the appointment of a County Archivist in connection with the County repositories or strong rooms for documents of historical interest and importance. Since last year, we have made progress and taken several notable steps forward. Thanks to the far-sightedness of the Winchester City Council, the City Museum has a graduate, trained Curator, who is now beginning his work of increasing the usefulness of Museum as an educational centre. The Society's work-room and reference library have not yet taken shape, but generous offers of shelf room and accommodation have been made, and it is hoped that a room may be forthcoming in the not distant future. Our President's third suggestion, of a County Archivist, has been taken up, and will be discussed at the County meeting, organised by this Society, over which the Chairman of the County Council will preside.

Another item in the long-term policy of this Society is the provision of a County Museum, a project in which our late President, Dr. Williams-Freeman, took so great an interest. It is gratifying to note that the Chairman of the County Education Committee, Sir Samuel Gurney-Dixon, favours the provision of such a Museum in connection with the plans for an Art School to be built at some future date.

EXCAVATIONS.—The Research Committee was looking forward to excavating the pagan Saxon cemetery in Worthy Park, with the permission of the owners. The military have ceased to occupy the site, but the presence of "squatters" makes excavation impossible at present and for an indefinite time to come.

THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTION OF HAMPSHIRE PHOTOGRAPHS numbers over 7,000, and by permission of the Winchester City Council is now placed in an upstairs room at the Winchester Public Library, Jewry Street. The collection can be inspected by members of the Club, and by other students, upon application to the City Librarian or his Senior assistant. It is hoped that this collection and reference books belonging to the Club may find yet more suitable shelf room in the near future.

THE HAMPSHIRE FIELD CLUB AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ended 31st December, 1947,

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		£	s	d	£	s	d
To	Balance per last Account	...	...	...	304	9	9
"	55 Entrance Fees at 5s.	...	...	...	13	15	0
"	34 Subscriptions, 1947 at 10s. 6d.	...	...	...	17	17	0
"	345 " 1947 at 15s. 0d.	...	...	...	258	15	0
"	5 " 1946 at 10s. 6d.	...	...	...	2	12	6
"	4 " 1946 at 15s. 0d.	...	...	...	3	0	0
"	2 " 1945 at 10s. 6d.	...	...	...	1	1	0
					283	5	6
"	Interest on Deposit in Post Office Savings Bank	...	...	...	3	3	3
"	Sale of <i>Proceedings</i>	...	...	...	1	11	10
"	Visitors' Fees	...	...	...	15	2	6
"	Photographic Section :—						
	Reproduction Fees	...	...	...	2	2	0
	Refund of Insurance Premiums	...	...	...	3	8	3
					5	10	3

EXCAVATIONS FUND.

Balance from last Account	...	...	...	...	138 15 9	Grant to Southampton Excavations Society	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
						Balance to next Account	...	...	...	...	133 15 9
					<u>£138 15 9</u>						<u>£138 15 9</u>

Balance, General Fund	...	...	...	...	£ 412 4 8	Balance in Lloyds Current Account	...	392 15 11	£ 387 10 11
„ Excavations Fund	...	...	...	...	133 15 9	Less Subscriptions received in advance	...	5 5 0	23 6 9
						Balance in Lloyds Deposit Account	...	...	135 2 9
						Balance in Post Office Savings Bank	...	...	<u>£546 0 5</u>
					<u>£546 0 5</u>				

C. BETTON ROBERTS,
Hon. Treasurer.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above Accounts with the books and vouchers of the Society and that they are in accordance therewith.

PORTSMOUTH.
9th January, 1948.

MARJORIE BICKFORD,
Certified Accountant.