

FIELD NOTES.—BASINGSTOKE DISTRICT.

BY J. R. ELLAWAY AND G. W. WILLIS.

1920.

Flint Implements.—The following figures, compiled by Mr. Rainbow, give the results of the work of three local collectors for the last two years, and are interesting by reason of the similarity—in total and in detail—of the two years' discoveries,

	1919	1920
Arrowheads and Spearheads ...	26	21
Polished Celts or fragments ...	21	29
Chipped Celts or parts ...	96	72
Scrapers ...	389	438
Fabricators ...	46	46
Miscellaneous ...	163	186
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	741	792

Tumuli and other Earthworks.—Since last record the following new tumuli have been located and mapped:—

One, in the eastern angle between the Greywell—Upton Grey road and the Harrow Way, overlooking Bidden Water. This shows as a low mound with a few large flints.

Three, on the ridge half-a-mile S. of Pitt Hall Farm, N. of Ibworth. These show abundant flints under plough.

Three, of varying dimensions, on an outlying ridge of Nutley Down, about 600 yds. N. of Bermondspit House.

One, a large grass-covered mound, just within the northern edge of Waltham Trinley's Copse, some 150 yds. E. of the parish boundary.

One, about 150 yds. W. of the middle tumulus of Seven Barrows, Litchfield.

On information supplied by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, the sites of two out of the three disc barrows of the Seven Barrows group, which were recorded as having been opened by Mr. Walter Money before the construction of the railway, have been located and placed on the Field Club and Ordnance Maps. Under recent ploughing, the circle of the ditch and the low central mound of one of these discs is plainly discernible, the other being exactly bisected by the modern roadway, and showing the semi-circular remains of the ditch on both sides of it.

The cutting of the underwood of Humbly Grove Copse has revealed the bank and area of the pear-shaped end of the curious earthwork therein. The bank at this part stands some 8 or 10 ft. above ground level, but is of less elevation in the narrow extension up the hillside. The general features suggest some form of shelter enclosure lying in a shallow valley, with a sunken lane leading into it from the higher ground.

Roman Remains.—Along the western edge of Sturt's Copse, to the E. of Down Farm, Tunworth, a little fragmentary Romano-British pottery has been found.

On information from the Rev. A. B. Milner, the site of the Roman villa in Micheldever Wood has been duly recorded on the Field Club and Ordnance Maps.

During the excavations at Barley Pound, Crondall, a few tiles, etc., of Roman origin were found. These probably derive from Tiley Fields, the site of the Crondall "villa," which lies down the hill, some 300 yards to the N. Between the S.E. angle of Barley Pound Copse and the main road, within a definite area near the road, are to be found a number of tile fragments that may be of the Roman period, but further examination is desirable before definite assignment can be made.

Hoard of Coins.—During excavation at Dummer Grange, a Jacobean farmhouse S. of Dummer, in May, 1919, a hoard of silver coins was discovered. The house lies in a shallow valley, and the land surface slopes gently down to the back wall of the building. On cutting back into the garden, signs of occupation were found at about the present house level, but fully 3 feet under the garden surface. The most obvious was an area of black earth and wood ashes 2 inches deep and apparently some 5 feet in diameter. Immediately beneath it for 6 or 8 inches the clay soil had been burnt to a deep red colour. Associated with this burnt earth was found a flagstone, also much burnt, while just over the area were many tiles, so irregularly arranged as to suggest that the tiled roof of a burning building had fallen in. Close to, if not under, the flagstone were found the coins, of which some 200 have been secured and are in the possession of R. Miller, Esq., the owner of the property. They comprise, for the most part, shillings and sixpences of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., the latter much thicker than the rest and including specimens of both the head and the equestrian types. Many of them, especially those of Charles I., are in good condition, the earliest date noted being 1562. The evidence of the excavation, and the position of the house between Basingstoke and Winchester, make this find a pathetic reminder of the insecurity of life and property in a countryside that was often fought over during the Civil War.

1921.

Flint Implements.—Mr. Rainbow has again kindly supplied the following figures of the finds for 1921 on the part of the three local collectors.

Arrow and spearheads	...	...	33
Polished celts or fragments	...	...	23
Chipped celts or parts	...	...	111
Scrapers	...	...	518
Fabricators	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	231

A total of 973 specimens against a total last year of 792.

Some attempt has been made from Mr. Rainbow's very detailed records to ascertain the nature of the occupation of various flint sites from the character of the implements found, but this work is still in its initial stages. Several curious points have arisen, however, one being the extraordinary relative abundance of "punches," i.e., small parallel-sided implements with both ends bruised or pounded, on a defined site at Wellock's Hill, where 21 out of a total of 27 such implements have occurred. Another noteworthy item has been the finding, over some years, of seven or eight tanged and barbed arrowheads in the vicinity of Ellisfield Camp. During the year an important series of flakes of presumably Palæolithic age has been obtained, of which full details appear on pages 178-82 of this number.

British Coin.—Information has come to hand of the discovery in 1918 of another British gold coin of pre-Roman date in the neighbourhood. This was found in his garden at Brown's Farm, Baughurst, by the farmer, Mr. W. Littlejohns, in whose possession it still remains. The coin is slightly under average size, and is of the usual saucer shape, bearing on its concave side the figure of a much disjointed horse, and being quite plain on the other.

Roman Remains.—Traces of Roman occupation have been identified at Kempshott on a site overlooking the Winchester-Silchester road, half-a-mile due N. of Southwood Farm. There were the usual small pottery fragments—including Samian and pieces of mortaria—with a few tiles and fragments of Purbeck stone. This site forms another link in a line of occupation sites evidently associated with the Roman road beginning at Silchester, and including Latchmere Green, Monk Sherborne, Park Prewett, South Ham, Battledown, Southwood Farm, Wheatsheaf Inn, Waltham Trinleys, Woodmancote, West Farm, Popham and Micheldever Wood, from all of which pottery has been recorded.

Following on the small pottery finds already recorded from Bidden Water, considerable developments can now be reported. During excavations on the Whitewater Marshes—for trout-rearing purposes—a large quantity of pottery with some bones

and a tiny shred of bronze, was brought to light. This occurred at a depth of some 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet below the present turf level, and under layers of about equal depth of dark vegetable soil and a tenacious bluish silt. A trial hole dug through these layers to the gravel bottom beneath yielded several fragments of tile, on or among the gravel itself. The pottery, which included some nearly complete vessels, was of a varied character and indicated substantial occupation. The area is practically opposite the Ford Farm Road on the other side of the valley, and adjoins the solitary cottage on the N. side of the marsh midway between Greywell Mill and Bidden Water, which cottage may be the last of a long series of occupied dwellings there. The locality is just N. of the Harrow Way where it crosses the source of the Whitewater, and may bear some relation to the other local sites that lie on or near this old trackway at Deane Down, Battledown, South Ham, Basingstoke, Tunworth and Crondall.

A fortunate condition of ploughing revealed a small, but definite, site in the Roman area of Dunley Hill, Woodmancote. The field, which lies in a hollow about 600 yards E. of Popham Vicarage, showed an approximate circle of light disturbed earth containing large fragments of floor tile, with some pottery and a coin of Constantinus.

Observation has been kept for several years on some pits showing in section in the chalk pit on the hill S. of Monk Sherborne Church. These pits have yielded considerable quantities of black ash and burnt flint, and an occasional pottery fragment of nondescript character, but during the past year a small piece of indubitable Samian ware with part of a ridge tile and other fragments has practically determined their Roman origin.

It is greatly to be regretted that the three or four vessels, together with a cinerary urn with its undisturbed contents, that were discovered during the foundation excavations of Park Prewett Mental Hospital, and had been carefully preserved by the then Clerk of the Works, have been virtually destroyed during the war-time occupation of the buildings by the Canadian Hospital authorities. Fortunately, photographs of several of the vessels, including one with an inscription had been secured by Mr. J. Challoner Smith, F.S.A., of Silchester.

Mediæval Dwelling Site.—Attention was drawn to a site nearly a quarter-of-a-mile W. of Roundtown, near Hackwood Farm, by the appearance, under plough, of a large and compact area of black earth and burnt flint, scattered over with tiles and pottery fragments and presenting, to a casual inspection, all the usual data of a Roman building site. A closer examination of the pottery, however, identified it as of XIVth and XVth century date, and proved the site to be that of a mediæval building, which has otherwise entirely disappeared.

NOTES.

Field Archæology. Dr. Williams-Freeman sends in the following Report for 1921-2, as Subject Secretary:—

Several items of interest to field archæologists have been reported in the course of the past year.

At a meeting of the Southampton Rambler's Club, Mr. Andrews read a paper on an unrecorded earthwork at Ingersley, in Lord's Wood, near Bassett. It is nearly circular in plan, has a single bank and ditch with a C.D. vertical of five or six feet and contains some six acres. He ascribes it to the late Celtic period. (Reported in the *Hampshire Independent*, May 27th, 1921.)

The extremely dry summer made visible several rings in the soil near Andover which had not previously been noticeable. One was noticed by an observer from an aeroplane and two by a neighbouring landowner upon his property. They appear likely to have been disc barrows which have been levelled by the plough. They are being placed upon the map.

The site of a flint implement factory has been discovered near the road between Horndean and Baker's Hill of which particulars are being reported to the Club.

In constructing a pond near Ladle Hill a good section through the rampart of the entrenchment has been cut. No finds are recorded, but the section is open for inspection.

A good Roman pavement has been discovered on the high ground above Longstock on Mrs. Barker-Mills' property. It appears to belong to a large and important villa. (See p. 290.)

In August last, Mr. W. G. Wallace dug trench sections through three sides of the small square enclosure on St. Catherine's Hill, Christchurch, and also trenches across and around the central foundational site of the supposed chapel. All the finds were mediæval and all fragmentary, worked stones, glazed tiles, cockscomb ridge tiles, painted glass and pottery. No continuous foundations were found from which a plan of the chapel could be reconstructed. He likewise excavated the northernmost of the row of barrows which have somehow got marked upon the Ordnance Maps as Roman Watch Towers, and found a cremated interment and a Bronze Age urn of the overhanging rim type which is now in Lord Malmesbury's keeping.

The record of the excavations will appear in the Bournemouth Natural Science Society's Transactions.

The excavations of the Farnham Field Club, at the site of the Norman Earthwork at Barley Pound, near Crondall, last summer, were rewarded by the uncovering of the foundations of a wall eight feet thick, with pottery and other small finds of the Norman Period.

Mr. Willis, of Basingstoke, sends in his usual full and admirable Report of Field Work done in his district. [This appears in full on pages 284-7.—ED.]

Potsherd found near Bembridge. The potsherd, illustrated on the plate opposite page 290 was found about 1906 by Mr. C. Orchard, of Smoglands, Bembridge, at "Pinnick Point, or Bathinghouse Point, which is just opposite the Harbour Gardens and farm buildings. It was lying on the surface with some gravel stones after some gravel had been excavated to be put on the embankment road by the Brading Harbour Company." Mr. Orchard adds: "In my occupation as bailiff over the harbour lands I often found pieces of human bones among the sand or mould during the cultivation of the land."

The fragment is now in the Carisbrooke Museum. It belongs to none of the hitherto recognised types of prehistoric pottery in this country, but is not unlike some of the Neolithic wares on the Continent. It is very desirable that further search should be made in the vicinity of its discovery; it is not unlikely that such search would bring to light a most interesting and perhaps unique site.

Gold Torques. Three gold torques belonging to the late Bronze Age have been found in Hampshire—near Heron Court, Christchurch; near Moorcourt Farm on the Test, halfway between Romsey and Redbridge; and near Ropley. The first was exhibited by the Editor at the Society of Antiquaries, January 18th, 1912, and in the Proceedings (2 S. xxiv., 39-49) a full list of all similar examples was given with a map of their distribution. It belongs to the Earl of Malmesbury. The second belongs to Colonel Ashley, M.P., and is preserved at Broadlands. The Editor is indebted to Colonel Ashley for the following unpublished information as to the exact site of the discovery. It was "found in 1860 by Alfred Payne, who was engaged with others in digging the outfall ditches which run through Moorcourt Farm. The ditch was the one nearest the river and not far from Webb's Bridge." This torque is of a slightly different type from the others, being formed of single thin strand of gold originally square in section, but twisted so as to become spiral. The third, from Ropley, was formerly in the possession of Sir Arthur Evans, but was recently put up to auction at Sotheby's. A similar torque was found at St. Helier's, Jersey, and is now in the Museum of the Société Jersiaise.

Flinting. The workers in the Basingstoke district send a most useful suggestion which may be commended to those interested

and particularly to beginners. They offer to circulate by post a small typical set of worked flints, showing such characteristic features as the bulb of percussion, cone of percussion, hinge fracture, concentric ripples, different kinds of patina and so forth. With the set would be sent a small description of each specimen. They would also be willing to give opinions on specimens found. In early days the difficulty of separating chaff from grain is considerable, as all flinters know; the practical knowledge required cannot be got from books alone, and museum curators have not the time to give elementary lessons in flint-knapping. Those who intend to go in seriously for flinting cannot do better than accept the generous offer made on behalf of himself and his friends by Mr. G. W. Willis.

Roman Villa near Longstock. A very interesting site has been discovered near Longstock, in a field to the W. of the Test Valley. (*Sheet 31 S.E.*) Some digging was done in December when the site was visited by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart, F.S.A., and Mr. E. A. Rawlence, F.S.A. They found the usual semi-circular hot water bath, jacketted with flue-tiles, many in perfect condition, and an adjacent room on *pilae*. One coin (of Constantine I.?) was found. Mr. Barnard, of Longstock Manor, very wisely agreed to close the site down until the weather conditions were suitable for excavation. It is to be hoped that this will only be carried out if expert supervision can again be obtained. (See also p. 288.)

Roman Villa near Binley. Mr. Philip Williams, of West Woodhay, has discovered a Roman Villa at Binley. It lies at a height of just over 500 feet on the long spur, running S. from Easton Park Wood, 1,200 yards N. of Binley cross-roads. (*Sheet 16, N.E.*) The site was pointed out by Mr. W. H. Eyles, of Binley. Mr. Williams dug for two days with two men in October, 1920, and found many stone roof-tiles, iron nails, a bone ornament, a late Roman coin and bits of broken glass. There were "no definite foundations, but an evident flint floor and one or two hot air tiles, not *in situ* . . . There is also a big pit at present filled up with large flints, but evidently deep—possibly a well." The plough is sometimes broken against foundations. The site was visited by the Editor in company with Mr. Godfrey Nicholson of Woodcott, who found and still has a Roman coin.

This is evidently the site referred to by the late Professor Haverfield (*Victoria County History, Hants*, Vol. i., 1900, pages 304-5) as Binley, Warwick and Cowleaze. He gives a reference to the *Journal of the British Association*, Vol. xxiii., p. 280.

Roman Pottery found near Bishopstoke. Mr. Frank Morey, F.L.S., has forwarded a letter from Mr. E. W. Swanton, F.L.S., from which the following is extracted:—

"There were recently discovered in a lumber room at Valewood House, about a mile from Haslemere, fifteen Roman vessels



POTSHERD FOUND NEAR BEMBRIDGE,
ISLE OF WIGHT. (See page 289.)

[To face page 290]

all in perfect condition (excepting a lamp with part of the handle missing). According to a letter found in one of them they were found in the ballast field at Bishopstoke in 1878, at a depth of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and were sent to Mr. J. M. Mangles, a Director of the L. & S.W. Railway, who was then living at Valewood House. His daughter, Mrs. Daffarn, has presented them to the Educational Museum at Haslemere. Perhaps the most interesting is a little Castor ware goblet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high with finger-print ornament around the middle of the bulge."

This appears to be the same site as that described as "out towards Swaythling" in the *Hampshire Antiquary and Naturalist*, Vol. i., 1891, p. 48 (reprinted from the *Hampshire Independent*, February 22nd, 1890). The discoveries are said there to have been made "about 12 years ago" which would be in 1878. They included, according to the workman interviewed by the writer, urns and crockery of every description, a small jar of about 200 Roman coins, a huge trench containing horses heads and grain, some it still sound and some "getting black."

Some of the finds got to the Dorchester Museum, some were secured by an old gentleman who came out from Southampton in a cab, and some were claimed by the Railway Company. It is these last finds probably that have now come to light. Perhaps our Dorchester friends can tell us something about some of those which are said to be in their County Museum.

Ancient Road at Cosham. Mr. R. M. Brydone, F.G.S., writes:—"Wandering recently about Portsdown I heard from Mr. A. H. Brown, builder, of Farlington, that some time ago he came across an old road 6 feet down in Cosham, which he had to break through for foundations. He describes it as consisting of smoothed chalk with a very hard surface like tarmac."

The Foxcott Map. The reproduction of the old map of Foxcott, near Andover, which is bound up with this number, was made from the original which is in the Bodleian (MS. Rolls Hants, 44, Drawer 2.). It is dated A.D. 1614, and was drawn from measurements made in the field by John Walker, Junior. A complete MS. copy of the writing on it has been made, and may be consulted by anyone interested on application to the Editor. The copy will be placed in the Society's Library as soon as possible. The following ladies and gentlemen kindly contributed towards the cost of reproduction:—Lady Portsmouth, Miss Hagen, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Ramsay, Messrs. C. Burne, C. J. P. Cave, H. Chitty, E. H. Kidner, C. H. Moore, F. Morey, E. Parsons, Sir William Portal, Legh Powell, the Rev. E. S. Prideaux-Brune, Mr. and Mrs. Self and Dr. Williams-Freeman.

"The City." Mr. Philip Williams, of West Woodhay, sends the following note:—

There are four spots in this district by the above name. A comparison of them suggests common characteristics.

- 1.—They lie on or near Roman Highways, but not on actual paved roads.
- 2.—They seem to denote outlying stations.
- 3.—No traces of banks or camps have remained.
 - (i) NEWBURY. On the S. side of the Kennet, about half a mile from the ford, on the outskirts of the town is an old collection of mediæval buildings called "The City." This must have lain on a prehistoric road to Winchester, and possibly denotes the meeting place of two roads from the south.
 - (ii) CRUX EASTON. On the top of the chalk ridge, S. of Highclere, presumably at the junction of the Ridgeway with the road from Newbury to Winchester, lies a row of cottages now called "The City." The spot would be a natural halting place for travellers.
 - (iii) LAMBOURNE. The paved Roman road from Speen to Cirencester throws off a branch at Baydon, evidently pre-Roman, which descends into the Lambourne Valley at its head waters; just before reaching the village on the side of the hill is a dilapidated bunch of old cottages called "The City."
 - (iv) COLD ASH. The Roman road from Calleva to Spinae passes the present Thatcham. On the hill to the N. is Cold Ash Common on which is an old ridgeway which starts from Englefield and runs westward, then bends N. along the ridge and eventually descends at Hampstead Norris, where there have been several finds of Roman remains. There runs through the village of Cold Ash a green track now called City Lane, which debouches on to the ridgeway on the top of the hill above the village. Here there is a thatched cottage called "The City." It is reasonable to suppose that this lane was a Roman way leading to the villas farther north.

It would be interesting if these instances of the name could be compared with others.

Did the term *civitas* adhere to these little spots?

"**Devil's Den.**" This curious place-name occurs in at least two places in Wessex, one in the New Forest, and one actually in Berkshire, but only a few yards from the Enborne, which forms the county boundary. The latter site is in the extreme S.E. corner of Thatcham parish, and is the name of a field on the Tithe Map. It is about half-a-mile W. of Hyde End (*Berks, Sheet 43, S.E.*). The Hampshire site is marked on *Sheet 79, N.W.*, as applying to a piece of unenclosed woodland immediately N.E. of Thorney Hill, but in the parish of Burley. There are three round barrows near by. The name is marked on William Faden's plan of the New Forest (4 inches to the mile, A.D. 1789, copy in the Central Public Library, Bournemouth). Mr. Heywood Summer, F.S.A., made enquiries of two of the oldest inhabitants at Thorney Down. They knew the name "Devil's Walk" as applied to a track running along the N. of

the wood (with spot levels 244 and 237 on it), but had neither of them heard of the "Devil's Den." The name is of interest on account of its being applied to the well-known burial chamber—or so-called dolmen—in Wiltshire (*Sheet 28, S.E.*) between Marlborough and Avebury. It is, however, extremely unlikely that a similar structure would be found in either of the other two sites referred to above.

Two other instances of this name are known to me:—(a) In the parish of Chart Sutton, Kent (*Sheet 52, S.E.*), applied to a farm; (b) In the parish of Edenbridge, Kent (*Sheet 49, S.W.*), where it is applied to a deserted moated homestead.

Illustrations. The Editor wishes to express his thanks on behalf of the Society to Alderman Kimber, J.P., for permission to reproduce his beautiful photograph of the Monk's Doorway at Beaulieu Abbey, which appears as the frontispiece of this number; and to Colonel Sir Charles Close, K.B.E., F.R.S., for paying the cost of preparing the block of the Winchester cross-base.

REVIEWS.

- A Descriptive Account of the Pottery made at Ashley Rails, New Forest, with Plans of the site, and Illustrations of the Ware:** by HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. Chiswick Press, 1919, 2s. 6d. net.
- A Descriptive Account of Roman Pottery Sites at Sloden and Black Heath Meadow, Linwood, New Forest, with Plans of the Kilns and Illustrations of the Ware:** by HEYWOOD SUMNER, F.S.A. Chiswick Press, 1921, 3s. 6d. net.

Archæologists as well as the author are to be congratulated on the appearance of these two most useful little books—the author on the able completion of a useful task, archæologists in that a considerable addition has been made to their knowledge of British-made wares of the Roman period. The booklets are accounts of excavations made by the author on the sites of ancient pottery kilns that were worked during the Roman period in the New Forest. The work and its interesting results are described with all necessary detail, but without redundancy. The books are, indeed, just the sort of thing that is needed for helpful and easy reference.

Pottery being now recognised as the most sure and reliable guide in archæological strata, it is of the greatest importance that all the evidence possible should be obtained as to the types in common use at different times. Of late years, the results of the detailed study of Samian ware (*terra sigillata*) have been of the greatest assistance in helping to date within comparatively narrow limits sites occupied while this ware was in use. When the importation of Samian ceased, apparently about the middle of the 3rd century, A.D., the really dark age concerning Romano-British pottery may be said to begin.

On this dark age it has been Mr. Sumner's good fortune to throw light by his discoveries at Ashley Rails. He found that at least some of the rosette-stamped and painted ware that has been called pseudo-Samian, and which to some extent supplied the place of Samian when its production ceased, was made in kilns on this site. Fragments of this fine red, rosette-stamped and scroll painted ware have turned up from time to time on many Romano-British sites, but hitherto it has been regarded as probably imported from

abroad, and of late 4th or 5th century date. In addition to the interesting fact that pottery of this type was made in the New Forest, Mr. Sumner has produced evidence suggesting that it was made at a date considerably earlier than that generally accepted. It seems probable that it was being made in the New Forest as early as the latter half of the 3rd century A.D.¹

At Sloden, by good luck, aided by skilful excavation, Mr. Sumner found remains of the actual kilns in which the locally made pottery was fired. By aid of his pencil, with which he seems no less skilful than with his spade, Mr. Sumner has graphically reconstructed these kilns, as well as the various types of vessels fired in them, from the broken and discarded pieces found in the course of the excavation. It is indeed a rare and happy chance that unites in one individual the enthusiasm that makes the successful excavator, and the ability of an accomplished artist. At Sloden Mr. Sumner was assisted by some volunteer helpers from Taunton's School, Southampton, but most of the work was actually that of his own hands. M.E.C.

A History of the Free School of Andover (latterly called the Andover Grammar School), with numerous illustrations (pp. 240): by ARTHUR C. BENNETT and EDMUND PARSONS. Published by Edmund Parsons, Tyhurst, Andover, 15s. net.

This book well repays the labour that has been spent on it. The authors have had access to all the contents of the muniment chests of the ancient borough of Andover and have availed themselves of everything of interest that has the remotest bearing upon their subject.

Not only so; they have followed up all sorts of outside clues that seemed likely to lead them to any confirmation or elucidation of points of interest. They have reproduced in facsimile wills, conveyances, inventories and suchlike MSS., with their translations, so that, incidentally, their book gives us lessons in the reading of ancient documents; and they have given excellent illustrations of the buildings and monuments in any way connected with the school. The result is a mine of information as to municipal government, the management and mismanagement of the town charities, the true and indifferent administration of justice, the town accounts and a host of other matters concerning the borough from the date of the foundation of the school in 1571.

¹ Rosette-stamped and scroll-painted wares were also made at a site at Sandford, near Oxford. The evidence of coins, etc., found with pottery of this type in a well on the site of the ancient 'Cunetio,' near Marlborough, supports Mr. Sumner's tentative conclusion as to its early date. *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, vol. 41, p. 153.

Of the Grammar School itself, it may be doubted if its importance is equal to the labour bestowed upon it. It does not seem to have been the object of much care or pride on the part of the citizens of Andover, its benefactions have not been large or numerous, its early connection with Winchester College does not seem to have been made the most of, and the lists, either of masters or scholars, contain no names of any famous men.

But if the authors have had no central figure of importance to fill the stage, they have wisely made excursions into its surroundings and are constantly throwing little sidelights of the greatest interest on to the ordinary life of a country town since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Moreover, they have attached no fewer than fourteen Appendices, of which the following list will show the variety, and of not one of which could we recommend removal.

1. The Change of Style and Reform of the Calendar, 1752.
2. The Conspiracy to purloin the Town Lands in 1574.
3. The Balance Sheet called the "Vindicacion," 1618.
4. The Voyage of Robert Tomson, 1553-68.
5. The Guildhall or Town Court House, 1583.
6. Extracts from the Churchwardens' Book, 1688.
7. The French and Russians at Andover, 1793, etc.
8. Subsidy Roll, 1607. "The Taxacion of the first payment of the Second Subsedye graunted to the Kinges Matye in the Ao Dni, 1607."
9. The Schoolmasters' Library, 1810 (?)
10. The Benefactions—Tablet in Andover Church, 1692.
11. The Residents in Andover, 1582.
12. Poaching, etc., in 1649.
13. Changes in Town and Country since 1571.
14. The Arms of John Hanson and the Town Arms.

The county is to be congratulated on there being two antiquaries in this ancient little town, who have the knowledge and the inclination to explore its archives with such care and success. Both natives, they can identify place names and explain references as no stranger can possibly do, and it is much to be hoped that the authors will give us further pictures of the life of the town in different centuries. A reconstruction of the life of a town and neighbourhood at three or four periods of its long history is a thing that has seldom been attempted for any locality. Grant Allen attempted it for Lyme Regis though he was not a native, and Dr. Stevens' *History of St. Mary Bourne* is still better known. With their knowledge and endowments we see no reason why the authors of this book should not make a similar contribution of fuller and even more interesting character.

J.P.W-F.

Ancient Glass in Winchester : by J. D. LE COUTEUR, Member of the Royal Archæological Institute. (Winchester. Warren & Sons, Ltd., 8vo., pp. viii., 152, 39 plates).

Recent years have seen a great and welcome revival of interest in stained glass. The destruction of so much fine continental glass during the war may have contributed to this. We are gradually learning to appreciate the ancient glass still left to us in this country, and on all sides there is a determination to take better care of it. In order to do this effectually it is necessary to know what we have, and nothing is more important than that all existing ancient glass should be properly examined and described. Mr. Le Couteur has set an admirable example of how this can be done, and his book is a most important contribution to the literature of the subject.

It was very wise to preface it with an introductory summary of the history of glass painting. This has been very well written, and will help many readers to appreciate the subject, who would otherwise regard it purely from the point of view of local history. The book is an important contribution to the history of Winchester, but it is much more valuable as a step towards a better understanding of mediæval English stained glass.

Mr. Le Couteur is most exhaustive in his methods, and accurate and careful as regards details. He takes the Cathedral window by window and light by light, and describes all the remaining old glass with exemplary fullness. Nothing seems to escape him. He then goes on to the glass in the Close, the College, St. Cross and the City churches, and he concludes with a chapter on the preservation of ancient glass.

There is much more old glass in Winchester than most people realise. Unfortunately, none of it is very early. But from not long after the middle of the 14th century nearly every period is represented. The nave of the Cathedral contains a little glass inserted soon after Bishop Edington's death in 1367, and the mass of fragments in the great west window probably dates from about 1380. Since this book was written, much of this glass has been re-leaded and re-arranged under Mr. Le Couteur's own direction, with the result that the greater part of one of the figures has been recovered and set up in proper order, and a good deal of the rest improved. The choir clerestorey contains very important remains of large 15th century figures, and the great east window and the tracery of some of the choir aisle windows include exceedingly beautiful glass of the first quarter of the 16th century in the time of Bishop Fox. All this glass is of the same type and shows undoubted Flemish influence. It may be compared with that at Fairford.

The pitiable story of the College glass is told at full length, and we learn how it was sent to Betton and Evans, of Shrewsbury.

nearly a hundred years ago, with instructions to repair it, and how they coolly substituted new copies and sold the original glass. But the copies are amazingly good for their time and are now of priceless value. Moreover, careful examination seems to show that they must be fairly accurate. Three of the original figures from the side windows are in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. There were no less than 46, and one wonders where all the rest went. A considerable portion of the great east window is now in the private chapel at Ettington Park, Warwickshire, and perhaps a little canopy work at Manceter church in the same county.

The illustrations are of varying merit. Many are exceedingly good, especially some of those by Mr. Sidney Pitcher, Gloucester. But stained glass is extraordinarily difficult to reproduce satisfactorily. One wishes for coloured copies based on tracings, but the expense of reproduction would be prohibitive in these days.

Mr. Le Couteur briefly mentions the ancient glass in the neighbouring parish churches of Compton, Chilcomb, Headbourne Worthy and Wyke. We venture to suggest to him to continue his work so as to cover all the old glass in Hampshire. Unfortunately, so far as we know, the county is not rich, and the work would not be so laborious as in some other districts. But it would be well worth doing, and if experience is any guide, the existence of much glass hitherto unrecognised, would probably be revealed. It is understood that Dr. A. V. Peatling, Carshalton, has for some time been engaged on an exhaustive survey of the ancient glass of Surrey, most of which is within the diocese of Winchester.

The book is issued at a very low price and ought to have a wide sale.

FRANCIS C. EELES.

A Short Account of the Geology of the Isle of Wight:
by H. J. OSBORNE WHITE, F.G.S., 1921 (pp. 219), 10s.
(Memoirs of the Geological Survey, to be obtained from
the Director General, Ordnance Survey, and of agents and
booksellers).

The Isle of Wight is classic ground for the geologist, and the official account of its geology is of more than local interest. Few regions of equal size possess such an abundance of deposits of different ages combined with what is even more necessary for the student—an abundance of exposures. The sea cliffs provide ideal sections which the forces of Nature keep constantly fresh; and it is possible, therefore, to see a deep cutting of every formation that occurs on the island from the Lower Cretaceous Wealden Beds to Holocene or Recent Peat.

Mr. Osborne White's Memoir is more than a new edition of that by the late Mr. Clement Reid and Sir A. Strahan, since it is enriched by original research of his own. Needless to say, the quality is first-rate, and new light is thrown on much which was necessarily obscure in 1889. This does not mean that the previous writers' work has been superseded; like all good work it has stood the test of time, and merely needs a touch here and there to bring it into line with later discoveries. We notice, for instance, the incorporation of some of Mr. Hooley's work in the Wealden Beds along the south-west coast, and of Mr. White's own work at the eastern end of the island. The latter is concerned very largely with the tangled problem presented by gravels and raised beaches, whose exact place in the system of pleistocene, and perhaps also late pliocene, chronology is still undetermined. We should like, for instance, to know what deposits in the island can be correlated with the raised beach at 130 feet on Portsdown Hill? and (though this is perhaps outside the scope of the present memoir) whether Mr. White agrees with the suggested correlation of this 130 foot subsidence with a pre-Mousterian subsidence of about 140 feet observed by Dr. Marett in Jersey? Does the raised beach, so well seen in the cliff between the Foreland and Howgate, south of Bembridge, represent a stage in the elevation of the land from the 130 foot subsidence?

Until someone has made and published an intensive regional study of the palæolithic implements of a fairly large district (such as the Hampshire basin), and of the gravels in which they occur, we can perhaps hardly expect geologists to make much use of the implements for dating purposes. Mr. White refers to those found by Professor Poulton at St. Helen's and by Mr. Hazzeldine Warren on High Down, near Freshwater. He does not, however, mention one in the Carisbrooke Museum found on the beach at Hamstead, which must have fallen from the gravel at the top of the cliff. It is probable that many more would be found if more residents in the island—especially those in the remoter parts—would look for them, and watch the gravel-pits that are being worked.

One omission strikes us as unfortunate, though we hasten to add that it is not the author of this Memoir who is to blame. Neither in the original edition nor in this is any list given of the flora of the remarkable peat-forest exposed in the cliff near Brook. Here are the trunks of trees piled in confusion and perfectly preserved beneath seams of 'peaty clay' and gravel. It would be of the greatest interest to know what species are represented, and whether they indicate a climate different from the present. There is a wealth of material there for an investigator. Incidentally, no explanation is given of the stratum marked 'e' in Fig. 41, p. 188 (Fig. 82, p. 231 of the second edition); if our memory of the exposure is correct it is a loamy brickearth with sporadic flints.

A couple of misprints should be corrected in the next edition, which we confidently expect will shortly be demanded. On p. 174 'impliedly' is an awkward word, and 'implicitly' would surely have been better. Sir John Evans' book is called "*Ancient Stone Implements*" (p. 177).

On p. 194 a reference is made to "a pre-Roman and probably Neolithic kitchen midden" in the quarry east of Steephill Castle, Ventnor. There is no evidence that this midden was older than the early Iron Age, and it is unlikely that it is as old as the Neolithic period. Pottery of Late Celtic types has been found here, some of which is in the Ventnor Museum. The site was watched for many years by Mr. Hubert Poole, who informs me that the midden has now entirely disappeared.

Those who wish to learn a little geology cannot begin better than by visiting the island armed with Mr. Osborne White's *Memoir*; those whose apprenticeship is past will hardly need our recommendation to do so.

O.G.S.C.

The Geological History of the Pewsey Vale: by W. D. VARNEY, B.Sc. (Proceedings of the Geologists' Association. Vol. XXXII., 1921 (pp. 189-205). Recd. May 6th, 1921).

Though we cannot accept some of the author's conclusions, we welcome this paper as an attempt by a geologist to solve on geological lines a problem which has successfully defied students of geography. The complicated evolution of a river-system can only be unravelled by a field-worker who is familiar, as Mr. Varney is, with drift deposits. Mr. Varney derives the old Southampton River from a source in the south-east of Wales at a time when it flowed—in an opposite direction to the present Bristol Avon, and more than 500 feet higher up—over Farleigh Down above Bathampton. He describes its beheading by the old Severn, causing a reversal of drainage in the district south-east of the main channel of that river. We cannot, however, admit that this old Southampton River flowed across the Vale of Pewsey. That Vale is an anticlinal area of Wealden drainage—a dome that was once a natural watershed—in which the main watershed of the Thames-Test-Salisbury Avon-Bristol Avon is still found. That it has been excavated in comparatively recent times, geologically, is proved by the discovery of Chellean implements (*not* eoliths!) on Martinsell over 900 feet above O.D. These implements are remnants of a deposit which was formed before the present chalk escarpment of Martinsell and the north of the Vale existed. River gravel occurs on Walker's Hill, but has not yet been dated—or even discovered—by geologists. (It was probably in another exposure of the same deposit that the molar of *Rhinoceros*

Tichorhinus, now in the Devizes Museum, was found; it is said to have been found 'in the layer of splintered flint just under the turf on the Beckhampton side of Tan Hill.') This deposit must be far older than Mr. Varney's river, which, according to his theory, flowed through the Vale at a height of between 300 and 400 feet. The period when this happened is fixed by the Farleigh gravels which Mr. Varney considers to date from 'at least Pliocene times.' But neither *Rhinoceros Tichorhinus* nor the Chellean implements of Martinsell will support so ancient a date, and they *must* be earlier than the time when the Southampton River flowed at 300-400 feet through the Vale of Pewsey—which for the physiographic reasons stated, we do not believe it can ever have done.

Mr. Varney states that Clement Reid assigned the Plateau Gravels in the Ringwood District to Pliocene times; but against this must be set his statement (*Geology of Southampton*, 1902, p. 43) that these Plateau Gravels 'may well be the fluvial equivalents of the marine strata found at Stone, near the mouth of Southampton Water, and of the still older raised beach at Goodwood.' Until geologists will give us a date for this all-important raised beach—a task they seem in no hurry to perform—anyone is at liberty to regard it as pliocene; but the discovery of Acheulean implements in the New Forest Plateau Gravels, described fully on pages 173-178 of this number, makes a pleistocene date more than probable for both. Personally, we should equate the raised beach with the pre-Mousterian subsidence of 140 feet in Jersey recorded by Dr. Marett; but here again we are unable to give an *earliest* possible date to the subsidence.

We think Mr. Varney is right in placing the source of the old Southampton River in S.E. Wales; but we think it flowed—of course at a much higher level—along the line now followed by the Wylve; and that in its lower course it flowed along the Alderbury-Dean-Dunbridge syncline, being joined by the Old Ebbles at Alderbury and by the Old Test at Dunbridge. It would take too long to give our reasons; and we hope that these friendly criticisms will induce Mr. Varney to give us another paper on this most fascinating and important topic.

O.G.S.C.

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

[It is thought that a few notes on some of the Transactions which we receive in exchange may be of interest to members. These Transactions will be placed in the Society's Library when the necessary accommodation is obtained; meanwhile, they are available for consultation by any members who care to apply for them to the Editor.]

Essex Field Club.

The Essex Naturalist, Vol. 19, parts 3. (March—September, 1920), 4 (October, 1920—March, 1920) and 5 (April—September, 1921). All three parts contain good articles dealing mainly with Natural History. That on "British Oysters, Past and Present," by Mr. Alfred Bell is an exhaustive account in three parts of the different varieties, both living and extinct, and should be found useful by many. Part 4 contains a short account of "moor log"—peat dredged from the Dogger Bank—by Mr. Henry Whitehead. The author concludes that "at least a portion of the Dogger Bank was above sea level as late as Neolithic times." Peat has been dredged up in 30 fathoms there, proving a subsidence of at least 180 feet since the time when it was formed, which was probably in part contemporary with the formation of the peat below the Southampton Docks.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Vol. 66 (1921) contains, as usual, a mass of facts relating to Somerset, arranged in the precise and orderly manner characteristic of its Editor, who is also to be heartily congratulated on the fact that the Society with which he has for so long been closely associated now contains more than a thousand members. The President, Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, gives life to the dry bones of Mediæval Building Documents, showing how vividly they illustrate the craftsmanship and social and economic conditions of the times.

Hastings and St. Leonard's Natural History Society.

Vol. 3, No. 3 (1920) and No. 4 (1921) are both small in size, but contain records of facts which should be useful to naturalists.

Brighton and Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society.

The abstracts of papers read June, 1908, and June, 1920, show that the Society's interests are numerous.

Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society and Field Club.

Part 38, which concludes Vol. 14, consists chiefly of a miscellany of information, reprinted from a special column in the "Welshman." There is much to be said for this method of publication, since a good deal of raw material printed in local papers would otherwise be buried away in the files of back numbers and therefore be of no practical use to students. There are several half-tone plates.

Marlborough College Natural History Society.

No. 69 (1921) contains the usual records of scientific facts and of papers read at sectional meetings. We hope that the Archæological Section, which determined the careers of at least two former members, will reappear in the next Report.

Rugby School Natural History Society.

In the Report for 1920 we note that Mr. J. Hubbard has again been on the war-path. While we can agree with him, or his reporter, that "it was probable that Stonehenge was built for some purpose also," we must part company with Mr. Hubbard when he begins to draw fanciful pictures of "Neolithic man" and of the remains wrongly attributed to him.

Bournemouth Natural Science Society.

Proceedings, Vol. xii., Session 1919-20. The principal article is a survey of the Ancient Earthworks in the Bournemouth District by Mr. Heywood Sumner, F.S.A., with a supplementary note on those south of the Stour by Mr. W. G. Wallace. The article is enriched by Mr. Sumner's incomparable plans, based on his own field-work. The authors are to be congratulated upon the achievement of a most valuable piece of work; and Mr. Sumner is especially to be congratulated upon the rounding off of his work by thus filling in the gap between the New Forest and Cranborne Chase which he has already dealt with in his well-known books.

Forvännen.—(Stockholm, 1917).

Few things are more tantalizing than to turn over the pages of such an admirable publication as this, written in a language one cannot understand. We must be content with merely indicating the contents of the articles, whose excellence appears to be above praise. pp. 1-35 contain an account of T. J. Anne of burials of

Stone, Bronze and Iron ages in Värmland; pp. 47-55 of prehistoric trepanned skulls found in Sweden, described by Carl M. Fürst; pp. 67-89 contain an account by Folke Hansen of some late Neolithic burials; pp. 90-95 describe excavations (with a first-rate contoured plan) conducted on the Iron age site of Adelsö, by Hanna Rydh; other articles describe coins of the Viking period; rock-carvings of ships and animals at Göteborg and Bohuslan; a discovery of bronze ornaments of the early Iron age at Storkäge; certain stone objects (with an excellent distribution-map in black and red, whose reproduction is a fine example of Swedish process work); and other articles too numerous even to refer to.

Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige.

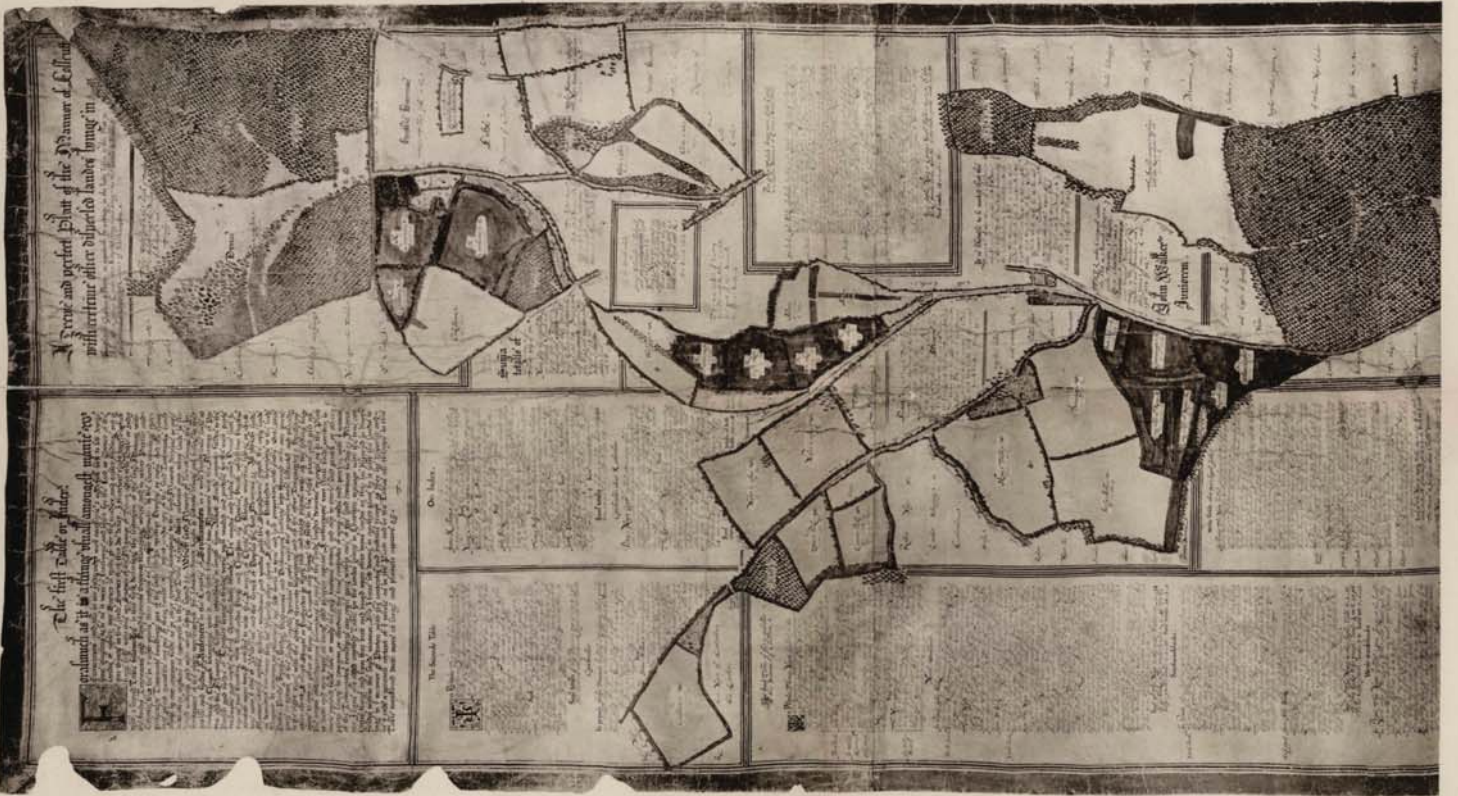
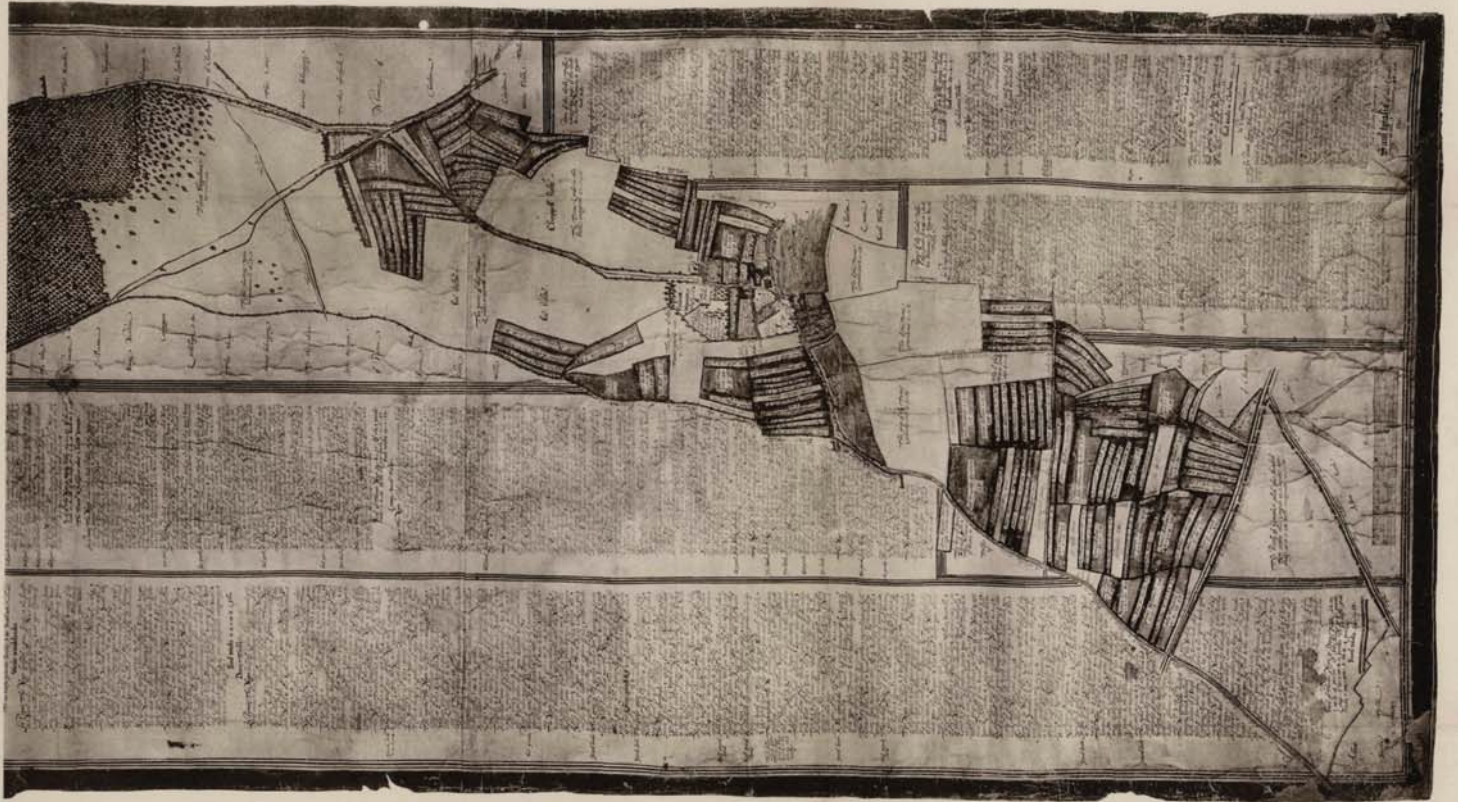
Vol. 21, No. 5 consists of 60 pages, containing an article by S. H. Adlersparre on mediæval history. O.G.S.C.

Proceedings of the Isle of Wight Natural History Society :
(For 1920). Vol. i., part I. The County Press, Newport.
(48 pp.). Price 2s.

The new Isle of Wight Society, of which Mr. G. W. Colenutt is the President and Mr. Frank Morey (who contributes a very practical Preface) the Secretary and Editor, has made a good start. The inaugural meeting was held in November, 1919, and the present part of the Proceedings covers the first year of activity, during which no less than 29 general meetings, excursions and exhibitions took place. The reports of these occupy nearly half the Proceedings and are a useful feature. Next follow some special articles. There are two lists of Fungi, by our well-known Hampshire authority, Mr. J. F. Rayner; the first is of species hitherto unrecorded for the Island, the second of additional localities of species already recorded.

An article by Mr. Colenutt on the Double Tides of the Solent is of great interest, and makes this remarkable local phenomenon quite clear. Commander G. C. C. Damant's contribution on Submarine Natural History is written from the diver's point of view, and gives a curious account of the attraction of a ship's hull for shoals of mackerel.

A series of Meteorological papers follows, giving, besides some general information on the instruments used, tables of sunshine, rainfall and temperature taken at Sandown and various other stations on the Island. The Part concludes with some Natural History Notes, including an account of the behaviour of a Weasel in Church! The number is a good one and promises well for the future of the young Society. D.H.S.



Here is depicted the plan of the Manor of ...
 in the County of ...
 containing ...
 as the same is divided into ...
 by ...
 in the year ...

The first ...
 contained ...
 as the same is divided into ...
 by ...
 in the year ...

John Walker Junior

Scale - 1 inch = 100 feet
 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
 Feet
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Miles