

NOTES.

ARCHITECTURE.

The Old Gates in the Cathedral, Winchester.

The ancient iron gates, so long hidden in a dark corner at the west end of the Cathedral, have been once more placed in their former position at the top of the steps between the south transept and the presbytery aisle. It is through the generosity of Miss Margot Wells that the Dean and Chapter have been able to carry out this piece of restoration.

The gates only partly fill the archway in which they hang, but the flanking fences, the scars of which could be seen on the step and on the walls, have been lost or destroyed. The present setting is therefore new. But the gates themselves are untouched mediæval work, no restoration or repair having been attempted.

The history of this beautiful piece of smith's work is obscure, and will probably always remain so. The fabric of the Church itself tells us nothing as to its original position, and it is unlikely that any mediæval document containing a reference to it will turn up. We are, therefore, left to conjecture from the character of the gates themselves when and where they were made, and for what situation and purpose. The name of "The Pilgrim Gates" by which they are now very generally known is modern.

This piece of smithing must from the first have been looked upon as noteworthy. It is very rich and very delicate, and, though not costly, as compared, for instance, with the Queen Eleanor work at Westminster Abbey, cannot have been cheap. The character of the work seems to indicate another and more important position than that between the transept and the aisle, and I suggest that that position was around the shrine of the patron saint.

Some sort of screen there would certainly be to protect any shrine of great importance, and here at Winchester both the tile pavement and the staples in the columns indicate screens around Saint Swithun's Shrine. The gates seem to agree in character with Bishop Lucy's retrochoir and with those Purbeck marble fragments which, as the late Mr. Le Couteur showed, probably formed part of the shrine. (*Field Club Papers and Proceedings*, vol. ix, part 3). Details of the original arrangements have been obliterated, first by the erection of the Waynflete and Beaufort Chapels, and then by the destruction of the great shrine itself, and, lastly, by the erection of more recent monuments.

The beginning of the thirteenth century (the period of the retrochoir) may seem a late date to assign to the gates, in view of the opinion of Starkie Gardner that they were made in 1093.

But that early date seems altogether opposed to the style of the gates, and is not in accordance with the evidence of other examples adduced by Gardner himself.

If the gates formed part of a screen enclosing the shrine of St. Swithun, they would, of course, be removed when the shrine was destroyed, and may then have been placed at the top of the steps from the south transept. But, in any case, they seem to have been brought from elsewhere, for the whole thing, including the wing fences, was too wide for the archway, and grooves had to be cut in the stone work to receive the end standards. Gardner speaks of the gates as being "reduced to a mere patchwork of fragments" (*Ironwork*, Part I, p. 67); and this is probably an accurate description.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few months ago Mr. Norman Benporath, of Canterbury, Victoria, Australia, presented to the Dean and Chapter an excellent little marble head of a Roman statuette of (probably) the second century Anno Domini. It had been purchased in Melbourne, and was said to have been found during some excavations at Winchester Cathedral. It may have been brought to Winchester from Italy by some collector in the eighteenth or nineteenth century, and since lost or thrown away; but one prefers to think that it belonged to the Romano-British gentleman who lived in Dome Alley, in the Close, the pavement of whose house is now preserved in the Deanery porch. A permanent record of the *provenance* of this pavement has lately been placed in the porch by the Dean.

During the year remains of several ancient buildings have been uncovered by building operations, and have been duly recorded on the town plan.

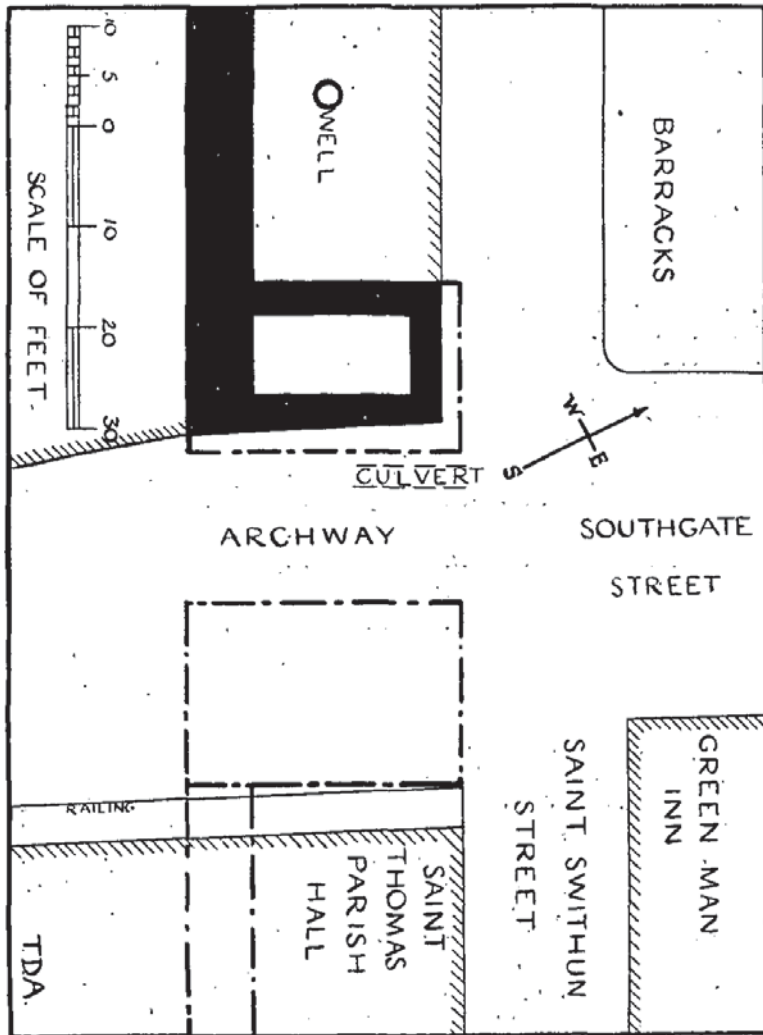
Alterations at the "Eclipse Inn," in the Square, have brought to light the mediæval front, and this has been judiciously restored.

In Jewry Street the excavations for the new offices of the Hampshire and General Friendly Society exposed a fragment of undisturbed Roman walling, at a depth of about 14 feet below the street. The bricks measured 15½ ins. by 11 ins., and were 1½ ins. to 1¾ ins. in thickness, and were laid with thick mortar joints on a bed of concrete. The wall appeared to run in a north-west and south-east direction, and it is probable that, if at any time Messrs. Warner & Richardson's offices adjoining are pulled down, more of this Roman house will be found. Further details will be found in both our local weekly papers for 19th December, 1925.

Some remains of Monastic walling were found in digging for the foundations of the classrooms of the Cathedral School.

THE SOUTHGATE, WINCHESTER.

The western part of the south gate of the city, and a part of the city wall, have been recently exposed in preparing for additions to Mr. Short's garage.



PLAN SHOWING PART OF OLD SOUTHGATE AND CITY WALL.

A plan of the remains of the gate house is here given. The existing remains are shown in black; the dot and dash lines — - — - — suggest a restoration of buildings destroyed. The city wall appeared to be about six feet thick, spreading by a wide battering plinth, to about nine feet at the foot.

This find recalls the sporting offer, which lately reached the City Council from a private citizen of Winchester, U.S.A., to purchase and remove the Westgate for re-erection in the daughter city.

T. D. ATKINSON.

FIELD ARCHÆOLOGY.—1924-5.

Flint Implements.—The record of flint implements, found by Messrs. Ellaway, Rainbow, and Willis, in the Basingstoke district, in 1924, is supplied by Mr. H. Rainbow, and is as follows:

Arrow Spearheads!	...	...	...	39
Polished Celts and fragments	...	...	...	25
Chipped Celts and fragments	...	...	...	133
Scrapers	...	...	...	627
Fabricators and Punches	65
Pygmies	35
Palæoliths	18
Miscellaneous	208
				<hr/>
				1,150
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Mr. Willis reports: "The most noteworthy find has been that of Palæolithic evidence of an early type. Within a defined area, 50 to 100 yards square, at Winslade, some twenty implements have been secured, with scores of flakes. These are all of a deep red-brown patination, which distinguishes them at once from the ordinary Neolithic material on the site, but relates them to a thin sprinkling of gravel of identical patina that here, as elsewhere, lies on the 'Clay-with-Flints.' A few of the implements are rolled; in other cases the extreme character of the patination renders precise definition difficult. Many of the specimens are elementary in type, rough points of blades worked on an irregular nodule, and hardly appear assignable to any definite culture; but two, at least, are typical Chellean hand axes."

Mr. Guyon B. Bull, of Kingsclere, sends me the following record for 1924 of his finds, all within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the village:—

Arrow and Spearheads	...	...	...	14
Polished Celts or parts	...	...	...	18
Chipped Celts or parts	...	...	...	98
Scrapers	...	...	...	428
Fabricators	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	134
				696

He reports finding no palæoliths, though he has found a few flakes from the "Clay-with-Flints," and a couple of presumed beaked eoliths, which are not included in the total.

He also reports finding fragments of Roman pottery on several sites near the Portway, and a couple of Roman coins.

Earthworks and Barrows.—Mr. Crawford sends me a copy of a long and interesting letter he has received from Mr. H. S. L. Dewar, of Assam, describing no less than three "camps," one circular and two rectangular, as well as three barrows upon the Doles estate, near Andover. These have been partially excavated by him, and some noteworthy objects found.

Mr. Bull reports an unrecorded barrow, near Kingsclere, and Mr. Willis makes the following report from Basingstoke:—

Two tumuli have been identified and duly recorded on the local maps.

(i.) On the south of the Lower Froyle Road, just south of the Long Sutton—Froyle parish boundary, three-quarters of a mile north of Farnham Farm.

The field above the barrow shows considerable traces of burnt flint, pointing to the possibility of a prehistoric cooking site.

(ii.) A low mound, covered with large flints, 200 to 300 yards west of Bentworth-and-Lasham Station.

Mr. Crawford sends me an air photo of an unrecorded earthwork on Teg Down Golf Course, near Winchester (which is exhibited on the table), one of his many finds during the past year.

Air-Commodore Masterman, R.A.F., has found what may probably be a long barrow, and has observed from the air other markings in a field in Leckford parish.

Excavation.—Air-Commodore Masterman and a party of friends made some careful excavations on the site of a "British Village," noted by Colt Hoare, on Shipton Down, near Andover. They were rewarded by a variety of finds, chiefly late Celtic, including one pot of very remarkable size.

Excavations for building at East Cholderton, in the parish of Ampport, have revealed black soil, bones, flakes, and a good deal of early pottery in one place, and a perfect skeleton, associated with one fragment at least of black pottery, in another. Both these sites have, however, been occupied in mediæval times. The British village, on Haydown, is about a furlong higher up the hill.

Enclosure.—Bury Hill, near Andover. Access to the inner ring of this hill fort is now kindly permitted by the owner.

It has been reported that Chilcomb Down is under new ownership, and that it is to be enclosed, and that persons have been warned off. There appear, however, to be rights-of-way, which will doubtless be safeguarded.

J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

Mr. Willis, of Basingstoke, also sends the following notes, which should, by rights, be referred to the Architecture and Botany Sections.

Building.—During building alterations in the Market Place, the mural decoration of a 16th century room was uncovered, virtually intact. The removal of late sixteenth-century panelling revealed the wall of a half-timbered building, covered with an intricate pattern of white lines on a black ground. In panels formed by lines and knots of interlacing strapwork, were large flower heads, 8 to 9 inches across, still bearing faint traces of green sepals and vermilion petals, while a border of conventional scroll work covered the face of the timbers. The room appears to have been an important hall, or guest chamber, of the old "Angel Inn," of which record exists, dating back to 1540.

Botany.—The Fly Orchid (*Ophrys muscifera*) has been found growing freely under beeches at Popham.

The Martagon Lily appeared in Lilley's Copse, Preston Candover, but disappeared before flowering.

FIELD ARCHÆOLOGY.—1925-6.

I. **Flint Instruments.**—Messrs. Willis, Ellaway, and Rainbow, of Basingstoke, and Mr. Bull, of Kingsclere, have continued their valuable systematic searching for flint instruments in their respective districts, and they report the following:—

Arrow and Spearheads	...	...	...	39
Polished Celts and fragments	...	...	...	21
Chipped Celts and fragments	...	...	...	107
Fabricators	...	...	...	73
Scrapers	...	...	...	623
Palæoliths and fragments	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	270

1,190

"A total rather above the average. The Winslade Palæolith site continues to prove productive of implements—and problems. The greater part of the 57 palæoliths recorded for the past year, together with scores of flakes—all of the same reddish brown patina—came from this limited area of a few hundred square yards, between 500 and 600 feet above O.D. Several specimens are of undoubted Drift type, but their relation to the general problem of Palæolithic man in the county has yet to be worked out."

2. **Earthworks.**—Mr. Crawford reports fine promontory forts at Exbury and on Hamble Common. Earthworks at these places were mentioned by Mr. Shore over thirty years ago, but they have not hitherto been definitely recognised and planned.

I am delighted to hear that there is a possibility that one of the remarkable and little known Froxfield entrenchments may be explored by excavation. Few investigations could be of greater interest.

"**Boundary Ditches.**"—Our member, Mr. Percy Farrer, whose knowledge of Salisbury Plain is probably unrivalled, has kindly given me notes of his observations on the so-called Boundary Ditches, which are printed on p. 76.

Romano-British.—Our Vice President, Mr. Heywood Sumner, sends me a most interesting account of his excavations in the New Forest last year, also printed on pp. 79 and 81.

St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester.—Mr. J. N. C. Myers, of Oxford, as stated in the General Annual Report, began an excavation last summer on St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester, of which he has promised a full report for our *Proceedings*. He has kindly sent me a summary of his finds, which consist of:—(1) The site of St. Catherine's Chapel; (2) an earthwork connected with the camp of the "Gloster Militia" in 1762; and (3) a bank and ditch, probably belonging to the early settlement.

Excavation near Hartley Wintney.—Our member, Mr. F. B. Daniell, of Bear's Barn, Winchfield, has sent me a photograph, plan, and very full account of the structure excavated by the side of the London Road between Hook and Hartley Wintney. This consists of an oval bricked pit, about 10 feet by 9 feet, with one adit at the base. Like the structure on St. Catherine's Down, I. of W., the walls showed signs of great heat, the bricks being so vitrified as at first to suggest glass-making. There can be little doubt, however, that Mr. Daniell's conclusion, that it is a lime-kiln of Tudor or Stuart times, is the right one—the chalk having been brought from the great Odiham quarry, three miles away.

J. P. WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.

Ditches on Salisbury Plain.—I. Only fragments of vast network remain. It takes about twenty years of high farming to render invisible traces, except in very favourable conditions of soil and atmosphere, and, of course, after ditch has been levelled by ploughing, grassing down completely conceals marks, except for momentary glimpses of the line in special conditions. Enough remain, however, to show that there were groups which, as a rule, appear to be related to places of habitation and/or to earthworks. Truly many of the "villages" now appear to be Romano-British in date, but it is certain that in many cases these overlies sites of earlier habitation, *e.g.*, Furze Hill, above Tidworth, where Neolithic, according to Dr. Blackmore, Iron Age, and Romano-British pottery has been found, or Tanner's Down, near Amesbury, where Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Romano-British pottery can be found.

2. The date, in most cases, *certainly in the case of the long ditches*, is clearly post-Bronze Age and pre-Romano-British, *e.g.*, ditch on Bulford Down, bank overlies pit containing pottery of second Iron Age, which at Tidworth cuts bank of disc barrow. Casterley, proved to be of second Iron Age, has one ditch running through entrance presumably \therefore contemporary, but bank in another case overlies ditch, which is \therefore earlier. At Sidbury, date unknown, but probably second Iron Age, are many ditches, one double leading down to "villages." One line is traceable to Easton Hill, where is Romano-British "village," with branch connecting with earthwork on Aughton Down, where Iron Age pottery has been found. Another can be traced (but there are gaps, one perhaps due to fact that line follows course of what must have been at least a winter-bourn, if not a perennial stream; two others perhaps to the heavy nature of the soil) from Sidbury, past Quarley, with a branch entering ditch of earthwork, and another branch running to entrance on N.W. side, to Figsbury. All along this line at intervals can be found pottery, some Iron Age, some Romano-British; and from this ditch are other branches, one (which becomes double for about half a mile) running under bank of Quarley earthwork. Others run east and west on Allington, Boscombe, and Porton Downs, where again Iron Age and Romano-British pottery has been found.

In some cases such ditches form boundaries of cultivation areas, called Celtic by Mr. Crawford, though it seems just as likely that, at any rate as we see them now, they are Romano-British. But it does not seem reasonable to draw any deduction as to date, since pre-existing cultivation may have determined line of ditch just as much as pre-existing ditch may have limited area of cultivation.

Probably it will be found that ditches and earthworks, at any rate as we see them now, are all later than 500 B.C., and may be attributed to the second Iron Age.

3. The purpose of the double-banked ditches I believe to be roads. The relation to earthworks and the apparent, in many cases actual, connection with places of habitation is strong presumptive evidence, while in two cases at least there is positive proof. Ditch on Perham Down crosses a bottom that must have been wet 2000 years ago, and where it crosses is a causeway of packed flints. This was clearly shown by "war" cultivation. Again, at Water Dean bottom, west of Casterley, ditch crosses similar bottom, wet in 1905, where is raised ridge hard under foot. Now the road or track from large Romano-British "village" on Coombe Down crosses bed of Nine mile river (which in those days must have flowed from Lower Everley, at any rate, in winter), and here again is a similar and unmistakable hard causeway.

It should be said that the late regretted Mr. Albany Major connected the ditch on Perham Down with the Wansdyke, which, for a length at least, is clearly on the line of an early track. Again existing tracks follow the lines of some of these ditches: one man replying to my enquiry said, "Ah, you do mean the old 'ood Road." Another called the ditch near Coombe Down "that old Roman Road"; feeble and unconvincing, I admit, but this word road appears significant.

I have said "double-banked" as a generic term, but it seems that the makers were wholly indifferent to uniformity. The artistic temperaments of the presumably Celtic makers seem to have allowed them to make a ditch with one bank, with two banks and a ditch at the foot of a scarp in what appears to be one continuous work. It is also certain that some of the shorter ditches were obstacles to progress: instances can be found on the chalk ridge between the Nadder and the chalk valleys. Some may have been defensive, like Row Ditch on this ridge, late Iron Age: the presumably defensive and Iron Age earthwork on Aughton Down has in places a bank on scarp and on counterscarp of almost equal dimensions.

It may be in place to add that Canon Atkinson, who was parish priest for more than 40 years in Danby, North Riding, Yorks., told my mother that more or less similar ditches were used as pack-horse tracks, the horse or pony walking in the ditch, the man on the bank.

But since compromise seems to be in the English air, it is also possible that all sorts of ditches may have formed boundaries as well as roads. It seems clear that works so weak, yet so extensive, would be wholly indefensible.

P. FARRER.

6th April, 1926.

BOTANY.—REPORT FOR 1925-6.

In the mycological department there is little of importance to report for the past season. Owing to the long drought, the crop of fungi was scanty, and few species of any note were seen. The Bournemouth Science Society's foray, on September 22nd, in the Bank district of the New Forest, yielded two or three examples of the rather rare, beautiful, and deadly *Boletus Satanás*, and *B. fragrans*, which resembles the well-known edible *Boletus (B. edulis)*, but has the stem, pore openings, and flesh bright yellow, was unusually plentiful. *B. elegans*, seldom met with in the Forest, was also found. Among other finds of interest on this occasion were *Russula azurea* and *Rhizopogon luteolum*.

The Southampton Rambling Club, about a fortnight later, took the route from Lyndhurst Road to Beaulieu Road, in the course of which *B. Satanás* and *B. fragrans* were again found. Of the gill-fungi here, *Tricholoma portentosum* was perhaps the most interesting. It may be mentioned that, near Lyndhurst Road station, a large colony of the Sticky Groundsel (*Senecio viscosus*) was seen growing about a large ash heap. This species, a tenant of shingly shores and waste ground, has been hitherto regarded as rare in Hants, but last year turned up in several places.

The Isle of Wight Natural History Society arranged, as usual, an exhibition of fungi, at which a robust form of *Tricholoma lascivum* was the most noteworthy. A talk on fungi to school children was given by the present writer.

The mention of the Sticky Groundsel brings us to the flowering plants of the county, in the search for which there has been considerable activity on the part of a number of workers, stimulated, no doubt, by the announcement of a forthcoming supplement to Townsend's "Flora of Hampshire," which the writer has in hand. The Lizard Orchis (*O. hircina*), which had not been seen in the county for many years, was found near Alton, and again at Stockbridge, in 1925, and last year near Winchester. The Man Orchid (*Aceras anthropophora*), driven by military operations from its Winchester station, put in an appearance in three other localities. But most important of all is the report by Miss E. M. Williams of the occurrence of the very rare Red Helleborine (*Cephalanthera rubra*), in a locality which she wisely keeps secret, but we may go so far as to reveal that it was somewhere in Townsend's sub-district VI (1).

Other notable discoveries during 1926 are:—Lesser Calamint (*Calamintha Nepeta*), Pelissier's Toadflax (*Linaria Pelisseriana*), Twigg Mullein (*Verbascum virgatum*), Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca*

virosa), and Prickly Lettuce (*L. serriola*). The Monkey-flower (*Mimulus Langsdorffii*) was found in some abundance at Selborne on the occasion of the Field Club's attendance at the pageant in remembrance of Gilbert White; but that pioneer of natural history could not have seen it, for it did not become a wild flower in Britain till twenty years after his death. It appears to be increasing in most of our water courses. The Zig-zag Clover (*Trifolium medium*) which White does not mention, possibly a new comer to Selborne also, was found on the high ground above the Lyth. It cannot be styled a rarity, but perhaps worth mentioning on account of its absence from White's list.

In September the Test valley, about Longstock, was gay with the Orange Balsam (*Impatiens biflora*), now first recorded for this charming district. At Newport a rare and beautiful "alien," which may be christened the Spiny Nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*), was found by that enthusiast in this class of plant, Mr. J. W. Long. Another new alien, the Spanish Cocksfoot Grass (*Dactylis hispanica*) which resembles our native and ubiquitous Cocksfoot (*D. glomerata*), but is small headed, and of slender habit, was found by the writer within half a mile from home.

The mention of this foreign grass reminds us that another member of this family, common on the Continent, but hitherto found in this country only in Devon and Cornwall, the Dogstooth Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*), was noticed in some quantity at Eling in 1925, and, as this is a two years' chronicle, is entitled to a place here. In the same year the Whorled Knotweed (*Illecebrum verticillatum*), another rare West Country plant, was established for Hampshire, having been found in abundance in the Forest, where it is increasing. The Copse Buckwheat (*Polygonum dumetorum*) was seen in two localities, one in the Island and one on the mainland, and the true, small-flowered Biennial Evening Primrose (*Enothera biennis*) at Eastleigh; the common, large-flowered species is now known as *E. Lamarckiana*. The finding of the Round-leaved Cranesbill (*Geranium rotundifolium*) in a new place must not be forgotten, nor that of two new forms of the vast and difficult assemblage of Hawkweeds.

J. F. RAYNER.

EXCAVATION OF A NEW FOREST (ROMAN) POTTERS' HUT SITE.

In March, 1925, with the help of Walter Brown, of Hyde, I excavated a potters' hut site on the plain outside Islands Thorns Inclosure, 300 yards distant N.W. from the pottery site within the Inclosure. Here there is a high spring outflow from the

plateau gravel. This, and the adjoining dry gravel subsoil, suggested attractions for possible habitation. So they proved to have been, for on a grassy plat of undisturbed forest land an ovalish depression was found, surrounded by a slight, irregular bank, 25 feet over-all from east to west, and 20 feet over-all from north to south; the irregular bank rising about 1 foot 3 inches above the central depression, and 6 to 9 inches above the surrounding ground. The depression measured 10 feet from east to west, and 7 feet from north to south. At the outset the site was marked round with a 6 foot margin beyond the bank, and then the whole of such enclosed surface was excavated spit by spit. A consolidated trodden clay floor was found lying from 9 inches to 1 foot 3 inches below the depression top surface, and correspondingly deeper as our excavation advanced into the surrounding irregular bank, which was not consolidated like the floor, but appeared to be formed of loose rubble clay, lying on this trodden clay floor of two levels. Excavation of the whole area revealed six post-holes that surrounded a semi-rectangular floor, 15 feet 6 inches in length by 11 feet in width. The difference in floor levels mentioned above was caused by the northern side being raised 6 inches above the southern side. It was 3 feet 9 inches wide. I suggest that it was used as a sleeping place. At the eastern extremity of the hut floor there was a fireplace, a hole sunk about 10 inches below the clay floor. Its bottom was of natural gravel, and it was filled with burnt stuff and ashes, and with red-burnt clay in fragments, probably the remains of a semi-domed oven and chimney. A toy pottery beaker and flagon, now in the British Museum, were found among the ashes in the fireplace. Sherds of strait-sided cooking vessels, platters, mortaria, thumb-pot beakers, rope-rimmed storage pots and flagons were found on the floor, mostly near the fireplace. A few stone tools and polishers were found, also pieces of non-descript iron, and one nail, but no coins, nor bangles, brooches, nor spindle-whorls.

I suppose the hut to have been spanned by lean-to principals fixed in the six holes above-mentioned, and tied together, atop, by a ridge-pole, with sidings of wattle-work (at which the potters were expert), covered by skins as a roof, and with a ramp of clay piled all round the outside base of the wattle-work, in order to deflect rain-water falling on the roof from soaking on to the hut floor, and to give warmth and support. When the hut was abandoned, and as it gradually decayed, such surrounding clay ramp would have subsided unevenly, and eventually formed the irregular bank which encircled the depression as seen before excavation.

An outside cooking place was found 4 feet distant from the eastern side of the hut. It measured 3 feet by 2 feet, and

its bottom of natural gravel was about 9 inches below the adjoining clay floor. It was filled with burnt stuff, ashes, and sherds. As usual in this acid soil, no bones had survived to inform us as to the potters' dietary. Cooking stones were not found here.

There appeared to have been entrances at each end of the oblong hut.

Further excavation for 18 feet towards the west revealed a wholly ruined pottery kiln. Judging from the potsherds found, thumb-pot ware, yellow-bodied ware coated with brown, mortaria, and oil flagons were its principal product.

J. P. Bartlett, in his article "Excavations on the Site of some Ancient Potteries," *Archæologia*, Vol. xxxv, 1853, mentions that he found three coins in excavating the kiln within Islands Thorns Inclosure, namely, one of Julian, A.D. 361-363, one of Valens, A.D. 364-378, and the third illegible. From which we may suppose that this Islands Thorns hut was probably occupied by potters who worked in the latter half of the fourth century A.D.

EXCAVATION OF A (ROMAN) POTTERY KILN AT ROUGH-PIECE, LINWOOD.

This kiln site was found by me on land belonging to Judge R. Roope Reeve, K.C., who kindly gave me permission to excavate. In June, 1925, again with the help of Walter Brown, I excavated a clay-built pottery kiln of the usual New Forest, Roman, platform type. (See "Roman Pottery Sites at Sloden," etc., by the writer.) Its stoke-hole was unusually deep, *i.e.*, 4 feet 10 inches below the top surface, compared with the usual 3 feet 6 inches depth elsewhere. It was uniformly filled up with burnt black earth, mingled with coarse potsherds and clay clinkers, the latter frequently coated with green vitrification, showing that they had been subjected to great heat. Such filling indicates intentional filling up of this deep stoke-hole at some period, probably for agricultural convenience, and this would explain the even top-surface appearance of the site before excavation—so different from the humps and hollows that mark the kiln sites in the woodland Inclosures of Sloden, Crock Hill, Islands Thorns, and Pitt's Wood.

Large blocks of heathstone, burnt wine-red, flanked the entry of the stoke-hole flue into the clay platform. The kiln platform was ovalish in shape, and measured 10 feet 6 inches in length and 7 feet 6 inches in width, and the combustion chamber

was found 2 feet from the stoke-hole entry. It also was ovalish in shape, 4 feet long by 3 feet wide and 2 feet deep. Its wall lining and the vent-holed floor that bridged the chamber had foundered, filling the latter with their débris. Around this vent-holed floor was erected the oven in which the kiln charge was fired. It would have been a dome of wattle-work covered over with a layer of earth to retain the heat. In process of firing, this dome would have gradually subsided on the fired pots, from which oven founder they would have been extracted when it had cooled down. The floor of the combustion chamber was of natural sandy subsoil, burnt red by the action of fire. An almost perfect waster flagon (now in the British Museum) was found, bedded in the clay backing of the foundered chamber wall, showing that, as at Sloden Inclosure and at Ashley Rails, wasters were used as makeshift kiln building material.

The chimney was found exactly opposite to the entry into the combustion chamber of the flue from the stoke-hole.

No coins were found, and only one nail and one piece of nondescript iron. No clay floors were found adjoining this kiln.

Hard, coarse pottery was produced here exclusively, according to the evidence of the potsherds found. Large rope-rimmed storage pots, flanged bowls and knob-rimmed bowls, jars, strait-sided, basin-shaped vessels, covers, platters, and flagons appear to have been the principal product of this kiln.

No Samian ware was found, nor imitations of Samian forms or ware, nor mortaria, glazed ware, thumb-pot beakers, wide-mouthed bowls with inside flanges, nor vessels with foot-ring bases.

I think that this kiln belonged to an early period of the New Forest Roman pottery industry, probably early third century A.D.

HEYWOOD SUMNER.

March, 1926.

FIND OF ANCIENT POTTERY AT YATELEY.

Two years ago Mr. B. W. English opened a gravel pit at Moor Place Farm, at Moulsham, at the western end of the parish, and at various times bones in considerable quantities were found, but little or no notice was taken of these. On 22nd February, 1926, Mr. English's workmen opened up a new spot in the gravel pit, and, after about two feet of earth had been removed, they came down to the gravel, on the top of which they found three cinerary urns close together; but, not realising their value, broke them up with their picks into about twenty

pieces, which were thrown back on the heap of gravel which had been dug out. Mr. English's attention was subsequently drawn to the fragments, and he had the pieces carefully collected, and took them to Reading, and submitted them to Mr. W. A. Smallcombe, the Superintendent of the Public Museum and Art Gallery there. Mr. Smallcombe has now written to Mr. English, stating, "I was glad you called on me, and brought your objects along. I have examined them, and find these are the remains of at least two, and perhaps three, pottery vessels. They are of the type of cinerary urn used by the people of the Bronze Age in Britain, and would date from about 1000 to 500 B.C." Mr. English has retained three small pieces of the broken urns; two are of the ordinary type of gray earthenware, but the third was of a brown colour, with a smoother surface, and there were traces of an indentation about two inches below the lip of the urn, which ran round to form a rough ornamentation. From the curve of the lip on the fragment it would appear that the urn was rather larger than those found in this neighbourhood previously.

The workmen, in the course of excavation, came across a domed underground cavity, about four feet high, which was approached by three tunnels from different directions, with a tree trunk on the floor. This may have been an ancient dwelling place, or have been used as a place of burial. Unfortunately the labourers, after using this cavity to keep their spades and picks in, eventually destroyed it, in order to get out the gravel in which it was situated.

An old iron mug and defaced coin have also been found in the pit, but have been mislaid by Mr. English.

Moulsham was mentioned in the grant, dated A.D. 975, by King Edgar to the Old Monastery at Winchester of the Manor of Crondal as being one of the boundaries of the manor, being called Mules' fen, *i.e.*, the marshy fen where the mules were turned out at night, while not far off is the Bostocks, *i.e.*, the stockade in which the ploughing oxen were turned out after their work was over.

In 1593 the farm at Moulsham was sold to Richard Gale, of Yateley, and is still shown in the Ordnance map as Gale's Farm.

In 1644 there was a skirmish at Moulsham, in which a soldier was killed, and his burial is recorded in the registers of Yateley Church.

G. H. STILWELL, Lt.-Col.,
late 4th Hants Regt.

**EXCAVATIONS ON ST. CATHARINE'S HILL,
WINCHESTER.**

The work of excavating the Chapel, known to have existed before the Reformation on the summit of St. Catharine's Hill, was first undertaken by certain Oxford Old Wykehamists in August, 1925, and the report appeared in Nos. 665, 666, and 667 of *The Wykehamist* (October—November, 1925). The work was renewed in August, 1926, by a similar volunteer body, and reported in No. 682 of *The Wykehamist* (December, 1926). The documentary evidence for the history of the Hill and Chapel is given in these reports, as well as accounts of the excavations. The land probably formed part of the "Hundred Hides of Chilcomb" given to Winchester Cathedral Church by Kinegyls of Wessex (608—634), and was held at Domesday by Bishop Walkelin for the support of the monks. The first definite mention of the Chapel is in Bishop Pontissara's Register (1282—1304), and there are various other mediæval references. Leland tells us that Wolsey "caused it to be suppressid;" presumably as Bishop of Winchester in 1529. Whatever this may have effected, it seems to have been kept up till in 1536—7 it brought in no oblations, and next year was leased to "Thos. Wrythesley of Tycchefeld esquier, with the Cymytorie dycched abowte the same." When we next hear of the Hill, as being frequented by Winchester College (c. 1565), all mention of a Chapel has ceased, and the chief event in the remainder of its history is the Gloucester Militia camp of 1762, when the clump of trees is said to have been first planted.

The principal archæological features of the Hill are the well-known bank and ditch encircling it, apparently of Iron Age date, a much fainter curved earthwork inside this, the famous Labyrinth, a curious bank to the west of it forming three sides of a square; the tree-covered mound in the centre that covers the ruins of the Chapel, an irregular L-shaped bank and ditch south-west of this, and numerous pits: as well as various paths of approach, and a chalk-pit and lynchets on the north-west side.

The excavators of 1925 trenched the L-shaped bank and its neighbourhood extensively in search of the Chapel: they found some mediæval rubbish, many relics of the camp of 1762, and some sherds of coarse, gritty Iron Age pottery. The Chapel, under the central clump, was finally discovered, and the Chancel partially excavated, which, it was thought, was the full extent of the building. In 1926, however, the true cruciform plan was revealed, and the measurements shown to be at least 128ft. by 85ft. The piers of the central tower are still standing in places over 7ft. high, and their architectural features date the building

to about 1140. There is evidence for the use of the south transept after the destruction of the rest of the building, perhaps by Wrythesley after the Reformation. The exploration is still incomplete, and most of that of the other archæological material on the Hill has never been undertaken.

Consequently, an agreement is being entered into between the Field Club and the volunteer excavators of the last two years, to conduct this year a joint excavation of all the archæological features of the site: this should lead to the most interesting results, especially from the prehistoric remains. The work will be undertaken during the summer, and the report will appear in these *Proceedings*. The Warden and Fellows of Winchester College have signified their approval of the scheme.

REVIEWS.

Sundials. Incised Dials or Mass-clocks : by ARTHUR ROBERT GREEN; M.R.C.S., England, L.R.C.P., London. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1926, 8vo, pp. xx+203. 8/6 net.

This interesting book, on a little-studied subject, is one of a series on *The Historic Monuments of England*, edited by Professor A. Hamilton Thompson, who contributes a brief Foreword. In his Preface, Dr. Green remarks that the primitive time-markers, which are the subject of the book, are really sundials of an unscientific kind, often known by the name "mass-clocks." These mass-clocks, in general, consist of a central hole, from which radiates a series of straight lines, scratched on the surface of a stone, in a south, or nearly south-facing, church wall. Often these radiating lines are surrounded by a circle, also scratched on the stone. The radiating lines are of various lengths, and are to be met with from an inch and a half to nearly a foot long; but a length of about four inches is perhaps most common. No doubt exists in the mind of any competent authority that these scratched lines were intended for use as time markers.

Dr. Green gives an excellent account of the early dials which date from Saxon times, of which the most ancient known is the dial on the Cross at Bewcastle, in Cumberland; the dial on Escombe Church, in Durham, being almost as ancient. Both of these are attributed to the latter half of the seventh century. The twelve-hour day in these dials was originally divided into four parts; the day-night being divided into eight. In Hampshire the author records three Saxon dials; at Warnford, at Corhampton, and on St. Michael's Church, at Winchester. It is thought that these three dials may all date back to the time of St. Wilfrid, *i.e.*, to the end of the seventh century. The author justly remarks that "there can be very little doubt that the Saxon sundial was used as a time-marker, but if it was constructed with a horizontal style, it must have been so very inaccurate as to have been almost useless."

In considering this question of the style, we get very little help from existing remains. No complete style has come down to us in this country, "but, in a number of cases, broken-off pieces have been observed in the style-hole." One might perhaps enquire whether any style remains in any Continental dial, for

all our knowledge came from the Continent, and the art of dialling is a very ancient one. Dr. Green rightly devotes much space to a discussion of the setting of the style; he quotes the theories of Dom Ethelbert Horne and of Mr. Rosenberg. The former is convinced that the style was always at right-angles to the face of the dial, and that the principal object was to mark the hour of mass, which was usually at 9 a.m. The latter also accepts "the position of the style as being at right-angles to the plane of the dial," but assumes that different radiating lines were used to mark 9 a.m. at different times of the year.

The author's own theory is the following: The maker of the scratch-dial fixed a metal style into the central hole; from this hole he cut a line on the stone vertically downwards. He then waited until noon (as determined by the time of shortest shadow), and then bent his style to the east or west until its shadow fell on the vertical line, *i.e.*, the style would be bent into the plane of the meridian. Of course, no bending would be necessary if the aspect of the dial were due south. By this procedure the noon line would be correct for all seasons of the year. The author thinks that the next stage would be to bend down the style experimentally until it approximated to the correct position. Suppose, now, that we have a due south wall, and a style pointing, as it should, to the Pole, and a scratch dial with equally spaced radiating lines, 15 degrees apart, what sort of errors in time will result? If we reckon from the noon line, the graduations to the nearest degree, for the hours I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, should be for the mean latitude of Hampshire 0, 10, 20, 32, 47, 67, 90. Actually they will be on the scratch dial 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90. The largest error is about 13 degrees, and the error in time is getting on for an hour—not very serious from a mediæval point of view. Without a knowledge of trigonometry, the mediæval makers of mass dials could not have graduated the dial correctly. It is conceivable that they did know that the style should point to the Pole; this is a much simpler piece of knowledge than the method of graduating the dial. It is possible that, in centres of learning, it was known how the style should point, though even there the dial would be wrongly marked. But perhaps, in the country, the uneducated priests were content with a style at right-angles to the dial; and in this case the errors would be so large that alternative graduations would be needed, as suggested by Mr. Rosenberg. As Dr. Green has shown, however, a south-facing dial, with a style at right-angles to the dial, will give fair time, *i.e.*, time not more than about 20 minutes in error, from the middle of April to the middle of August. His own view is that the mediæval users of scratch dials employed bent styles, at least two different angles being used for different seasons of the year. The opinion of the reviewer is, that whilst

this is possible, it is not very likely. It is, of course, easy to compute the angle at which the style should be bent, with a south-facing dial, equally divided into spaces of 15 degrees, so that the hours IX, XII, and III should read correctly for any given declination of the sun. It is possible that something of the sort was done, but there appears no very high degree of probability that it was done.

Dr. Green's book is abundantly illustrated. He describes dials on more than fifty churches in Hampshire alone, and gives lists of many others elsewhere. The book contains a bibliography, and is well indexed. For the weaker brethren, it may be desirable to mention that the "standard dial" of which a plate is given, and which is frequently referred to, is a dial divided into equal divisions of 15 degrees each, a dial which was undoubtedly used by the makers of mass dials, but it is not a correctly divided dial for any aspect in these latitudes. The mathematician would probably prefer a few formulæ to the account of experimental dials given in Chapter IV, and referred to elsewhere, but that is a matter of taste.

Dr. Green has done an admirable piece of work on a little known branch of archæology, and all interested in the matter should read his book.

C. F. C.

The Black Book of Winchester : edited by W. H. B. BIRD, M.A., from a transcript made by the late Mr. F. J. BAIGENT. Winchester : Warren & Son. 1925. 12/6 net.

So long ago as 1884, when Winchester celebrated the 700th anniversary of its Mayoralty, funds were set apart for the purpose of printing this and other records of the city, and Mr. Baigent transcribed *The Black Book of Winchester*, now in the British Museum (add. MS. 6036). This document is now edited, with an introduction, by that most competent official of the Public Record Office, Mr. Bird, and printed and published by Messrs. Warren. It is superfluous to praise the work of these partners in its production; in no direction is it possible to suggest improvement. The manuscript "is not an original record, but a compilation by various hands and of various dates," probably begun in the latter part of the fifteenth century. "After 1511 the dates run consecutively, as if matters were entered up year by year." "In the earlier pages the language used is Latin, or occasionally French; the first dated entry in the vernacular

occurs in 1441." "The subject matter is mainly a series of minutes or extracts of proceedings in the Burghmoot, to which are added certain precedents, such as the form of oaths, etc., a few royal writs and letters patent, some deeds of composition, and other documents of importance for civic business."

The book will appeal to more than one class of readers: students of municipal institutions; those who wish to reconstruct the commercial customs and arrangements of the City of Winchester; the scholar who looks for examples of sixteenth-century official English; will all find much that is interesting and illuminating, and a large amount of local topography, especially of Winchester, is scattered up and down the pages. At this period surnames have almost become stereotyped, and many of them have a very modern sound. John Blake was mayor in 1401, Gilbert Foster in 1404, John Bailly in 1409. Surnames implying occupation have mostly lost their signification: Robert Baker was a fuller, so was John Brewer, but we still find "le Draper" and "le Hattere." The same is true of place-names, which have become surnames; the "de," except in a few instances, has disappeared. The book is full of what is interesting to all Hampshire people, and all such should read it. There is an exceedingly useful Glossary, and two perfect indexes, one of "Names," the other of "Matters."

Hampshire : by TELFORD VARLEY, with Illustrations by WILFRID BALL, R.E., and G. F. NICHOLLS. London: A. & C. Black.

This is a popular and interesting volume on "The Homeshire, or cradle of Saxon rule in our Land," and is from the same pen as several other well-known books on Hampshire. Mr. Varley discusses our county in Roman, Saxon, and Norman times; he pays considerable attention to Winchester, Southampton, and Portsmouth; he journeys with us through the New Forest, and takes us along with him down the valley of the Test, as well as up that of the Avon. He has chapters on "Jane Austen's Country," "Charles Kingsley's Country," "Gilbert White's Country," and in all of them he is interesting and discriminating. Nor does this enumeration complete the account of the contents of this attractive volume, for there are sixteen chapters, every one of them full of what we ought to know about the neighbourhood in which we dwell, and which will instruct visitors to Hampshire in everything that is material for them to know. There are thirty-two coloured illustrations of scenes in city, town, the

countryside, harbour, etc., and a very useful map. In reading the book we have found little to criticise, but on page 205 we read "the early name for (the New Forest) had been *Ytene*, that is, 'furze land.'" We had always thought that *Ytene* was the equivalent of *Jutena*, or *Jute*.

Godshill. Its Church and Churchyard : by CAPTAIN H. A. M. WORSLEY. Second edition, 1925. Newport, I.W.: Yelf Bros. Price 1/-.

Probably many of our members have visited Godshill Church under Captain Worsley's guidance, and in this little booklet he has printed the substance of what he is in the habit of telling visitors. It contains much interesting and useful information, and, besides, serves as a memento of a pilgrimage to the Church and parish.

A Standard Catalogue of English Names of our Wild Flowers, to which are added the Ferns and their Allies : by J. F. RAYNER, F.R.H.S. Southampton: H. M. Gilbert & Son: London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Price 1/6, 60 pp.

The English names of our Wild Flowers, always popular with plant-lovers, suffer, as Mr. Rayner says, from their multiplicity and fluidity. A single species may have 60 or 70 different names in use, and the same name by no means always designates the same plant. The author makes no attempt, as Bentham once did, to systematise the English names into a scheme of genera and species. They do not lend themselves to such treatment. Thus, the Genus *Ranunculus* has no single English name as a whole, but no less than five substantive names (Crowfoot, Buttercup, Spearwort, Celandine, and Goldilocks) are in use for particular species or groups of species.

Mr. Rayner's object has simply been to draw up a catalogue of standard English names, and in this useful undertaking he has shown admirable judgment; he has constantly chosen well-established and familiar names, wherever such exist.

A difficulty arose from the number of so-called species into which specialists have divided certain genera. Thus, over 200 British Brambles have been described and 300 Hawkweeds. It was impossible to devise English names for all these, often-obscure forms, but the author has found an excellent solution to the problem. He includes only well-marked forms, and sets them

under the aggregate species, in small type, marked not by a number, but a letter. For example, the Linnean species: *Rubus fruticosus* (Bramble or Blackberry) is followed in the Catalogue by a list of 21 "little species" which it includes. Thus the demands of the "lumpers" and "splitters" are both met in a reasonable compromise.

The reviewer, however, cannot quite accept Mr. Rayner's statement, that, "as our knowledge advances, we all tend to become splitters, lumping only those groups with which we are not so well acquainted." The great George Bentham was a consistent "lumper," but no one will dispute his wide and accurate knowledge of species.

As regards the scientific nomenclature, Mr. Rayner is a modernist, and adopts the new names, where recent changes have been made. Thus our old *Armeria* (Sea-Pink) becomes *Statice*, while the former *Statice* (Sea-Lavender) appears as *Limonium*. Though old-fashioned botanists still hate the confusion which has been wrought by the priority-enthusiasts, the rising generation will no doubt be taught the latest names, so we cannot blame the author for adopting them, and can only hope that they will not soon be changed again.

Mr. Rayner is a well-known authority on alien plants; he has, however, exercised a wise restraint, and only includes those strangers which are now fully naturalized.

The author indicates infrequent species by letters (R.—rare; V.R.—very rare; L.—local.)

There is little room for criticism in so judicious a Catalogue. It is, perhaps, a pity that *Epilobium parviflorum* (No. 499) should be called in English "the small-flowered Willowherb." Its flowers are only small compared with those of the allied *E. hirsutum*: they are rather large than otherwise for the genus as a whole. "Hogweed" (*Heracleum Sphondylium*, No. 573) might have had the alternative and equally common name, "Cow Parsnip," added. So, too, the Cuckoo-pint (*Arum maculatum*, No. 1296) might also bear its other familiar name, "Lords and Ladies."

The book is excellently printed; very few misprints, and these of no importance, occur. There is a good index, with references to the species-numbers.

Our valued member is to be warmly congratulated on the production of this useful little book. He is engaged on a more serious botanical undertaking, a much-needed supplement to Townsend's *Flora of Hampshire*, and in this, too, we wish him all success.

D. H. S.

MR. W. DALE.

In the death of Mr. William Dale, in April, 1925, at the age of 79, the Hampshire Field Club lost one who served it faithfully and enthusiastically nearly from its foundation. The Club having been formed in 1885, Mr. Dale became a member in the early part of 1887, and almost immediately was appointed joint honorary secretary with Mr. T. W. Shore and Mr. Morris Miles. From the first the work was to Mr. Dale a labour of love. For thirty-seven years he continued in his honorary duties, and he carried them out well and thoroughly. Besides having a wide knowledge of Hampshire History and Archæology, he was a geologist, conchologist, and numismatist. Mr. Dale was a Fellow of the Geological Society, and of the Society of Antiquaries, and at one time was an official lecturer at the British Museum. He was always keenly interested in the Tudor House Museum, at Southampton, and in the Winchester City Museum, where the fine Dale collection of prehistoric implements has found a permanent home. In April, 1924, Mr. Dale, owing to advancing years, resigned the secretaryship of our Club, and the opportunity was taken of making a presentation of an illuminated address, together with a cheque, in recognition of his long honorary work. See also *Hampshire Observer*, April, 1925.

MR. J. D. LE COUTEUR.

The study of mediæval stained glass has lost a valued worker in John Dolbel Le Couteur, who died at Winchester on August 13th, 1925, at the age of 42. He had already gained some valuable experience when he came to Winchester, and began to make a complete survey of all the ancient glass in the Cathedral, the College, and the city. The results were embodied in a volume, *Ancient Glass in Winchester*, 1920, a work of permanent value. He superintended the re-leading and re-arrangement of the old glass in the great west window and elsewhere in the nave of the Cathedral, and also the windows of the College Chapel. He was instrumental in securing old glass in many churches of the diocese, and gave great assistance in all matters concerning glass to the Bishop of Winchester's Advisory Council. In co-operation with Mr. D. H. M. Carter, then a scholar of the College, he discovered and re-constructed the fragments of the shrine of St. Swithun, in the Cathedral. The results were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and an illustrated account appeared in our pages. It is understood that at the time of his death, he had nearly ready for publication a comprehensive treatise on English stained glass. See also *Hampshire Chronicle*, August 25th, 1925.

MR. FRANK MOREY, F.L.S.

On December 29th, 1925, there died in the County Hospital, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Frank Morey, a well-known authority on botany, geology, and archæology. He was a native of Newport, I.W., having been born there on March 4th, 1858, and was a member of the well-known firm of timber merchants, Morey & Sons. From his earliest years his tastes were of a scientific character, and he would wander through woods and fields, with butterfly-net, in search of rare specimens, and presently he was the owner of a numerous collection of lepidoptera. He became a considerable traveller, and visited India, Ceylon, Egypt, and Palestine, as well as the principal countries of Europe, and he availed himself of these opportunities of extending his studies and researches. He was the author of a monumental work, *A Guide to the Natural History of the Isle of Wight*, published in 1909, which exhaustively illustrated the flora, fauna, and natural history generally of the Island. For many years he had been a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, a member of the Geologists' Association, the Ray, Selborne, and Conchological Societies, and the Hants Field Club.—See also *Isle of Wight Courier*, January 2nd, 1926.

In Volume VI of *Proceedings* appeared a paper by the late Mr. Trinder, on "The Hamble River." The accuracy of some of the statements relating to the family of Parsons, shipbuilders, at Bursledon, contained therein has been impugned, and the present Editor has been asked to note this.