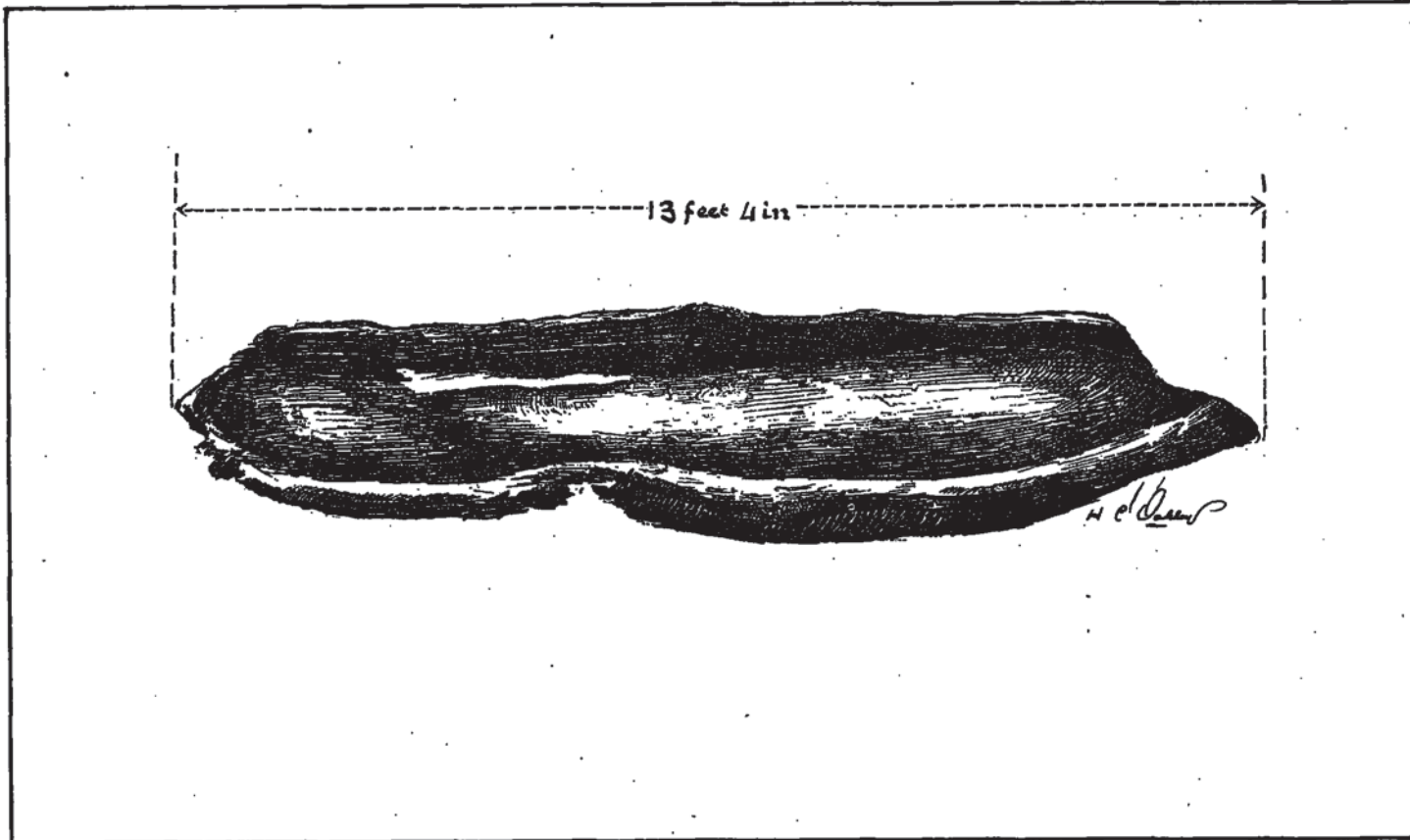


DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BRITISH CANOE IN HAMPSHIRE.

The remains of an ancient canoe were discovered in the autumn of 1888 on the bank of the river Hamble, near Botley. Some workmen were engaged in making a new boat-house on the Fairthorne estate, belonging to Mr. R. A. Burrell, J.P., and at about five feet below the surface of the mud alluvium they came upon what was at first supposed to be a piece of bog oak, but which proved the remains of an ancient canoe, cut out of an oak tree, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Unfortunately part of one side was broken off by the workmen before they observed the nature of what they had found. The two ends were also broken off, or had decayed away before the discovery. In the absence of Mr. Burrell, the Rev. Canon Lee, rector of Botley, invited the assistance of Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., of Southampton, Honorary Organizing Secretary of the Club, and under his superintendence the canoe was safely removed from the mud. The dimensions of the parts preserved are, length 13ft. 6in., width 2ft. 6in., height of side above the bottom 3 to 6in., thickness of the bottom in the middle 6in., and near the sides 4in. It appears to have been scooped out of an oak tree, probably with stone implements or other rough tools, after first charring the wood.

A similar canoe was recently found in cutting the Manchester Ship Canal. It was found 25ft. from the surface, 12ft. below the level and 400ft. from the present course of the river Irwell. It is now deposited in the Museum of Owen's College, and an engraving will be found in the "Illustrated London News" of June 8th, 1889. Its measurements are as follows:—Length 13ft. 8in., width 2ft. 6in., depth 2ft. 6in. The bottom of the canoe is 3in. thick. It was lying upside down embedded in fine sand. A natural



Hants Field Club 1889

ANCIENT CANOE FOUND NEAR BOTLEY

Wilson Litho

bent piece of wood was fixed round the stern to prevent the timber splitting. At the bow there seems to have been a similar piece of bent wood also fixed with wooden pegs. ¹The coincidence of dimensions with the Hampshire specimen is remarkable.

The engraving on the opposite page is from a drawing by Mr. H. C. Oakley, of the Hartley Institution, Southampton.

¹ These particulars have been kindly communicated by W. W. L. Bourke, the Resident Engineer.



RESULT OF AN ANALYSIS OF LIAS
MORTAR FROM SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS.

By J. T. HEWITT,
Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Insoluble Silica and Grit	..	..	..	..	63.75
Soluble Silica	..	..	..	..	0.90
Ferric Oxide	..	..	..	..	1.70
Alumina	..	..	..	..	0.42
Magnesia	..	..	..	..	0.58
Phosphorus Pentoxide	..	..	..	..	1.01
Carbon Dioxide	..	..	..	..	10.95
Lime	..	..	..	..	14.51
Moisture	..	..	..	..	6.18
					<u>100.00</u>

SUMMARY OF THE ANALYSIS OF A
SAMPLE FROM THE CONTENTS OF A
BRITISH BURIAL URN FOUND AT
DUMMER.

The contents were taken by Dr. Stevens, of Reading, Dr. Andrews, of Basingstoke, and Mr. T. W. Shore, F.G.S., F.C.S., from an urn excavated at Dummer, in October, 1888; and now deposited in the Museum of the Hartley Institution.

Carbonaceous matter	..	..	..	..	16.81
Silica and insoluble matter	..	..	..	..	70.51
Phosphates of iron, lime, magnesia, &c.	..	..	..	..	12.6
					<u>99.9</u>

The Analysis was conducted in the Laboratory of the Hartley Institution, under the direction of Mr. J. Brierley, Borough Analyst.