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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DORSET NATURAL HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

EDITED BY

C. W. H. DICKER.

VOLUME XXX.

Dorchester :

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The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26TH, 1875.

Presidents :

- 1875-1902—J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1902-1904—The Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
 1904 * Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents :

- 1875-1882—Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.
 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1880-1900—Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., M.A.
 1880-1900—General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
 1880 * Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 1885 * The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.
 1892-1904—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1900-1902 } * The Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
 1904 }
 1900-1909—W. H. Hudleston, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., *Past Pres. Geol. Soc.*
 1900-1904—Vaughan Cornish, Esq., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S.
 1900 * Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.
 1902 * H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 1904 * Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.
 1904 * Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.
 1904 * Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A., R.D.
 1904-1908—R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.
 1908-1909—Henry Storks Eaton, Esq., M.A., *Fast Pres. Roy. Met. Soc.*
 1909 * Rev. Canon C. H. Mayo, M.A., *Dorset Editor of "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries."*
 1909 * E. R. Sykes, Esq., B.A., F.Z.S., *Past Pres. Malacological Soc.*

Hon. Secretaries :

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1885-1892—The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.
 1892-1902—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1902-1904—H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 1904 * Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.

Hon. Treasurers :

- 1875-1882—Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.
 1882-1900—Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 1901 * Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.

Hon. Editors :

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1885-1892—The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.
 1892-1901—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1901-1906—Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.
 1906-1909—Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.
 1909 * Rev. C. W. H. Dicker.

The asterisk indicates the present officials of the Club.

RULES

OF

THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1.—The Club shall be called The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and shall have for a short title The Dorset Field Club.

The object of the Club is to promote and encourage an interest in the study of the Physical Sciences and Archæology generally, especially the Natural History of the County of Dorset and its Antiquities, Prehistoric records, and Ethnology. It shall use its influence to prevent, as far as possible, the extirpation of rare plants and animals, and to promote the preservation of the Antiquities of the County.

2.—The Club shall consist of (i.) three Officers, President, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and shall form the Executive body for its management; (ii.) Vice-Presidents, of whom the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be two, *ex officio*; (iii.) The Honorary Editor of the Annual Volume of Proceedings; (iv.) Ordinary Members; (v.) Honorary Members. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Editor shall form a Council to decide questions referred to them by the Executive and to elect Honorary Members. The Editor shall be nominated by one of the incoming Executive and elected at the Annual Meeting.

There may also be one or more Honorary Assistant Secretaries, who shall be nominated by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the President or Treasurer, and elected by the Members at the Annual Meeting.

Members may be appointed by the remaining Officers to fill interim vacancies in the Executive Body until the following Annual Meeting.

The number of the Club shall be limited to 400, power being reserved to the Council to select from the list of candidates persons, whose membership they may consider to be advantageous to the interests of the Club, to be additional Members.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

3.—The President shall take the chair at all Meetings, and have an original and a casting vote on all questions before the Meeting. In addition to the two *ex officio* Vice-Presidents, at least three others shall be nominated by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman, and elected at the Annual Meeting.

HON. SECRETARY.

4.—The Secretary shall perform all the usual secretarial work; cause a programme of each Meeting to be sent to every Member seven days at least before such Meeting; make all preparations for carrying out Meetings and, with or without the help of a paid Assistant Secretary or others, conduct all Field Meetings. On any question arising between the Secretary (or Acting Secretary) and a Member at a Field Meeting, the decision of the Secretary shall be final.

The Secretary shall receive from each Member his or her share of the day's expenses, and thereout defray all incidental costs and charges of the Meeting, rendering an account of the same before the Annual Meeting to the Treasurer; any surplus of such collection shall form part of the General Fund, and any deficit be defrayed out of that Fund.

HON. TREASURER.

5.—The Treasurer shall keep an account of Subscriptions and all other moneys of the Club received and of all Disbursements, rendering at the Annual General Meeting a balance sheet of the same, as well as a general statement of the Club's finances. He shall send copies of the Annual Volume of Proceedings for each year to Ordinary Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year (as nearly as may be possible, in the order of such payment), to Honorary Members, and to such Societies and individuals as the Club may, from time to time, appoint to receive them. He shall also furnish a list at each Annual Meeting, containing the names of all Members in arrear, with the amount of their indebtedness to the Club. He shall also give notice of their election to all New Members.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

6.—Ordinary Members are entitled to be present and take part in the Club's proceedings at all Meetings, and to receive the published "Proceedings" of the Club, when issued, for the year for which their subscription has been paid.

7.—Every candidate for admission shall be nominated in writing by one Member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. He may be proposed at any Meeting, and his name shall appear in the programme of the first following Meeting at which a Ballot is held, when he shall be elected by ballot, one black ball in six to exclude. Twelve Members shall form a quorum for the purpose of election. A Ballot shall be held at the Annual and Winter Meetings, and may be held at any other Meeting, should the Executive so decide, notice being given in the programme. In the event of the number of vacancies being less than the number of candidates at four successive Meetings, the names of any candidates proposed at the first of such Meetings who have not been elected at one of them shall be withdrawn, and shall not be eligible to be again proposed for election for at least a year after such withdrawal. Provided that if at any Meeting there shall be no vacancies available, it shall not be counted in estimating the above named four Meetings.

8.—The Annual Subscription shall be 10s., which shall become due and payable in advance on the 1st of January in each year. Subscriptions paid on election after September in each year shall be considered as subscriptions for the following year, unless otherwise agreed upon by such Member and the Treasurer. Every Member shall pay immediately after his election the sum of ten shillings as Entrance Fee, in addition to his first Annual Subscription.

9.—No person elected a Member shall be entitled to exercise any privilege as such until he has paid his Entrance Fee and first Subscription, and no Member shall be entitled to receive a copy of the "Proceedings" for any year until his Subscription for that year has been paid.

10.—A registered letter shall be sent by the Hon. Treasurer to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear at the date of any Annual Meeting, demanding payment within 28 days, failing which he shall cease to be a Member of the Club, but shall, nevertheless, be liable for the arrears then due.

11.—Members desiring to leave the Club shall give notice of the same in writing to the Treasurer (or Secretary), but, unless such notice is given before the end of January in any year, they shall be liable to pay the Annual Subscription due to the Club on and after January 1st in that year.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

12.—Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent for scientific or natural history attainments, and shall be elected by the Council. They pay no subscription, and have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, except voting.

MEETINGS.

13.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held as near the first week in May as may be convenient; to receive the outgoing President's Address (if any) and the Treasurer's financial report; to elect the Officers and Editor for the ensuing year; to determine the number (which shall usually be three or four), dates, and places of Field Meetings during the ensuing summer, and for general purposes.

14.—Two Winter Meetings shall usually be held in or about the months of December and February for the exhibition of Objects of Interest (to which not more than one hour of the time before the reading of the Papers shall be devoted), for the reading and discussion of Papers, and for general purposes.

The Dates and Places of the Winter and Annual Meetings shall be decided by the Executive.

15.—A Member may bring Friends to the Meetings subject to the following restrictions:—No person (except the husband, wife, or child of a Member), may attend the Meeting unaccompanied by the Member introducing him, unless such Member be prevented from attending by illness, and no Member may take with him to a *Field Meeting* more than one Friend, whose name and address must be submitted to the Hon. Secretary and approved by him or the Executive.

The above restrictions do not apply to the Executive or to the Acting Secretary at the Meeting.

16.—Members must give due notice (with prepayment of expenses) to the Hon. Secretary of their intention to be present, with or without a Friend, at any Field Meeting, in return for which the Secretary shall send to the Member a card of admission to the Meeting, to be produced when required. Any Member who, having given such notice, fails to attend, will be liable only for any expenses actually incurred on his account, and any balance will be returned to him on application. The sum of 1s., or such other amount as the Hon. Secretary may consider necessary, shall be charged to each person attending a Field Meeting, for Incidental Expenses.

17.—The Executive may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Members upon their own initiative or upon a written requisition (signed by Eight Members) being sent to the Honorary Secretary. Any proposition to be submitted shall be stated in the Notice, which shall be sent to each Member of the Club not later than seven days before the Meeting.

PAPERS.

18.—Notice shall be given to the Secretary, a convenient time before each Meeting, of any motion to be made or any Paper or communication desired to be read, with its title and a short sketch of its scope or contents. The insertion of these in the Programme is subject to the consent of the Executive.

19.—The Publications of the Club shall be in the hands of the Executive, who shall appoint annually Three or more Ordinary Members to form with them and the Editor a Publication Committee for the purpose of deciding upon the contents of the Annual Volume. These contents shall consist of original papers and communications written for the Club, and either read, or accepted as read, at a General Meeting; also of the Secretary's Reports of Meetings, the Treasurer's Financial Statement and Balance Sheet, a list to date of all Members of the Club, and of those elected in the current or previous year, with the names of their proposers and seconders. The Annual Volume shall be edited by the Editor subject to the direction of the Publication Committee.

20.—Twenty-five copies of his paper shall be presented to each author whose communication shall appear in the volume as a separate article, on notice being given by him to the Publisher to that effect.

THE AFFILIATION OF SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES TO THE CLUB.

21.—Any Natural History or Antiquarian Society in the County may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the Proceedings of the Field Club shall be sent to such Society.

Every affiliated Society shall send the programme of its Meetings to the Hon. Secretary of the Field Club, and shall also report any discoveries of exceptional interest. And the Field Club shall send its programme to the Hon. Secretary of each affiliated Society.

The Members of the Field Club shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of affiliated Societies, and the Members of any affiliated Society shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of the Field Club. But any Member of an affiliated Society shall be eligible to read a paper or make an exhibit at the Winter Meetings of the Field Club at Dorchester.

Any Public Library, or Club or School or College Library, in England or elsewhere, may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the Proceedings of the Field Club shall be sent to such Library.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

22.—Small Committees may be appointed at the Annual General Meeting to report to the Club any interesting facts or discoveries relating to the various sections which they represent ; and the Committee of each section may elect one of their Members as a Corresponding Secretary.

NEW RULES.

23.—No alteration in or addition to these Rules shall be made except with the consent of a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at the Annual General Meeting, full notice of the proposed alteration or addition having been given both in the current Programme and in that of the previous Meeting.



The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26th, 1875.

President :

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents :

- THE LORD EUSTACE CECIL, F.R.G.S. (*Past President*).
 REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary*).
 CAPTAIN G. R. ELWES, J.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*).
 REV. J. C. M. MANSEL-PLYDELL, M.A., R.D.
 H. COLLEY MARCH, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 REV. CANON MAYO, M.A., *Dorset Editor of "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries."*
 REV. W. MILES BARNES, B.A.
 REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF MORAY, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.
 E. R. SYKES, Esq., B.A., F.Z.S. (*Past Pres. Malacological Society*).

Hon. Editor :

Rev. C. W. H. DICKEE, Pydeltrenthide Vicarage, Dorchester.

Executive Body :

- NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A. (*President*).
 Rev. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary*), Milton Abbey Vicarage,
 Blandford.
 Captain G. R. ELWES, J.P. (*Hon. Treasurer*), Bossington, Bournemouth.

Publication Committee :

The EXECUTIVE, The HON. EDITOR, H. B. MIDDLETON, Esq.,
 Dr. COLLEY MARCH, and E. R. SYKES, Esq.

Honorary Members :

- O.M.** W. CARBUTHERS, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., British Museum
 (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.
 1888 Rev. OSMOND FISHER, M.A., F.G.S., Graveley, Huntingdon.
 1889 A. M. WALLIS, Esq., 29, Mallams, Portland.
 1900 A. J. JUKES-BROWNE, Esq., B.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Floriston, Torre,
 Torquay.
 1900 R. LYDEKKEE, Esq., F.R.S., The Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.
 1900 CLEMENT REID, Esq., F.R.S., 28, Jermyn Street, London, S.W.
 1900 A. SMITH WOODWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., British Museum (Nat.
 Hist.), South Kensington, London.
 1904 Sir WM. THISELTON DYER, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., The Ferns,
 Witcombe, Gloucester.
 1904 Sir FREDERICK TREVES, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D., Thatched House
 Lodge, Richmond Park, Kingston-on-Thames.
 1908 THOMAS HARDY, Esq., LL.D., Max Gate, Dorchester.
 1909 ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Broadstone.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian
Field Club.

<i>Year of Election.</i>	<i>(The initials "O.M." signify "Original Member.")</i>	
1903	The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury	The Manor House, Cranborne
1903	The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Salisbury	The Manor House, Cranborne
O.M.	The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S. (<i>Vice-President</i>)	Kinfauns Castle, Perth, N.B.
1902	The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury	St. Giles, Wimborne
1884	The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S. (<i>Vice-President</i>)	Lytchett Heath, Poole
1903	The Right Hon. the Lady Eustace Cecil	Lytchett Heath, Poole
1904	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D.	Auckland Castle, Bishop's Auckland
1890	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, D.D., LL.D.	The Palace, Salisbury
1892	The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester, D.D., F.S.A.	Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster
1889	The Right Hon. Lord Digby	Minterne, Dorchester
1895	The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, F.R.S.	Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk
1903	The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford	Governor's House, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
1907	The Right Hon. Lord Wynford	Wynford Eagle, Dorset
1907	The Right Hon. Lady Wynford	Wynford Eagle, Dorset
1893	Acland, Captain John E., M.A.	Wollaston House, Dorchester
1892	Acton, Rev. Edward, B.A.	Iwerne Minster Vicarage, Blandford
1899	Aldridge, Mrs. Selina	Denewood, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth
1892	Allhusen, Wilton, Esq.	Pinhay, Lyme Regis
1907	Allner, Mrs. George	National Provincial Bank, Sturminster Newton
1908	Almack, Rev. A. C., M.A.	The Rectory, Blandford St. Mary

- 1906 Atkins, F. T., Esq., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P. Ed. Cathay, Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth
- 1907 Atkinson, George T., Esq., M.A. Durlston Court, Swanage
- 1907 Badcoe, A. C., Esq., B.Sc. County Education Office, Dorchester
- 1902 Baker, Sir E. Randolph, Bart. Ranston, Blandford
- 1887 Bankes, W. Albert, Esq. Wolfeton House, Dorchester
- 1884 Bankes, Eustace Ralph, Esq.,
M.A., F.E.S. Norden House, Corfe Castle, Wareham
- 1887 Bankes, Rev. Canon, M.A. The Close, Salisbury
- 1906 Bankes, Mrs. Kingston Lacy, Wimborne
- 1902 Barkworth, Edmund, Esq. South House, Piddletrenthide
- 1904 Barlow, Major C. M. Southcot, Charminster
- 1894 Barnes, Mrs. John Iles Summerhayes, Blandford
- 1889 Barnes, Rev. W. M., B.A. (*Vice-
President*) Weymouth Avenue, Dorchester
- 1903 Barnes, F. J., Esq. Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1903 Barnes, Mrs. F. J. Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1884 Barrett, W. Bowles, Esq. 2, Belfield Terrace, Weymouth
- 1906 Barrow, Richard, Esq. Sorrento House, Sandecotes, Parkstone
- 1895 Bartelot, Rev. R. Grosvenor, M.A. Fordington St. George Vicarage,
Dorchester
- 1886 Baskett, Rev. C. R. Monkton Rectory, Dorchester
- 1893 Baskett, S. R., Esq. Evershot
- 1904 Baskett, Mrs. S. R. Evershot
- 1909 Batten, Col. J. Mount, C.B.,
Lord-Lieutenant of Dorset Mornington Lodge, West Kensington
- 1889 Batten, H. B., Esq. Aldon, Yeovil
- 1888 Beckford, F. J., Esq. Witley, Parkstone
- 1908 Bellhouse, Miss M. Clovelly, Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1908 Bennett-Stanford, Major J.,
F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Hatch House, Tisbury, Wilts
- 1908 Blake, Colonel A. M., C.B. Warmwell House, Dorchester
- o.m. Bond, N., Esq. Holme, Wareham
- 1903 Bond, Gerald Denis, Esq. Holme, Wareham
- 1906 Bond, Nigel de M., Esq., M.A. 83, Coleherne Court, London, S.W.
- 1898 Bond, Wm. H., Esq. Tyneham, Wareham
- 1903 Bond, Wm. Ralph G., Esq. Tyneham, Wareham
- 1894 Bonsor, Geo., Esq. The Gables, Spetisbury
- 1889 Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq. Fontmell Parva, Shillingstone, Bland-
ford
- 1900 Bower, Rev. Charles H. S., M.A. Childe Okeford, Shillingstone, Dorset
- 1893 Brandreth, Rev. F. W., M.A. Buckland Newton, Dorchester
- 1901 Brennand, John, Esq. Belmont, Parkstone
- 1885 Brennand, W. E., Esq. Blandford

- 1905 Bromley, Miss Grange, Florence Road, Boscombe,
Bournemouth
- 1900 Brown, Miss Belle Vue, Shaftesbury
- 1891 Browning, Benjamin, Esq., M.D.,
D.P.H., Staff-Surgeon R.N.,
Fellow of the Sanitary Institute
of Great Britain Bec-en-Hent, Sidmouth, Devon
- 1895 Brymer, Rev. J. G., M.A. Ilsington House, Puddletown
- 1907 Bulfin, Ignatius, Esq. The Den, Knole Hill, Bournemouth
- 1900 Bullen, Colonel John Bullen
Symes Catherston Leweston, near Charmouth
- 1894 Burt, Miss Emma Purbeck House, Swanage
- 1907 Bury, Mrs. Henry Mayfield House, Farnham, Surrey
- 1897 Busk, W., Esq., A.R.C.A. West Walks, Dorchester
- 1905 Busk, W. G., Esq. Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dorchester
- 1905 Busk, Mrs. W. G. Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dorchester
- 1901 Bussell, Miss Katherine Thorneloe, Bridport
- 1903 Butler-Bowden, Mrs. Bruno Upwey House, Upwey
- 1906 Butt, Rev. Walter, M.A. Oakwood, Chepstow
- 1891 Carter, William, Esq. The Hermitage, Parkstone
- 1893 Chadwick, Mrs. Westfield, Cornwall Road, Dorchester
- 1905 Chadwyck-Healey, C. E. H., Esq.,
M.A., K.C., C.B., F.S.A. Wyphurst, Cranleigh, Surrey
- 1903 Champ, A., Esq. St. Katherine's, Bridport
- 1897 Chudleigh, Mrs. West Parley Rectory, Wimborne
- 1894 Church, Colonel Arthur St. Alban's, Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1904 Clapcott, Miss South Walks, Dorchester
- 1892 Clarence, Lovell Burchett,
Esq. Coaxden, Axminster
- 1905 Clark, Mrs. E. S. St. Aldhelm's, Wareham
- 1895 Clarke, R. Stanley, Esq. Evershot, Dorchester
- 1883 Colfox, Miss A. L. Westmead, Bridport
- 1878 Colfox, T. A., Esq. Coneygar, Bridport
- 1905 Collins, Stephen, Esq., M.P. Harborne, St. Ann's Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.
- 1907 Collins, Wm. W., Esq., R.I. Corfe Castle
- 1905 Colville, H. K., Esq. Loders Court, Bridport
- 1904 Coney, Major Wm. Bicknell Martinstown, Dorchester
- 1902 Cornish, Rev. W. F., M.A. Steepleton Rectory, Dorchester
- 1903 Cornish-Browne, C. J., Esq. Came House, Dorchester
- 1891 Cother, Rev. P. L., M.A. 1, Clearmount, Weymouth
- 1900 Cox, Henry, Esq., F.S.A.,
F.R.G.S., M.J.S. Radipole Manor, near Weymouth
- 1901 Crallan, G. E. J., Esq., M.B. The Elms, Parkstone

- 1886 Crespi, A. J. H., Esq., B.A.,
M.R.C.P. Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne
- 1909 Crickmay, Harry W., Esq. Maybury, 12, Greenhill Gardens,
Weymouth
- 1884 Cross, Rev. James, M.A. Baillie House, Sturminster Marshall,
Wimborne
- 1890 Cull, James, Esq. 47, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill,
London, W.
- 1885 Curme, Decimus, Esq., M.R.C.S. Childe Okeford, Blandford
- 1896 Curtis, C. H., Esq. Blandford
- 1897 Curtis, Wilfrid Parkinson, Esq. Aysgarth, Parkstone Road, Poole
- 1903 Dacombe, J. M. J., Esq. 27, Holdenhurst Road, Bournemouth
- 1907 Daniell, G. H. S., Esq., M.B. Dale House, Blandford
- 1907 Daniell, Miss Margaret Dale House, Blandford
- o.x. Darell, D., Esq., F.G.S., F.L.S.,
F.Z.S. Hillfield House, Stoke Fleming, Dart-
mouth, Devon
- 1904 Davies, Rev. Canon S. E., M.A. Wyke Regis Rectory, Weymouth
- 1894 Davis, Geo., Esq. Sunbeams, Icen Way, Dorchester
- 1909 Day, Cyril D., Esq. Downing College, Cambridge
- 1904 Deane, Mrs. A. M. Clay Hill House, near Gillingham
- 1904 Dicker, Rev. C. W. H., R.D.,
F.R.G.S. (*Hon. Editor*) Piddletrenthide Vicarage, Dorchester
- 1907 Dicker, Miss Eleanor H. Piddletrenthide Vicarage, Dorchester
- 1903 Digby, Captain H. Montague Chalmington House, Cattistock, Dor-
chester
- 1906 Dixon, J. R. L., Esq., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P. Ed. Sherbrook, Christchurch Road, Bourne-
mouth
- 1906 Dodd, Frank Wm., Esq.,
M.Inst.C.E. Connaught Road, Weymouth
- 1908 Dodington, H. P. Marriott, Esq., Castle Gardens, Wareham
- 1908 Pominy, G. H., Esq., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P. Milton Abbas, Blandford
- 1904 Dugdale, J. B., Esq. Sandford, Wareham
- 1901 Duke, Mrs. E. B. Maen, Dorchester
- 1905 Duke, Henry, Esq. Clandon, Dorchester
- 1905 Duke, Mrs. Henry Clandon, Dorchester
- 1907 Duke, Miss M. Constance The Limes, Dorchester
- 1908 Duke, Mrs. E. Barnaby Maen, Dorchester
- 1896 Dundas, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A. Charminster Vicarage, Dorchester
- 1885 Elwes, Captain G. R. (*Vice-
President and Hon. Treasurer*) Bossington, Bournemouth
- 1905 Evans, Miss Annie Elizabeth Clandon, Dorchester

- 1886 Falkner, C. G., Esq., M.A. Ireton Bank, Rusholme, Manchester
 1884 Farley, Rev. H., M.A. Lytchett Minster, Poole
 1903 Farrer, Colonel Philip Binnegar Hall, Wareham
 1905 Feacey, Jem, Esq. Culliford Road, Dorchester
 1904 Ffooks, Mrs. E. Archdall Fernain House, Sherborne
 1904 Fielding, Thos., Esq., M.D. Milton Abbas, Blandford
 1892 Filleul, Rev. S. E. V., M.A. All Saints' Rectory, Dorchester
 1889 Filliter, George Clavell, Esq. St. Martin's House, Wareham
 1896 Filliter, Rev. W. D., M.A. East Lulworth Vicarage, Wareham
 1901 Fisher, Mrs. J. F. Vines Close, Wimborne
 1907 Fisher, Miss Lorna S. West Walks, Dorchester
 1906 Fisher, Harry, Esq. The Rosery, Florence Road, Boscombe,
 Bournemouth
 1890 Fletcher, W. H. B., Esq. Aldwick Manor, Bognor, Sussex
 o.m. Fletcher, W. J., Esq., F.R.I.B.A. The Chantry, Wimborne
 1906 Fletcher, Mrs. W. J. The Chantry, Wimborne
 1907 Fletcher, Rev. J. M. J., M.A. The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster
 1885 Floyer, G. W., Esq., B.A. West Stafford, Dorchester
 1895 Forbes, Mrs. Shillingstone, Blandford
 1897 Forde, Henry, Esq. Luscombe, Parkstone
 1893 Forrester, Hugh Carl, Esq., B.A. St. John's Cottage, Shaftesbury
 1893 Forrester, Mrs. James Westport, Wareham
 1908 Forster, Mrs. Percy Russetts, Dorchester.
 1878 Freame, R., Esq. The Chantry, Gillingham
 1895 Fry, Edward Alexander, Esq. 124, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
 1903 Fry, George S., Esq. 11, The Hawthorns, Church End,
 Finchley
 1893 Fullaway, Mrs. Childe Okeford, Blandford
 o.m. Galpin, G., Esq. Clarendon Court, Clarendon Road,
 Bournemouth
 1893 George, Mrs. Fleet House, near Weymouth
 1903 Gildea, Miss M. Upwey Rectory, Dorchester.
 1906 Girdlestone, Mrs. The Corner House, Alum Hurst Road
 West Bournemouth
 1890 Glyn, Captain Carr Stuart Wood Leaze, Wimborne
 1893 Glyn, Lieut.-General J. P. Carr North Leigh, Wimborne
 o.m. Glyn, Sir R. G., Bart. Gaunts House, Wimborne
 1895 Godman, F. du Cane, Esq., F.R.S. Lower Beeding, Horsham
 1883 Gorringe, Rev. P. R., M.A. Manston Rectory, Blandford
 1903 Gorringe, Mrs. P. R. Manston Rectory, Blandford
 1906 Gowring, Mrs. B. W. 49, High West Street, Dorchester
 1908 Greenwood, Arthur, Esq., L.M.S.,
 L.S.A. 32, Dorchester Road, Weymouth
 1888 Greves, Hyla, Esq., M.D. Rodney House, Bournemouth

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|------|---|--|
| 1904 | Groves, Herbert J., Esq. | Clifton, Weymouth |
| 1906 | Groves, Miss | Thickthorne, Broadwey, Dorset |
| 1906 | Gundry, Joseph, Esq. | Wales House, Prince of Wales Road,
Dorchester |
| 1896 | Haggard, Rev. H. A., M.A. | Molash Vicarage, Canterbury |
| 1906 | Hall, Miss Maude | King's Stag, Sturminster Newton |
| 1903 | Hambro, Sir Everard, K.C.V.O. | Milton Abbey, Dorset |
| 1905 | Hambro, C. Eric, Esq. | 70, Prince's Gate, London, S.W. |
| 1893 | Hankey, Rev. Canon, M.A., R.D. | Maiden Newton Rectory, Dorchester |
| 1890 | Harrison, Rev. F. T., M.A. | Burton Bradstock Rectory, Bridport |
| 1897 | Harston, Comdr. F. A. (late R. N.) | Newlands, Glendinning Avenue, Wey-
mouth |
| 1896 | Hart-Dyke, Rev. Canon P., M.A. | Lullingstone, Wimborne |
| 1900 | Hasluck, Rev. Ernest, M.A. | Handley Vicarage, Salisbury |
| 1893 | Hassell, Miss | Westfield Lodge, Parkstone |
| 1894 | Hawkins, W., Esq., M.R.C.S. | Broadwey, Dorchester |
| 1903 | Hawkins, Mrs. H. | Rew House, Martinstown, Dorchester |
| 1903 | Hawkins, Miss Isabel | Wyke, Sherborne |
| 1908 | Hawkins, Rev. H. | 1, Westerhall, Weymouth |
| 1893 | Hayne, R., Esq. | Fordington House, Dorchester |
| 1889 | Head, J. Merrick, Esq., M.R.I.A.,
F.R.G.S., F.P.S. | Pennsylvania Castle, Portland |
| 1905 | Heath, F. R., Esq. | The Woodlands, Weymouth |
| 1905 | Heath, Sidney H. S., Esq. | Upwey, Dorchester |
| 1899 | Henning, Mrs. | Frome, Dorchester |
| 1906 | Higginbotham, J. C., Esq. ("Orme
Agnus") | Northport House, Wareham |
| 1901 | Hill, R. E., Esq. | Long Lynch, Childe Okeford |
| 1902 | Hine, R., Esq. | Beaminster |
| 1902 | Homer, Miss E. C. Wood | Bardolf Manor, Puddletown |
| 1907 | Homer, Mrs. G. Wood | Bardolf Manor, Puddletown |
| 1888 | Huntley, H. E., Esq. | Charlton House, Blandford |
| 1906 | Jameson, Mrs. | Kenmare, Prince of Wales Road,
Dorchester |
| 1903 | Jenkins, Rev. T. Leonard, M.A. | Leigh Vicarage, Sherborne |
| 1893 | Kerr, E. W., Esq., M.D. | South Street, Dorchester |
| 1895 | Lafontaine, A. C. de, Esq., F.S.A. | Athelhampton, Dorchester |
| 1902 | Langdon, Miss M. | Parrock's Lodge, Chard |
| 1876 | Langford, Rev. Canon, M.A. | Belle Vue, Higher Hooe, Plymouth |
| 1901 | Lee, W. H. Markham, Esq.,
I.S.M. | Wyke Regis, Weymouth |
| 1907 | Lees, Captain Edgar, R.N. | The Manor House, Upwey |
| 1907 | Lees, Mrs. Edgar | The Manor House, Upwey |
| 1900 | Legge, Miss Jane | Allington Villa, Bridport |

- 1899 Le Jeune, H., Esq. St. Ives, Upper Parkstone, Dorset
- 1900 Leslie, Rev. E. C., M.A. Came Rectory, Dorchester
- 1902 Lewis, Rev. A., M.A. Chardstock Vicarage, Chard
- 1894 Linklater, Rev. Prebendary, D.D. Stroud Green Vicarage, London, N.
- 1890 Lister, Miss Gulielma High Cliffe, Lyme Regis
- 1905 Llewellyn, W., Esq., M.A. Upton House, Poole
- 1900 Lock, Mrs. A. H. 53, High West Street, Dorchester
- 1892 Lock, B. Fossett, Esq. 11, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London
- 1893 Lock, Miss Mary C. 53, High West Street, Dorchester
- 1905 Lush, Mrs. W. Vawdrey Armore, Upper Lansdowne Road,
Bournemouth
- 1901 Lys, F. D., Esq., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P. Highclere, Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1888 Macdonald, P. W., Esq., M.D. Herrison, Dorchester
- 1902 Mainwaring, Lieut.-Col. F. G. L. Wabey House, Upwey
- 1890 Manger, A. T., Esq. Stock Hill, Gillingham
- 1907 Mansel, Miss Susan Top-o'-Town, Dorchester
- 1894 Mansel-Pleydell, Mrs. Longthorns, Blandford
- 1899 Mansel-Pleydell, Rev. J. C. M.,
M.A., R.D. (*Vice-President*) Sturminster Newton Vicarage, Bland-
ford
- 1896 March, H. Colley, Esq., M.D.,
F.S.A., M.R.S.A.I., F.A.I.
(*Vice-President*) Portesham, Dorchester
- 1883 Marriott, Sir W. Smith, Bart. The Down House, Blandford
- 1904 Marsh, J. L., Esq. White Cliff Mill Street, Blandford
- 1907 Mate, C. H., Esq. Elim, Surrey Road South, Bourne-
mouth
- 1879 Maunsell, Rev. F. W., M.A. Symondsburv Rectory, Bridport
- o.m.** Mayo, Rev. Canon, M.A., R.D.
(*Vice-President*) Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne
- 1902 Mayo, Miss B. Friar Waddon, Dorchester
- 1907 Michell, Theo. Esq. Trewirgie, Wellington Road, Bourne-
mouth
- o.m.** Middleton, H. B., Esq. Bradford Peverell, Dorchester
- 1909 Middleton, Miss A. Bradford Peverell, Dorchester
- 1900 Middleton, Miss L. M. Cliff Cabin, Worbarrow, Wareham
- 1890 Milne, Rev. Percy H., M.A. Hornblotton Rectory, Castle Cary
- o.m.** Moorhead, J., Esq., M.A., M.D. Bournemouth
- 1905 Morgan, Mrs. Haselbury Bryan Rectory, Blandford
- 1898 Morrice, G. G., Esq., M.A., M.D. 17, Royal Terrace, Weymouth
- 1897 Moullin, Arthur D., Esq. Fermain, Cranbourne Road, Swanage
- 1908 Nettleton, Spencer, Esq. West Lulworth, Wareham
- 1909 Newnham, H. S., Esq. Wilts and Dorset Bank, Dorchester

- 1905 Nicholson, Captain Hugh Nettlecombe, Melplash, R.S.O.
 1906 Oke, A. W., Esq. 32, Denmark Villas, Hove, Sussex
 1886 Okeden, Colonel U. E. Parry Turnworth, Blandford
 1906 Okeden, Edmund Parry, Esq. Turnworth, Blandford
 1903 Oliver, Vere L., Esq. Greenhill House, Weymouth
 1903 Oliver, Mrs. Vere L. Greenhill House, Weymouth
 1904 Oliver, Weston, Esq., M.A. Castle House, Weymouth
 1903 Ord, W. T., Esq., M.R.C.S. Greenstead, 14, Madeira Road, Bourne-
 L.R.C.P. mouth
 1905 Page, Thomas, Esq. Trevisson, Parkstone Road, Poole
 1905 Page, Mrs. T. Trevisson, Parkstone Road, Poole
 1905 Paget, Miss Adelaide Park Homer, Wimborne
 1905 Parkinson, Miss M. B. Oaklands, Wimborne
 1890 Patey, Miss Holmlea, Lincoln
 1903 Patterson, Mrs. Myles Southover, Tolpuddle, Dorchester
 1907 Paul, Edward Clifford, Esq., M.A. Eastbrook House, Upwey
 1907 Paul, Mrs. Edward Clifford Eastbrook House, Upwey
 1894 Payne, Miss Florence O. Rydal, Wimborne
 1906 Pearce, Mrs. Thos. A. Ivythorpe, Dorchester
 1901 Peck, Gerald R., Esq. East Looe, Parkstone-on-Sea
 1878 Penny, Rev. J., M.A. Tarrant Rushton Rectory, Blandford
 1894 Penny-Snook, S., Esq., M.R.C.S., Netherton House, Weymouth
 L.R.C.P. Netherton House, Weymouth
 1907 Penny-Snook, Mrs. S. Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford
 1901 Pentin, Rev. Herbert, M.A. (*Vice- Chedington Court, Misterton, S.O.,*
President and Hon. Secretary) Somerset
 1894 Peto, Sir Henry, Bart. Okeford Fitzpaine Rectory, Shilling-
 stone
 1896 Phillips, Miss Okeford Fitzpaine Rectory, Shilling-
 stone
 1903 Phillips, Rev. C. A., M.A. Okeford Fitzpaine Rectory, Shilling-
 stone
 1933 Pickard-Cambridge, A. W., Esq. St. Catherine's, Headington Hill, Ox-
 M.A. ford
 o.m. Pickard - Cambridge, Rev. O., Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham
 M.A., F.R.S. (*Vice-President*) Picardy, Rodwell, Weymouth
 1908 Pickard-Cambridge, Miss Ada
 1903 Pickard-Cambridge, Miss Picardy, Rodwell, Weymouth
 Catherine
 1903 Pike, Leonard G., Esq. Kingbarrow, Wareham
 1933 Pitt-Rivers, A. L. Fox, Esq., Hinton St. Mary, Blandford
 F.S.A.

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|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1904 | Plowman, Rev. L. S. | Ibberton Rectory, Blandford |
| 1896 | Pond, S., Esq. | Blandford |
| 1894 | Ponting, Chas. E., Esq., F.S.A. | Wye House, Marlborough |
| 1903 | Poole, Rev. Sealey, M.A. | Chickerell Rectory, Weymouth |
| O.M. | Pope, Alfred, Esq., F.S.A. | South Court, Dorchester |
| 1906 | Pope, Alfred Rolph, Esq., M.A. | Culliford House, Dorchester |
| 1906 | Pope, Mrs. Alfred Rolph | Culliford House, Dorchester |
| 1905 | Pope, Miss Hilda | South Court, Dorchester |
| 1900 | Pope, George, Esq. | Weston Hall, Bournemouth |
| 1909 | Pope, Francis J., I.C.S. | 17, Holland Road, London, W. |
| 1909 | Pownall, Rev. B. C., M.A. | 12, Grange Road, Weymouth |
| 1909 | Pratt, Colonel, R.A. | The Ferns, Charminster |
| 1896 | Prideaux, C. S., Esq., L.D.S. | Ermington, Dorchester |
| 1900 | Prideaux, W. de C., Esq., L.D.S. | 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth |
| 1905 | Pringle, Henry T., Esq., M.D. | Ferndown, Wimborne |
| 1905 | Pringle, Mrs. Henry T. | Ferndown, Wimborne |
| 1888 | Pye, William, Esq. | Dunmore, Rodwell, Weymouth |
| 1888 | Radelyffe, Eustace, Esq. | Hyde, Wareham |
| 1905 | Ramsden, Mrs. | Great Bidlake, Bridestow, N. Devon |
| 1906 | Ransford, Colonel | Talavera, Dorchester Road, Weymouth |
| O.M. | Ravenhill, Rev. Canon, M.A. | Southlea, Queen's Avenue, Dorchester |
| 1905 | Raymond, F., Esq. | Garryowen, Dorchester |
| 1906 | Raymond, Mrs. F. | Garryowen, Dorchester |
| 1899 | Rendell, W. F., Esq. | Hallow Dene, Parkstone |
| 1886 | Reynolds, Mrs. Arthur | Wynderoft, Bridport |
| 1904 | Rhydderch, Rev. W. | Owermoigne Rectory, Dorchester |
| 1887 | Richardson, N. M., Esq., B.A.
(<i>President</i>) | Montevideo, Chickerell, near Weymouth |
| 1901 | Ridley, Rev. J. | The Rectory, Pulham, Dorchester |
| 1890 | Robinson, Sir Charles, C.B., F.S.A. | Newton Manor, Swanage |
| 1886 | Rodd, Edward Stanhope, Esq. | Chardstock House, Chard |
| 1907 | Roe, Miss M. M. E. | Sandford Orcas Rectory, Sherborne |
| 1909 | Roe, Rev. Wilfrid T., M.A. | Sandford Orcas Rectory, Sherborne |
| 1907 | Roper, Freeman, Esq. | Forde Abbey, Chard |
| 1909 | Rowston, Robert, Esq. | Casterbridge, Dorchester |
| 1889 | Russell, Colonel C. J., R.E. | Clavinia, Weymouth |
| 1906 | Samson, Miss E. A. | Elwell Lea, Upwey |
| 1905 | Sanderson-Wells, T. H., Esq.,
M.D. | 16, Victoria Terrace, Weymouth |
| 1905 | Saunt, Miss | Buxton, Rodwell, Weymouth |
| 1905 | Saunt Miss B. V. | Buxton, Rodwell, Weymouth |
| 1839 | Schuster, Rev. W. P., M.A. | The Vicarage, West Lulworth, Wareham |

- 1907 Scott, J. H., Esq., M.E. Ardrossan, Sedgley, Bournemouth
- 1904 Seaman, Rev. C. E., M.A. Stalbridge Rectory, Blandford
- 1883 Searle, Alan, Esq. Ashton Lodge, Bassett, Southampton
- 1906 Shephard, Col. C. S., D.S.O. Shortlake, Osmington, Weymouth
- 1896 Shephard, Thomas, Esq.,
F.R.M.S. Kingsley, Bournemouth West
Dorchester
- 1906 Shepherd, Rev. F. J. Frampton Court, Dorchester
- 1903 Sheridan, Mrs. A. T. Brinsley Helmsley, Weymouth
- 1884 Sherren, J. A., Esq., F.R. Hist. S. The Manor House, Martinstown
- 1908 Shortt, Miss E. F. The Manor House, Martinstown
- 1908 Shortt, Miss L. M. Minterne Grange, Parkstone
- 1897 Simpson, Jas., Esq. 12, Greenhill, Weymouth
- 1895 Simpson, Miss Newton House, Sturminster Newton
- 1906 Smith, Mrs. Alfred
L.R.C.P. Buckland House, Buckland Newton,
Dorchester
- 1899 Smith, Howard Lyon, Esq.,
L.R.C.P. School House, Sherborne
- 1909 Smith, Nowell C., Esq., M.A. Kingston Vicarage, Wareham
- 1908 Smith, Mrs. Spencer Southcote, Alexandra Road, Park-
stone
- 1888 Solly, Rev. H. Shaen, M.A. Gillingham Vicarage, Dorset
- 1901 Sotheby, Rev. W. E. H., M.A.,
R.D. Manor House, Moreton
- 1909 South, H. E., Esq., Fleet Surgeon
R.N. retired Thornleigh, St. Andrew's Road,
Bridport
- 1900 Stephens, W. L., Esq. Wanderwell, Bridport
- 1905 Stephens, J. Thompson, Esq. Haddon House, West Bay, Bridport
- 1908 Stephens, A. N., Esq. Steepleton Manor, Dorchester
- 1903 Stilwell, H., Esq. Keavil, Bournemouth
- 1900 Storer, Colonel, late R.E. Shroton House, Blandford
- 1900 Stopford, Admiral Trigon, Wareham
- 1895 Sturdy, Leonard, Esq. The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-
mouth
- 1896 Sturdy, Philip, Esq. The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-
mouth
- 1902 Sturdy, Miss Violet The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-
mouth
- 1907 Sturdy, Alan, Esq. The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-
mouth
- 1905 Sturdy, E. T., Esq. Norburton, Burton Bradstock, Bridport
- 1898 Sturt, W. Neville, Esq. Baytree Farm, Great Horkesley, Col-
chester
- 1898 Suttill, H. S., Esq. Pymore, Bridport
- 1905 Suttill, John, Esq. 24, West Street, Bridport

- 1909 Swaffield, A. Owen, Esq. 5, Lansdowne Square, Rodwell, Weymouth
- 1908 Swaffield, R. H. O. Owen, Esq. 1, Lansdowne Terrace, Weymouth
- 1893 Sykes, E. R., Esq., B.A., F.Z.S.
(*Vice-President*) Fair Oaks, Addlestone, Surrey
- 1889 Symes, G. P., Esq., M.A., B.C.L.,
M.V.O. Monksdene, Weymouth
- 1904 Symonds, Arthur G., Esq. 10, South Street, Dorchester
- 1904 Symonds, Henry, Esq. Roundham, Bridport
- 1901 Telfordsmith, Telford, Esq.,
M.A., M.D. Romansleigh, Wimborne
- o.m.** Thompson, Rev. G., M.A. Highbury, Bodorgan Road, Bourne-
mouth
- 1906 Thomson, Chas. Bertram, Esq.,
F.R.C.S. Romansleigh, Wimborne
- 1907 Tims, E. M., Esq., R.N. (retired) Winfrith House, Winfrith
- 1907 Tims, Mrs. E. M. Winfrith House, Winfrith
- 1907 Towers, Miss Whicham, Porchester Road, Bourne-
mouth
- 1898 Troyte-Bullock, Mrs. Siltan Lodge, Zeals, Bath
- 1905 Truell, Mrs. Onslow, Wimborne
- o.m.** Udal, J. S., Esq., F.S.A. Symondsburys, near Bridport
- 1908 Udal, N. R., Esq., B.A. Gordon College, Khartoum
- 1897 Usher, Rev. R., M.A., F.L.S. Netherbury, Beaminster
- 1890 Usherwood, Rev. Canon T. E.,
M.A. Parkstone
- 1907 Waite, Arthur H., Esq. Upwey Place, Upwey
- 1887 Walker, Rev. S. A., M.A. Charlton Manor, Blandford
- 1905 Ward, Samuel, Esq. Ingleton, Greenhill, Weymouth
- o.m.** Warre, Rev. Canon F., M.A. Bemerton, Salisbury
- 1904 Warry, Mrs. King 39, Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton,
London, N.
- 1904 Warry, Wm., Esq. Westrow, Holwell, Sherborne
- 1905 Watkins, Wm., Esq. 62, London Wall, E.C.
- o.m.** Watts, Rev. Canon, M.A. Bemerton, Salisbury
- 1905 Watts, Miss Bemerton, Salisbury
- 1893 Weaver, Rev. F. W., M.A., F.S.A. Milton Vicarage, Evercreech, Somerset
- 1905 Webb, H. N., Esq. Bibury Cottage, Osborn Road, Brank-
some Park, Bournemouth
- 1904 Westcott, Rev. Canon F. B., M.A. St. Aldhelm's, Paignton, Devon
- 1909 Whistler, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S. Chesilborne Rectory, Dorchester
- 1895 Whitby, Joseph, Esq. Preston, Yeovil
- 1908 Whitby, Mrs. J. Preston, Yeovil
- 1904 Wildman, W. B., Esq., M.A. The Abbey House, Sherborne

1892	Williams, E. W., Esq., B.A.	Herringston, Dorchester
1903	Williams, Captain Berkeley C. W.	Herringston, Dorchester
1897	Williams, Miss F. L.	Westleaze, Dorchester
1884	Williams, Col. Robert, M.P.	Bridehead, Dorchester
1884	Williams, Mrs. Robert	Bridehead, Dorchester
1908	Williams, Miss Rhoda	Bridehead, Dorchester
1906	Williams, Miss Meta	South Walk, Dorchester
1903	Willis, Mrs. A. Ratcliffe	Bendemeer, Parkstone
1905	Wills, A. W., Esq., M.P.	3, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.
1906	Winwood, T. H. R., Esq., M.A.	High Littleton House, High Littleton, Bristol
1898	Woodhouse, Miss	Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
1903	Woodhouse, Miss Ellen E.	Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
1906	Woodhouse, Frank D., Esq.	Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1906	Woodhouse, Mrs. Frank D.	Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1902	Wright, Rev. Herbert L., B.A.	Church Knowle Rectory, Corfe Castle
1904	Yates, Robert, Esq.	Delcombe, Milton Abbas, Blandford
1893	Young, E. W., Esq.	Dorchester

The above list includes the New Members elected up to and including the August meeting of the year 1909.

(Any omissions or errors should be notified to the Hon. Secretary.)



New Members

ELECTED SINCE THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIST CONTAINED
IN VOL. XXIX.

PROPOSED ON SEPT. 15TH, 1908.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
The Rev. A. C. Almack, M.A., of The Rectory, Blandford St. Mary	The Rev. J. Cross	The Rev. P. R. Gorringe
N. R. Udal, Esq., B.A., of Gordon College, Khartoum	The Hon. J. S. Udal	The Hon. Secretary

PROPOSED ON DEC. 10TH, 1908.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
The Rev. N. W. Gresley, M.A., of Gresford, Dorchester	The Rev. R. Gros- venor Bartelot	Captain J. E. Acland
Miss A. Middleton, of Bradford Peverell, Dorchester	H. B. Middleton, Esq.	The Hon. Secretary
Francis J. Pope, Esq., I.C.S., of 17, Holland Road, London, W.	Alfred Pope, Esq.	Henry Symonds, Esq.

PROPOSED ON FEB. 18TH, 1909.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Colonel J. Mount Batten (Lord- Lieutenant of Dorset), of Morn- ington Lodge, West Kensington	The President	The Hon. Treasurer
Harry W. Crickmay, Esq., of Maybury, 12, Greenhill Gardens, Weymouth	Lord Eustace Cecil	Alfred Pope, Esq.
The Rev. B. C. Pownall, M.A., of 12, Grange Road, Weymouth	S. Ward, Esq.	Miss E. Simpson
Colonel Pratt, R.A., of The Ferns, Charminster	Albert Bankes, Esq.	Captain J. E. Acland
The Rev. Wilfrid T. Roe, M.A., of Sandford Orcas Rectory, Sher- borne	Canon C. H. Mayo	Miss M. M. E. Roe
R. Rowston, Esq., of Casterbridge, Dorchester	Captain J. E. Ac- land	The Rev. S. E. V. Filleul
The Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S., of Chesilborne Rectory, Dor- chester	,,	C. S. Prideaux, Esq.

PROPOSED ON MAY 4TH, 1909.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Cyril D. Day, Esq., of Downing College, Cambridge	Captain J. E. Ac- land	W. Busk, Esq.
H. S. Newnham, Esq., of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Dorchester	„	C. S. Prideaux, Esq.
H. E. South, Esq., Fleet-Surgeon R.N. (retired), of the Manor House, Moreton	The Rev. W. Rhyd- derch	E. M. Tims, Esq.

PROPOSED ON JULY 22ND, 1909.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
A. Owen Swaffield, Esq., of 5, Lansdowne Square, Rodwell, Weymouth	Colonel Ransford	The Rev. P. L. Cother

PROPOSED ON JULY 27TH, 1909.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Nowell C. Smith, Esq., M.A., of the School House, Sherborne	W. B. Wildman, Esq.	The Hon. Secretary



PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club. Vols. I.—XXX. Price 10s. 6d. each volume, post free.

General Index to the Proceedings. Vols. I.—XXVI. Price 6d., by post 7d.

The Church Bells of Dorset. By the Rev. Canon RAVEN, D.D., F.S.A. Price (in parts, as issued), 6s. 6d., post free.

Church Goods, Dorset, A.D. 1552. By the Rev. W. MILES BARNES. Price (as issued) 2s. 6d., post free.

By the late J. C. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.

The Flora of Dorset. 2nd Edition. Price 12s.

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The Mollusca of Dorset. Price 5s.

By the Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

Spiders of Dorset. 2 vols. Price 25s., post free.

The British Phalangidea, or Harvest Men. Price 5s., post free.

British Chernetidea, or False Scorpions. Price 3s., post free.

The Volumes of Proceedings can be obtained from Captain Elwes, Bossington, Bournemouth; the Church Bells and Church Goods of Dorset, from the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, Dorchester; Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's works, from the Curator of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge's works, from the Author, Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham; and the General Index, from the Assistant-Secretary (Mr. H. Pouncey, *Dorset County Chronicle* Office, Dorchester).

SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE
FIELD CLUB.

British Museum, London.

British Museum of Natural History, London.

British Association, Burlington House, London.

Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.

Devon Association for the Advancement of Science.

Geological Society of London, Jermyn Street, London.

Hampshire Field Club, Southampton.

Royal Society of Antiquaries, Dublin, Ireland.

Society of Antiquaries, London.

Somerset Archæological Society, Taunton.

University Library, Cambridge.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society, Salisbury.

The Proceedings
OF THE
Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian
Field Club

DURING THE SEASON 1908-1909.

WINTER SESSION.

THE OPENING MEETING was held in the Reading Room of the County Museum on Thursday, December 10th. The President (Mr. Nelson M. Richardson) occupied the chair, and fifty-five Members were present.

Two new Members were elected, and three further nominations were received.

EXHIBITS.

By the Rev. R. GROSVENOR BARTELOT :

A conical-shaped piece of Kimmeridge shale, once the chuck-end castaway of a prehistoric lathe. It was, he said, dug up by his great-grandfather, who was Lord of the Manor of Stoborough, in King Barrow, in that parish. Captain ACLAND, as curator of the Museum, produced for the meeting's inspection some of the little disc-like cores of Kimmeridge shale, each having a little square mortice-like hole on one side, into which the chuck of the lathe was no doubt inserted. Mr. BARTELOT said he believed that the collection of Kimmeridge coal money in the Dorset County Museum was the best in the world, and he should have pleasure in adding this specimen to the collection. Captain ACLAND thanked Mr. Bartelot warmly.

By Sir CHARLES ROBINSON (of Newton Manor, Swanage) :

A sand-cast and flint and what was thought to be the head of a Purbeck turtle. It certainly looked like a turtle's head, and if it really was so it was unique, since Mr. Lydekker said that no turtle's head had ever yet been found in that district. (See p. xxxiv., post.)

By the Rev. C. W. H. DICKER :

A collection of worked flints, all surface finds, found by him and his son mostly at Piddletrenthide. The most important specimen was a long and beautifully fabricated implement, and there were also a few axe heads and a round stone probably used for pounding grain.

Mr. ENGLEHEART observed that the flints appeared mostly to date from an early period of the Neolithic Age.

By the Rev. Canon RAVENHILL :

A paper knife made of the oak cut from a pile of the old Roman bridge, Pons Ælii, at Newcastle-on-Tyne. The bridge was opened A.D. 110, and therefore the tree from which the wood was cut must have been growing when Jesus Christ was on earth.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT MAUMBURY.—In the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. St. George Gray, Captain ACLAND read his interim report on the excavations conducted by him at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, last September. It was prefaced by a short introduction written by Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., Chairman of the joint committee representing the British Archæological Association and the Dorset Field Club, by whom the investigation was conducted. The report will be found printed at length in the volume of "Proceedings," 1908, p. 256. At the PRESIDENT'S invitation Mr. C. S. PRIDEAUX, as Mr. Gray's collaborator in the work, added a few remarks. Mr. ENGLEHEART, who is a recognised authority on Roman antiquities, was also invited to speak, and observed that, judging by the size of the red-deer antlers, there must in prehistoric times have been red-deer in this island of great bulk and with

very fine heads, for no deer now killed in the British Isles had horns that approached these in size. In Scotland deer's horn was often to be seen used by the crofters and cottagers as picks. Mr. SOLLY said it would have been interesting if at least a portion of the level chalk floor of the arena could have been left uncovered, instead of it all being covered up again. Captain ACLAND said that, if the committee approved, he would, in the event of further excavations being done next year, ask leave to keep a section of the chalk floor uncovered and railed around. It could be done without any harm, and would be most interesting.

THE ROMAN VILLA AT HEMSWORTH.—PAPER BY MR. ENGLEHEART.—The Rev. G. H. ENGLEHEART, F.S.A., who superintended the excavation of the Roman villa at Hemsworth, near Wimborne, and the raising of the two beautiful tessellated pavements, read an able and very interesting paper on the subject, illustrated with excellent coloured drawings by Mr. Brumell. (Present Volume, p. 1.)

THE LATE MR. BOSWORTH SMITH.—The PRESIDENT made a suitable reference to the great loss which the Club had suffered by the death of Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, of Bingham's Melcombe, one of their most distinguished Vice-Presidents, and he proposed that the Hon. Sec. be asked to write to Mrs. Bosworth Smith and the family conveying a vote of condolence. An obituary notice, together with a portrait, would be published in the forthcoming volume of "Proceedings." The HON. TREASURER, who said he had the pleasure and privilege of knowing Mr. Bosworth Smith as a boy, seconded the vote, and it was duly carried. (Vol. XXIX., p. cxx.)

THE BURNING CLIFF AND LANDSLIP AT LYME REGIS.—A paper on this subject by Mr. A. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S., the eminent geological Member of the Club, was read by the PRESIDENT, who reminded the gathering that the author was an invalid and could not be present. (Vol. XXIX., p. 153.)

FORDINGTON ST. GEORGE FLOOR TILES.—The Rev. R. GROSVENOR BARTELOT, Vicar of St. George Church, read an interesting paper on “The Mediæval Floor Tiles of Fordington St. George Church.” (Present Volume, p. 133.)

SOME DORSET BRIDGES.—A paper by Mr. R. G. Brocklehurst. (Vol. XXIX., p. 251.)



WINTER SESSION.

THE SECOND WINTER MEETING was held on February 18th. The President was in the chair, supported by four of the Vice-Presidents. A fairly representative gathering of Members attended the meeting.

THE LOSS OF DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS.—The PRESIDENT, before the business of the meeting was begun, referred with deep regret to the great loss which the Club had suffered since their last meeting by the death of two of their most distinguished and valued Vice-Presidents, Mr. Wilfrid H. Hudleston, past President of the Geological Society, and Mr. Henry Storke Eaton, past President of the Royal Meteorological Society. They had read obituaries of both of them in the Press, and he hoped that a notice of each would appear in the next volume of the Club's "Proceedings." They also regretted the death of Mr. Charles Hansford, an old and valued Member of the Club and a Vice-President of the County Museum. He proposed that, on behalf of the Club, votes of sympathy should be passed and forwarded to Mrs. Hudleston, Mr. Alfred Eaton (Mr. Eaton's brother), and the Rev. F. W. Galpin (nephew of Mr. Hansford).

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Three new Members were elected, and eight new nominations were announced.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—The HON. SEC. read a short digest which he had prepared of the matters of most interest to Dorset people occurring in the report of the 19th Congress of Archæological Societies held in London on July 8th. The Dorset Field Club was represented at the Congress by Mr. Nigel Bond, M.A. (Secretary of the National Trust for the Preservation of Places of Beauty and Historic Interest). Details were given of the commissions already granted for scheduling and preserving the ancient monuments of Scotland and Wales, and of the petition sent to the Prime Minister praying that a similar commission might be appointed for England. Mr. A. G. Chater, the newly-elected Secretary to the Earthworks Committee, stated in his report that the important fortress of Maiden

Castle had, under the Ancient Monuments Act, been transferred to the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works. Mr. C. S. Prideaux's satisfactory investigation of a large barrow or extensive burial place at Portland in 1907 was mentioned with approval.

EXHIBITS.

A series of relics of King Charles I., sent by Major Benett-Stanford, of Tisbury. The first was a plaster cast of the face of the king, taken from the original cast taken from the king's face immediately after his execution, and one of a small number given to his intimate personal friends. This one was given to Mildmay, Earl of Westmoreland, who was present at the king's burial at Windsor. Then there were shown in two glass cases the pair of gloves carried to the scaffold by the king and handed to Bishop Juxon a few seconds before the execution. Some letters of the king were also exhibited.

The PRESIDENT said he was sorry that Major Benett-Stanford could not be there that day, but he had kindly sent those exhibits, for which they were very grateful to him. The Rev. S. E. V. Filleul had brought a copy of the warrant signed for the death of Charles I. and also a picture of the execution and a copy of the "Eikon Basilike" containing a very fine picture of King Charles. Mr. VERE OLIVER said that Thomas Benett, of Pyt House, was military secretary to Prince Rupert, and carried on a great deal of correspondence with prominent Royalists at the time. Some years ago his uncle, the late Mr. Vere Benett-Stanford, found a large number of letters, over a thousand, in an old box. He began tearing some of them up until, catching sight of the signature "Charles Rex" at the bottom of one of them, he stopped and saved the rest. The PRESIDENT said they ought to pass a special vote of thanks to Major Benett-Stanford for sending those valuable exhibits.

A RARE WILD GLADIOLUS.—The botanists present were much interested in a beautiful specimen of the wild gladiolus of the New Forest (*Gladiolus illyricus*), brought by Dr. Dixon, of Bournemouth. It was not found in Dorset, and was indeed found only in the New Forest, and there for the first time in 1857 by the Rev. W. H. Lucas. So rare was this flower that the Linnæan Society in London had not a specimen in their herbarium. He also showed a beautiful photograph of the gladiolus growing among the bracken, which is its favourite habitat.

"THE LAST OF THE MARTYNS" AT ATHELHAMPTON.—Mr. HENRY SYMONDS, of Roundham, Bridport, exhibited two deeds, beautiful specimens of late 16th century caligraphy, relating to the last of the Martyns of Athelhampton, and read the following note thereon :—

The earlier document, dated 15 June, 12 Elizabeth (1570), bears the signatures of Nicholas Martyn, of Athelhampton, and Margaret his wife, the latter being a

sister of Nicholas Wadham, who founded the college which bears his name. Nicholas Martyn was Sheriff of Dorset in 1581 and died in 1595; his "brass" in Puddletown Church has been illustrated by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux in the Club's "Proceedings" (Vol. XXIII.), and in Vol. XX. Mr. A. C. de Lafontaine, the present owner of Athelhampton, has described the old home of the family. Tradition has associated this Elizabethan 'squire with an epitaph said to have been on his tomb, but which cannot now be found, as I am informed by the Rev. A. L. Helps, vicar of Puddletown. It ran: "Nicholas ye first, Martyn ye last, Good-night, Nicholas," and has been quoted by many writers. Who was the author of this epigrammatic inscription which is so strangely at variance with the facts of the family history? The Christian name of "Nicholas" recurs frequently among his forefathers, while it is quite clear that this Martyn was, happily, far from being the last of the race in the male line, inasmuch as the grandsons of his brother Thomas duly established their pedigree at the Visitation of 1623. The latter deed, dated 28 October, 11 James I. (1613), is signed in the fine handwriting of Anne Floyer, of St. Gabriel's, who was the youngest surviving daughter of Nicholas Martyn and the widow of Anthony Floyer, who had died in 1608. This lady grants by the deed a lease of one-fourth of the lands in the Manor of Wanstrow, which her father had granted by the earlier instrument of 1570; this fourth part she had inherited under his will, together with one-quarter of Athelhampton House.

A RELIC OF THE WALRONDS.—Mr. SYMONDS next exhibited a piece of oak panelling bearing the arms of the Devonshire family of Walrond, impaling those perhaps of Pole in the same county. (The crescent of cadency on the dexter side showed that the bearer of the coat was a second son or the descendant of a second son.) The panel was obtained at Lyme, but nothing could be learnt about its history. It had been dated approximately at the South Kensington Museum as belonging to the first half of the 18th Century. The Walronds, whose name was originally spelt "Walerand," were also connected with Dorset. Two members of the family, Roger and Humphrey, were escheators for this county in the reigns of Philip and Mary and Elizabeth. At about the same period Roger and Humphrey Walrond owned the Manor of Swanage, and possibly lived there during their terms of office under the Crown.

Captain ACLAND said he knew the family of Walrond intimately. Round the fine Elizabethan dining-room of the main house of the family at Bradford, near Tiverton, there stretched heraldic panels illustrating the history of the family for hundreds of years, and every panel was of the same description as that exhibited. Captain ELWES stated that the original Walrond was huntsman to William the Conqueror, and in Domesday was described as "Waleranus Venator." He suggested that the name might originally have been a corruption of Valerianus.

A TRILINGUAL PSALTER.—Canon RAVENHILL exhibited a beautifully bound and exquisitely printed copy of "Psalterium Trilingue," the three tongues being Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. It was printed at Basle in 1548. The Psalter was much admired, especially as a fine specimen of the 16th century typography.

MOCK SUNS.—INTERESTING PHENOMENON.—The PRESIDENT read a letter from the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, vicar of Piddletrenthide, who unfortunately could not attend the meeting, sending a rough sketch of an interesting phenomenon which he saw from Waterson Ridge as he was driving home on Monday, February 15th—apparently a pair of “mock suns.” They appeared in a bank of grey mist. The discs were reddish, but sent out white rays. The apparition lasted, he thought, from five o’clock to 5.15.

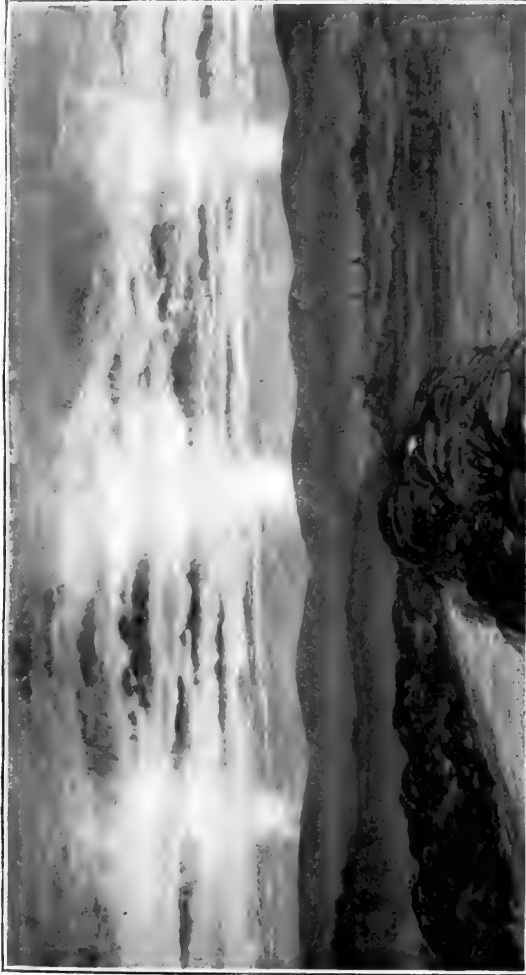
Mr. MIDDLETON recalled seeing a somewhat similar phenomenon many years ago at Henley Regatta. The real sun in the middle, with a mock sun on either side of it, had also a third mock sun immediately over it, and the three mock suns were connected with the real orb by arching rays of light. Dr. FIELDING said that such a sight was not uncommon on the Norwegian coast, where the sailors and fishermen regarded it as a premonition of foul weather.

The Rev. J. C. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL exhibited a small cross, apparently of polished flint, which was recently found in a vault in Sturminster Newton churchyard.

A FOSSIL TURTLE’S HEAD.—Captain ACLAND reproduced the rare fossil which he exhibited at the last meeting, and which had been sent to the Museum by Sir Charles Robinson, of Newton Manor, Swanage. It was then thought to be the fossilised head of a Purbeck turtle. In order to obtain verification of this supposition he sent the fossil to Dr. Smith Woodward at the British Museum, who identified it as a Chelonian skull from the Purbeck Beds of Swanage. Although remains of the shells of turtles were very common in the Purbeck Beds of Swanage, yet only one skull appeared to have been met with hitherto. The recent discovery of a second skull was, therefore, of much interest, and worthy of a brief notice (which Dr. Woodward had kindly contributed). This skull was exactly such as might be expected to belong to *Pleurosternum*. Captain Acland added that it would, he thought, be taken as a type specimen.

THE VENUS PAVEMENT FROM HEMSWORTH.—Captain ACLAND said that the members would remember the interesting excavations carried out last summer on the site of the Roman villa at Hemsforth, near Wimborne. Mr. H. Le Jeune, who so actively promoted and assisted in the work, had that day brought down a beautiful coloured drawing of the Venus pavement, made from measurements and from photographs taken on the spot by Mr. G. Brumell, A.R.I.B.A., who had kindly presented the drawing to the Museum. The pavement had, he was sorry to say, been removed to the British Museum. He wished to express the thanks of the Council of the Museum not only to Mr. Brumell, but also to Mr. Le Jeune, for all that he did in regard to the excavation of the villa and for having procured that beautiful drawing for the Museum.

HERALDIC BADGE.—The PRESIDENT read a letter from Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, of Weymouth, who expressed regret that he was confined to his bed by a cold, and who had sent three small shields used as pendant badges, one belonging to the President and two to Sir Charles Robinson. A circular one he identified as that of Sir William Arundell, K.G., whose plaque was in St. George’s Chapel at



"MOCK SUNS,"
AS SEEN FROM WATERSON RIDGE, FEB. 15, 1924.

Windsor. Sir Charles bought it of a Spanish priest. A heater-shaped shield bore the arms of Arragon impaling France ancient, with a label of four points—the arms of a Queen of Arragon of French lineage circa 1300-30.

PAPERS.

BRITISH ARACHNIDA.—The PRESIDENT read a short introduction to a paper by the Club's distinguished araneologist, the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, who confessed that he had no records just now for 1908 of any group of arachnids except that of the true spiders. Mr. Richardson said he wished that they had some more spider-collectors in the Club to help Mr. Cambridge in the collection of Dorset spiders.

THE MANORS OF STRATTON AND GRIMSTON.—SOME ANCIENT CUSTOMS.—Mr. ALFRED POPE, F.S.A., read a long and carefully compiled paper on some ancient customs of the Manors of Stratton and Grimston, the court rolls of which came into his possession on the purchase of the manors in 1895 (p. 28).

The paper was illustrated with photos of the old Manor House and of ancient deeds and maps. The PRESIDENT expressed the sincere thanks of the meeting to Mr. Pope for his interesting and valuable paper.

It being past two o'clock, the Club then adjourned for luncheon, and re-assembled at 2.45.

NOTES ON DORSET FLORA.—The HON. SEC. announced the receipt from the Rev. E. F. Linton of the second portion of his "Notes on Dorset Flora." The first portion was printed in the last volume of the "Proceedings." Mr. Linton proposed to write a third and concluding portion, the subject of which would be "Fungi."

BRITISH AND ROMANO-BRITISH COINS FROM DORSET.—Mr. H. SYMONDS exhibited two cases of coins of the British and Romano-British periods found in Dorset, most of them finely preserved specimens, and read a long and valuable paper on the subject. (p. 58.) The PRESIDENT expressed the sincere thanks of the meeting to Mr. Symonds for his paper. Captain ACLAND,

as Curator of the County Museum, mentioned how greatly he was indebted to Mr. Symonds for his valuable help in the re-arrangement of the coins.

THE STATUS OF PEASANTRY IN PORTLAND.—The HON. SEC. read a paper written by Mrs. King Warry, who unfortunately could not be present, on "The Status of Peasantry in Portland." (p. 73.) Mr. F. J. BARNES, of Portland, said that time out of mind women in Portland had been allowed to hold and deal with property in their own right—centuries before the Married Women's Property Act came into force outside Portland. Such property descended from father or mother to daughter; and, although a woman might have a husband living, her property was held by her independently of him. She received her rents, and subsequently demised her property. He was glad to find that in later years England adopted the same principle which had so long been in force in Portland.



THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held on Tuesday, May 4th, in the Reading Room at the County Museum. The President took the chair at 12.30. Between forty and fifty Members were present.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Seven new Members were elected, and three further candidates were nominated.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS was then read, and was followed by a short discussion on questions arising from the various matters dealt with by the President. Captain ACLAND proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Richardson for his extremely able and interesting Address; the motion was seconded by Mr. ALFRED POPE, and carried amidst general applause.

THE HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.—THE HON. SECRETARY presented his Annual Report :—

The membership of the club has now again nearly reached its maximum number—400—but there are a few vacancies for new members. The summer meetings last year were well attended, but the reduction of the levy on the admission cards from 2s. to 1s. 6d. has reduced the balance in hand on the Secretary's account from £20 5s. to £9 4s. 7d. I think that for the coming year we may continue the 1s. 6d. per diem levy for "incidental expenses," which will still further reduce the balance in hand, but at the members' benefit. The accounts for the past year have been duly audited, and the vouchers retaining thereto lie upon the table.

THE HON. EDITOR'S REPORT was also read by Mr. PENTIN as follows :—

The following are to be the first five papers in the new volume :—“The Roman Villa at Hemsworth,” by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart; the second portion of a contribution on “Dorset Chuntries,” by Mr. E. A. Fry; “Coins of the British and Romano-British periods found in Dorset,” by Mr. Henry Symonds; “The Status of Peasantry in Portland,” by Mrs. King Warry; and “Some Ancient Customs of the Manors of Stratton and Grimstone,” by Mr. Alfred Pope. The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge has prepared another paper on “British Arachnida,” and the Rev. E. F. Linton on “Dorset Flora.” Mr. B. Fossett Lock has translated the Cartulary of Milton Abbey, which will be printed as a

companion paper to those previously contributed on Cerne Abbey. The Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot has written an article on the ancient floor tiles of St. George's Church, Fordington; and it is hoped that Mr. W. de C. Prideaux will contribute another paper to his series of papers on "Dorset Memorial Brasses." The President's address, and the Mansel-Pleydell Prize Essay by Mr. Feacey on "The Sequence of architectural styles as exemplified in the buildings, either Ecclesiastical or Domestic, of any neighbourhood in Dorset," the official account of the club's meetings, the rainfall returns, and the report on the first appearances of birds, insects, &c., will also be printed.

At our annual meeting last year I asked the club to relieve me of the office of Editor, as I found the two offices of Secretary and Editor too burdensome, but as no one was then willing to take the Editorship I consented to hold it for another year. Now, however, I must ask to be relieved, although I shall be glad to help my successor in any way in my power.

FINANCE.—The HON. TREASURER then presented his statement of the Club Accounts, which will be found printed in the following pages. In reply to Mr. BARNES, Captain ELWES stated that the Club now had £450 invested in Consols.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY.—In the absence of Mr. C. J. Cornish Browne, of Came House, honorary director of the Dorset Photographic Survey, the HON. SEC., at the PRESIDENT'S request, read the Director's Report. It was as follows:—

"I regret that I am unable to report more progress in connection with the work of the survey. I have put myself into communication with those who were likely to assist me in my search for helpers in the towns and districts of Dorchester, Weymouth, Poole, Sherborne, Wimborne, Blandford, Shaftesbury, Bridport, Swanage, and Lyme Regis. I find that there is in only one of these towns, namely, Weymouth, a Photographic Club, but none of its members have through their secretary offered assistance. I have enlisted the sympathies of a few good amateurs, and to these I am very grateful; but I am sure there must be many skilful photographers in the county with whom I have unfortunately not come in contact. If members of the Field Club could bring the survey before the notice of such, and persuade them to send in their names as helpers, there would be but little difficulty in getting together a large collection of photographs. The expense is trifling and the work of great interest. Should the club ask me to continue the directorship for another year I shall be pleased to do so, or should it entrust the work to another I will gladly help my successor."

LORD EUSTACE CECIL PRESENTS THE MEDALS.—Lord EUSTACE CECIL, vice-president and past president, who was received with loud applause, said that the President had entrusted

to him a most agreeable task—to present to the successful competitors the “Mansel-Pleydell” and “Cecil” medals and prizes of £5 each in value. The “Mansel-Pleydell” silver medal and prize had been awarded to Mr. Jem Feacey, of Culliford Road, Dorchester, for an essay on “The Sequence of Architectural Styles as exemplified in the Buildings, either Ecclesiastical or Domestic, of any Neighbourhood in Dorset,” and the “Cecil” Medal and Prize to Mr. Cyril Douglas Day, of Downing College, Cambridge (son of Dr. E. J. Day, of Dorchester), for an essay on “The Discovery of Radium; its probable origin, its present development, and possible future use.” He was the more pleased to perform this duty in that the competition had been contested keenly, and the prizes hard-won.

THE LIMITATION OF THE CLUB MEMBERSHIP.—A somewhat lengthy discussion arose upon a proposal, brought forward by Mr. C. S. PRIDEAUX, that the recently-enacted rule limiting the number of Members to 400 should be rescinded. On a division the Meeting rejected the motion by a large majority.

EXHIBITS.

By Mr. W. DE C. PRIDEAUX :

A coffin chalice and paten, now the property of Mary, Countess of Ilchester, who had kindly lent them for exhibition. They were found early in 1906, in association with an ancient interment, during the digging of a grave on the south side of Abbotsbury Church. In February Mr. Prideaux took the articles up for exhibition before the Society of Antiquaries in London, and there they received much attention, and were considered to be early 14th century.

The HON. SECRETARY mentioned that in the volume of the “Proceedings” for 1905 he reproduced a photograph of a burial chalice and paten from Milton of about the same date. The PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the Club to Mr. Prideaux, and asked him also to convey them to Lady Ilchester.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The President, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant-Secretary, and Hon. Treasurer were re-elected to their respective offices; the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker was elected to be Hon. Editor, Mr. Cornish Browne again accepting the directorship of the Photographic Survey. The Vice-Presidents

were re-nominated by the PRESIDENT, and two of the vacancies were filled up by the nomination of Canon C. H. Mayo, of Longburton, a well-known antiquarian authority and writer, and Mr. E. R. Sykes, founder and past President of the Malacological Society, London. Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., was appointed again to represent the Club at the meeting to be held in London in the autumn of the corresponding societies of the British Association, whose meetings are to be held at Winnipeg. Messrs. Alfred Pope and Nigel Bond were re-appointed to represent the Club at the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, London.

THE SUMMER MEETINGS.—It was decided to hold a two-days' meeting in the neighbourhood of Dunster (or, failing that, at Salisbury and Stonehenge), and three single-day meetings. On one the Club proposed to drive from Dorchester to Owermoigne, calling *en route* at Came House by invitation of Mr. Cornish Browne. On the other two days excursions will be made to St. Aldhelm's Head and up the Tarrant Valley.



FIRST SUMMER MEETING.

CAME AND OWERMOIGNE.

THE FIRST SUMMER MEETING was held on Tuesday, June 22nd. With the exception of a few slight showers, the weather during the day was bright and pleasant. About 70 members and friends assembled at the South-Western station for the start at 10.15.

CAME HOUSE.

Mr. CORNISH BROWNE, after bidding the Club a cordial welcome to Came House for the first time, gave a short sketch of the history of Winterborne Came, a name which is supposed to be a corruption of Caen, Came having been given by the Conqueror to the Abbey of St. Stephen's, Caen. It pertained to the friary of Frampton, and at the dissolution of the alien priories was given to the College of St. Stephen's, Westminster, in whose possession it continued until the general dissolution, when it was granted by Edward VI. to William, Earl of Pembroke.

From him it came to one Meller, who was remarkable chiefly for his habit of depopulating most of the land he bought. For this reason there was no village round about the house. During the Civil War the Mellers fell upon evil times, and soon after left Dorset to live in Buckinghamshire. About the year 1700 the estate passed by purchase to the Damer family, and in 1756 the present house, which had all the characteristics of the Georgian period, was built by Mr. George Damer. The present front door and conservatory were added early in the 19th century, and these, while somewhat disturbing the balance of the building, added much to the comfort and convenience of the house. Mr. Cornish Browne went on to mention illustrious guests who have been entertained at the house. Here in 1804 came, as the guest of Lionel Damer, then Colonel of the Dorset Volunteer Rangers, after a review of the regiment in Fordington Field, George III. and his Queen and the Princesses and Dukes of Gloucester and Cambridge. Here nearly 40 years later came Prince Louis Napoleon, who was shortly afterwards elected President of the French and four years later Emperor.

Mr. Cornish Browne then conducted the club over the house in convenient parties. As the members passed through the suite of elegant apartments they admired the beautifully-moulded plaster ceilings, the carved chimney-pieces,

choice furniture, the tapestries, and the interesting collection of pictures by old and modern masters hanging on the walls. A pastel of a girl wearing a hat, by John Russell, one of the great pastellists of the 18th century, was much admired; and among the many pictures observed with special interest were a portrait of George IV. while Prince of Wales, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; a piece—cherubs with flowers and fruit, by Paul Rubens, similar to pictures of the same *genre* at Kingston Lacy and Wilton House; a reputed Cuyp, portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor by Gainsborough, a head of Colonel Damer by Gambadella, and one of the Duke of Richmond, who was bitten by a mad fox and died of hydrophobia. A pretty picture of a girl and a spinet, Mr. Cornish Browne said, was given by George IV. to Mrs. Fitzherbert, the girl being Miss Seymour, her ward. But the most notable pictures in the house, to Dorset people, were the series of eleven portraits of the officers of the Dorset Rangers, painted soon after the enrolment of the regiment, the artist being Thomas Beach, a native of Milton Abbas, pupil of Sir Joshua, and a fashionable portrait painter much sought after in his day. The portraits, which are all sound work and spirited likenesses, are of Lord Milton, the first colonel, R. E. D. Grosvenor (Charborough), James Frampton (Moreton)—brother of Mary Frampton, who wrote the charming *Journal*; John W. Smith (Sydling), Richard Travers (Uploders), William Churchill (Henbury), William Clavell (Smedmore), Thomas Weld (Lulworth Castle), T. Bowyer Bower (Iwerne), Francis John Brown (Frampton), and T. Meggs (Fiddlehinton). Mr. Cornish Browne mentioned the fact that Thomas Weld never had his commission signed, because he was a Roman Catholic, and for a Catholic the King at that time could not sign a commission. Thomas Weld later became a priest in the Roman Church and then cardinal, and he was afterwards a candidate for the Papal throne. Captain Bowyer Bower was the grandfather of Mr. Syndercombe Bower, and the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell claimed an ancestor in Captain Clavell, of Smedmore. In the library, too, the club examined with interest the Communion plate of Came Church—a silver chalice with cover, used as a paten, of the Commonwealth period, and plain, as one would expect. The fine tapestries in the drawing-room, representing memorable scenes in the life of Diogenes the Cynic, are probably from the looms of Mortlake, and most likely early 18th century. Mr. Cornish Browne informed the party that for years these tapestries had been covered with brocaded satin, and that they were brought to light by accident.

CAME CHURCH.

From the house the party proceeded to the church, pausing on the way by the grave of William Barnes, marked by a handsome Celtic cross erected to the poet's memory by his children and grandchildren. The members having seated themselves inside the church,

The RECTOR (the Rev. E. C. Leslie) said: The little church, consisting of nave and chancel, is dedicated to St. Peter. The original church must have been erected in the 13th century, as parts of the walls, the window arch, and inner splay of the east window, the base and pedestal of the font, are of that period. Of the 14th century work there still remain the north and south doorways; but the latter, which might have led to the priest's cell, is built up. The original north chancel window was also 14th century work. Of the 15th century is the east window, with the exception of the inner splay and window arch. There are good Perpendicular windows of three lights with cinquefoil heads in the tower, and also in the north and south sides of the nave. Two of the latter are exceptionally good specimens of square-headed windows of the period. The tower is late Perpendicular. The original roof of the church was waggon-headed and plastered, and the chancel ceiling was divided into four compartments by moulded oak ribs. The present roof took its place at the restoration of the church in 1883. There is some excellent woodwork, notably the pulpit, on which is inscribed the date 1624 and the initials "I. M.," standing for John Meller, the Jacobean altar rails, and, most noticeable of all, the 15th century rood screen. The rood loft was probably dismantled in 1561. The text "Let us hear the conclusion of all things. Fear God and keep His Commandments, for these toucheth all men, for God judgeth all things," is probably contemporary, being a quotation from the Bishop's Bible. On the north side of the church are the foundations of what might have been the rood loft staircase. The grave of the poet Barnes, who was rector of this parish from 1862 to 1886, is close to the south-west window. In the churchyard there is also the family vault of the Dawson-Damers. The remarkable double-headed cross over the vault of the Williams's, of Herringston, is said to be an exact copy of a cardinal's silver pectoral cross, with the exception of the central crucifix. The old register has been unfortunately lost. The first entry we have is in 1693. In the marriage register there is the signature of Napoléon Louis Bonaparte as witness to the nuptials on March 11th, 1847, of Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington, and Georgiana Augusta Caroline Dawson-Damer. In the Deanery* of Dorchester there are but six mediæval bells, of which two hang in this belfry. The largest bell bears the inscription "Maria," the smaller a beautiful initial cross and "Sancta Maria." The hatchments appertain to the Dawson-Damers and Lady Caroline Damer, and that in the tower to the last Lord Dorchester. Mr. Leslie then gave particulars of the stained glass windows and of the monuments in which the church is so rich. Over the fine tomb of Sir John Meller and Anne, his wife, with its two recumbent effigies, still hangs Sir John's helmet.

Mr. Leslie produced the registers and showed the autograph of Louis Napoléon. After the party had thoroughly inspected the church and the churchyard, they proceeded to

* *i.e.*, Dorchester portion.

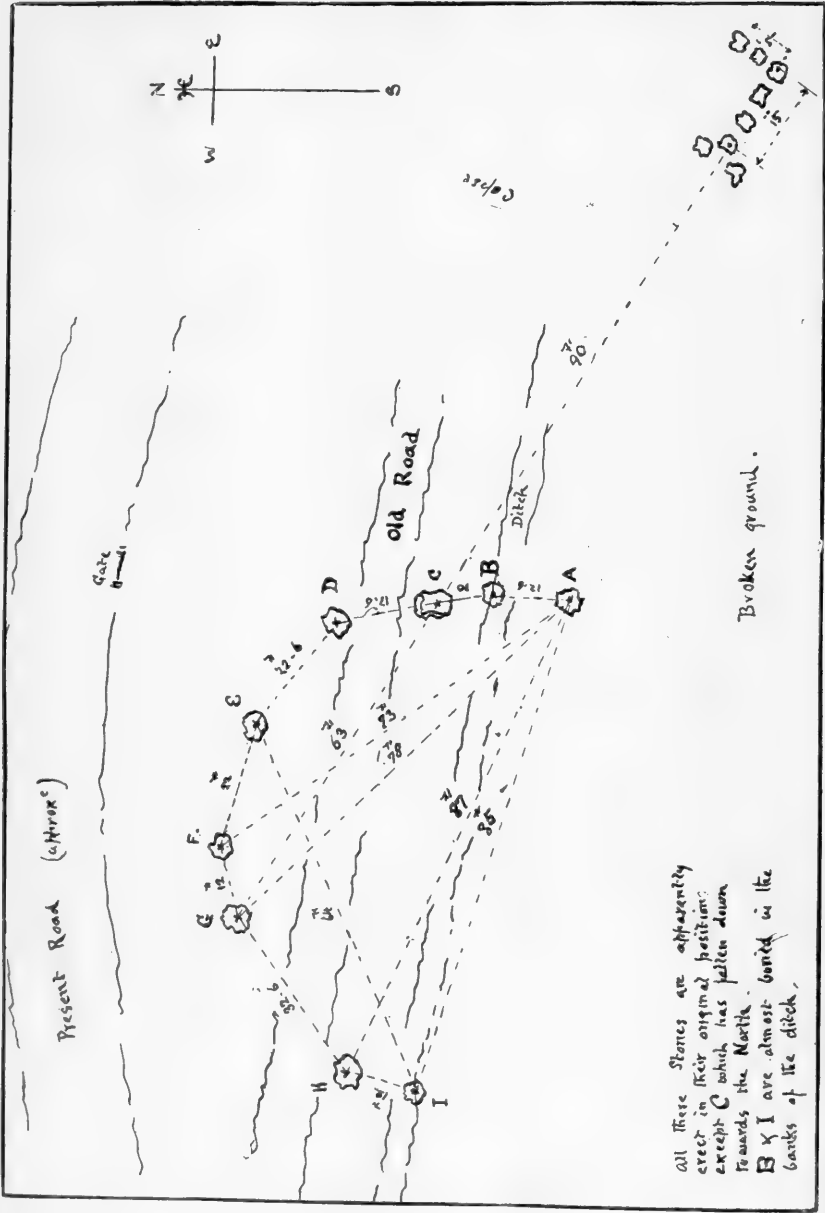
WHITCOMBE CHURCH

or "Widecomb," as the ancient spelling has it. The visitors, especially those who had never seen it before, were delighted at the picturesque ivy-mantled tower and the whole appearance of church and churchyard—William Barnes's first charge—and confessed that it seemed just the church to have a poet for its *curé*. Here again Mr. Leslie gave a short address.

Until the passing of the recent Benefices Act Whitcombe was one of the four donative livings in this diocese. It is said that King Athelstan gave Whitcombe to the Abbey of Milton. At any rate the rectory was from the first appropriated to the monastery of Milton, which served the cure by a stipendiary priest or one of their own monks, for no institutions occur in the Sarum registers. Later on this rectory and chapel belonged to the rectory of Milton. In this way it has passed from hand to hand until the present day. I think that most people who travel this road must be struck by the beautiful proportions of the embattled tower, which is of the 15th century. The grilles in the windows are remarkably good. On that of the south side can be read the initials "M.A." (possibly those of the abbey) and the date 1500. The plan of the church, long and narrow, is Norman. The south and north doorways belong to that period, but the latter is built up. Of 13th century work there is the south porch arch and the east window, terribly spoilt from inside by the depressed ceiling and the inartistic reredos, but well worthy of examination from outside, where can be seen the original hood-moulding in good preservation. The other windows are of the 15th century. In the head of the north chancel window are two pieces of 15th century glass. The font, a very large one of Purbeck marble, is of the 12th century, with the exception of its smaller pillars, which are later. There was formerly a rood beam, probably removed in 1561. In the churchyard is the step with socket and the portion of the shaft of a 13th century cross. Perhaps the head is buried below. The weathering of the 15th century roof, which has gone, can still be seen. The church plate consists of an Elizabethan chalice and lid, with the date 1573 engraved on the lid, and a George II. flagon and dish, "The gift of Mrs. Lora Pitt to the Church of Whitcombe in Dorsetshire, 1739." There are two bells, one inscribed "Hope well, I. W., 1610," and the other "Love God, I. W., 1610." One is missing, probably the tenor. The most noticeable grave in the churchyard is an enormous table stone, on which is the laconic inscription—"Spratt."

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Leslie heartily for the excellent accounts which he had given the party of the churches of Came and Whitcombe. The party then made the tour of the little





All these Stones are apparently
erect in their original positions
except C which has fallen down
towards the North.
B & I are almost buried in the
banks of the ditch.

building, which has not yet (perhaps we ought to say happily) come under the hands of the restorer. The low plaster ceiling, we should say, might go without any lamentation, but it is to be hoped that, when the postponed but inevitable "restoration" does at last come, it will take the form of preservation. It is delightful to notice how this little church, indissolubly associated with the memory of one of Dorset's best and most celebrated sons, epitomises most of the styles of English architecture, besides Perpendicular and Norman, Transitional, Early English, all three of which are scarce in Dorset—certainly in comparison with the all dominating Perpendicular. The Rev. C. R. BASKETT called attention to the pewter alms-dish, the sides of which are ornamented with sets of four small perforated holes. Whitcombe, we may add, is somewhat off the beaten track of antiquarian show churches in Dorset, and has hitherto suffered undeserved neglect; but it will before long "come to its own" and be recognised as one of the most architecturally interesting, as it is admittedly one of the most beautiful, of the small parish churches of Dorset.

THE LITTLEMAYNE SARSENS.

The party next alighted from their vehicles at Littlemayne to inspect what had been put down in the programme as the remains of a stone circle; but indeed the sarsen stones, many of them almost entirely sunk under the surface of the soil, are so scattered about the fields on both sides of the road, and in such chaotic disarray, that on the spot the unaided eye could discern little or no sign of cosmic design. And the problem is complicated by the appearance of ancient earthworks in association with the stones. Later in the day, at the request of the officers, Mr. H. Le Jeune, of Parkstone, the member who re-discovered the Hemsworth villa and last year made a plan of the Rempston half-circle, kindly undertook, on behalf of the club, to survey the ground and plot the stones on a large-scale map, and in this work he obtained the promise of assistance from Mr. R. Dawes, a young local antiquary of refreshing keenness. At Littlemayne

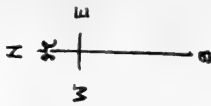
the party were met and greeted by the Rev. G. W. Butler, rector of Broadmayne, whom the Hon. Sec. invited to tell the Club the local traditions about the stones.

The Rev. G. W. BUTLER confessed that, being no antiquary, although he had lived at Broadmayne 29 years, he had never, until receiving Mr. Pentin's letter, actually walked round to locate and inspect all the stones. They were called locally the Littlemayne Rocks. An old lady, who used as a girl to come out and play among them, told him that one large stone was called "The giant without a head."

Dr. H. COLLEY MARCH, a recognised authority on the subject, and the author of "The Ritual of Barrows and Stone Circles," here gave, in a spot sheltered from the wind, a long and learned address on the subject.

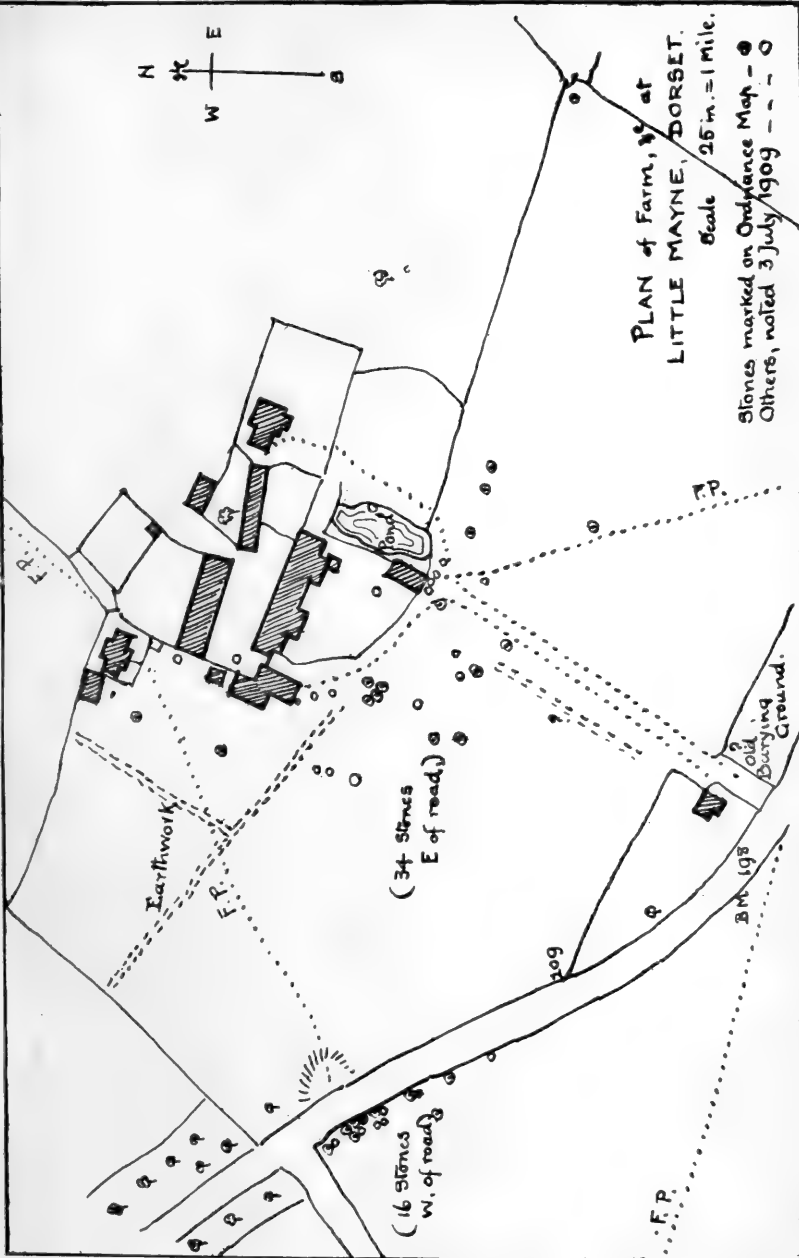
He reminded the club that when last year, in the course of the "Barrows and Bridehead" meeting, they visited the Gorwell stone circle, he asked the question "Why are its constituent stones so small when there are much larger stones lying all round about?" The answer was that in all these cases the men of old who made the circles used the stones they found on the spot. He produced a box of worked flint implements and flakes illustrating his point. They were of Portland chert, Tertiary pebbles, and chalk flint. Thus in the Isle of Portland, where there was no native flint, they used the local chert; on Blagdon, which is covered with Tertiary pebbles, they used them, and close by Maiden Castle chalk flint. The stones here at Littlemayne were sarsens (*i.e.*, "saracens" or strangers), belonging to the Tertiary formation, with which the country was at one time covered, either as gravel, or the stones cemented together by silica. Pointing to a thick cluster of stones close to the hedge on the south side of the road, Dr. March said that they looked to him more like a collapsed dolmen than stones of a stone circle. He proceeded to expound, in elucidation of the subject, the "law of parcimony" formulated by Sir Wm. Hamilton.

The HON. SEC., as Vicar of Milton Abbey, recalled the fact that Littlemayne Farm was given by Abbot William Middleton for the founding of the Grammar School of Milton Abbas in 1521, and it had remained in the possession of the Governors ever since. In the endowment deed there was mention of the "free chapel of Littlemayne," and he enquired of Mr. Butler if he knew of any remains of this pre-Reformation chapel or of traditions concerning it.



PLAN of Farm, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of
LITTLE MAYNE, DORSET.
Scale 25 in. = 1 mile.

Stones marked on Ordnance Map - \odot
Others, noted 3 July 1909 - - - \circ



Mr. BUTLER answered that there were said to be some foundations, and there was a field bordering the road and called Cemetery Field ; and, being regarded as sacred, it still remained unbroken by the ploughshare.

POXWELL HOUSE AND CIRCLE.

Driving to Poxwell, the party had a peep at the front of the picturesque manor house, with the charming feature of the porter's tiny gatehouse, bearing the date 1634.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY reminded the club of the literary associations of the house, this being, under the name "Oxwell Hall," the home of Squire Derriman in "The Trumpet Major." Climbing the windy hill, commanding a glorious view of the Channel and of the full length of the Isle of Portland, the party next inspected the reputed stone circle.

The PRESIDENT said it was understood to be one of the smallest stone circles known, and

Dr. COLLEY MARCH pointed out that the constituent stones were not sarsens, as at Littlemayne, but a cherty kind of Lower Purbeck which happened to crop up just at this spot. The stones corresponded no doubt to a burial place—a small circle inside a larger one. The stones may have had some ritual meaning or purpose, and may have served at the outset as a place for the primary disposal of interments.

Mr. ALBANY MAJOR, as a London antiquary of some celebrity, on being invited to speak, admitted that it was possible that they had not seen any stone circle that day.

The so-called Littlemayne circle might be a collection of sarsens. With the eye that day no design could be made out ; and they could not say whether there was a circle or not until they had surveyed the site, plotted out the position of all the stones, and seen whether or not they had any coherent connection with one another. The circle on the top of that hill at Poxwell was certainly a circle of stones ; but whether it was a stone circle was a question. Mr. Whistler suggested that the mound on which the circle stood looked uncommonly like a grave mound. It may have been one, with a circle of stones around it ; but the question could be decided only by digging. They were in danger of error in

trying to fit all the stone circles into the same theory, and imagining that they were all to be accounted for in the same way as Stonehenge and Avebury. The great advantage of having a club like theirs was that they could go and see such places as they had visited that day and could then set to work to try to determine the problems raised ; and that could only be by surveying and digging.

The HON. SEC. mentioned the popular tradition concerning the derivation of the word "Poxwell"—that it means the well of Puck, and he defended it in an ingenious and interesting manner. Mr. MAJOR and Mr. WHISTLER agreed with him in believing the pretty and popular tradition to be correct.

OWERMOIGNE COURT.

At Owermoigne the party were cordially welcomed at the Court by Mr. G. Cecil Cree and Mrs. Cree. On the lawn, Mr. CREE said :

The name Owermoigne, according to Hutchins, is derived from the old name of the place, "Ogres," and from the family of Le Moigne, who held it very early after the Norman Conquest. Thus we get Ogres Le Moigne, which has become Owermoigne. In the reign of Edward I. Ralph Moigne held the manor of Owers by service of sargenty in the King's kitchen. In Richard II.'s reign Sir William Stourton (who received his name from Stourton, in Wiltshire) married the daughter of Sir John Moigne. John, his son, the first Baron Stourton, held the manor of Ore amongst others. This manor remained in the Stourton family until 1703, when William Wake, D.D., afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, purchased it with the advowson from Edward, Lord Stourton. He conveyed them to Sir Theodore Jansen. In Hutchins's time the place belonged to Williamza, daughter and heiress of William Jansen, who afterwards became the wife of the Honourable Lionel Damer, youngest son of the Earl of Dorchester. At Mrs. Damer's decease in 1827 the manor was sold to John Cree. A great deal of Owermoigne was cultivated on the common field system ; but this was altered, and divided into farms by Act of Parliament in 1829. The old map shows you something of the common field system. My late father and Mr. Cunningham, of Dorchester, opened two barrows here—one on the downs and one on the heath. These both contained urns of clay, filled with ashes. They are now in the Dorset Museum. Part of an old British entrenchment remains in Heathfield Plantation, about a mile and a-half north of the village. Traces show it was originally 100 yards long by 50 yards wide, oval in shape. In Brownjohn's Plantation is a large barrow, and one side of an entrenchment 120 yards long. A hundred years ago Owermoigne was a great haunt of smugglers ; in fact, all the community smuggled. From what I have heard, the church tower was one

of the chief hiding places for kegs of spirits. To return to Maigne's Court, unfortunately fire and neglect have played havoc with what was undoubtedly a fine old manorial place, which Hutchins says was formerly of considerable importance. The portion now best defined is the site of the inner court, occupying a space of 50 yards square. Traces of ramparts exist on the north and south, and the whole is surrounded by the remains of a broad moat. A hundred years ago a great deal remained which has since been destroyed by a fire; but there are a few details remaining belonging to the Early English period—about 1250. The most interesting portion left us at the north end, the upper floor constituting the remains of one of those fine old halls, which formed so important a feature in domestic structures of that period. This hall was a large lofty apartment, lighted on the west by three pointed windows, each of two trefoil-headed lights with a quatrefoil at the apex. On the east side is a large pointed doorway (now converted into a window), which was probably the chief entrance by an exterior staircase under a quadrangular tower long since destroyed. Near the north-east angle is a smaller pointed doorway, which communicated with another range of buildings at right angles, some portion of which has been removed within memory. It is said that there are vaults beneath the basement floor, the entrance to which is now closed, and which have not been explored within memory of man, all such attempts having been prevented by the quantity of foul air which has always extinguished any light let down by way of experiment; and hence a tradition prevails that no one who descends into the vault is ever known to return. On the north-west are the sites of several fishponds; and adjoining are three mounds which may possibly be barrows. On the east are extensive remains of foundations whence stones had been taken for building, and beyond these is a square enclosure of earth-work, the use of which has not been satisfactorily conjectured.

Apropos to Mr. Cree's mention of smuggling at Obermoegne a century ago, the Hon. Sec. reminded the party of the amusing way in which Mr. Thomas Hardy deals with the subject in his story, "The Distracted Preacher."

The party were conducted over the grounds and Court, where they especially admired the series of three Early English windows, the lights with delicately feathered trefoil heads, with the artistic quatrefoil in the head of each window, and inside, within the splay, slender shafts and richly-moulded caps.

CAME RECTORY.

The drive home over the heath by Dick o' the Banks—upon the derivation of which name there was much speculation—was

much enjoyed, and shortly before five o'clock the vehicles drew up at Came Rectory, the most picturesque thatched house which for nearly a quarter of a century was the abode of the Dorset Poet. The Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Leslie had most hospitably invited the club to tea, which was served both in the house and on the lawn. After tea the members gathered in one of the rooms for the business meeting, at which the President took the chair.

The following three gentlemen, proposed on May 4th as members of the club, were balloted for and duly elected :—Mr. Cyril D. Day, of Downing College, Cambridge ; Mr. H. S. Newnham, of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Dorchester ; and Dr. H. E. South, Fleet-Surgeon R.N. (retired), of the Manor House, Moreton.

The PRESIDENT mentioned that Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the eminent scientist, whose name is associated with that of Charles Darwin in his great discoveries, had done the club the honour to accept the position of honorary member.

A donation of five guineas was voted towards the fund for the second series of excavations to be undertaken at Maumbury Rings in August. The HON. SEC. mentioned that this official donation would no doubt be considerably augmented by the individual subscriptions of members, who gave liberally towards the work last autumn.

Before the club left Came Rectory for Dorchester Mr. and Mrs. Leslie were warmly thanked for their kindness and welcome entertainment.







TARRANT CRAWFORD CHURCH.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING.

VISIT TO THE TARRANT VALLEY, JULY 27TH.

THE SECOND SUMMER MEETING of 1909 will be remembered in the history of the Club as having been held on one of the wettest days on record. Nevertheless, a party numbering nearly 70 assembled at Blandford for the journey along the valley of the Tarrant, a little tributary of the Stour. The itinerary included "Crawford Castle" and seven "Tarrant" villages.

CRAWFORD CASTLE,

or Spettisbury Rings, was first visited. As it was pointed out by the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, this earthwork belongs to the "promontory-fort" class. At the time when the railway was carried through the camp some 80 skeletons were dug up, several having broken skulls.

TARRANT CRAWFORD: ITS CHURCH AND ABBEY.



At Tarrant Crawford Church the party was met by the RECTOR (the Rev. P. B. Wingate), who read a paper on the history of the Cistercian nunnery founded at this place in the reign of Henry I. by Ralph de Kohaynes, lord of the neighbouring manor of Keynston. This house was an abbey,* and two other Cistercian communities existed in Dorset for monks—the abbeys of Bindon and Forde.

In a very dry season foundations could still be traced near the river, but nothing

* Dom Gasquet is evidently wrong in calling it a Priory in his list of Religious Houses. [Ed.]

could be determined of the plan of the whole group of buildings, nor of the site of the chapel in which were buried the bodies of Ralph and William de Kohaynes, Queen Joan of Scotland, and Bishop Richard Poore, the rebuilder of the abbey. The church as it now stands dates from the period of Edward I., and contains a Norman font and piscina.

The Rev. C. R. BASKETT recalled the fact that when he was a boy the stone foundations of the conventual buildings were uncovered, but unfortunately used by the late Mr. Drax as material for the building of his park wall. Coffins and encaustic tiles had also been dug up.

The HON. SECRETARY, in answer to a question relating to an ancient brass commemorating one of the priory chaplains, elicited the statement that it had been at one time deposited in the British Museum, and subsequently returned at the request of the late Rector; but that it had disappeared before Mr. Wingate's arrival.

The old Tithe Barn was then visited. Attention was called to the date 1518 upon a part of the fine hammer-beam roof. Under the guidance of Mr. Drake some ancient rooms in the adjoining farmhouse were also inspected. On leaving the place, the PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the Members to the Rector and Mr. Drake for their kind reception of the party, and assured them of their appreciation of the zeal they had shown in the preservation of the interesting remains.

TARRANT KEYNSTON CHURCH.

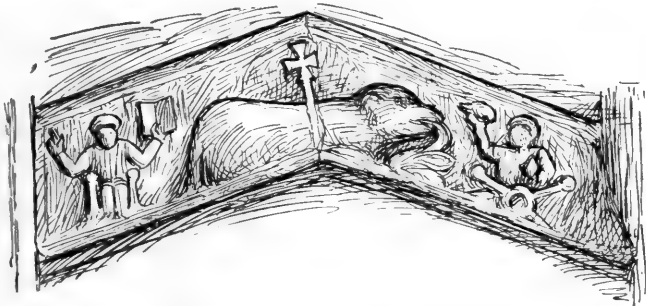
This was rebuilt in 1853 from the design of T. H. Wyatt, diocesan architect at the time.

TARRANT RUSHTON.

The next stopping place was Tarrant Rushton Church, where the party were greeted by the venerable RECTOR (the Rev. James Penny), who is remembered as having been for some

20 years the Head-Master of the historic Grammar School of Milton Abbas, and who numbered among his old boys men of the distinction of General Lord Grenfell, Bishop Smythies, and Mr. Bosworth Smith.

Addressing the Members present, Mr. Penny described the many interesting features of this remarkable church—the Romanesque chancel arch, the north transept with its Early English windows, and the rest of the church of the Decorated period, the three hagioscopes in excellent preservation, the mutilated lintel over the south door with what appears to be a lamb, a cross, a fish issuing



from the mouth of the lamb, and two figures of men sitting. The party made a close inspection of the church, and much speculation was rife as to the real object of the two jars or vases in niches above the chancel arch, and supposed by some to have been placed there for enriching the voice of the preacher. Mr. Penny reminded the Club how the ancient Greeks and Romans placed hollow vessels in their public buildings for this purpose. He also pointed out in the west wall of the north transept, close to the long, low, lancet-headed window, a plain low door of the same date, which the older inhabitants of that remote village used, within living memory, to call "the lepers' gate." In corroboration of this there was documentary evidence, supported by the actual foundations, of the existence within a few yards of the west wall, and bordering on the running water of the Tarrant, of a leper hospital dedicated to St. Leonard.

The HON. SECRETARY expressed the opinion that what the Rector suggested to be an Easter sepulchre on the north side of the east wall of the church was a niche for the statue of the patron saint.

THE RUSHTON RECTORY MUSEUM.—BUSINESS MEETING.

From the church, at the Rector's kind invitation, the party walked to the Rectory and inspected the most interesting collections in his geological and natural history museum. The coleoptera and lepidoptera are especially noticeable.

Here a short Business Meeting was held. The one candidate for the membership of the Club was duly elected. The work of Messrs. H. Le Jeune and R. Dawes at the Little Mayne stone circle was duly reported, exactly 50 stones having been found and plotted on the 25-inch map, and a vote of thanks was passed to them. Captain J. E. Acland, curator of the Dorset County Museum, has called attention to important documentary evidence which, if correct, effectually dissipates the idea of some that the so-called stone circle at Little Mayne is not a circle at all, but only a fortuitous concourse of sarsens. Roger Gale, writing in 1710, mentions that the circle had lately been destroyed, and that it formerly had two avenues, one approaching it from the south and one from the east. Thus Chas. Warne may have been right when, in his "Ancient Dorset," he described the Little Mayne circle and avenues as "the finest Druidical temple in the county."

COUNTY DEEDS.—VALUABLE GIFT BY MR. E. A. FRY.

The HON. SECRETARY read the following letter :—

"June 19th, 1909. Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey. Dear Mr. Pentin,—I have a large number of deeds referring to Dorset, which I bought from the executors of the late Mr. James Coleman, who, as you know, had a vast collection of deeds, &c., which have now been sorted into counties, and are on sale in county lots or in parish lots in those cases where the counties have been sorted into parishes. I should like to present these Dorset deeds to the Dorset Field Club, as the principal county Archæological Society, but I am confronted by the fact that the Club has no 'habitat' where the deeds could be stored or inspected by those interested, or where they could be opened out from time to time for the purpose of airing them. The Club has, I believe, its meetings at the Museum in

Dorchester, but has no 'rights' or room of its own therein. Can you suggest any plan by which these deeds, while being the Club's property, could be available to anyone for inspection or copying, if the Museum authorities will house and be responsible for them? The number of deeds is about 1,200, and they fill a box measuring 6ft. by 3ft. by 3ft., done up as they are now in bundles. I have prepared a card catalogue of them arranged under parishes, of which I enclose a few specimens; but to be of general use they want further calendaring with more details of field names, tenants' names, signatures, &c. My object in presenting this collection to the Club is to form a nucleus around which may gather other gifts of similar deeds and documents relating to the county. Many land and property owners, no doubt, have quantities of deeds, &c., put away as lumber which are of great interest historically, and, if it were known that our Club had already a collection to which they could add them, I feel sure many gentlemen would be glad to send their old deeds and get rid of them usefully. This collection does not pretend to include many very old deeds, charters, or Court or Manor Rolls, but I know there is plenty of information to be found in them which can be found nowhere else. The only condition I should like to make in offering them to the Dorset Field Club is that some competent person be employed in making a really detailed calendar of them, which in course of time might be printed, the sale of which would probably cover the cost (if any) of such calendaring. I enclose a rough list of names of parishes. The deeds themselves are arranged under their parishes in chronological order. There is also a small collection of local Acts of Parliament.—Yours very truly, EDW. ALEX. FRY."

Mr. Pentin added that when he received this letter he submitted it to the Executive of the Field Club, and they said that they would be very pleased to accept Mr. Fry's generous gift, and also to pay for the calendaring of the deeds if necessary. Then the Council of the County Museum were willing to house the deeds given to the Club. The PRESIDENT said that they ought to be most grateful to Mr. Fry, since that was the first gift of the kind that the Club had received, and he hoped that it would form a nucleus around which other deeds would be gathered. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, in seconding the vote of thanks, said that not less had they to thank Mr. Fry for the very interesting and valuable abstracts of the *Inquisitiones post mortem*, upon making which he had spent much time and money. These deeds were very valuable, and, if they could be calendared and printed in the Club's "Proceedings," it would be a great work for Dorset people to refer to. Mr. FRY, in responding to

the vote of thanks, said that there was much more in these deeds than many would think, and he hoped that landowners would add to the collection. Mr. Fry then read a paper on the descent of the manor of Tarrant Gunville. Before leaving the Rectory the party were invited to partake of coffee and light refreshments, including strawberries and cream—very welcome after the drive.

TARRANT RAWSTON.

The party drove on to the neighbouring church of Tarrant Rawston, with its ivy-mantled tower and pyramidal roof. Here they were received courteously by Mr. JOHN COSSINS, of the Manor House, who read a short paper on Tarrant Rawston Manor, also called Tarrant Antioch, and its church, which belonged originally to Shaftesbury Abbey. The PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the club to Mr. Cossins. The HON. SEC. said they were glad to have been able to visit this church because it had so pleasing an exterior. Mr. Weaver and he thought that the encaustic tiles placed around the font might originally have belonged to Tarrant Abbey.

TARRANT MONKTON.

Time did not admit of the party entering the church of Tarrant Monkton or Monachorum, although the Vicar (the Rev. W. F. Adye) was present to show it. The whole church has been rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, which is interesting. In Tarrant Monkton, or rather in the adjoining hamlet of Tarrant Launceston, which is really a part of it, was anciently a fraternity, for in a schedule of legacies of Wm. Lovel, of "Tarent Rawson," who died 33 Henry VIII., is included the bequest of two heifers to "the brotherhood of Our Lady at Tarent Monkton." Both brotherhood and house have quite disappeared.

TARRANT HINTON.

At Tarrant Hinton Church the RECTOR, the Rev. E. J. Heriz Smith, received the party and pointed out the chief features of the building, which is of the Perpendicular style.

Of an earlier structure there remain fragments of Norman zigzag moulding, built into the wall over the south door, and a fine Norman font of dark-brown ironstone, with square bowl supported by a central stem and four slender shafts, and its sides adorned with a shallowly-carved arcading. There is the piscina of a side altar, a hagioscope, and altar rails, the undoubted work of Grinling Gibbons, as they came from Pembroke College Chapel, which he was employed to adorn with his carving. Of the three bells, said the Rector, one is of the date 1450, as could be proved by the marks it bears of the Shaftesbury bell founders. One of the most noticeable features of the church is the richly-carved Easter sepulchre, of Renaissance feeling, built in 1520 by the then Rector, Thomas Trotwell or Weaver.

TARRANT GUNVILLE AND EASTBURY.

The party drove on to Tarrant Gunville, the furthest point of the day's trip. Here they had almost an *embarras de richesse* in the matter of hospitality, for, while Mr. and Mrs. H. F. W. Farquharson had invited the Club to tea at Eastbury House, an equally kind invitation had been received from Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Gibb, of the Manor House. The party had the pleasure of visiting both houses, some taking tea at one and some at the other; and the cordiality and comfort which they found under the roofs of their kind hosts and hostesses made ample amends for all the hardships of the way and the buffeting of wind and rain.

Eastbury House is noted as the remaining wing of the imposing mansion here reared, in this picturesque and richly-timbered parkland, by the famous Geo. Bubb Dodington, who, although only the son of a Weymouth apothecary, yet by his natural ability and shrewdness, and especially by his adroitness in electioneering in that borough, got himself raised to the peerage in 1761 as Lord Melcombe. This remarkable man was at one time envoy extraordinary to the Court of Spain and plenipotentiary there, and he was also Member of Parliament for Bridgwater, Weymouth, and Melcombe Regis. The house, which cost £140,000, was

described by Cumberland in 1756 as "magnificent, massy, and stretching to a great extent in front, with an enormous portico of Doric columns." Yet the greater part of the structure, despite its massiness and magnificence, was pulled down within a few years, leaving only the wing which now forms Mr. Farquharson's residence. Most of the party climbed the staircase to the tower-top to take a glimpse of the extensive view, which can only be enjoyed properly on a fine day. The rooms were also inspected, some of them of much interest—for example, the haunted chamber; the small room adjoining, beautifully panelled from floor to ceiling in oak; the apartment called the Greenroom, next to the drawing room, elegantly adorned by Josiah Wedgwood himself, who was for a time the owner of Eastbury. Among the pictures the visitors noticed particularly the fine equestrian portrait of Mr. James John Farquharson and his famous huntsman, Jim Treadwell. This portrait, by Francis Grant, was presented to Mr. Farquharson by the friends of his hunt in 1857 as a proof of their regard and esteem, and in recognition of the kind and liberal manner in which he hunted the county of Dorset at his sole expense for half a century.

After the PRESIDENT had expressed the hearty thanks of the Club to Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson the party proceeded to the Manor House. This house, set in beautifully-kept grounds and gardens, contains a variety of things of beauty and interest. Time is inexorable, and, though the visitors would fain have stayed longer, they had soon to remount their carriages and return to Blandford to catch their trains. On driving away from the Manor House, after bidding Mr. and Mrs. Hughes-Gibb and their family adieu, they had a good view of Tarrant Gunville Church, which was entirely re-built in 1845, and the rector of which (the Rev. J. L. Rhye) joined the party at Eastbury. The drive to Blandford through "the fine champaign country" would have been much enjoyed but for the incessant rain. Thus ended the "Torrent" Valley meeting of vivid memory!



THIRD SUMMER MEETING.

TAUNTON AND DUNSTER.

THE THIRD SUMMER MEETING of the Club took place on Wednesday and Thursday, August 25th and 26th. The attendance of Members was rather disappointing, although the weather was fine.

The party arrived at Taunton by train at 12.35, and repaired to the Castle Hotel, which had been chosen as headquarters.

CLEEVE ABBEY.

At 1.45 a start was made from Taunton for Washford Station, whence a short walk brought the visitors to the somewhat extensive remains of the Cistercian Abbey of Cleeve. Upon their arrival the Rev. F. W. WEAVER (who kindly acted as guide) gave the following account of the Abbey and its past history:—

Cleeve Abbey was founded between 1186 and 1191 by William de Romara, and is thus of somewhat later foundation than the two great Cistercian Abbeys of Dorset—Ford founded in 1140 and Bindon in 1172. Cleeve was the only Cistercian house in Somerset. All Cistercian houses were given the status of abbeys, and all dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The last Abbot of Ford was made by the authorities at Citeaux visitor of all the monasteries in the south-west of England; and, therefore, he conceived that he was right in saying that Ford was looked upon as the mother of them all. He called attention to the only remaining portion of the cloisters, that on the west side, and pointed to the entrance which was used by the *conversi*, or lay brethren, whom the Cistercians, who were great farmers and wool growers, were in the habit of associating to themselves for the sake of the assistance which they gave them in agricultural work—in the tilling of the fields and the tending of their flocks and herds. These *conversi*, although engaged in agricultural work, were at first monks to all intents and purposes, subject to the rule of the Order; but in later times this strictness was relaxed, and they were allowed to live in the village and to marry. In the north wall he pointed out a seat which was, perhaps, occupied by the claustral prior, who kept order in the cloisters. Of the magnificent church of the abbey only the foundations remained, overgrown with moss and grass. At the end of each of the transepts were two square chapels, still traceable by their foundations. But, though the demolition of the church was to be regretted

deeply, it was gratifying that, thanks to Mr. Luttrell, the domestic buildings had been preserved almost intact. He pointed out, on the east side of the garth, the sacristy, or vestry, next to it the entrance to the library, the beautiful entrance to the chapter house, and then the stone stairs leading up to the dormitory, which extended beyond the refectory right along over the chapter house, chequer, and sacristy. On the south side of the garth was the refectory of the late 15th or early 16th century. Usually the refectory was at right angles to the cloisters, and a few years ago the site of the old refectory was discovered at right angles to the new one, with a magnificent floor of encaustic tiles. He pointed out on the south side of the cloister garth the lavatory where the monks used to wash their hands before meals.

Under Mr. Weaver's guidance the party then went over the buildings, examining first the foundations of the church, and then passing on to the sacristy, with a fine round 13th century window of a diameter of no less than seven feet and a-half, and to the chapter-house, its roof with a quadripartite vaulting in two spans. In the surviving portion of the dormitory Mr. Weaver said he supposed that it was the largest and finest monastic dormitory remaining in the British Isles. It used to extend right over the day room or calefactory, so called because it was warmed in the winter time, when it was used as a laboratory, study, and workshop. When Mr. Luttrell bought the property it was in a deplorable state, occupied by cows and pigs. After showing the slype or narrow way leading to the monks' cemetery, he led the party to inspect the beautiful heraldic tiles forming the floor of the old refectory, and thence they proceeded to mount the stone stairs of the fine new refectory ("new" being, of course, used comparative'y; certainly not absolutely.) It is a Perpendicular hall built over an Early English substructure. On the east side the transoms of the Perpendicular windows are enriched with bands pierced with quatrefoils. Attention was called to a recess, which may mark the site of the pulpit, from which the lector read to the brethren during meal-time. Close by it is a large Tudor fireplace, probably inserted when, after the Dissolution, the premises were put to other uses. The roof, of Spanish chestnut, as far as one could judge, is a beautiful feature, richly panelled, and the hammer-beams carved to represent angels and other figures. Mr. Weaver observed that that beautiful refectory had been attributed to Abbot Dovel or Dowell; but that Abbot did not begin to reign until 1510, and he himself assumed that the room was begun about the year 1470, when the wool trade in Somerset was very flourishing and money plentiful. At the east end of the hall can still be discerned traces of a painted Rood in distemper. Mr. Weaver took the opportunity of here saying something about that appendage to Cleve, the Chapel of St. Mary by the Sea, a famous place of pilgrimage.

On leaving Cleve, the visitors inspected the gatehouse, the latest portion of the buildings, and its date determined, approximately at any rate, not only by the architecture, but also

by the name of Abbot Dovell carved on the face of the inner wall, the abbatial staff impaling the letter "V" and turning it practically into a "W." Over the entrance is carved the distych

" Porta patens esto
Nulli claudaris honesto."

Captain ELWES offered the luminous suggestion that the word "honesto" was not without a subtle and half-humorous reference, in the spirit of the age, to the Abbot's own name—"Do-well." Under the shadow of this ever-open door, shutting to no "honest" persons, the ACTING PRESIDENT voiced the hearty thanks of the Club to Mr. Weaver for so kindly and so ably acting as guide, and for the learned address which he had given them. Mr. WEAVER, in a few words of acknowledgment, observed that the chief part of the work which he had done in connection with Cleeve had been not on the masonry of the Abbey, but on the documents relating to it.

TAUNTON CASTLE AND MUSEUM.

On regaining Taunton, the party refreshed themselves with tea at the hotel, after which, precisely at six o'clock, they presented themselves at the Castle gates, where Mr. St. George Gray was kindly in attendance by appointment to show them over the Castle and the fine Museum of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society which is now lodged within the ancient walls. After greetings had been exchanged Mr. GRAY warned the visitors that some of the neighbouring buildings were only castellated copies, less than a hundred years old, of the Castle itself. But the two arches of the gateway, upon which the modern superstructure was erected, were the original arches of the outer eastern gateway. He pointed out the Old Grammar School of Taunton, of the date 1544, and the original situation of the Castle moat adjoining the River Tone. The inner gateway of the Castle was built in 1496 by Bishop Langton, of Winchester, for the Bishops of Winchester owned the Castle of

Taunton for 800 years, using it as a western residence down from Saxon times. Now nothing was left to them but certain water rights. After reading the inscriptions upon the gateway, "Vive le Roi Henri" and "Laus tibi Xpe," the party entered the ancient building now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Gray and decorated and furnished in admirable taste. The largest room was a schoolroom, and amongst the old boys who had obtained celebrity was Sir Robert Hart, of China, who spent a year and a-half there.

From his house he led the way to the supposed site of the Saxon and Norman Castle. (The Saxon Castle was associated with the name of Ina, King of the West Saxons.) The great hall of the Castle, 120 feet long and 31 wide, is now the principal part of the Museum. The assizes for the county were held in it up to the year 1855 or 1856, and here in 1685 Judge Jeffreys sat to hold the Bloody Assize. He pointed out one of the latest acquisitions of the Museum—the state coach in which the Sheriff of the county brought the judges of assize to the court. The earliest part of the castle was of the date 1136, with typical Norman buttresses, and walls of a thickness of no less than 13 feet.

Entering the Museum and Library, the party proceeded to inspect its treasures, all of which are arranged and described in a manner that reflects great credit on the Curator. Mr. Gray mentioned that the society have a library of 20,000 books. Among the miscellaneous objects on view inside the door is a reliquary, supposed to contain the blood of Thomas a'Becket, and an ancient jug with a pewter lid, bearing, it is said, one of the only five signatures of William Shakespere known to exist, with the date of 1602. In Roman tessellated floors the Somerset Museum is not so rich as the Dorset; but one fine specimen of Roman mosaic depicts with wonderful life and modernity of feeling two hunters bringing home a stag killed in the chase. The stag is slung by the legs on a pole borne on their shoulders. Each hunter has a spear in his hand, and the indispensable dog is also in the picture. As Mr. Gray observed, the designs of these mosaics are usually geometrical patterns, and a scene of the chase like this is of far greater interest. The party proceeded to inspect the implements of the Bronze Age in which, Mr. Gray remarked, the Museum is rich, and which includes fine bronze swords, six palstaves, or axes, and a broken spearhead found in the laying of a drain between Wilton Church and Sherford, and the founder's hoard of bronze implements discovered in Wick Park, near Stogursey, in 1870, and deposited on loan by Sir Alexander Acland Hood. In the same case the visitors had the good fortune to see the latest and perhaps the greatest treasure of all—the much-talked-of British gold torc, or torque, found recently at Hendford Hill, near Yeovil. The torc, which looks as fresh and bright as if it had just come straight from the hands of the goldsmith, weighs 5ozs. and 7·5 dwts., and its bullion value is £24. The party next looked at the good

collection of encaustic tiles, the fine range of Somerset coins and tokens, the series of Saxon silver coins, beginning with that famous mint-founder, King Athelstan, being especially mark-worthy. Entering the large hall, formerly the Court of Assize, the party were struck by its dignified dimensions, and the noble timber roof which was revealed to sight when the low plastered ceiling was demolished. It cost £850 to restore the roof and the rest of the hall before it was fit for the reception of the Museum collections, which are here so effectively set out. In view of the Club's visits to the Belgic lake villages of Glastonbury and Meare, and the lecture on the excavations given to the Club by Mr. Gray at Wells last year, attention was immediately arrested by the fine case of relics from the Glastonbury lake village. Most interesting and instructive was it to see, alongside the old bone weaving combs, the specimen of weaving in three colours done by Mrs. Whistler, of Chesilborne, showing the way in which the weft was worked in by means of wooden imitations of the perforated meta-tarsal bones of sheep found in the Glastonbury Lake Village. Next year, remarked Mr. Gray, they were going to begin work on the Meare Lake Village, which is twice as large as the Glastonbury Lake Village, which has been excavated; and, if they proceeded at the same rate, it would take 20 years to complete the task! Near by the Lake Village case was one which caught up the thoughts of the visitors, and took them back to Dorset—some of the duplicate finds made at Maumbury Rings last year, especially the picks of red-deer antler found in the prehistoric pit or shaft which is, with one exception, the deepest archaeological excavation ever made in the country. Another case of much interest is that containing the finds, of the Bronze Age, from Wick Barrow, popularly called "Pixies' Mound," Stoke Courcy, excavated in 1907, especially the skulls, the three beakers found with the secondary interment, a fine flint knife or dagger, and a human tibia of the platycnemic or "sharp-shinned" type. Other exhibits of note are the fine collection of Elton ware from Clevedon; the assortment of old club brasses, pole-heads, and emblems; Mr. John Marshall's collection of British "Albino" birds, the finest British collection, and including (ornithological paradox) specimens of the white blackbird! There is, said Mr. Gray, no finer collection in the kingdom than that in the Taunton Museum of the bones of the extinct mammalia found in the Mendip Caves; and as the party gazed at the complete skeleton of the hyæna, and the remains of other big game, long extinct, he mentioned that natural science experts from London frequently come down to make drawings of these bones for comparative purposes. The party next inspected a beautiful case of 17th and 18th century Somerset pottery, made at Wincanton, Ilminster, Bristol, and Watchet, which last pottery is now extremely rare. The finest specimen of Somerset and Bristol pottery is a fine dish, dated of the same year as Sedgemoor—1685. There are also on view specimens of the curious and tricky old fuddling cup or "jolly boy."

After dinner at the Castle Hotel a short Business Meeting was held.

The HON. SECRETARY took the opportunity to state that the 1200 deeds relating to the county of Dorset which had been presented to the Club by Mr. E. A. Fry, of London, were now in the County Museum, and the Club were inviting offers of help from Members in the matter of making abstracts of these deeds in order that they may be printed. Mr. H. Symonds, of Bridport, and Mr. W. B. Wildman, the Sherborne historian, had volunteered their assistance, and they were well qualified for the work; but it was too big a job for only two pairs of hands, and the Club would be glad to have further offers of help.

THE AVEBURY EXCAVATIONS.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY delivered an able lecture on "The Avebury Excavations of 1908 and 1909," which were carried out under his direction. The lecture was marked with all Mr. Gray's characteristic clearness, fulness, and precision of statement, and its interest was much enhanced by the exhibition of a series of lantern slides made from photographs taken by Mr. Gray himself, some of them being of marked beauty as well as of scientific interest.

The excavations were carried out the first year under the auspices of the British Association, and this year the fund was supplemented by donations from the Society of Antiquaries and other learned bodies and individuals. The return in actual relics was trifling when compared with the cost of obtaining them. Mr. Gray observed (and this observation is relevant to the digging of Maumbury Rings now proceeding) that the success or non-success of archæological investigations was to be gauged, not by the number and excellence of the relics found, but by the extension of archæological knowledge. The lecturer gave a vivid idea of the impressively majestic sight which Avebury must have presented when it was perfect, with its two inner circles of megaliths on an area of land 1,400 feet in diameter within the huge encircling vallum, whereas the corresponding diameter of Stonehenge measures but 300 feet; and with the dignified approach to it through the Kennet Avenue, which, although there are now but eleven stones left in alignment, formerly comprised 300 stones. Avebury in its glory, with the Kennet Avenue, consisted of no less than 650 stones, but at present only about 45 remained. The relationship, if any, which Avebury has to its great neighbour, Silbury Hill—the largest artificial mound in Britain—has yet to be determined. Mr. Gray gave a detailed description of the excavation of the

great ditch, in which, as the workmen dug down, they recovered relics of modern, mediæval, and Roman times, and then of the prehistoric Iron, Bronze, and Stone Ages. Red-deer antler picks were found resting on the hard chalk bottom of the ditch, together with the shoulder blades of oxen, which were used as spades! The great foss at Avebury was the largest ancient ditch ever excavated in England. As to the result of the excavations, they had practically proved Avebury to date back to the late Stone Age, whereas they knew that Stonehenge was of the Early Bronze Age. It had always been supposed that Avebury was somewhat earlier than Stonehenge, because the stones were not dressed as they were at Stonehenge.

A short discussion followed the lecture.

The ACTING PRESIDENT, in expressing appreciation of Mr. Gray's most interesting lecture, said that the stones themselves were mysterious—masses of sand cemented together by some cohesive element, while the uncemented sand had been washed away, until these megaliths had come down to rest on the geologically far earlier chalk beds.

Canon LANGFORD asked Mr. Gray if he could suggest the purpose for which a place like Avebury was constructed. Was it sepulchral, religious, or political?

Mr. GRAY answered that in England no circle had been proved to be sepulchral, although in Scotland the majority had been found to be so, interments having been found in most of them. It was easier to prove the date of these places than their actual purpose. He added that his report for this year had gone to the Winnipeg meeting of the British Association. With the third season's work they would probably complete their investigation of Avebury.

The HON. SECRETARY proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gray for his lecture. Canon LANGFORD said that, as the oldest Member of the Club attending the meeting, he should be glad to second it, and the vote was carried with applause.

THURSDAY.

MAGDALENE CHURCH AND PRIORY "BARN."

After breakfast a visit was paid to the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, which was originally built in 1308, and the vicarage endowed by the neighbouring priory. Of the original church little remains beyond a portion of the north aisle. The main part of the present spacious and handsome church, with that unusual feature—a double aisle on either side—was erected in 1508. Shortly after 1860 the fine old tower, one of the loftiest and most beautiful towers of Somerset, was found to be in a dangerous state, and was taken down. The present tower, an exact reproduction of it, was built in 1862. "Marlen" church and tower—for so Magdalene is rendered in broad Somerset dialect—is declared to be the pride of the natives of Taunton Deane for miles around. The Vicar, the Ven. Archdeacon Askwith, was unfortunately away, and so not able to receive the Club, to whom he had given a cordial invitation to visit the church.

A few Members of the Club found their way with some difficulty to the so-called Priory Barn, situated at the further end of St. James's Street, and a building which, although now used partly as a barn and partly as a stable, certainly had a more reputable ancestry. In the gable end nearest the road are two good Early Decorated windows, one above the other, each consisting of two lancet-headed lights with chamfers, and with a graceful cinquefoil in the apex, the whole surmounted by a hood mould. This is a building to which obviously the antiquaries of Somerset ought to give more heed and take means for its preservation.

DUNSTER CASTLE.

At 10.35 the party left Taunton Station for Dunster. The picturesque village street, with its quaintly-designed "Yarn-Market" and many remains of Tudor domestic architecture,

nestling under the Castle hill, is a most striking and delightful survival of feudal days.

Between Dunster and Dorset, there is more than one connecting link. For instance, the Dorset family of de Mohun (afterward abbreviated to the less distinguished and less euphonious form "Moon,") of Fleet ("Moon Fleet") and Hammoon, are direct descendants of the Norman family of the Mohuns, or Moions, who built the Castle, and from whom it passed by purchase to the present owners. To be precise, after the death in 1376 of John de Mohun, his widow, Lady Joan, sold the reversion to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, second cousin of the Black Prince, and in the possession of her descendants it remained to the present day. When in Dunster Priory Church, later in the day, the Club observed the incised grave slab of this same Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, with an inscription in Old English characters recording her death in 1400 (MCCCC). Another tie with Dorset is that Colonel Francis Luttrell, of Dunster, in 1680 married Mary, the beautiful daughter and heiress of John Tregonwell, of Milton Abbey. They had one son; but he died young, and thereupon the Dorset property went back to Mary Tregonwell, who afterwards married Sir Jacob Banks.

Mr. Luttrell, before leading the way over the Castle and pointing out the principal apartments and the many objects of interest, value, and beauty which they contain, characterised the building tersely as an Elizabethan front put on to the older fortified structure of the reign of Henry III.

The grand staircase furnishes a good example of the costly wood-work executed in this country by Italian workers in the reign of Charles II., who is said to have visited the Castle himself. The bedroom he occupied is still shown, with the narrow secret passage, or room, with a seat at the end of it, constructed in the thickness of the wall at the back of the bedstead head, and a place of refuge in case of sudden alarm. Another spacious apartment, commanding a landscape and seascape of surpassing beauty, was occupied as a bedroom by our present King when, as Prince of Wales, he visited the Castle. It was, before that visit, the drawing-room, and has a fine plaster ceiling. In Prince Charles's room is an interesting plaster chimney piece, moulded with figures representing Plenty and Poverty and other subjects, and said to be the work of local workmen in 1620, which year appears on it in Arabic numerals. In another fine apartment the attention of the party was arrested by some beautiful examples of painted leather of Spanish workmanship, of the 17th century, suggestive of tapestry, but bolder and more brilliant. Scenes from the story of Antony and Cleopatra are vigorously represented by the artist.

In the great hall one notices a modern fireplace of Tudor style, carved with a facsimile of the entry in Domesday recording that in the time of Edward the

Confessor Aluric held "Torre," as Dunster was then called (*cf.* the Dartmoor "tors" and the latin "turris"), and there had his *castellum*, so that there was a Saxon as well as Norman and Early English Castle at Dunster. In the same hall is to be seen in a glass case the fine collection of original deeds of the Luttrell family, with the seals attached to them. When in 1650 Prynne incurred the displeasure of Oliver Cromwell he was sent for detention to Dunster Castle, upon which the Parliament's order for "sighting," had happily not been executed, and there he amused himself by arranging the family muniments. One of the most interesting is an acknowledgment of the Lady Joan Mohun to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell for 5,000 marks paid for the Castle of Dunster.

Had time only permitted, the visitors would have been glad, on bidding adieu to Mr. and Mrs. Luttrell, to linger in the lovely gardens, where thriving exotics bear witness to the exceptional mildness of the climate. Besides sturdy palms one notices particularly a lemon tree, loaded with lemons of full size ripening in the open air.

DUNSTER PRIORY CHURCH.

On the way to the church the lofty-timbered house known as the "Nunnery" was passed, never apparently, notwithstanding its name, used for conventual purposes—an exceedingly picturesque half-timber building of considerable size. The Vicar of the Priory Church, Prebendary Hancock, F.S.A., was unfortunately unable to return from a journey in time to receive the party, and in his absence the Club were once more indebted to the good offices of the Rev. F. W. Weaver.

The monks of Dunster were Benedictines; Dunster was a cell of Bath Abbey. The Bishop of Bath and Wells was titular Abbot, and the Prior of Dunster was always appointed from the monks of Bath. At Dunster the monks and the parishioners divided the Church between them; the monastic quire being situated east of the tower.* In the people's portion of the building, the visitors' attention was called to the beautiful screen, the carving of which was much admired. Another screen formerly stood under the eastern arch of the tower,

* As the result of a dispute in 1498, the space within the tower and two transepts was adjudged to be neutral ground. The people's Altar was placed under the western tower arch, where it remained until the last century, when—as Freeman observes in speaking of Dunster—"restoration" had its usual effect of wiping out history." A portion of the old monks' screen may now be seen, utilised as a parclose in the south choir aisle. [Ed.]

fencing off the Monks' Church. The Church has a fine timber roof, and some interesting fragments of old glass remain in the Lady Chapel; several windows are filled with good modern glass, chiefly by Clayton and Bell.

Canon Langford led the way into the old-world vicarage garden, and invited the Members to admire the view from this favourable standpoint and to see the ancient pigeon-house, which contains still, as is the case at Athelhampton, the original revolving ladder.

At a short Business Meeting held at Dunster one candidate was duly elected a Member of the Club. After luncheon at the Luttrell Arms the party took train at 2.36 on the return journey, well satisfied with the successful two days' meeting.



LAST SUMMER MEETING.

ST. ÆLDHELM'S HEAD.

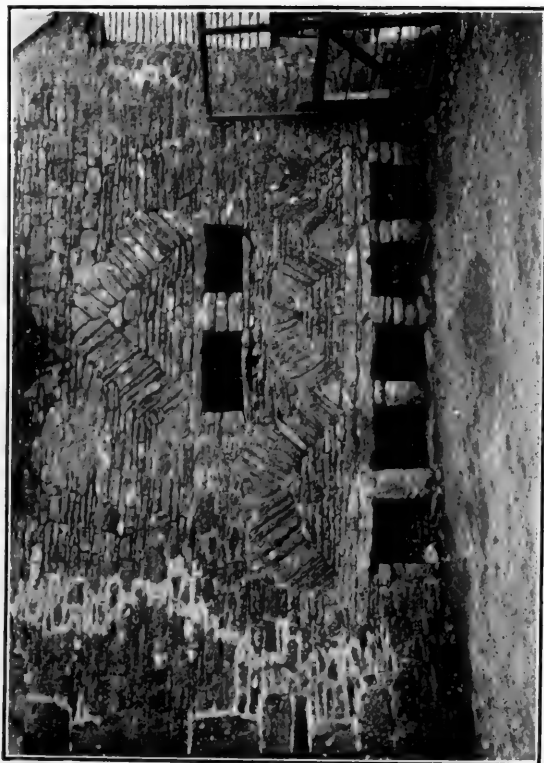
THE SEASON'S EXCURSIONS were brought to a close by a visit to the district contiguous to St. Ældhelm's Head on Thursday, September 16th. The weather was all that could be desired, and over 80 Members were in attendance, including Lord Eustace Cecil, the Lord-Lieutenant, Dr. Colley March, the Hon. Editor, and the Assistant Secretary.

The party assembled at Corfe railway station at 11.20 and drove to Lynch, whence a short walk brought them to Scoles, an interesting example of the small 17th century manor house.

The oldest and most interesting part of the buildings is an outhouse at the back, forming one side of the dairy yard. On the yard side is a very substantial buttress with two set-offs and an elegant window, now walled up, of two lancet-headed lights, with a hood-mould following the curves of the heads of the lights. This window appears to be 13th or early 14th century in date; and the fact that the building orientates strengthens the likelihood that Hutchins is right in suggesting that this was formerly the chapel. It had in his time, about 1780, been turned into a barn, and as such it is still used.

Lord EUSTACE CECIL expressed the Club's regret at the absence of the President and his own pleasure at being able to meet the Club once more, if only for a short time, and to find that it was in so flourishing a condition and maintaining its former prestige. He then called upon Mr. Le Jeune.

Mr. LE JEUNE said that his attention was first called to the problematical old building by Mr. Best, formerly postmaster at Wareham. After inviting admiration of the quiet, simple beauty of the blocked-up window, mutely eloquent of a past usage different from and superior to the present, he called attention especially to the puzzling recesses in the west gable end of the building, six of them on the ground level and two constructed in the thickness of the wall a few feet above. (All were evidently constructed designedly when the wall was built, for there is a relieving or discharging arch built over each recess, though in such a way that here and there the arches do not relieve or discharge the



PART OF AN ANCIENT BUILDING AT SCOLES FARM.



superincumbent weight of the stonework, but let it press, partially at any rate, upon the stone lintels of the recesses.) These recesses, continued Mr. Le Jeune, led him to suggest a few years ago that this small building was a lazar-house, or leper hospital, and that the recesses were intended for the reception of the charitable gifts of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood—the two upper ones for the reception of food, which would there be out of the reach of dogs or other marauding animals, and the six lower ones for the reception of fuel, garments, and other things not likely to be touched by animals. When the charitable had brought their gifts and deposited them in the recesses they withdrew, and there-upon the lepers, who were forbidden to associate with the healthy for fear of communicating the contagion, came out and took the welcome goods.

Mr. Le Jeune added a few words about the probable derivation of the word "Scoles." As part originally of the Manor of Kingston, which belonged to the Abbey of Shaftesbury, it is said to have been granted by the Abbess to the Scoville family, in which case "Scoles" would most likely be a contraction of "Scovilles." But Mr. Le Jeune now suggested a new idea. In Scotland the word "scowl" denotes a hut, and he suggested that the lepers may have lived in huts, and that thus the name came to be applied to the place.

The Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot, Vicar of Fordington St. George, who while Curate of Corfe Castle was a diligent student of the antiquities of the neighbourhood, had promised to give some particulars about Robert Dackombe, of Scowles, by whom the present house is generally supposed to have been built. He was unable to be present owing to having to conduct a funeral, but had sent the following short paper, which was read:—

"I fear that I must use this opportunity to rebut strongly two of the oft-reiterated inexactitudes of which Robert Dackombe, of Scoles, has been the subject. I am indebted to Mr. J. Dacombe, of Bournemouth, for valuable notes on the family. First, I am certain that he was not the builder of this miniature Jacobean mansion, as has been so often stated. Secondly, I am convinced that not only did he not die in the year 1651, as is stated in Hutchins, the Purbeck Society's papers, and elsewhere, but that he was alive at least a dozen years later, and did not die till after the Restoration of Charles II. Let me then describe Robert Dackombe, so far as I have been able to unearth anything about him, as having been one of those 'son and heirs' of a distinguished father, who live and die without leaving any mark on the generation in which they live. He certainly lived through a stirring historic period. From his windows here he must have seen the sieges of Corfe Castle and heard the cannons roar. But while his brother Bruen Dackombe, of Corfe Manor House, lived the life of a roystering Cavalier, paying dearly for his loyalty by donations and fines, which almost ruined the ancestral estates, Robert lived here in his homely bower, looked after the farming of his little estate, superintended the brewing of his nut-brown ale, and saw to the racking of his 'blue vinney' cheese. He cared nothing for politics. He might easily have asserted his hereditary right to represent this pocket borough in Parliament, or have occupied the mayoral chair, as his father

and maternal grandfather had done before him. But he does not seem even to have stood for churchwarden, sidesman, or overseer. I have no doubt that the Chancery suit of May 21st, 1683, describes him correctly when it says:—"Robert's father had directed him, in default of any issue of his own, to leave Scoles to his brother Bruen; but Robert, being a weak man, was prevailed upon to make some conveyance of the lands to his sister Mary, who had married Thomas Morton, gent." Who then was the builder of this early Jacobean house which to-day commands our attention? The answer is that Robert's father was its projector. Edward Dackombe, Esq., was indeed a man of action and resource. A diligent and popular magistrate, a member for Corfe Castle in nearly all the Parliaments of the first two Stuart Sovereigns, Mayor of his native borough at least four times, this Purbeck worthy deserves to be credited with the authorship of this really fine piece of domestic architecture. In 1628 died Thomas Bondfield, 'marbler,' of Corfe Castle. Some time before that date Edward Dackombe purchased from Bondfield the quarry 'next to his farm of Scoles.' I have no doubt that a little investigation by the geologists of this Club will determine the locality from which the ashlar with which Scoles House was built was quarried. I feel sure that Edward Dackombe, as a practical man, wished to save himself the expenses of lengthy hill haulage and vexatious royalties, so he purchased the nearest quarry to the spot he had chosen for his house. The quarry he specially mentions in his will dated November 23rd, 1635, bequeathing it to his son Robert. I do not say that Edward did not build Scoles purposely for his son Robert to live in. That this was the case is strengthened by the fact that on October 4th, 1631, the latter was married at Turnworth to Barbara, daughter of George Twynihoe, Esq. May we not picture him then as a handsome bridegroom of 23 summers transporting his happy bride on a pillion behind him, clinging to his belt buckle as he rides up the shady avenue and lifts her across the threshold of this their future home, still fresh and white from the hammers and chisels of the Purbeck marbler masons."

Mr. Bartelot had added to his paper the full inventory, dated May 12th, 1663, "taken of all the goods and chattles, moveable and unmoveable, of the late deceased Robert Dackombe, Gent., of Scoles, in the parishe of Corfe Castle," in the hall, the hell-chamber, the parlor chamber, and the buttery chamber. Space will admit of our mentioning only a few of the articles of furniture, to wit:—In the hall, "one table board and frame and forme, one livery cupbord with a cushion and cubercloth, £1; one pair of andires, a pair of iron dogges, and a pot hungrell, 8s.; one muskett furnished and a pocket pistoll, £1. In the parlor chamber were, among other things, one standing bedsteed, a trucklebedsteed, curtaynes, and valens, £2 5s." That Robert was not a teetotaler we gather from the fact that in the buttery chamber were "five beere barrells and a tunning dish." That he was a devout man is equally to be inferred from the presence in the hell chamber of "three Bibles and one common prair booke," besides 13 old books (whether of theology or not is not said), the lot valued at a pound sterling. The total value of all the "goods and chattles" was £35 15s. 1d.

BLASHENWELL AND ITS "FINDS."

It had been intended also to visit Blashenwell, which lies in the fields on the right side of the road as one goes from Corfe to Kingston; but time did not admit of this. Hutchins gives the derivation of the name as from the Anglo-Saxon "Blek," a space or interruption, the spring which now rises close to the house, flowing only during very wet seasons, like the Winterbournes and others near Chalk hills. It was in the tufa deposited by this stream in times long gone by that Mr. Clement Reid, when surveying this part about 15 years ago, found a skeleton in a stone-lined grave, which he said was Neolithic. Mr. Le Jeune recently gave Captain Acland, for the Dorset County Museum, a photo of what remains of the grave. Almost adjoining the grave there is a kistvaen, from which the skull was taken in January last year, and which was eventually buried in the churchyard. Mr. Bulfin and Mr. Moullin took some photos of it, which are now in the Museum. The kist-vaen is still *in situ*, and there are evidences of others close by. Mr. Le Jeune exhibited photos of the interment and stones.

KINGSTON AND ITS CHURCHES.

On climbing the steep hill into Kingston, the party repaired first to the handsome and costly new church built by Lord Eldon, and were here received courteously by the Vicar (the Rev. S. C. Spencer Smith). When the visitors were seated in the church

The Rev. S. C. SPENCER SMITH gave a short account of the two churches. He said that the first Lord Eldon, the great Chancellor, bought the property there from Mr. Wm. Morton Pitt, and then built the old parish church of St. James. The architect was George Stanley Repton, who, he believed, made a runaway marriage with Lady Elizabeth Scott, daughter of the first Lord Eldon, just as he before had run away with his bride, Miss Elizabeth Surtees. The church was built on the site of an ancient chapel, which was said to have possessed no features of interest. The voussoirs of a Norman arch, incised with shallow criss-cross ornamentation, are now to be seen built into the outer west wall of the old

parish church, and these probably represent all that remains of the previous chapel. The oldest inhabitants of the village 30 years ago told him that there was a staircase outside that old chapel which led to a west gallery for the accommodation of a church band, and the band performed for a time after the new church had been built on the spot. The band was superseded by a barrel or grind organ. When he came into the Isle of Purbeck 30 years ago there were five barrel organs in Purbeck; and when a person wrote to the *Guardian* asking if any were still in existence in England, he was able to say that there were five in Purbeck alone—at Kingston, Steeple, Tyneham, Creech Grange, and Bushey (a little place not far from Corfe Castle). At the foot of the mural tablet to the first Lord Eldon was a fine medallion profile by Chantrey of the great Chancellor.

The new church, opened about 30 years ago, was built by Lord Eldon from the designs of George Edmund Street, and is a most beautiful and costly example of that great architect's work and favourite style. All the stone and marble came from close by, except the steps at the altar rails, which were of Dublin marble, which was also composed of shells. The bed of Purbeck marble ran all down this valley, from Swanage to Tyneham. All the Purbeck marble in England, wherever one saw it—in the Temple Church and most of the cathedrals—came from this valley. In geologic time it was an estuary of the sea; the shells of which the marble was composed were deposited and eventually pressed into marble. The outside staircase turret, which was introduced by Mr. Street at Lord Eldon's request, was a copy of that at Christchurch Priory. All the glass windows were put in by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. Mr. Street was very particular about the windows. The best artists were employed, and therefore the drawing was good and the colouring fine. The figures in the south aisle were all Christian saints and in the north aisle Old Testament saints. The organ, by Young and Oldknow, was very fine, although it became rather easily affected by damp. There was also in the tower a very fine peal of eight bells, by Taylor, of Loughborough, the tenor weighing about 30cwt., and their ringing, for a village, was good.

The ACTING PRESIDENT having expressed the hearty thanks of the Club to the Vicar, the party made an inspection of the church and then walked on to the old church, at which a few glances sufficed. The Norman arch is the most interesting thing here, and the most beautiful the exquisite medallion by Chantrey—if we except the extensive and glorious view from a particular point in the churchyard, close to the burial vault of the Eldon family. The frowning towers of Corfe Castle, flanked by swelling hills, form the central feature, framed in an expanse of brown heath, fringes of shaggy wood, and stretches of the shimmering water of Poole Harbour.

WORTH MATRAVERS CHURCH.

Re-entering their carriages, the party drove to Afflington Barn and then turned off to the old-world, out-of-the-way village of Worth Matravers. At the church

The VICAR (the Rev J. Edwardes) gave the visitors a warm welcome and made a short statement about the church.

Standing in an isolated district, it was almost unique and one of the oldest churches in England, supposed to have been built late in the 7th century by St. Aldhelm himself. He pointed to the door in the south wall of the nave with a pointed arch of the "two flagstone" type, generally thought to be the original Saxon door. (We should like to call attention to the great age of the arch. One of the stones on the outside is much weathered—the most weathered stone in the church.) This doorway was supposed to give access to a side chapel, with which a hagioscope also communicated. The chapel was pulled down in 1741. He called attention to the Norman arch of the south entrance, with a tympanum, the carving of which is said to have been mutilated at the time of the Civil War, so that it is impossible now to make out the subject, although a figure, apparently of an angel with outstretched arms, is to be discerned on either side. The fine Norman arch of three orders is a notable feature of the church. The chancel window is Decorated and the small lancet windows 13th century. In the middle of the 15th century the ancient font was sophisticated with Perpendicular work. As for the Communion plate, there was a chalice, with a cover, dated 1574.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY supplemented the Vicar's observations by observing that to his mind the great fascination of Worth Church lay, not so much in the antiquity and beauty of the building, great though they were, as in its association with one of those venerable traditions so precious to Church people.

William of Malmesbury recorded that when St. Aldhelm was still Abbot of Malmesbury, before he had been appointed by King Ina to the see of Sherborne, he came into this district with the intention of crossing over to the Continent to visit the Pope and, while waiting for a favourable wind (*auram felicem*) built a church (*fecit ecclesiam*), in which, while his companions were occupied with the necessary preparations, he might commend to God his journey and return. In the historian's time, the early part of the 12th century, that church was said to be a roofless ruin, with miraculous properties, since, however wet the weather, no rain ever fell within it, and the shepherds of the district there used to drive and fold their sheep! Each of four sacred buildings in Purbeck had been

claimed as St. Aldhelm's foundation; but probably Worth had the best claim, approximating nearest to the description "two miles from the sea." He called attention to a number of curious architectural features and also to certain resemblances between this church and that of Studland, both dedicated to St. Nicholas of Myra, the patron saint of fishermen, and each being now mainly of Norman work.

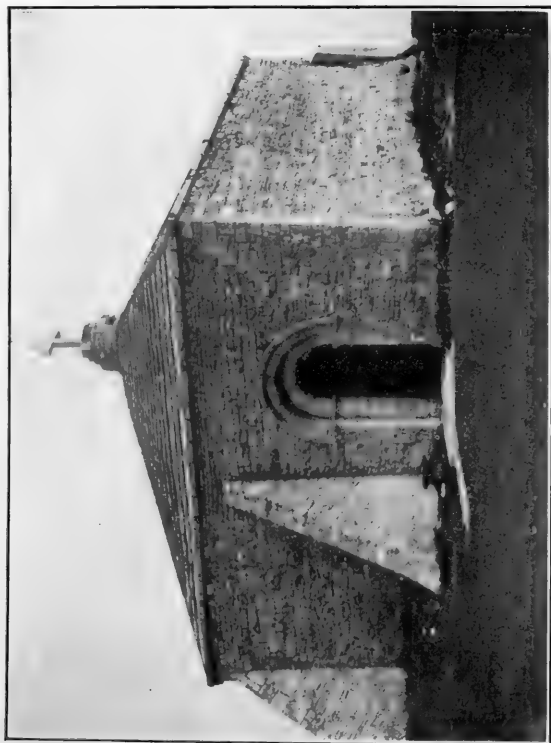
Outside the church the Club observed the numerous stone corbels under the eaves curiously and sometimes grotesquely carved, as at Studland, and they were also amused by the tombstone of Benjamin Jesty, of Downshay, the pioneer of vaccination, who "was the first to introduce the cowpox by inoculation and, from his great strength of mind, made the experiment upon—his wife and two sons!"

ST. ALDHELM'S CHAPEL.

When the ACTING PRESIDENT had expressed the thanks of the Club to the Vicar, the drive was resumed.

Alighting at Renscombe Farm, the visitors proceeded to St. Ældhelm's Head and entered the Norman building known as the chapel.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY, speaking at the Vicar's request, reminded the party of the various legends purporting to account for the building of the chapel. The present building, dating from about the middle of the 12th century, was square on plan, with a stone roof of rib and panel vaulting, the ribs springing from one stout pier in the centre. Both the shape of the building and the fact that the orientation was not, as in the case of Christian churches generally, east and west, had led some to assert that it was not built originally for a sacred purpose, but rather as a primitive lighthouse or beaconhouse to warn mariners off that dangerous head. The presence of a cross surmounting the roof should not mislead them, since that cross was put up in 1873, when, the place having long ceased to be used for worship and having fallen into disrepair, and been used in turn as a storehouse and a stable, it was restored by Lord Eldon. The circular projection on top of the roof, now occupied by the cross, is said to have been originally used for the support of a beacon. But over against this affirmation of a secular purpose should be put evidence of the use of the building as a chapel centuries ago. In "The Deserted Village" the curate was "passing rich on forty pounds a year"; but that record was beaten by the chaplain of St. Aldhelm's Chapel, who was "passing rich" on fifty shillings a year. According to the Pipe Rolls this chapel and also that of St. Mary in the Castle of Corfe were



ST. ELDELM'S CHAPEL.



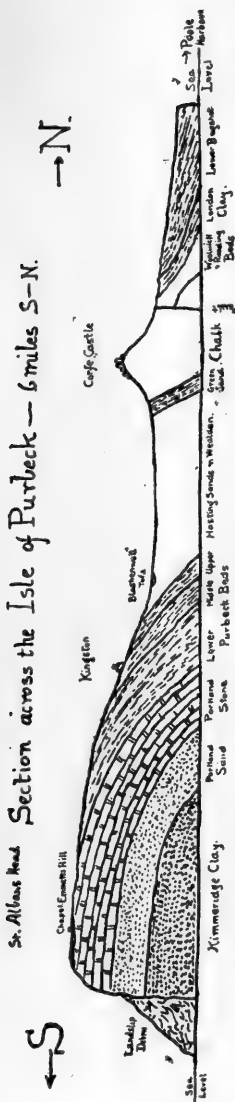
served by two Royal chaplains, who received their stipends direct from the Crown, the High Sheriff being the paymaster. The entrance door, of two orders and a hood mould, and also the one small deeply-splayed window, were interesting and beautiful features. There was a superstition that, if one stuck a pin in the central pillar and wished a wish, that wish would be fulfilled.

THE GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT.

Leaving the chapel, the Club assembled at a convenient spot on the edge of the beetling cliff, from which a fine panoramic view of the coastline could be obtained, reaching away to Portland Bill—"serried ranks of cliffs and headlands," as Mr. C. G. Harper says, "notched and crannied with bays and coves."

Dr. W. T. ORD, the well-known Bournemouth geologist, here gave a short address on the geology of the district traversed by the Club that day. His remarks were elucidated and enforced by the exhibition of a large coloured sectional map.

He began by recalling the fact that 17 years ago—on September 7th, 1892—the Dorset Field Club last held a meeting in that district, and that on that occasion their late lamented President, Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, who gave an account of the geology of the district, was accompanied by the late Mr. W. H. Hudleston, then President of the Geological Society. It was with some diffidence that he followed two such geological giants, and he could not begin without honourable mention of the names of these great men now gone to their rest. When in the train going from Wareham to Corfe they were passing over the Lower Bagshot Beds of the Eocene Age, the beds which formed the great part of all the heath land of Dorsetshire and the greater part of Bournemouth Bay. Wherever they saw this peculiar vegetation of heather, gorse, pine trees, and rhododendrons, which they got in this part of the country, and also in the north of Hampshire and at Woking, they knew that they were on the Bagshot Beds. The reason for this peculiar vegetation was that the beds were free from lime. As they approached Corfe Castle they passed over an area of London Clay and a short section of the Woolwich and Reading Beds. When they got to Corfe Castle and looked out of the train they saw a total change in the appearance of the district. Hills with rounded tops and covered with turf showed them that they were on the chalk, and they saw the chalk here and there, discoloured by weathering. Corfe Castle was built on the top of a portion of an anticlinal of chalk, the strata of which were tilted nearly up on end. When the Club began their drive, almost before they left the town of Corfe, they passed over a small section of the Lower and Upper Greensand and Gault, tilted up on end in the same extraordinary way. Next they came to the Wealden



formation. They recognised that because the tops of these beds, being of very soft Weald clay, were easily denuded by the weather, which in the course of ages cut it in a sort of trough, lying between Corfe Castle on the north and these southern Purbeck hills on which they were standing now. On top of the Wealden Beds was the interesting deposit of tufa at Blashenwell, which unfortunately they had not time to visit that day. Next to the Wealden they came to the most interesting beds in that part of the country, especially associated with their excursion that day—the Purbeck Beds, so named from the Isle of Purbeck, in which they were developed to a greater extent than in any other part of England. Of the stone from these Purbeck Beds they had interesting specimens in the churches which they had visited, notably the columns of Purbeck shell-marble. These Purbeck Beds were first seen between Peverel Point and Durlston Head, where there was the finest exposure of the Purbeck Beds in the world, of great value on account of the limestone which they produced, and of still greater interest to geologists, because in them had been found remains of the earliest mammals—tiny little mammals about the size of rats. They were now standing on St. Aldhelm's Head on a thin cap of the Lower Purbeck Beds, which were at one time continuous, stretching right over the head and away to sea for miles and miles. And no doubt, if they could follow those beds, they would find them lying beneath the waters of the English Channel. The Purbeck cap lay upon the Portland stone, which was also of great commercial value as well as of geological interest. The Portland stone lay upon a similar thickness of Portland sand, and that again upon the Kimmeridge clay—soft black tenacious clay—which was of no value commercially, although it ought to be of great value, because in certain parts it was saturated with animal oils derived from the remains of saurians, which existed in countless myriads when these strata were being laid down at the bottom of the sea. Consequently it made excellent manure. Again, before American petroleum was introduced,

it was also used for lighting purposes; but, unfortunately, the smell of the oil was so offensive that the use of it was given up. And, until some chemist was clever enough to discover some way of deodorising it, it would remain useless. Thus this great headland was built up of these three strata—Kimmeridge clay, Portland sand, and Portland stone—to a height of 354 feet. They saw that from the top of the cliff the Portland stone broke away in great solid masses and fell down to the bottom of the cliff, which was protected from the assaults of the sea by a huge landslip and a mass of *débris*. This fall of rock was caused by the waves washing away the soft Kimmeridge clay at the base of the cliff, and thus undermining the foundations of the harder rocks, which had consequently fallen down and formed this wild picturesque undercliff. A little further to the north was Emmets Hill, 400 feet high. The highest point of the coast was Swyre Head, 554 feet high, surmounted by two humps, one of which was a tumulus. How, Dr. Ord went on to ask, pointing to this sectional map (the section almost due north and south), did the strata become inclined and forced up in this remarkable way, and how had this land upon which they were standing, and which was once deposited under the sea, been raised up to the great height that they found it at present? The explanation was due to what geologists called an anticlinal, a buckling up of the earth's surface, just as when an orange dries the surface of the rind contracts and wrinkled. As the earth cooled down it contracted and so formed the hills and valleys. It was the great Brixton anticlinal, beginning at Brixton, in the Isle of Wight, and extending 50 miles long. It was a hummock-shaped mass which formed the hills of the Isle of Wight. When they came to the Needles they found that they had been broken away by the action of the sea; but at one time they were continuous with this anticlinal of the Isle of Purbeck, the great chalk ridge of the Purbeck Hills which they passed through that day at Corfe—the gate cut (as the word "Corfe" denoted) by the denuding action of streams in geological times. This anticlinal had upheaved not only the chalk, but also all the beds underlying it. These hills, on the edge of which they were standing, formed an old watershed dividing the northern part of Purbeck from the southern. The sea had cut away the southern half of this anticlinal and shown them how enormous were the forces of denudation in past ages. The point upon which they were now standing had been submerged beneath the sea seven or eight times, and had other strata deposited upon it. All our rivers are now cutting away the land and taking the material off, possibly to puzzle the antiquaries of future ages.

The ACTING PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the Club to Dr. Ord for his learned and lucid exposition. (Applause.) He took that opportunity of adding that the excavations at Maumbury Rings were being continued that week—an extra week—and that Members of the Field Club who were interested in the work should visit the Rings and inspect the cavities before they were

filled in. Various curious and interesting features had been discovered. As the work had this year been expensive, the Hon. Treasurer (Captain J. E. Acland) would be glad to receive donations, which might be sent to him at the Dorset County Museum.

From the Head the party then walked back to their carriages and returned to Corfe Castle, where they arrived at 4.30 and took tea at the Bankes Arms before the departure of the train at 5.8.



Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Dr.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1908.

Cr.

1908.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Balance, Current Account, December 31st, 1907	..	29	8	1	..	1	0	0
Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, and Arrears	..	216	14	6	..	15	12	0
From Sale of <i>Proceedings</i>	..	9	0	0	..	2	5	0
Dividends on Consols	..	10	14	0	..	2	2	0
					..	43	10	0
					..	3	3	0
					..	2	9	0
					..	0	18	0
					..	168	2	1
					..	5	0	0
					..	2	2	0
					..	3	3	0
					..	0	5	3
					..	7	5	0
					..	2	0	0
					..	0	2	0
					..	6	16	9
					£265	16	7	7

G. R. ELWES,

Hon. Treasurer.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

DR.

HON. SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT FROM MAY, 1908, TO MAY, 1909.

CR.

	£	s.	d.
1908.			
May 12—To Balance brought forward ..	20	5	0
" Receipts from Members attending four out of the five Summer Meetings, namely:—			
June 25—Corfe Castle and Studland ..	18	16	3
July 22 and 23—Wells and Glastonbury ..	29	0	3
Aug. 20—The Barrows and Bridehead ..	19	18	6
Sept. 15—Montacute and Preston ..	19	4	6
	£107	4	6
1908.			
By Postages, Telegrams, and Incidental Expenses (Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary)	4	8	5
" Expenses of the five Summer Meetings:—			
June 25.—Corfe Castle and Studland ..	15	19	10
July 22 and 23.—Wells and Glastonbury ..	33	14	10
Aug. 20.—The Barrows and Bridehead ..	13	9	4
Sept. 15.—Montacute and Preston ..	17	2	6
Sept. 23.—And Extra Meeting at Maumbury Rings ..	12	10	0
Honorarium to Assistant Secretary ..	0	15	0
H. Voss, Gratuity for three Winter Meetings at Museum	9	4	7
Balance in hand	£107	4	6

4th May, 1909.

HERBERT PENTIN,

Hon. Secretary.

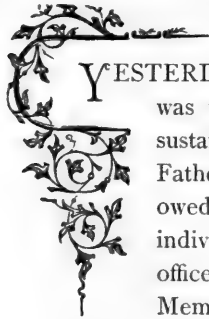


Anniversary
Address by the President.

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.

(Read May 4th, 1909.)

OBITUARY.



Y^ESTERDAY (May 3rd), seven years ago, our Club was thrown into mourning by the loss which it sustained in the death of one who had been its Father and President for 27 years, and to whom it owed, and still owes, more than to any other individual. Since then it has lost by death no officer or vice-president, though many valuable Members. And now I have, with deep regret, to record the removal from us of three of our vice-presidents—Mr. Wilfrid H. Hudleston, the great geologist; Mr. Henry Storks Eaton, the great meteorologist; and Mr. Reginald Bosworth Smith, whose literary talents and bird-lore were so well known. Mr. Hudleston was a Fellow of the Royal Society and a Past-President of the Geological Society, and during the years he has resided in Dorset has taken the greatest interest in our Club, being always ready to help at our meetings with his geological and other knowledge and contributing many valuable

papers to our "Proceedings." Everyone will remember his hospitality only two years ago in inviting the Club to join in an excursion by steamer along the coast, and his untiring energy and eloquent discourses on geology on this, as well as on many other occasions. When we lose a man like this our feeling is that we can never replace him. Mr. Eaton was also one to whom we owed much, both on account of his scientific work and his generosity. Probably the first meteorologist in the Kingdom and a Past-President of the Royal Meteorological Society, he devoted his energies for many years chiefly to the study of Dorset rainfall, and published the results in our "Proceedings" until ill-health compelled him to seek a successor. Mr. Bosworth Smith has not been amongst us so long, but has more than once delighted us by his chapters from bird-life and bird-lore, which he has read to us at our meetings. Accounts of these gentlemen will appear separately in our "Proceedings," so I will not enter further into all that I might say about them. Three other Members and two former Members have also passed away from us, all of whom have distinguished themselves in one way or another, and will be missed by those who survive them. Mr. Arthur Lister, F.R.S., one of that distinguished family of scientists to whom the world owes so much in the person of Lord Lister, his brother, was well known for his researches on the *Mycetozoa*, low forms of animal life, on which he read a paper to our Club, published in Vol. XIII. of our "Proceedings." Mr. Charles Hansford was a familiar figure at our meetings, was always deeply interested in whatever was under discussion, and more than once represented us at the British Association. He will be remembered for his kindly disposition and his public-spirited liberality to Dorchester, and specially by us for his magnificent gift to the Dorset Museum, of which he was a Vice-President, of the galleries which enable the contents to be properly displayed. Mr. Thomas Steadman Aldis, second wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1866, was one of our scientific Members specially interested in geology, and was, I think, only prevented by a quiet and retiring disposition from giving us

more of the results of his studies. The Rev. Richard Paget Murray and Mr. Benjamin A. Hogg were both formerly Members of the Club, and will be remembered by many amongst us. Mr. Murray, the Vicar of Shapwick, near Blandford, was first in the First-class in the Natural Science Tripos, 1867. He was an excellent botanist, and contributed, amongst others, a paper on that most puzzling group, the *Rubi*, or brambles, on which he was an authority, to our "Proceedings" (Vol. XII.) He was also, like myself, fond of entomology. Ill-health caused him to have to spend much of his time at such places as Teneriffe, where he has often described to me the delights and dangers of botanising. Mr. Hogg was well known as a collector of antiquities, many of his finds being now in the Dorset Museum. He used often to attend our meetings.

ZOOLOGY.

In the year 1908 was celebrated by the Linnæan Society the Darwin-Wallace Jubilee, it being 50 years since the joint papers of Darwin and Wallace on the origin of species from natural selection were read before the Royal Society, and formed a new departure for scientific thought and theory in the realm of natural history. Charles Darwin has passed away; but Alfred Russel Wallace was present and gave an account of the scene of half a century ago. Beginning with the lowest forms of life, it is possible that a new field for investigation may be opened out through the discovery of a Trypanosome in the Malpighian tubules of a common fly (*Drosophila confusa*). These minute creatures, so destructive in sleeping sickness and many other diseases, have hitherto never been found except in the blood of a vertebrate animal or the digestive tract of a blood-sucking invertebrate, such as a fly or tick. London may congratulate itself on the fact that not a single typhoid bacillus has been found, though more than 7,000 samples of water taken straight from the Thames, Lee, and New River have been examined in the course of twelve months. War has been successfully waged in Cuba against the mosquito (*Stegomyia*), which conveys

yellow fever, with a very marked decrease in that terrible scourge. The address of the President of the Zoological Section of the British Association dealt with the *Polyzoa*, a group of small, but not microscopic, aquatic animals living in colonies in cells something like coral, and often found covering stones, &c., below high water mark. He especially considers their avicularia, which are beak-like organs of varied form, used, he believes, for purposes of defence of the colony. Though discoveries of new species in any group in this country are necessarily rare, yet in less worked parts there is still much remaining unknown, as in the case of 107 species of Annelid worms from the West Coast of North America, where 47 were new to science. Experiments in Iceland waters show that plaice travel along the coasts direct to the warmer Atlantic waters towards the S.W., where they spawn in winter and spring, the eggs and fry being carried by easterly currents in spring and summer to the west, north, and east coasts successively. Immature cod did not migrate, but remained stationary for one or two years. A large number of very small Barbadoes fresh water fish called "Millions" (*Girardinus poecilloides*) have been given to the Zoological Gardens. They are believed to prevent malaria by destroying gnat larvæ, and are to be tried in other countries. A valuable contribution to the knowledge of the useful and harmful qualities of birds has been published by the Board of Agriculture, being founded on the observations of the contents of the stomachs of a large number of birds of different species, thus avoiding the speculation which generally forms the greater part of the foundation for such opinions and giving reliable data. The majority are shown to be useful, the damage done being slight compared to the destruction of noxious insects and weeds, whilst there are a very few for which their beauty or their song is their only recommendation. An interesting note on 24 out of 300 chickens killed by crows shows that a far larger proportion of the self-coloured than of the pencilled ones suffered, probably owing to the protective quality of the markings. A specimen of Eversmann's Warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*), a species new to

Britain, was captured on Fair Isle last September. It is migratory, and found in North Russia and Siberia in summer and in Burmah and China in winter. Investigation of the eye of the golden moles of South Africa has shown that it is sunk into the dermis or true skin and surrounded by hair roots, its muscles have disappeared, and it is very degenerate and probably incapable of even appreciating light. They appear to be even worse off in this respect than our English species. It is to be regretted that much destruction of seals in North European seas is carried on, in consequence of the damage done by them to the salmon and cod fisheries; an interesting international report has lately been published on this and other fishery matters. The Zoological Gardens has been enriched by a number of Australian and New Zealand animals specially collected and brought over last June, which will make its collection of the larger fauna of those countries the finest in Europe. New Zealand continues to reserve large areas for the preservation of the fauna and flora in a wild state, and has now about 134,000 acres devoted to this purpose. Australia is also taking some steps with a view to protecting its birds from wholesale destruction for ornamental purposes.

BOTANY.

From the fact that the President of the British Association in 1908 was a distinguished botanist, Mr. Francis Darwin, one might hope for much to record in that branch of science during the year, but I have but few notes beyond his address, which was on "The Power of Movement in Plants," and had for its text the words of his father—"It is impossible not to be struck with the resemblance between the foregoing movements of plants and many of the actions performed unconsciously by the lower animals." The grounds on which he bases the probable existence of the faint powers of memory and consciousness in plants I cannot enter upon here, but would refer those who may be interested to the learned and elaborate reasoning contained

in the address, which is easily accessible. I may remind our Members that, as one of its corresponding societies, we receive annually a copy of the British Association report in return for our "Proceedings." Experiments show that comparatively few seeds outside those of leguminous plants retain their vitality for a long period, those allied to mallows and myrtles being the principal. The long-lived ones are mostly encased in a hard, impermeable coat, which may be softened by steeping in sulphuric acid for a few hours to obtain quick germination. I do not know whether these experiments considered the deep burial of seeds in the ground, which appears sometimes to keep them alive for long periods. The wild progenitor of our potatoes was quite unknown, and has only lately been discovered after many years' experiments by Mr. Sutton in the species named *Solanum tuberosum*, from which, at last, potatoes indistinguishable from the ordinary cultivated form have been developed. Whilst on this subject I should like to correct a statement set forth by high authority that the first figure of our potato was published by a Frenchman, Clusius or L'ecluse, in 1602. I have lately become the possessor of a copy of the first edition of Gerard's Herbal, dated 1597, which contains an excellent figure of this plant under the name of "Potatoes of Virginia," which, he states, he has growing well in his garden (in Holbourne), and, as I am not aware of an earlier figure, we may claim that honour for an Englishman. At Woburn and other places experiments have been made in regard to the best method of planting trees, and it has been found that, contrary to our preconceived ideas, the most successful plan is to make a small hole just large enough to take in the roots gathered up together, throw some earth in, and ram it down as hard as possible. I hope to try the effect of this process, which is much less trouble than the usual one followed by careful gardeners. A difficulty in the introduction of foreign strains of the cotton plant into India is caused by the cotton moth (*Sylepta derogata*), which attacks them most destructively, while the Indian varieties, strange to say, are comparatively uninjured.

GEOLOGY.

The meeting of the British Association being held in Dublin, Irish geology played a prominent part in the programme, and various districts were dealt with. The results of the exploration of the cave of Castlepook, near Doneraile, tend to show that the cave is of pre-glacial age, and that Ireland and England have not been joined together in glacial or post-glacial times. It has been attempted by many different methods to reckon the lengths of geological periods, but, though very positive statements are sometimes made, it would seem that the question is still very far from being solved. The Falls of Niagara have been used by various observers for this purpose, the last estimate of their age being calculated at 39,000 years, of the accuracy of which amount the observer seems very confident. Nevertheless, the first estimate, made in 1835 by Lyell, was 35,000 years, and more modern observers have put the amount as low as 7,000, or possibly considerably less. These immense discrepancies illustrate the extreme unreliability of such calculations. At the same time the actual history of the Falls, as worked out from a study of their surroundings, is very interesting. One of the most disastrous European earthquakes of recent times took place on December 28th last, completely destroying Messina and other neighbouring places and causing immense loss of life. It was followed by a great sea wave, which did further damage, and the levels of the ground in parts have been altered both by subsidence and the contrary. An earthquake of probably equal violence took place in Persia on January 23rd, affecting fifty villages and causing the loss of many lives, but, fortunately, no large town like Messina existed in the area of its greatest violence. At home, in Dorset, the chief phenomenon which can be placed under the present heading is the landslip which took place on June 10th last about half-a-mile east of Lyme Regis in the vicinity of the burning cliff, which first manifested itself in January, 1908, and which I alluded to in my last address. This subject has been ably treated in a paper by our Hon. Member,

Mr. A. Jukes-Browne, which appears in our last volume of "Proceedings." An investigation of the extraordinary crater at Canyon Diablo, in Arizona, was lately made, which tends to show that it was not caused by a volcano, all the observed phenomena being of a superficial nature. The rocks to a depth of 800 feet have been shattered, and indicate the presence of great heat. At the same time no trace has been found of the gigantic meteorite which is supposed by its fall to have caused the crater, but it is thought that it may have been dissipated by the intense heat caused by the blow. The price of tin is much higher than formerly, and it is, therefore, satisfactory that the output of this useful metal in West Africa promises to be considerable. To German East Africa a German expedition is to be sent to investigate further the huge animal remains recently found there in considerable numbers, resembling the finds in North America. All the bones hitherto brought back belong to a large herbivorous Dinosaur, nearly 50 feet in length, but no skull has yet been found. The animal is something like the *Diplodocus*, the huge saurian of whose skeleton there is a cast in the Natural History Museum, and has been named *Gigantosaurus*. The ends of the bones frequently appear above the soil, and many lie in their natural positions with regard to each other. The attitude of the *Diplodocus* as represented in the Natural History Museum has been questioned, and it is suggested that it may have crawled and swum like a crocodile and fed upon water plants. An interesting note on the size of the mammoth mentions three species, with heights as follows:—*Elephas primigenius*, the commonest, found in North America, Siberia, and Europe, height about 9ft. 6in.; *E. Colombi*, 11ft.; and *E. imperator*, 13ft. 6in., the tallest of any known species of elephant. These two last are from America. The average height of the living Indian elephant is about 9ft., though it sometimes reaches considerably more. The American mastodon was about the same height. The greater part of the skeleton of a mammoth was lately found in Sussex below high-water mark in a bed of black clay, from which the shingle had been swept by

gales. Complete skeletons are rare, though small portions of them are much more often met with.

ASTRONOMY.

The astronomical subject which has come most prominently forward in the past twelve months is, doubtless, the comet discovered by Professor Morehouse on September 1st, and this not on account of its brightness, for, though it has been stated to be visible to the naked eye, I think that most people have only seen it through a telescope. The chief feature has been the extraordinary character of its tail, which varied perpetually in shape, and was sometimes marked by a series of bright nebulous masses travelling along its length away from the nucleus; sometimes it was undulating in shape and generally consisted of several streamers, either straight or occasionally curved. These appearances were much less obvious to the eye than in photographs, one of which shows a tail 27,000,000 miles in length. Most of the lines in the spectrum of this comet belong to a gas, which presents a system of bands not identified with any known spectrum. On February 22nd, at 7.30 p.m., a meteor of exceptional brightness was seen all over the south of England, the most extraordinary feature being the trail which it left in the sky, which took the form of an irregular band of light moving slowly and altering in shape and forming a most striking object across the heavens. This band did not entirely fade away for about two hours, and was certainly quite bright for more than half-an-hour after the meteor had fallen. It then, as I saw it, stretched from near the constellation Perseus, through Gemini to near Pleiades, where it curved round and came straight below Orion to Sirius. It gradually drifted northward. I, unfortunately, did not see the meteor itself. The latest theory of sunspots is that they are fields of magnetic force, but little appears to be really known about them. The expedition from the Lick Observatory to Flint Island to observe the eclipse of January 3rd, 1908, amongst other investigations, took

photographs during totality with a view to finding an intra-Mercurial planet. Three hundred star images down to the ninth magnitude were recorded, but were all identified with known stars, so that it is considered proved that if any such planet exists it is far too small to account for the perturbations observed in Mercury, which must, therefore, be due to some other cause. Four hundred and thirty-six canals and 186 oases are now known on Mars, the canals varying in width from three to twenty miles and in length from 250 miles to 3,450 miles, so that if they are really of an artificial nature they represent an enormous amount of work, and suggest that the dwellers in Mars are either very numerous or very large, or have forces at their disposal at present unknown to us. It has not been possible yet to determine exactly the orbit of the eighth satellite of Jupiter discovered last year, but it has probably a retrograde motion, a period of two years, and an inclination of 31 degrees to the ecliptic. An almost incredible delicacy of instruments is involved in the measurement of the temperature of stars, that of Arcturus being equal to the heat of a candle at the distance of six miles if there were no absorption by the atmosphere, and of Vega half the amount. These measurements were carried out at the Yerkes Observatory.

METEOROLOGY.

Meteorologists and others will be interested in a lecture on "The Dawn of Meteorology," delivered before the Royal Meteorological Society and published in their quarterly journal, which shows from what early times the subject was studied, more often in connection with omens and signs than in the matter-of-fact methods of the present day. However, in the first century, A.D., observations on rainfall were made in Palestine, which are still preserved, and from which we find that the amount of rainfall considered necessary for a good crop was much the same as at the present day, and that the climate is, therefore, probably much the same as it was 1,900 years ago. The Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology of Australia has just issued its first

bulletin with valuable information about the climate. But much seems to have been known before about the rainfall, as it has been calculated that 22 sheep can in Australia be grazed per square mile for every inch of rain above nine inches, together with other similar deductions about wheat, &c. Perhaps I ought not to quote here the address of the President of the Anthropological section of the British Association, but it deals very fully with the effect of climate on the races of man and animals, especially horses, and is to my mind one of the most suggestive and instructive lectures in that section that I have met with. The temperatures of the year 1908 seem to have been about average ones, that at the beginning of October, however, going up to 80 degrees in parts of the Midlands. The rainfall was somewhat deficient, and for 32 days at Chickerell, between July 17th and August 19th, there was absolutely no rain, except a few drops on July 21st. Under the new regulations these would, I believe, be neither counted nor entered, so that statements of this sort from most stations would be untrustworthy. The investigation of the upper atmosphere continues, and on certain days appointed by an International Committee balloons and kites are sent up from about 30 stations in different parts of the world. A German expedition sent to Central Africa has made many valuable experiments with balloons and kites, chiefly from Lake Nyanza. The highest point registered was 65,000 feet with a temperature of minus 119 degrees Fah., which is lower than has ever been recorded at this or a greater height over Europe. Experiments have been made to determine the wind pressure upon various sized plates of wind travelling at different speeds, which show that the rate of pressure on plates increases with their size up to 10 square feet; thus the pressure on two plates of 5 square feet each would be less than on one of 10 square feet, but for larger surfaces the pressure is in proportion to the surface. Attempts have been lately made in New Zealand, in accordance with a common belief, to induce rain by firing heavy charges in guns; but, so far as could be judged, the explosions had no effect. Brilliant sky glows of different colours

were observed in England and many parts of Central Europe on June 30th and July 1st and 2nd. These were generally considered to be auroral in their nature, but the absence of any aurora spectrum and the steady nature of the glows point to their being caused by sunlight reflected either on clouds at great heights or on some substance in the form of fine dust in a similar position.

ELECTRICITY.

Wireless telegraphy (or radio-telegraphy, as it should now, I suppose, be called, though it seems an inconvenient name for a thing unconnected with radium, when that substance is so much before the public,) and its developments continue to occupy the chief place in the section, and the first regular wireless station, belonging to the Post-office, to be used for communication with ships, was opened at Bolt Head, Devon, on December 11th. It has a range of 250 miles. The advantages of this method of communication between ships at sea were strikingly illustrated in a recent collision between the Republic and the Florida, the former ship having a wireless telegraphic apparatus and being able to summon other ships to her aid. From experiments successfully carried out at Dieppe it would appear that the difficulty of sending the radio-telegraphic message in one direction only has been overcome, but the plan does not seem to be yet generally adopted. The transmission of photographs by telegraphy continues to make progress, and two or three new methods have lately been invented by which the time of transmission is shortened. The Carnegie Institution is building for purposes of magnetic research in different parts of the world a ship, of which every portion is to be non-magnetic, with one or two small exceptions, which have to be of iron, the hull being of wood, and bronze being largely used. A destructive hailstorm in France was observed to follow the course of a high tension line for 14 kilometres, doing serious damage in its immediate neighbourhood and spreading for 800 to 1,000 metres on either side. Where the storm commenced three large balls of fire were

seen, double the size of a man's head, on the explosion of which the hail came down. Experiments have been lately made in growing electrified wheat by a system of wires stretched across the field on poles, the result being an improvement in quality and an increased yield of 29 to 40 per cent. in the crop. In October last an International conference on electrical units and standards was held in London, and important resolutions were carried, which will, it is hoped, remove many of the difficulties which have arisen owing to the rapid development of this branch of science.

CHEMISTRY.

I am glad to say that the subject of radium set for the Cecil Medal last year has produced a better competition than we have yet had. I hope that it shows the growth of a more general and stronger interest in scientific subjects amongst Dorset men, and also a better appreciation of the liberal efforts of the founder of the medal. Some good essays have also been sent in for the Mansel-Pleydell Medal. A Radium Institute, with which our Hon. Member, Sir Frederick Treves, is prominently associated, has been founded, and will shortly come into active work, both for the purpose of research and also as a curative establishment by means of radium, which has been proved in certain diseases to be a more powerful means of cure than the X-rays. A method has been devised of counting the particles emitted by radium, the results of which agree well with those derived from the observation of their scintillations on a screen. Helium has been liquefied and kept in the liquid state for some hours. Aluminium is coming more into use, and can now be rolled into sheets even thinner than tinfoil, which it will probably to a great extent replace for many purposes. The experiments which caused the belief that lithium was, under the action of radium emanation, produced from copper, have been repeated, with negative results, so that this statement must be taken to require confirmation. Alloys of silicon with iron, and also with other metals, are found to resist the effect of acids in a remarkable degree, and are,

therefore, valuable for chemical purposes, their brittleness being the chief objection. The very hard substance, carborundum, now manufactured commercially for whetstones, is a compound of silicon and carbon, produced by intense heat in an electric furnace, and is converted by a further application of heat, which volatilises the silica, into a very pure graphite, useful for electrodes, for lubrication, and for other purposes. Calcium chloride is suggested as a means of preventing coal dust in mines, which is so fruitful a source of explosions. It has also been used to keep roads free from dust. The art of making perfumes synthetically has been greatly developed of late years, and a number of different ones are now produced at a much smaller cost than that of the natural article distilled from flowers. With these, however, the artificial scents, though much cheaper, are not to be compared in other respects. The latest development of photography is the production of animated photographs in natural colours, the film consisting of pictures alternately taken through a red and green screen and similarly exhibited in the cinematograph. The result is said to be very successful.

ENGINEERING.

The subject of aeronautics continues to occupy a foremost position in the public mind, and the lately-formed British Aerial League proposes to establish a National Aeronautical College to forward the progress of invention and education in this subject, with a view to ensuring to this country the supremacy of the air as well as that of the sea. It still remains to be seen, however, to what extent any such supremacy can be said to exist, as I am glad to say that there does not as yet seem any immediate prospect of balloons and aeroplanes, in spite of the wonderful performances of the latter, being brought sufficiently under control to be really useful for fighting purposes. If unmanned balloons directed by wireless electricity should become practical machines, they might exercise much influence in this respect. An International Road Congress, having in view the improvement

of roads and regulation of traffic, was lately held at Paris, and was attended by delegates from 29 countries. The chief decision, arrived at almost unanimously, was that the proper use of tar for holding together the materials used in making the road produced an almost dustless and waterproof road with a great diminution in the annual cost for repairs, and caused none of the unpleasant effects which had occurred when quantities of crude tar had been applied on the surface only. It is proposed to erect works near Dublin for producing gas from peat, which is to be used for making electricity for power purposes, and as there will be valuable by-products, it is thought that the plan will be successful. It is curious to read, when one has seen defunct windmills in various parts of the country, that the demand for these machines was never so great as it is at present, but such appears to be the fact. A new tunnel under the Thames has been successfully finished, and another is being made in Canada by the somewhat novel method of sinking side by side in a huge trench dredged across the river two immense steel cylinders, each 262 feet long, and embedding them in concrete, thus making a double tunnel in which the trains will run. The deepest boring in Britain has lately been made to the depth of $4,534\frac{3}{4}$ feet, the temperature increasing on the average one degree Fah. in every $87\frac{1}{2}$ feet. As it is improbable that this bore is really vertical, any more than those in South Africa, of which I spoke at some length in my address last year, and of which careful measurements were taken, showing that in some instances the real depth of the bottom of the borehole below the surface was only half the length of the bore, owing to deviations of direction—these temperature results must be received with reservation. In Egypt the Esneh dam on the Nile has been completed, and will more than double the crops on about 250,000 acres. The dam is composed of stone piers and arches, containing flood gates and resting on concrete and iron piles. Finally, I come to a matter which will, I am sure, give much gratification to some of our lady Members, or at all events to their servants, who will in future have scientific authority for the

practice of standing up a poker in front of a fire to draw it up. A scientist has made experiments, measuring the velocity of the air at various points, with and without the presence of the poker, and has come to the conclusion, like the servants, that it exerts a remarkable and beneficial influence on the draught. Science, however, I believe, still denies the action of the sun in putting out a fire, and says that it is merely an optical delusion. Here are fields for careful experiments at our very hearths.

GEOGRAPHY.

At an International Geographical Congress held at Geneva last July a great many papers were read on a variety of subjects, the scope of geography being extensive, and, like geology, dipping into many other branches of science. The inscriptions on two scarabs appeared to confirm the account given by Herodotus of the circumnavigation of Africa under Necho II. about 600 B.C., the journey lasting three or four years, but there still seems a little uncertainty about this feat having been accomplished at this early date. A committee was appointed to negotiate with the various Governments for the employment of a uniform system of symbols and signs on maps, especially that of the world on the scale of one-millionth, which is being gradually prepared. In Africa a chain of triangles is being surveyed along the 30th meridian of longitude from North to South, which passes through German territory below the Northern 1,700 miles, which are now finished. The Germans are therefore continuing this important work. The parts of the earth which suffer from extreme heat and cold are still the least known, and most research expeditions tend to the poles or the equator. Thus we have a French arctic expedition started and a Danish Greenland expedition returned in the last year, as well as one organised to explore the interior of New Guinea, which is likely to produce much of interest in Natural History. But the great event of the year is the journey to within 111 miles

of the South Pole of Lieut. Shackleton, which is by far the nearest point attained. Many valuable observations have been made which will add to our knowledge of those regions. Two more Antarctic expeditions are now in course of preparation. Dr. Sven Hedin has returned from Tibet and Dr. Stein from Central Asia, the first with much geological and geographical information, the latter with many documents of the third to the eighth century, besides improvements in the map. The manuscripts are in Indian, Chinese, and Tibetan languages. The account of explorations in Guatemala by Mr. Maler, with photographs of sculptured figures and inscriptions, has lately been published by the Peabody Museum of American Archæology, and adds much to our knowledge of this little known region.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

The chief archæological work which has this year been carried out in Dorset has been the excavation of Maumbury Rings, otherwise known as the Amphitheatre, by Mr. St. George Gray, with the assistance of Mr. Charles Prideaux. The result, so far—for it is proposed to continue the excavations this year—appears fully to justify the belief that this was used as an amphitheatre in the time of the Romans. But the spot had been occupied by Neolithic people in much earlier times, as was shown by the discovery of a deep pit containing picks made of deer's antlers and other implements. Another excavation, carried out by the Rev. G. H. Engleheart and Mr. Le Jeune at Hemswoth, near Wimborne, on the site of a Roman villa, has brought to light some beautiful and interesting pavements. Maiden Castle has been put under the care of the Commissioners of Works, so that this, our finest earthwork, will, let us hope, be safe from interference. It is much to be regretted that, in spite of protests from the Society of Antiquaries and others, a projected railway on Dartmoor is to pass close to some of the most interesting

stones in that wonderful locality for prehistoric stone monuments, where their numbers are only equalled by their variety. Quite recently some of these have been taken for road-making. The Royal Commissioners on Ancient Monuments for England and Wales, lately appointed, will, doubtless, do much towards safeguarding them generally. Another most creditable piece of work, which we inspected last summer, is the discovery, by the intelligent study of various small points connected with its history, of an important addition to the splendid Abbey of Glastonbury by Mr. Bligh Bond, who is well known to us, as he has kindly acted as our guide more than once at our meetings. An interesting paper on stone circles was read to the British Association, in which the author says that the genuine stone circle apparently occurs only in the British Isles, and that most, if not all, of the circles found in other countries are merely retaining walls, left after the tumulus, which they retained, had been removed. I have read descriptions of stone circles in Brittany, 300 feet across, which could hardly be the walls of a former tumulus; but I have not seen them. (Barrows of S. Brittany, Lukis, p. 17 and elsewhere.) In Aberdeenshire, in the midst of numerous stone circles, are found remains of men of a very unique type—short, with broad heads—who are, it is suggested, Akkadians or Hittites, who migrated by sea to these islands about 2000 B.C., as they seem to correspond to them in structure better than any others. It is also suggested that these were the founders of stone circles. In a cave at Niaux, in France, have been found Palæolithic drawings of animals transfixcd by arrows, showing conclusively (as it is stated) the use of the bow at that early period, also even the footprints of the artists on the floor, together with pictures of fish, &c., engraved on the ground. No doubt, the drawings are more distinctly arrows, and not spears, in some cases; but in the illustration I have seen they look more like spears, the shafts being quite plain, and I am not aware that a bow occurs amongst the drawings to give authority to the statement about its use. In a cave in the Dordogne Valley an early human fossil has been

found, the skull being of the Neanderthal type. Some interesting things have been found in kitchen-middens, in New Zealand, especially fish hooks made of bone or greenstone. In the Soudan have been found some ancient querns used for grinding the quartz before the gold was washed out of it. Measurements of 575 of the skulls below Hythe Church, Kent, show that they are brachicephalic, the average length of the males being 17·9 centimetres. Their date is probably 1200—1500 A.D. A pigmentation survey of school children in Scotland has been successfully carried out, details of more than 500,000 children being given. An excess of dark hair characterises Galloway, Glasgow, and the Highlands, there being most jet black hair in the latter, whilst Orkney, Shetland, and other parts are fair. Red hair occurs in excess only to the north of the Grampians and east of the Caledonian Canal, where Tacitus also locates it. In Glasgow and Dundee the men are mostly dark and the women fair-haired. Experiments carried out in Germany seem to show that the other senses are not increased in delicacy in the blind—a conclusion which is by no means in accordance with our general belief. It is suggested, however, that their blindness causes them to pay more attention to what they perceive by other means.

GENERAL.

Amongst other subjects discussed at the meeting of the Corresponding Societies' delegates at the British Association at Dublin were the educational opportunities of such societies as our own. Specialists in all branches of science are becoming so technical that it is difficult for them to understand what is going on in other branches than their own, and comparatively hopeless for the amateur who is unacquainted with the terms used. Field Clubs bring together people interested in the same things, and in that way disseminate knowledge. Probably most of our Members carry away some new scientific ideas from our meetings, even those who are only superficially interested in our

subjects, and in this way I think our Club is educational. Other subjects dealt with were sanctuaries for our fauna and flora, which seem to be on the increase, also the re-stocking of localities with species that have formerly inhabited them, but become extinct. This practice cannot be defended on scientific grounds, as it is most improbable that the introduced specimens will have the identical qualities of the extinct ones, for there is as a rule some difference, though possibly slight, between groups of the same species in different places. In many cases this difference is very striking. One department of the Franco-British Exhibition was that of science, in which a fine collection of historic and other apparatus and documents in the different branches was shown, as well as many illustrative specimens. Important new buildings, chiefly for scientific purposes, have been opened at the Leeds University, and very large donations have been made for the furtherance of science in India. An account of the cruises of the Valhalla, made partly with a view to the interests of science, has been lately published, which gives much general information, chiefly zoological and botanical, and describes no less than eleven new species of birds. A recent report of the Royal Commission on afforestation and other matters states that 9,000,000 acres in the United Kingdom might probably with advantage be planted with trees so as to produce a profit, and it is hoped that steps may be taken towards this result. It is, however, much to be desired that this should be carried out with discretion, for though semi-wild woods are picturesque and interesting, one would hardly like to see every piece of suitable land not of much use for any other purpose taken up by neatly-arranged plantations. A protest against the extreme application of the law of priority in scientific names has been influentially signed by British zoologists, and it is certainly time that something was done to prevent the confusion and trouble arising from what would appear to be undesirable changes. I do not mention the Daylight Saving Bill as a *Scientific* subject, but to echo the hope expressed by most, if not all, scientists that we shall not have to submit to it. The one bright spot in it for

us is that it may solve the lunch question at our annual meeting, by causing us to disperse at what is really one o'clock, and by the beginning of May our appetites will not have had time to get used to the change and imagine that it is two!

In conclusion I wish success to all those amongst us who are doing something, however little, to raise the scientific position of the club, and hope that the results of this year may not only equal, but excel those of its predecessors.





In Memoriam

MR. WILFRID HUDLESTON HUDLESTON, M.A., F.R.S.

Through the death of Mr. Hudleston, which took place, at the age of 80, on January 29th, 1909, our society and the learned world at large has been bereaved of a leader as widely respected for his many-sided and well-digested knowledge as beloved for his delightful and generous personality. He was the eldest son of Dr. John Simpson, of Knaresborough, and in 1867 assumed the family name of his mother, who was heiress of the Cumberland Hudlestons. Young Simpson was educated at St. Peter's School, York, and Uppingham, whence he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, taking his B.A. in 1850 and subsequently proceeding to the M.A. On leaving Cambridge he devoted some time to the study of law, and was called to the bar in 1853, but he never practised professionally. Several years were spent in foreign travel, during which his attention was chiefly attracted towards ornithology, and in 1858 he became one of the three founders of the British Ornithological Society. A wider course of scientific study was then entered upon at Edinburgh, under Playfair and Macadam, and then in London at the Royal College of Chemistry. Eventually, in a large measure through the influence of Prof. John Morris, Mr. Hudleston was led to make the science of geology the principal pursuit of his life.

From an interesting and comprehensive review of his life, published in the *Dorset County Chronicle* on February 4th last, we learn that he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1867. From 1874 to 1877 he served the office of secretary to

the Geologists' Association, of which he became President in 1881. In 1886 Mr. Hudleston succeeded Prof. Morris as one of the editors of the "Geological Magazine," and the same year he took office as one of the secretaries of the Geological Society. Following Sir Archibald Geikie, he was in 1892 elected President, and in 1897 was awarded the society's highest mark of distinction, the Wollaston Gold Medal.

Amongst other evidences of the high esteem in which Mr. Hudleston was held in the scientific world we note that he was at one time on the Council of the Royal Geographical Society; in 1898 President of the Geological Section of the British Association at Bristol; and was also elected President of the Devonshire Association, of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union, and of the Malton Field Naturalists' Society. Only a week or so before his death he received the gold medal of the British Ornithological Society.

After many years of early and middle life spent in Yorkshire and London, Mr. Hudleston became a Dorset landed proprietor in 1897, purchasing the West Holme estate, near Wareham, but still keeping his London residence in Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington. He was married in 1890 to Miss Rose Benson, second daughter of Mr. W. H. Benson, of Littlethorpe, near Ripon. To Mrs. Hudleston the Members of the Dorset Field Club unite in tendering their sincerest sympathy in her sudden bereavement.

Late as it was in his life when Mr. Hudleston joined our society, he enthusiastically identified himself with its interests and threw himself with his characteristic genial activity into its undertakings. On the score of his advanced age he declined the offer of the presidency of the Club, made to him on the retirement of Lord Eustace Cecil; but his leadership in geological excursions—notably the coasting trip given on his personal invitation in July, 1907—and his constant readiness to give to all enquirers the benefit of his immense knowledge will ever be remembered with admiration and gratitude by all who can claim the privilege of having accompanied him.



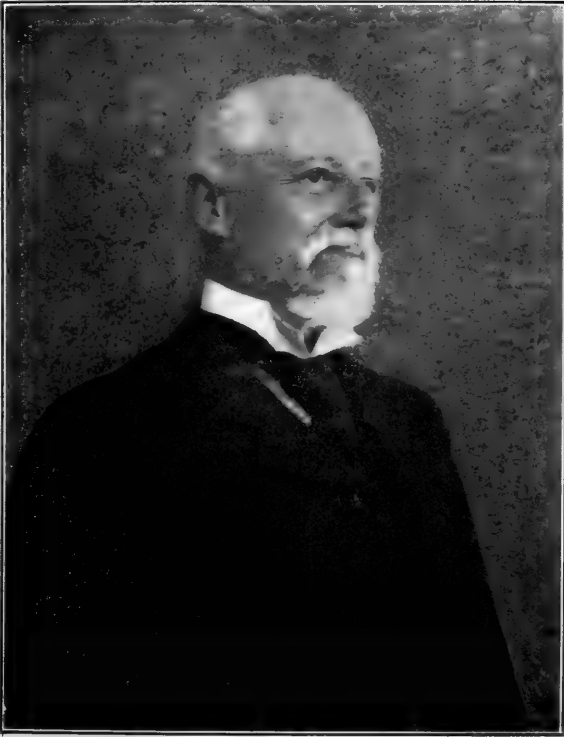
In Memoriam

HENRY STORKS EATON, M.A.

*(Past President of the Royal Meteorological Soc., V.P. Dorset
Field Club).*

Through the lamented death of Mr. Henry Storks Eaton the Club has lost a Vice-President and one of its most valued Members. The hobby of his life was meteorology, more especially rainfall, and in his knowledge of that branch of science he was probably unequalled.

He joined the Club in 1891, and though, having no settled residence, he was not himself an observer, he took the keenest interest in all that related to Dorset rainfall, and in 1895, at the request of the writer of this notice, succeeded him in being responsible for the annual Rainfall Report published in the "Proceedings" of the Club. To this Mr. Eaton devoted much time and energy, continuing his duties long after his health began to fail him, until he was at last compelled in 1904, after ten years' work, to resign his post to the present holder, Mr. H. Stilwell. But Mr. Eaton did not confine himself to writing the report. He visited the various rain gauges in the county at intervals, and saw for himself that they were in good condition and suitably placed, and, if he suspected an error in any return (and it is an unfortunate fact that they were by no means infrequent), he never rested until he had discovered both the error and its cause. Unless he was successful in this quest and could correct it to his satisfaction, the return was excluded from



THE LATE HENRY STORKS EATON, ESQ.



the report; and, though this strictness sometimes lost him an observer, he preferred the loss to any uncertainty. In ordinary editing he was most particular, and, as he had an extraordinary faculty for detecting mistakes or omissions, it would be difficult to find even a small fault in any printing which had passed through his hands. During these ten years, in addition to the annual reports, he published in the Club's "Proceedings" "Dorset Annual Rainfall, 1848-92," with two maps (Vol. XVI., p. 17), "Dorset Monthly Rainfall, 1856-95" (Vol. XVIII., p. 153), and "Rainfall Constants at 104 stations in Dorset, deduced from Observations taken between 1848 and 1897" (Vol. XX., p. 94), all papers based on most elaborate and extensive calculations from the records during those periods, which took him years to work out. Large copies of the maps, showing the average rainfall during 44 years for 75 Dorset stations, together with other details, were presented by him, amongst numerous other gifts, to the Dorset County Museum, of which he was a Member of the Council. He was most generous to the Club, and always himself bore the expense of printing his papers and maps. Whilst his health permitted he was a frequent attendant at the Club's meetings.

For most of the following information the writer is indebted to the Rev. Alfred E. Eaton and, in a less degree, to the notice in the journal of the R. Meteorological Society:—

Henry Storcks Eaton was born at Little Bridy, Dorset, on the 30th of October, 1834, and went to school at Somerton and afterwards Dorchester Grammar School. Matriculating at Trinity College, Cambridge, in October, 1854, he took his B.A. degree in 1857 and M.A. in 1860.

From childhood he displayed keen interest in meteorological events, and almost to the end of his life he could recall to mind in rather full detail the changes of weather on particular dates fifty or sixty years gone by. Entries of barometrical readings figure in a diary kept by him in the summer of 1852, but his readings of the thermometer range from January, 1841, onwards.

The autumn of 1852 was exceedingly wet. He notes in November the outburst of springs in the Winterbourne and Bridy valleys after an interval of drought (in some cases) of 25 years. One of these broke out at Higher Kingston, and the stream from it, running along the turnpike road to Winterbourne Abbas, was judged to be equal in volume at Well Bottom Plantation to the Frome at Gray's

Bridge. From the Winterbourne Lodge (near the Winterbourne "Wherry") to Winterbourne, on November 27th, the turnpike road was covered with water running in a rapid stream to the depth of five or six inches and in some places two or three feet. Springs rose underneath the houses in this village until only two remained dry, and the water flooding the road was a foot deeper than it was in 1841. Another of the springs rose in the meadow between Bridehead and Little Bridy Farm. The water flowed down through the grounds into Bridehead Pond, joined by the outflow of a spring that broke out by the walnut trees in the paddock, and formed a pool in front of Bridehead front door; there was also a spring in the cellar. Another spring started in the grounds below the rockery, traversed the lawns, and ran down to the stream below the waterfall. Another spring burst up in the cellar of Long Bridy Rectory, and "they broke the fire engine in pumping the water out."

During the last few days in November, 1852, readings of the thermometer begin to be entered in the diary with vague indications of the time of the day, such as—"28th. Thermometer this evening 41°. 29th. This morning it is much colder; thermometer 35°, with a brisk wind from N. by E." The entry for December 1st ends, "began my weather table for this month; one wonders what was its form." Another item may be cited, dated December 9th:—"Ordered a self-registering night thermometer at Saunders';" this arrived on Christmas Eve. But, alas! next day comes the record:—"I burst my thermometer in trying to repair it, as it had got out of order in its carriage here. Another thermometer of the same pattern ordered on the 1st January, 1853, arrived on the 13th."

From December, 1849, until the 28th of January, 1854, results obtained by observations during some of the vacations are tabulated in this form, *e.g.* :—

1852 and 1853.

Week ending	No. of Days		Mean Temperature.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.
	Rain, Hail.	Snow.		
December 24th ..	6	0	46·429°	29·674
„ 31st ..	7	0	47·100°	29·466
January 7th ..	7	0	47·256°	29·456
„ 14th ..	6	0	45·359°	29·354
„ 21st ..	4½	½	42·726°	29·364
„ 28th ..	1	2	36·285°	29·599
	31½	2½	44·193°	29·4855

Another opening gives "low temperatures that I have recorded at this place" (Little Bridy) "at various times" and "high temperatures." The entries range in time from January, 1841, to August 30th, 1854, with a footnote:—"Unfortunately no record was kept of the frost in 1833, which was far the most severe of any that have occurred since the beginning of this century." The highest

reading was 90° on the 6th of July, 1852, at 2.30 p.m.; the lowest 12° F. on 14th March, 1845.

Another gives hourly readings of the dry and wet-bulb thermometers on August 1st, 1856, from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. and on the 2nd from 5 a.m. till 10 p.m. (with readings at 4.40 a.m. of the minimum thermometer and barometer), and on the 3rd August from 4 a.m. till 1 p.m. To the right of these figures are noted the forms of clouds interspersed with barometrical readings and the direction of the wind. Similar hourly observations of a single thermometer extend from 3 a.m. till 11.30 p.m. on the 24th July, 1854, 3.30, 4.30, and 6 a.m. till 11 p.m. on the 25th, and from 2 a.m. till 1 p.m., and then 1.15, 1.45, 2.30, and 3 p.m. until 9 p.m. on the 26th July, 1854, on which days were thunderstorms.

The first appearance of cloud nomenclature in the diary is at the close of the entry of the 4th of July, 1852:—"There are one or two clouds creeping up from the S.E. that seem to indicate thunder; they are of the cirro-cumulus formation." On the 6th of July, describing a thunderstorm, he notes:—"The lightning towards the E. and S.E. was peculiarly brilliant, and the forked lightning at 9 p.m. was very distinctly delineated. . . . It was of six colours—yellow, red, blue, white, green, and pink—the white and blue predominating."

Whilst at Cambridge he rowed in the 2nd Trinity Eight. He dabbled a little in chemistry, attended courses of science lectures—on Geology by Prof. Adam Sedgwick and on Botany by Prof. George Henslow. Finding a rare species of garlic (*Allium ampeloprasum*, var. *Babingtonii*), at East Bexington Farm, Abbotsbury, where it gave trouble to the dairyman, he sent some heads of it in a packet to Dr. Arnott, then Regius Professor of Botany at the University of Glasgow. A letter of thanks was returned, but, the nature of the parcel being betrayed by the smell, the Professor was promptly fined four shillings by the Post Office officials for having vegetables forwarded to him by mail contrary to the regulations.

From 1861-63 he was assistant to Mr. Nathaniel Beardmore, a celebrated hydraulic engineer, and collected a large number of statistics on rainfall and evaporation, which formed Part iv. of Beardmore's Manual of Hydrology, 1862.

For many years from 1864 he was librarian to the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, and Editor of their Transactions and conductor of parties of their students visiting engineering works, &c. This post he resigned on reaching the age of 60, finding the weight of years beginning to tell upon him, and the Council conferred on him a retiring pension, creating a precedent. He hesitated to accept it. "It is not a question of your needing a pension," said the President, "but of what we ought to do."

Mr. Eaton was elected a Member of the British (now the Royal) Meteorological Society in 1857, and from the first took a great interest in its welfare, and was a regular attendant at its meetings. He became Hon. Librarian in 1860 and printed two catalogues of their books. He was elected a member of the

Council in 1865, was three times Vice-President, and became President in 1876-7. He was largely instrumental in providing an office for the Society and active in its behalf in many other ways. During his presidency he entertained with his usual hospitality the Permanent Committee of the International Meteorological Conference, which met that year in London; in the same year also ladies were first admitted as Fellows of the Society. His principal compilations were on the average height of the barometer in London for 100 years and on the mean temperature of the air at Greenwich from 1811 to 1856.

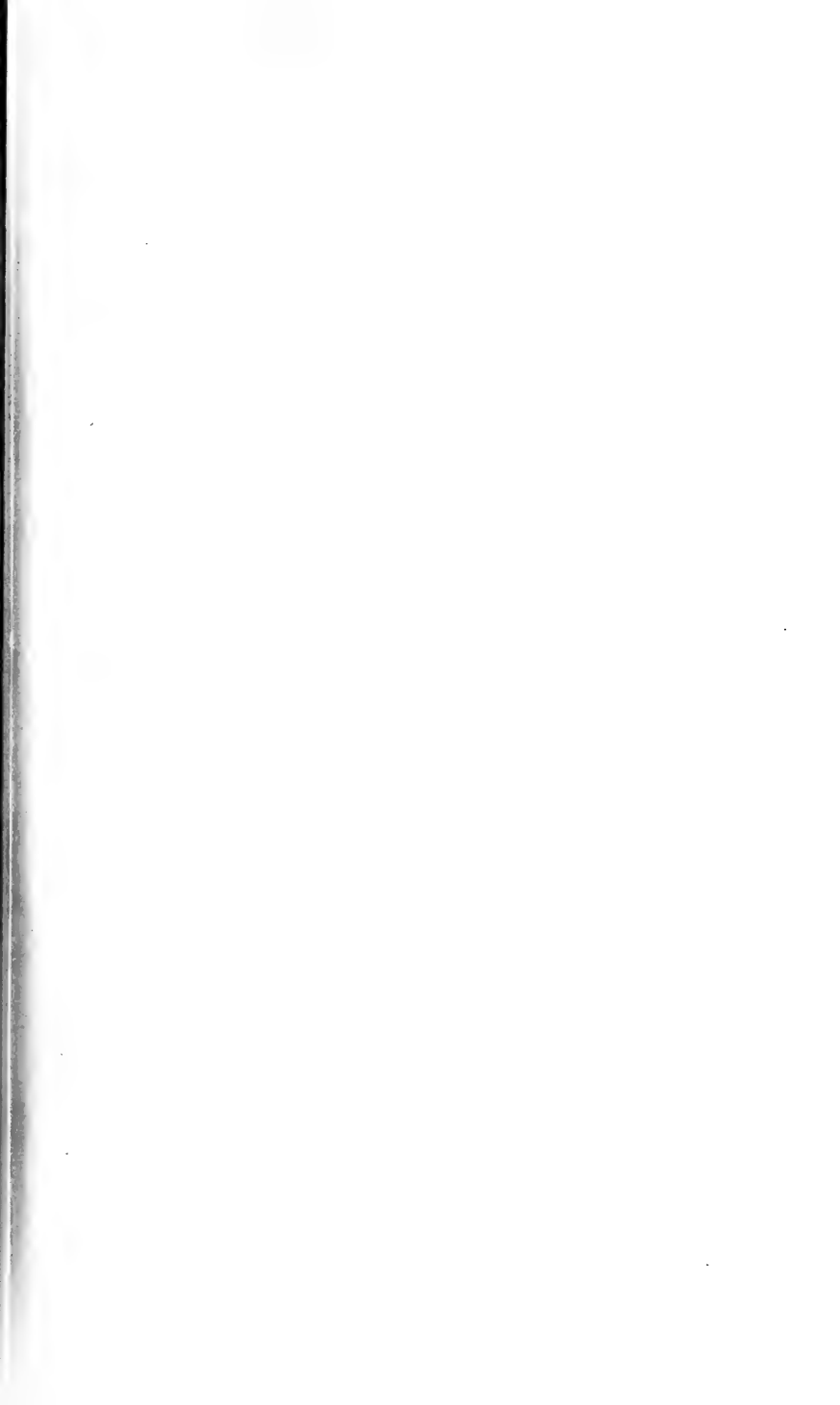
Whilst living at Croydon he belonged to the Croydon Microscopical and Natural History Club, of which he was President in 1888-9, and prepared an elaborate report on the temperature and rainfall of the district for the years 1881-5, as well as taking a prominent part in the superintendence of the daily rainfall returns.

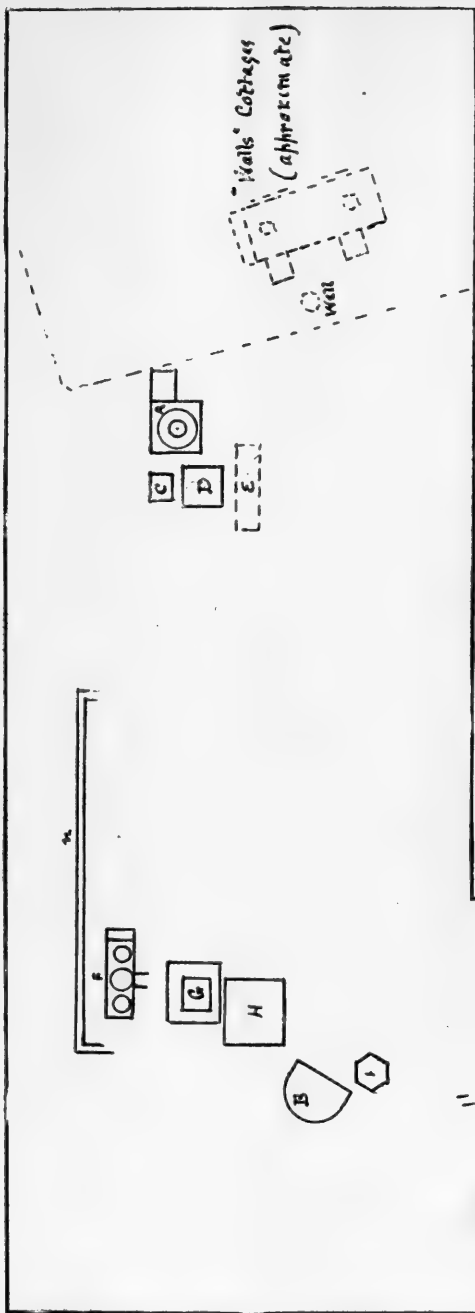
After leaving Croydon he spent much of his time in Dorset, and did much work for the Dorset Field Club, as above described. He suffered greatly in his latter years from rheumatism and partial paralysis, and died at Ilfracombe on February 7th, 1909. He married in 1864 Grace A. C. Beardmore, the daughter of the above-mentioned Mr. Nathaniel Beardmore, an old family friend. She was an invalid for many years, and died in 1882, leaving no children.

He was of a most kind and amiable disposition, very hospitable, most industrious, and accurate. He possessed a good deal of general information on other branches besides rainfall, but from his devotion to this he never swerved, remaining faithful to it from his earliest youth to the end of his career.

N. M. RICHARDSON.







ROMAN VILLA AT HEMSWORTH, DORSET.

(Scale $\frac{1}{4}$ in. = 12ft.)

A.—Circular Pavement, with Head.

B.—Venus.

C.—Bath.

D.—Mosaic Pavement.

E.—Hypocaust with pilae.

F.—Mosaic Pavement.

G.—Black and White Tile Pavement.

H.—Pebble Pavement.

I, J, K, L.—Mosaic Pavements.

M, N.—Foundations of Walls.



The Roman Villa at Hemsworth.

By the Rev. G. H. ENGLEHEART, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read 10th December, 1908.)



A WILTSHIREMAN must stand in this meeting somewhat guiltily, as a poacher taken *flagrante delicto*, and not for the first time, in Dorset preserves. Happily I am able to lay the blame on your Secretary, for it was he who invited me into the covert. So, too, the merit of whatever has been accomplished is not mine, but belongs first of all to Mr. H. Le Jeune, to whose research and energy the rediscovery of the Hemsworth site is entirely due. He started the exploration, and by Lord Alington's consent and at his expense, and by the keen interest of his agent, Mr. C. B. Hill,* the area, or as much of it as could be marked off for this season, was fairly well searched, considering the late date, September, at which work was begun.

* Valuable service was also rendered by Mr. Linklater, of E. Hemsworth, and by his friend, Mr. Scott-Orr, in first tracing out and protecting the remains.

On the Map of Ancient Dorset, &c., prefixed to the 3rd Vol. of General Pitt-Rivers' "Excavations," the site will be found, marked as a Roman villa, just N. of Badbury Rings, within the angle formed by the junction of two Roman roads—the main road from Dorchester to Salisbury and its branch from Badbury to Winklebury Camp and Shaftesbury. General Pitt-Rivers, no doubt, followed Hutchins, who says in his history of the county :

"At Hemsworth Farm, on the Eweleaze, are extensive irregularities on the surface which betoken ancient location. About a quarter of a mile distant some workmen came upon several buried skeletons; and in an adjoining field were found the remains of a Roman villa, consisting of foundations and six pavements, three of which were tessellated."

And in Vol. XI., p. 19, of the *Proceedings* of the Dorset Field Club, Dr. Wake Smart writes :—

"On Hemsworth Farm in 1831 were discovered the foundations of several rooms, in one of which I saw a beautiful representation of a dolphin, surrounded with a fine ornamental border, all in mosaic work."

The site appears to have been immemorially known at Hemsworth as "Walls Field," a name which stands sadly as an indication both of the house and of its destruction. It has been evident in the course of the excavation that lengths of the walls, as from time to time they impeded the plough, have been followed up and grubbed out, usually to their very footings, so that it is almost impossible to trace their lines and obtain a satisfactory plan. For this reason much of the labour has been concentrated on securing the two good pavements before winter. Hemsworth, to measure in bee lines, stands five miles N.W. of Wimborne and the same distance due E. of Blandford, in a neighbourhood rich in antiquities. Bradford Down, with its imposing long and round barrows, is one mile S.E., Badbury Rings two miles S. Half-a-dozen miles northwards take us into Cranborne Chase and the "Pitt-Rivers' Country." Eight miles easterly of north, on the main Roman road, is Woodyates, which

from its position, and possibly by etymology, may reasonably be identified with the station Vindogladia.* From four to five miles N.N.W., in the parish of Tarrant Hinton, is a villa imperfectly explored in 1846, which would probably repay a thorough investigation. According to information recorded by Morgan (*Rom. Brit. Mosaic Pavements*, pp. 201, 214), the remains extend over nearly 20 acres. The lately re-excavated villa at Fifehead Neville lies a dozen miles W.

As noticed by Hutchins, there is a large stretch of pasture, running almost up to the walls of the Hemsworth villa, which bears the usual surface-signs of a large Romano-British village, and it is not unlikely that it sheltered many of the dependants of the house and its estate. I have in the case of villas elsewhere, *e.g.*, at Thruxton, Hants, observed the proximity of a village settlement, especially where, as there and at Hemsworth, the house seems to have had no considerable servants' wing. But outlying extensions of the Hemsworth building may still await discovery. The situation was, as usual, well chosen—a level area on a gently rising knoll which dominates all the immediate country side. The house, so far as at present unearthed, has for its longer axis a chain of rooms and passages lying E.N.E. and W.S.W. for about 250 feet, but may have extended further in the former direction, where a double cottage stands on the ground, and, according to tradition, on tessellated floors. The width of this long block averages about 50 feet, but had projections and recesses which cannot be accurately planned in the destroyed foundations. At the W.S.W. end a shorter and broader wing, roughly 100 feet long by 60 feet wide, returned southwards. There was also a shorter return S. at the opposite end of the house, which thus seems to have stood partly round three sides

* Vindogladia would have its first letter transitionally sounded as B or W, and the modern and probably the ancient Italian sound of gl is ly. This would give the form Windolyad, with n tending to drop out before d, which approaches Woodyates and also Woodcutts, an adjacent place-name. This, however, must stand as a guess only.

of an open courtyard, somewhat after the plan of the Spoonley Wood, Gloucestershire, villa (*Archæologia*, Vol. 52, Pt. 2). This form of a long-fronted house with two much shorter wings does not seem at all common in villas hitherto found in England.

The building material, so far as it shows in the wall foundations and *débris*, was of flint. Rounded dents in some of the floors look as if made by capitals or other worked stone falling from a height when the house was destroyed, but every scrap of stone other than flint has been removed. The quality of the masonry is best shown in the great hypocaust structure at the S.W. end. This has been stripped of all its bridging-tiles and other portable material of the *suspensura*, but still shows very excellent and thorough workmanship in the depth, solidity and finish of the flue-passages. The house was roofed with the usual large, lozenge-shaped stone roof-tiles, but very few out of thousands have been left on the site.

The tessellated floors, could they have been preserved to us, would no doubt have been an exceptionally valuable series in number, variety, and quality. Most unfortunately the covering of soil, as commonly happens in a chalk district, is so shallow as to give little defence against the plough and other destructive agencies, and out of some fourteen or fifteen tessellated rooms, lobbies, and corridors, two only have survived except as fragments. It is well that these two are remarkable, and in their subjects perhaps unique in England. I will not try to improve upon the accurate description of a contributor to the *Dorset County Chronicle*, who writes thus :—

“Of the series of tessellated floors and fragments, two stand out for special notice, by reason not only of their fairly perfect state of preservation but also of their exceptionally elaborate designs, the high degree of artistic feeling displayed in them, and the excellence and fineness of the workmanship. The first pavement, 13 feet square, is occupied by a series of concentric bands, all enriched with beautiful ornament. In a round panel in the centre appears a vigorous and perfect head, apparently of

Jupiter Tonans, with six forks of lightning issuing from the curl-enriched head. Of the concentric circular bands enclosing the central panel, the first is occupied by chevrons, a motif repeating the impression of the forked lightning, the second by scroll work, the third by the three-plait cable, the fourth by foliated scroll work, and the fifth by the two-plait cable. This mosaic is of black, white, red, grey, and pale blue tesserae. A few paces from this floor was found a hypocaust, with the *pila* in position."

It is, however, doubtful whether this head is of Jupiter. Wide enquiries have failed to find any similar representation on pavements, on coins, or in sculpture. The general character of the head seems scarcely designed to present the majesty of the *hominum pater atque deorum*. The head has been rather hastily assigned to Jupiter because of the three crooked red spikes or rays issuing from it on either side, which may seem to fall in with Virgil's description of the thunderbolt:—

Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
Addiderant, rutili tres ignis. . . .

But there would seem to be no known instance of the flashes issuing from the head. The bolt was always depicted as grasped in the hand of the deity or in the talons of his eagle, or as winged and separate. A flash-crowned head as an intentional innovation is not probable, for the artists in mosaic were conservative in their adherence to the traditional mythological formulæ.

The authorities in the Greek and Roman department of the British Museum are somewhat inclined to support my guess that this may be a head of the Sun-God. Instances are known of a bearded Apollo, but the reference would be rather to Mithras, whose cult, we know, had taken a strong hold in the fourth century. The sun had a place in the not very exclusive Pantheon of Constantine the Great. A second brass of his, found at Hemsworth, bears on the reverse a figure of the sun with radiated head and the legend SOLI INVICTO COMITI. But it must be acknowledged that the rays of the Sun-God's head are usually straight, not *rutili* or *torti*, and that bearded representations, if

authenticated, are very rare. In brief, the attribution of this head must be considered a still open question.

The Venus pavement, too, is one of great interest. I quote again from the same note in the *Dorset County Chronicle* :—

“The next noteworthy floor is of peculiar shape, on plan like a slightly-stilted semi-circle, or an apsidal end, 16ft. long and 12ft. 7in. broad. The central panel, of the same shape as the whole floor, is occupied by an artistic representation of Venus rising from the waves, and screened at the back by an enormous, beautifully-fluted and delicately-coloured shell, the rays radiating from the point where the goddess’s feet meet. Unfortunately the head and body were found to have been destroyed, obviously by deliberate intent, as the remainder of this floor is nearly perfect ; but the legs remain from the hips downwards. The decorated borders enclosing this panel are varied and beautiful. Besides the cable ornament of two and three strands the guilloche appears, and other elaborate geometrical designs delicately foliated. But the broad and main outer band is the most remarkable, for it is occupied by five dolphins delineated with marvellous life and spirit, and with small fish and scallop shells in between. The colours in this pavement are more various than in the first-mentioned, for, in addition to those colours, there appear yellows and browns. Pale blue tesserae worked into the lower parts of the dolphins’ bodies give an effective impression of the gleam of the creatures emerging from the water.”

It may be added that the procession of dolphins was continued along the chord of the semi-circle, which has been destroyed. Fragments of tessellation mark the position of a square or oblong floor, of which the Venus semi-circle formed the apse. One room at least of this form has commonly been found in these Roman houses, sometimes with indications that piers with folding doors or curtains screened off the apse, which may have served as the *sacrarium* of the house.

To the best of my knowledge this is the only Venus pavement recorded in England. The dolphin border is not uncommon ; it occurs, for instance, at Fifehead Neville, where it surrounds a

simple *cantharus* very ineffectively—a bathos in mosaic. We see in this instance, and in many others, that the mosaic artists supplied what may be called “interchangeable parts” of designs. It would seem to denote greater wealth in the Hemsworth householder that he could indulge in the entire marine *suite*. Or possibly he exercised economy elsewhere in order to have one or two very fine rooms, for two others are curiously paved with plain bluish pebbles, from local gravel pits or the clay cap on the downs close at hand, where they abound. The remnant of the central figure of Venus indicates the posture of the Medici statue, and traces of her drapery show that it fell and floated from her shoulders somewhat as in the Naiad figures of the great pavement at Woodchester, Gloucestershire. There is in the British Museum a fine and perfect pavement from Halicarnassus, which is evidently in the same line of traditional marine design. This measures 40ft. by 12ft., an oblong terminating in an apsidal group of Amphitrite and Tritons, with dolphins and shells. The borders are of ivy or smilax, and it is curious that two single smilax leaves are worked into the field of the Venus lunette at Hemsworth, as though the artist reckoned them a traditional and necessary accessory.

I do not myself think that the head and body of the Venus were intentionally destroyed. In lifting this pavement unmistakable evidences appeared of the action of fire penetrating to some depth, and disintegrating the tesserae and their bedding in patches. The break in the figure shows as a red patch, which owes its colour to fire, not to the common Roman pink mortar, for the pavement is laid wholly in white or yellowish mortar. Pieces of burning ceiling or roof timbers must have fallen on the pavement, and the burnt and loosened tesserae were probably picked or shovelled off during the excavation in 1831.

This pavement has been presented by Lord Alington to the British Museum; the other will be laid in his house at Crichel.

A note may be of interest on the vertical structure of the Hemsworth pavements. Great care and accurate judgment of local soil conditions were always shown in laying the bed for a

pavement. At Wroxeter the foundations were found to be built up in at least four strata, the lowest being 18 inches of broken stone, with a foot of concrete above it to receive a third layer of fine mortar, on which the tesserae were laid in a thin film of hard white plaster or cement. At Hemsworth the rough lower strata were omitted and the tesserae set in the same fine white medium, above 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of buff-coloured mortar resting on 2 inches of fine chalk or lime rubble, the entire bed measuring 6 inches at most in depth, against some 40 inches at Wroxeter. Yet the pavements remain perfectly level and firm after some 16 centuries. Their builders knew that no deeper foundation was necessary on a chalk sub-soil. The white plaster in which the tesserae were fitted together was still so hard as to resist the chisel.

Besides the two pebble pavements there is a curiosity at Hemsworth in the shape of a large floor of alternate $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch squares of hard grey limestone and black Kimmeridge shale. I believe one of our English cathedrals contains some paving of Cannell coal.

An account of the many other pavements which have survived only in fragments or traces could be given and followed only in relation to a detailed plan of the rooms, which, it is hoped, may yet be made. The great hypocaust at the S.W. end supported one of the largest floors, for thousands of tesserae, in plaster flakes or single, lay in the deep flues where they had fallen on the demolition of the bridging masonry. A considerable proportion of these were of bright yellow. In this quarter of the house much wall plaster was found in light and dark shades of most brilliant blue, besides several other colours. One large flake preserved a drawing of a column with its capital, part of a wall landscape containing a temple or portico. Several fragments of flooring indicate a refined taste in black and white, very sparingly picked out with colour. The wide border of one pavement near the great hypocaust must have been bold and effective, consisting of large leaf-shaped ovals, 18 inches long, of concentric bands of white, black, blue, and red, inclined to one another in pairs at an

angle of 45 degrees and meeting at the points. A very perfect water bath, nearly 6ft. square by 30 inches deep, has a mosaic floor of the axe pattern in black and white. An exactly similar bath, but paved with tiles, was found at Hartlip, Kent, and is figured in Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*.

Some of the spaces of plain mortar or rammed chalk must have had boarded floors above them, for traces were found of sleeper walls to take timber joists. Wooden floors were probably common in these houses. In the small villa at Clanville, Hants, I noticed three coins lying in a perfectly straight line across a mortar floor showing a brown film of decayed wood. The room had sleeper walls, and the coins, no doubt, had fallen through the space between two badly fitting boards. The large hoard of Roman pewter vessels found by myself at Appleshaw, Hants, was buried in a pit sunk through a hard mortar floor. Such a disturbance would certainly have drawn the attention of raiders, unless boards had been lifted and replaced over the spot.

Vastly more valuable than the recovery of coloured pavements, or objects however interesting or curious, are any clues that may lead us to a clearer historical view of these houses and the persons who built and lived in them. How much more should we know if every Roman site in England, or even in one county, had been examined with the methodical pains of your great Dorset example, General Pitt-Rivers! The unavoidably partial exploration of the Hemsworth building has not, so far, added much to our knowledge. As to its individual history, we may think it was built and stood during a longer or shorter—possibly only a short—period of the first three-quarters of the fourth century. The unusually few and poor coins range from Constantine the Great, who succeeded in 306, to Gratian, who died in 383. A solitary coin of Tetricus, 267-272, is much worn, and most of the coins may well have been in circulation many years before the house was built. It is, of course, possible that earlier or later coins may have been or will be found on the site. There are some slight tokens that the house was comparatively new when destroyed. None of the pavements look worn by treading, and

the two pebble pavements have a singularly fresh appearance. In these the mortar was laid so as to nearly cover the crowns of the pebbles, and must have been rubbed away from them if trodden for any length of time. But wherever *débris* has protected it from later ill usage it shows no signs of wear. The quarter-round skirting moulding between the floors and the walls has the same curiously sharp surface, particularly in the water bath. The flues do not show the ordinary effects of many years' heat and smoke and cleaning out.

It is said that most of our greater English mansions have been burned at least once. The Villa, largely timber-built and heated by several furnaces, must have been still more endangered. It was probably for this reason that the bath-house was sometimes isolated at a considerable distance from the main building, as at Appleshaw, Hants. A reconstruction upon burnt floors, as at Clanville, may be reckoned evidence of an accidental fire. At Hemsworth we find no such reconstruction, and may think that the house was plundered and fired. But there are possible indications of a somewhat leisurely plundering before the firing. It is a fact singular in my experience of villas that no fragment of window glass has been found over the whole large area. Glass shivered by fire or falling was not worth taking away, and lies imperishable and visible on the hard floors. I see no explanation but that the windows were carefully taken out entire in their leaden or wooden frames. My friend Colonel Hawley, F.S.A., an acute investigator of Romano-British village sites, has commented on the occurrence in them of personal ornaments and other material of a quality much superior to what would be looked for in the huts of peasants or slaves. He suggests that when invaders had attacked a villa, seized the more valuable and portable plunder, and passed on to another house, the villagers would afterwards complete the pillaging.* I have myself found much window glass on a rude village site near villa remains in

* It is recorded that after the sack of Basing House by the Parliamentarians the cottages of that neighbourhood were for a long time full of its various furniture.

N.W. Hampshire. The water bath in the Hemsworth house shows that there was at least time for the removal of metal fittings before it was burned. Charred timber and roof tiles had filled the bath flush with the floor in which it is sunk, so as to effectually conceal it for fifteen centuries. But on clearing it out it was seen that the tap of its waste pipe had been wrenched off before the burning roof had fallen in.

The after-history of the villa can be more certainly pictured. After such double plundering the local population, which had been largely supported by the "great house," would ebb away, and the removal of anything still worth taking would be continued by occasional passers-by. The nearness of the Hemsworth site to main roads goes far to explain its remarkable bareness. The hypocausts were early broken up for their useful tiles, and as being likely repositories of hidden valuables. The first church builders cleared off the heavier building stuff, exhaustively in stoneless districts. Such quarrying would disclose nearly all hoards and would complete the clearance. Matthew Paris gives a graphic and probably typical account of the excavations at Verulamium, early in the eleventh century, by the Abbots Ealdred and Eadmar, seeking material for their great new church. Vessels of fine pottery and glass, bronzes, statues, and apparently even book-rolls were disclosed in the hunt for stone, and all promptly destroyed as idolatrous. Almost the one thing irremovable and useless to pillagers was the pavement of small tesserae, and of the pavements we have what centuries of ploughing, digging, and tree-grubbing have left us.

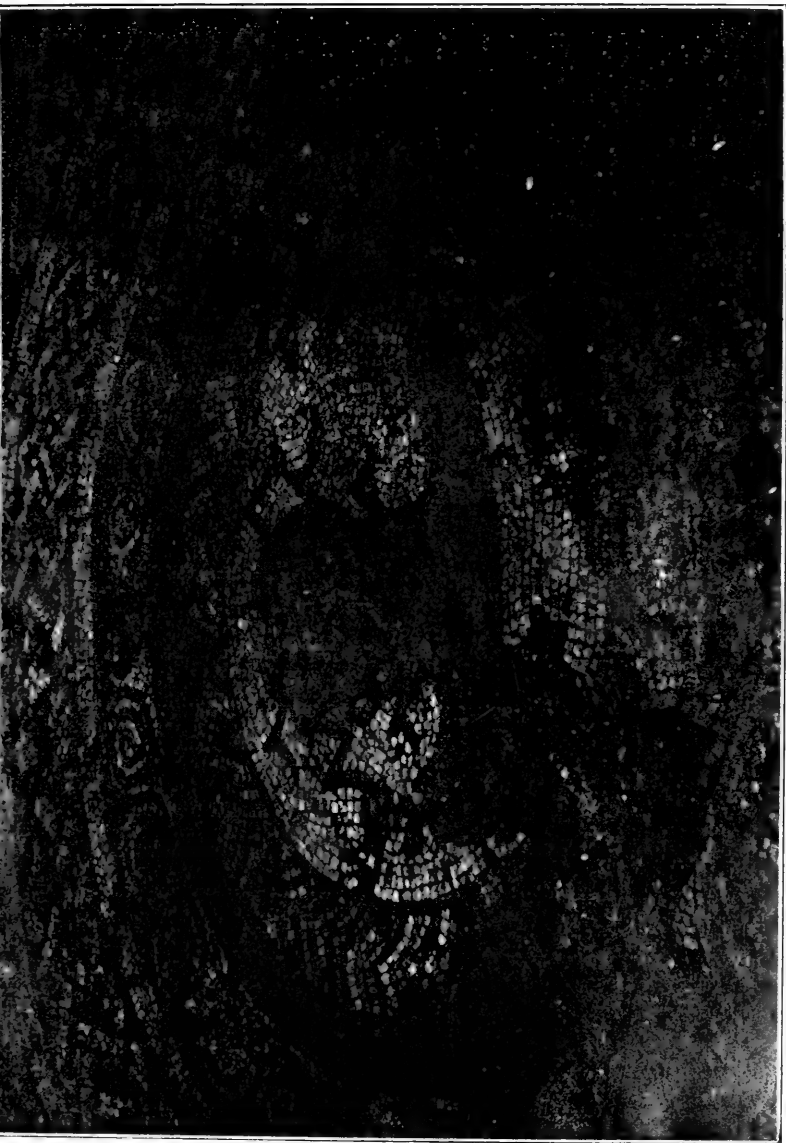
The precise status of the builders of the villas is still a puzzle. Government officials they cannot have been, except one here and there. Such houses stand quite too near together in many parts of England.* And, because of their frequency and size, no

* The latest writer on the subject, Mr. A. Hadrian Allcroft (*Earthwork of Britain*, p. 353), strangely refuses to consider them thick upon the ground, though he himself instances a dozen quite close to Somerton in Somerset, and 13 or 14 within a radius of five or six miles round Bath. To make a comparison, as he does, with modern population, is out of place.

large proportion can represent land grants taken up by veteran soldiers, most of whom, moreover, were natives of better climates and would not choose to end their days in *penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos*. Why then, in the fourth century, when the general prosperity of the Empire was falling rather than rising, did these large and opulent houses appear over a large part of England? They suggest some newly-found source of local affluence, probably agricultural, for they were not mere pleasure retreats, but the homesteads of permanent country estates, in a word large farmhouses.

From the time of Pytheas downwards many notices can be found of the production of corn in Britain as considerable. There is in Gibbon a well-known account of how the Emperor Julian staved off a great famine in Gaul by building on the Rhine 600 ships and bringing corn from Britain. The passage reads as if Britain was then a recognised granary. It is possible that the necessity of the constantly ravaged Continent during the fourth century was the opportunity of British farmers. Most of the villas stand on land good for corn-growing and near roads good for transport. Many of them seem to have had large outbuildings suitable for storage of grain. These have usually received small attention from excavators; closer examination might tell us something of their probable use.





PAVEMENT WITH HEAD OF UNCERTAIN ATTRIBUTION.



VINIS PAVIMENTI.



HYDROCAUST ADJOINING BATHROOM.



MOSAIC FLOOR OF WATER-BATH.





Dorset Chantries.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. XXIX., p. 79.)

By E. A. FRY.

Section A continued.

DEANERY OF WHITCHURCH.

Chantry of Our Lady in Wotton Glanvyle.

Chantry Roll No. 33 (74)	Nett Income	£6 18 0
Grant to Richard Randall of London, gent. Vol. 68 403d File 1896	8 July 2 Edward VI	1548
Cantia bte Marie infra Eccliam de Vtton Glanfyle val in.		
Redd. domus mansione dict. Cantie cū. pomar. eidem ptinen p. ann.		5 0
Reddit. unius domus cū gardin. eidem ptin. scituat. in Wotton Glanfeld in tenura Henrici Randale p. ann.		6 8
		<u>11 8</u>
At 14 yeres purchas	£8 3 4	
Redd. sive firma terr. dmcal. dict. Cantie cū omibus et singlis suis ptin. jacen. in Forston (Fossardeston als Forston in Pat. Roll) infra pochiem de Charmyster in tenura Robti Condene (Comdene) p. indentur. p. ann.		3 17 4
Redd. trm. tenti. ibm cū ptin. in tenur. pdic. Robt. Comdene p. indent. p. tmio vite p. ann.		1 1 0

Redd. altius (unius) tent. ibm cū suis ptin. in tenura Thome Miche p. cop. cur. p. ann.	12 4
Redd. unius (alterius) tent. cū ptinen in tenura Johnis Sherynge p. copiam cur. p. ann.	9 0
Redd. altius (unius) tent. ibm cū ptinen. in tenura Henrici Hunte p. copiam cur. p. ann.	7 0
	<u>£6 6 8</u>

At 24 yeres purchas £152 0 0

The clere yerly value of the pmisses	<u>£6 18 4</u>
which rated at the seval yeres rates amounteth to	<u>£160 3 4</u>

Hutchins gives a short account of this Chantry, which was founded in Edward III's reign, in Vol. III. p. 748.

Chapel in the Manor of Canford.

Chantry Roll 34 (75) Nett income £10 0 0

There does not seem to be any grant of this Chapel nor any document shewing the source of its revenues. No. 75 of the Chantry Roll explains that the Manor of Canford "is my Lord Protector's Graces and the parsonage is the King's out of which parsonage the pension of £10 is paid." It must be remembered that Canford was a Royal Peculiar and no doubt exemption was made on that account.

Hutchins mentions in Vol. III. 300 a Chapel in the mansion house.

Gybbons Chantry in Lytchet Matravers.

Chantry Roll 35 (76)
Grant to Sherborne Free School.
See further on under "Foundation of Schools."

Hutchins Vol. III. 333 mentions this Chantry, but does not state when it was founded.

Chantry in Lytchett Matravers.

Chantry Roll 36 (77) Nett Income £18 6 7

Grant to John Fowler and John Phillpot.

22 April 6 Edward VI. 1552

On File 1621 only.

Terr. et possession. Cantar. de Lytchett Matravers.
Manm. de Matravers in Chilrey in com. Berks
val. in

Redd. libor. tenen. ibm p. ann.		4	3
Redd. custumar. tenent. ibm p. ann.	13	6	6
Firm. scit. maner. pdict. cū omibus edifiis terr. dmical prat. pasture et pastur. comodit. et pficuis pdict. mania ptinen. sic dimiss. Alexandro Fetyplace p. indentur. dat. 6to die Decemb. anno R. nuper Henrici VIII 3 ^{imo} hend. a festo Sci. Michis. Archi. px. futur. post dat. dict. indentur. usq. ad finem et termin. 50 annor. extunc px. sequen et plenar. complend. reddend. inde p. ann. £4 ad festum Annunc. Bte. Marie et Sci Mich. Arch. p, equalae porçonae p'ut in dict. indentur. plenius cont.		4	0 0
Firm duar. virgat. terr. cū. ptinen. ibm sic dimiss. pdict. Alexandr. Fetyplace p. indent. reddend. inde p. ann.		1	2 0
Pquis. Cur. ibm cōibz annis		0	0 0

18 12 9

Repris. viz in

Redd. resolut. dm. Regi de et ex terr. pdict. annuatim		18	
Redd. resolut. dco. dno Regi p. sect. cur. p. ann.		8	
Redd. resolut. dco dno Regi ut de p's dimid. quart. frument. p. ann.	4	0	6 2

Et reman. ultra p. ann. £18 6 7

Memd. that the said manor wth all other the pmysses were never surveid and are to be answered to the Kings Maties use for thre yeres and a half ended at Michelmas anno quinto dno Rx. nunc Edward Sixt. Also ther be no pfetts of Courts charged

above because their doth none appere in the Certificat made by Henry Leake Auditor to the Kings Majestie in the Countie of Dors. Also all the customary tennts of the said manor do hold their copieholds for term of lyfe or lyves and customably do paye fynes at evy allienacon according to the customs of the manor their which ys unknown as yet to me for lake of the Surveie. Yt is thought that the fynes when they shall happen wolbe in value thyrte or fortie pounns at the leaste. John Pykarell, Auditor.

Hutchins gives some particulars as to this Chantry in Vol. III, 333.

37 (—) **Obit Lands in this Deanery** see further on.

38 (—) **Stocks of Cattle** see further on.

DEANERY OF BRIDPORT.

Chantry in Beaminster.

Chantry Roll 39 (56)

£6 3 4

The following documents refer to this Chantry

File 32 Nos 17, 51, 54b and File 33 No 33.

Vol 258 105d. File 1731

Lease to E. Machell (elsewhere Mitchell)

File 33 No 33. 4 May 1564

Pcell. terr. in manu Dne Regine existens
virtute Actus Pliament edit. p. disso-
lucone Cant. &c.

Cant. fundat, p. Walter Grey arm. infra
eccliam poch. de Beaminster valt. in

Firm. cert. pcell terr. et prat. cū uno
claus vocat. Estewood House dimiss.
Johni Purchase p. indent. p. termio
21 annorum cujus dat. est 22 die
Marcii anno regni Rx. H. VIII 36
reddend. inde p. ann.

3 9 4

Firm. unius clausi pastur. cū ptin, voc.
Kyte Crofte jacen. in Bemester pd.
quondm in tenur. Johis Hallet et
Willmi Cheke vel assig. suor. annualis
redd.

1 4 0

Firm. unius cottagii cū prat. eidem adjacen. cū ptin. in Bemister p̄cd. quondm in tenur. Johnis Purchase vel assig. suis annualis redd.	13 4
Firm. unius prati cū ptin. in Bemister p̄cd quondm in tenur. incumbens Cantar. pd. annualis redd.	13 4
	<hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/>
	£6 0 0

The fine is 4 yeres rent.

Before this lease, however, were two, of which one is in File 32, No 51, dated 9 June, 1562, to Henry Odyngselses for 21 years, and the other in File 32, No. 546, dated 20 April, 1563, to George Pawlet also for 21 years, but for the last three items of the property only, amounting to £2 10s. 8d.

On 31 Oct., 1583, in File 32, No. 17, these three items were again leased to Launcelot Seborne and William Seborne, sons of Francis Seborne, and to Cudborowe Nyell, daughter of Andrew Nyell, for their lives.

In connection with this Chantry, or some other now lost sight of, are three leases of lands called "the Chantry gronde," as given below. The amount of rent happens to be the same (£3 9s. 4d.) as the first item in the lease to E. Machell (File 33, No. 33), but the details do not correspond to those described there, so presumably the following leases do not refer to the same Chantry.

Lease to Thomas Hart, Joan his wief and John Hart their sonne.

File 32. No. 22.

17 June 1586.

Pcell. terr. et possess. in manibus Dne
Regin. exist. virtute actus Pliam.

Cert. terr. in poch. de Beamystre voc. 'le
Chantry ground' valt. in

Firm. tocius illius pastur. jacen. et existen.
in poch. de Beamyster cont. p.
estimac. viginti acr. ; ac unius More
dict. pastur. adjacen. ; ac unius prati
cont. p. estimac. un. acr. et dimid. ;
unius claus. terr. arr. cont. p.
estimacon un. acr. et dimid. ; ac
totius illius claus. terr. pastur. cont.
p. est. octo acr. ; Necnon unius prati
cont. quatuor acr. ; que omia pmissi
supius specificat. modo sunt vel nuper
fuerunt voc. 'le Chantry ground' de
Beamystre pd. cū eor ptin. universis

sic dimiss. Hugoni. Isack, Johne
Isack et Elizabeth Cowp. p. Iras
paten dne Elizabeth Rne dat. apud
West. 14^o die July anno regni s.
septimo p. tmio vite eor. successive
et post decessu. sursmredd. cujuslibt
dcor. Hugonis. Johanne et Elizabeth
deceden. tenen. tunc reddend. et
solvend. dce. dne. Regine hered. et
successor. ss. optim. averus noie
heriott, repacon pmissor. ad omnis
dcor. firm. fiend. reddend. inde p.
ann.

£3 9 4

The fine is 3 years rent.

File 32 No. 30

7 February 1593

Lease to William Hall, Joan his wife, late wife of
Thomas Harte, and Hugh Harte sonne of
Thomas Harte, for term of their lives, of same
lands, at same rent

£3 9 4

The fine is 2 years' rents.

File 32 No. 33

16 June 1596

Lease to William Hall, Joan his wife and Elizabeth
Hart, daughter of the said Joan, for three
lives of same lands at same rent of

£3 9 4

Grant to Giles Kaylway of Strowde in parish of
Netherbury, Dorset and William Leonard of
Taunton, co. Somerset, merchant

Vol. 258, 105d. File 1731 7 March 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Domus mansionis Cantarie de Beamistre,
valet in

Reddit. domus mansionis cum gardino et
pomerio ibm reddend. inde p. ann.

£ 3 4

At 10 yeres pchas £1 13 4

Hutchins Vol. II. 138 and 139 states that this Chantry was
founded by Robert Grey of Bemystre 8 Henry IV. and gives
some particulars.

Chantry in Netherbury Founded by Thomas Powlet.

Chantry Roll 40 (57)

Granted to the Free School at Netherbury

See further on under "Foundations of Schools."

Hutchins refers to this School in Vol. III. 117 & 146.

Free Chapel of St. James in Kingston Russell.

Chantry Roll, 41 (63)	Gross income	£10 6 8
	Rents resolute	2 15 4
	Nett Income	<u>£7 11 4</u>

Grant to Giles Kelway of Strowde co. Dorset Gent.
and William Leonard of Taunton, co. Somerset,
Merchant

Vol. 258, 105. File 1731. 7 March 3 Edw. VI. 1549.

Libra Capella de Kingston (Russell) valet in

Firm. unius ten. cum 30 ac. terr. arr. et pastur. in ten. Willi M'ten p. ann.	40 0
Firm. altius ten. in Kingston cum 22 ac. terr. arr. pt. et past. eidem ptin. in ten. pd. Willmi M'ten p. ann.	33 4
Firm. unius cli. pastur. ibm. conten. p. estimac. 30 ac. in tenur. Ric. Gilbert capellani p. ann.	40 0
Firm. un. ten. ibm. cum 16 acr. terr. eidm ptin. in tenur. pd. Wm. M'ten p. ann.	26 8
Firm alt. ten. ibm cum 12 acr. terr. arr. 4 acr. past. et 3 acr. prat. in tenur. Ricardi Gilbert p. ann.	26 8
Firm. uni. 10 ^{ma} et oblac. dict. libe. Capell ptin. in tenur. pd. Ric. Gilbert et Willi Marten p. ann.	40 0
	<u>£10 6 8</u>

Repris.

Redd. resolut dno Regi r'one dissol. nup.

Monast. de Cerne p. ann 53 4

extingat

Redd. resolut de R'cori de Whitchurch
pporcione 10^{as} in Kingston p. ann. 2 0

Et valet clare p. ann. £10 4 8

At 22 yeres purchas £225 2 8

Mm that there be not suffycient woods and trees growinge
uppon the pmysses to repayer the howses and mantayne the
hedges and fences of the same. P. me Galfrid Gate.

Hutchins gives some details as to this Chapel Vol. II. 192.

The Free Chapel of St. Luke's Sterthill in Burton Bradstock.

Chantry Roll 42 (65) Nett Income £4 0 0

Grant to William Fountain and Richard Mayne.

Vol. 259, 179. File 1620.

3 Edw. VI. 1549

Liba. Capella de Sterthill, val. in

Reddit. unius cli. voc. St. Lukes close et
alt. cli. voc. La Fursey close in
Nethersterthill, ac vestur. 2 acr. pt.
in Berwicke meade p. ann.

13 4

At 22 yeres purchas £14 13 4

Memor, that the said chapell is scituate in a close called St.
Lukes close wh. is above rated among other at 13s 4d by the
yere, and that there is no other lands apteing to the said Free
chapel then is above specified.

In File 1620 the above particulars are given rather more fully,
as follows,

Dom. mancionis cū. duobz pvīs claus. ac vestura 2 acrs pti pcell
possession. Libe Capelle de Sterthill val. in

Firm. domus mancionis dce Libe Capelle
cū pvo orto ordin. ptinen. ac cū duobus
pvīs claus. vocat. Seynt Lukes close et
Furseyclose in Nethersterthill et vestur. 2
acrae pti. in Berwick meade in tenura
Henrici Browne reddend. inde p. ann.

13 4

At 22 years' purchas £14 13 4

Memo. that there is no other lands apptenynge unto the sayd Free Chappell of Sterthill then is above specyfyed except 53s 4d wch ryseth yerly in tythes and that ther is no woods nor underwoods grewyng upon the premisses.

Liba Capella de Sterthill val. in	
Redd. porcon. quarusdem 10 ^{mor.} pven. de cert. terr. in tenur. Johnis Smythe in Sterthill pdict. p. ann.	5 0
Redd. pporc. ut de 3m pte 10 ^{mor.} pven. de manor. de Berwik p. ann.	11 0
Redd. quardm 10m. feni in Berwike Meade comunibus annis	2 6
Redd. porcois quardm 10m. pven. de quadam firm. voc. Bredy fermor (Fearme) p. ann.	20 0
Redd. quardm 10m. pven. de quadm (una) past. voc Nethersterthill in tenur. Robti Derby Et de uno prat. cōibuz annis	5 0
Redd. ut p. 10m. agnorum et lane pven. de firm. voc. Greveston p. ann.	15 0
Redd. p. 10m. garb. et feni ejusd. firme p. ann.	8 0
	<hr/>
(Should be)	£3 6 6
but called	£3 6 8
	<hr/>
At 20 yers purchas	£66 13 4
	<hr/>
Totals	13 4
	3 6 8
	<hr/>
	£4 0 0
	<hr/>

The following entry is crossed out

Cant. Capella de Sterthill valt. in Lapid. et mearu. dci Capell. infra poch. de Bredy	22 0
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Hutchins vol. II. 286 col. I. gives an account of this Free Chapel; but it is rather badly expressed, and would have been better if after "Graveston" the words "in this parish" had been inserted, and all that follows down to 'Trent co. Somerset' had been deleted, since the Bridport Chantries and the lands in Worcester, Wilts, Devon and Somerset do not belong to the

Free Chapel of Sterthill, though it is quite true that all these properties were granted to Fountain and Mayne.

I have in my possession an *Inspeximus* of these Chantry lands made the 29 May 40 Eliz. (1598) which agrees exactly with the above grant, total £4 0 0, and a lease for 12 years from Nicholas Darby of Sturthill, yeoman to John Hodder of Chideock, gent. of the tythes, dated 22 August 1598.

Free Chapel of St. Ellen in Chillfrome.

Chantry Roll 43 (66)	Nett income	£6 7 0
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Grant to Giles Keylway and William Leonard.

File 1731 only, not in Vols. 67, 68, 258, or 259.

7 March 3 Edw. VI 1549

Liba Capell. Ste Elene de Childfrome, valt. in

Reddit. dom. mansion cũ um clo. pastur.
jac. jux. capell. pd. in tenur. Walti
Fawne ad voluntad. reddend. inde p.
ann.

10 0

Redd. 2 claus. pastur. et Le more cont.
14 acr. in tenur. Rici. Synge ad
voluntatem reddend. inde p. ann

20 0

Redd. I cli. voc. Goldhay jacen. in
occident. pte. de Slowlane cont.
2 acr.; 2 claus. pti. voc. le
Brodecloses cont. 5 acr.; 3 rods
terr. jac. apud Slowlane; I ac. jac.
exoppos. Goldhaistyle; 2 acr. jac. in
borial. pte. de Longslade; 2 acr. jac.
in borial. pte. de Woodhaishedg;
I claus. pastur. jacen. jux. cōiam ibm
voc. Tollercomon et vocat. Catley
cont. 5 ac.; 2 acr. terr. jac. sup.
Frogmanshill; I acr. terr. silit ibm;
I acr. dd. in tribus pcell. subtus.
Frogmanshill; 3 pcell terr. apud
Shepebrydge Furlong cont. I acr.;
2 pcell terr. jac. apud Marks Style
Furlong cont. dium. acr. q. omia. jac.
in camp. occiden; I acr. terr. apud
Swoloclyff; I acr. terr. jac. apud
Wysestyche; I di. acr. terr. jac.

apud le Hadd de Swallowclyff; I di.
 acr. jac. in orien. pte de Swallowclyff;
 I acr. terr. jac. ibm.; di. acr. terr.
 apud Bekerley; I acr. di. apud
 Marlepytt; 3 rod terr. jac. in austral.
 pte. de Marlepytt; I acr. terr. jac. in
 austral. pte.; I prt. voc. Androwes
 meade et voc. Furse acr.; I pcell.
 terr. jac. apud Wanebroke cont. di.
 acr. p. estimac.; I pcell. prt. voc.
 Petishm ubi 2 cumulos feni ptin.
 tenen. et I ptin. tenen. Thome More
 — cont. p. estimac I acr.; 2 pcell.
 pti. apud Holyrysegate cont. di. rod
 pti et I pcell. pti. jac. apud
 Taddepole cont. di. rod dimiss. Rico.
 Hoskyns p. indent. p. timo vit.
 reddend. inde p. ann.

26 8

£2 16 8

Repris.

Redd. resolut. Dno. Reg. ducat. s.
 Lancastrie p. ann. 12d.

extinc.

Valet clare p. ann.

£2 16 8

At 22 yeres purchas £62 6 8

Mm. that there be not suffycient woodds and trees growinge
 upon the pmysses to repayer the howses and mantayne the
 hedges and fencs of the same. p. me Galfrid Gate.

This grant does not account for the whole of the income.

Hutchins Vol. II. 642 describes this Chantry and its
 Foundation.

The building of the Chapel itself was valued at 40s., but it is
 not very clear to whom it was sold. In Vol. 258, 93 it is stated
 to be sold to Thomas Gravesend and Thomas Sayle amongst
 other lands, but it does not appear on the Patent Roll or on the
 Files of Particulars in their names.

Vol. 258. 93.

Capella Saint Helena de Chilfrome.

De lapidibus construct. ac cum tegulis
 coopt. quequidm. capell. val. ad
 vendend.

40 0

Free chapel of Corton in Portesham.

Chantry Roll 44 (67)	Nett income	<u>£4 0 0</u>
Grant to John Doddington and William Warde of London, gents.		
Vol. 67, 13 File, 1582	24 Dec. 3 Edw. VI. 1549	
Liba. Capella de Corton val. in Reddit. unius cli. pastur. contin. p. estimac. dimid. acr. cum omnibus. decimis oblacoibus & ceteris pficuis eidem pertin. sic dimiss. Johne Baylie pro timo 21 annor. p. ident. dat. primo die Februar. anno regni Dni Rx. nunc Edwardi Sexti primo redd. inde p. ann.		<u>£4 0 0</u>
Which rated at 22 yeres	<u>£96 0 0</u>	
Hutchins mentions this Chapel in Vol II. 762.		

Chantry called Clapton's in Abbotsbury.

Chantry Roll, No. 45 (64)	Income	<u>£5 8 4</u>
Grant to Nicholas and Roger Prideaux.		
File 1890 only.	12 April 3 Edw. VI. 1549	
Pcell. Cantie de Abbury voc. Clapton's Chauntry valt. in		
Redd. domus mansionis cū uno pvo. gardino ibm p. Ann.		<u>1 8</u>
At 10 yeres purchas	<u>£ 16 8</u>	

Memo that there is no other lands appteyning to the Chauntrye called Clapton's Chauntrye but the sayd Manor house with the garden above specyfed.

Hutchins Vol. II. 720 states that this Chantry was founded by Sir Walter Clopton.

The Chantry Roll No. 64 explains that the stipend to the incumbent was paid by the King out of the possessions of the late Monastery of Abbotsbury because it was founded within (Hutchins by mistake has 'without') the Monastery.

Repris.

Redd. resolut. ballivior. burg. de Britport
 ut pcell. feod. firm ejusdem ville p.
 ann.

0 3

15 9

At 10 yeres pchas £7 17 9

Memor. ther is no other land apptening to the burgage
 aforsaid then is above specified (and there is no woods upon
 the premysses)

(2) Grant to Nicholas Prideaux and Roger Prideaux.

File 1890 only

12 April 3 Edw. VI 1549

Pcell. Cantie Sci. Michis. voc. Mondaynes Chantry val. in

Firm. domus mansionis, pomar. cū. ptin.

in Bryttporte cū. domo ruinos.

reddend. inde p. ann.

3 0

At 10 yeres pchas £1 10 0

(3) Grant to William Morice and Edward Isaack.

Vol. 259, 292. File 1801

10 June 4 Edw. VI 1550

Pcell. Cant. de Mondayne in Birport pdic. val. in

Reddit. unius burgag. ibm cum ptin.

dimiss. Thome Chard p. ind. p. ann.

16 0

Repris. in

Reddit. resolut. ballivior. ville de Birport

ut pcell. (feod) firm. ejusdem ville

(exeund. de tent. pdc.) p. ann.

4

15 8

At 10 yeres pphase £7 16 8

Pcell. Cant. voc. Mondayns Chantry in Birport val. in

Redd. unius burgag. ibm dimiss. Willmo

Charde p. inden. (p. termio annor. p.

ann.)

13 4

Firm. un. burgag. ibm dimiss. Rico.

Furlock p. inden. (p. termino annor.

p. ann.)

20 0

£1 13 4

At 10 yeres pchas £16 13 4

Pcell. Cant. Sci. Michis in Mondaynes in Bretport val. in
 Redd. unius ten. cum ptin. in Waldiche
 dimiss. Thome Noster p. indent (p.
 termio. annor. reddendo inde p. ann.) 12 0
 Redd. duor. ten. cum ptin. in Bradpole
 dimiss. Willmo Tanner p. ind.
 (reddend. inde p. ann.) 12 0

£1 4 0

Repris.

Redd. resolut. Dne Thom. Howard mil.
 filie Ducis Norf. pdict. terr. in
 Bradpole (annuati.) 2 0

£1 2 0

£1 4 0 at 10 yeres pchas 12 0 0
 Repris. 2.0 at 20 „ „ 2 0 0

Rem. £10 0 0

Redd. 2 acr. terr. arr. in Burton (reddend.
 inde p. ann.) 10d

At 22 yeres pchas £- 18 4

(4) Grant to John Wright and Thomas Holmes.

File 2102 only.

17 March 7 Edw. VI 1553

Pcell. Cantie Sci. Michis vocat. Mundens Chauntrie
 in Byrtport infra eccliam poch. ibm fundat.
 val. in

Firm. unius burgagii cum tribus acr. terr.
 arrab. ac curtillag. et gardino eidem
 burgag. adjacen. cū. oibz et singlis
 ptinen. scituat. in occidental. vico
 vill. de Birtport pd. inter burgag.
 cant. de Mountforts ex pte orientli et
 venellam voc. Wyks lane ex pte
 occiden. sic dimiss. Robto Balston p.
 indentur. dat. 20^o die Decemb.
 Anno Regni nup. R. Henricii VIII
 26. p. timino 40 annor. reddend.
 inde p. ann.

15 0

At 23 yeres pchas £17 5 0

Memor. that the premisses is not pcell of any mannor nor lieth nere any his Graces pks forests or chases or nere any hous resued (i.e. reserved) by a keeper for the accesse of his Highness by the distaunce of 8 miles, nor that there is no land belonging to the said tenement.

(5) Lease to Robert Pytfold.

File 31, 7 only

10 Dec 7 Eliz. 1564

Pcell terr. in manu Dne Regine existen. racone

Actus Pliament edit. p. dissol. Colleg. Cant. &c.

Pcell. Cant. Sci Michis. vocat. Mundayns Chauntry
infra eccl. de Birtport val. in

Redd. et firm. unius tent. cū. s. ptin.
jacen. in Athelyngton modo vel
nuper in tenur. Margaret Peryan p.
ind. p. ann.

12 0

Redd. et firm. unius al. tent. in
Athelyngton pdi cū s. ptin. modo
vel nup. in tenur. Willmi Howncell
p. ind. p. ann.

8 0

£1 0 0

Lease to Robert Pytfold for 21 yeres. Fyne at 4 yeres rent.

(6) Lease to John Cleves

File 32, 4 only

22 Jan. 7 Eliz. 1564—65

Pcell. terr. in manu Dne Reg. existens virtute

Actus Pliament edit. p. dissoluc. Cant. &c.

Pcell. Cant. voc. Mundens Chauntry infra villam
de Bridporte, val. in

Redd. unius Burgag. ac un. garden.
adjac. cont. un. rod. cū ptin. in
Bridport dimiss. Henr. Carrington
als Meriante, Jacobo fri. s. et
Johanne uxi. s. p. cop. cur. dat.
24 die Aprilis anno R. E. VI 5to p.
tmio vite eor. successive sub fine £2
reddend. inde p. ann.

6 0

Firm. un. acr. terr. jacen. in venell. voc.
"Michells lane" et 2 pec. terr. cont.
p. est. di. acr. jacen. in borial. et
austra. ppe. ibm cum eor. ptin.
in Bridporte dimiss. Johi Baker et
assign. s. p. inden. dat. 9 die Dec. ao
R. Henr. VIII 37^o p. tmio 40 annor.
reddend. inde p. ann.

7 0

Firm. unius Burgag. in Bridport et un.
gardin. eidem adjacen. cont. p. est.
di. acr. cum ptin. sic dimiss. dco Johi
Baker et assig. s. p. inden. dat. ultm.
Julij anno reg. Rx Henr. VIII 330 p.
tm. 40 annor. sub fine £2 reddend.
inde p. ann.

6	8
19	8

Lease to John Cleves for 21 years. The fine at 4 yeres rent.

(7)	Lease to Christopher Symmes for 21 years.	
	File 31, 38, only.	17 March 17 Eliz. 1575
	Terr. et possession. in manu Dne. Reg. existen. virtute Actus Pliament, &c.	
	Pcell. Cant. voc. Mundens Chauntry in Burporte et St. Katherines ibm val. in	
	Redd. unius burgag. in Burporte modo vel nup. in tenur. Walti Fourde p. ann	7 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm nup. in tenur. Jois Style p. ann.	5 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur. Robti Tryptre, p. ann.	6 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur. Joanne Deverell p. ann.	1 8
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur. Xpoferi Bettescombe p. ann.	3 4
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur Xpoferi Collens p. ann.	6 8
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in ten Rici Collyns p. ann.	5 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in Athlington in tenur. Johis Periã. p. ann.	12 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur. Johis Jellet p. ann.	6 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur. Roberti Pacie p. ann.	8 0
	Redd. altius burgag. ibm in tenur. Nichi Egardon p. ann.	7 0
		£3 7 8

(8) Grant to Lord Cheney.

File 2312 only.

14 Nov. 18 Eliz. 1576

Pcella terr. in manibus Dne Regine racone Actus
Pliamenti edct. p. dissolucone Cantar. et al.
humodi in dco com. (Dors.)

Pcell. Cantar. voc. Mundeynes in villa de Bidporte,
val. in

Redd. et firm. unius burgagii et unius
gardini adjacen. cont. di. rod. in
Bridporte pd. sic nup. concess.
Henrico Boies et Andreo filio ss. p.
cop. cur. dat. 17 die Sept. anno Rx.
E. VI quarto reddend. p. ann.

4 0

Redd. unius Burgag. cū. gardino cont. di.
rod. cū. ptin. in Bridporte pd. sic.
nup. dimiss. Thome Charde, Alic. ux.
ejus et Alic. Hallett p. cop. cur. dat.
scdo. die Julii anno Rx. E. VI 7to ad
termin. vite eor. reddend. inde p.
ann.

8

4 8

Rate of purchas not stated.

On the last membrane of this File is a list (including above)
of lands delivered by Her Majesty in recompense of the lands
receyved of the said Lord Cheney.

(9) Lease to Christopher Symmes.

File 31, 37, only.

20 Dec. 20 Eliz. 1577

This is a lease for 50 years and is exactly the same as

File 31, 38, with the addition of

Redd. omni burgag. ibm (Burport) nup.

in ten. Tho. Charde p. ann.

19 8

Which with the others already enumerated

3 7 8

Make a total of

£4 7 4

At the foot is the following memorandum:—

Md. the premisses lye in the Borough of Burporte and have
no lands belonging unto them, and are nowe in greate decaye
and no tymber ther for theyre mayntenaunce of ther repayre,
neverthelesse this bearer will content sufficiently to repaire them
to have a lease with consideration of yeres.

(10) Lease to John Ford, Hugh Ford & William
Ford, for term of their three lives.

File 32, 14. only.

8 Feb. 22 Eliz. 1579-80

Pcell. terr. et poss. in manibus Dne. Regine
existent. racone Actus Pliament. &c.

Pcell. Cantar. voc. Mundaynes Chauntry in
Birteporte val. in

Firm. unius tent. cū suis pten. scituat. et
existen. in Athelington in dco. com.
(Dorset) nup. pcell. Cantar. Sci
Michel. vocat. Mundaynes Chauntry
infra villam sive burg. de Birport als
Britteport et modo vel nup. in tenur.
sive occupacone Willmi Charde vel
assign. suor. p. inden. pro termio
anno. reddend. inde p. ann.

£1 11 0

The premisses are not entered in chardge before me, yet
neuertheless I fynde uppon searche the same (not, omitted?) to
be certified in the Booke of Survey of the Chaunteries in the
seu. Countie and for what cause omitted in the Record I know
not

Willm Neale, Auditor.

Rated at 4 yeres rent

£6 4 0

(11) Lease to Andrew Pytfold, Bastian Pitfold
and John Pitfold for term of their lives
successively.

File 32, 13 only

16 May 22 Eliz. 1580

Pcell. terr. et. poss. in man. Dne Reg. nunc
existens virtute Actus &c.

Pcell. Cantar. Sci Michis. voc Mundaynes Chauntrie
in Bridport val in

Firm. unius cotagii cū ptin. in Athlington
in co. Dors. quondam in tenur. Johne.
Dier vid. sic dimiss. Wm. Hounsell
(mort.) et Alic. uxor. ejus (mort.) ac
Rogerō (mort.) et Andree filius eor.
p. scriptu. indent. Jacobi Kipas et
Johis Yewyn quondam capellan.
Cantar. Sci Michis. de Mundens in
Bridport pd. dat. 4 Maii anno regni
nup. Rx. Hen. VIII 10^o hendum
statim cū post mortem sursumredd.
aut fores. pd. Johnne Dier accidere
contigerit pfat. Willo. Alicie. Andree
et Rogerō pro termio vite eor. et
unius eor. vivent. reddend. inde p.
ann.

8 0

The fine rated at 3 yeres rent.

Résumé of rents of Mondaynes Chantry.

Grant No.	1	—	1 0 0	Stones and Wood
"	"	1	15 9	
"	"	2	3 0	
"	"	3	—	15 8 Regrant of part of No 1
"	"	3	1 13 4	
"	"	3	1 2 0	
"	"	3	10	
"	"	4	15 0	
"	"	5	1 0 0	
"	"	6	19 8	
"	"	7	3 7 8	
"	"	8	4 8	
"	"	9	19 8	
"	"	9	—	3 7 8 Regrant of part of No. 7
"	"	10	1 11 0	
"	"	11	8 0	
			<hr/>	
			£13 0 7	

This total is larger than that given in the Chantry Roll, No. 48 (59) viz. £12 9 6, perhaps some of the items had improved in value by the time they were granted or leased.

Hospital of St. John the Baptist in Bridport.

Chantry Roll 49 (61). Nett Income £5 19 8

Granted to Nicholas Prideaux and Roger Prideaux.

12 April 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Vol. 68, 272. (Only the first item* is given at this reference and no purchaser's name.)

File 1890.

Hospit. St. John Bapte in Brytporte

*Domus mansionis predict. hospital sive Cantar. val. in

Firm. domus mansionis predict. hospital. sive Cantar. cum uno parvo gardino et pomar. ac uno parvo claus. eidem adjac. capell. in tenur. Robti Chard nup. incumben. ibm p. ann.

6 8

In Vol 68. 262 is the following, "M. that this was graunted by My L(ord) P(rotector) where for it is to stand till the charge be determined."

Firm. unius domus voc. a Ropehouse in tenur. Thome Warde p. ann.	7 0
Firm. unius domus in australi vico in ville de Birtport in tenur. Johis Miller als. Hellier p. ann.	8 0
Firm. altius domus in australi vico pdco. in tenur. Marg. Mynson p. ann.	4 0
Firm. unius molend. aquatic. ibm valde ruin. et in decas. nup. in tenur. Henrici Waye p. ann.	4 0 0
	<hr/>
	5 5 8

At 10 yeres purchas £52 16 8

Firm. unius claus. et unius acr. di. pti. jacen. in Porte Meade infra poch. de Symesboroughe p. ann.	6 8
Firm. unius gardini in Birtporte pd. in tenur. Thome Buckerell p. ann.	1 0
Firm. unius tenti. cū. gardin eidem ptin. jacen. in occidentli vico de Birtporte pd. in tenur. Willmi Charde p. ann.	1 8
Firm. unius gardin. jacen. in vico pcdco. in tenur. Willmi Helyar p. ann.	1 0
	<hr/>
	10 4

At 20 yeres purchas £10 6 8

Firm. unius pvi. pcelle terr. jacen. in poch. de Waldysh in tenur. Willmi Nocytor p. ann.	3
Firm. unius pcell. terr. jacen. in poch. de Bradypolle jux. pontem orient. de Byrporte in tenur. Willmi Norys p. ann.	1 0
Firm. unius tent. cū. s. ptin. in Shepton cont. p. estimac. 3 acr. pastur. et 6 acr. terr. arrabil. in tenur. Thome Hodge p. ann.	6 8

Firm. unius pcell. terr. arrabil. jacen. in poch. de Burton cont. p. estim. 4 acr. in tenur. Bernardi Graffe p. ann.	4 0	
Firm. 2 acr. terr. jacen. in magno claus. jux. Porteman feld in tenur. Robti Newton p. ann.	1 0	
Firm 8 acr. terr. arrabil. cū. uno pvo. claus. in poch. de Waldyche in tenur. Nichi. Blumpyng p. ann.	6 8	
At 20 yeres purchas £19 11 8	<u> </u>	19 7
		<u> </u>
		6 15 7
Repris. in		
Reddit. resolut. Ball, ville de Britport ut pcella feod. firm. ejusdm ville	6 8	
Et Dno. Regi ex molend. pct. in jure nup. Mon. de Christ- churche in com. South.	10 0	
At 10 yeres purchas £8 6 8	<u> </u>	16 8
		<u> </u>
Reman. clare ultra repris. p. ann.		£5 18 11

Memor. that ther ar no power people in this Hospitall for thimcumbent therof yerely receyved the pfitts towards his own fyndyng, and that the Mylne is all decayed, and the tenements in Brydporte have no lands apptenyng to them and also that ther is no other lands apptayneyng to the said hospitall then is above menconed And that there is no woodds nor underwoods growing upon the pmysses nor any pcell therof

Hutchins in Vol. II. 19-21 gives a long and interesting account of this Hospital, and quotes deeds of gift to it.

Fraternity of the Blessed Mary within the Parish Church of Bridport.

Chantry Roll No. 50 (60) Net income (?) £5 4 0

Grant to William Moryce and Edward Isaacke

Vol. 259. 292. File 1801 10 June 4 Edw. VI 1550

Fraternit Bte Marie infra eccliam poch. de Birtport
in com Dors. valt. in

Redd. un. tenem. ibm in tenur. Johnne

Hallet vid. p. ann

8 0

Redd. un. ten. ibm in tenur. Johne Dally (vidue reddend. inde p. ann.)	10 0
Redd. un. ten. ibm (cũ. ptinen) in tenur. Rici Bishoppe (reddend. inde p. ann.)	10 0
Redd. unius ten. cum ptinen. ibm (modo vel nup.) in tenur. Johnis Pinpon (reddend. inde) p. ann.	13 4
	<hr/>
	2 1 4

Repris.

In redd. resolut. divers. pson. exeun. de ten. pdict. viz. Johne Hallet 3d.; Johne Dally 3d.; Rici Bisshop 3d.; John Pinpon 4½d.	1 1½
	<hr/>
	£2 0 2½

At 10 yeres purchas £20 2 10 (sic)

Although the Chantry Roll at No. 60 distinctly says that there were no lands attached to this Chantry, but only a little house with a garden, value 3s. 4d., the Commissioners seemed to have found at all events houses to the value of £2 os. 2½d. per annum which they sold. The income of £5 4s. as given by the Chantry Roll is thus only partially accounted for.

Hutchins Vol. II. 29, mentions this Fraternity and gives date of foundation and other particulars gathered from the archives of Bridport, which that town is most fortunate in possessing.

Hospital for Lepers called Mary Magdalen in Athlington near Bridport.

Chantry Roll 51 (62)	Nett Income	£6 8 4
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Grant to Giles Kailway and William Leonard.

Vol. 258 105d. File 1731. 7 March 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Domus hospitalis Leprosor. Bte Marie
Magdalene in Actlington ppe. vill. de
Birport, val. in

Firm. unius mansionis ejusdem dom. in qua capellan. ibm inhit. p. ann.	2 0
--	-----

At 10 yeres pchas £1 0 0

Firm. unius pvi. cli. in occiden.
pte dce domus lepros. in ten.
Rici. Hacker p. ann

5 0

Firm. unius mess. voc. "The Mawdelen ferme" cum cert. terr. eidem ptin. in tenur. Thome Charde p. ind. p. ann.	40	0		
Firm. unius cli. pastur. cont. 33 acr. terr. in poch. de Britport in ten. pcdt. Thome Charde p. ann.	38	8		
Firm. unius pec. pastur. in Acthlington in tenur. Willmi Welborne p. ind. p. ann.	16	4		
Firm. unius cli. ibm cont. p; estm. 18 acr. terr. in tenur. Willmi. Charde p. ann.	26	8	6	6 4
			<hr/>	<hr/>
At 22 yeres pchas	£138	19	4	£6 8 4
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Memor. that there is no other lands apptenning to the said Hospitall then is above specified. This Hospital was ordeyned for the relief of lepars and lazar men and one prest to shrive them, the pfights wherof the prest hath and receyveth for his salary and the poore men lyveth by almes of the towne and other.

Note as to the Woods on File 1731.

Certen lands and tenemts in Acthlington and neare Burporte in the sev'al tenures of Richard Hacker, Thomas Charde, Wyllm Welbourne, and Wyllm Charde pcell of the late Leper Howse of our blyssed Ladye in Athlington. Mem. that there be not suffycient woods and trees growinge uponn the pmysses to repayer the howses and mantayne the hedges and fencs of the same.

The following is from a Parliamentary Survey taken in the Commonwealth period:—

DORSET No. 2.

A certeine Messuage and Lands called

THE CHAUNTRY OF MAGDALEN IN ATHLINGTON IN DORSETT.

Rec^d the 31th of May 1653 Transmitted to the S^rveyo^r G^rall the
same day

Dorsett Chantry Lands in Athlington with the apptences

A Survey of a Certaine Messuage and Lands with the apptences
comonly called Magdalens Chantry Scituat lyeing and being in

Ashlington nigh Bridport in the Countye of Dorsett Late pcell of the possessions of Charles Stuart late King of England made and taken by us whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of a Comission graunted to us by the Hono^{ble} the Trustees appointed by Act of the Comons assembled in Parliament for sale of the Hono^s Manno^{rs} and Landes heretofore belonging unto the late King Queene and Prince under their hands and seales

All that Messuage or Tenement with the Apptenances scituate lying and being in Ashlington abovesaid in the Countye of Dorsett consisting of five Roomes below stayers and five Chambers above stayers, with a Barne Stable and other necessarie out houses with yards Gardens and Orchards there to adioyning conteyneing by estimation two acres more or less all which we value to be worth p ann 02 : 0 : 0 x^{li}

All that close of arable grownde called or knowne by the name of the Home close or the five acres lying and being in Athlington aforesaid abutted on the East by the lands of Robert Pittfold of Sharston, on the South by the Orchard, Reeke-barton and Gardens above mencioned, towards the West by the Lands of Mr. Eaton parson of the Pish of Bridport abovesaid. And on the North by the Lands of the said Robert Pittfold Conteyneing by Estimaçon five acres and a halfe more or less which we value to be worth p. ann. 05 : 2 : 00 vij^{li} : v^s : vij^d

All that other close of arable ground called or known by the name of the five acres under the hill lying and being in Athlington aforesaid Abutted on the East by the Lands of the aforesaid Robert Pittfold and the arable close before abutted on the South by the Lands of the said Mr. Eaton on the West by the lands of Sebastian Pittfold. And on the North by the lands of Richard Symes conteyneing by Estimaçon five acres more or less which we value to be worth p anno. 05 : 0 : 00 v^{li}

All that peece or p'cell of Meadow and arable grownde called or knowne by the name of the West Meade, at it is severed and devided in fowre severall lying and being in Athlington abutted on the East by Athlington hill in the possession of Richard Symes and the lands of Sebastian Pittfold on the South by the Highway leading from Bridport towards Excester, on the West the lands of Mr. Hardy of Symsburie And on the North by the lands of Robert Pittfold and the lands of John Bayliff conteyneing by estimaccon twelve acres more or less which we value to be worth p ann 12 : 0 : 00 xij^{li}

All those two Closes of Meadowe grownd called or knowne by the name of Magdalens Meads lying and being in Athlington afforesaid abutted on the East by the Meadowe grownds belonging to one Mr. Gibbs on the South by the lands belonging to

the Lady Bewchamp on the West by the Meadowe grownds in the possession of John Hallett And on the North by the Highway leading from Bridport to Exon afforesaid conteyneing by estimacon eight acres more or less which wee value to be worth p ann. 08 : 0 : 00 xvj^{li}

All those two Closes of Arable grownde called or known by the name of the North ffield lyeing and being in Athlington afforesaid abutted on the East by the Lands of Richard Symes on the South by the Highway leading from Athlington towards Dotters Chappell on the West by the lands of Thomas Paine and on the north by the lands of the Widd Trivett and the lands of Sebastian Pittfold conteyneing by estimacon twelve acres more or less which we value to be worth p ann 12. 0. 0. viii^{li}

All that Close of Arable Grownde called or knowne by name of the fower acres lyeing and being in Athlington afforesaid Abutted on the East by the Lands of the Widdow Trivett before mencioned on the South by the Lands of Mr. Richard Waden on the West by the Lands of Richard Symes And on the North by the lands of the said Richard Symes and M Brodrripp conteyneing by estimacon foure acres and a half more or less which we value to be worth p ann. 0.4 : 2 : 00 (nil)

All those two Closes of Arable and pasture called or knowne by the name of the Dower ffeilds lyeing and being in Athlington afforesaid abutted on the East and South by the Lands of Elizabeth Waye widdowe on the West by the Lands of John Bayliff before named and on the North by the lands of the afforemencioned Richard Symes conteyneing by estimacon fourteene acres more or less which wee value to be worth p ann 14 : 0 : 00 xj^{li} vij^s (?) vj^d ?

And all wayes passages Liberties privileges Easmentes Imunities Jurisdiction pfitts Emoluments Comodities Advantages and Apptençes whatsoever to the said Messuage and severall pcells of Land belonging or in anywise appteyneing or which have been heretofore used occupied and enioyed as pte or pcell of them or any of them.

Memorandum we find the said Messuage and severall pcells of Land thereto belonging with the appcences in the tenure and occupaçon of Richard Paine whoe holds the same by Lease for Lives from one Mr. Roger Gallop of Southampton But what Right or title the said Mr. Gallop hath in the pmisses we knowe not, for as much as no Evidence was p'duced to us though Somoned there unto we return the same in possession valued as above.

Memorandā the p'sent possessor Acknowledged unto us that he hath payd about one and thirtie shillings rent p ann for the

premisses unto the Auditor of the said County which we conceive to be the Rent given us in Charge. Total of acres 63. 0. 00.

Total of Impved value p ann.—lxxij.^{li} xvij.^s ij^d

Joh' Haddocke, Francis Barnes, John ffiske
Samuell Cottman

This Survey was pfected the

23th of May 1653 by us.

In Hutchins, Vol. II., 206, will be found an account of this hospital.

Chantry of St. Katherine, Bridport.

Chantry Roll 52 (58).

Income £5 18 4

There does not appear to be any account of the disposal of the property belonging to this Chantry, so we are unable to say of what it consisted beyond the house referred to in the following grant.

Grant to Thomas Watson and William Adys.

Vol. 258, 39. File 2056. 23 Feb. 3 Edw. VI 1549

Domus mansionis Cantar. Sci Katherine in ecclesia
poch. de Birtporte val in

Reddit. domus mansionis cum pvo. gardino

ibm reddend. inde p. ann. 3 4

At 12 yeres purchas £2 0 0

Hutchins gives some interesting particulars concerning it in Vol. II. 28.

Lands in Chardstock.

Chantry Roll 53 (72).

I find no further mention of these lands than is given in the Chantry Roll at above reference.

Stocks of Kine, &c.

Chantry Roll 54 (—).

See further on.

Obit Lands.

Chantry Roll 55 (—).

See further on.

It would be desirable to insert the figures given below on the pages indicated in Vol. XXVII. for 1906, to serve as cross references:—

On page 228 after 56 insert	(39)
„ 229	57 (40)
„ „	58 (52)
„ „	59 (48)
„ „	60 (50)
„ 230	61 (49)
„ „	62 (51)
„ „	63 (41)
„ „	64 (45)
„ 231	65 (42)
„ „	66 (43)
„ „	67 (44)
„ „	68 (46)
„ „	69 (47)
„ 232	70 (—)
„ „	71 (—)
„ „	72 (53)

Section B.

A. OBITS, LIGHTS, &c., WHICH ARE SPECIALLY MENTIONED ON THE CHANTRY ROLL.

Obit of Robert Garnett in Lytton. Chantry Roll No. 70	Income	<u>4s 8d</u>
Grant to Giles Kelway of Strowde, co Dorset, gent. and William Leonard of Taunton, co. Som. merchant. File 1731 only.	7 March 3 Edw. VI	1549

Pochia de Lytton in co. Dorset val. in
Firm. unius mess. cum curtillag. ac
quinque acr. di. terr. arrab. et dimid.
acr. prat. vocat. Mayden Meade cum
omibus ss. ptin. scituat. et jacen. in

West Baglake in pochia de Lang Bready in com. Dors. dimiss. Gardian. de Lytton p. indentur. Robti Garnett, clici. quondam Rectoris ecclie pochial de Ludeton dat. 10^o die Decembris anno 12^o nup. Rx. Henrici VIII (1520) ad intençon. sequen. videlt. qd. dict. Gardian. celebravent missam in ecclia de Ludeton annuatim tercio die Marcii cū. exequiis in eadm ecclia p. aīabus Alexandri Whernely et Thome pris ejus et Robti Garnet et Willi pris ejus ac p. aīabus omi. defunct. et invenir 2 luminar. arden. duran. exequiis. et miss. annuatim in diebus pd. Ac distribuend. Rect. ejusdm ecclie p. celebracoe. miss. cū exequiis. 8d. p. pochiam ibm tempe dict. exequiar. in pane et siucia (i.e. cervisia) 4s. Hendum et tenend. mess. cū. terr. predict. p. terio cert. annor. immediate post mortem predict. Robti Garnet ut p. dict. indenturam plenius appar. Quiquidm Robtus Garnett supius noiat. diem suum clausit extremm 15 die Octrs MDXXVII.

Intoto p. ann.

4s 8d

Repris.

Redd. resolut. Magro Kyme Dno de West Baglake p. capitli reddu. ibm p. ann.

7d allo.Remanet ultra clare (sic) £ 3s 8dAt 22 yeres purchas £4 0 8

Memo. This land was geven for a masse and dirydge yerlye to be said in the pisshe church for the sowles of diuse psonnes for certen yeres above menconed. The remayndre after the expyracon of the said yeres of the within named Sir Robte Garnett.

Mm. That there be not suffycient woodds and trees growinge uppon the pmysses to repayer the howses and mantayne the hedges and fences of the same. p. me Galfrid Gate.

Service of the B. Mary in Lyme Regis.

Chantry roll 71	Income	£1 18 11
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The following grant appears to be a part at least of above. It is the only grant specially referring to Lyme Regis.

Grant to Giles Kelway and William Leonard.

File 1731.

7 March 3 Edw. VI 1549

Pochia de Lyme Rs. valt. in

Firm. unius mess. et 8 acr. terr. cū. ptin.

In Lyme in tenura Thome Elston,

quoquidm tent. cū. terr. pdict. dat.

fuer. p. Willm Dare capellam et Ade

le Mercer de Lyme pdict. Vicar.

ecclie de Lyme in auxilm sustent.

cujusdm. capellan. diuina servic.

(cert.) diebus in ecclia de Lyme p.

animabus Robti le M'cer et Matilde

et Cristie uxori ejus et omni fidelm.

defunct. et qd. mess. et terr. pdict.

tenent. de Dno. Rege in capite p.

sviem 15s. 10½d. p. ann. p. man. Ball.

ville de Lyme omi. svicio p'ut in Iris.

paten. Edwardi nup. R. Anglie

(tercio) dat. quinto die Maj anno

regni s. t'cio et in quadm exemplificat.

dat. lras paten. anno regni dic. nup.

Rs. 40 plenius apparet p. ann.

25 10½

Repris. in

Redd. resolut. Ball. ville de Lyme ut pcell

feod. firm. ejusdm vill. p. ann.

15 10½

Et valt clare p. ann.

10 0

At 22 yeres purchas £11 0 0

Mm. that theare be not suffycient woodds and trees growinge uppon the pmysses to repayer the howses and mantayne the hedges and fencs of the same. p. me Galfri. Gate.

Referring to Hutchins Vol. II 74 this service was apparently founded by the Carmelite Friars in Edward II's reign. There is an *Inquisition ad quod damnum* taken 19 Edward II. (See Hutchins IV. lxxviii) and from the particulars above an Exemplification thereof taken 40 Edward III. Another *Inquisition ad quod damnum* apparently referring to the same matter was taken

2 Edward III No. 136 2nd Nos. All these documents should be examined when dealing with the Foundations of The Chantries.

It will be observed that the amount of income does not tally with the Chantry Roll.

Stipend to John Kilbury in the Church of Stockland.

Chantry Roll 73.	<u>£2 16 0</u>
Grant to Hugh Edwards, mercer, of London and William Knight, mercer, of London.	
Vol. 259, 229, Patent Roll No. 823 3 Edw. VI (1549) pt. 9 memb. 8.	
Servic. unius psbiti. in ecclia de Stockland val. in Firm. un. domus cum pomar. et gard. ac 5 ac. terr. in tenur. Walteri Mondaie p. ann.	20 0
Firm. 5 ac. terr. in tenur. Ric. Parys reddend. inde p. ann.	20 0
Firm. 6 ac. terr. in tenur. Johis Turnor redd. inde p. ann.	16 0
	<u>£2 16 0</u>
At 22 yeres purchas	<u>£61 12 0</u>

Hutchins Vol. II. 252 gives an account of this property and brings it down to the present time.

Free Chapel of Frome Whitfield.

Chantry Roll No. 78	Nett Income	<u>£10 0 0</u>
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It would appear from what Hutchins says in Vol. II. 417 that the Church of Frome Whitfield is sometimes called a Rectory, sometimes a Free Chapel and Chantry. Evidently it was not considered a Chantry in Edward VI's reign as there is no record of its being granted to anyone. It was annexed to Holy Trinity Rectory and parish in Dorchester 7 James I.

Obits for Certain Persons.

Chantry Roll No. 79.
No further information is to be found.

A Light in Wareham.

Chantry Roll No. 80.

No further information is to be found.

Brotherhood in Wareham.

Chantry Roll No. 81.

No further information is to be found.

Lepers House in Dorchester.

Chantry Roll No. 89.

No further information is to be found.

Lands in Swanwich.

Chantry Roll No. 90.

See under "Foundations of Schools" further on.

Hospital of Lepers of St. John Evangelist in Sherborne.

Chantry Roll No. 91.

Nett income £31 5 0

This Hospital is still in existence, see Hutchins, Vol. IV., 294.

Mass to B.V. Mary in Sherborne.

Chantry Roll No. 101.

Income 16s. 4d.

Granted to John Dodington and William Ward.

Vol. 67, 18, File 1582.

24 Dec. 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Duo tent. scituat. in Sherborne in poch. de Sherborne que dat. fuerunt ad susten. misse N'õie Jesu (sic) in ecclia poch. de Sherborne pcd. (presbiteri celebratur in ecclia de Shirborne, in Patent Roll) valet in

Firm. unius tent. cū. gardino eidem pertin. in tenur. Johanis Shepman (Chepman) p. indentur. reddend. inde p. ann.

Firm. alterius tent. cum pvo. gardino
 adiacen. in tenure Thome Camyll
 pro tmio. ann. (reddend.) val. p. ann.

4 4

16 4

At 16 yeares purchase £13 1 4

Memorand. that there is no other londes appteyning to the
 mayntenance of Jhus masse in Shirborne then is above
 mencioned.

Hutchins does not mention this Mass.

Fraternity of Jesus in Gillingham.

Chantry Roll No. 102

Nett income

£4 10 0

Granted to Christopher Dismars.

File 2148 only 29 May 4 & 5 Philip & Mary 1558

Pcell. terr. et possession. nuper ptin. Fratintat.

Jhus in Gyllingham in co. Dorset

Dius terr. et tent. in Busshoppston et Hemyngton
 in co. Wilts val. in

Firm sive redd. unius mess. in Throupe
 infra pochia de Busshpston cum
 omibz. domibz. edificiis ort. pomiis
 gardin. terr. arr. prat. pascuis et
 pastur ac cum omib. et singlis ss.
 ptin. dimiss. Phi. Newman als Broke,
 Xpiane uxi. ss. ac Willmo filio eor. p.
 indentur. dat. 14^o die Julii Ao.
 33 Rx. H. VIII p. tmo. vite eor. et
 redd. inde p. ann.

40 0

Firm. sive redd. I claus. prat. in Throupe
 pd. cont. p. est. I acr. di. dimiss.
 Johi. Ragland p. indentur. dat. 6 die
 Feb. Ao. 20 Rx. H. VIII hbend pfat.
 Johi. et assig. ss. a fest. Sci. Michis
 Archi. ante dat. dct. indentur. usq. ad
 finem et term. 40 ann. px. sequen. et
 redd. inde p. ann.

10 0

Firm. sive redd. 8 mess. in Hemyngton
 voc. Cosyns Ferme cū. omibz.
 domibz. edificiis gardin. pommiis.

terr. arr. prat. pascuis pastur. coibz.
 et pisc. cū. omibz. et singlis ss. ptin.
 dimiss. Willo. Birte p. indent. dat.
 29 die Septembris Ao. 20 Rx. H. VIII
 hbend. et tenend. omia et singlis
 pmis. cu ptin pfct Willo Birte et
 assig. ss. a die dat. dct. inden. usq.
 ad finem et tmin. 40 annor. et redd.
 p. ann.

40 0

 £4 10 0

At 28 yeres purchas £126 0 0

Mem. The pmisses are united unto the Crown by Acte of Pliament for the Dissolution of Chauntries, Fratinties and others. Also the pmisses were never pcell of the Duchie of Lancaster or Cornewall or of the auncient inheritaunce of the Crowne. Also ther are nether leade, Belles, mynes nor pks upon the pmisses. Neither lye they nere to anye of the Queenes Maties houses of accesse. The woods are to be answered by the officer of the Woods.

Hutchins mentions this Fraternity in Vol. III. 643 col. 2.

Fraternity in Gillingham.

This is probably part of the Fraternity of Jesus, No. 102 of the Chantry Roll, although the income there given has already been accounted for.

Granted to Silvester Taverner.

Vol. 258, 160. File 1998. 12 April 3 Edw. VI. 1549

Cert. cotag. jacen. in Motcombe infra pochiam de Gillingham ptin. Fritate (Fratintat.) de Gillingham valt. in

Firm. unius cotagii in Motcombe in tenur.

Oliveri White p. ann.

10 0

Firm. alter. cot. ibm. cum gardin. eidem ptin. in tenur. Johis Wiks p. ann.

10 0

Firm. alt. cotag. ibm in tenur. Rico Bedell p. ann.

4 0

Firm. alter. cotag. ibm in tenur. Thome Gainescliff p. ann.

4 0

Firm. alterius cotag. ibm in tenur. Johannis Brayton p. ann.

3 4

Firm. alterius cotag. in tenur. Georgii
Birte p. ann.

3 4

£1 14 8

At 12 yeres pchas £20 16 0

Memo. that there is no other lands belonging to the said Fratintie then is above specified.

Obit of Thomas Andrews in St. James, Shaftesbury.

Chantry Roll No. 103 Income £ - 6 8

Granted to Silvester Taverner.

Vol. 258, 160 File 1998 12 April 3 Edw. VI 1549

Duo burg. sive ten. in poch. Sci Jacobi in vill. de
Shaston dat. p. Thom. Andrew p. susten. unius
obit. in eidem ecclia val. in

Firm. duor. tentor. sive burg. scit. et jac.
in pochia Sci. Jacobi in vill. de
Shaston in tenu. Nichi Orchard
(Orcherde) et Willmi Hooper p. ann.

6 8

At 12 yeres purchas £4 0 0

Hutchins mentions this Obit in Vol. III. 57.

Obit of Ellen Mathewe in St. Peters, Shaston.

Chantry Roll No. 104 Income £ - 3 8

Granted to Sir Thomas Bell, Knt. and Richard Duke.

Vol. 68, 372. File 1419. 5 July 2 Edw. VI 1548

(The Chantry Roll says "A Mass called Aurora.")

Obitus Elene Mathewe nũ. uxis Johnis Mathewe
defunct. fundat. in ecclia poch. Sci. Petri infra
villam de Shaston val. in

Quodam annuali reddit. annual solut.
exeund. de uno tento. Willi. Mathewe
scituat. et jacen. in pochia Sci. Petri
infra villam de Shaston modo in
occupacon. Willi Gawtrell p. ann.

13 4

Repris.	
Dener. annuatim distribut. paupibz infra villam de Shaston p. ann.	7 8
Remanet ultra p. ann.	<u>5 8</u>

Memo. the said annuall rente of 13s 4d going out of the tent. abovesaid was given by the said Elyn Mathewe for an obite to be kepte yerely w'in the Church of Seynt Peters in Shaston abovesaid during the tme (terme) of 20 yeres as in the certificate of the churchwardens of the said pishe it wyll appere, wiche seid Elyn Mathewe died in the yere of our Lord God MDXL as by a will or testament of the said Elyn Mathewe yt wyll appere. The said lease ys solde to the said William Mathewe for the sum of 4os.

This Mass is mentioned by Hutchins in Vol. III. 46.

Obits of William Kettelton, John Browne, John Mercer als Pottyearie and John Kilpecke.

Chantry Roll No. 105.	Total income	£1 9 1
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Granted to William Place and Nicholas Spakeman. Vol. 259, 295 and File 1883		4 Edw. VI 1550
Obit Willmi Kettelton val. in Firm. duor. tent. cum suis ptin. commutes voc. the "Lambe" scituat. et jacen. infra pochie. Sci. Peter in vill. Shaston modo in tenur. Edwardi Williams p. ann.		<u>5 5</u>
	At 22 yeres pchas	<u>£5 19 2</u>
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>		
Obit Johnis Browne val. in Firm. unius tent. scituat. in poch. Sci. Jacobi in Shaston predic. ac un. pomar. eidem. ptinen. modo in tenur. Hugonis Harvey ac unius gard. jacen. in pochia Sci Trinitatem in Shaston predic. in tenuro Hugonis Lewys p. ann.		<u>4 0</u>
	At 22 yeres pchas	<u>£4 8 0</u>

Obit Johis M'cer als Pottycarie val. in

Firm. totius illius tenti voc. Kilpeckes
Place cum suis ptinen. jacen. in
Melburye et Can modo vel nup. in
tenur. Edmudi Lushe reddend. inde
p. ann.

8 0

At 22 yeres pchas. £8 16 0

The following appears to belong to the Obit property of John Mercer als Pottycary, although the name is not quite the same. This item is not on the Chantry Roll.

Granted to Sir John Perient and Thomas Reve.

Vol. 259, 247. File 1866. 1 Dec. 3 Edw. VI 1549

Pochia. de Sci. Petri in Shaston val. in

Quodam ann. redd. exeund. de cert. terr.
et ten. Johannis Marshall (sic) als
Poticary quondam de Shaston pd.
jac. in Melbury et Cane (modo vel
nup.) in tenur. Edmundi Lusshe p.
ann.

4d

At 20 yeres pchas £— 6 8

Obit Johis Kylpeke val. in

Firm. unius tenti. adjacen. eccli Sci. Petri
in Shaston predict. modo vel. nuper
in tenur. sive occup. Johnis Clement
p. ann.

3 2

At 20 yeres pchas £1 11 8

There be no other landes belonging to anye of the premises then is above expressed. There is no woodes upon the premisses.

The Chantry Roll mentions the Obits of John Mathew and William Conye, but these were not apparently disposed of in the reign of Edward VI., and I have not discovered them later on.

Hutchins in Vol. III. 46, mentions all these Obits, but not quite correctly.

Section C.

B. OBITS, LIGHTS, &c., WHICH ARE NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED ON THE CHANTRY ROLL, ARRANGED IN THEIR DEANERIES.

DEANERY OF DORCHESTER.

Chantry Roll No. 9	Gross Income	£2 3 4
	Rents resolute	1 7
		<hr/>
		£2 1 9
		<hr/>

Corfe Castle.

Grant to Thomas Cocks and Humphrey Cocks.

File 1526 only.

12 March 7 Edw. VI 1553

(These particulars are taken from File 1731, which is more detailed. The lands had originally been sold to Giles Kelway and William Leonard, but the entry is struck out of their account.)

Pochia de Corffe Castell valt. in

Firm. unius pcell. terr. jacen. in Corffe Castell in poch. de Corff modo vel nuper in tenur. Willmi Hardy, quidm. pcell. terr. dat. fuit ad inveniend. quoddm. luminar. infra eccliam. de Corff pd. p. ann.

6d

At 22 yeres purchas £— 11 6

Note as to Woods.—There be no woods nor trees growinge in and upon the premisses, therefor no value.

Worth.

Grant to William Place and Nicholas Spakeman.

Vol. 259, 295. File 1866.

4 Edw. VI 1550

Firm. unius tent. in villa de Worth dat. ad sustentac. unius lamped. arden. in ecclia de Worth pcd. modo vel nup. in tenur. Johnis Squyer reddend. inde p. ann.

4 0

At 10 yeres purchas £2 0 0

DEANERY OF SHAFTESBURY.

Chantry Roll No. 20	Gross Income	6 13 11
	Rents resolute	13 4
	Nett	<u>£6 0 7</u>

Broadwonsor.

Grant to Sir John Perient and Thomas Reve.

Vol. 259, 247 File 1866. 1 Dec. 3 Edw. VI 1549

Brodwonsor poch. in com. pcd. val. in

Firm. unius ten. cum gard. eidem ptin. in
tenur. Willmi Norice dat. p. susten.
cujusdm. lampad. ibm reddend. p. ann.

3 0

At 10 yeres pchas £1 10 0

Child Okeford.

Grant to William Pery and John Kyte.

Vol. 258, 133 File 1871 25 Feb. 3 Edw. VI 1549

Cert. terr. dat. p. sustent. obit. infra poch. de Child

Ockeforde valt. in

Reddu. 7 acr. terr. cu. suis ptin. in poch.
de Childe Ockeforde modo vel nup.
in tenur. gardian. ecclie ibm p. ann.

6 8

Reddu. di. acr. pti. ibm modo vel nup. in
tenur. gardian. ecclie ibm. p. ann.

1 4

8 0

At 24 yeres pchas £9 12 0

Memo. that there is no woodes growing upon the premisses.

In Elizabeth's reign, among "concealed lands," are some particulars concerning a lamp in Child Okeford; whether it is the same as above, which is an Obit, it is difficult now to say, but the acreage is the same as one portion.

Particulars for Leases, Elizabeth.

File 33, No. 12. 29 June 1566.

Grant to John Freeke for 21 years.

Redd. 7 acr. pastur. et prati jacen. in
Childe Okeforde quiquidem 7 acr. dat.
fuerunt ad sustentac. unius lampad. ac
modo vel nup. in tenur. sive occupac.
Michaelis Cawle reddend. inde p. ann.

3 6

Iwerne Courtney.

Grant to John Scott.

File 2233

17 Nov. 4 & 5 Philip and Mary 1557

Pcell. terr. Cantiar. infra Decanat. de Shafton,

Iwerne Courtney als Srowton valt. in

Redd. trm. acr. terr. jacen. infra poch. de

Iwarne Courtney pcdo dat. et

concess. ex antiquo tempe p. pulsat.

campan. voc. "The Curfewe

ryngyng" p. ann.

4 0At 28 yeres pchas £5 12 0

This property had originally been included in a sale to Thomas and Humphrey Cocks,

File 1526.

12 March 7 Edw. VI. 1553

but is crossed out there; however, as it gives a little additional information, it is added here also:—

Terr. dat. et concess. p. pulsacone Campan. vocat

"The Curfull (sic) ringinge" infra eccliam

pochial in Iwerne Courtney val in

Redd. trm. acr. terr. p. estimac. ibm modo

vel nuper in tenur. Robti Goodchyn

p. ann.

4 0**Iwerne Minster.**

Lease to John Freeke.

File 31 No 12

29 June 8 Eliz. 1566

Terre concelat. in co. Dorset

Terr. dat. ad sustentac. lampidam in com. pd. val.

in

Redd. 4 acr. terr. arrab. jacen. in Iwerne

Minster in cõibus campis ibm unde

2 acr. in australi pte vie vocat.

"Whitewaye" et alie 2 acr. in

boriali pte vie predict. que quidem

4 acr. dat. fuerunt ad sustentac. unius

lampad. ac modo vel nup. fuerunt in

tenur. sive occupac. Wulstoni West

p. ann.

1 4

Nether Compton.

Grant to Silvester Taverner.

Vol. 258, 160 File 1998 12 April 3 Edw. VI 1549

Firm. di. acr. terr. arr. jac. in campas de
Nethercompton in tenur. Willmi
Lampe (sic) et dat. fuit p. sust. unius
Lampad. ardend. in ecclia poch. ibm
p. ann.

4d.At 24 yeres pchas £ 8 0**Stalbridge.**

Grant to Silvester Taverner.

Vol. 258, 160. File 1998 12 April 3 Edw. VI 1549

Stalberge val. in

Firm. trm. acr. ter. jacen. in campis de
Stalbridge dat. p. susten. unius
lampad. arden. in ecclia. de Stalbridge
predict. p. ann.

2 8At 24 yeres pchas £3 4 0**Sturminster Newton.**

Grant to Sir John Perient and Thomas Reve.

Vol. 259, 247, File 1866 1 Dec. 3 Edw. VI 1549

(Pcell.) Tent. in Sturminster Newton dat. ad inst.

obit Rogi Chipman in ecclia ibm valt. in

Firm. un. pcell cujusd. ten. jac. in Stur-
minster Newton adjac. terr. Dni.
Principis ex pte austral. et terr. Rici.
Bailben ex pte boriali cont. in lat.
34 pedes et long. a pte boriali usq.
occiden. 114 (64) pedes et a occiden.
pte usq. austr. 15 pedes (in tenur.
Thome Yonge reddend. inde) p. ann.

6 8At 10 yeres pchas £3 6 8

DEANERY OF PIMPERNE.

Chantry Roll No. 31	Gross income	1	1	0
	rents resolute		4	4
		<hr/>		
	Nett income	16	8	0
		<hr/>		

Wimborne Minster.

Grant to Thomas Reve and George Cotton. File 1902 only	7 May 7 Edw. VI 1553			
Terr. dat. et concess. pro susten. unius lampad. in ecclia pochiali ibm arden. in Wymborne Mynstre valt. in				
Redd. unius orrei cu. pvo gardino annexat. modo vel nuper in tenur. Thome Crosse p. ann.			3	4
At 23 yeres pchas	<u>£3 16 8</u>			
Redd. unius acr. terr. in Radcott modo vel nup. in tenur Willmi Aley (or Allen) p. ann.			1	4
Redd. unius Claus in Kingston Lacie contin. p. estimac. tres acr. nup. in ten. Willmi Golde et nunc in tenur. Xpoferi Redhous p. ann.			3	4
Redd. unius acr. terr. in Kingston Lacie pd. modo vel nuper in tenur. Henrici Ryckemay p. ann.			—	6
			<hr/>	
			8	6
			<hr/>	
The last three at 23 yeres pchas	<u>£5 18 10</u>			

Memor. ther is no other lands or tents geven to the use
aforesaid and that this be the first pticulers that I have made of
the premisses. Henr. Leke, Audit.

DEANERY OF WHITCHURCH.

Chantry Roll No. 37	Nett Income	<u>£1 17 4</u>
---------------------	-------------	----------------

Blandford St. Mary.

Grant to Thomas Cocks and Humphrey Cocks. File 1526 only	12 March 7 Edw. VI 1553
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Terr. dat. p. susten. unius lampad. in ecclia poch.
de Blandford Mare (sic) ibm arden.

Redd. cert. pcell. terr. jacen. in coñibus
campis ibm conten. p. éstim. una acr.
et di. terr. arrabilis in tenura Thome
Boxley p. ann.

1 0

At 23 yeres pchas £1 3 0

There be no woods nor trees growinge in and upon the
premisses, therefore no value.

Mappowder.

Grant to John Coker.

File 33. 7 only.

17 Feb. 5 Elizabeth 1562

Cert. terr. et tent. in Mappowder in com Dorset
val. in

Firma duar. clausur. prati et pastur. videlt.
un. clausum prati et pastur. vocat
"Milhams" continen. p. estimaç. 22
acr. et alterum clausum prati et
pastur. vocat. "Swettersham"
continen. p. estimacoem 4 acr. jacen.
et existen. in Mapowder pcd. in com.
pcd. que Dna Poncherton ad
pulsacoem unius. compane et ad
sustentacoem unius lampadis et
4 lumini voc. tapers in pcdā ecclia
de Mapowder pcd. olim dedit et
concessit Rectori de Mapowder pcd.
continuacoem h'ere imppur. p. ann.

£6 18 8

Memor. by inquisicon taken at Bucklande in the countie
aforesaid primo die Septembr. anno 4to Dne Regine nunc
Elizabeth before Robt. Penruddock Esquier and others by vertue
of the Quenes Maties Comisson out of her Highnes Courte of
Exchequer to them directed, amongst other things it is found
that the said Ladye Poncharton to the ryngng of one bell and
sustentation of one lamp and four lights called tapers sometime
did gyve and graunt unto the said pson of Mapowder the said
2 closes of meadow and pasture leiing in Mapowder aforesaid
being of the yearlie valewe above menconed, And the pson of
the said psonage alwaies from the tyme of the said gift had the
same lande meadowe and pasture to his owne use and hathe byn
chardged to the valewe of 10s by the yeare for the ringing of the

said bell and susteyning of the said lights burning in the pyshe church of Mapowder afforesaid in forme as followthe, that is to say, in the evening the said bell was ronge half an hower and continuallie at the cessang of the said bell the foresaid lampe was lighted and soe burnt all the night untill the morning and then in the morning weare put out and the foresaid bell was ronge agayne untill daylight And further that the said pson of the said church was chardged yearlie to the valewe of 5s to the sustentacon of the saide lights called tapers in the said church that is to say two on the highe Alter theare and two before the Image of Saint Peter and Paul &c. As by the same Inquisicon remayning in the custody of the Threasurers Remembrancer in the Exchequer amongst other things it doeth and may appeare.

Signed PETER OSBORNE.

Hutchins in Vol. III. 729, gives an account of some lands given to the Church for superstitious uses, now annexed to the Rectory, which appear to be identical with above.

Sturminster Marshall.

Grant to Sir John Perient and Thomas Reve.

Vol. 259, 247. File 1866 1 Dec. 3 Edw. VI 1549

Pochia de Sturmist. Marshall val. in

Firm. 2½ acr. terr. arr. jac. infra poch. pd.
(modo) in ten. Thome Skovell dat.
ad sust. cujusdm. lampad. arden. in
ecclia de Sturminster (pdict. p. ann.)

1 0

At 22 yeres pchas £1 2 0

This may perhaps be the "Lampeland" mentioned in the codicil to the will of Richard Phelip dated 24 Jan. 1556. See Hutchins III. 368.

DEANERY OF BRIDPORT.

Chantry Roll No. 55	Gross income	5 7 10
	less rents resolute	6 8
	Nett income	<u>£5 1 2</u>

Charmouth.

Grant to Silvester Taverner

Vol. 258, 160 File 1998 12 April 3 Edw. VI 1549
 Firm. unius pcell terr. cont. dimid. acr.
 jac. in Charmouth dat. p. sustentar.
 unius luminis in ecclia ibm p. ann. 6

At 24 yeres pchas £ 12 0

Memo. that there is no woods growing upon any of these
 pmises.

Wotton Fitzpaine.

Grant to Silvester Taverner.

Vol. 258, 160 File 1998. 12 April 3 Edw. VI 1549
 Firm. unius acr. terr. jac. in Wotton
 Fitzpaine in tenur. R^ocoris ecclie ibm
 dat. ad sust. duor. lumin. in ecclie
 ibm p. ann. 1 4

At 24 yeres pchas £1 12 0

Memo. that there is no woods growing upon any of these
 premises

Stockland (formerly in this Deanery).

In the grant to Silvester Taverner, Vol. 258, 160 File 1998, is
 an item intended to be sold to him, but crossed out. I have not
 come across it again in the sale to anyone else, so put it here to
 record it.

Firm. unius pcell terr. vocat. Gilston
 continen. unam acram di. jacen. in
 Stokeland pdict. dat. p. sustentac.
 unius lumin. arden. in ecclia. ibm. p.
 ann. 2 2

(End of Section C.)

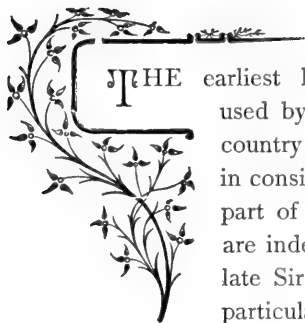


Some British and Romano-British Coins found in Dorset.

By HENRY SYMONDS.

(Read 18th Feb., 1909.)

AUTHORITIES.—Evans' "Coins of the Ancient Britons." 1864 and '90.
"Monumenta Historica Britannica." 1848.
Cohen's "Médailles Impériales," 2nd Ed.
Akerman's "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain." 1844.

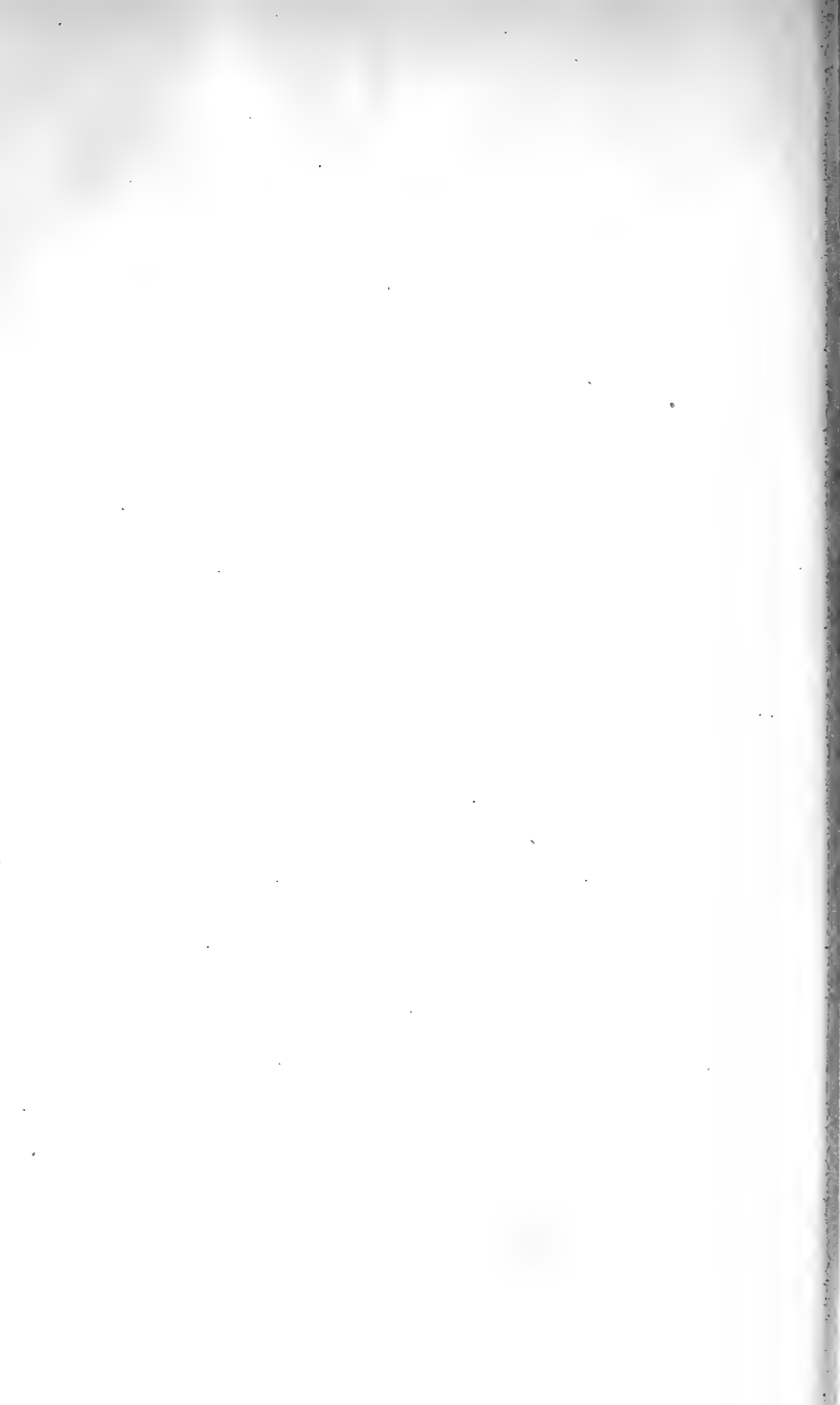


THE earliest history of the circulating medium used by the ancient Britons in the tract of country now known as Dorset is still veiled in considerable obscurity, and for the greater part of such information as is available we are indebted to the untiring industry of the late Sir John Evans, who made the subject particularly his own.

It is at all events established, as far as place of discovery can do so, that the Durotriges had a monetary system expressed in silver, bronze, and gold coins, which are without inscriptions on either side, and which are found almost exclusively within the confines of their territory. So purely local are these pieces that they are described as the South-Western or



BRITISH AND ROMANO-BRITISH COINS.



Dorset and Wilts type in Sir John's classification of the general series.

We learn from Julius Cæsar that the inhabitants of this island before the first Roman invasion used gold and brass money, but the early British coinage was derived from Greece rather than from Rome, and it is noticeable that the majority of the silver coins of this district are thick and slightly concave on one side, thus resembling in fabric their Greek prototypes.

The native engravers of the dies for this uninscribed currency borrowed the design from their Gallic contemporaries, who had in turn copied from imitations of a gold coin of Philip II. of Macedon; hence it is that successive engravers, departing further and further from the original type, produced what is little better than an unmeaning and barbarous medley of lines, dots, and crescents, which do duty for the laureate head and the horses of the Macedonian stater. Indeed, were it not for the existence of intermediate and less degraded types found elsewhere it would be difficult to establish any connection between the two ends of the numismatic chain. The specimens that I am able to exhibit are of silver and bronze only, and were discovered chiefly at or near Hod Hill; one of silver was dug up in Dorchester, another of bronze near Bridport. The weights of the four silver pieces vary from 80 to 46 grains troy, and they contain an appreciable quantity of some alloy. [Plate No. 1.]

Coins of the local type in gold occur but very rarely; the only examples that I have seen were in the late Mr. Durden's cabinet, and were found in East Dorset.

Sir J. Evans suggested B.C. 200 to 150 as the approximate date when this coinage was introduced, the Dorset type being one of the latest issues. The date of withdrawal is equally uncertain, but these rude pieces continued in circulation after the second Roman invasion, as I am aware of one instance in which early British silver was found in conjunction with the brass of Nero; accordingly it may be assumed that the unlettered coinage of the Durotriges survived here until at least A.D. 50-60, and perhaps a little later.

We may now pass without a break in time, and possibly without regret, to the monetary system imposed by Rome upon this country for three centuries and a-half, a system which produced the wonderful array of portraits and historical *data* which have been unequalled in any other age, and to which the words "Show us the coinage of a nation and we will write its history" seem especially applicable.

Before entering upon the details of the second portion of these notes I would point out, in explanation of the limited number of specimens upon the table, that the British section of the Roman coinage, attractive though it is in interest, is a small one numerically, and represents only a fractional part of the Imperial series. The opportunities of studying the subject on the spot are many; in 1672 Rich. Blome, when describing Dorchester, mentions the "great quantities of Roman coyns there often digged up," and more than 200 years later the soil is still yielding an apparently undiminished supply.

That section of the Imperial coinage which is directly connected with our island may be placed in three classes:—

A. Those coins on which the reverse types and legends commemorate successes of the Roman arms in Britain, but which were probably struck in Rome.¹ The issue of these historical devices, often of great beauty, unfortunately ceased after the death of Caracalla in A.D. 217.

B. Those bearing letters in the exergue (such as PLN, &c.), which indicate that the coin was struck at one or other of the mints set up by the conquerors in their British province. The reigns of Constantine I., the members of his family, and their colleagues furnish the bulk of this class.

C. Those that were undoubtedly issued in Britain, but without British devices or mint letters in the exergue, such as the unmarked coinage of Carausius and Allectus. To these may

¹ A smaller school of numismatists hold that some of these commemorative coins of the earlier emperors were produced in Britain, but the contrary opinion generally obtains.

perhaps be added the coins of Cl. Albinus when governor of the province, and after he had been raised by Severus to the dignity of Cæsar and had usurped the title of Imperator in the island.

The expedition of Julius in B.C. 55 was too ineffective to leave any traces on the currency, and nearly a hundred years elapsed before the Romans made another and more sustained effort to occupy the country. The result of this second invasion is shown by the issue of the first of the coins to which I would draw attention.

[By the courtesy of Captain Acland I have been enabled to include descriptions of some additional types of Romano-British coins found in the district and now in the Dorset County Museum; these items are marked with the initials D.C.M. in the following list.]

CLAUDIUS, A.D. 41 TO 54.

Denarius, A.D. 46.

1. *O.* TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P.M. TR.P. VI.
IMP.XI. Laureate head to the right.

R. DE. BRITANN upon an arch surmounted by an equestrian statue between two trophies.

This coin was struck by Claudius on the occasion of his return from Britain after a not too arduous campaign of sixteen days in A.D. 43. Dion Cassius tells us that the Senate ordered, among other honours, the erection of a triumphal arch in Rome, and conferred for the first time the name of Britannicus upon the Emperor and his ill-starred young son.

The foundations of this arch have been discovered in the Via Flaminia, and the denarius, with its sister coin the aureus, provide contemporary representations of the structure. A peculiar interest attaches to this reverse, in that it refers to the only recorded instance of a triumph and an arch being voted to a wearer of the purple who had subdued the Britons. A denarius of this uncommon type was shown to me some twelve years ago by a friend to whom it had been sent for examination by the

finder near Weymouth.² Its present resting place is unknown to me, but fortunately I made a note of the inscriptions. The type is so rare in Dorset that I have ventured, in the absence of the rightful coin, to interpose for inspection a foreign-found example, which differs mainly in being of the tenth year of tribunitian power, viz., A.D. 50. [Plate No. 2.]

Of the immediate successors of Claudius there are no coins (except one bearing his son's name) which make allusions to Britain, although we might expect that Vespasian, after he was proclaimed Augustus, would have thus commemorated his previous military exploits in the southern portion of this island, seeing that Titus recorded the capture of Jerusalem ten years after the event. On the other hand, the prosperous reign of Hadrian the travelled gave us half-a-dozen varieties in brass of British types, but I cannot point to even one as having been found within our borders; a regrettable void, as this Emperor's period may be said to show the high-water mark of the Roman engraver's skill in portraiture, the designs being also of much historical interest.

ANTONINUS PIUS, A.D. 138 TO 161.

Second-brass, or As., A.D. 155.

2. *O.* ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P.P. TR. P. XVIII.

Laureate head to right.

R. BRITANNIA. COS IIII. In ex: SC. A woman seated; on the left are a shield and standard. [Plate No. 3.]

The figure on the reverse is regarded as a personification of the Province; a mourning Britannia seated upon the inhospitable rocks of her native land, with Roman emblems alongside as a confession of defeat. This specimen (found at Glyde Path Hill, Dorchester), belongs to a type which the excavator-antiquary

² From this neighbourhood Mr. C. Warne obtained, as did Mr. Hall, many fine specimens of Roman money.

brings to light more frequently than any of those in Class A, but very rarely does this type present itself in good condition, being as a rule poorly executed. These two facts are urged in support of the contention that the coin was struck in Britain, the dies having been engraved in Italy. Mr. Roach Smith mentions in *Collectanea Antiqua* a find of 327 of these "Britannia" pieces (all much worn) at Procolitia on the wall of Hadrian and Severus, and infers that they were used for the pay of the Northern legionaries. The D.C.M. possesses two specimens, not from the same dies.

COMMODUS, A.D. 180 TO 192.

First-brass, or Sestertius, A.D. 184.

3. O. M. COMMODVS. ANTON. AVG. PIVS. BRIT.
Laureate head to right.

R. P.M. TR.P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS III. P.P. In ex:
VICT. BRIT. In field SC. A winged Victory
seated on shields, holding palm branch in right hand
and supporting a shield with left. [Plate No. 4.]

It is believed that this Emperor never set foot in Britain; he may have preferred to air his vanity on the Palatine Hill, leaving to others the care of the outposts of his empire. Nevertheless, Commodus did not neglect to acquire the name Britannicus from the Senate, and that body was responsible for the charming figure on the reverse of this sestertius, which alludes to the success of Ulpian against the Caledonians and to the saluting of his master as Emperor for the seventh time.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, A.D. 193 TO 211.

Second-brass, or As., A.D. 211.

4. O. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. Laureate head to
right.

R. VICT. BRIT. P.M. TR. P. XIX. COS III. P.P. In
field SC. A winged Victory to right holding a
standard; two captives seated at her feet.

Denarius, A.D. 210.

5. *O.* SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. Laureate head to right.

R. VICTORIÆ. BRIT. Victory seated on shields, to left; supporting a shield with right hand, the left holds a palm branch. [Plate No. 5.]

There is a stern reality about the association of Severus with Britain; a death struggle with Albinus, then Governor of the island and an aspirant for the Principate, marked the opening of a strenuous reign. When already past middle life the Emperor, accompanied by his sons Geta and Caracalla, crossed over from Gaul to put down a rising rebellion, and for three long years waged successful war against the barbarians of North Britain. Spartian, writing at the end of the third century, says that the title of Britannicus was granted to the old war-lord in respect of the great wall, which was then rebuilt and strengthened, and which still stands astride the neck of Northumbria. Severus died at York in A.D. 211, leaving his empire to "my Antonines," as he pathetically styles his two sons.

The second brass coin came to Mr. Durden from one of the finds near Blandford; the denarius hails from Fordington, and shows the debased silver which was introduced during this reign.

CARACALLA, A.D. 211 TO 217.

First-brass, or Sestertius, A.D. 211.

6. *O.* M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. Laureate head to right.

R. VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIII. COS III. In ex: SC. Victory erecting a trophy, her left foot upon a helmet; a female captive standing, another seated on the ground. (The standing figure may represent Britain.) Nineteenth century deep draining revealed this expressive example of third century art. [Plate No. 6.]

Denarius, A.D. 210-13.

7. *O.* ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. Laureate head to right.
R. VICTORIÆ. BRIT. Victory walking to right and carrying a standard.

This Emperor, on the death of his father Severus, brought the war in Britain to a close and forthwith returned to Rome. The above two coins were probably struck during his father's lifetime, as Caracalla had received Augustan honours as early as A.D. 198. It will be observed that the word "Caracalla" (merely a nickname) does not appear upon his currency, the legends of which read "Antoninus Pius," &c.; care is therefore necessary, if the portraits are not clear, in distinguishing the coins of this unworthy holder of an honoured title from those of his namesake of seventy years earlier.³

There is now a long and troubled interval, giving us no British types until

MAXIMIAN HERCULES, A.D. 286 TO 310.

Third-brass, A.D. 286.

8. *O.* IMP. MAXIMIANVS. AVG. Radiate bust to right with paludamentum and cuirass.
R. SALVS. AVGG. In ex: C. Hygeia holding a serpent, which feeds from a patera in her left hand. [Plate No. 7.]

The plural ending of the word AVGG (= Augustorum) makes allusion to the fact that Maximian shared the empire with Diocletian, who ruled the East. We have here an instance of Class B, showing in the exergue the first letter of Camulodunum, now Colchester, a town of much importance during the Roman occupation.

At this point it should be borne in mind that the splendid series of first-brass coins, which had been declining in interest

³ It may be useful to add that the legends of Antonine, the adopted son of Hadrian, read "AVG. PIVS"; those of Caracalla "PIVS. AVG."

and in weight since the days of Caracalla, came to an end under Gallienus, A.D. 253, and that thenceforward the yellow metal known as orichalcum was no longer used at the mint. The second and third-brass, still so called for convenience, were struck in copper as before, but with smaller diameters, while the silver denarius had further degenerated into a piece of copper washed over with a solution of tin; in a word, general confusion prevailed as the empire waned. The familiar S.C., the sign of Senatorial approval, disappears under Aurelian, and after Diocletian's period we also miss the chronological details as to honours, which alone enabled us to fix the dates of many of the earlier coins; it is, however, fair to state that the last-named Emperor made efforts to restore the fineness of the higher metals used in his coinage.

CARAVSIUS, A.D. 287 TO 293.

Third-brass.

9. *O.* IMP. CARAVSIUS. P.F. AVG. Radiate bust to right, wearing paludamentum and cuirass.
R. COMES. AVG. Victory standing to left; wreath in right hand and palm branch in left.

This reverse may be intended to suggest a friendship with Diocletian.

10. *O.* IMP. C. CARAVSIUS. P.F. AVG. Radiate bust as last.
R. LAE[TITIA] AVG. In field S.C. Female figure holding anchor and wreath. (D.C.M.)
11. *O.* IMP. CARAVSIUS. P.F. AVG. Radiate bust as last.
R. LE [G. II. AVG] In ex ML. Capricorn, or sea goat, to left. (D.C.M.) ML = Moneta Londinii.

A very uncommon type; the Capricorn was the badge of the second legion, at that time quartered in the island. Doubtless it was politic thus to honour them.

12. *O.* IMP. CARAVSIUS. P.F. AVG. Radiate bust as last.
R. MONE[TA. A]VG. In ex: C. Juno, the divinity of the mint, with balance and cornucopia. C = Colchester. (D.C.M.)

13. *O.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. P.F. AVG. Radiate bust to right, with paludamentum.

R. PAX. AVG. In ex : MLXXI. In field S.P. Peace standing, with olive branch and hasta.

ML = London mint. The numerals, also in the exergue, denote a ratio of value, viz., twenty of these coins to one denarius. The D.C.M. has a similar specimen, but reading ML without the numerals.

14. *O.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. (P.F.] AVG. Radiate bust as last.

R. PAX. AVGGG. In ex : C. In field S.P. Peace standing, with olive branch, and the hasta held transversely.

Colchester mint. The triple G in the reverse legend intimates that the issuer claimed to be on terms of equality with the two Emperors then ruling on the Continent. The letters that often appear in the field of coins of this period are rather obscure, and their interpretation has not yet been definitely settled.

The last mentioned seven specimens are of the coarse fabric and rough execution which characterise the money of the intruder who struck them. Carausius, usurper as he was and pirate as he may have been, affords an early object lesson as to the value of sea power. Appointed to the command of a Roman fleet at Boulogne, he took the ships across to Britain and, with the consent of the garrison, declared himself as Emperor. For six years he defied the efforts of the legitimate Augusti, Diocletian and Maximian, to dislodge him. During those years his mints in the island were extraordinarily active, more than four hundred varieties of type being known.

ALLECTUS, A.D. 293 TO 296.

Third-brass.

15. *O.* IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Radiate bust to right, with cuirass.

R. JOVI. CONSERVATORI. In ex: ML. In field SA. Jupiter standing, with spear and thunderbolt.

London mint. (D.C.M.)

16. *O.* As last. Radiate bust to right.

R. PAX. AVG. In ex: ML. In field S.P. Peace holding the hasta transversely.

London mint. (D.C.M.)

17. *O.* As last. Radiate bust to right, with cuirass.

R. PROVIDENTIA. AVG. In ex: CL. In field S.P. Female figure with wand touching globe on the ground, cornucopia in left hand.

Colchester mint. (D.C.M.)

18. *O.* As last. Bust as last.

R. SALVS. AVG. In ex: ML. In field SA. Hygeia holding serpent, which feeds from patera. (D.C.M.)

London mint.

19. *O.* As last. Radiate bust to right, with paludamentum.

R. VIRTVS. AVG. In ex: ML. In field S.A. A trophy, with two captives seated on the ground.

London mint; a rare variety, being unknown to the compilers of *Mon: Hist: Brit:* and to Cohen, and not in the British Museum.

20. *O.* As last. Bust as last, but with cuirass.

R. VIRTVS. AVG. In ex: QL. Galley with five oars, rudder, mast, and shrouds. [Plate No. 8.]

Struck at London, of the fourth (Quarta) mintage. A common type, but worth attention as showing one of the war galleys by means of which the two usurpers maintained their power. The coin is of small size. Allectus, having removed Carausius by the method all too common among those who sought a Roman throne, succeeded to the position of "tyrant" in Britain, and held his ground until fate, in the person of Constantius Chlorus, brought about his fall. Britain was thus reunited to the empire after a separation of nine years. The mint at Colchester was closed after the death of Allectus.

LICINIUS I., A.D. 307 to 324.

Third-brass.

21. *O.* IMP. LICINIVS. P.F. AVG. Laureate bust to right, with cuirass.

R. GENIO. POP. ROM. In ex: PLN. In field S.F. Genius with cornucopia and patera.

The letters PLN and the lengthened form PLON are now definitely accepted as the marks of the Roman mint in London, and may be interpreted as *Pecunia Londiniensis* or *Percussa Londinii*. Licinius the elder, on succeeding to the highest honours of the state, became the colleague of Galerius Maximianus in the control of the Empire. He afterwards married the sister of Constantine the Great, and later on the East and West were separately governed by the two brothers-in-law.

CONSTANTINE I., A.D. 311 to 337.

Second-brass.

22. *O.* CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Laureate bust to right, with cuirass.

R. ADVENTVS. AVG. In ex: PLN. In field a star. Equestrian figure of the Emperor to left, in front of him a captive seated on ground.

Another and a finer specimen of this scarce reverse is in the D.C.M. The entry of Constantine into Rome in the year 312, after the overthrow of all rivals, is here commemorated.

Third-brass.

23. *O.* CONSTANTINVS. AVG. Laureate bust to right, with sceptre.

R. BEAT. TRANQLITAS. In ex: PLON. Altar inscribed VOTIS XX., above which are a globe and three stars. (A.D. 320-24). (D.C.M.)

London mint. These votive coins were originally struck to mark the public vows made by the Emperors every ten years in return for a renewed grant of power by the Senate. At this date

the vows had become the mere shadow of a form, and the coins were issued irregularly. This one purports to mark the second decennial period.

Second-brass.

24. *O.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P.F. AVG. Laureate bust to right, with cuirass.
R. GENIO. POP. ROM. In ex: PLN. Genius holding cornucopia and patera. [Plate No. 9.]
25. *O.* As last. Similar bust.
R. MARTI. PATRI. PROPVG. In ex: PLN. Mars charging with shield and spear. London Mint.

Third-brass.

26. *O.* CONSTANTINVS. AG. Laureate head to right.
R. SARMATIA DEVICTA. In ex: PLON. Victory with standard and palm branch; a captive seated on ground. [Plate No. 10.]

This coin can be approximately dated, as the Sarmatians were conquered in A.D. 322.

27. *O.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. AVG. Laureate bust to right, with cuirass.
R. SOLI. INVICTO. COMITI. In ex: PLN. In field T.F. The Sun carrying a globe and raising right hand. (A.D. 314.)

The D.C.M. has two similar pieces, one in which a star is substituted for T.F. in the field; the other reads MLN in the exergue (*Moneta Londiniensis*).

28. *O.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS. MAX. AVG. Helmeted bust to right, with cuirass.
R. VICTORIAE. LAETAE. PRINC. PERP. Two Victories placing shield upon an altar; on the shield VOTIS. P.R. (A.D. 317-20.) (D.C.M.)

The foregoing nine coins of Constantine the Great are fairly representative of the large number that are still being unearthed in Dorchester and its environs. The smallest of the brass pieces are probably the "King Dorn's pence," of which Camden speaks in his History, 1610 edition. The second and third-brass of

this period vary so much in relative size that it is often merely a matter of opinion to which denomination an item belongs.⁴

CRISPUS, A.D. 317 TO 326.

Third-brass.

29. *O.* CRISPVS. NOBIL. C. Helmeted bust to left, with cuirass.

R. BEAT. TRANQLITAS. In ex: PLON. Altar inscribed VOTIS XX, above which are a globe and three stars. (A.D. 320-24.)

See a note under Constantine I., No. 23.

30. *O.* CRISPVS. NOB. CAES. Helmeted bust to right, with cuirass.

R. VIRTVS. EXERCIT. In ex: PLN. A Standard inscribed VOT. XX.; two captives seated on ground. (A.D. 317-20.)

This son of Constantine the Great did not attain the Sovereign power; consequently his coins always read "Cæsar," not "Augustus," the former title being borne by the prospective heir to the throne.

CONSTANTINE II., A.D. 335 TO 340.

Third-brass.

31. *O.* CONSTANTINVS. IVN. N.C. Radiate bust to left, with cuirass.

R. BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS. In ex: PLON. In field P.A. Altar inscribed VOTIS. XX; above are a globe and three stars. (A.D. 320-24.) [Plate No. 11.]

⁴ It is remarkable that no aurei or solidi of any reign appear in the D.C.M. collection, nor have I heard of any in other quarters; as these gold coins are not so rare as their absence would suggest, it is possible that the intrinsic value of the metal, or doubts as to the law of treasure trove, may have prevented their being offered to local antiquaries.

Found near the S.W.R. Station in Dorchester, together with a first-brass of Titus showing Domitilla joining the hands of Vespasian and Titus.

After this reign it is believed that the mints in Britain ceased to work, or at all events to issue mint-marked coins, with the exception of a temporary revival under the usurper Magnus Maximus (383-7). Some coins of this Emperor bearing the letters AVG are now attributed to London, which at that date (*teste* Marcellinus) was known as Augusta. As yet no coins of Magnus bearing that mark appear to have been found locally.

The suppression of the mint of Londinium Augusta is significant of greater changes that were soon to follow. In truth the time had come when enemies were closing in upon the Roman world, when the pulse of life from Rome grew feeble and her grip relaxed. The final scenes are briefly mentioned by the historians; Zosimus, almost a contemporary writer, says that in 410 the Emperor Honorius, "having written letters to the cities in Britain urging them to look to their own safety indulged in all indolence." The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells us that in 409 Rome ceased to rule in Britain, and that in 418 the Imperial treasure was removed, some being buried in the earth. Bede in his *Eccl: Hist:* adds that in 416 the troops which had been sent to help the islanders said farewell and did not return.

From this time onward it would appear that the Romanized Britons and the colonists of Roman birth ceased to be under the protection of the legions, and were left to withstand as best they could the Saxon deluge.





The Status of Peasantry in Portland.

By Mrs. KING WARRY.

(Read 18th Feb., 1909.)



CONSIDERABLE interest is attached to the old-time Portland belief in the non-existence of peasantry amongst the islanders, coupled with the claims of superiority of descent as regards freedom, &c. We are not here immediately concerned with the accuracy or inaccuracy of this belief, but merely enquiring into its origin, as being a subject which may, perhaps, bear investigation, though a certain amount of complication is inevitable in considering these early periods. By studying Professor Vinogradoff's "Growth of the Manor," we may, however, justify this statement in part, if not wholly.

We will first consider a few points with regard to Celtic landholding, the manner of which seems well known, set forth by the "comparative" method of enquiry, the Welsh surveys also helping considerably to elucidate the past. It must be remembered there is evidence to show that as late as the time of Alfred the Great even Somerset, Dorset, and Wiltshire formed part of West Wales, thus conclusively proving the strength of

the Celtic element in those counties at that date. This is but too often overlooked or ignored altogether, perhaps because of the preponderance of Celtic blood in Devon and Cornwall; but there is much to justify the belief that this element was, and probably is, still strong in the first mentioned counties, and a certain allowance must be made for this in considering old customs of land tenure, or in an attempt, however feeble, to re-create any condition of Ancient Society. Though the Irish Celt (*Goidel*) was most likely as well represented in the south-west as the Welsh Celt (*Brython*), it is rather to the latter we must look for what is known of Celtic institutions on British soil, though doubtless various modifications would prevail in certain localities, according to the commercial intercourse of the time and the influx of strangers, either for peaceful trading purposes or bent upon warlike expeditions. We will, therefore, enumerate a few of the chief points, as interpreted principally by a study of Ancient Welsh known customs, which approximate closely in general to those of Ireland, Scotland, and Brittany.

According to Bede, the rule of so-called Pictish succession prevailed in Scotland; this rule gave precedence to the claims of maternal kin, and in Irish legends and Gaelic inscriptions there are many little things which point to the same system. Though later on these maternal claims became subsidiary to the paternal, it no doubt shows that woman was held in high esteem, and may help to form the basis of a later mentioned fact.

There were two ways of managing property, both of which were communalistic. By the one every man of full age had an equal share in the land occupied by the village irrespectively of his genealogical position; by the other the succession was according to the laws of "gavelkind." As the village became too crowded, it will easily be seen that fresh settlements had to be made and new land reclaimed, thus clearly indicating the origin of the scattered hamlets and farms which prevailed in Celtic localities. The pursuits of the people in times of peace were almost entirely pastoral; inter-commoning of herds within the division of land accorded to each tribe, sept, or clan was

usual, and the strips in the field were all cultivated in common. The tariff of compositions was all fixed in cows.

The aboriginal Iberian population appears to have remained settled on the land as serfs, but not as slaves; *i.e.*, they held the lowest place in the social organisation, but were not subordinated to the free, being merely subjected into tributaries as regarded their clans and chief, and compelled to serve as hatchet men only in the erection of camps, unlike the Celtic free, who had their military obligations graduated according to personal status.

It will thus be seen that germs of the later manorial system were contained in the comparatively simpler Celtic arrangements, germs which would account for the system taking strong and speedy root in those places where the Celtic element made up a considerable portion of the population, and will easily elucidate reasons why in an isolated part this system should for long defy the changing hand of time, being disguised only by a thin veil of modernism.

It is now generally conceded that the power of Rome was never so great in the west, and that the Roman occupation of Britain partook more of a military than of a civil character, in spite of many isolated cases of Roman villa remains and traces of Roman culture. There is ample evidence to prove that the Celtic land system stubbornly held its own, though opposed to the Roman city, and that the Celtic people, as a rule, merely came to the town (or port?) for legal or commercial purposes, and that Celtic customs and institutions were never uprooted in the south-west of Britain. One great proof of this is, that the emigrants from Britain to Brittany during Saxon incursions, were so strongly Celtic as to stamp out the Latin of Brittany and supplant it by their own dialects, which constitute certain peculiarities of Breton speech and dialect even to-day.

The Old English social and land systems present many contradictory evidences, easily explainable when we consider the diversities of the tribes who amalgamated eventually with the older inhabitants of Britain. The number of petty kingdoms

in these early days must have accentuated these differences, but in spite of this some general system must have prevailed, the clue to which is first clearly obtained from the laws of Æthelbert, king of Jutish Kent, which show us the division of people into three classes, namely, *earls*, *ceorls*, and *lets*. Later the enactments of Ine and Alfred show a similar division in Wessex, but the *lets* there give place to the *wealhs*. These *wealhs*, as well as *ceorls*, appear to have been able to attain to the rank of king's thane, but it has been suggested that the thane of Welsh extraction (*wealh*) was only appraised at half the value of the English thane; in fact that the twelvehyndman with his *were* of 1,200s. was the English thane, and the sixhyndman with the *were* of 600s. the Welsh thane. The *ceorl* seems to have originally come from free stock, though he afterwards fell into dependency in many parts, owing to later influences.

When we come to the Danish and Scandinavian invasions, we find a special distinction claimed for the Northman, betraying his pride, independence, and love of freedom. This is, that even as late as Alfred's treaty with Guthrum, every Northman is placed on the same footing with the Englishman of high rank (the thane) with the *were* of 1,200s., meaning that every professional Danish and Scandinavian soldier, no matter of what status in his own country, claims equality with the Englishman of rank. His value as a warrior may have been a factor in the case, but it shows the haughty claims of superiority advanced by the Viking.

These northern invaders appear to have shown special favour occasionally to Jutish settlements. This is easily explainable on the hypothesis that the Jutes and Goths were originally identical, having come from Gothland, in Sweden. If this be correct, with the strong claims of kindred among these northern nations (the Norse family claims were recognised to the sixth cousin, *i.e.*, to the ninth generation), the fact of the Jutes obtaining a special meed of favour is easily explained by ties of affinity. The settlement of the various tribes in Britain had been largely affected by kindred, land being evidently allotted according to families. This was not without influence later.

The Old English methods of land ownership and cultivation approximated in many cases to the Celtic. Particularly would this be the case where the Romano-British population remained in any strength. Probably in such parts it was little more at first than the substitution of Teutonic for Celtic masters, but at this late date it is impossible to say in what proportion an admixture of the population might occur. In Jutish Kent the custom of *gavelkind* (the original mode of succession of free folk?) prevailed, and as wherever the Jutes settled, their allies the Frisians appear to crop up also, the likeness to Celtic inheritance is strengthened, for certain tribes of the Frisians had the clan system fully developed. Thus as regards *gavelkind* and the claims of the family, Celts and Jutes might approximate so closely as to fall easily into line, and where there is strong presumptive evidence of the population having been originally Romano-British and Jute-Frisian, the system of *gavelkind* would be likely to be established so firmly that it would need very strong outside influence to upset it; and it is to a population of this class that we should look for the survival of such a system, both Old English and Celtic methods having been based probably upon some common and more primitive arrangements, diversities growing out of environment and temperamental differences.

The hide, the chief standard measure in land holding, is now clearly demonstrated to have meant a share, and not a fixed measure, as it varied very much in different districts. The Domesday hide was merely a geld hide; *i.e.*, a certain measure of land to be taxed at so much, and these hides were smaller in the south-western counties than in most other parts, though the land was assessed in much smaller units in Kent, Thanet, Wight, Ely, and part of Sussex. It seems natural to suppose that in the more fertile localities the hide would be a smaller unit than in sparsely peopled districts, where there was much waste land, but there seems to have been another factor in this case. With the exception of Ely, it is just such places as these we should look to at this period (as in Portland) for superior commercial

intercourse, and it is perhaps more than a coincidence that (still with the possible exception of Ely) these are all places claimed as centres of Jutish colonisation. If this, indeed, be more than coincidence, it shows that amongst the Jutes, or what might be perhaps more correctly termed the Jute-Frisians, the lowest class of owners must have been very small holders, and that the land must have been divided into smaller sections than elsewhere. Are we to deduce from these smaller holdings greater individual rights of the people with regard to proprietary interests in the land, or does it denote *here* superior fertility of the soil, *there* trading facilities, or even a possible combination of both?

The Old English land system was mainly communal, in spite of certain private rights. The arable land was cultivated in strips, separated from neighbouring acres by thin fringes of unploughed turf called balks. These strips were sometimes hereditary, sometimes allotted. After the crops were gathered the fields became common pasture land, and individual rights were lost for the time. Up to the passing of the Tithes' Commutation Act in 1836 this Old English system remained partly in force in Portland Isle, the fields having what were termed "open" and "closed" years. During the "closed" period the owners planted and gathered their crops in the usual way, but the following or "open" year the fields were treated in "common" and opened to all cattle of the island, irrespective of ownership.

With regard to meadows, always a valuable asset in village life, it was usual to put them under prohibition until Lammas Day, when the grass was cut and made according to certain rules, after which the land became the undivided pasture of the community.

According to present-day legal opinion the constitution of the Court Baron proves that there must have been free tenants to constitute a manor. The Court Leet represented arrangements that were in full force in Saxon times, but were fitted into the Feudal system later. This Court Leet is still summoned twice a year at Portland under the same old methods of procedure, and

the various officers still comprise the steward, bailiff, reeve, chief constable, affeerors, and haywards. Also the rights of pasturage appear to be the same as in Saxon times; and the old methods of land disposal, namely, by Church-gift, by Surrender in Court, or by last will or testament, are still favoured by the inhabitants, though Surrender in Court has well-nigh died out.

When we get to the Norman period we find that the position of a man is determined wholly by his services, rural services being most damaging, as these were considered base. The Norman commissioners seem to attempt to put villains, *bordarii* and cotters (*i.e.*, people engaged in rural services), on one side, and those entirely free from these occupations on the other. The Kentish peasantry at the time of the survey was included in the rank of villainage, though later we find Kent is considered free from this taint, and the population there not only claim a superior position, but it is accorded to them—still they were *villains* and *bordarii* in the sense of being *peasant-shareholders*. On the whole the *villains* and *bordarii* of Domesday are taken to be those who not only live themselves by rural work, but support others (*i.e.*, the overlords) by the same, so that the status of this class at the time of Domesday appears to depend really on whether they are merely self-supporting or have to render certain services to others.

The *bordarii* seem to have been the holders of a smaller unit than the villains, and the term *villani* is used in Domesday to mark off a large group of free tenants whose holdings are of a certain size and quality, this term not corresponding to the villain class of later Feudal records. Vinogradoff states positively that the terminology of Domesday refers to the size and character of tenements, and does not refer to legal distinction between classes of persons as in preceding and subsequent times; *i.e.*, in Old English and Feudal classification. He also thinks that the upper stratum of tenantry did not obtain the same recognition of its better position at the hands of the western commissioners and jurymen. Later on, when the Feudal System was at its strongest, the *villani* were, roughly speaking, peasants,

and the freemen knights or rent-paying tenants. Holding in villinage was not so much a personal disqualification as possession of land by base agricultural services.

Gavelkind stood in closer relation to tribal division than to Feudal practices, and this, together with socage tenure, was laid great stress upon with regard to claims of superiority in Kent. Also Kent lay upon an important trade route and throve by its privileged position. It was evidently not to the interest of the Norman kings to oppose the early emancipation of Kent; they gained too much from the commercial pursuits of their subjects to reduce them to strict rule.

The farming of the king's taxes was both important and lucrative, especially in a commercial centre, and we find it on record that the ancient Portland family of Pearce (still well represented in the island in point of numbers, though much of their landed possessions have passed away), were accorded this privilege in 1341.

The privileges of Ancient Demesne were exceedingly valuable and peculiar. Only those manors which had belonged to the king in pre-Conquest days, and which again became the property of the Crown after the Conquest, are Ancient Demesne. When, in addition to this, the tenants of a manor claimed to have been freeholders from time immemorial (*i.e.*, to have obtained their position and name by tradition of free stock), such privileges were of the utmost value, difficult to gauge at this distance of time and under such greatly altered circumstances.

The Rev. R. W. Eyton states, in reference to Portland Isle at the Domesday Survey, that the island with its vills and demesnes paid highly, and that it was not assessed according to the hide. He therefore inferred that it must have been both prosperous and populous, either from quarrying, fishing, petty trading, or commerce. One villain is mentioned with five serfs and ninety *bordarii*.

To sum up as briefly as possible, the Romano-British land system in some of its features bore a sufficient resemblance to the Old English for the one to be easily grafted on the other,

and in a place where a considerable section of the original population had remained and become slowly merged into one with the Teutonic colony, almost free from Norman admixture, such a system would be likely to remain in full force until a late date (though Vinogradoff gives us to understand it is unprofitable work looking after survivals).

The rule of succession amongst certain Celts shows us the high regard in which woman was held, the Anglo-Saxon tribes as a rule also holding woman in high esteem.

The Jute-Frisian colonies, judging from Kent, appear to have been on the whole favoured during the later Danish invasions, explainable on the ground of having sprung from common stock. These colonies were most likely free settlers, and were perhaps on the same footing as the Danes with regard to *wergeld*. William the Conqueror might perhaps have shown certain favour to these places on the like ground of common descent, the Norman duchy having been founded by Rollo, the Scandinavian rover; but more likely it would be the fact of such places having easy communication with the Continent and engaging in commercial undertakings profitable to the king.

When the holdings were small, and yet the people were highly taxed, it seems safe to infer that they were free from base agricultural service, and that the overlord must have derived his profits from the more highly appraised trading pursuits, from all of which we venture to deduce that (*a*) Portland was an outlying port of consequence, its inhabitants being almost, if not quite, free from base agricultural service, its single villain and ninety *bordarii* being merely representative terms for owners of ground of a certain size (these owners having a right even to the herbage in some parts where the soil belonged to the Lord or Lady of the Manor); (*b*) that, as there is the strongest evidence of a Jutish or Jute-Frisian settlement, the inhabitants may have been placed on an equal footing with the Danes as regards *wergeld*; and (*c*) that William the Norman must have shown marked favour to the island retaining it as a royal manor, perhaps from the descent of this Scandinavian colony having been the same or

of near kin to his own ancestor, Rollo the Northman, or, what is more likely, because it was a valuable trading possession within easy access of his own Channel Islands. Be that as it may, the manorial inhabitants had been fused seemingly into what to all intents and purposes must have been considered an Anglo-Saxon colony, and Saxon it remained, keeping its old traditions, privileges, institutions, and land system with its Celtic substratum until well on in the nineteenth century, almost free from traces of Norman influence, save for certain Feudal terms and the remains of one or two important Norman buildings.

Stowe comments upon the Portland women having the freedom of the isle as well as the men, thereby showing the estimation in which the sex had been held.

Therefore, we think it likely that, though the island must necessarily have contained some peasantry according to the social system of the times, yet the inhabitants were placed on so favourable a footing as to justify somewhat the old traditionary belief in superior social status to those of the same classification on the mainland.







THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, STRATTON, DORSET.



Some Ancient Customs of the
Manors of Stratton and Grimston,
Co. Dorset.

By ALFRED POPE, F.S.A., F.M.S.

Read 18th February, 1909.



BEFORE referring to the customs of the Manors of Stratton and Grimston in this county, the Court Rolls of which came into my possession on the purchase of the Manors in the year 1895, it might be found interesting if a short history were given of the origin of "The Manor" and copyhold or customary tenure of land as it existed in this country in the Middle Ages; and, in so doing, I would state that I am relying principally on the information gathered from the standard work on copyholds by the late Mr. Sergeant Scriven and on an admirable little treatise, entitled "The Manor and Manorial Records," recently published by Mr. Nathaniel Hone, who has made a study of this most interesting subject.

Sir Edward Coke was of opinion that the term "Manor" was derived from the French word *mesner*, signifying to govern or guide, because the Lord of the Manor had the guiding and directing of all his tenants within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Bracton and others, on the other hand, have derived the term from the French *manoir*, a manor, according to them, denoting the principal residence of the owner of his land. But the more generally accepted definition of the term manor seems to be that it comprehends messuages, lands, tenements, &c., and is the district or compass of ground granted anciently by the kings of this realm to their vassals, lords, or barons, with liberty to parcel out the land to sub-vassals, and with power to hold a Court or Courts possessing civil and also criminal jurisdiction; and where the greater vassals made their sub-grants the sub-grantees became inferior lords, and the seignory of the superior lord, called the lord paramount, was termed an "honour." These mesne or middle lords, following the example of those above them, granted out lesser estates until the superior lords began to realise that they were losing their profits in respect of wardships, marriages, escheats, &c.; and in the 18th year of King Edward the First the Statute *Quia Emptores* was passed, which enacted that in all sales and enfeoffments of lands the feoffee should hold the same, not of the immediate feoffer, but of the chief lord of the fee, and the multiplication of manors by act of parties was by such Statute forbidden.

A manor usually consisted of and comprised the following particulars:—

1.—The Manor House with the demesne lands occupied therewith.

2.—The freehold tenements holden of the manor.

3.—The copyhold tenements holden of the manor.

4.—The commons and waste lands of the manor with the soil thereof and the mines and minerals therein and thereunder.

5.—The services which were to be rendered by the tenants of the manor together, with the fines, fees, and heriots incident thereto, the Court Baron or Customary Court with the view of Frank-pledge or Court Leet, and not infrequently, an advowson appendent to the manor.

We will consider each of these interests separately and in order.

The term *demesne lands*, properly signifies the lands of a manor which the lord either has, or potentially may have, in his own hands, and a certain restriction was formerly put on the sale of such lands away from the manor, for by the Great Charter of 9 Henry III., it was provided "That no man should either grant or sell land without reserving sufficient to answer the demands of his superior lord," but of later years this provision seems to have been ignored, for the *demesne lands* of a manor could by conveyance, be treated as a distinct property, when they ceased to form part of the manor, although the rents and dues may remain, and where that has happened, the manor becomes a manor or *seignory* "in gross."

The services to be rendered by the tenants of the manor have now mostly been commuted for a monetary payment, and the Courts Baron or Customary Courts have to a great extent fallen into disuse and have ceased to be holden, so that it seems all important that the records of proceedings or court rolls of these ancient courts should be preserved, and that the ancient customs of such manors as (by having less than three customary tenants remaining or by all the services attached thereto becoming extinct) have ceased to be manors, and have become manors by reputation only or "*reputed manors*," should not be lost sight of.

As to the value of these documents to the workers in middle class genealogy, Mr. Hone remarks:—

"Beginning long before the establishment of parish registers, they form a mine of information concerning the descent of the yeoman class which has been well called the backbone of the country; the surrenders and admittances to the yard-lands of the manor often show descent from father to son for many generations."

As we have seen, the manor was originally granted direct from the kings of this realm to their vassals, lords, or barons, with liberty for these latter to parcel out the lands to sub-vassals, and by these sub-grants to form minor manors. We thus get the superior lord, or lord paramount, and the inferior lord, or lord farmer, who as a rule resided in the manor house, farmed the

demesne lands, presided at the Court Baron, either personally or by his deputy, the steward of the manor.

Next to him we get the freehold tenant, who held his land in fee subject to a fee farm rent and to his performing certain services for the lord, but did not hold at the will of the lord.

Then we have the customary or copyhold tenant whose lands were holden by copy of Court Roll; that is, the muniments of title to such lands were copies of the roll or book in which an account was kept of the proceedings of the Courts of the Manor to which the lands belonged, for "all copyhold lands are said to belong to and to be parcel of some manor," and subject also to an annual rental, and to a heriot and fine on death or renewal and "by all other burthens, customs, and services due and of right accustomed," according to the custom of the manor of which they were holden, for "custom is the life of copyholds."

Now let us consider the constitution of these manorial Courts.

First we have the Court Baron or Customary Court, which was holden either with or without the Court Leet or View of Frank-pledge; over this Court the lord or his steward presided, the freeholders and the customary tenants or copyholders being the suitors or homage. At this Court the deaths of tenants were presented, estates surrendered and regranted by copy of Court Roll, and the interests generally of the lord of the manor were protected.

The View of Frank-pledge or Court Leet usually followed (though it may be seen from the Court Rolls of Stratton that a special Court Baron was sometimes separately held for the purpose of surrenders and admissions). At this Court offenders were brought up, and, if adjudged guilty, were declared at the mercy of the lord, fines were assessed, presentments relating to matters within the manor were made, and the interest both of the lord and his customary or copyhold tenants were protected. This Court was composed of the several officers of the manor, viz., the constable, the tithing-man, or head borough, the hayward, the viewers of fields and the tellers of cattle, and the jury and the homage.

A survey of the manor of Stratton, in the county of Northampton, made by Robert Heryng, Surveyor, in the 41st year of the reign of King Henry the 3rd the 17th of King Richard the 1st and the 2nd of King John.

The land of the manor of Stratton is divided into three parts, to-wit: into the land of the manor, the land of the knights, and the land of the villeins. The land of the manor is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the manor and the land of the church. The land of the knights is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the knights and the land of the church. The land of the villeins is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the villeins and the land of the church.

The land of the manor is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the manor and the land of the church. The land of the knights is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the knights and the land of the church. The land of the villeins is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the villeins and the land of the church.

The land of the manor is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the manor and the land of the church. The land of the knights is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the knights and the land of the church. The land of the villeins is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the villeins and the land of the church.

The land of the manor is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the manor and the land of the church. The land of the knights is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the knights and the land of the church. The land of the villeins is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the villeins and the land of the church.

The land of the manor is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the manor and the land of the church. The land of the knights is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the knights and the land of the church. The land of the villeins is divided into two parts, to-wit: into the land of the villeins and the land of the church.

Having premised thus far, I purpose to bring before you some of the ancient customs of the manors of Stratton and Grimston, two typical Dorset Manors, as disclosed by the court rolls of "The view of Frank-pledge or Court Leet, with the Court Baron of George Pitt, Esquire, and Lorah or Lora, his wife, lords farmers of the liberties and manors aforesaid, holden the 10th day of October, 1728, before James Syndercombe, steward of the said manors."

There is evidence that the manors of Stratton and Grimston were originally granted to the prebends of the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Mary of Sarum, and have been held by them certainly since the year 1329, for in a return of Ministers' accounts by the keeper of the possessions of Aliens, II. Edward III., now in the British Museum, an inventory is given of the possessions of Bernard de Cukiaco, "prebend of Stratton," a copy of which return and inventory is in my possession. The next evidence we have of the ownership of these manors is that of a survey and valuation made in August, 1649, by virtue of "A commission grounded upon an Act of the Commons of England assembled in Parliament for the abolishing of Deans, Deanes and Chapters, Cannons, prebends, and other Offices of and belonging to any Cathedrall, Collegiate Church or Chappell within England and Wales, and under the hands and seals of five or more of the Trustees in the said Act named and appointed,"* wherein the Manor of Stratton, together with the Farm of Wrackleford, is referred to as having been demised by indenture of lease, dated the 14th day of December, 12 Elizabeth, by John Collshell, Clerke, prebendary of the prebend of Stratton in the County of Dorset unto Robert Bond, of Stalbridge in the said county of Dorset, Gentleman, to hold for the term of 90 years, under the yearly rent of £36, one of the conditions being that he should build a sufficient and

* This Act was revoked or ignored as not having had the assent of the King and the House of Lords by Charles II.'s first Parliament, 1661, when the Church was replaced in possession of all her property.

convenient mansion house and other necessary houses upon the aforesaid farm of Wrackleford, and also find "sufficient lodging, man's-meat, horse-meat and litter for the Lessor or his successors, and his servants and horses, once a year, if he or they do happen to come upon the said farm, provided they exceed not the number of 6 persons and remain not above 3 nights." Attached to such survey and valuation is a memorandum of the Courts and customs of the said Manor of Stratton as follows:—

"There is a Court Baron belonging to the sayd Manor, kept at the Will of the Lord."

"A Court Leet, also kept at the usual times."

"The Tenants of the sayd Manor are to performe their Suit and service to the Lord at the Courts aforesayd."

"The tennants of the sayd Manor are customary tennants and hold by Custome, and not by Coppy of Court Roll."*

"The fines of the severall Coppyholders within the sayd Manor are arbitrary as the Lord and Tennants can agree."

"The Lord farmer of the sayd Mannor or Lessee before-named and his assignes for the time being, may by Virtue of his Lease at any time during his terme graunt and fill up all Estates in the sayd Customary Lands according to the Customs of the said Mannor."

"The Custome of the said Mannor is that the Lord Farmer or Lessee thereof for the tyme being may graunt two Lives and no more, according to the Custome of the sayd Mannor, in the severall Customary Lands and Tenements of the sayd Mannor, and that the Widdowes of the Customary Tennants there ought to have and enjoy their Widdowes Estate, according to the Custom of the same Mannor."

It will thus be seen that the lessee or lord farmer of the manor could grant an estate to his copyhold or customary tenants greater in extent than he himself possessed, any grants made during his lordship, in accordance with the above customs, being binding on

* Later these customary tenants held by copy of Court Roll, and were called copyholders.



OLD OAK OVERMANTEL IN STRATTON MANOR HOUSE.

his superior lord even after the expiration of his lease of the Manor.

In 1570, one Angel Smith, who was buried at Stratton in 1626, and is said to have been lord farmer of the manors of Stratton and Grimston for 58 years, held the manor as lessee under the prebendary of Sarum, and subsequently it was held by George Grey, who married his daughter and co-heiress.

In 1728, George Pitt, in right of his wife, Mrs. Lora Pitt, daughter and sole heiress of the said George Grey, held the manor. Mrs. Lora Pitt resided for some years in the old 16th century manor house below the Church, where is a fine old oak chimney piece and overmantel, with some Arms carved upon it, possibly those of the Grey family.

From the Pitt family the leasehold interest in the manors passed by purchase and regrant in or about the year 1820 to Robert Pattison, whose only daughter and heiress married the Honble. Henry Ashley, a younger brother of the great Earl of Shaftesbury; at her death the manors, subject to existing grants, fell into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England as representing the superior lord the prebendary of Stratton, of whom they were purchased by the present owner.

The Manor of Stratton consisted of the demesne or manor farm, with the manor house, commonable meadows along the River Frome, open common fields, described as East Field, Middle Field, and West Field, stretching up the slopes of a hill inclining towards the south, with common sheep downs beyond. These common fields were of arable land, and were divided into long strips, varying from one to two acres and sometimes less in extent, which were held in severalty by different owners, the only division between them being narrow steps of grass known as walls or lanchetts. The fields were cultivated by a rotation of crops determined by the rules of the View of Frank-pledge or Court Leet, which were founded on immemorial custom.

The tenants held their farms and tenements for two lives and a widowhood or widowhoods according to the above-mentioned custom.

The holdings were "livings" or "half-livings"; a whole living had about 10 acres of land in the common field, not together, but dotted about in strips of from one to two acres, in different parts of the field, proportionate shares in the common meadows, with common rights for two horses, two cows, and forty sheep. Above the arable land, between it and the common sheep downs beyond, were small enclosed pasture fields called "Doles" of from one to two acres each, similar in shape and in distribution to the strips of land in the common fields. These had been taken out of the downs, and each copyhold tenant had a "Dole" in size proportionate to his holding. The meadows were commonable after the hay had been cut, each tenant being entitled to take his foreshear or first cut of hay, which had to be removed before the 10th of July in each year.

Most of the strips into which the meadows were divided were definitely attached to certain holdings, but some were interchangeable and belonged in rotation to 2, 4, 6, or eight different tenants in successive years.

The lower parts of the arable lands called the hatching ground, which were both more fertile and nearer the village than the remaining arable lands, after successive crops of wheat, barley, &c., were sown with clover or hay, which was fed off by the combined flocks of sheep belonging to the whole manor, under the charge of the common shepherd.

The Manor of Grimston was divided up much in the same way and the customary tenants were governed by similar customs with those prevailing in the Manor of Stratton.

At each annual Court Baron held with the Court Leet, the following officers were appointed:—

1.—The constable, whose duty it was to arrest vagabonds and night-walkers, distrain on the goods of defaulters, and generally to preserve the king's peace within the manor.

2.—The tything-man or head-borough who summoned the jurors, served notices, &c.

3.—The hayward, who was responsible for the fences and hedges, and answerable for stray cattle, &c., which it was his

duty to impound, being paid a fee of four pence per head for so doing.

4.—The viewers of fields and tellers of cattle, which appears to have been a joint appointment, their duties being to see to the proper rotation of crops, to procure the common bull, and to see that the number of commonable cattle was not exceeded by any tenant; they also had to see that each tenant took his turn in the repair of the two common bridges, viz., Lacy's bridge and Hardy's bridge, and that the interchanges of the meadow lands were properly made.

5.—Later there were viewers of chimneys, whose duty it was periodically to inspect the chimneys of the tenants to see that they were kept swept and thus lessen the danger of fire which was so disastrous in a village where all the houses were thatched and built close together. Thus the interests of both the lord of the manor and of the village community were duly guarded.

I select the following as being of interest from the numerous presentments which were from time to time made between the years 1728 and 1751, when George Pitt and Lora, his wife, were the lords farmers of the Manor of Stratton, by the jury and homage at the view of Frank-pledge with the Court Baron of the said manor:—

MANOR OF STRATTON.

10TH OCTOBER, 1728.—Before JAMES SYNDERCOMBE,
Steward.

We present William Churchill of Colliton in or near the parish of Holy Trinity in Dorchester, in the County of Dorset, Esquire, as a freehold tenant of this Manor for his land lying in Colliton aforesaid by the yearly rent of 13s 4d and suit of Court, and we further present that the said William Churchill hath been three times called in this Court to appear, do his suit and pay his rent and that he did not appear for which default we amerce him 2s 6d.

Same Court.—We further present John Bull of Bridport a freehold tenant of this Manor, for lands at Ozehill in the Parish of Glanville Wootton, for nonpayment of 20s rent and suit of Court, and he is amerced 3s 6d.

Same Court.—We present the right of the Lord of this Manor at the decease of a Tenant to a Heriot of the best Beast or best good as due to the Lord of this Manor.

In the adjoining Manor of Bradford Peverell, the lord's right to a heriot seems to have been presented in much more comprehensive terms as follows :—

OCTOBER 9TH, XLII. ELIZ.—“ We do present that upon the death of every tenante in possession there is due to the Lorde a heriotte or heriottes according to their copies of their best quick and living cattell, if they have not cattell then of their best goodes to be taken and praised by the homage for the Lorde, soe that the goodes and cattell soe taken for the heriottes be the proper goodes of the tenante deceased.”

It must have been under some such custom as this the “ Pitt ” diamond which had been pledged to a pawnbroker in London who had a small copyhold tenement in Westmoreland liable to heriot, was said to have been seized upon his death for the benefit of the Lord of the Manor.

4TH OCTOBER, 1733.—We present that the ground lying between Mr. Meech's ground at Bradford Gate, as now enclosed by Mr. Meech, is an encroachment on this Manor, and that Mr. Meech for such enclosure, hath usually kept a Bull for the use of the tenants of the Manor.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 1734.—That David Cashire, a tenant of this Manor hath depastured upon the commons and wastes thereof 14 sheep more than he hath a right to common for.

19TH OCTOBER, 1738.—We present and order that the several tenants of this Manor do appear on the 1st day of November next by 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the pound, to repair together to view the Bound stones, and strike Land shires on the penalty of 6s 8d to be forfeited by each person neglecting to do the same.

Same Court.—We present the right of the tenants to cut down any tree or timber to use about any repairing of Housing and doo allow to set two trees in the room of the same.

24TH OCTOBER, 1748.—That no tenant shall keep or depasture on the Common or Commonable places of this Manor, more than 2 rother beasts for every whole place tenement, and more than 4 rother beasts for every whole place tenement, under a fine of 20s to the Lady of the Manor.

Same Court.—That no person shall keep more than 80 sheep in a whole place tenement, and 40 sheep in a half place tenement, on a penalty of 20s to be paid by every defaulter.

14TH OCTOBER, 1729.—We present that the backwater between Frampton and Grimston is the bounds of each Manor.

27TH OCTOBER, 1749.—We present Lacy's bridge to be made fast by Charles Willis before the 5th November next on the penalty of 3s 4d if he shall neglect to do the same.

21ST OCTOBER, 1756.—We present that the several tenants of this Manor do cut their Meadow Gaass in the common Meads of this Manor, by the 10th day of July next, and they continue to do so yearly for 10 years now next coming, under the penalty of 20s for every neglect.

26TH OCTOBER, 1758.—That the tenants of this Manor have a right to as much of the water of the common river leading to Stratton Mill as will run through 9 holes of an inch diameter each, bored into the hatches or floodgates now erected or to be hereafter erected at or near the head of the said Mill, called the back-hatch.

MANOR OF GRIMSTON.

The presentments of the Jury and Homage made at the Courts Leet and Courts Baron of this Manor were somewhat different to those made at the Stratton Manor Courts. I select a few from the Court Rolls which may be of interest.

10TH OCTOBER, 1728.—We present James Fisher, is a tenant of this Manor, and owes suit and service to this Court, and

ought to have been here to have done the same, but have made default, for which default we amerce him 2s 6d.

We present that we may cut timber for sull bote and house bote, cut one and plant two.

We present that quietly soe, quietly reape and mowe.

We present that Margaret Slowe hath a right to drive Sheep and Cattle to and from Grimston Common to a close of Meadow called Smithhams, over the currant called Muckleford Lake, into Robert Wood's Meadow called Westhams, and from thence into John Sabins Meadow called also Westhams, and so into the said Smithams and from thence back again, and that the said John Sabbin and Robert Wood and others the inhabitants of Muckleford, have deprived the said Margarett Slowe of the way by enlarging the said Currant about two foot wider than it antiently was which was done by cutting Grimston Common.

19TH OCTOBER, 1753.—We present that the tenants of this Manor shall go out on the 6th day of March next, and shall dig and drain the Meadows, for carrying off the water under a penalty of 6s 8d for every one neglecting.

3RD OCTOBER, 1761.—We present that no ducks or geese shall be kept in the Commons or Commonable places of this Manor under the penalty of 2s 6d for each offence.

12TH OCTOBER, 1781.—We present that no pigs run about the streets or other Commonable places of the said Liberty and Manor under the penalty of 5s.

9TH OCTOBER, 1789.—It is agreed that the several tenants of this Manor do meet in the West Field within this Manor on the 14th inst., between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, to bound out the several Lands. And after the same shall be so bounded out it is ordered that each Tenant leave a Lanchett of a furrow between his and the adjoining land, under a penalty of 20s for making default.

The following surnames taken from the earlier Court Rolls of these Manors may be of interest:—

Fever or Feaver, Furber, Willis, Groze, Davenish or Devenishe, Harbin, Billett, Browne, Bagwell, Cosens or Cozens, Green, Cashire, Churchill, Stroude, Fisher, Hayne, Hardye, Davis, Bridle, Brett, Chapman, Woolfreys, Tapp, Curme, Gould, Frampton, Sabine, Pyle or Pye, and Ingram.

The following names of fields mentioned in the various grants may also be interesting :—

Hoggards, Thornhams, Bridghams, and Millhams, Abbot's Ham, Upper Slight and Lower Slight, Oat Close, Stony Close, Oxleaze, Lawyer's Ground, Smith's Close, Lord's Mead, Plex Plot, Wolfehays, East Field, Middle Field and West Field, Brewers' Ash, Rick Field, Bush Bottom, Hoghill, The Park, the Quilletts, and Well-Henge Green.

The foregoing is a short description of copyhold tenure as it existed in this country in the middle ages, with the customs prevailing in the customary courts of the Manors of Stratton and Grimston of a later date, and these I think may be taken as a fair example of the customs obtaining generally in copyhold manors in this county.

It will be seen that the rise of the copyholder from a state of uncertainty of tenure to comparative certainty has been very gradual. In the reign of Edward I. he was a mere "vellen" attached to the soil and passing with it on sale or alienation holding his land at the will of the lord by villein service—"to improve for the advantage of the lord." In the reign of Edward III. his position had become more secure, as the Lord could not at that time eject his tenant without just cause, as "that he did not do his services"; and later on, a certainty of tenure was given to the copyholder by the judges allowing him an action of trespass on ejection by his lord without just cause. Sir Edward Coke (afterwards Lord Coke), writing in the early part of the 17th century, says :—

"The copy holder now stands upon a sure ground; now he weighs not his lord's displeasure, he shakes not at every sudden blast of wind; he eats, drinks, and sleeps securely, only having

a special care of the main chance, viz., to perform carefully what duties and services soever his tenure doth exact and custom doth require, then let lord frown, the copyholder cares not, knowing himself safe."

The copyholder, therefore, has now as good a title as the freeholder, in some respects better, for all transactions relating to the conveyance of copyhold lands and tenements are entered in the Court Rolls of the Manor to which they belong, and thus a record is preserved of the titles of all the tenants.



Liberty and Manner of Stratton

The Town of Stratton pledge with the
Court Baron of *St. Andrew's* & *St. Mary's* has
the Lords of Mannors of the Liberty and
Manner aforesaid these holds on the day
the thirtieth Day of October in the Year of
our Lord One thousand Seven hundred &
Thirty Two before me James Wyndesore
Const. Steward of the same

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---|----|
| Conytable..... | William B:roth..... | a | 11 |
| Syningman..... | James Hurbor..... | a | |
| Stewards..... | Robert Deate..... | a | |
| Towere of the Justice | David Casher..... | a | |
| Tollers of Cante | Henry Hovor..... | a | |

Names of the Jurers and Homage

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Henry Hovor..... | } | Henry Croze..... |
| William B:roth..... | | Samuel Crozono..... |
| James Hurbor..... | | John Willis..... |
| David Casher..... | | Robert Willis..... |
| James Brown..... | | Charles Willis..... |
| Robert Deate..... | | Math. Chapman..... |

The Presentment of the Jury and Homage

Incipis

We present William Churchill of Colleton in or near the Parish
of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester in the County of Dorset
is a Freehold Tenant of this Manner for his Lands lying in
Colleton aforesaid by the yearly Rent of Thirteen Shillings and
four pence & do owe Suit of Court and we further present
that the said W^m Churchill hath been three times called in
this Court to appear to do his Suit & pay his rent & that he
did not appear but made default for which default we amerce
him three Shillings and six pence.

Item

We present that Samuel Dull is a Freehold Tenant of this
Manner for Lands at *St. Andrew's* in the Parish of *St. Andrew's* Colleton
in the County of Dorset by the yearly Rent of twenty Shillings and Suit
of Court and we further present that the said Samuel Dull
hath been three times called in this Court to appear to do his
Suit & pay his Rent & he did not appear but made default
for which default we amerce him three Shillings & six pence

Item

We present that the severall persons whose Names are
in a Schedule hereunto annexed are Resident within the
Jurisdiction of this Court and owe Suit and Service to



Liberty and
Manor
of Stratton

The View

of ^{of} ~~of~~ Stratton held with the Court
Baron of ^{of} ~~of~~ Stratton widow Lady or former of the
said Liberty and Manour there held on Friday
the five and twentieth day of October One thousand seven
hundred and forty before James Sydenhumber Steward.

Constable	-----	David Cashire	--- appears
Tythingman	-----	David Cashire	--- appears
Mhayward	-----	William White	--- appears
Viewers of the fields and		Francis Furber	--- appears
Tellers of the Cattle	-----	David Cashire	--- appears

Names of the Jurors and Homage

William Brett	} Jurors	Charles Willis
Marrion ffeor		Henry Groze
Henry ffeor		William Ingram
David Cashire		William White
Francis Furber		Richard Davies
James Brown		John Grew

N^o. 12

The Presentment of the Jury Homage

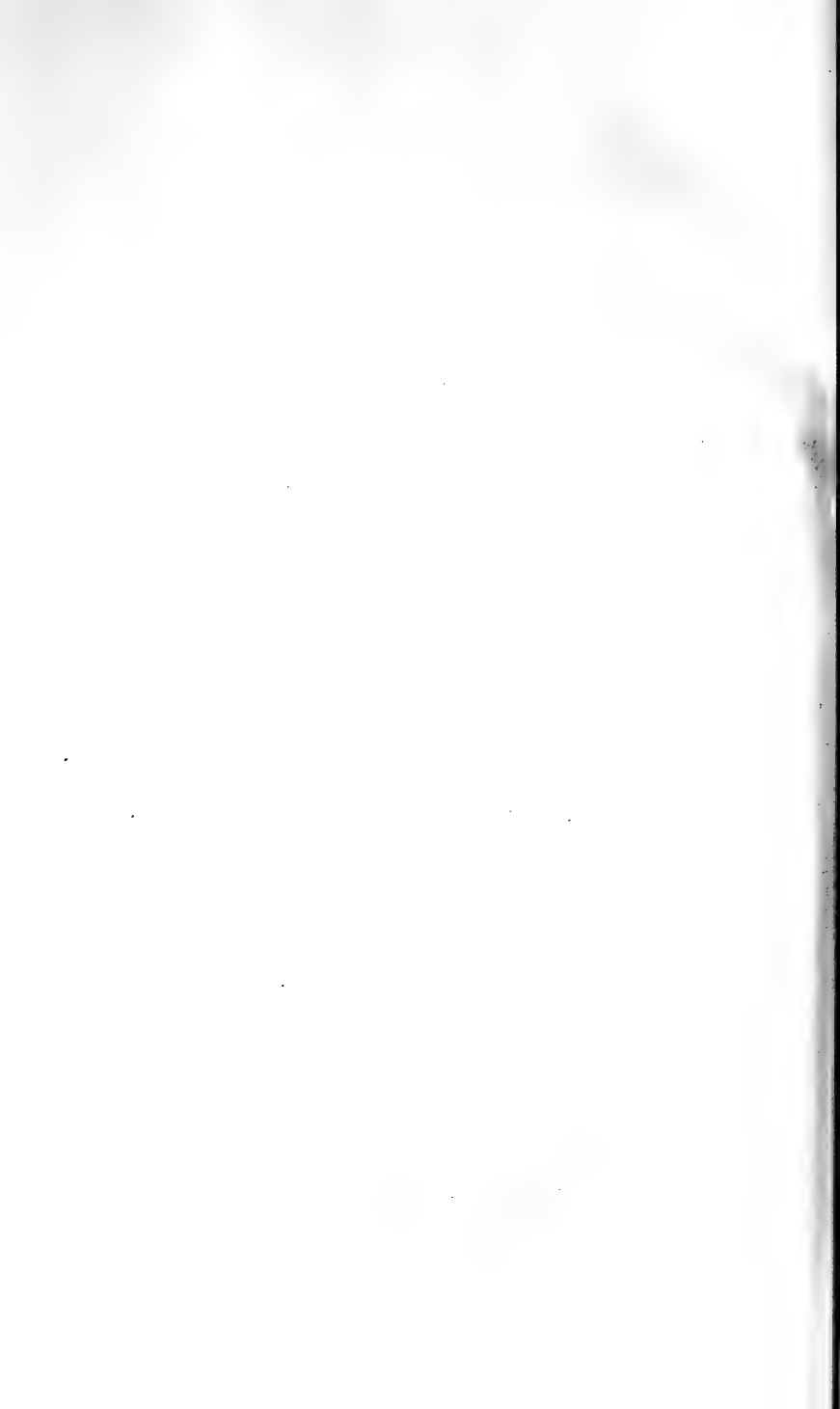
First We present Marrion ffeor Charles Willis and Henry Groze one of
them to be Constable for the year ensuing and Marrion ffeor is
Elected

Alsoe We present Marrion ffeor to be Tythingman for the year
ensuing

Alsoe We present James Brown and Henry ffeor to be Viewers of the
fields and Tellers of the Cattle for the year ensuing

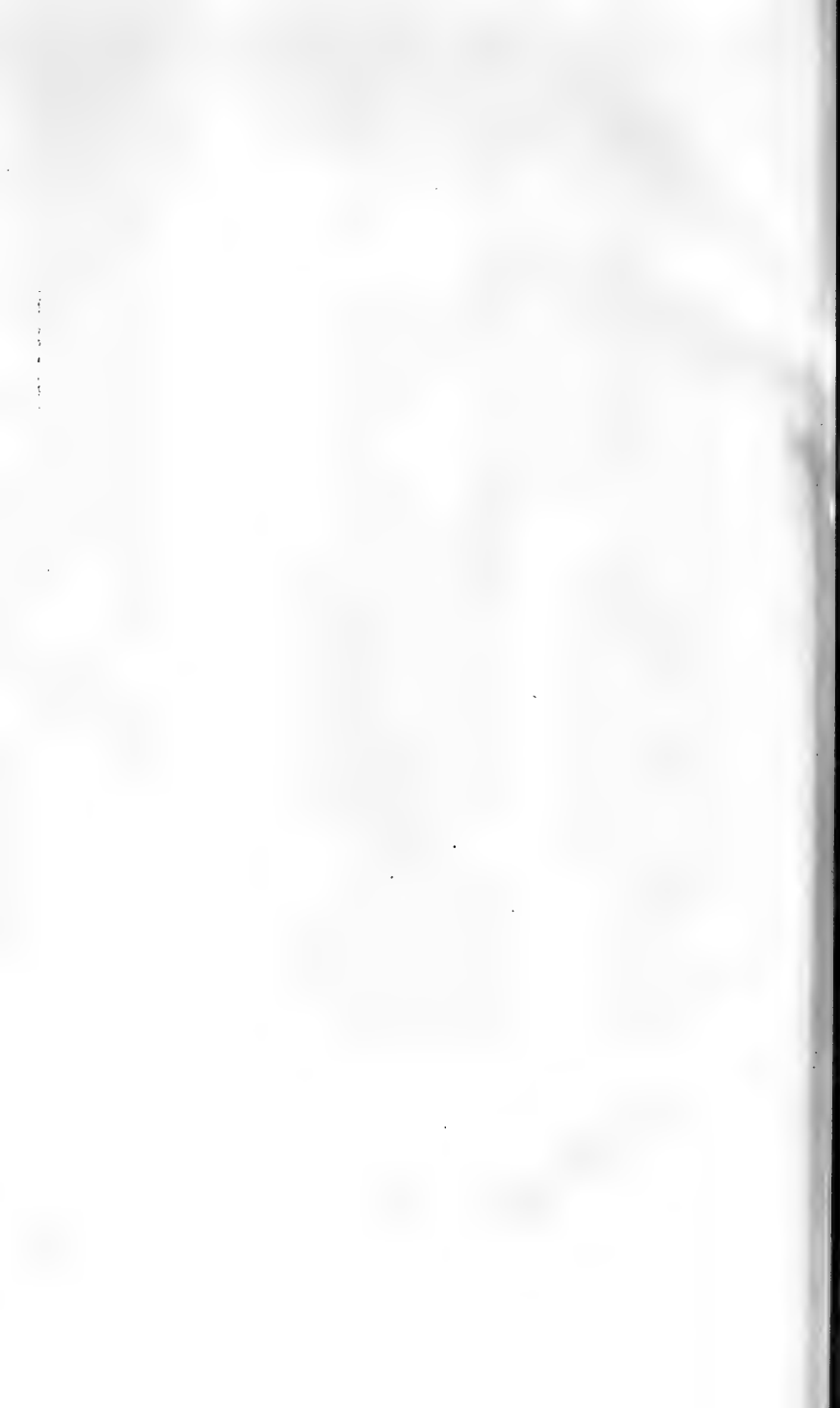
Alsoe We present William White to be Continued Hayward for the year
ensuing

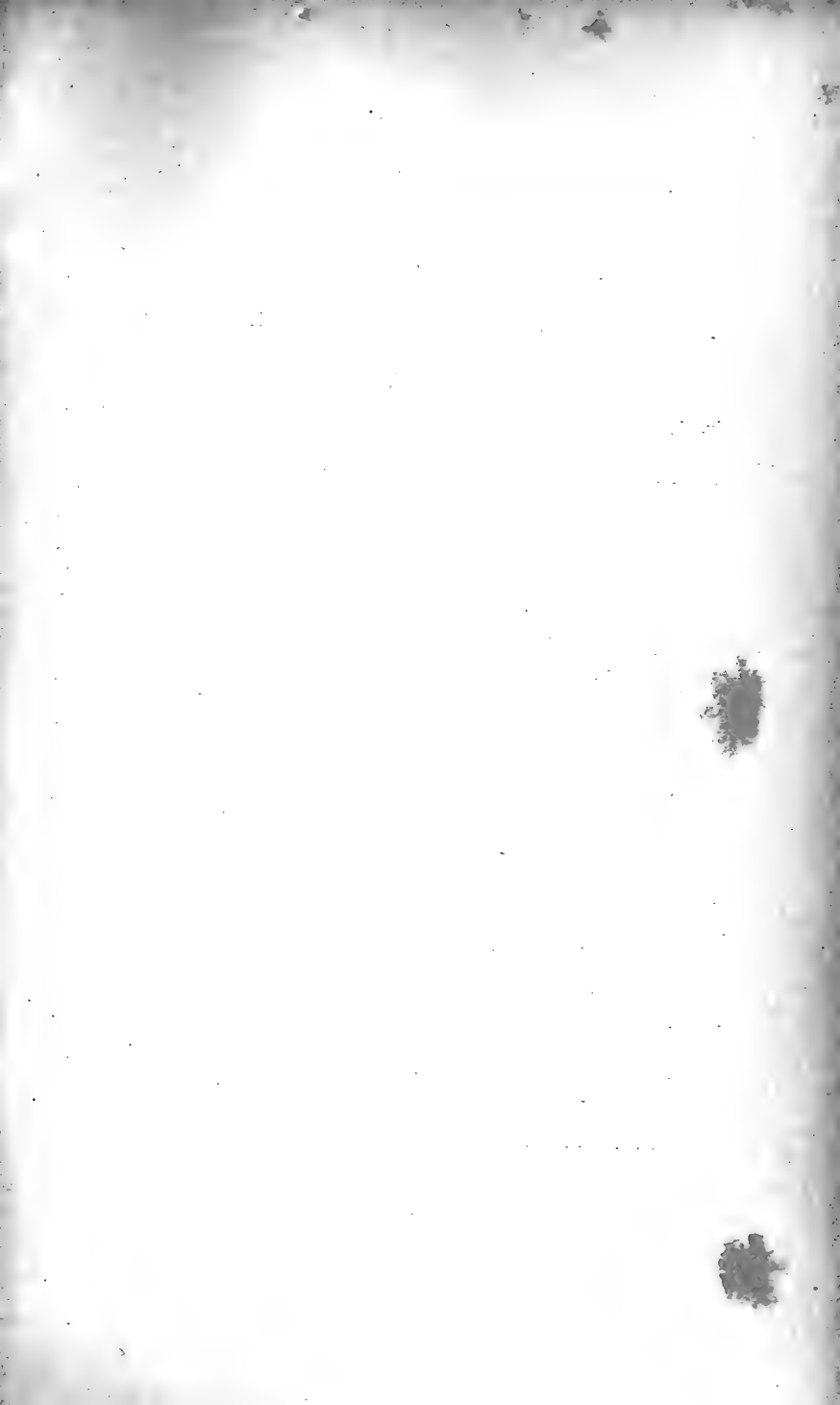
Alsoe We present that the severall Cotts of ffines at last be amended
before the Twedy fifth day of March next by the respective jurors who
ought to amend the same on the penalty of £10 to be forfeited by each
neglecting to do the same





THE MANOR OF STRATTON. 1838.

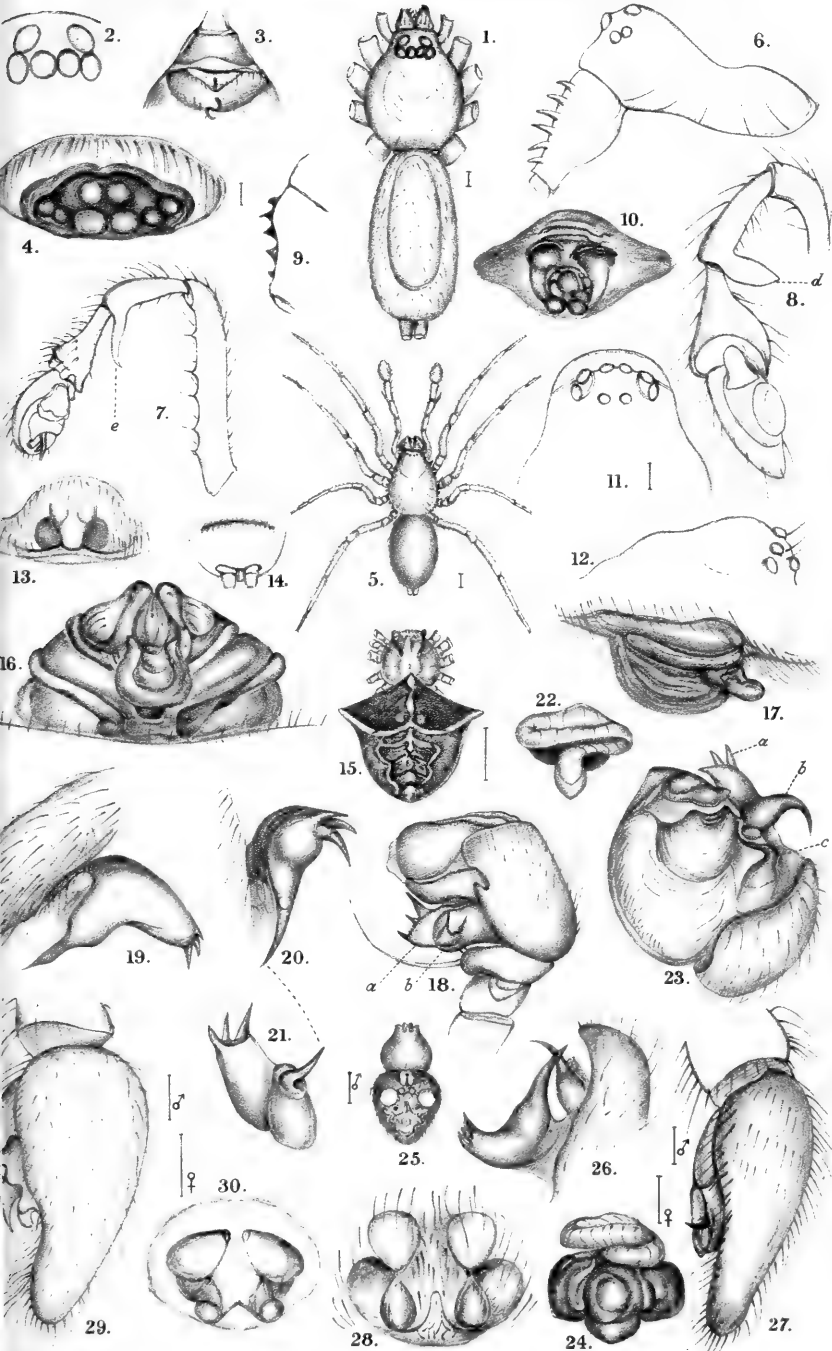


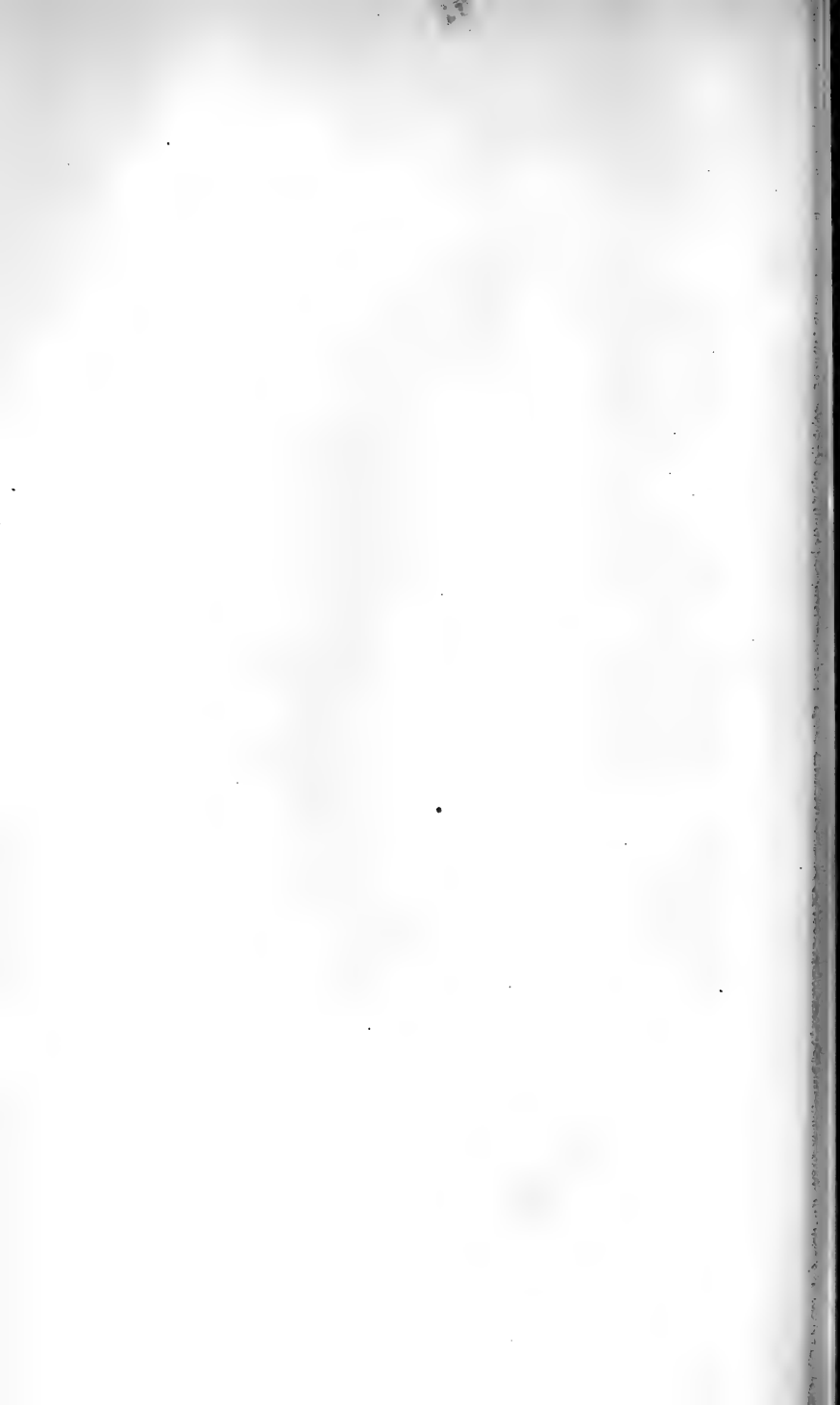


EXPLANATION OF PLATE A.

- Fig. 1. *Triaris stenaspis*, Sim. 2. Eyes from above and behind. 3. Underside of fore-part of abdomen.
- „ 4. *Hilaira pervicax*, J. E. Hull. Genital aperture.
- „ 5. *Erigone spinosa*, Cambr. Full figure, upper side. 6. Profile of cephalothorax and falces. 7. One of the palpi; *e*, characteristic spine beneath the cubital joint. 8. Palpus of *Erigone atra*, Bl.; *d*, characteristic spine beneath cubital joint, showing difference from Fig. 7 *e*. 9. Profile of female falx. 10. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 11. *Cornicularia valida*, Jackson. Eyes from above and behind. 12. Profile of cephalothorax. 13. Genital aperture. 14. Underside of hinder-part of abdomen.
- „ 15. *Epeira dromedaria*, Walck. Female. 16. Genital process. 17. Ditto in profile.
- „ 18. *Epeira agalena*, Bl. Male, palpus showing structure of palpal organs; *a*, *b*, the two characteristic processes. 19. These two processes from another point of view. 20 and 21. The same from other points. 22. Genital process (female).
- „ 23. *Epeira triguttata*, Jackson-Kulcz-Bös. Part of male palpus, showing palpal organs; *a*, *b*, *c*, the three characteristic processes. 24. Genital process, female. 25. Variety of male. 26. Part of male palpus, showing the three characteristic processes of the palpal organs from another point of view.
- „ 27. *Tarentula miniata*, C. L. Koch. Right palpus of male from outer side. 28. Genital aperture, female.
- „ 29. *Tarentula meridiana*, Hahn. Right palpus of male from outer side. 30. Genital aperture, female.

N.B.—The short lines indicate the natural length of the spiders.





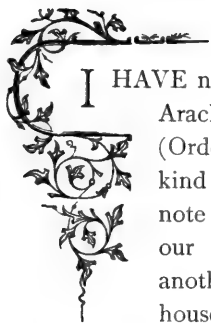


On British Arachnida,

NOTED AND OBSERVED IN 1908.

By Rev. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., &c.

PLATE A.



I HAVE no records just now for 1908 on any group of Arachnids, excepting that of the *true* spiders (Order *Araneidea*); but, having had the continued kind assistance of correspondents, I am able to note several additions of indigenous species to our British list and to record the discovery of another interesting exotic spider inhabiting hot-houses in Ireland, and allied to those of the Sub-family *Onopinae*, recorded in 1908, Vol. XXIX. of our "Proceedings."

Of the species now added to our list of British spiders the two most showy and striking in appearance are *Epeira dromedaria*, Walckenaer, and *Tarantula meridiana*, Hahn. The former was found by Dr. A. R. Jackson, of Chester, at Burnham Beeches, and is of so very distinct and showy an appearance that one wonders how it has happened never to have turned up before.

It gives some reason, I think, to conclude that there may be yet many such additions still to be made by careful collecting, and more eyes and fingers engaged in the pursuit. The spider under consideration is a widely distributed and abundant form in France; I have received both sexes of it from Guernsey, and the female from Lisbon. The other species mentioned (*Tarentula meridiana*, Hahn) is a good sized representation of the well-known group of "Wolf-Spiders," of which we see so many running about upon footpaths, and in woods, pastures, and wastes in hot sunshine during spring and summer. It is, when its real colours and markings are seen through spirit of wine (or other fluid), a variegated and often rather gaily marked spider; but when running about it would be almost white from its covering of short hoary-white hairs, hence one of its synonyms *Tarentula nivalis*. This spider was found quite recently near Bexhill in Sussex, in a woody waste, by Mr. Frank P. Smith, of Islington. Another addition to our British list arises from the discovery, by Dr. Jackson, that we have two nearly allied species mixed up under one name in our collections—*Epeira triguttata* Fabr.-Cambr. (*Epeira agalena*, Blackwall). I have come to the conclusion that the additional species must for the present be called *Epeira triguttata*—Jackson-Kulcz-Bösenberg; but the difficulty in coming to any certain conclusion, owing to the vague, imperfect, and confused records and descriptions of many authors extending back from the present time to the days of Fabricius—the latter part of the eighteenth century—may be guessed from the few words of detail appended (postea) to the record of the spider in the subjoined list, and the note on *Epeira agalena*, Blackw. This part of the subject, however, will probably be of interest to the *specialist* alone. I will only now add to these few general observations that the occurrence mentioned of another exotic spider (*Triæris stenaspis*, Sim.) domiciled in a Dublin hothouse so far bears out the expectation held out in my communication in Vol. XXIX., p. 163, as to the continued coming to us of such immigrants in foreign consignments of plants and fruit, &c. Indeed, within these few

days past I have received, from a Yorkshire correspondent, Dr. G. H. Oliver, of Bradford, an adult female of a fine species of spider—*Zoropsis maculosa*, Cambr., imported among bananas from the Canary Islands. Of this species I had received, from another correspondent about three years ago, several young examples from the same locality, and also in a package of bananas.

Further information about the Spiders noted in the following List may be found in "Spiders of Dorset"—1879-81—and in papers published almost annually since then in the "Proceedings" of our Field Club; also in "List of Brit. and Irish Spiders, 1900." I would mention also that an illustrated paper on some British Spiders (by Dr. A. R. Jackson) has been recently published (1908); and another (by Mr. Frank P. Smith) in the journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club, November, 1908, Vol. 10, pp. 311-334, Pl. 25. Dr. Jackson has also more recently still published a paper on spiders found in 1908, in "Trans. Nat. His. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne," N.S., Vol. III., Part 2.

My best thanks are due to the many friends who have assisted me in the past year, and at other times, especially to the following:—*Dr. A. Randell Jackson*, of Chester; *Mr. W. Falconer*, of Linthwaite, near Huddersfield; *Mr. Denis R. Pack-Beresford*, Fenagh House, Bagenalstown, Ireland; *Mr. Horace Donisthorpe*, 58, Kensington Mansions, London; *the Rev. J. E. Hull*, Ninebanks Vicarage, Northumberland; *Mr. Frank P. Smith*, 15, Cloudesley Place, Islington; *Mr. Ruskin Butterfield*, Hastings, Sussex; *Mr. T. Stainforth*, the Municipal Museum, Hull; *Mr. G. A. Dunlop*, Stockton Heath, Cheshire; *Mr. A. G. Burton*, Goole; *Mr. W. P. Winter*, Shipley, Yorkshire; *Dr. G. H. Oliver*, Bradford, Yorkshire; *Mr. Edward Saunders*, F.R.S., Woking; *Mr. H. C. Drake*, Hull; *Mr. George B. Welsh*, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire; and *Dr. Grierson, M.D.*, Dudley Street, Grimsby.

LIST OF
NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARANEIDEA.

Family DYSDERIDÆ.

Sub.-fam. OONOPINÆ.

Gen. TRIÆRIS, Sim.

Triæris stenaspis, Sim., Pl. A (Figs. 1, 2, 3).

Triæris stenaspis, Sim., Hist. Naturelle des Araignées,
Vol. I., p. 561, 1892.

„ Id. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1891,
p. 561.

„ Jackson, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc.,
Northumberland, Durham, and
Newcastle - upon - Tyne. New
Ser., Vol. III., Part 2, p. 4.
Pl. x., Figs. 12, 12a, 12b,

Examples of this species were found in hothouses in Dublin during the past year (1908) by Mr. Bagnall and Mr. Denis R. P. Beresford. Up to that time it had not been noted in the British Islands. It was most probably introduced among plants or baggage of some kind, and would thus be a further instance of species of this group almost certainly brought in this manner into Europe from exotic regions. (See "List of British Arachnida," Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, Vol. XXIX., p. 165.) This spider has been recorded from the Island of St. Vincent, also from Venezuela and the Antilles. It may easily be distinguished from other species of this group not only by the position and number of the eyes (*Diblemma Donisthorpii*, Cambr.), but by differences in the dorsal and ventral scutæ (*Ischnothyreus velox*, Jackson).

Fam. DRASSIDÆ.**Drassus minusculus**, L. Koch.

A male of this very local species was kindly sent to me from the Camber Rye Sandhills by Mr. Edward Saunders, F.R.S., in October, 1908.

Prothesima electa, C. L. Koch.

An adult female, found on Saltend Common, near Hull, was sent to me in May, 1908, by Mr. T. Stainforth. It is a very local and rare species.

Prothesima longipes, C. L. Koch.

„ „ A. R. Jackson, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc.,
Northumberland, Durham, and New-
castle-upon-Tyne. New Ser., Vol.
III., Part 2, p. 16.

An adult female, found by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Studland in June, 1908.

Prothesima latitans, L. Koch.

„ „ A. R. Jackson, l.c. supra, p. 4, Pl. x.,
Figs. 11, 11a.

Both sexes of this rare species, the males only adult, were found by Dr. A. R. Jackson at West Wickham, near Bromley, Kent.

Prothesima nigrita, Fabr.

An adult female, found by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Richmond in June, 1908. Though widely distributed, this seems to be a rare spider.

Clubiona neglecta, Cambr.

A widely distributed but rare spider; an adult male received from Hornsea from Mr. T. Stainforth in June, 1908.

Fam. DICTYNIDÆ.***Dictyna variabilis*, C. L. Koch.**

An adult female sent to me from the Isle of Wight in July, 1908, by Mr. Edward Saunders, F.R.S.; a very distinct little spider, and, especially the female, quite unmistakable. The abdomen yellowish white with a large central pink spot on the upper side. It would probably be found much more frequently along our South and South-Western Sea Coast, if worked for.

***Protadia subnigra*, Cambr.**

An adult female from Spurnpoint, on the Eastern Coast, sent to me by Mr. T. Stainforth.

Fam. AGELENIDÆ.***Coelotes atropos*, Walck.**

An adult female, Isle of Man, W. Falconer, September, 1908.

***Coelotes terrestris*, Wider.**

An adult female taken near Scarborough, from Mr. T. Stainforth, in 1908.

Fam. THERIDIIDÆ.***Theridiosoma argenteolum*, Cambr.**

This curious little spider has been met with during the past year (June, 1908), by Dr. A. R. Jackson, in the New Forest (in the same spot where I found it rather abundantly some years ago), along with its snare; this is of an imperfect orbicular form, shewing its near relationship to the Epeiridæ.

***Robertus neglectus*, Cambr.**

An adult male received from Mr. T. Stainforth, found in Yorkshire, in May, 1908.

Hilaira excisa, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes received from Ireland; found by Mr. D. R. Pack-Beresford, in 1908.

Hilaira pervicax, J. E. Hull (Fig. 4).

The females, supposed to be those of *Hilaira pervicax*, J. E. Hull (Proc. Dors. F. Club, XXIX., p. 173), turn out on further research to be those of *H. excisa*, Cambr. Rev. J. E. Hull has lately sent me others which appear to be, without doubt, those of *H. pervicax*, and may readily be distinguished from *H. excisa*, by structural peculiarities.

Gen. **TMETICUS**, Menge.

This genus has long been a kind of refuge for many spiders, offering obscure and doubtful characters in respect to their generic allocation. It has been trenched in upon by various authors, but so far without much certain advance towards a readily tangible sub-division into true genera: probably nothing will effect this until much more material is in hand, embracing both sexes, and a good series of individuals from the same locality, and also from many other localities than those whence examples of the groups have already come. At any rate this much may be, I think, considered certain, that there is only one spider as yet known that can be considered a true type of the genus, and that is the one noted below as *Tmeticus affinis*, Blackw. Of those of the general group, *Tmeticus*, Auctt., I have at times gathered some together under some of the genera proposed for them by Kulczynski, Dahl, and other authors, but, excepting most of those retained or placed in Dahl's Genus, *Centromerus*, my allocations have, I confess, been made more from a certain practical convenience in breaking up a heterogeneous group, than from feeling any certainty as to their real scientific propriety.

Tmeticus affinis, Blackw.

Neriene affinis, Blackw., Spid. Great Brit. and Ireland,
p. 259, Pl. xviii., Fig. 175 (1864).

Tmeticus leptocaulis, Menge, Preuss. Spinnen, p. 185,
Pl. 35, Tab. 85, 1866.

Examples of this species were received from Hornsea, sent to me by Mr. T. Stainforth in June, 1908. It is widely distributed, but has as yet turned up very sparingly where found.

Gen. MENGEA, F. O. P.-Cambridge (for
Pedina, Menge, pre-occupied) = *Tmeticus*,
Cambr., *ad partem*.

Mengea Warburtonii, Cambr.

This species has been recently met with in East Yorkshire by Mr. W. Falconer.

Gen. OREONETA, Kulcz = *Tmeticus*, Cambr.,
ad partem.

Oreoneta fortunatus, Cambr.

A rare and very distinct species (see lists in several past vols. of Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club), confined, as at present known, to S. Dorset. It will hardly retain its position in the genus *Oreoneta* when its characters have been more closely studied. An adult male and female were found at Bloxworth on iron railings in October, 1908, and adult females running on the ground on June 10th, and 22nd on walls at Bloxworth Rectory.

Gen. CENTROMERUS, Dahl. = *Tmeticus*,
Cambr., *ad partem*.

Centromerus rivalis, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes were received from the Rev. J. E. Hull, Northumberland, in May, 1908.

Centromerus arcanus, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes received in May, 1908, from Mr. W. Falconer from near Huddersfield.

Centromerus prudens, Cambr.

Received from Snowdon and from Snaefell (Cumberland) in 1908 from Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Microneta saxatilis, Blackw.

Microneta passiva, Cambr., female (non male), Proc.

Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, XXVII., pp. 77, 89.

The female, described l.c. supra and supposed to be that of *M. passiva*, Cambr., turns out to be that of *M. saxatilis*, Blackw.

Microneta viaria, Bl.

Microneta Nicholsonii, Cambr., Bull. Roy. Bot. Gardens,

Kew. Additional Series V., 1906, p. 58.

Comparison with a long series of females of *Microneta viaria*, Bl., has convinced me that *M. Nicholsonii*, Cambr. (from Kew Gardens), is an unusually developed female of the former species, which is an abundant and generally distributed form.

Gongylidiellum vivum, Cambr.

An adult female received in July, 1908, from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, by whom it was found in Ireland.

Gongylidiellum murcidum, Sim.

Dr. A. R. Jackson met with adult males in my original locality in the New Forest, in June, 1908. One British record only existed, previously to my meeting with both sexes in the Forest in June, 1895, of an adult male, Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, some years previously. The occurrence of the female also, in the Forest in June, 1895, was accidentally omitted in my note in Proc. Dors. N.H. and F. Club, 1895, p. 125. Probably a little assiduous collecting would

turn it up in fair abundance in the swampy situations mentioned, and, perhaps, in others of a similar kind.

Erigone spinosa, Cambr., Pl. A. (Figs. 5, 6, 7, 9, 10).

Erigone spinosa, Cambr., "Naturalist," October, 1908, p. 378, Figs. A., B., C., D.

This very characteristic species has again been met with in the neighbourhood of Hull since my notice of it (Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club XXIX., p. 175). I now add figures of both sexes. The female, not before described, is less brightly coloured than the male; there is a row of small spiniform tubercles along the outer side of the falces, but these are inconspicuous compared with their great development in the male. The genital aperture is of a very distinct form from all the rest of the British species, though of somewhat obscure structure.

Erigone arctica, White-Cambr.

Adults of both sexes occurred near Sunderland, where they were found and sent to me by the Rev. J. E. Hull; I have also received it from Ireland, from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford.

Styloctetor inuncans, Sim.

An adult male of this rare species was found by Mr. Edward Saunders, on the Rye Sandhills, and kindly sent to me by him in October, 1908.

Lophocarenum stramineum, Menge.

An adult male received from Ireland from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford (see Dors. F. Club Proc. XVIII., p. 131).

Cnephalocotes incurvatus, Cambr.

Tapinocyba incurvata, Cambr., Brit. and Irish Spid., p. 48, 1900.

An adult male was sent to me from near Sunderland, in the autumn of 1908, by the Rev. J. E. Hull. Although this is a strikingly distinct species, the difficulty of allotting it to

its right position, generically speaking, is very considerable. The above is only the second record of this rare spider.

Cornicularia valida, A. R. Jackson (Figs. 11, 12, 13, 14).

Cornicularia valida, A. R. Jackson, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, New Ser., Vol. III., Part 2., p. 7, Pl. x., Fig. 10.

A species new to science, allied to *Cornicularia unicornis*, Cambr., but much longer, and its caput more strongly granulose on the thorax and sternum. The cephalothorax is black-brown, caput smooth, and the sides of the thorax coarsely granulose and rugulose. The abdomen is jet black, the legs bright rich orange-red, and with the palpi are furnished with hairs only. The eyes of the hind-central pair are closer together than each is to the hind-lateral on its side. Underneath the abdomen at some little distance from the spinners is a transverse slightly curved slit, probably leading to spiracular organs. The genital aperture, though bearing some resemblance to that of *C. unicornis*, is distinctly narrower at its posterior extremity than in that species.

The example above described was kindly sent to me by Dr. A. R. Jackson, by whom it was found near Chester in 1908.

Panamomops bicuspis, Cambr.

An adult male taken at Scarborough by Mr. Henry C. Drake, of Hull, was sent to me in May, 1908, by Mr. T. Stainforth.

Fam. EPEIRIDÆ.

Eugnatha striata, L. Koch.

An immature male received from Mr. D. R. P. Beresford, found in Ireland (at Ballysadare, County Sligo), some years ago. The only previous records of this species are Wareham, Dorset, 1894, and Sutton Broad, Norfolk, 1906.

Singa sanguinea, C. L. Koch.

Adult females were found by Dr. A. R. Jackson in the New Forest in June, 1908.

Epeira angulata, Clk.

An adult male of this fine species was found and kindly sent to me by Mr. Eustace Bankes from near Corfe Castle, Dorset, in July, 1907. It is found also, though rarely, in old fir plantations between Bloxworth and Wareham, but is fairly numerous in the New Forest, between Brockenhurst and Lyndhurst, on low trees and stunted bushes.

Epeira agalena, Bl. (Figs. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22).

Epeira agalena, Bl., Spid. G.B. and Ir., p. 334, Pl. XXIV., Figs. 242, a, b, c, d, e, f.

„ *triguttata*, Fabr.-Cambr., List of Spiders of G.B. and Ir., p. 57.

Araneus Sturmii, Jackson-Kulcz.-Bösenberg. Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. New Ser., Vol. III., Part 2, p. 11, Pl. x, Fig. 7-7d.

Dr. A. R. Jackson has discovered that we have two species mixed up in our collections under the name of *Epeira agalena*, Bl. (*E. triguttata*, Fabr.-Cambr.). In accordance with the opinion of M. Simon, obtained many years ago, I concluded (in my "List of Spiders of Great Britain and Ireland, 1900") Mr. Blackwall's species to be the *Epeira triguttata* of Fabricius, but this has now, in the presence of two species (which we certainly appear to possess), to be reconsidered. There is no doubt whatever but that Mr. Blackwall was acquainted with only one form. I have the type specimens from which his figures and descriptions were drawn and described. In the form which Mr. Blackwall describes he says of the male that "the palpal organs have a bilobed process on the under side; one of these lobes is directed outwards, and is terminated

“ by three pointed spines of unequal length ; the other lobe
“ is contiguous to the inferior margin of the joint, and is
“ terminated by a prominent slightly-curved pointed spine.”
With this the figure in his plate of those organs exactly
agrees. In the other form, which we now conclude to be
a distinct species, the “ bilobed process ” described by
Mr. Blackwall is present, and near to it is another con-
spicuous and prominent, but less in size and terminating in
a curved pointed spine. The two forms are strikingly
similar in general colour and pattern, though both exhibit
variations, and hitherto I have myself found all attempts
to differentiate them satisfactorily by mere colours and
markings out of the question. So far as respects the males.
With regard to the females, we also find mixed up with this
sex in our collections two fairly differentiated forms. Mr.
Blackwall gives no figure of the critical point of structure
in that sex, but describes it in terms which apply well to his
type, which type agrees also with the female of *E. Sturmii*,
Jackson-Kul.-Bös. It would be not only satisfactory, but
most interesting, to find out which of the two forms I have
mentioned was probably that described as *E. triguttata* by
Fabricius, but this is, I think, out of the question, owing to
the brevity and vagueness of his description and to the
non-existence of any type of his species ; and, although
M. Simon describes two forms in his “*Araneides de
France*,” one of which he considers to be that of Fabricius,
he gives no certain differentiation of the palpal organs of
the respective males. One of his forms he calls *E. triguttata*,
Fabr., the other *E. Sturmii*, Hahn. Of all the other Con-
tinental authors I have been able to consult none give us
any real assistance, excepting two quite recent arachnolo-
gists, Prof. Lladislas Kulczynski and Herr Bösenberg.
These authors figure the palpal organs of their two forms
of the male and of the genital aperture and its process
(epigyne) of the respective females, but on what grounds
they have thus allocated the sexes of the two forms we are

not told, though doubtless they are right; and it may be remarked that the figures given (*Araneides de France*, Pl. II., Vol. I., Figs. 1, 2) by M. Simon correspond respectively with those of the epigyne in each as figured by Kulczynski and Bösenberg. The second form figured and recorded by Kulczynski and Bösenberg is called by them *Epeira triguttata*, Fabr., and appears to agree with the other form which we now conclude to be hitherto unrecorded in Britain as a separate species. Whether it is the true *E. triguttata*, Fabr., or not it seems impossible, as I have above observed, as yet to decide with certainty; or whether the other species those authors figure is *Epeira Sturmii*, Hahn., or not is equally, or even, it seems to me, more doubtful. All that is certain is that one of our British forms is *Epeira agalena*, Bl. Perhaps the best course to adopt at present is to record the one we have found to be mixed up in England with *E. agalena* as *Epeira triguttata*, Jackson-Kulcz.-Bösenberg. All of the authors I have consulted, excepting the two specially mentioned above and M. Simon, include *Epeira Sturmii*, Hahn., as a synonym of *E. triguttata*, Fabr., or of *E. agalena*, Bl., or of both.

Epeira triguttata, Jackson-Kulcz-Bösenberg (Figs. 23, 24, 25, 26).

Araneus triguttatus, Jackson-Kul-Bös., Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. New Ser., Vol. III., Part 2, Pl. x., Figs. 6, *6a, b, c, d.*

To what has been said in respect to the preceding species, *E. agalena*, Bl., it need only be added here that the two forms appear to be about equally abundant in Dorset and widely distributed, though, perhaps, rather local. Among examples of the newly-recorded form I have some males marked on the upper side at the fore extremity with three large well defined white spots in the form of a

triangle. This variety, I have before noted (Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F. Club, 1905, Vol. XXVI., p. 54), as most probably identical with *Epeira signata*, Bl.

Epeira dromedaria, Walck (Figs. 15, 16, 17).

Epeira dromedaria, Walck., Simon, Les Arachn. de France I., p. 62, 1871.

Araneus dromedarius, Walck., A. R. Jackson, l.c. supra, p. 9, Pl. x., Figs. 8, 8a.

Adult females of this fine species were found at Burnham Beeches, in June, 1908, by Dr. A. R. Jackson, and had been up to that time unrecorded as British. I have received both sexes from Guernsey from Mr. E. W. Marquand, and the female from Lisbon; it is also said to be abundant and widely distributed in France. It may, perhaps, be a local spider in Great Britain, but possibly a little careful work in the locality mentioned would turn it up in fair numbers. It can hardly be mistaken for any other known British species, both its form and markings being so very distinct and characteristic.

Fam. THOMISIDÆ.

Xysticus luctuosus, Blackw.

Adult females were received in July, 1908, from Dr. Grierson, by whom they were found near Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

Philodromus emarginatus, Schrank.

Philodromus lineatipes, Cambr., Spid. Dors., pp. 334 and 538; Proc. Dors. F. Club, XIV., p. 161.

It has been long known to me that these two species were identical, but the record of this identity has been until now inadvertently omitted in past records of British spiders. It is a very distinct and widely distributed spider, having been found both in Scotland and in Hampshire and Dorset on the lower branches of Scotch firs.

Fam. LYCOSIDÆ.

Dolomedes fimbriatus, Walck.

Adults of both sexes of this large and showy spider were found abundantly in a ditch on the borders of a swamp at Hyde, near Bloxworth, in June, 1908, by Dr. A. R. Jackson.

Tarentula miniata, C. L. Koch (Figs. 27, 28).

An adult male received from Mr. G. A. Dunlop, by whom it was found at Highton, Lancashire; also adult females in October, 1908, from Mr. Edward Saunders, from the Camber Rye Sandhills, Sussex.

Tarentula meridiana, Hahn (Thorell Syn., Europ. Spid., p. 274). (Figs. 29, 30.)

Tarentula nemoralis, Westr., Araneæ Suecica, p. 472.

„ „ F. P. Smith, Journ., Quekett
Microscopical Club, 1907, p.
185, and 1908, p. 320.

„ *nivalis*, C. L. Koch., Die Arachn., xiv., p.
119, pl. xiv., fig. 1409-1410.

Both sexes of this interesting addition to our List of British Spiders were received in 1908 from Mr. F. P. Smith, who found them in a wood and on wastes near Bexhill, Sussex.

The species is very closely allied to *T. miniata*, C. L. Koch, but it is usually less distinct and bright in its markings, and appears to frequent a different habitat, the latter being, so far as my experience goes, found on dry, bare, and sandy spots, while *T. meridiana* appears to inhabit more commonly woodland and waste regions. Dr. Thorell gives it as identical with *Tarentula nivalis*, C. L. Koch, a species I met with frequently in Alpine regions on the Continent, on wooded slopes and banks and wastes by streams and rivers. The examples received from Sussex agree structurally, as well as in other respects, with the

examples I met with in those localities, and also with German types of *T. nivalis*, C. L. Koch, received many years ago from Dr. Ludwig Koch.

Lycosa Purbeckensis, F. O. P.-Cambr.

An adult male was received from near Hull, from Mr. T. Stainforth in May, 1908.

Fam. SALTICIDÆ.

Hycetia Nivoyi, Lucas.

Adults of both sexes were received from Saltend Common, near Hull, from Mr. T. Stainforth, in May, 1908, and from the Camber Rye Sandhills, where they were found by Mr. Edward Saunders. Mr. W. Falconer tells me he has also met with it in East Yorkshire in 1908.

Salticus formicarius, Walck.

Immature examples were sent to me from Sandown, in the Isle of Wight, by Mr. H. Donisthorpe in September, 1908, and Mr. F. P. Smith records it also from the Isle of Wight (Journ. of the Quekett Microscopical Club, 1907, p. 181, and 1908, p. 319).

LIST OF ARACHNIDA

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„ latitans, L. Koch	p. 101.		
„ nigrita, Fab.	p. 101.		
Clubiona neglecta, Cambr.	p. 101.		

<i>Dictyna variabilis</i> , C. L. Koch	p. 102.	
<i>Protadia subnigra</i> , Cambr.	p. 102.	
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„ <i>terrestris</i> , Wider.	p. 102.	
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<i>Epeira angulata</i> , Clerck.	p. 108.	
„ <i>agalena</i> , Blackw.	p. 108.	Pl. A. Figs. 18-22.
„ <i>triguttata</i> , Jackson-Kulcz-		
Bösenberg	p. 110.	Pl. A. Figs. 23-26.
„ <i>dromedaria</i> , Walck.	p. 111.	Pl. A. Figs. 15-17.
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„ emarginatus, Schrank.	p. 111.		
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Notes on the Dorset Flora.

By the Rev. E. F. LINTON, M.A.

(Read Feb. 18th, 1909.)

II.



THIS paper forms a continuation of that in the preceding Volume (Vol. XXIX., p. 14), and deals with the Monocotyledones and the Vascular Cryptogams. For the sake of uniformity the nomenclature is still taken from the ninth edition of the *London Catalogue*, though a tenth edition has since appeared, with (unfortunately for students in botany who long for finality) many more changes in familiar names. The districts of the county are lettered as before, in conformity with the *Dorset Flora*, and the collector's name is added after the locality, where it is other than that of the present writer.

Neottia Nidus-avis, Rich. **F.** Woodland, Bonslea Chase, Okeford Hill. Kingston Lacy Park, in the belt of woodland skirting the northern side; frequent in the belt of woodland to the east and N.E. of St. Giles' Park; "Hyles'" on the southern borders of Edmondsham.—*Listera ovata*, R. Br. **D.** Lytchett Matravers; near Sherford Bridge, **F.** Shapwick; abundant and

very fine in the belt round Kingston Lacy Park; Westley Wood; High Wood; by Crichel Pond. **G.** Langton Wood, *Rev. W. M. Rogers*. Creech Grange; Kingston; Rempstone; Woolgarston.—*Spiranthes autumnalis*, Rich. **F.** Talbot Churchyard; field near the gamekeeper's cottage, Edmondsham, and in a field between Edmondsham and Verwood; also near Mount Pleasant, Woodlands. **G.** Near Corfe Castle, both west and east.—*Cephalanthera ensifolia*, Rich. **F.** I have looked for this in flower in vain in the Creech Hill plantation, but have seen two or three plants in leaf at one spot, which I take to be this species; the wood abounds in *C. pallens*, Rich. (White Helleborine), which grows here to a great size; the latter also occurs in small quantity at the base of Hod Hill.—*Epipactis latifolia*, All. **F.** At the same spot below Hod Hill; plantation on the borders of Edmondsham, and also by a shady roadside near Westworth Farm.—*E. palustris*, Crantz. **F.** In a wet meadow by the Cran near Edmondsham. This is some miles north of the only other record for this district, an old and very vague one by Pulteney. It is stated by Wise (quoted in the *Flora of Hants*) to be plentiful near Fordingbridge, but I have not succeeded in finding the locality, which might quite possibly be in Dorset.—*Orchis pyramidalis*, L. **F.** Near Castle Hill, and plentiful along the margins of the lane from Edmondsham to St. Giles and of the Wimborne to Cranborne road near where it crosses the lane; by a chalk-pit between Shapwick and Kingston Lacy. **G.** Dancing Ledge.—*O. ustulata*, L. Blagdon Down, near Cranborne.—*O. Morio*, L. **D.** Wareham. **F.** Plentiful in several fields about Edmondsham, and remarkable for the great variety of colour from deep purple to pure white, and of the markings on the lower lip, in a field of rather light soil near Westworth Farm. **G.** Stoborough.—*O. incarnata*, L. **F.** Near Wareham and E. of Wareham Station. **F.** Half-a-mile S. of Broadstone; Witchampton; Edmondsham; by the R. Cran, S.E. of Cranborne. **G.** Bushey; Godlingston Heath.—*O. latifolia*, L. **D.** Wareham; East Morden, Sherford Brook. **E.** Shillingston. **F.** Heath near Wallis Down; Broadstone; Cow Grove, Wimborne;

High Hall; Shapwick; Woolbridge, and along the Peat Moors River; Edmondsham. **G.** Swanage; Corfe Castle; Woolgarston; Arne. This species is commoner than the *Flora of Dorset* leads one to suppose.

O. maculata, L., and *O. ericetorum*, Linton, have in the past been united under the former name as the Spotted Orchis, but are now placed in the new edition of the *London Catalogue* as separate species. *O. maculata*, L., has generally rather broader leaves and an ovate-cylindrical spike; the lip is divided in three subequal deltoid lobes, of which the middle lobe is slightly the longest. Its habitat is in open woods, waysides, and banks, chalk downs, &c. No localities are given in the *Flora*, and I have few notes of this segregate, which is probably well distributed and fairly common, except in the heath districts. **D.** Morden. **E.** Compton Abbas. **F.** Badbury Rings; Shapwick; *W. M. Rogers*. Westley Wood; Hemsworth Down; Crichel; Verwood; Sutton Holms; Edmondsham; near Stourpaine and Bonslea Chase. **G.** Swanage and near Langton Wood, *W. M. Rogers*. Woolgarston; Corfe Castle.—*O. ericetorum*, Linton. This begins flowering two or three weeks before the last species, soon after the middle of May in an average season. Its leaves are rather narrow and often recurved in the upper part; the lip of the flower is broadly expansive and unequally divided; the side lobes are broad, crenate, seldom pointed; the mid-lobe is small, triangular, scarcely as long as the prominent side lobes, and, being usually more or less recurved, looks shorter than it really is. This species occurs freely in the moister parts of heaths and in boggy meadows, and avoids the chalk and all stiff soil. Several localities were given in a former paper. I add **F.** Moist meadows, Edmondsham; moist pasture of a fibrous soil near Sutton Holms, but in St. Giles Parish.—*O. ericetorum* × *latifolia*. **F.** Two wet meadows near the R. Cran, Edmondsham, where both species grow together.

Ophrys apifera, Huds., Bee Orchis. **F.** By a chalk-pit near Holwell, Cranborne, and in a rough pasture near Castle Hill, in Edmondsham. **G.** Near Chapman's Pool; near Norden Farm,

Corfe Castle; Ulwell.—*Habenaria conopsea*, Benth. **F.** Witchampton; rough pasture between Edmondsham and Woodlands. **G.** Rempstone; Godlingstone Heath.—*H. bifolia*, R. Br. **F.** Moist side of railway, Goatham.—*H. chloroleuca*, Ridley. **F.** Woods in Edmondsham and St. Giles; copse near Boveridge; Sutton Holms; High Wood; Dairy Wood. **G.** Woolgarston.

Iris fetidissima, L. Frequent on calcareous soils, absent from the heathland. **C.** Preston. **F.** Shapwick; abundant in the belt around Kingston Lacy Park; High Wood; Hemsworth; Mange Wood; Queen's Copse; Edmondsham; Cranborne. **G.** Studland; Creech Grange; Woolgarston; Kingston; Encombe.

Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, L., Common Daffodil. **D.** Lytchett Matravers, abundant in woods and pastures. **F.** Copse S. of Wimborne; woodland and pasture, Edmondsham. **G.** Wyck, *L. V. Lester-Garland, Esq.*—*Galanthus nivalis*, L., Snowdrop. **F.** Bushy field border, Edmondsham, where it may be native.—*Leucojum æstivum*, L., Snowflake. Wet coppice, Shapwick, where it was pointed out by the late Rev. R. P. Murray.

Tamus communis, L. Local rather than "generally distributed." I never saw it on the heathland. **D.** Almer to East Morden; Sherford Brook; Lytchett Minster. **F.** Hampreston; near White Mills; Bailey Gate; Kingston Lacy; Hemsworth; Dairy Wood; West Moors and Cross Keys; Holt; Woolbridge; Edmondsham. **G.** Studland; Swanage, *W. M. Rogers*. Near Corfe Castle; Woolgarston.

Ruscus aculeatus, L. Butcher's Broom. **F.** Hemsworth; West Moors; Woodlands; Edmondsham; Cranborne and Boveridge. In the latter neighbourhood berries are very infrequent, though the female plant abounds; infertile perhaps from the absence of the staminiferous plant, which has not yet been detected.—*Asparagus officinalis*, L. **F.** Miss K. G. Firbank reported this plant in plenty on Poole Harbour sandbanks; recorded in 1799 by Pulteney.—*Allium vineale*, L. In its common form var. *compactum*. **D.** Lytchett Minster churchyard. **F.** Railway banks N. of Bailey Gate; King's Down; Edmondsham, hedge banks on the side towards St. Giles'. **G.** Scotland Farm, near Corfe

Castle; both sides of Ballard Down. Var. *bulbiferum*, Syme, bearing some flowers as well as bulbils. **F.** Grassy bank near the shore of the harbour, Tattenham, Longfleet. — *A. ursinum*, L. Plentiful in some districts, but local; absent from the heath country? **F.** In a copse near Bradford Farm, abundant; Edmondsham, frequent; Horton. **G.** Rempstone; Knowle Hill. — *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, L. **D.** N. to N.E. of Wareham. **F.** Pasture near Longfleet Church. — *Tulipa sylvestris*, L. In a field at Melbury Osmunde, where some old inhabitants said "it always grew there." *Miss K. E. Weatherley.* — *Narthecium Ossifragum*, Huds. **D.** Heaths N.W. and E. of Wareham; Lytchett Minster. **F.** Boggy drain, Talbot Heath to Newtown, abundant; near the railway, Wimborne to Broadstone, and West Moors to Verwood, frequent; Goatham. **G.** Corfe Castle.

Juncus squarrosus, L. **D.** N.W. and E. of Wareham; Lytchett Minster; Morden Decoy. **F.** Talbot Heath, near Bournemouth; Upton; West Moors; Woolbridge; Goatham. **G.** Corfe Castle and near the Corfe river; Rempstone. — *J. Gerardi*, Loisel. **D.** Hamworthy; Lytchett Minster; Wareham, by the harbour, and Keyworth. — *J. effusus* × *glaucus* (*J. diffusus*, Hoppe). **F.** Bailey Gate; meadow between Shapwick and Spetisbury; by the Peat Moors River; rough wet pasture, Edmondsham. **G.** Near Scotland Farm, Corfe Castle. — *J. maritimus*, Lam. **D.** Marshes from Hamworthy Junction to Lytchett Minster. — *J. supinus*, Moench, var. *Kochii*, Bab. **F.** Boggy stream feeding the Coy Pond, Talbot Heath. **G.** Corfe to Wareham. — *J. obtusiflorus*, Ehrh. **F.** Wet meadow by R. Cran, on the borders of Edmondsham. — *J. acutiflorus* × *lamprocarpus*. **G.** Littlesea. — *Luzula vernalis*, DC. **D.** Lytchett Matravers; copse N. of East Morden. **F.** Westley Wood and Foxholes near Bailey Gate; High Wood; Dairy Wood; Hemsworth; Crichel; Woodlands; Edmondsham. **G.** Rempstone. — *L. maxima*, DC. **D.** Abundant in copse N. of East Morden. **F.** Foxholes Wood, near Bailey Gate; Castle Hill Wood, Edmondsham. **G.** Corfe Castle; Rempstone.

Typha latifolia, L. Reedmace. **D.** Sherford Brook; Lytchett Minster; near Wareham. **F.** Branksome Chine; pond in the

grounds long occupied by Mr. Blanchard at Parkstone; West Moors; Woolbridge; brickyard by Verwood Station; Witchampton. **G.** Corfe Castle; Littlesea. Mr. Blanchard could remember his pond being made, and of course at first there was no *Typha*, nor was it ever planted there. By 1897 it filled one-third of the pond, and gave cover for two or three moorhens' nests. How did it get there? No doubt isolated ponds get their waterweeds often in the first place by seeds conveyed in the mud attached to the feet of water fowl.—*Sparganium ramosum*, Huds. **F.** West Moors; by the R. Cran, between Cranborne and Verwood. **G.** Stoborough meadows; Corfe Castle. *S. simplex*, Huds. **D.** Wareham. **F.** Wimborne to Canford; West Moors and Cross Keys; Goatham. **G.** Stoborough meadows.

Alisma Plantago, L. (Water Plantain), var. *lanceolatum*, Afz. **F.** Pool near N.W. corner of Poole Harbour; *i.e.*, near Hamworthy Junction.—*A. ranunculoides*, L. **D.** Lytchett Minster; Sherford Brook; Wareham. **F.** Lower Barnsley; Woolbridge; Peat Moors R. **G.** Creech, *W. M. Rogers*.

Triglochin palustre, L. **D.** Lytchett Minster. **F.** Cow Grove, near Wimborne; near High Hall; valley of R. Cran, in and near Edmondsham. **G.** Corfe Castle and Scotland Farm.—*T. maritimum*, L. **D.** Keyworth; Wareham, near the harbour; Lytchett Minster. **F.** By Poole Park; Poole to Creekmoor. **G.** By the Corfe River; Arne; Winspit.—*Potamogeton crispus*, L. **F.** Near Bailey Gate Station; Kingston Lacy; West Moors; Cross Keys. **G.** Corfe Castle.—*P. densus*, L. Leigh Common, *W. M. Rogers*. Kingston Lacy; Lower Barnsley. **G.** R. Frome, Wareham; Corfe Castle.—*P. acutifolius*, Link. **G.** Stoborough meadows, where it was much finer than in the well-known station on the N. side of Wareham in District **D.**—*Zannichellia palustris*, L. **F.** Edmondsham, in a small stream, where it has more than one year been seen in flower before the end of March!

Cyperus fuscus, L. **D.** The locality for this very rare plant is given in the first list of Addenda in the *Flora*, *viz.*, Bere Regis, and the first record is attributed to "Mansel-Pleydell, 1893." I

believe Mr. Mansel-Pleydell hoped to bring out the *Flora* in that year, and wrote this list of Addenda I. in that expectation; but the publication was delayed till 1895, and meanwhile this species and some of the others that have the same heading were recorded in 1893 in the Journal of Botany. *C. fuscus* occurred not only at Bere Regis, but at a marshy spot a mile or more down the valley.—*Eleocharis multicaulis*, Sm. **D.** Lytchett Minster; Morden Decoy. **F.** Wallis Down; near Creekmoor; Cow Grove, Wimborne; Uddens; West Moors; Witchampton; Crichel Pond; Verwood Common. **G.** By Little Sea; Corfe Castle.—*Scirpus fluitans*, L. Common in heath districts, local elsewhere. **D.** Lytchett Minster; E. and N.E. of Wareham Station; Morden Decoy. **F.** Branksome Chine; Parkstone; near Creekmoor; West Moors; Holt; East Moors River; Verwood; Goatham. **G.** Stoborough; Bushey; Corfe Castle; Little Sea.—*S. cernuus*, Vahl. (*S. Savii*, Seb. and Maur.). **D.** Salt marsh a little to the west of Hamworthy Junction. **F.** Shore between Poole and Creekmoor, abundant. **G.** Studland, plentiful in wet lane leading down to the shore; mouth of Corfe River.—*S. setaceus*, L. **F.** Parkstone; Sutton Common; Edmondsham, in springy spots in a field known as "Hyles" and another field sloping towards the R. Cran. **G.** Corfe Castle.—*S. Tabernæmontani*, Gmel. **D.** Hamworthy Junction; Lytchett Minster; Keyworth and E. of Wareham towards the harbour. **F.** Between Sterte and Creekmoor, near Poole. **G.** Mouth of Corfe River, abundant.—*S. maritimus*, L. Lytchett Minster; Keyworth. **E.** Usually a seaside Clubrush, this species is in some abundance in the Stour near the bridge at Sturminster Newton. **F.** Abundant about half-way between Sterte and Creekmoor, on the shore of Poole Harbour. It also occurs several miles inland in brickyard pools by Verwood Station. **G.** Mouth of Corfe River.—*S. sylvaticus*, L. **F.** Wet thickety meadowland by the Cran between Cranborne and Verwood.

Eriophorum vaginatum, L., reported in the *Flora* (p. 291) as growing within a few yards over the county border near Bournemouth, was an error; starved *E. angustifolium*, Roth, having been

mistaken for it by the friend who reported it.—*E. gracile*, Koch. **G.** Besides the boggy south end of Littlesea, and a boggy pool a little nearer Studland; where this rare Cotton-grass was first discovered, it was found also on Godlingston Heath in 1899.—*Rhynchospora fusca*, Roem. and Schult. **D.** In great abundance along the borders of the extensive and very interesting bog, Morden Decoy, on both sides. **F.** In the boggy drain feeding the Coy Pond, Talbot Heath, scarce and perhaps dying out; West Moors. **G.** Godlingstone Heath.—*R. alba*, Vahl. **D.** Gore Heath, *W. M. Rogers*. Morden Decoy. **F.** Boggy sources of the Bourne, on heaths W. of Bournemouth; Salterns, Parkstone; West Moors; Verwood; Goatham. **G.** Corfe Castle.—*Schoenus nigricans*, L. **D.** Marsh W. of Hamworthy Junction; Lytchett Minster; E. of Wareham Station. **G.** Corfe Castle and Bushey; Godlingston; by Littlesea.

Carex disticha, Huds. **D.** Lytchett Minster. **E.** Shillingstone. **F.** Cow Grove, Wimborne; Kingston Lacy; High Hall; Shapwick. **G.** Wareham Heath; Stoborough; Arne; Corfe Castle.—*C. arenaria*, L. **D.** Lytchett Bay. **F.** Sandy bank near Branksome Station and near Bournemouth Gasworks; by Poole Park and between Sterte and Creekmoor.—*C. paniculata*, L. **D.** N.E. and N.W. of Wareham; Sherford Brook; Lytchett Matravers. **F.** West Moors; East Moors River; Edmondsham. **G.** Wet thicket S.W. of Wareham; near Corfe Castle and down the Corfe River.—*C. vulpina*, L. **D.** Wareham; Lytchett Minster. **F.** Frequent about Wimborne; Kingston Lacy; by Bailey Gate Station; Edmondsham. **G.** Studland; Ulwell; about Corfe Castle; Church Knowle.—*C. muricata*, L. This name is now limited to a plant found very rarely in Britain, and our Dorset plant (most, if not all), belongs to the commoner plant of which *C. contigua*, Hoppe, is now recognised as the earliest name.—*C. echinata*, Murr. **F.** Valley of R. Cran.—*C. remota*, L. **D.** N.E. and N.W. of Wareham. **F.** Frequent in the valleys of the Stour and its tributaries; Edmondsham. **G.** Rempstone.—*C. ovalis*, L. **D.** Sherford; between Wareham and Morden Decoy. **F.** Kinson; west of Wimborne; Woolbridge;

Verwood ; Woodlands ; Edmondsham. **G.** Arne ; Littlesea ; Corfe Castle.—*C. acuta*, L. **D.** Ditches between Wareham and the railway station. **F.** Stour valley from Shapwick downwards ; East and West Moors Rivers ; Cranborne to Verwood by R. Cran.—*C. limosa*, L. **F.** Spongy bog near Waterloo, about half-way between Poole and Broadstone, and near the railway, *L. V. Lester-Garland*. This rare sedge has only one other station in Dorset, and is equally rare in Hants, the only two counties in the south of England in which it occurs. It next appears in Norfolk and Suffolk on the east and Shropshire on the west.—*C. humilis*, Leysser. **F.** This very local sedge can now hardly be considered *rare* in the eastern part of the county, though it is strictly limited to the chalk. It is in some abundance on Harley Down ; Gussage Hill ; Week Street Down and Thickthorn Down ; and occurs also on down near Blagdon Farm, Cranborne, both in Dorset and over the border in Wilts. It may easily be distinguished, at least when the turf is rather dry, whether in flower or not, by the bright green of its foliage.

C. montana, L. **F.** Moist woodland, Edmondsham. This rare species is only mentioned in the *Flora* (p. xi.) in a list of plants found in Hants which are absent from Dorset. Being a very rare and local sedge, it is the more satisfactory that our county can now claim a station for it. There is happily a fair quantity of this *Carex* scattered over a small area, safely entrenched in stiff soil in the moist bushy situation that it usually prefers, somewhat similar to its chief locality near Brockenhurst. *C. montana* is known now for twelve or thirteen counties, but is scarce, I believe, in all of them, being often limited, as in Dorset, Hants, and Somerset, to one or two localities.

C. pilulifera, L. **D.** Hamworthy Junction ; Lytchett Minster ; E. and N.W. of Wareham Station. **F.** Very frequent over the whole heath district, from Edmondsham and Verwood to Poole ; also Crichel ; Okeford Hill. **G.** Arne ; Corfe Castle ; Rempstone.—*C. pallescens*, L. **D.** East Morden towards Lytchett Matravers. **F.** Woods between Edmondsham and Verwood Station. **C.**

pendula, Huds. **F.** Highwood. **G.** Near Kingston towards Chapman's Pool.—*C. strigosa*, Huds. **F.** In fair quantity in a ditch at the base of a copse covering a damp slope and in a wet spot in the adjoining meadow, Edmondsham. This is the only spot I have seen it in the county. There is only one other locality on record, in the extreme west of Dorset. This species is usually rare and very local in other counties.—*C. sylvatica*, L. No doubt "common," as the *Flora* says; it is to be found in almost every wood, only not usually in the light soils of the Tertiaries.—*C. binervis*, Sm. **D.** Near Wareham. **F.** Near the Rifle Butts, N. of Bourne Valley; Corfe Mullen; scarce in Edmondsham and Goatham. **G.** Corfe Castle; Rempstone.—*C. punctata*, Gaud. **D.** Between Hamworthy and Lake; on rough bushy ground W. of Hamworthy Junction towards Lytchett Minster. **F.** Near Sterte, in Longfleet.—*C. fulva*, Host. (*C. Hornschuchiana*, Hoppe). These are now regarded as synonyms. **D.** Half-a-mile N.W. of Wareham, towards Trigon; three-quarter-mile E. of Wareham Station. **F.** Wet meadow by the R. Cran, Edmondsham. **G.** Stoborough; Corfe Castle. *C. flava*, L. The forms of this and the next have been revised and re-arranged since the date of the *Flora*. I follow here the latest order. Type *C. flava*, L. **F.** Kinson. **G.** Rempstone. Var. *lepidocarpa*, Tausch. **D.** Morden Decoy.—*C. Æderi*, Retz., var. *elatior*, And. **D.** Morden Decoy, *R. P. Murray*. This and var. *lepidocarpa* above from the same locality were named for Mr. Murray by Herr Kükenthal; I should have supposed the two gatherings were the same plant. **F.** By the Peat Moors River, **G.** S.W. of Corfe Castle. Var. *cyperoides*, Marss. **D.** Morden Decoy, *R. P. Murray*. **G.** On the sandy marsh between Little Sea and the shore. Var. *ædocarpa*, And. (*C. flava*, var. *minor*. Townsend). This is with us the common form of the whole group. **D.** Near Wareham. **F.** Very frequent in moist ground over the whole heath district from Verwood to the neighbourhood of Bournemouth and Wareham; Witchampton; Goatham. **G.** Studland Bay, *W. M. Rogers*. Stoborough; Corfe Castle.—*C. hirta*, L. **D.** Lytchett Minster; Lytchett Matravers; Wareham.

F. Cowgrove; Bailey Gate; Almer; Kingston Lacy; Crichel Park; Witchampton; West Moors; Edmondsham. **G.** Stoborough; Corfe Castle; Rempstone.—*C. rostrata*, Stokes. **D.** Abundant in meadows and ditches near Wareham Station and three-quarters mile to the east; Morden Decoy; Lytchett Bay; Sherford Brook. **F.** Near High Hall; halfway between West Moors and Herne Bridge; by the Cran between Edmondsham and Holwell. **G.** Near Corfe Castle. A hybrid between *C. rostrata* and *C. vesicaria* occurs in a wet meadow between Wareham Station and the river on the east side of the road into Wareham.—*C. vesicaria*, L. **F.** By the East Moors River, about the railway bridge.

GRAMINEÆ.—Several interesting notes on Grasses in Dorset have recently been contributed by Mr. H. J. Goddard, late of Poole, who has paid much attention to this Order. He has considerably let me see specimens of the more critical species; these are marked with the sign (!).

Panicum Crus-Galli, L. **F.** Branksome Park, *Rev. H. H. Slater*; Willenham, Parkstone, casual, *H. J. Goddard*!—*P. sanguinale*, L. **F.** In some quantity as a garden weed near Constitution Hill, Parkstone, *A. E. Hudson*!—*P. miliaceum*, L. **C.** Corn field and waste ground, Upwey! Broadwey! Radipole; Pye Hill and Westham, Weymouth; garden weed, Nottingham; *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Allotments, Bourne Valley; Lilliput, Parkstone.—*Sorghum halepense*, Pers., a S. European species, sent me unnamed. **C.** Near Weymouth Gasworks, *H. J. Goddard*!—*Setaria viridis*, Beauv. **C.** Broadwey; Weymouth, near the Gasworks, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Parkstone; Constitution Hill and Upper Parkstone; Longham; Leigh Common, Wimborne, *H. J. Goddard*. Branksome.—*S. glauca*, Beauv. **F.** Parkstone, near St. Luke's Church! and near St. Lawrence's Church, Sandbank Road, *H. J. Goddard*. Longfleet Allotments.—*S. verticillata*, Beauv. **C.** Broadwey, and Hillfield Gardens; also Nottingham, neglected gardens.—*H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Ringwood Road, Longham, *H. J. Goddard*.—*Spartina Townsendi*, H. and J. Groves. **D.** Lytchett Bay; Lake, Hamworthy, Holes Bay; *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** By the Fever

Hospital, Poole, *Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell*; Parkstone, and White Cliff, Parkstone-on-Sea; Sterte, Longfleet, *H. J. Goddard*.—*Phalaris canariensis*, L. **C.** East of Wareham. **F.** Bourne Valley; Parkstone; Longfleet; Hampreston. **G.** Stoborough.—*Alopecurus mysuroides*, Huds. (*A. agrestis*, L.) **A.** Burton Bradstock, *H. J. Goddard*. **E.** Buckland Newton, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Branksome and Bourne Valley, *H. J. Goddard*. Shapwick; Crichel. **G.** Swanage, abundant, *W. M. Rogers*, Kingston.—*Milium effusum*, L. **D.** Copse N. of East Morden. **F.** Woods, Wimborne to Cranborne; Sutton; Cold Harbour, St. Giles', *H. J. Goddard*. East of Almer; Westley Wood; Crichel; Dairy Wood. **G.** Creech Grange.—*Phleum arenarium*, L. **C.** Still plentiful about the Ferry Bridge to Portland Station, *H. J. Goddard*.—*Agrostis setacea*, Curtis. Abundant locally through the heath district, but not occurring, so far as I have noticed, on any "downs" in this county or elsewhere. **D.** Hamworthy Junction, and from there to near Wareham. **F.** Heaths generally from Bournemouth and Poole to Broadstone and Verwood; Goatham. **G.** Arne; Rempstone.—*A. canina*, L. Is this "generally distributed"? My notes seem to show that it is local, and that it is chiefly found in the heath districts.—*A. vulgaris*, With. var. *pumila*, L. **F.** I have noted this at Kinson, and along the Peat Moors Valley; but it disappears from our list as a variety, since it has been found to be a starved form affected by fungus, and under cultivation the late Rev. W. R. Linton observed that it reverted to the type.—*Calamagrostis Epigeios*, Roth. **F.** In some quantity in rough pasture on the borders of Rhymes Copse, Edmondsham.—*Gastridium australe*, Beauv. **C.** Southdown Cliffs, Weymouth, *H. J. Goddard*! **F.** Brickyard by Verwood Station. **G.** Warborough Bay, *H. J. Goddard*. Field-side 2 m. out of Corfe Castle by the road to Swanage.—*Apera Spica-venti*, Beauv. **F.** In considerable quantity in the eastern part of Poole Park, 1908, *H. J. Goddard*; quite likely soil and situation for this rare grass to occur naturally. On the other hand most of the turf in the Park has no doubt been laid down or sown.—*Corynephorus canescens*, Beauv. It has been a puzzle how this grass, otherwise

restricted to the E. coast of England, came to be reported by Pulteney for Dorset. No botanist has confirmed the discovery. Miss E. Armitage wrote to me a very pertinent suggestion some time back, viz., that *Agrostis setacea*, which is abundant on heaths round Poole Harbour, is deceptively like *C. canescens* in the earlier stage before its panicle opens out in flower, and might easily be mistaken for it. It is true Pulteney mentions *A. setacea* for Dorset, viz., for Puddletown and seacoasts near Weymouth; but not, I believe, for any part of Poole Harbour, though it is so abundant.

Deschampsia discolor, Roem. and Schult. (*D. setacea*, Hanb.; *Aira uliginosa*, Weihe). **D.** Gore Heath, *W. M. Rogers*. **F.** On a wet bit of heath, 2 m. N. of West Moors, near Cross Keys; Ensbury, Kinson; Parkstone.—*D. flexuosa*, Trin. **C.** Martin's Town, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Branksome and Sandecotes, *H. J. Goddard*. Parkstone.—*Holcus mollis*, L. **F.** Frequent from Bourne Valley and Longfleet to Hemsworth Down and Edmondsham. **G.** Arne, *W. M. Rogers*.—*Avena pubescens*, Huds. **C.** Upwey; Ridgeway Downs, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Dairy Wood; Shapwick; Badbury Rings; Kingsdown; Witchampton; Shillingstone; Edmondsham. **G.** Woolgarston; Corfe Castle; Rempstone; Kingston.—*A. pratensis*, L. **F.** Kingsdown, *H. J. Goddard*. Shapwick; Badbury. **G.** Rempstone; S.E. of Corfe Castle; Knowle Hill.—*A. strigosa*, Schreb. **F.** Allotment on heath near Wallis Down.—*Koeleria cristata*, Pers. Under this familiar name several fresh stations for *Koeleria* might be given; but the genus has lately undergone some revision, and we have three species in the *London Catalogue* (Ed. 10), instead of one. The commonest form, to which most of our Dorset localities will go, is now placed under *K. gracilis*, Pers., as var. *britannica*, Domin. All my specimens of this genus have gone to Dr. Domin to be determined afresh, and have not come back. I have received specimens of two gatherings by the Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell from Smallmouth Sands, Weymouth (**C**), one of which is named by Dr. Domin *K. gracilis*, Pers.; the type, that is, and not our common British form, and the other *K. aibescens*,

DC.—*Catabrosa aquatica*, Beauv. **F.** Roadside, Edmondsham.—*Briza minor*, L. **F.** Parkstone, sandy places, and at the S.W. Pottery; plentiful in fields between Ferndown and West Moors and between West Moors and Cross Keys, *H. J. Goddard*. Salterns, Parkstone, very fine and abundant, 1894; Verwood towards Edmondsham, and Goatham.—*Lamarckia aurea* (L.), Moench. **F.** Neglected garden, Upton, 1906, *H. J. Goddard*! This beautiful S. European grass was sent me unnamed.

Poa nemoralis, L. **E.** Banks between Sturminster Newton and Piddle Wood. **F.** On some old turf under trees in the premises of Edmondsham Rectory, apparently native.—*P. pratensis*, L., var. *subcærulea*, Sm. **F.** Hamworthy! *H. J. Goddard*.—*Glyceria plicata*, Fr., var. *pedicellata*, Townsend, now recognised as a hybrid between *G. fluitans*, Br., and *G. plicata*, Fr., is plentiful (**F**) in a water-meadow ditch, Edmondsham, and in the summer of 1908 was much affected with ergot.—*G. distans*, Wahl. **F.** Abundant at Sterte (sea-wall) and Baiter, Poole, *H. J. Goddard*.—*Festuca procumbens*, Kunth. **F.** Near Creekmoor and Holes Bay Signal Box and Sterte Esplanade, Poole, *H. J. Goddard*.—*F. rigida*, Kunth. **C.** Broadwey; Radipole; Lulworth, *H. J. Goddard*. **Osmington.** **F.** Badbury Rings; Kingsdown; Edmondsham. **G.** Swanage, frequent; Arne; Corfe Castle; Knowle Hill; Winspit.

Festuca rottbœllioides, Kunth (*Poa loliacea*, Huds., in the Dorset Flora, 2nd Ed., *Sclerochloa loliacea*, Woods, in the 1st Ed.). Kunth's name has now stood through two editions of the *London Catalogue*, and will probably stand as the oldest and established name. **C.** Portland; Chesil bank and near Ferry Bridge; fairly plentiful in suitable places, 1899, *H. J. Goddard*. **G.** Tilly Whim, *W. M. Rogers*.—*F. uniglumis*, Soland. Mr. Goddard, who gives his chief attention to grasses, writes: "I have diligently searched for this for some ten years, particularly around Weymouth in 1897-99, and since then in Parkstone, Poole, and Lytchett in all likely places." I have not been more successful, and have not come across it on the Dorset coast.—*F. rubra*, L., var. *grandiflora*, Hackel, a variety easily passed for

var. *arenaria*. **G.** South Haven; Littlesea.—Var. *pruinosa*, Hackel, a variety with very glaucous foliage, always occurring near the coast. **G.** Tilly Whim; Seacombe.—*F. elatior* × *Lolium perenne* (*F. loliacea*, Huds.). **F.** In quantity by the verge of the Stour, just opposite Shapwick Vicarage; by the R. Cran, near Edmondsham. It is said to be “generally distributed” in the Flora; I can, however, give no other locality, and am under the impression that it is rather scarce.

Bromus giganteus, L. **F.** About Wimborne; Horton; Witchampton; Edmondsham. **G.** Woolgarston; Rempstone.—*B. ramosus*, Huds. (*B. asper*, L.). **C.** Upwey; Broadwey; Portesham; Abbotsbury, *H. J. Goddard*. **E.** Sturminster; Buckland Newton, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Upton; Durweston; Shillingstone, *H. J. Goddard*. Corfe Mullen; Shapwick; Queen’s Copse, and Woodlands; Edmondsham. **G.** Near Swanage; Corfe Castle, *W. M. Rogers*.—*B. erectus*, Huds. **C.** Railway banks, Upwey! *H. J. Goddard*. **E.** Near Compton Abbas. **F.** Abundant on and about Bokerly Dyke, near Blagdon Farm, on both sides of the county boundary.—*B. unioloides*, Kunth. **F.** Neglected garden, Upton, *H. J. Goddard*! This alien is new to the county.—*B. secalinus*, L. Field near Talbot Church, towards Kinson; near Longfleet Church; field of rye, Edmondsham, in plenty, but only for one season, 1905.—*B. mollis*, L., var. *glabratus*, Doell. **F.** Bourne Valley! *H. J. Goddard*. Edmondsham, in a field of clover and rye-grass, evidently introduced with the crop.—*B. arvensis*, L. **F.** In a cornfield on the E. side of Almer.

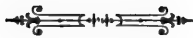
Brachypodium pinnatum, Beauv. **F.** Badbury Rings. **G.** Near Kingston; Bushey.—*Lolium temulentum*, L. **F.** Parkstone, about Oaklands, and Sandbanks Road, *H. J. Goddard*.—Var. *arvense*, With. **C.** Upwey, *H. J. Goddard*.—*Agropyron caninum*, Beauv. **C.** Near the Coastguard Station, White Nose, *H. J. Goddard*. **E.** Sturminster Newton towards Shillingstone, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Lilliput, Parkstone, frequent in hedges, Durweston, Fiddleford and Shillingstone, *H. J. Goddard*, Broadstone; Witchampton; Edmondsham.—*A. pungens*, R. and S. G. Arne; below

Redcliff.—Var. *pycnanthum*, Gr. and Godr. **D.** Lytchett Minster.—*A. junceum*, Beauv. **A.** Burton Bradstock, *H. J. Goddard*. **C.** Radipole, and Rodwell, *H. J. Goddard*.—*Nardus stricta*, L. **D.** By Morden Decoy. **F.** On all the heaths from Bourne Valley and Poole Harbour to Verwood Common; Goatham. **G.** Scotland Heath, &c., *H. J. Goddard*, Corfe Castle; Little Sea.—*Hordeum secalinum*, Schreb. (*H. pratense*, Huds.). **C.** Chickerell, *H. J. Goddard*. **D.** Keyworth; Lytchett Minster. **E.** Sturminster Newton; Hinton St. Mary; Buckland Newton, *H. J. Goddard*. **F.** Sturminster Marshall; Spetisbury; Edmondsham.—*H. murinum*, L. The distribution of this species is, perhaps, worth working out, for it is certainly very irregular in the county. Practically absent from the heathland, it is also very scarce in N.E. Dorset on the clay and on the chalk. **E.** Margaret Marsh. **F.** Cranborne. The grass is usually so common one does not take note of it.—*Elymus arenarius*, L. **F.** Constitution Hill, and also on a bank near Dane Court cricket ground, Parkstone! South Haven, opposite Branksea, inflorescence plentiful, 1908, *H. J. Goddard*. This occurrence, a mile from the nearest point of the harbour and more than two from the nearest bit of coast, is, to say the least, unusual.

Lomaria Spicant, Desv. (*Blechnum boreale*, Sw.). **D.** Wareham towards Trigon and Sandford; Morden Decoy; East Morden; Lytchett Matravers. **F.** Chiefly on peat banks; Kinson; Broadstone; Canford; Hampreston; West Moors and Cross Keys; Woolbridge Heath; Verwood; Woodlands; Edmondsham. **G.** Wareham Heath; Corfe Castle and Bushey.—*Lastrea Thelypteris*, Presl. **D.** Halfway between Wareham and Hamworthy Junction, *L. V. Lester-Garland*.—*L. Oreopteris*, Presl. **F.** Boggy spot in a wood between Edmondsham and Woodlands.—*L. cristata*, Presl. This has stood for some time in the Dorset list, but there is some reason for wishing that the evidence of its occurrence could be confirmed. The late Rev. R. P. Murray found that there were no certain specimens of this species in *hb.* Mansel-Pleydell. Mr. Arthur Bennett, who makes a study of British county records, told me he had met with no

evidence of it for Dorset.—*Botrychium Lunaria*, Sw. **F.** In small quantity, but very fine in a field on the borders of Edmondsham.—*Pilularia globulifera*, L. **F.** Leigh Common, *W. M. Rogers*. **G.** In plenty at Norden, about one mile from Corfe Castle, *L. V. Lester-Garland*.

The foregoing notes, as far as they relate to the part of the county near Cranborne, have nearly all been made since 1902. Most of those which report plants from other parts of the county were accumulated between 1893 and 1902. Some of the latter were offered to the writer of the *Dorset Flora* for an appendix, which was never carried out; some have been published elsewhere, but all are now gathered together to form a convenient supplement to the county *Flora*.

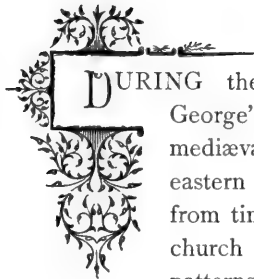




The Mediæval
Floor Tiles of St. George's Church,
Fordington.

By the Rev. R. GROSVENOR BARTELOT, M.A.

(Read 11th December, 1908.)



DURING the progress of our Restoration of St. George's Church a considerable surface of mediæval floor tiles was brought to light at the eastern end of the nave; in addition to which from time to time, whilst we were lowering the church floor, odd tiles and fragments bearing patterns have been turned up. Those found *in situ* were unfortunately almost obliterated by centuries of footwear, so a plan was drawn of the order in which they had been laid, and the workmen were instructed to preserve every scrap for future examination. They did so, and this paper is the result. We have, I am happy to say, rescued from oblivion the whole or parts of twenty-seven distinct designs, the most elaborate of which are herewith, by the kind artistic talent of Miss Fisher, of Dorchester (one of the members of this Club),

now placed before you on the illustration sheets, which I should like you to study as we proceed.

I must first of all crave your indulgence while I say a word concerning the much-neglected history of this branch of ceramic art; and no one can have felt more keenly than I have the need of some such assistance as a handbook on floor tiles would supply. But no such publication has hitherto appeared, so that I have been constrained to obtain information from a few articles in the Gentleman's Magazine (of the dates 1789 and 1833), short paragraphs in Parker's Glossary of Architecture and Boutell's British Archæology, another in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and last, but not least, an excellent paper on the Worcestershire floor tiles by Canon Porter, who kindly lent me his unprinted manuscript.

When were figured tiles first made? The answer is that they are one of the earliest forms of hieroglyphic and artistic ornamentation. They may be traced back more than a thousand years before the Christian era to the clay tablets of Tel-el-Amarna. They are even mentioned in the Holy Bible, for there the Prophet Ezekiel [Chapter iv., 1] twenty-five centuries ago, was thus addressed by the Almighty:—"Thou also, son of man, take thee a tile, and lay it before thee, and pourtray upon it the city, *even* Jerusalem." Now this tile, bearing the design of the Holy City in a state of siege, was to be exhibited as an object lesson to educate, a warning to stimulate, and an inspiration to attract the people of Israel. And is not this the same purpose the old Romans of Durnovaria had in mind when they laid those wonderful tessellated pavements for which our county is justly famous? Mediæval floor tiles were a natural evolution from these earlier prototypes, though the differences between them are considerable. Tesseræ and tiles, besides, of course, differing in size, are quite the converse of one another in application; in the case of the former the designing talent of the artist came to the front only when the floor was in the laying; whereas in the case of the latter the maker of the materials was himself the artist, so that with such tiles a comparative amateur or local

mason might lay as good a pavement as the expert. It is certainly possible to trace a similarity of pattern between the Saxon "bleo-stoenings" and the Roman mosaic work; but the clearest evidence of the evolution process is seen in the coloured stone *marqueterie* patterns to the east of the altar screen at Canterbury Cathedral, as well as in the floors of Fountains Abbey and Ely Cathedral. In Prior Cranden's Chapel within the latter edifice the designs are not inlaid into the tiles themselves, which are each of one colour only, but the pattern is produced by the outlines of the individual pieces. Nor are these necessarily rectangular, for, having been moulded in several shapes and sizes, a geometrical figure, an animal, or flower of one colour may be seen inserted after the manner of the child's picture puzzle into a corresponding cavity prepared for it in a specimen of another tint. Suffice it to say that, in spite of the complications of this method, not only lions and other ferocious beasts are portrayed at Ely, but flowers, trees, and foliage receive treatment, in addition to which an effective *chef d'œuvre* is provided by a somewhat pretentious representation of the temptation of our first parents in the Garden of Eden.

Dealing next with mediæval decorative glazed floor tiles I first of all carefully refrain from calling them, as is so often done nowadays, "*encaustic tiles*"; for this designation has been already appropriated to an antique process of a totally different nature, and only causes confusion. The process of their manufacture appears to have been as follows:—The tiler first made of red clay a batch of "quarries"; as to shape, in most cases square, though at Chertsey segmental and circular tiles are found, narrow oblongs at Salisbury, Malmesbury, and here at Fordington, elongated lozenges at St. Albans, three of which combined into a regular hexagon, and wedge shapes, triangulars and hexagonals in a few other instances; these, after being partially dried in the sun, were imprinted with the pattern from a wooden stamp cut in reverse relief. Then a preparation of white china clay was worked over the whole surface, and when

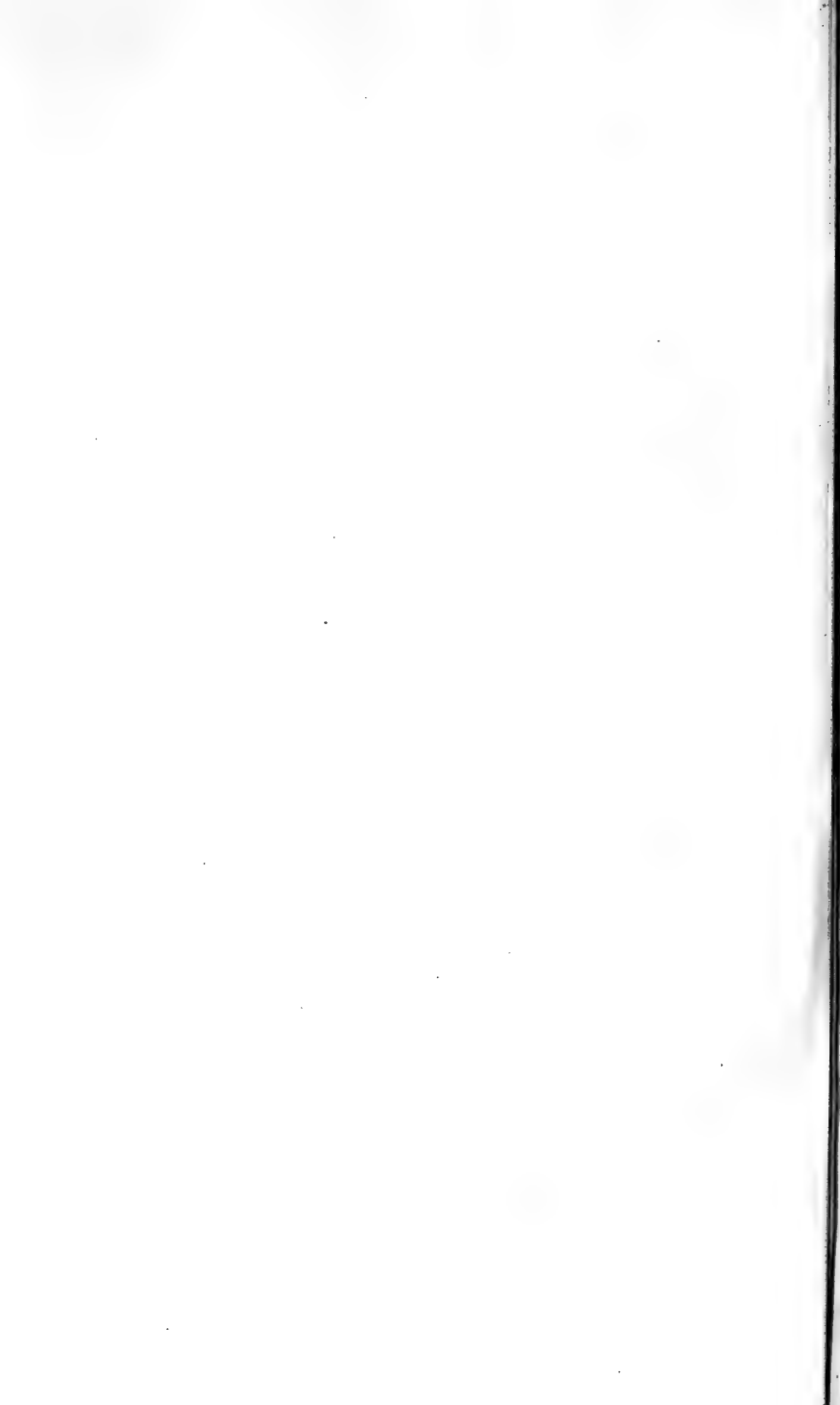
the superfluous material had been cleaned off, the "*quarrel*" thus obtained was burnt in a kiln.

The final process was to dip these tiles in a yellow-tinted metallic glaze, in which the lead and perhaps a little decomposed brass acted on the iron and salt in the clay, and fire them once more, and they were then ready for use. If the different kinds of clay used happened to be of unequal drying qualities, the firing sometimes bulged or cracked them, as is shown in some of our Fordington examples. To obviate this evil the makers usually pierced the reverse of the tile while it was soft with dozens of small holes of the size made by a packing needle, but this was not always successful. Very slow firing was, I think, the most certain road to the desired finish. Modern manufacturers have failed to match the variegated admixture of ruddy brownish green and old gold, which you see on those specimens I have placed in the show case on the table. The reproduction craze of the Victorian era has introduced us to churches with "restored" pavements of staring red combined with glaring white, fondly imagined to be faithful copies of mediæval tiles. But they have been merely imitated from excavated fragments which had lost their glaze through centuries of wear. I have here several samples in mint preservation to show you what St. George's floor looked like in the days when John, afterwards Cardinal, Morton was our prebendal rector, and I venture to say that not a vestige of red or white would appear on its whole surface. You could then walk upon a pavement burnished after the manner of the streets of the New Jerusalem. A rich sheen of dark green glaze, blended at times with a tint of brown, formed a velvety background, whereon stood out depicted in golden yellow the armorial bearings of kings, nobles, and bishops, the vine and the ivy inter-twining the eagle, the griffin, and the dragon of St. George, and the whole, bordered by the fret key-pattern, ending at the intersections with the mysterious fylfot cross. Such was the floor pressed by the knees of the worshippers in old St. George's in the days of its prebendal glory.

No. 1.



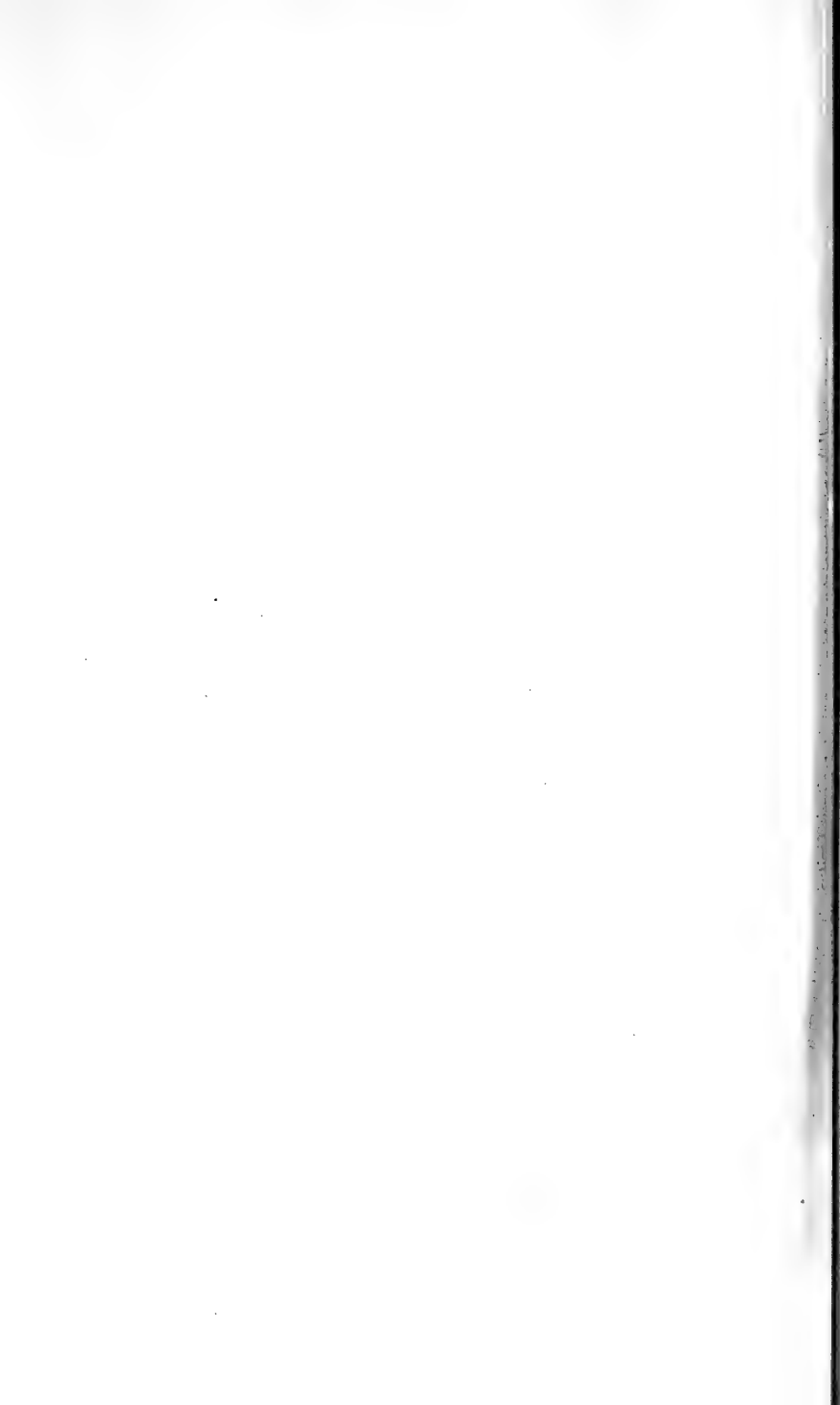
These were the Arms of the Family of Redvers Earls of Devon, and also of the Dacombe of Dorset. The letters are probably the Alpha and Omega though they might possibly be D.M.



No. 2.



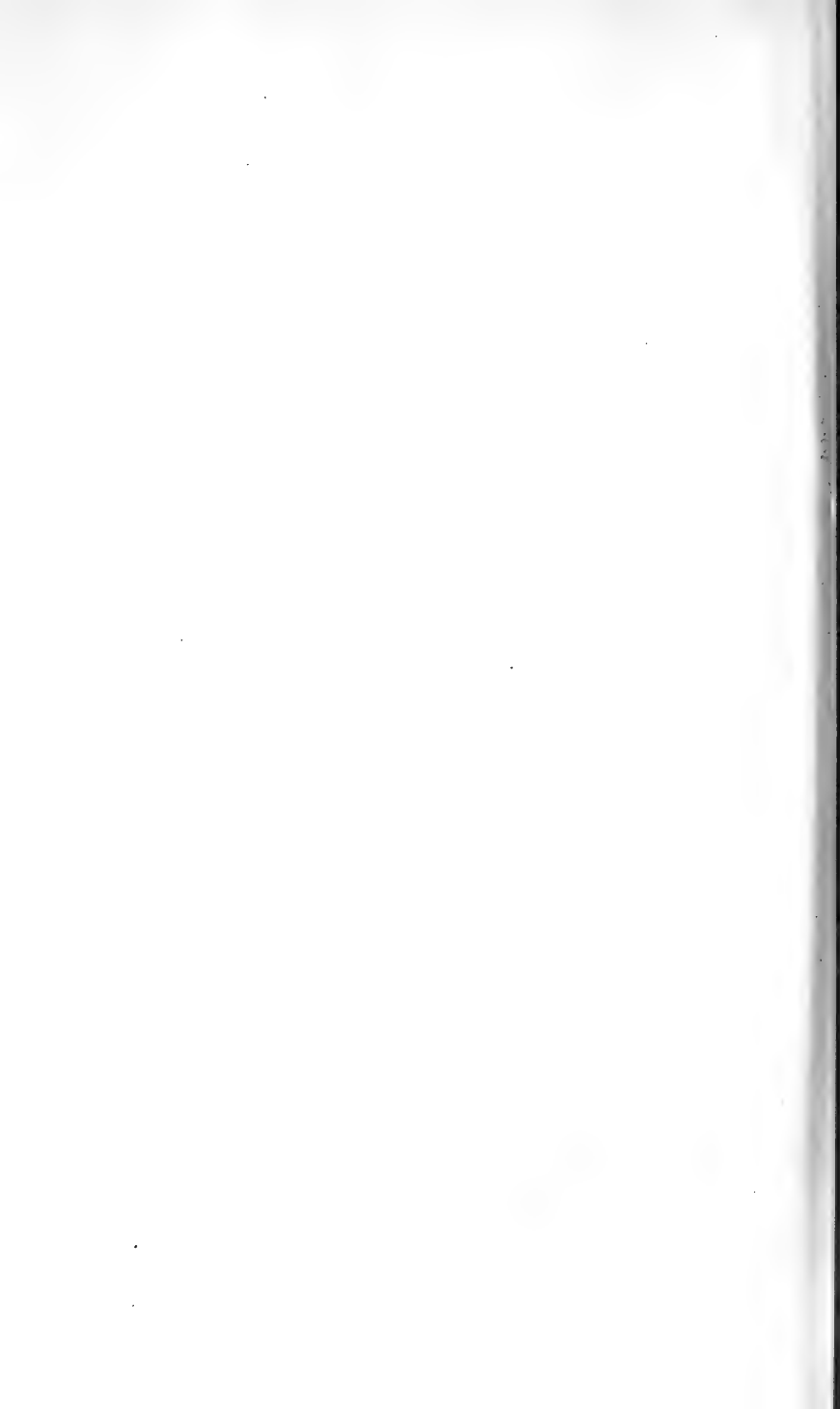
THE ST. CATHERINE WHEEL.



No. 3.



THE QUARTERFOIL CROSS PATTERN.



In the illustrations which I have placed in your hands I have marked three distinct periods in our Fordington tiles.*

- I. Norman or Normandy tiles.
- II. Early English made tiles.
- III. Fourteenth Century tiles.

I. Of the first period we have discovered only two unobliterated examples—the Catherine wheel and the quatrefoil crossflory. These are both of the same size, six inches square, primitive in workmanship, of remarkable thinness compared with the others, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, added to which the clay used in the inlay design is as soft and friable as chalk or pipeclay and the glaze is very thin. Altogether the chances of their being durable for any length of time must have from the first been most limited. Of this same period we discovered several larger tiles $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches square, but not a vestige of any pattern remains on them. One point in which these differ from later examples is that the reverse of each tile has five rudely scooped finger grips, which doubtless during their manufacture served to protect the hands of the maker from the poisonous action of the lead used in the glaze. These cavities not only lightened them for transport purposes, but also gave them a firmer grip of the mortar when they were eventually imbedded in floor position. I feel sure they are of foreign manufacture, if not the work of continental craftsmen resident in England. The pattern on one of them is the wheel of St. Katherine, a very favourite subject in foreign ecclesiastical art. On one of our bells at St. George's we have the inscription "SANCTA KATERINA ORA PRO NOBIS," and it is probable that the piscina and credence or

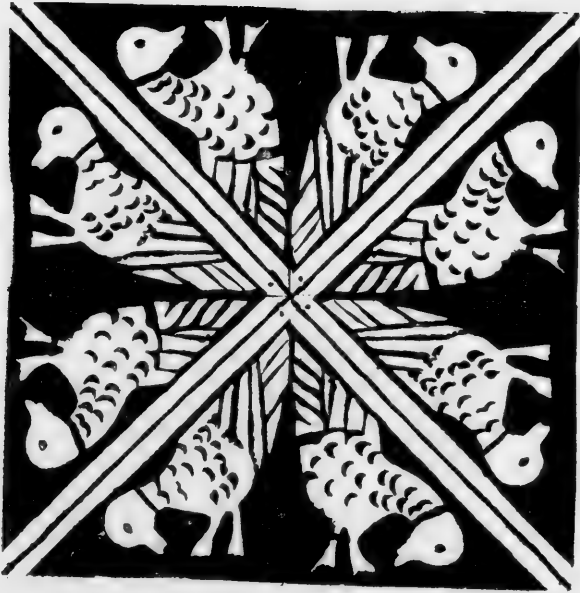
* Parker in his Glossary says:—"They are sometimes called Norman tiles, possibly from the supposition that they were originally made in Normandy, and considering the age and variety of specimens that exist in Northern France, this idea may not be wholly erroneous."

candle bracket in our south transept where this tile was unearthed mark the site of an altar to this favourite maiden Saint in our Church.

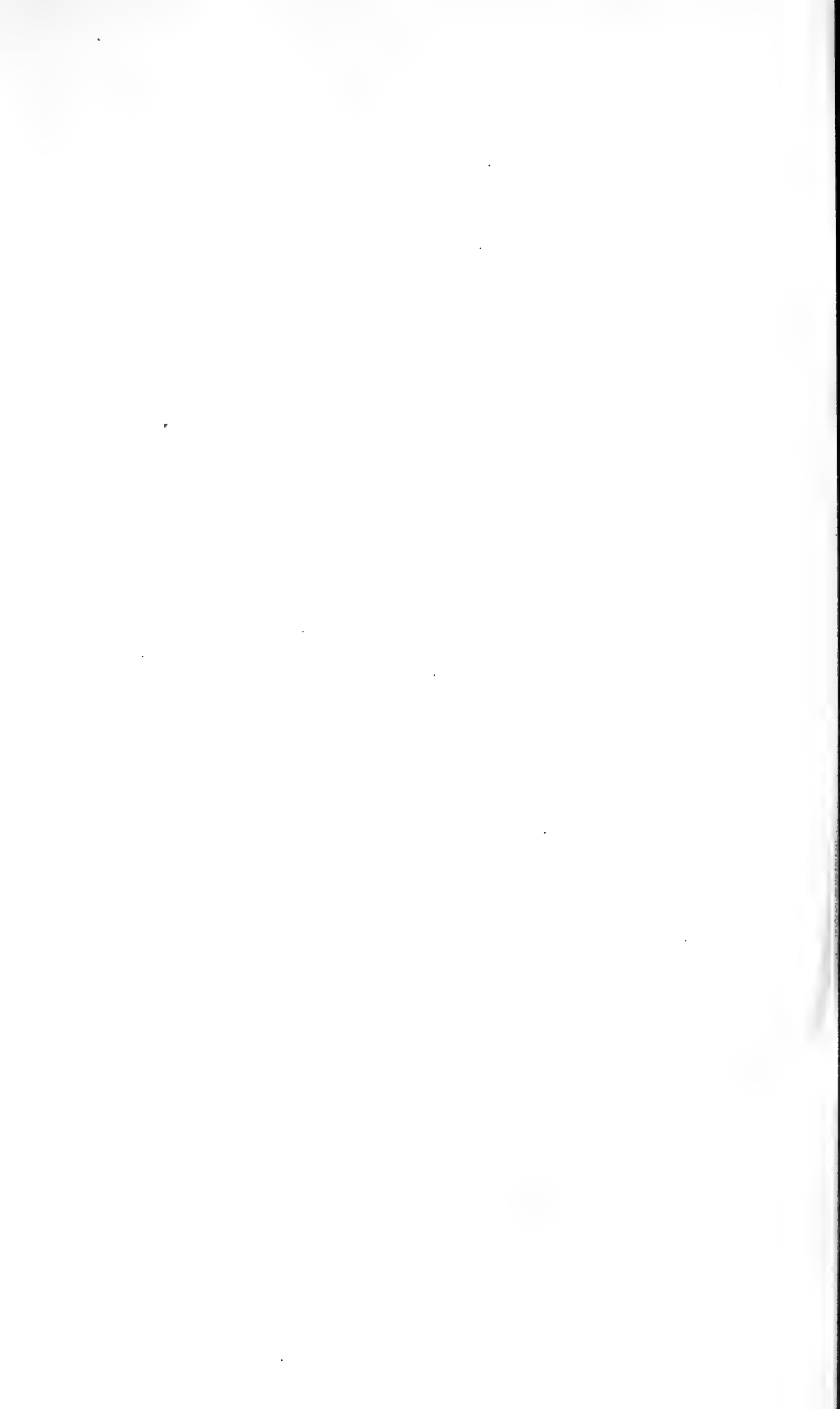
The next period of our tiles supplies specimens smaller, but thicker ($5\frac{3}{8}$ inches square), with corner pieces which, had they been triangular, would have had the two equal sides ten inches in length; but these, having been cut at right angles seven and a-half inches from the corner, a five-sided tile was obtained, four of which formed a square of fifteen inches, enclosing a space suitable for seven and a quarter inch tiles to be inserted. These corner pieces are primitive in design, but very effective in display. The cable specimen shows distinct imitation of the style of design found in Roman pavements—lines, circles, foliage, and intertwined ropework. The next tile, which I call the twin doves addorsed, presents a very unusual treatment of a favourite subject in tile ornament. We are fortunate in securing a few samples of this tile in mint preservation with the original glaze perfect, so that a comparison with its fellows which have stood the test of footwear is most instructive.

The next tile in this period shows a coat of arms with a letter on each side. Heraldic tiles were in great demand, and this is an excellent example of a griffin or griphon segreant. I thought that I might unhesitatingly pronounce this to be the arms of Dacombe, an ancient Dorset knightly family who certainly bore the same charge; but Mr. St. John Hope assures me that it is the shield of De Redvers, Earl of Devon. I find that members of that family owned great estates in this county, including Mosterton, Lower Loders, Buckland Ripers (which takes its second name from the Latin form of De Redvers, *De Ripariis*), and Puddletown, a parish adjoining to Fordington. Notice the enormous claws of the griphon. There is a reason for this. In the middle ages the horn of the rhinoceros did duty for the claw of this fabulous beast, and was in great demand for use as a drinking cup. The story of St. Cuthbert illustrates this. Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, still possesses a rhino horn mounted with gold which the ancients venerated as a griphon's

No. 4.



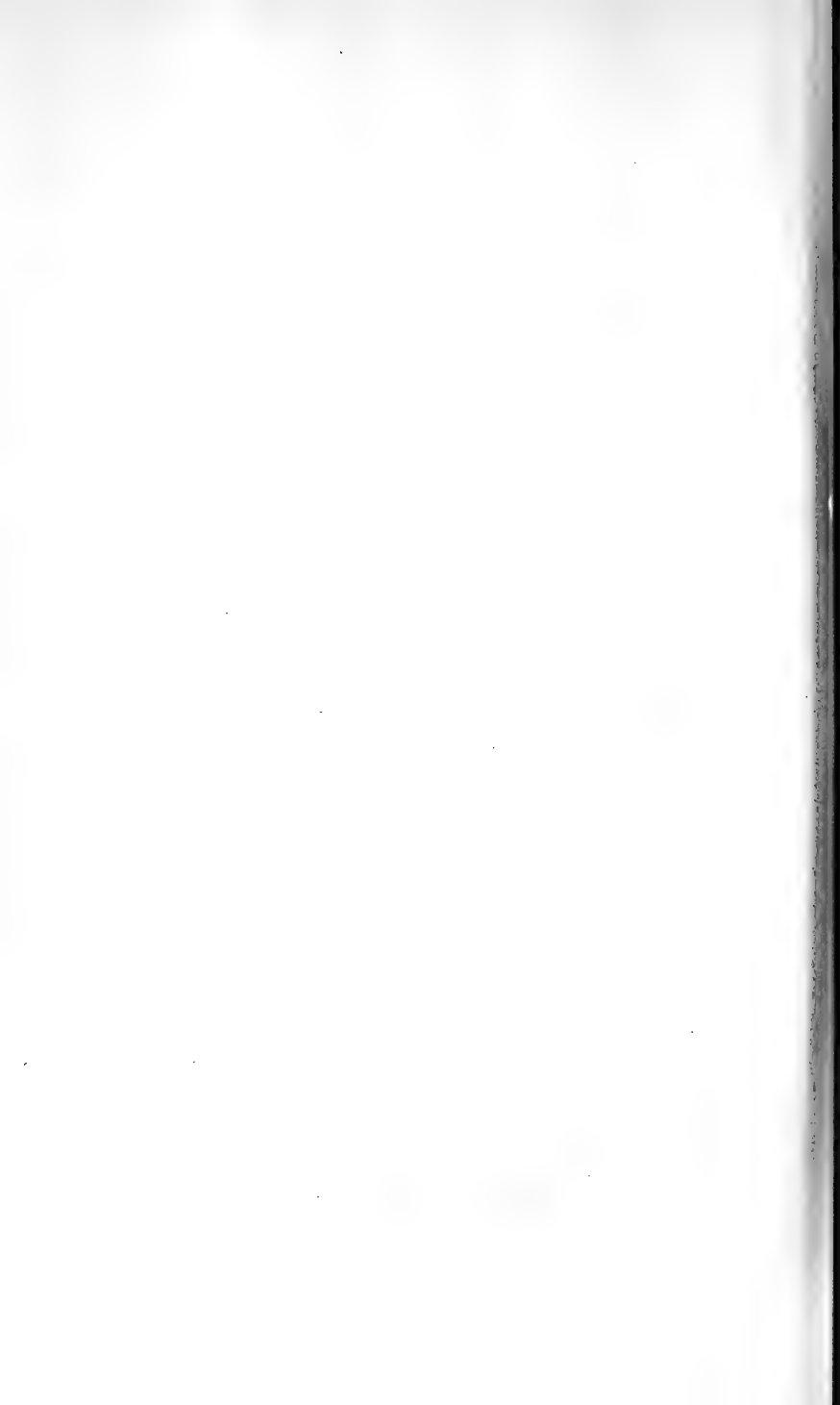
THE DOVES AND CROSS PATTERN.



No. 5.



THE DE REDVERS OR DACCOMBE ARMS.



claw. Three more were preserved at Bayeux Cathedral, and on festivals displayed at the high altar, for this mythical animal was not esteemed an evil beast, like the dragon and serpent, but was respected and even venerated as the emblem of the Sun God, the embodiment of vigilance, energy, strength, and zeal. It was, therefore, the custom to represent this creature with an abnormal development of claw. A fellow tile to this one was discovered in the floor of Preston Church in this county in 1855, and is now in the Museum. The letters on the sides of the shield are, I think, a rude representation of the Alpha and Omega.

The rest of our tiles belong to the fifteenth century, and from the notes I took at the time of their discovery I can with a great degree of certainty relay the pattern as indicated by the remains we found *in situ*. One must remember first the rule that where the design of a tile is parallel to the sides, then that tile is a border or penultimate border. The second rule is this: When the pattern runs diagonally across the tile, as is always the case with coats of arms, fleur-de-lys or lettering, &c., then that tile is one of either four, nine, or sixteen combined into a compound design. Our St. George's patterns were laid in sixteens. In the centre a quartet of diagonals covered ten square inches of floor. Separating these from the next quartet were eight borders of the grape pattern with a single fylfot at each outer angle. The borders of the whole were worked out in frets, or key-pattern border tiles, together with several plain black, yellow, and brown singles and triangles. It will be noticed that whenever the quarter patterns on a tile are not identical, then the result of laying a group of them together is the production of two patterns instead of one. This was a very ingenious device of the ancients, and proved to be very effective and beautiful as well as simple. The illustrations I trust will speak for themselves, so I need only say a few words on the most remarkable of our St. George's specimens. The most interesting is No. 19, the only dated example amongst our discoveries. John Gough Nichols discovered a fellow tile to this in Malvern Abbey and called it the "Mendicante Tile," but it is nothing of the sort. It is one

of a quartet forming a quatrefoil mortuary or memorial inscription dated 1456, which reads thus :—

**Miseremini mei miseremini mei saltem vos amici
quia manus Domini tetigit. J.H.S. A.D. Mccccclvi.
Marcius hic Lucas Joba[nes Atque Matheus].**

This is simply a quotation from the Book of Job, chapter 19, verse 21. "Pity me, pity me, O ye my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me." Then follows the Sacred Monogram and the date A.D. 1456, the inscription ending with that prayer to the four evangelists which has come down to us in the form

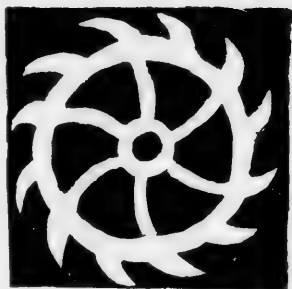
" Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John,
" Bless the bed that I lie on."

In the Sarum Use the above chapter of the Book of Job was read as the eighth lesson of the second nocturn in the "Vigils of the Dead." A fellow tile to this one was discovered in Radipole Church, which belonged to the Benedictine Abbey of Cerne, and I trace our possession of at least two examples of this tile at St. George's to the fact that our prebendal Rector two years later than the date of the tile was the future Cardinal Morton, himself a monk at Cerne.

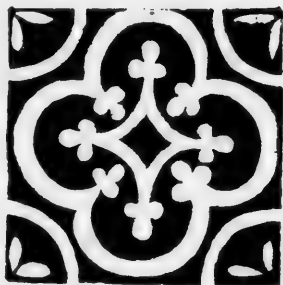
Another tile represents the cross keys and sword, the arms of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester. The peculiar shape of the keys shows that the arms of the see of Exeter are not intended, and many similar tiles have been found in Malvern and Gloucester and the neighbourhood. Our specimen is one of a quartet, and contains part of an inscription which would when complete contain about thirty-five letters. It may have been that popular mediæval charm against fire, ending with the words "*Deo et Patrie*," which, dating from the martyrdom of St. Agatha A.D. 253, was as late as the year 1402 inscribed on the fire bell at Kenilworth, given by Thomas de Kyderminster.

Perhaps the most interesting tile to us St. Georgians is the fine example bearing the dragon and eagle. So far as I can

PERIOD I.



1.



2.

PERIOD II.



3.



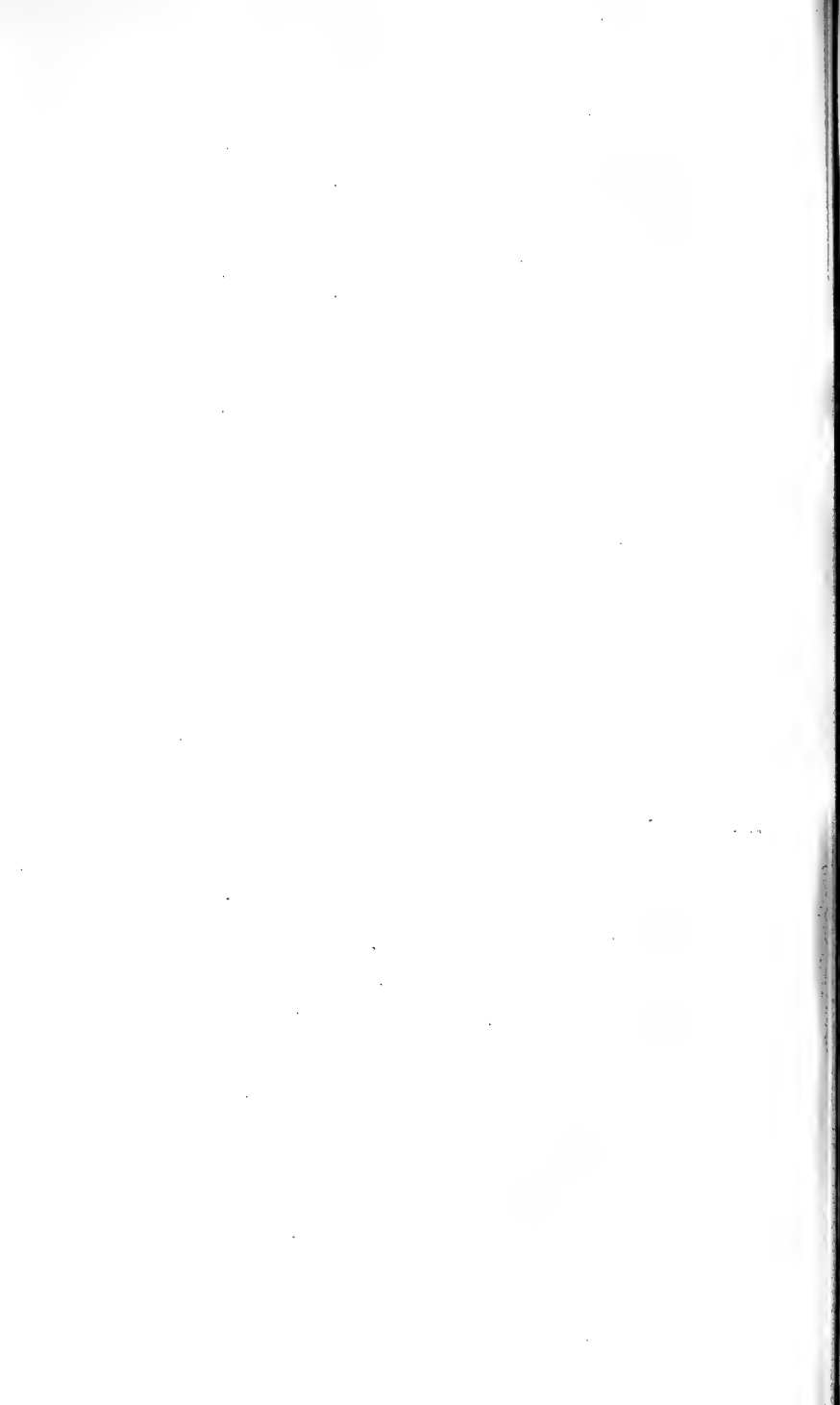
4.



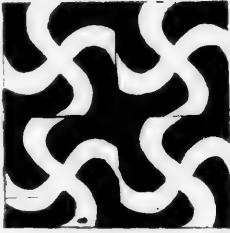
5.



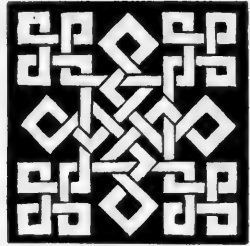
6.



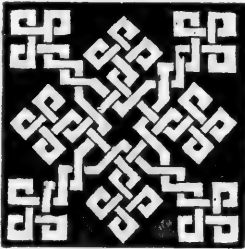
PERIOD III.



7.



8.



9.



10.



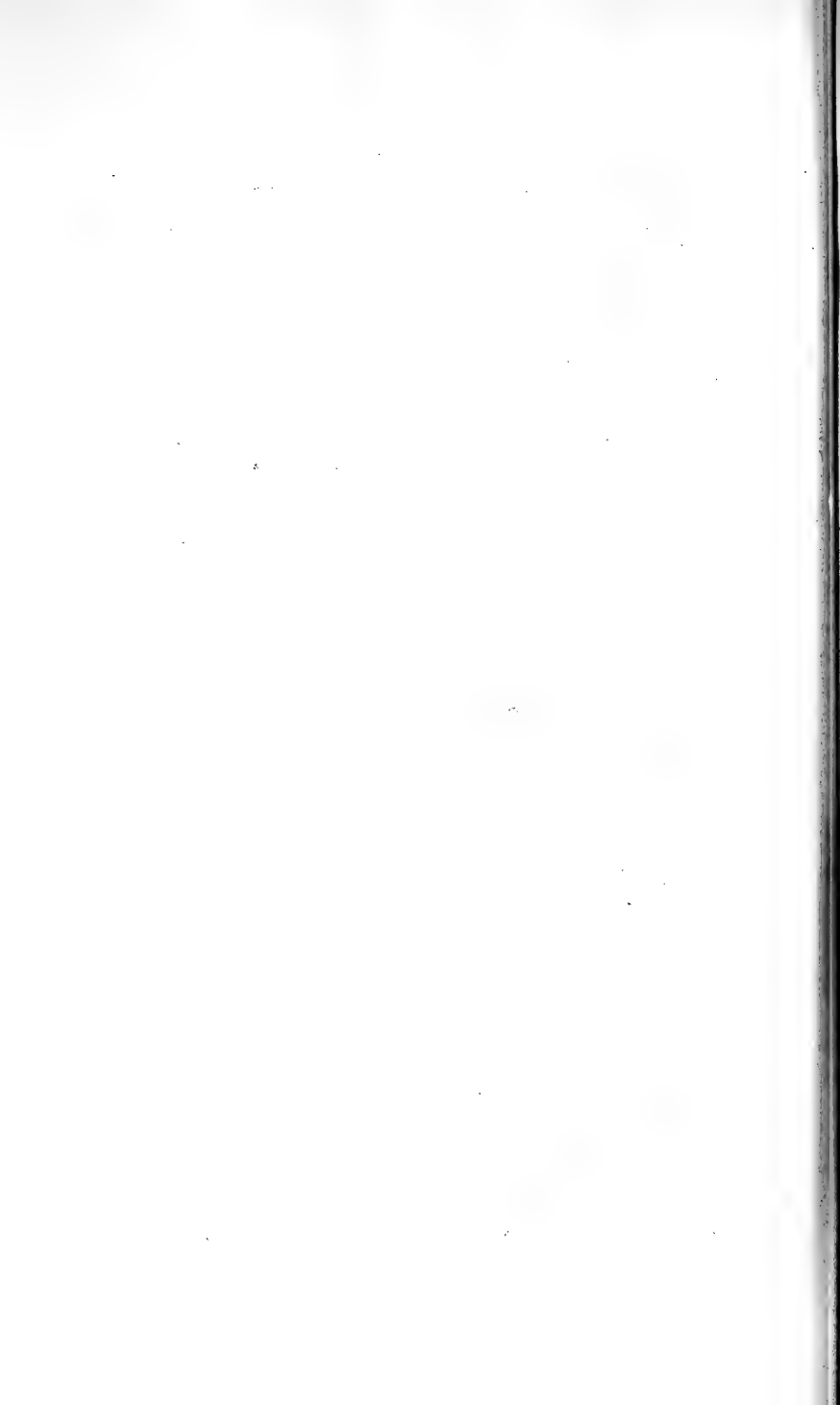
11.



12.



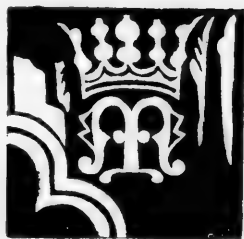
13.



PERIOD III —continued.



14.



15.



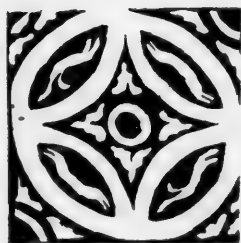
16.



17.



18.



19.



PERIOD III.—*continued.*



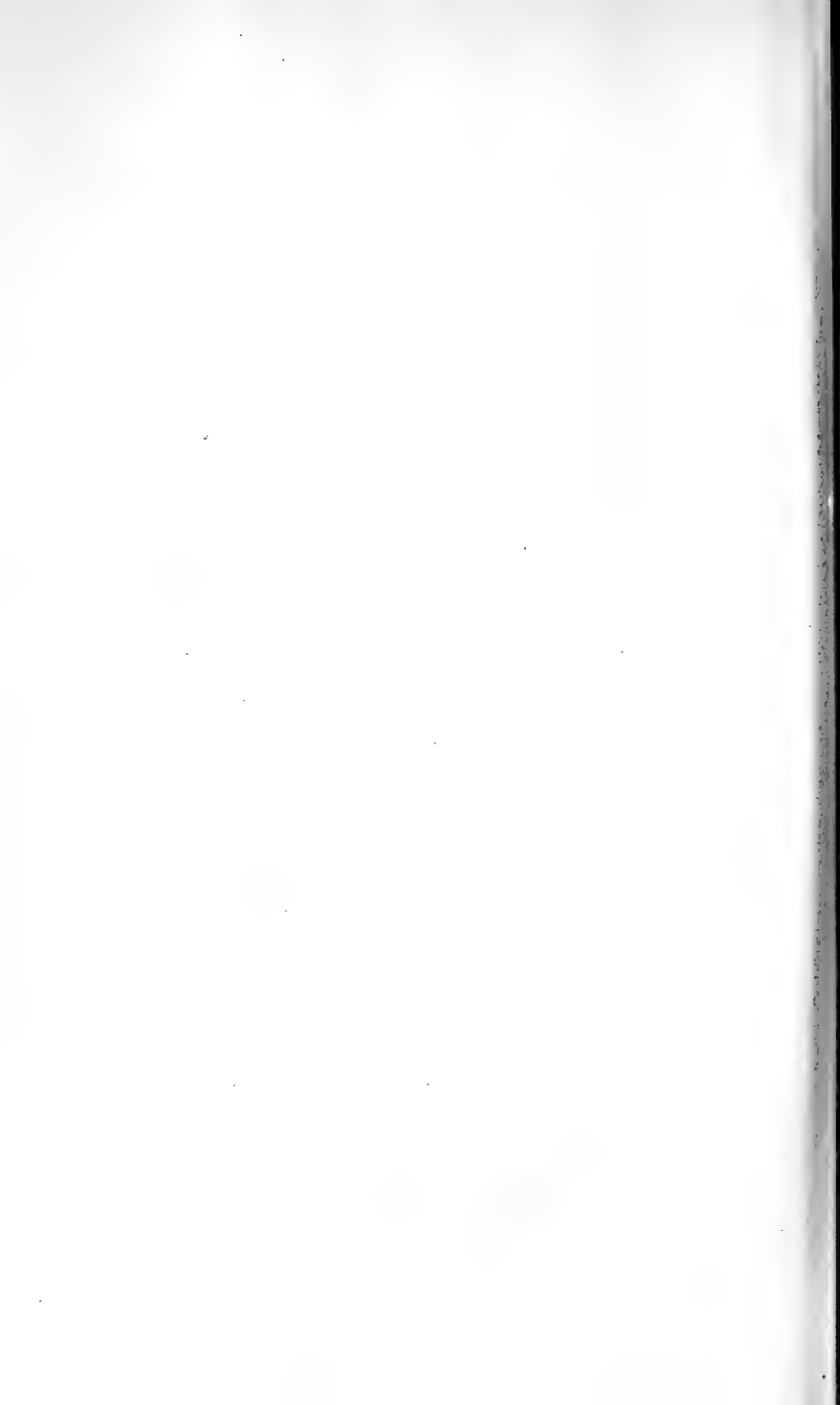
20.



21.



22.



discover it is not known elsewhere, and it may have been specially designed for our Church of St. George. It is No. 2 of a quartet of tiles and I have parts of Nos. 1 and 4. The eagle bears a scroll inscribed **vae vae**, "woe woe," a reference most likely to the 12th Chapter of the Apocalypse which reads "Woe to the inhabitants of the earth, for the great dragon is come down unto you." The legend round the quarter of the circular band reads "RESPICE. R. . . "; but as I can find no sentence in the Vulgate containing this word, followed by one commencing with R, the word *Respice* may have been repeated. Canon Wordsworth sends me a most interesting surmise regarding the underlying motive of this tile. He writes:—"If I merely had your specimen I think I should have conjectured the word *Respice* thrice repeated, and have imagined perhaps the three souls in Purgatory crying to the three knights their quondam companions 'Woe; woe; woe; look back upon us in our pains and bid sing a mass for us before you ride a hunting' or words to that effect. This is a subject—'*les trois rois vifs et les trois rois morts*'—often found in primers and breviaries as an illustration in the office of the Dead." As the sentence commencing *Respice* "Look Thou upon me and have mercy upon me" occurs in the psalm appointed for the second nocturn of the Vigils of the Dead in the Sarum Use, this may certainly be denominated as a memorial tile alluding to some well-known mediæval legend or picture of Purgatory.

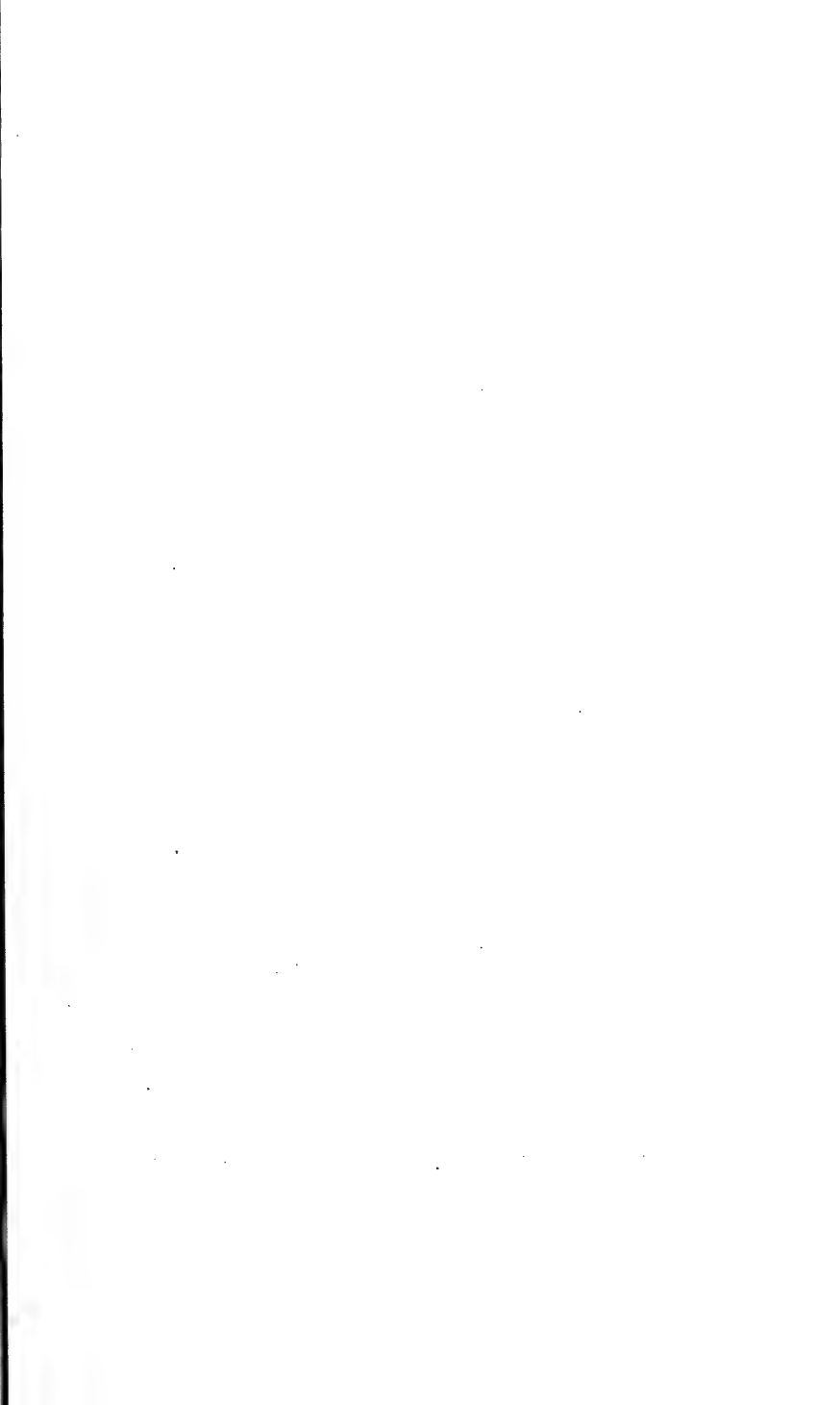
The rest of these tiles need only very slight comment. The crowned Lombardic M is a St. Mary tile. The primrose fleur-de-lys is a favourite device on tiles, and I have found many examples elsewhere, though none in which the bloom was so exactly copied from the primrose. Like the rest, it was laid in fours, so that, to realise how beautiful it looked when *in situ*, one has to imagine four of them conjoined at the stem corners. The same may be said of the ivy and cable pattern.

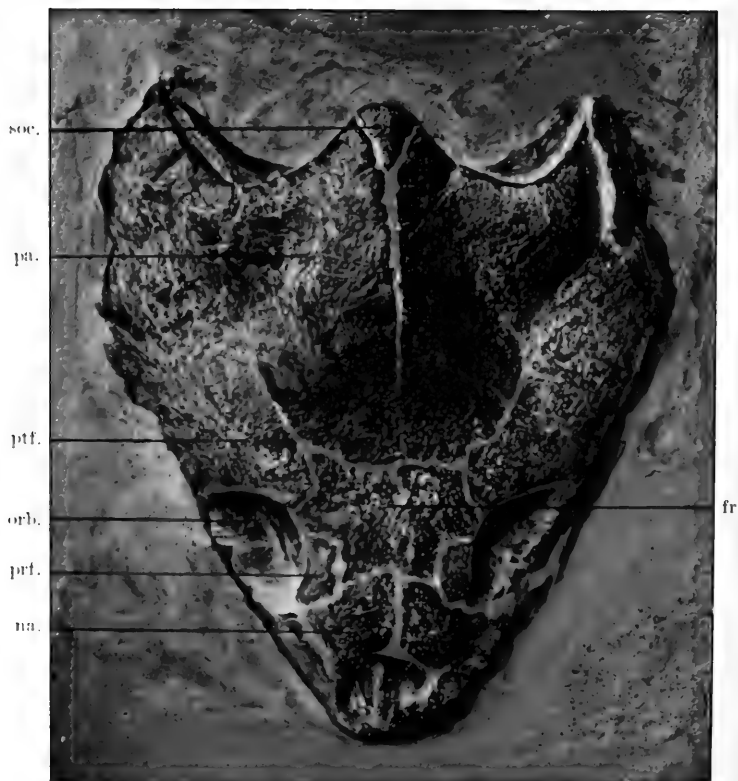
With regard to the fylfot and fret, or key-pattern tiles, a great deal might be said. The design of the swastika or fylfot cross is a heathen symbol of great antiquity adapted to Christian

uses. Dr. Schliemann found it in the ruins of Troy, dating 1500 B.C. It was the emblem of Jupiter Pluvius and the Sun God, suggesting by its form gyratory movement or whirling motion. The fret also dates back to heathen mythology, and was emblematic of the all-powerful influence of water in conjunction with the sun in producing the fruits of the earth. Our collection of tiles bearing the fret pattern is almost unique and most artistic in design.

I will only conclude by suggesting the study of floor tiles to fellow-members of the Field Club. Tiles are often discovered imperfect and thrown away as valueless, whereas, if kept for comparison and verification, unknown patterns are placed on record. It would be a capital idea if this Club could secure a tracing of every known Dorset tile, as they would do much to elucidate the history of our county. Need I say also that tiles have a modern interest? To those kind ladies who are present to-day I would suggest these patterns as containing excellent designs for such feminine handiwork as doyleys, table centres, kettle holders, and various other articles suitable for modern times. By reproducing these lost patterns of ancient days you could show how our ancestors can hold their own very well in the face of the work of modern designers.







CHELONIAN SKULL FROM PURBECK BEDS, SWANAGE.

This Fossil was found in the Middle Purbeck—locally known as the
“ Feather Bed.”



Note on a Chelonian Skull from the Purbeck Beds of Swanage.

By A. SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S.



ALTHOUGH remains of the shells of turtles are very common in the Purbeck Beds of Swanage, only one skull appears to have been hitherto met with.¹ The recent discovery of a skull is therefore of much interest and worthy of a brief notice. This specimen was obtained from a Swanage quarryman by Sir J. C. Robinson, who presented it to the Dorset County Museum in December, 1908.

The new fossil, shown of the natural size on the accompanying plate, is flattened by crushing and exposed from above. Its snout is bluntly pointed, and the rather small orbits (*orb.*) are far forwards. The temporal fossæ have a complete and extensive roof. The supra-occipital (*soc.*), which just appears in the cranial roof, does not project further backwards than the squamosal region on each side. Owing to fractures by crushing most of

¹ R. Lydekker, "Catalogue of the Fossil Reptilia in the British Museum," pt. iii. (1889), p. 204.

the sutures between the constituent bones are scarcely distinguishable; but it is clear that the nasals (*na.*) and prefrontals (*prf.*) are separate elements, and that the latter are very small, not meeting in the middle line, but allowing the former to unite in suture with the frontals (*fr.*) The parietals (*pa.*) seem to be relatively large, meeting the frontals in a transverse suture between the hinder border of the orbits. The surface of all the bones is roughened by a fine network of smooth ridges, which are not very prominent.

This skull is exactly such as might be expected to belong to *Pleurosternum*, and its external ornament agrees so closely with that of the common shells from Swanage that it may probably be referred to the same genus. As already known,¹ *Pleurosternum* exhibits some remarkable resemblances to the water-tortoises of the family Chelydidae, which now live in Australia and South America, and the new skull agrees with that of some genera of this family in the peculiar arrangement of the nasal and prefrontal bones. All the Jurassic Chelonian skulls hitherto discovered, including one from the Portland Stone,² are closely similar to that now described.



¹ R. Lydekker, "On Certain Chelonian Remains from the Wealden and Purbeck," *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XLV. (1889), p. 518.

² R. Owen, "History of British Fossil Reptiles" (1884), Chelonians, pl. viii., figs. 1-3 (*Chelone planiceps*). Named *Stegochelys* by R. Lydekker, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, Vol. XLV. (1889), p. 229.



Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1908.

By H. STILWELL.

“ Evening red and morning grey
Will set the traveller on his way,
Evening grey and morning red
Will bring down rain upon his head.”



THE year 1908 was deficient in rainfall in the County of Dorset by over $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the following Table No. I., giving the depth of rain recorded, the mean amount of the totals of 24 stations, distributed as evenly as possible over the whole county, has been calculated, showing that the rainfall for the year amounted to 27·560 in., whereas the “ 50 year ” previous average, as calculated by the late Mr. H. S. Eaton, was 33·231 in., showing a deficiency of 5·671 in. for the year 1908.

June was especially a dry month, the quantity recorded (the mean of the 24 stations) being only 0·36 in.

This was followed by only 1·92 in. in July, the whole of which fell before the 18th of that month, and from that date until the 19th August there was practically a rainless period of 31 or 32 days. This drought had a very disastrous effect on the root crops of the district.

The last 13 days of August brought plentiful rains, amounting to a total of 3·65 in., the whole of the rain of the month having fallen in those days, and they gave August a greater rainfall than that of any other month in the year except December, which had a total of 3·77 in.

On 21st October there was a remarkable thunderstorm at Weymouth and its neighbourhood, accompanied by a most unusually heavy fall of rain. At Westham 4 in. is reported to have fallen on that day within about 4 hours, but as the heavy rain began some time before 9 a.m., at which hour the rain for "the *previous day*" is measured, a considerable part of the rain which fell in the storm would have been credited to 20th October, and so "spoilt the record" for any very heavy day's record.

This storm appears to have been confined, in its intensity, to the southern and western parts of the county. No heavy rainfall is recorded on that day much to the eastward of Dorchester, or northward of Sherborne and Milton Abbey.

The heaviest rainfall recorded for any one day was 3·73 in. on 21st October, at Weymouth (Massandra), and upwards of 2 in. fell on the same day at seven other stations.

At places not so much affected by the storm of this day their heaviest rainfall mostly occurred in the heavy rains of 26th, 27th, and 31st of August.

At 14 other stations no fall amounting to one inch occurred on any day during the year, and in Table II., giving these particulars, it will be seen that the parts exempt from heavy rains are mostly situated in the north of the county.

December had the heaviest rainfall of any month in the year (3·77 in.) and it was pretty evenly distributed over the county,

with an average of 20·5 "rain days," ending with heavy snow in the last few days of the year.

In the tables following these notes figures are given from seven new stations, namely, from Stoborough (Wareham), Chickerell Rectory, the Gardens at Wynford House, Bradford Peverell House, Bradford Peverell Rectory, Puddletown Vicarage, and the Vicarage at Winterbourne Whitchurch; and no return, included in the tables for 1907, has dropped out from those now given. Some of the new observers are located very near to others from whom returns had been previously received, but by reference to the tables it will be seen that there is often considerable difference between the yearly totals of observers only a short distance apart. For instance at two stations at Wimborne, and others at Broadstone and Branksome, the total fall for the year is given as 26·41, 21·47, 26·66, and 22·35 respectively; also between Chickerell Rectory and Chickerell "Montevideo" there is a difference of 2·59 in. in the total for the year.

Additional observers are much wanted in the district comprising the Rural Deanery of Cerne, and also in the northern part of the R.D. of Bere Regis. Are there not some persons, sufficiently interested in Rainfall phenomena, living in those parts of the county, who would be willing to undertake the work of recording the daily rainfall, and to incur the small expense of providing the necessary rain gauge, the cost of which is only about one pound?

OBSERVERS' NOTES ON METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA, &C.

SHROTON.—Heavy snow 24th April. Absolute drought from 17th June to 6th July, 21 days, and from 18th July to 19th August, 33 days. The driest year for 13 years.

ST. GILES' HOUSE.—Total amount of sunshine, 1,903 hours. Mean temperature, 49·78°; highest temperature, 86° on 3rd July

and 4th August; lowest ditto, 5° on 30th December. Barometer, highest reading, 30.38 in. on 18th May; lowest, 28.75 in. on 11th December.

HORTON VICARAGE.—6th December, minimum 6°.

STURMINSTER MARSHALL.—28th February, first snow this winter. 3rd March, snow began about 1 p.m. and continued to 5 p.m., 0.42 in. in gauge. 22nd March, 0.45 fell between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. 4th April, heavy thunder and lightning 3.30 to 4 p.m. 25th April, deep snow, 4 in. at 9 a.m.; 8 in. at 11 a.m. 2nd May, 0.82 in. fell in heavy thunder-storm about 3 a.m. 28th August, at 6.30 a.m., three flashes of lightning and three claps of thunder. 18th October, 0.52 in. fell between 11.45 a.m. and 12.45 p.m. 27th December, first snow, slight all day. 28th December, snow had fallen during night, and at 9 a.m. was 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep. It kept on snowing till noon. Wind got up very strong about 5 or 6 a.m.

PARKSTONE.—25th April, snow began at 5 a.m., and continued till 3 p.m., when it measured 9 in. deep. 27th December, thin snow all day. 29th December, snow from about 6 a.m., and continued for 10 hours, and measured 7 in. deep.

SWANAGE.—25th April, heavy fall of snow. 28th and 29th December, heavy fall of snow, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. on the flat.

HOLME, WAREHAM.—25th April, heavy fall of snow.

EAST LULWORTH.—1st January, hard frost lasting till 6th January, then rain. 1st March, bright sun, dark cloud on horizon, sudden hard storm, sleet and hail burst 3 p.m. 22nd March, fierce gale from S.S.W. at night, rain squalls turning to heavy downpour; 0.49 in. fell in 6 hours. April N.E. winds prevailed this month. 25th April, deep snow falling to 6 in. up to 10 a.m. 18th June to 6th July, scorching weather, varying 68° to 78° in the shade. 8th July, heavy rain. 1st to 6th October, heavy fogs. 27th December, snow fell early and during day, hard frost at night. 28th December, thermometer on N. wall 28°. 29th December, heavy snow, thermometer 19°.

WEYMOUTH.—Climatological returns for 1908 :—

Means—Barometer	30·002 in.	
„ Thermometer	9 a.m.	52·2°
„ „	Maximum	57·4
„ „	Minimum	45·6
„ „	Range	11·8
„ „	Max. and Min.	51·5

Relative humidity of air, 79 per cent.

Bright sunshine, 1857·9 hours

Sunless days, 53.

Amount of cloud, 0 to 10=5·9.

WEYMOUTH, MASSANDRA.—The most noteworthy facts as to the rain of 1908 are the dry spells of 20 days from 16th June to 7th July, and of 24 days from 25th July to 19th August ; this latter period of drought was, with the exception of ·01 on 25th July, of much longer duration as, excepting the ·01 on the 25th, there was no rain from 17th July to 19th August, a period of 32 days.

The exceptional rain in October, with the remarkable fall of 3·73 on the 21st, is well worthy of notice. On that day 3·40 in. fell in three hours, and in five days, viz., 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st 5·94 in. was measured.

CHICKERELL, MONTEVIDEO.—6th January, the frost, which had been rather severe for a week, ended suddenly in the night of the 5th, the morning of the 6th being warm and damp. 24th April, the evening was fine, but during the night considerable snow fell, which loaded the trees, bending down the branches of evergreens. This gradually thawed during the day. 3rd May, thunder and lightning in early morning. 30th May and 3rd June, lightning in evening, no thunder. 22nd to 29th August, very rough winds. 6th September, very heavy dew. 19th September, thick sea mist all day. 21st October, a little thunder and lightning.

UPWEY.—1908 was an average year, being only ·06 wetter than the deduced average. June, with ·31 in., was the driest month since July, 1898. October, with 6·09, was, as usual, the

wettest month in the year, and was remarkable for an exceedingly heavy rainfall on the 21st, 2·67 in. being recorded, which is by far the heaviest fall I have registered here; 1·65 in. fell between 9 and 11 a.m., ·92 of an inch between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., and ·10 immediately after 1 o'clock. This record, however, was preceded by ·56 of an inch shortly before 9 o'clock, which, of course, had to be entered for the 20th. The total for the five hours, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., on the 21st October was, therefore, about 3·23 in. There was an absolute drought from the 18th June to the 6th July inclusive, a period of 19 days, which was, however, followed by a more remarkable one. Commencing on the 18th July and ending on the 19th August, a period of 32 days, no rain fell, excepting on the 25th July, when ·02 was registered, the absolute drought in this case lasting 24 days.

Snow fell on the 28th and 29th of February, the 1st, 3rd, and 15th March, the 19th, 23rd, and 24th April, and the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th December.

Thunder was heard on the 29th August—when ·47 of an inch of rain fell in half-an-hour; the 21st October, during the remarkable rain storm; and the 12th November.

The number of wet days—namely, 203 days—is, curiously enough, exactly the same number as in 1907, although 2·66 in. less rain fell. This coincidence is a repetition of 1905 and 1906, each of these years having 184 rainy days. Two other coincidences are that March and April had precisely the same rainfall, namely, 2·67 in. (which was exactly the amount of the heavy rain on the 21st October), and July and November, 1·43 in.—R. S. H.

BEAMINSTER, FLEET STREET.—

TEMPERATURE, MEANS OF.

		Max. in shade.		Min.			Max. in shade.		Min.
January	42·5	31·7	August..	..	..	69·0	50·0
February	47·7	35·4	September	..	..	62·1	46·3
March	46·7	32·3	October	..	..	60·6	46·5
April	52·5	37·0	November	..	..	52·3	39·5
May	62·9	46·2	December	..	..	47·2	35·7
June	69·1	49·6	Year ..	..	..	56·9	41·8
July	70·3	52·0					

Mean temp. for year, $49^{\circ}4$. Daily range $15^{\circ}1$.

The rainfall was about 8 in. below average. Snow fell on 11 days to a total of 2'37 in., of which the April storm recorded 0'95 and that of December 0'78. There were 2 total droughts of 20 days, 17th June to 6th July, and 32 days, 18th July to 19th August, followed by 17 consecutive rain days. Highest Max. temp., $81\cdot3$ on 1st July. On the first 4 days of October the Max. exceeded 70° .—J. A.

BEAMINSTER VICARAGE.—This station has a complete record for 36 years. Average rainfall for 35 years previous to 1908— $37\cdot82$. During those years the rainfall has four times been lower than in 1908, viz. :—1887— $28\cdot26$

1892— $28\cdot52$

1893— $28\cdot35$

1898— $29\cdot48$

The highest rainfall was in 1903, viz. :— $49\cdot25$.—A. A. L.

CHEDINGTON COURT.—The changes of temperature in April were remarkably sudden. On morning of 23rd temperature 50° in shade, changing to very cold; 3 in. of snow fell in night. Morning of 24th, temperature 23° . In early hours of 25th more snow fell to a total depth of 1 foot. On 1st May temperature went up to 68° in shade. The rainfall of the 20th and 21st October was remarkable; nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. fell in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The end of December was very cold. Snow fell on 26th, about 3 in., and again on 29th from 3 a.m., and continued nearly all day; total depth, 8 in. Thaw very rapid; temperature 42° on morning of 31st. Lowest temperature of the year, January 4th, 13° , and December 30th, 15° .

WYNFORD HOUSE.—24th April, snow. 21st October, severe storm; thunder, lightning, hail, and torrential rain. 27th December, snow, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; 28th, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; 29th, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; total, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in.

LITTLEBREDY.—In the rainfall of 1908 the following records are noticeable. The longest period without rain falling was from 18th July to 18th August (32 days). Other prolonged periods were 17th June to 6th July (20 days), 1st to 9th November (9 days), 12th to 21st April (9 days), and 4th to 12th

February (8 days). The wettest month was October, with a register of 5'33 in. in 19 days; the next was December, with 4'71 in. in 24 days, four of which gave 0'84 in. from melted snow. The lowest record was in June of 0'44 in. in 4 days. The lowest register, '01, was recorded on 36 days during the year. Snow was recorded seven times, viz., 28th and 29th February, 24th April, and 26th to 29th December. The heaviest single register of rainfall in any 24 hours was 1'67 on 20th to 21st October. Other heavy falls—'93, 30th to 31st August; '86, 15th to 16th February; '78, 15th to 16th July; and '73, 23rd to 24th March. The total number of wet days throughout the year was 166 and the total rainfall 31'74, which is 3'47 less than the amount recorded for the previous year.

WINTERBOURNE STEEPLETON.—Rainfall of the year about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. below average. The deficiency occurred principally in the months of June and July. Between 18th July and 18th August (32 days, both inclusive), only '01 rain fell. Upwards of 1 in. fell on 4 days during the year, and on 21st October 2'20 was registered, which is the heaviest record since the register began. During the 4 days, 18th to 21st October, the rainfall amounted to 4'35 in.

DORCHESTER, No. 2.—The total rainfall was 1'09 in. less than the average as calculated by the late Mr. H. S. Eaton. The year was remarkably free from thunderstorms, and the period 17th July to 18th August yielded only '01 rain.—J. E. ACLAND.

WINTERBOURNE HERRINGSTON.—In the great storm of 21st October it began to rain about 5 a.m. At 8 I measured 0'92, and by 12 o'clock a further 2'32 had fallen, so it was one storm with a total rainfall of 3'24.—R. B. W.

BLOXWORTH RECTORY.—The year 1908 has in this district been generally cold and ungenial, and very deficient in sunshine; bad for the setting of fruit bloom in the spring, and bad for the ripening of fruit in summer and autumn; much of it being pinched and blighted and wanting in flavour. The absence of heavy gales of wind, and also of thunderstorms, has been

remarkable, only one thunderstorm of any severity, viz., 28th August. The great snowstorm of 29th December yielded 0·75 water, the snow having been of an average depth of 6—7 in., and no drifts.—O. P. C.

MILTON ABBEY.—The sharpest frost this year was on 30th December at 5 a.m. 28 degrees of frost. There has been very little thunder, and no heavy fall of rain.—C. H. PERKINS.

TABLE I.—DEPTH OF RAIN IN INCHES, 1908.

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
L. B. Matthews	Milton-on-Stour	1.60	1.34	3.02	2.31	1.89	0.28	2.54	3.23	2.43	1.90	1.41	2.82	24.82
S. H. Stephens	Gillingham	1.59	1.53	3.15	2.25	1.73	0.38	2.03	2.94	2.78	1.92	1.35	3.35	25.00
Rev. F. Ehlvers	Shaftesbury	1.36	1.37	2.79	2.13	1.85	0.40	2.09	2.76	2.40	2.08	0.90	2.60	22.73
Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth	Buckhorn Weston	1.05	1.03	2.40	1.67	1.56	0.44	1.78	2.33	2.13	1.29	1.01	2.61	19.30
T. Turton	Sherborne Castle	1.13	1.09	3.43	2.49	1.91	0.45	2.00	2.90	2.97	2.57	1.37	3.71	26.11
H. Caines	Holwell, Westrow	0.95	1.35	3.87	2.18	2.07	0.38	1.92	3.81	2.93	2.83	1.18	3.37	26.89
A. R. Hallett	Sturminster Newton	1.15	1.00	3.65	1.95	1.94	0.18	1.68	3.87	2.62	1.85	1.13	3.24	24.31
Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell	The Vicarage	1.25	1.00	3.72	2.11	2.02	0.34	1.71	3.77	2.76	1.98	1.06	3.19	24.91
Vice-Admiral Stopford	Shroton	0.97	1.04	3.73	2.25	2.26	0.34	1.65	3.70	2.78	2.50	0.92	2.85	24.99
W. E. Axford	St. Giles' House	1.30	1.31	3.70	2.72	2.69	0.33	1.96	4.38	2.22	1.54	1.15	3.72	27.02
Rev. G. Wellington	Horton	1.07	1.12	3.31	2.48	2.10	0.37	2.02	4.44	1.76	1.55	0.97	3.08	24.27
Rev. Jas. Cross	Sturminster Marshall	1.05	1.23	3.45	2.37	2.46	0.34	2.11	4.26	2.21	2.65	0.96	3.34	26.43
Dr. G. H. Batterbury	Wimborne, Codford	1.01	1.21	3.47	2.48	2.64	0.37	1.96	4.29	2.13	2.42	0.96	3.47	26.41
H. J. Tuck	Wimborne, Stoneham	0.85	0.96	2.96	1.69	2.17	0.41	1.66	3.61	1.57	1.99	0.80	3.07	21.74
J. E. James	Broadstone	1.00	1.25	3.46	2.03	2.30	0.42	2.72	4.29	2.19	2.37	1.10	3.53	26.66
H. Woodall	Brankstone Gas Works	0.80	1.12	3.63	2.02	1.55	0.53	1.58	3.26	1.98	1.96	0.89	3.03	22.35
W. Symes	Parkstone, "Ben Hur"	0.81	1.19	3.44	2.44	1.73	0.42	1.77	3.15	2.22	1.79	0.86	3.61	23.43
H. B. Vincent	Swanage	1.31	1.44	3.05	1.77	1.70	0.35	1.85	2.08	2.02	2.15	1.01	4.51	23.24
L. G. Pike	Wareham, Stoborough	1.16	1.41	3.04	1.90	2.47	0.37	1.62	2.74	1.92	2.90	0.92	3.68	24.18
S. W. Bennett	Wareham	1.12	1.53	3.85	2.32	2.60	0.35	1.62	3.36	2.02	2.49	1.01	3.49	25.76
Lt.-Colonel Farrer	East Stoke, Binnegar Hall	1.17	1.66	3.44	2.12	3.36	0.42	1.78	3.57	2.17	3.12	1.11	3.52	27.44
G. D. Bond	Holme	1.07	1.46	3.25	2.23	3.08	0.48	1.79	2.90	2.20	3.25	1.30	3.66	26.50
Rev. W. D. Filitter	East Lulworth	0.70	1.91	3.58	2.32	2.92	0.45	1.94	2.29	2.92	3.82	1.30	4.11	23.26
Rev. W. P. Schuster	West	1.28	1.73	2.90	1.98	2.60	0.32	1.31	2.44	2.62	4.15	1.05	3.62	26.00
Colonel Blake	Warmwell House	1.48	1.86	3.14	1.81	2.65	0.41	1.81	4.64	2.63	4.46	1.46	4.16	30.74
J. J. Brown	Weymouth, Westham	0.93	1.55	2.95	1.86	1.42	0.39	1.09	1.84	2.42	6.50	1.12	3.09	24.57
H. W. Green	Weymouth, Greenhill	1.13	1.67	2.73	2.27	1.89	0.43	1.35	2.22	2.76	7.25	1.26	3.63	28.59
Mrs. Pretor	Wyke Regis, Belfield House	0.91	1.59	2.61	1.93	1.53	0.40	1.21	2.14	3.01	6.94	1.14	4.01	27.42
Mrs. George	Fleet House	0.80	1.59	2.56	1.99	1.22	0.42	0.56	2.84	2.93	4.98	0.98	2.78	23.75
Rev. S. Poole	Chickerell Rectory	0.88	1.47	2.42	2.05	1.25	0.53	1.00	2.36	2.58	4.76	1.00	2.94	23.24
Mrs. Richardson	"Montevideo"	0.91	1.51	2.75	1.94	1.57	0.56	1.17	2.30	2.90	5.53	1.21	3.48	25.83
R. Stevenson Henshaw	Upwey Waterworks	1.33	1.92	2.67	2.67	1.53	0.31	1.43	4.32	2.90	6.09	1.43	4.28	30.88
J. C. P. White	Abbotsbury, New Barn	1.09	1.82	2.63	2.34	1.45	0.38	1.18	3.31	2.80	4.95	1.00	3.55	26.50

RAINFALL IN DORSET.

TABLE I. (CONTINUED.)

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
H. Gorlon	Bridport, Coneygar ..	* 0.81	2.13	2.65	2.77	1.40	0.25	1.33	3.31	2.88	4.39	0.96	3.90	26.78
Jas. Spur	Lyme Regis, Colway Cottage ..	* 1.17	2.13	3.18	2.67	1.56	0.35	1.53	3.87	3.18	4.60	0.90	4.25	29.43
Rev. A. Lewis	Charlstock, Vicarage (Devon) ..	* 1.28	2.34	3.89	2.57	2.55	0.29	1.97	3.83	2.86	4.11	3.26	3.94	30.89
Rev. G. C. Hutchings	Broadwindsor, ..	* 1.35	2.35	3.58	2.29	2.26	0.34	2.16	4.26	2.98	4.54	1.36	4.55	32.02
C. E. M. Pinney	" Blackdown House ..	* 1.43	2.28	3.94	2.70	2.81	0.37	2.14	4.39	3.14	4.59	1.47	5.10	34.76
James Andrews, jun.	Beaminstor, Fleet Street ..	* 1.37	1.96	3.57	2.67	2.01	0.44	2.06	3.75	2.56	3.86	1.19	3.21	29.05
Rev. A. A. Leonard	Chedington Court ..	* 1.47	2.20	3.74	2.60	1.98	0.44	2.16	3.90	2.46	3.77	1.27	3.98	29.96
H. Birkinshaw	Melbury Vicarage ..	* 1.33	1.63	4.01	2.66	2.34	0.51	2.83	3.66	2.50	4.72	1.46	4.88	32.63
E. Rintoul	Melbury Stimpford ..	* 1.12	1.43	4.23	2.28	2.32	0.43	2.57	4.50	2.53	3.72	1.43	5.10	31.66
Rev. T. L. Jenkins	Leigh Vicarage ..	* 1.03	1.26	4.34	2.26	2.12	0.37	2.47	4.45	2.80	3.07	1.16	4.11	29.44
R. Stanley Clarke	Evershot ..	* 1.16	1.61	4.47	2.35	2.28	0.54	3.00	4.12	2.48	4.12	1.35	4.62	32.10
Major Fagan	Cattistock Lodge ..	* 1.32	1.83	4.51	2.49	2.43	0.37	2.56	4.29	3.08	4.79	1.49	4.56	33.77
The Gardener	Wynford House ..	* 1.44	3.28	4.18	2.94	2.43	0.39	3.30	4.83	4.06	5.14	1.63	5.38	39.10
Rev. C. E. R. Romilly	Littlebrey Parsonage ..	* 1.23	2.20	3.24	2.66	1.28	0.44	1.81	4.30	3.24	5.33	1.30	4.71	31.74
H. Stilwell	Winterbourne Steepleton ..	* 1.50	2.37	3.51	2.99	1.88	0.32	2.20	5.33	3.20	5.46	1.45	5.21	35.42
Mrs. Middleton	Bradford Peverell House ..	* 1.48	1.74	3.38	2.38	1.94	0.27	2.16	4.41	3.03	4.63	1.36	5.34	32.12
Major Platt	Bradford Peverell ..	* 1.66	1.69	4.11	2.93	2.41	0.30	2.59	5.17	3.15	4.70	1.56	6.03	36.20
Captain Dymond	Charminster, "Brooklands" ..	* 1.09	1.76	2.80	2.42	1.85	0.45	2.12	4.30	2.59	4.49	1.33	4.58	29.78
P. T. Harrison	Dorchester, Waterworks ..	* 1.55	1.77	3.29	2.74	1.93	0.30	2.01	5.45	3.59	5.16	1.49	4.28	33.26
Capt. Acland	" Wollaston House ..	* 1.58	1.90	3.47	2.55	1.90	0.25	2.09	5.64	2.72	5.24	1.50	4.27	33.11
R. B. White	Winterbourne Herringston ..	* 1.49	2.01	3.19	3.22	2.05	0.26	1.99	5.35	3.08	5.79	1.63	4.57	34.63
John Powell	Puddletown Vicarage ..	* 1.31	1.28	3.90	1.99	1.96	0.37	2.05	4.04	3.24	3.52	1.25	4.14	29.05
A. Lucas	" Bere Regis, Barrow Hill ..	* 1.07	1.24	3.28	2.20	2.62	0.26	1.31	3.90	2.34	3.32	1.07	3.15	29.41
F. G. A. Jane	Bloxworth House ..	* 1.13	1.36	3.14	2.41	3.09	0.29	1.96	4.52	2.59	3.54	1.18	3.44	28.65
Rev. O. Pickett-Cambridge	" Rectors ..	* 1.12	1.24	3.55	2.52	2.91	0.30	1.81	5.24	2.50	3.63	1.16	3.43	29.41
Samuel Smart	Winterbourne Whitechurch, "Longthorns" ..	* 1.31	1.46	4.02	2.22	2.49	0.33	1.87	4.94	2.30	3.06	1.32	4.79	30.11
Rev. H. H. T. Bassett	" Vicarage ..	* 1.51	1.44	4.14	2.10	2.47	0.33	1.22	4.79	2.47	2.87	1.12	3.83	28.29
C. H. Perkins	Milton "Abbey ..	* 1.50	1.68	4.30	2.17	2.43	0.34	2.38	4.36	2.83	2.72	1.30	4.07	30.08
	Means of the 24 Stations marked with an asterisk ..	1.21	1.59	3.36	2.85	2.09	0.36	1.92	3.65	2.65	3.43	1.18	3.77	27.56

TABLE II.—RAINFALL IN 1908.

Stations.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days of		Number of Days on which ≥ 0.1 in. or more was recorded.												
		Depth.	Date.	In. or more.	0.1 in. only.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
						In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.	Date.	In.
Milton-on-Stour	24.82	0.87	7 Jan.	?	10	11	20	13	16	5	10	12	14	11	10	14	146	
Gillingham	25.00	0.89	16 July	0	10	14	13	18	14	6	10	13	17	11	11	20	163	
Shaftesbury	22.73	0.93	16 "	0	21	13	16	14	17	6	11	14	18	15	10	21	171	
Buckhorn Weston	19.30	0.72	16 "	0	26	10	16	21	13	17	11	13	18	14	11	20	171	
Sherborne Castle	26.11	0.82	31 Aug.	0	32	16	18	21	12	6	10	14	19	19	12	24	186	
Holwell, Westrow	26.89	0.85	20 Oct.	0	17	12	15	19	14	2	9	9	14	14	10	21	152	
Sturminster Newton	24.31	0.83	22 Mar.	0	7	9	11	19	12	2	9	13	15	9	9	20	140	
" " The Vicarage	24.91	0.83	22 "	0	7	10	13	17	12	3	11	12	16	16	10	20	153	
Shroton	24.99	1.02	18 Oct.	1	13	13	12	15	9	12	4	9	12	11	8	20	135	
St. Giles' House	27.02	1.05	31 Aug.	0	34	15	14	20	12	5	9	12	15	13	12	17	145	
Horton	24.27	0.92	31 "	0	17	11	16	16	11	4	10	13	15	10	21	158		
Sturminster Marshall	26.43	1.25	27 "	1	17	11	16	16	11	4	10	13	15	10	21	158		
Winborne, Codford	26.41	1.21	27 "	2	37	13	15	18	11	16	4	11	13	18	16	20	165	
Broadstone	21.74	1.15	27 "	1	17	9	13	16	10	13	4	9	11	13	15	10	141	
Brankstone Gas Works	26.66	1.38	26 "	2	15	8	15	16	10	15	3	10	13	13	14	13	149	
Parkstone, "Ben Hur"	22.35	0.78	31 "	0	40	13	17	14	18	4	11	10	15	18	12	15	160	
Swarage	23.43	0.82	31 "	0	19	11	15	15	14	16	4	9	12	13	12	9	21	151
Wareham, Stoborough	23.24	0.95	16 Feb.	0	14	9	9	15	10	14	4	10	9	16	13	9	19	137
" " "	24.18	1.00	2 May	1	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
East Stoke, Binnegar Hall	25.76	0.98	31 Aug.	0	33	13	15	16	13	15	3	8	11	17	21	11	23	166
Holme	27.44	1.48	2 May	0	6	7	8	14	10	14	3	9	11	17	11	11	13	182
East Lulworth	26.50	1.35	2 "	2	10	8	11	17	13	13	3	11	12	16	9	18	140	
West	28.26	1.33	2 "	2	10	12	12	18	12	16	2	9	10	16	7	22	152	
Warmwell House	26.00	1.16	2 "	2	?	12	10	16	11	9	2	8	7	11	10	16	132	
Weymouth, Westham	30.74	1.56	27 Aug.	3	14	14	14	18	13	17	3	8	9	16	13	9	21	167
Greenhill	24.57	2.93	21 Oct.	2	27	12	18	19	15	13	3	8	9	16	13	9	21	156
Wyke Regis, Belfield House	28.59	3.73	21 "	1	22	15	19	21	14	18	3	8	11	16	15	11	22	186
Fleet House	27.42	2.63	21 "	3	21	9	16	14	12	15	3	8	11	16	15	11	21	151
Chickerell Rectory	23.75	1.35	21 "	3	6	7	15	7	6	2	2	4	9	13	11	7	17	104
" " Montevideo	23.24	1.27	21 "	2	46	15	19	18	14	16	3	8	11	18	23	12	22	179
Upwey Waterworks	25.83	1.70	20 "	2	40	13	16	15	18	15	3	8	11	20	15	14	22	171
Abbotsbury, New Barn	30.88	2.67	21 "	3	39	17	20	16	13	20	6	9	12	24	26	18	22	203
" " "	26.50	2.25	21 "	3	39	14	19	14	12	22	5	8	12	21	11	24	180	

TABLE II. (CONTINUED).

Stations.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days of		Number of Days on which ≥ 0.1 in. or more was recorded.												Year.			
		Depth.	Date.	In. or more.	0.1 in. or more.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
																			In.
Bridport, Coneygar	26.78	1.19	20 Oct.	1	?	7	16	15	16	13	12	11	13	13	9	13	24	14	8	22	157
Lynne Regis, Colway Cottage	29.48	1.15	20 "	1	34	12	14	17	16	16	11	7	9	13	9	13	19	17	11	21	169
Charstock Vicarage (Devon)	30.89	1.23	31 Aug.	1	22	14	16	18	18	16	4	4	9	14	20	15	11	22	11	22	177
Broadwindsor Vicarage	32.02	1.27	21 Oct.	3	23	14	18	18	12	13	6	10	11	22	16	12	20	17	20	20	201
Blackdown House	34.76	1.60	20 "	2	31	15	19	20	17	16	6	11	13	24	22	16	22	16	22	22	201
Beaminstor, Fleet Street	29.65	1.02	31 Aug.	2	21	11	15	17	13	13	7	7	10	13	22	16	11	22	17	22	174
Beaminstor, Fleet Street	29.96	1.07	31 "	1	25	12	17	17	13	13	7	10	13	22	16	11	22	17	22	17	174
Chedington Court	32.53	1.32	21 Oct.	3	17	12	12	20	11	13	6	10	13	20	14	13	24	13	24	168	
Melbury Sampford	31.66	1.24	31 Aug.	2	20	11	12	17	13	12	4	11	13	19	15	10	21	10	21	188	
Leigh Vicarage	29.44	1.44	31 "	2	?	12	15	19	12	14	3	10	13	20	13	12	20	13	12	20	163
Evershot	32.10	1.19	31 "	1	44	13	18	21	11	20	8	13	13	23	18	14	22	19	14	22	194
Cattistock Lodge	33.77	1.83	21 Oct.	2	13	10	15	18	10	15	5	6	10	12	16	11	10	22	15	22	154
Wynford House	39.10	2.36	21 "	4	?	8	17	16	11	14	3	10	12	18	13	11	22	15	22	155	
Littlebrede Parsonage	31.74	1.67	21 "	5	36	11	15	16	11	14	4	8	12	20	19	12	24	16	24	166	
Winterbourne Steepleton	35.42	2.20	21 "	4	32	16	20	18	12	15	5	11	12	20	21	12	23	18	23	185	
Bradford Peverell House	32.12	1.58	20 "	..	..	8	9	14	11	14	3	11	12	22	17	12	18	15	11	18	151
Bradford Peverell	36.30	1.41	27 Aug.	3	?	9	8	15	12	14	2	9	11	15	11	8	21	13	5	11	135
Charminster, Brooklands	29.78	1.40	27 "	3	?	7	10	12	11	12	3	9	11	16	12	10	18	13	11	10	181
Dorchester Waterworks	33.26	1.93	27 "	2	15	11	16	15	16	16	4	11	12	18	15	12	21	16	12	21	167
Wollaston House	33.11	1.90	27 "	4	28	13	14	17	11	16	4	11	13	18	18	12	21	18	12	21	168
Winterbourne Herrington	34.63	2.32	21 Oct.	3	13	7	11	15	11	15	3	9	13	16	12	10	17	13	9	17	132
Puddletown	29.05	1.60	27 Aug.	2	?	8	11	19	8	9	3	9	9	13	16	12	10	17	13	17	135
Vicarage	29.41	1.16	18 Oct.	..	..	6	13	19	8	11	2	9	11	11	11	12	8	15	12	8	123
Bere Regis, Barrow Hill	26.16	1.36	27 Aug.	2	10	9	14	18	10	16	2	7	11	17	13	10	20	14	10	20	149
Bloxworth House	28.65	1.36	27 Aug.	3	9	12	13	20	10	16	3	11	12	20	14	10	22	16	10	22	163
Rectory	29.41	1.28	18 Oct.	..	..	12	10	16	5	14	3	7	11	14	15	10	15	13	12	10	132
Winterbourne Whitchurch, "Longthorns"	30.11	1.37	27 Aug.	..	..	12	15	19	14	17	4	13	14	18	17	12	22	17	12	22	177
Vicarage	28.29	1.11	27 "	2	?	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milton Abbey	30.08	0.99	31 "	0	26	15	19	21	14	17	4	12	14	17	12	12	12	12	12	24	181
Means of the 24 Stations marked with an asterisk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	11.8	15.0	17.6	12.1	14.5	4.5	10.0	12.1	17.7	14.8	10.6	20.5	10.6	10.6	20.5	161.2

TABLE III.—STATISTICS OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR AND OF THE HUMIDITY AND AMOUNT OF CLOUD AT WINTERBOURNE STEEPLETON MANOR AT 9 A.M., KEPT BY MR. H. STILWELL.

1908.	Temperature of the Air.							Humidity of Air, Saturation = 100.	Cloud. Overcast = 10.
	In Stevenson's Screen.					On Grass.			
	Average of			Extremes.		Average Lowest.	Lowest.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Daily.	Highest.	Lowest.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
January ..	42·7	31·2	37·2	51·9	13·8	29·3	10·0	94	6·3
February ..	47·6	36·7	42·2	53·9	27·0	34·4	22·6	93	8·5
March ..	46·3	32·7	39·3	53·9	23·0	29·7	19·0	88	6·8
April ..	51·8	36·6	43·8	65·1	27·0	33·5	20·6	86	7·5
May ..	60·7	45·1	52·4	71·7	33·0	42·7	28·4	87	6·8
June ..	67·3	47·4	56·7	78·4	34·3	44·5	31·0	81	5·6
July ..	68·9	51·4	59·5	81·0	44·8	48·2	40·8	83	5·6
August ..	69·5	49·3	58·8	79·0	37·6	45·3	32·0	82	6·7
September ..	62·2	46·7	54·1	74·1	34·5	43·1	29·5	91	7·7
October ..	60·9	46·5	53·5	75·0	30·0	43·7	25·0	96	8·2
November ..	52·5	39·3	45·9	59·6	19·5	36·7	16·0	90	7·0
December ..	46·9	35·9	41·6	52·5	12·0	34·3	12·0	94	8·8
Year.. ..	56·4	41·6	48·8	81·0	12·0	38·8	10·0	89	7·1
				on 2nd July.	on 30th Dec.		on 12th Jan.		



Tarrant Gunville.

By E. A. FRY.

(Read 27th July, 1909.)



THE four tenants in chief of Tarrant Gunville at the time of the great survey of Domesday in 1086 were

The King for land which

Hugo fitz Grip held of

the Queen Matilda - 4 hides 1 virgate

Radulphus de Creneburne,

francus - - 2 „

Aiulfus Camerarius - 2 „

Willelmus de Ow - 3 „ 2 „

— —
Making a total of 11 hides 3 virgates

Taking the Hide as averaging 240 acres, the total extent is 2,820 acres. The present acreage is 3,425, but it is a recognised difficulty to reconcile the Domesday with the modern areas in any individual parish, though the gross total for the county can be made to correspond fairly well. In the case of this parish the difficulty is increased as there are several unspecified Tarrants in Domesday.

The lands held by the King had primarily been granted to Queen Matilda for her life, and she had granted or leased them to Hugh fitz Grip, the pre-Domesday Sheriff of Dorset; on her death in 1083 these lands reverted to the King, not only as Reversioner of the Queen, but also by his right of escheat on the death, without issue, of the tenant Hugh fitz Grip.

Of Radulphus of Cranborne, francus, we know nothing, though he may perhaps be identified with others of the same name.

Aiulfus Camerarius, or the Chamberlain, was the Sheriff of Dorset at the time of Domesday, and, although we do not know for certain the intermediate generations, he was doubtless the ancestor of the family of the Tollards, and through them of the Lucys who held much property here and in other parts of Dorset and Wilts.

William de Ow is a very important and highly interesting individual. Until Mr. Eyton wrote his "Key to the Domesday of Dorset" in 1878 it had not been suspected by any one that he was a different person to William de Ow, Count of Ow (or Ew), the great landowner in Sussex. Even such an eminent authority as the late Mr. E. A. Freeman did not perceive that he must be altogether another individual. It would take up too much time here to go into the proofs, but from further evidence collected by Mr. Edmond Chester Waters printed in the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal and others, it must suffice to say that William de Ow was the heir of Ralph de Limesi, Chastellan of Strigoil (or Chepstow) before 1086, that he married Helisendis, sister of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and that in 1096 he was involved in the rebellion against William II. (Rufus). At an adjourned meeting of the Gemot at Salisbury on 13th January, 1097, a wager of battle was fought between Geoffray de Baynard and William de Ow, and the latter was overthrown. By the laws of the combat his defeat was full evidence of his guilt and the punishment decreed was confiscation of his property and bodily mutilation. Whether he died then or later is not recorded, but his lands here in Tarrant Gunville and elsewhere in the county,

as also in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Devon, Gloucester, Hants, Herts, Somerset, and Wilts, consisting of no less than 77 manors, were forfeited to the Crown, and the bulk of them were subsequently bestowed upon Walter de Clare, founder of Tintern Abbey. All this proves that William de Ow was an entirely different person from (though cotemporaneous with), Count William de Ow, whose lands were never forfeited.

The Manor of Tarrant Gunville, at least the greater part of it, was now in the family of the Clares, and appears in all their Inquisitions post mortem, and formed part of the Honour of Gloucester, and continued in this family till the death of Gilbert de Clare, fourth and last Earl of Gloucester and Hertford at the battle of Bannockburn in 1313, 7 Edward II.

His heiresses were his three sisters, and on a partition of his vast estates Tarrant Gunville, amongst other property, was given to Elizabeth, wife of John de Burgh. Her grand-daughter, Elizabeth de Burgh, brought the property again into the hands of royalty on her marriage with Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and their grand-son, Roger Mortimer, fourth Earl of March, and his son Edmund, fifth Earl of March, both held the manor at their deaths in 1398 and 1424 respectively.

It was during the tenure of this place by the Mortimers that a most interesting document (now in the British Museum) was compiled, called "The Register of the Muniments of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March." Their head or principal abode was Wigmore in co. Hereford, and at some period between 1360 and 1381 an inventory was taken of all their possessions in England, and under the heading of "Tarent Gundeville" appears a list, or rather abstracts, of 40 deeds then existing relating to this place. Many of the earlier ones are not dated but it is presumed that they are in their chronological order. It forms quite an authentic "Abstract of Title" first of the Clares and afterwards of the Mortimers, to the Manor, and shows how by degrees the different owners of parts of the manor, such as Sibilla de Gunvil, wife of Hugh de Gunvil, Ralph de Stopham and William de Glammorgan (who were two of the heirs of

Brian de Insula) and others disposed of their holdings to the Clares. This document has not yet, I believe, been printed, and it is too long to do so here, but it is well worth perusal and some day, if a detailed history of Tarrant Gunville is undertaken, it will undoubtedly form an important document in that work.

The heiress of the Mortimers, Anne, sister of Edmund, the last Earl of March, married royalty in the person of Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge; and their son Richard, Duke of York, being heir to his mother, and father of King Edward IV., brought the Manor once more into the Crown.

One of the first acts of Edward IV. was to make provision for his mother, Cecily (daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Northumberland) and among many estates granted to her for life was that of the manor of Tarrant Gunville as set forth in a Patent Roll of 1 June, 1461.

From this time onwards for 100 years the Manor was leased out by the Crown to many individuals, amongst whom were the Bayntons of Fullerdeston or Farleston, co. Wilts, then to the Cheynes, then to the Nevilles, and in Henry VII.'s reign it formed part of the jointure of his Queen Elizabeth, and in Henry VIII.'s reign it was in the jointure of every one of his six Queens, as shown in the various Acts of Parliament and Patent Rolls confirming those Jointures.

In the 6th year of Edward VI., 1552, the manor was granted to Lord Clynton and Saye and Henry Herdson as trustees for the King, and henceforward it seems to have been split up into three undivided portions which represent, probably, the three manors of Tarrant Gunville proper, Gunville Eastbury, and Burseley. Among many names we find those of George Delalynd, Christopher Dodington, Christopher Twynhoe, John Miller; and in 7 Edward VI., 1553, those of my ancestors Thomas Fry, William Fry, and Walter Fry. Then come Thomas Devenish, Thomas Philpott, and Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe, the Swaynes, Harbins, and in quite recent times the Farquharsons. In fact the transmission of the manor either in its entirety or its sub-divisions becomes so involved that I really have not been

able satisfactorily to clear it up and a great deal of research is still necessary.

I hope during the year to be allowed to see some of the Court Rolls, &c., of the manor which are in existence from about 1535 to 1590, and in possession of the direct descendant of the Swayne and Harbyn families, and an inspection of these may clear up some of the difficulties mentioned.

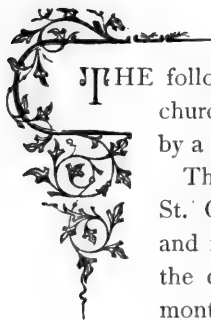




The Sequence and Evolution of
Architectural Styles
in the Church of Fordington St. George,
Dorchester.

(Being the Mansel-Pleydell Prize Essay for 1909.)

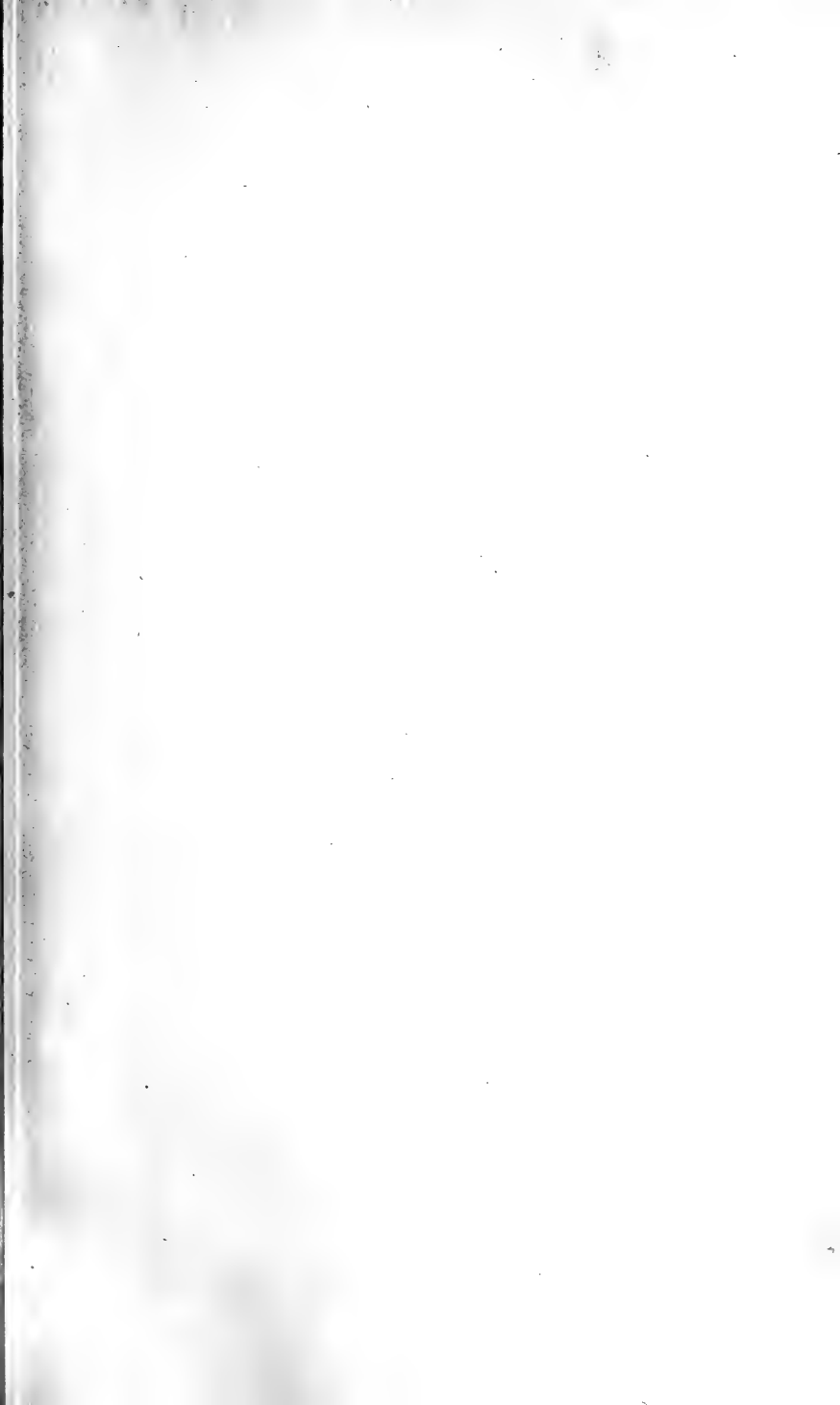
By JEM FEACEY.



THE following essay is accompanied by a plan of the church as existing in the year A.D. 1906, and also by a series of sketches done on the spot.

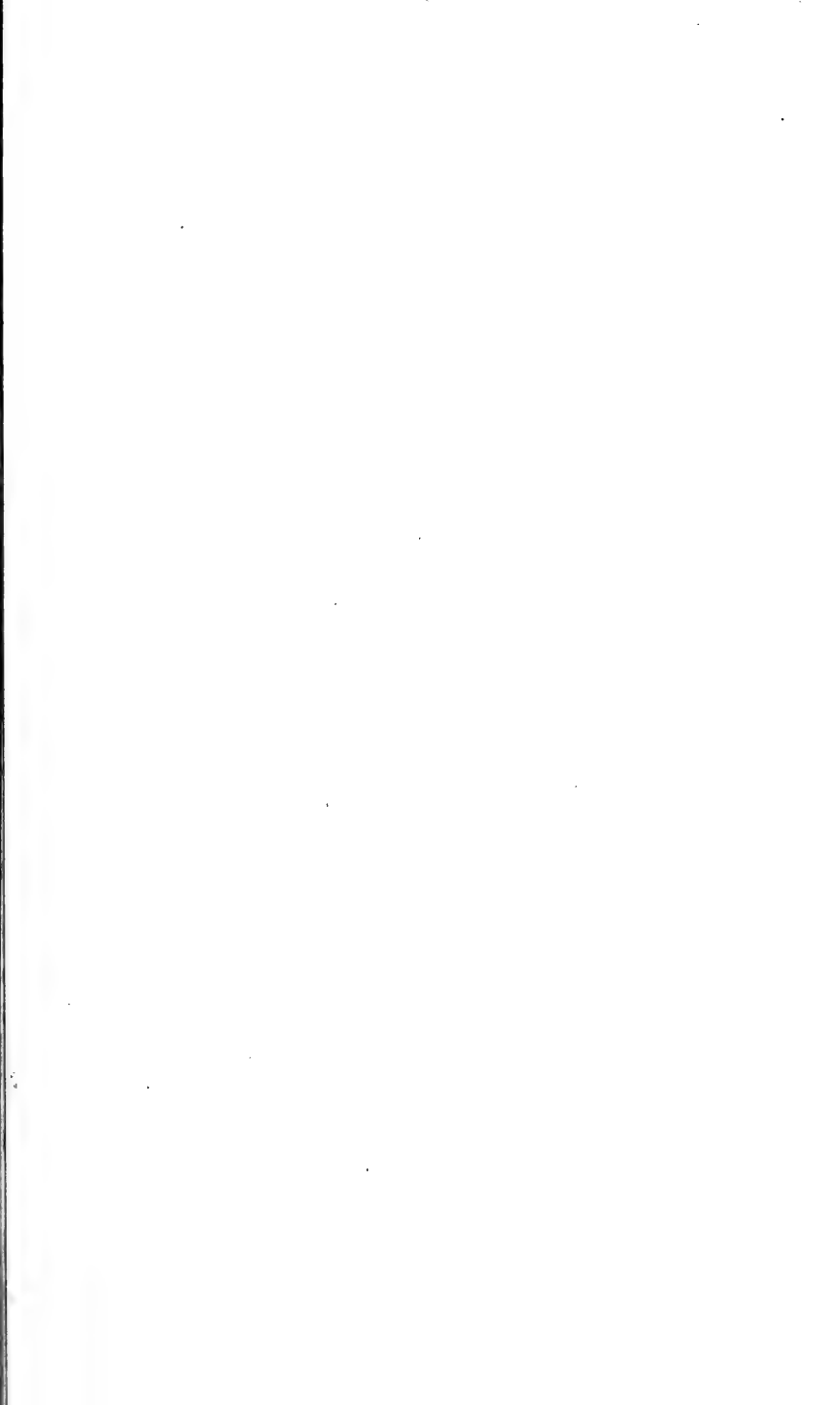
The smells from the wood joists and floor of St. George's having become most objectionable and injurious to health, it was decided to remove the decayed flooring, and this was done in the month of October, 1907.

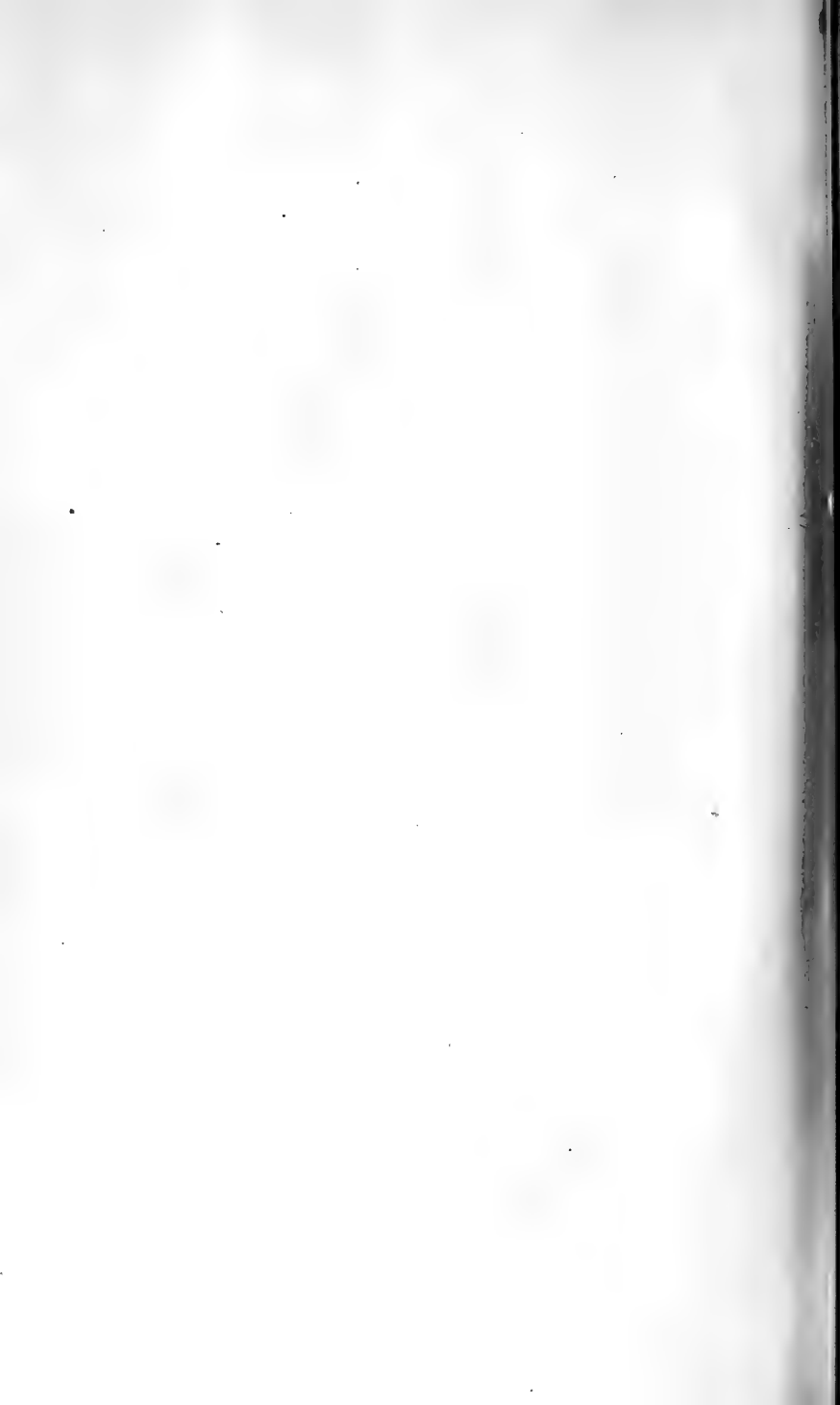
It was further decided to lower the floor of the church, and for this purpose, after the removal of the sittings and floor, a certain amount of excavation over the surface was necessary. Excavation for foundations required for pillars and responds to a proposed new north nave arcade were also carried out and concrete put in, and the underpinning of the three semi-Norman piers taken in hand. The result of this work was most



EXPLANATION OF PLAN.

- 1.—The dotted lines are of presumed foundations, which at present are non-existent.
- 2.—Those hatched thus))))) are foundations of a pre-Norman structure.
- 3.—The part shewn thus :::: is that of existing and non-existing walls and foundations respectively of a semi-Norman or Transition building.
- 4.—The walls hatched thus †††† is that of Early English work.
- 5.—The Perpendicular work is shewn thus |||||.
- 6.—The walls shewn thus ≡ are in the Classic Renaissance style of the Georgian period.
- 7.—The part hatched thus //// is that of Debased Gothic and the Column and Pilaster Tuscan in character, with cambered arches spanning the openings.





interesting from an antiquarian point of view, and the following evidence revealed itself:—

- (a.) In a line with and under the semi-Norman pillars on the south side of the nave there was a continuous, unbroken, and uninterrupted course of foundations in large stone rubble work, about 4ft. wide, from east to west.
- (b.) At right angles to, and running northwards into the nave, from the irregular-shaped pier (nearest the pulpit), was another course of foundations, in length about two yards. This also shewed itself again in the same line, but less perfectly, near the north aisle.
- (c.) Near the respond at the north-east end of the north arcade (in excavating for new pier foundations) some remains of herring-bone masonry were opened out, similar to that in character associated with Roman work.
- (d.) Several superficial yards of very much worn, broken, and damaged—but, nevertheless, *in situ*—mediæval tile paving, at some inches in depth below the old floor level near and in front of the pulpit, were revealed. I would refer rather pointedly to this for the edification of some carping critics who have objected to the new and lower level decided on for the floor—if one may really call it new.

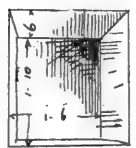
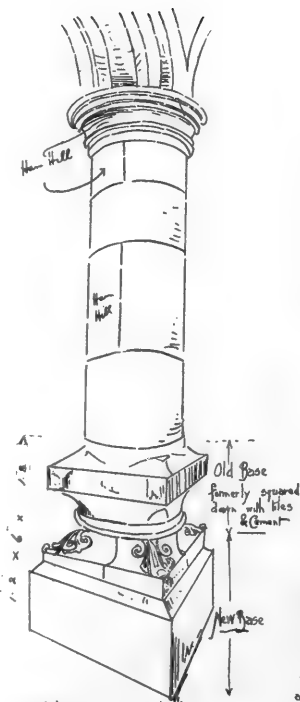
Many, very beautiful in design, mediæval tiles were also dug up; but these I will not attempt to enlarge upon, as they would form enough subject matter for another paper, and are being drawn and restored in design by the Vicar, the Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot.

- (e.) An Early English Purbeck marble tomb slab, with double-hollow chamfered edges and a raised cross or staff, the head being formed of a concave-sided diamond shape, with trefoils on each point of the diamond and a shank running down from the base of same. This slab had been cut, reversed, and made to do duty for one of the paving stones of the aisles. (See Sketch No. 10.)

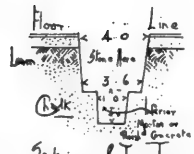
- (*f.*) A Roman tombstone of the first century, with an incised inscription, was found under the south-east angle of the porch, where indicated on the plan.
- (*g.*) A human skull and horse bones were found built in the base of the irregular-shaped pier; these constituted a very grave source of weakness, and may in part have accounted for the pier inclining out of the vertical.
- (*h.*) On removing the stone foundations under the semi-Norman piers for underpinning, the shape of the trench originally excavated revealed itself. Why I refer to it is because of its most unusual type, and the part taken out under each pillar was identical. The mason who was engaged has done a good bit of church work and underpinning, and had seen nothing like it. The section of the trench was, as it were, a trench within a trench. It was 4 feet wide at the top, gradually tapering down to about 2 feet 6 inches; and then at the bottom of this upper trench a smaller trench, about a foot wide and a foot deep, cut down in the solid chalk, forming practically a tenon for the masonry. (See Sketch No. 10.)
- (*i.*) The remains of an old foundation for a length of 12 feet were also discovered outside the church, running eastward in a line with the north wall.
- (*j.*) The foundations also of the beautiful chancel spoken of by Hutchins, the Dorset historian, were laid bare, as indicated by the lines shewn on the plan.

In underpinning and putting in foundations for enlarging the buttresses externally to the north aisle, a Perpendicular engaged shaft, cap and jamb, and a first voussoir of the arch in Ham Hill stone of a respond to the old opening of the north transept, done away with in 1833, were dug out from doing duty as foundation stones below the ground. There are others also still there built in the walls. They correspond exactly with the character of those of the present south transept and chancel.

No 10



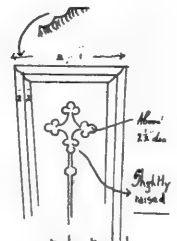
Squaint next Pulpit



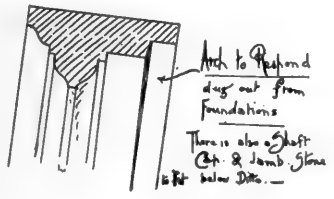
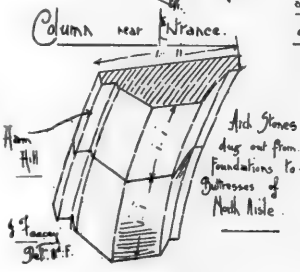
Section of Trenches to Foundations adjoining Norman Pillars

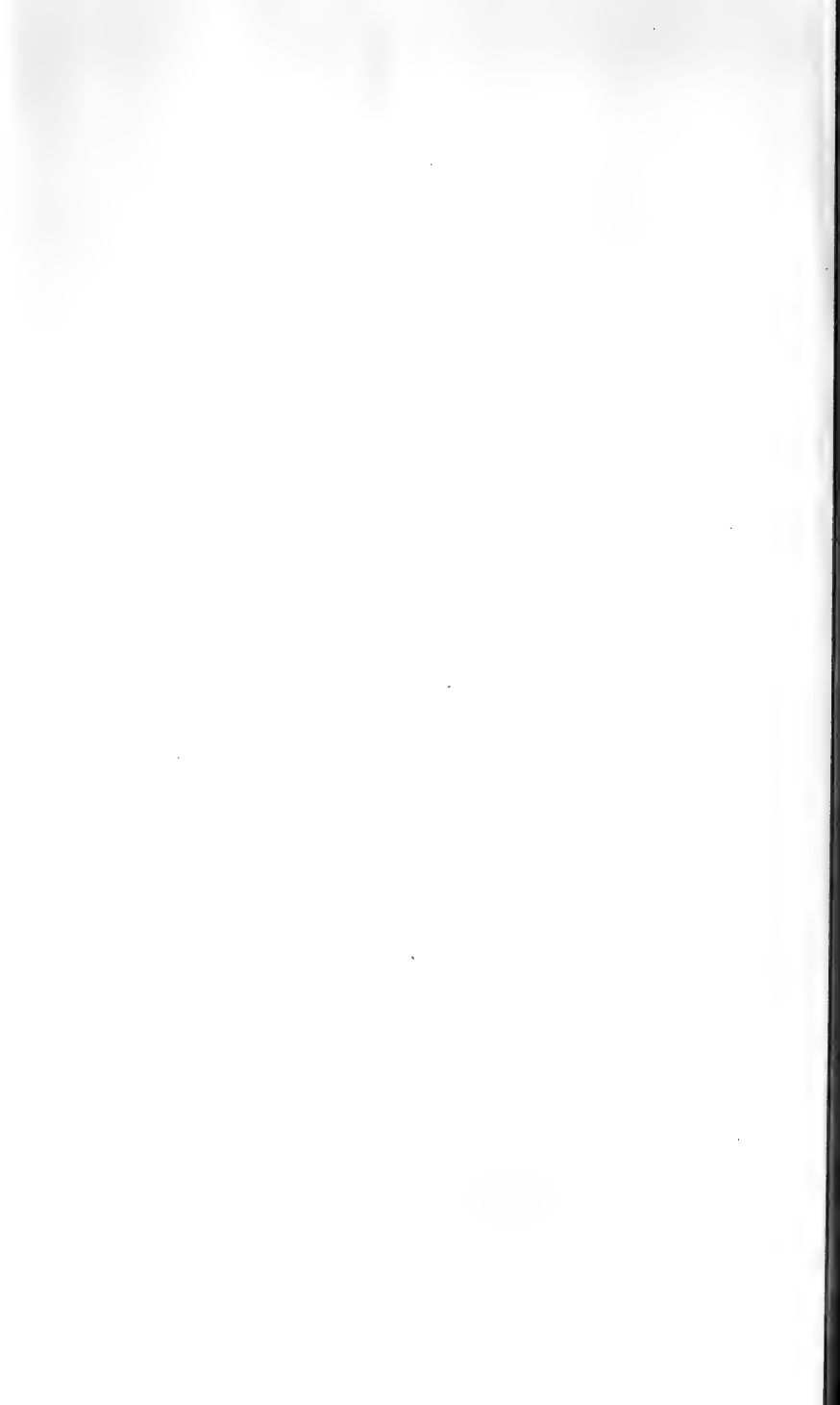


Sketch of Perpendicular Window taken from the North Wall of the Church in 1833 and built in the front Wall of the old Rectory. -



Early English Purbeck Marble Tomb Slab (Broken, mended & used as a paving Stone)





The old lead covering on the roof over the nave indicates most reliably where the old span roof of the transept intersected it, the old lines of the valleys still remaining, and the more recent lead covering being continued down and made good from the same point.

Built into the front wall of the old Fordington Rectory is a two-light Perpendicular traceried window taken from the north wall of the church, removed in the year 1833.

In underpinning the westernmost semi-Norman pillar the stucco work and dubbing-up with cement, bricks, and tiles to the base were carefully removed, and a stone of novel formation for the position it occupied was revealed. The stone is square at the base of the pillar, with rough weatherings off at the angles; the square is then cut away downwards, with a reducing cavetto or hollow, finishing circular on plan, down on to a large bead or roll at the base.

Evidently, as far as I can judge, this stone has been inverted, and I have not the least doubt that it did duty in some other position—right way up—in pre-Norman times. Its former use was disguised. I have now endeavoured to make a feature of it, with a new base below, and a bit of Transition carving on the same at each angle. (See Sketch No. 10.)

The front wall of the porch, which was shewing serious cracks from settlements, was built over several graves. This has now been carefully underpinned.

Several very old graves were discovered in the chalk in the church near the site of the old north wall with the lengthways cut north and south.

The wall west of the south transept was found (when the plastering was removed) to be faced internally with alternative courses of flint and stone. This was pointed with cement, and is now left exposed.

There was also found a small circular stone, about 7 inches in diameter and 3 inches thick, with an incised cross cut on each side of it. This may have formed the apex stone of a cross or the terminal on the coping of a gablet. (See sketch.)

Pieces of old plastering were also picked up, with lines of vermilion and grey drawn upon them.

I have thought it well to give the foregoing evidence which has been disclosed by the work that has been done at the church, and which, I think it must be agreed, could not have been ascertained otherwise, and on part of which one's theories for the architectural sequence or evolution must be based. I will endeavour, as far as practicable, to confine myself to that evidence in conjunction with all that is patent to the ordinary observer of what is still in existence and use.

The site of this church is on a knoll or hill, commanding fine views of the surrounding country in every direction.

The village or parish was known at the date of the Norman Conquest by the ancient name of Fortitone.*

There seems to be little doubt that there has been an erection or structure of some kind upon this site from time immemorial.

It is quite within the limits of human reasoning to conjecture in remote times the site being occupied by a Druidical monolithic or wattle-and-mud erection, the pagan priests officiating, having as their metropolitan the heathen Archflamen of the City of Carleon or London; and further, by the way, it is believed that the revenues of these pagan priests, when the land was cleared of heathenism, eventually passed into the hands of, and were transferred to, the Christian bishops and clergy of those early centuries. This may or may not have been the origin of the Great Tithes, which are said to have been lost in the mists of antiquity.

Coming to Romano-British times, we get the first traces of evidence of Roman practice, viz., in the herringbone masonry in the foundation under the arch of the old north transept. This, although it occurs in Norman and occasionally in Saxon work, may have supported a Romano-British edifice, a temple

* *Fortitone* was, in all probability, the result of an attempt on the part of the Norman compiler of Domesday to put down the English word "Fordington." Many such clumsy spellings occur in the Survey—e.g., *Piretone* for Piddleton; *Wichemetune* for Wichampton.—[ED.]

to Venus or Mercury, or an early church; whether heathen or Christian it is at this date impossible to tell. There may, however, have been amongst Vespasian's leading men—Praetors, Centurions, and other of those early invaders—many who had come direct from Rome, who may have heard St. Paul preach and had been converted by his teaching, as we well know he had adherents in the highest Roman society. For instance, in sending salutations in his Epistle to the Philippians, he pointedly refers to “especially those of Cæsar's household.”

The greater number of the earliest churches were built of timber. Bede says that “a stone church was a rarity,” but I do not think it is at all likely that this building at Fordington would have been erected in wood in this stone-bearing locality; and, further, a foundation of herringbone masonry would not then have been necessary.

The evidence of the Purbeck marble slab, with a Roman inscription of the first century, being found *in situ* seems to link itself with an erection used for the purpose of religious rites and ceremonies from the earliest times.

If a Christian structure, it may have continued down to and existed at the time of the Diocletian persecution, which commenced in 303 A.D. and lasted ten years, during which time many Christians were put to death, and the churches were everywhere demolished. It is scarcely probable that over a period of ten years this church would have escaped, if it existed, near so prominent a town as Durnovaria.

Further, it does not seem at all likely that a town in such an advanced state of civilization, as has been revealed by Romano-British finds and discoveries, would have been without its Christian community. They may not have been recognised by the Empire or State, or allowed to occupy the walled-in town proper, yet may have been tolerated and allowed to live without the gate or walls, and, therefore, choosing to settle preferably, and may be symbolically, eastward of the old Roman vallum, there to build themselves a church up on the rising ground, and set it upon a hill, so that it could not be hid.

The plan of this erection may have been based on that of a simple Romanesque or Basilican model, with apsidal or semi-circular end, or it may more probably have had a square east end, with walls of rubble and faced with plaster or brick. The doors and windows were generally spanned by semi-circular arches, the use of the lintel being dispensed with. The windows of the period were small. The roof would be of timber with simple trusses, covered with burnt clay or stone tiles; and the floor of concrete, stone, or tesserae.

With respect to the size and dimensions of this erection, which seems to me the essence of the theories to be propounded, I have hunted up some particulars which seem to throw a little light upon the matter, and to my theory seems to apply itself—anyhow, I have put it forward for what it is worth. The particulars are these, viz. :—

St. Patrick, the Apostle to the Irish, who was said to have been connected with Glastonbury and to have been buried there, directed the building of certain churches in Ireland. The usual length of the larger churches was sixty feet, and this his rule was followed for many centuries.

Mr. Petrie suggests that the general adoption of this size originated in reverence either for the original model built by Patrick at Glastonbury, or for some similar one derived from the primitive Christians.

Also from a mass of curious matter he has collected, he gives the history of the foundation of the Church of St. Patrick, near Feltown in Meath, which is thus related in the tripartite history ascribed to S. Evan :—

“In that very place where his residence was (where he had “received S. Patrick) Conal laid the foundation of a church to “God and S. Patrick, which was in length sixty of his feet, and “he removed his habitation to another spot.”

Now from the close of the Diocletian persecution to the rise of the Arian heresy the British Church had rest, and it is said that churches were rebuilt which had been overthrown, and others founded and erected, so that when Germanus and Lupus

came over here in A.D. 429 to oppose the Pelagian heresy, they preached, we are told, *in churches*, as well as in fields and highways.

It is said that not a single building originally designed as a Christian Church in the Anglo-Roman period remains in England, unless the multangular tower at Dover called the Pharos be an exception, or could in reality be called a part of a church.

In the year 407 the army of the Romans left Britain. The Saxons were called in, in A.D. 447, to repel the Picts and Scots, and they in their turn became formidable enemies, and after many fluctuating battles and much devastation (according to accounts containing a great deal of mythical history) eventually conquered the country. The Saxons settled down and erected in many places heathen temples to their gods, so that when Augustine came to Britain in 597 he found the remains of a British race and of a Christian people, but the churches were few, and the worshippers in proportion fewer.

Ethelbert, King of Kent, through his Christian wife Bertha and her tutor Bishop Luidhard, favourably received him and made the way easy, in consequence, for the *re-introduction* of Christianity under Papal auspices.

Pope Gregory, who sent Augustine, however, seems to have been a very practical prelate, for, writing to Mellitus (whom he sent with Justus, Paulinus, and Rufinianus), he says: "When Almighty God shall bring you to the most Reverend Bishop Augustine, our brother, tell him what I have, upon mature deliberation on the affair of the English, determined upon, viz., that the temples of the idols in that nation ought not to be destroyed, but let the idols that are in them be destroyed; let holy water be made and sprinkled in the said temples, let altars be erected and relics placed in them. For, if those temples are well built, it is requisite that they be converted from the worship of devils to the service of the true God," &c. These instructions, no doubt, were carried out in many instances.

It is said, however, that St. Augustine, having his see granted him in the royal City (Canterbury), and being supported by the King, recovered therein a church which he was informed had been built by *the ancient Roman Christians*, and he consecrated it in the name of "our Holy Saviour, God and Lord Jesus Christ."

Now after this he must be a bold man who would assert that the foundations still existing in a continuous line under the semi-Norman pillars at St. George's must have supported *Saxon* work, especially as we have to-day, nearly fourteen hundred years later, Roman masonry work still standing in the town.

I do not think the Saxons would have pulled down a good Romano-British straight wall and built another straight wall on the same foundations. It is scarcely common sense to suppose they would do it with no object of utility to be attained, and the Romans undoubtedly were more refined and better workmen, with more efficient tools and implements than the Saxons. The *most* that probably they would have done would have been repairs or some alteration to a door, window, or otherwise.

One or other of the following deductions may be drawn from this at the Saxon period, viz. :—

1. The possibility of a Romano-British Church remaining undemolished.
2. Demolition at the time of the Diocletian persecution, and rebuilding after the persecution ceased.
3. Left demolished for nearly 400 years (which is not at all likely) till Saxon times, and they took it in hand to rebuild it.

I am of opinion that it was not a Saxon erection which the Normans altered and adapted, but the walls of a Romano-British edifice, either left undemolished or rebuilt after the Diocletian persecution, as I find it hard to believe and suppose that the Normans would so soon pull about, alter, and transform the walls of, to them, a new Saxon erection.

Many of the Romanesque forms would readily harmonise with Norman work, and the form taken of their zigzag enrichment is said to have been suggested by the Roman herringbone masonry.

The foundations hatched))))))) on the plan coincide with three lines of existing foundations revealed (the north and south being exactly 20 feet apart), and are set out in length to the size of the examples set by St. Patrick, giving the proportions of one wide to two in length to the nave, and one to one to the chancel, making a square compartment, the total being the sixty feet in length. Such proportions it would be hard to improve upon.

The north face next the nave (which is most irregular and undressed) of the irregular south pier nearest the pulpit, and part of the spandrels over the south arcade, I verily believe to have formed part of this pre-Norman structure.

If the theory and assumption is wrong of its being the remains of a Romano-British erection, and it *was* put up in Saxon times, then the plan follows their models, *i.e.*, two simple oblongs joined by a small chancel arch, the chancel being square, ended lower and smaller than the nave and distinctly marked as such externally and internally. The Saxon Christians, if the erection of a church was in contemplation, would have probably looked about, ascertained, or enquired the usual size of such erections, so as to have some precedent to go upon, as we should do now-a-days, and the St. Patrick's model would probably have been handed down. (The skeletons of a man and a horse with its bit and bridle irons were dug up near the north transept. The bit, etc., are said to be Saxon, and they are now in the Dorset Museum.)

Dorchester must have suffered very much towards the end of the Saxon period, as it is said there were 172 taxable houses in the time of Edward the Confessor, and only 88 according to the Domesday Book in the time of William the First. This is attributed to the devastation of the place by the Danes under Sweyn.

The church (whether Romano-British or Saxon) may have suffered in consequence, and been left neglected and uncared for.

There was also another reason, viz., it is known that building operations were greatly retarded towards the end of the 10th century in consequence of a generally prevailing idea that the end of the world was near.

Again, if it were a Saxon Church, there is not the smallest evidence of any "long-and-short" work remaining, or any copy of timber forms in stone, as is the case in some of the Saxon remains in this country.

St. Aldhelm was Bishop at Sherborne in 705, and this was one of the churches belonging to his diocese, Sherborne then being the cathedral church. Herman, one of his successors, got the Pope and King to allow him to transfer the seat of his church and Bishopric to Old Sarum; consequently Sherborne diminished in importance. Osmund was Herman's successor, and he is said to have endowed this church. By birth a Norman noble, nephew of Robert, Duke of Normandy, he came to England in 1066, and was appointed Bishop of Sarum 1078. He shortly after obtained a grant of land from his uncle out of the Royal Manor of Fordington, with which he endowed the Prebend and Canonry of Fordington in his new cathedral. Adjoining Salisbury Field, Dorchester (note the coincidence of the name with that of the Cathedral City), the prebendal mansion stood. He also had a share in the compilation of the Domesday Survey of 1086. He consecrated the Norman restoration of the pre-Norman Church on this site in 1092. He died at Old Sarum in 1099, and his remains were translated to Salisbury Cathedral. In 1456 Bp. Osmund was canonized by the Pope. He is said to have written a "Life of St. Aldhelm."

With the influx of the conquering Normans, the Norman style of ecclesiastical architecture asserted itself, and was universally adopted, and there can be no doubt it deserved the preference given to it.

It is said that communication between England and other countries can be traced from the year 674 or thereabouts on

matters architectural, and continental masons who built *more Romano* were chiefly employed—at least until they had initiated the natives in the “mysteries” of their craft.

This would be consistent with the existence of a corporate body such as the Freemasons afterward became.

But it is admitted on all hands that in the Tenth Century a body of men calling themselves Freemasons claimed the right, under Papal privilege, of exercising their craft throughout Christendom.

This accounts for the marvellous uniformity of detail in structures of every period all over the kingdom owing to their diffusion, and they carried with them the same rules, forms, hands, and tools, to work with, under the dicta laid down from their Grand Lodge and its Master. Freemasonry was eventually banned by the Pope. Hope (an authority) gives a picturesque description of a lodge which Masons established for a time where they were engaged in any work:—

“Wherever they came in the suite of missionaries, or were called by the natives, or arrived of their own accord to seek employment, they appeared headed by a chief surveyor, who governed the whole troop, and named one man out of every ten, under the name of Warden, to overlook the nine others, set themselves to build temporary huts for their habitation, around the spot where the work was to be carried on; regularly organised their different departments, fell to work, sent for fresh supplies of their brethren, as the object demanded them, often made the wealthy inhabitants of the neighbourhood, out of devotion, or commutation of penance, furnish the requisite materials and carriages, and the others assist in the manual labour, shortened or prolonged the completion of the edifice as they liked, or were averse to the place, or were more or less wanted in others, and, when all was finished, again raised their encampment and went elsewhere to undertake other jobs.”

As late as the reign of Henry VI., in an indenture of covenants made between the churchwardens of a parish in Suffolk and a

company of Freemasons, the latter stipulates that every man should be provided with a pair of white leather gloves and a white apron, and that a *lodge*, properly tiled, should be erected at the expense of the parish, in which to hold their meetings.

A number of the members of the craft undoubtedly were drafted to Fordington, there to undertake the enlargement and alteration of the church. These men, although they had a certain knowledge of their craft, were not workmen of the first water, nor could they be mentioned in the same category as such men as William of Sens and William the Englishman. They seem to have found Fordington a very poor place, with certainly a lack of proper and sufficient materials, as the evidence of the using up of the singular stone to the base of the south-west pillar and the indiscriminate mixture of Ham Hill and Beer stone seems to prove. The form, design, and nature of the stone to the base of the second pier seems to indicate that it had been used elsewhere and brought there. The Norman workmanship generally here is crude, and the carving to the pillar cap lacks the vigour of the best period, and is little better than scratched work. The Normans added the south aisle, porch, and transepts. Whether a chancel, with a square, circular, or apsidal end, was extended it is now impossible to say. The plan of the porch is unusual, in that it tapers inwards slightly and narrows itself next the church.

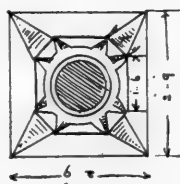
I cannot accept the belief of some, viz., that there was a low tower at the crossing. The size seems somewhat out of proportion to the remainder of the church, and the interior would have had to be roughly about 20 feet each way (certainly one way) for it to have fitted in. The present tower is but 12 feet by 13 feet internally.

The *modus operandi* of the Norman masons was as follows, according to Micklethwaite's theory (and it is quite patent to an investigator). If, as in this instance, they wanted to add an aisle to an existing church, they did not shore up the roof and pull down the wall to build the new arcade required; but they drew openings in the standing wall slightly wider and opposite to the



No. 7.

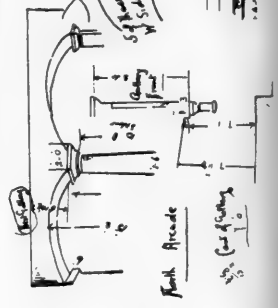
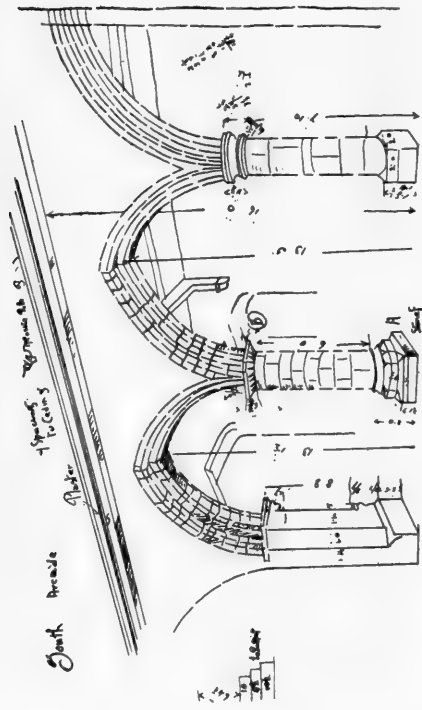
Base of one of the Middle Piers at A



Section of Middle Arch



of facing
alt. 8.4



pillars they intended to erect, down to just below the floor level. They then set up the pillars on the old foundations, as at Fordington, leaving the masonry of the wall intervening between the pillars temporarily standing, to act as centres for the turning of their arches on, and when the keystones were fixed and the spandrels made good, the wall (remaining temporarily) was removed; a very sensible way too, if they were short of the necessary plant, material, wood centres, and shores necessary for such work. This also would account somewhat for the irregularity and want of trueness in the striking of the arcs of the circles forming the arches. The spacing of the pillars is also not equal; this may have been in consequence of having to avoid a door or window opening in the old wall. The wall of the spandrels has spread outwards in the middle some four inches, in consequence of the thrust of the roof, and the base of the spandrel over the middle pier projects beyond the abacus of the cap.

The features of the pillars are these :—The irregular shaped pier is that of two responds, back to back (one of a later period). The base is plain chamfered, and the impost on the west side is that of a simple chamfered abacus. There is a plain chamfer to the south-west angle, finished top and bottom with characteristic Norman stops.

The centre pillar is two feet in diameter above its base. On removing the whitewash and repairing it, some pieces of a painted alabaster image were taken out of a hole, about the size of a small putlog hole, in the side of it.

The lines of the plan of its base changed their form three times. It starts with a square bottom and then chamfers away into an unequal-sided octagonal form, and is again weathered with eight pointed and veined radiating leaves carved at each angle, and finished at the top circular with a debased Attic moulding.

I have enquired of several masons and others the name of the stone or the quarry or locality from whence it came, but I could get nothing satisfactory. One went so far as to say it

may have been brought from the Holy Land by a crusader—perhaps the crusader to whom the effigy belonged, of which a part of the head alone remains at the church, showing that he wore a conical nasal helm, somewhat similar to those sculptured on the tympanum. This man may have been the benefactor who found the means for the additions to the church of the semi-Norman period.

The capital is in Ham Hill stone, 7 inches deep, and is formed with a necking, echinus, or cushion cap, and abacus, the abacus being square, with the angles cut off. The necking is carved with a cable pattern, the cushion with spiral, vertical, and inverted truncated cones alternately, and with inverted semi-circles filled in with forms similar to a shamrock leaf, also with eyes and a six-pointed star-shaped leaf pattern, in a circle.

The south-west pier is also 2 feet in diameter above its base, but built of larger stones. Its base has before been referred to; the capital is about 1 foot deep, of Ham Hill stone, formed with a coupled necking, large cavetto, and a hood mould finish. This capital indicates a transition in embryo towards the Early English, the *bell* of the capital of the later style being foreshadowed.

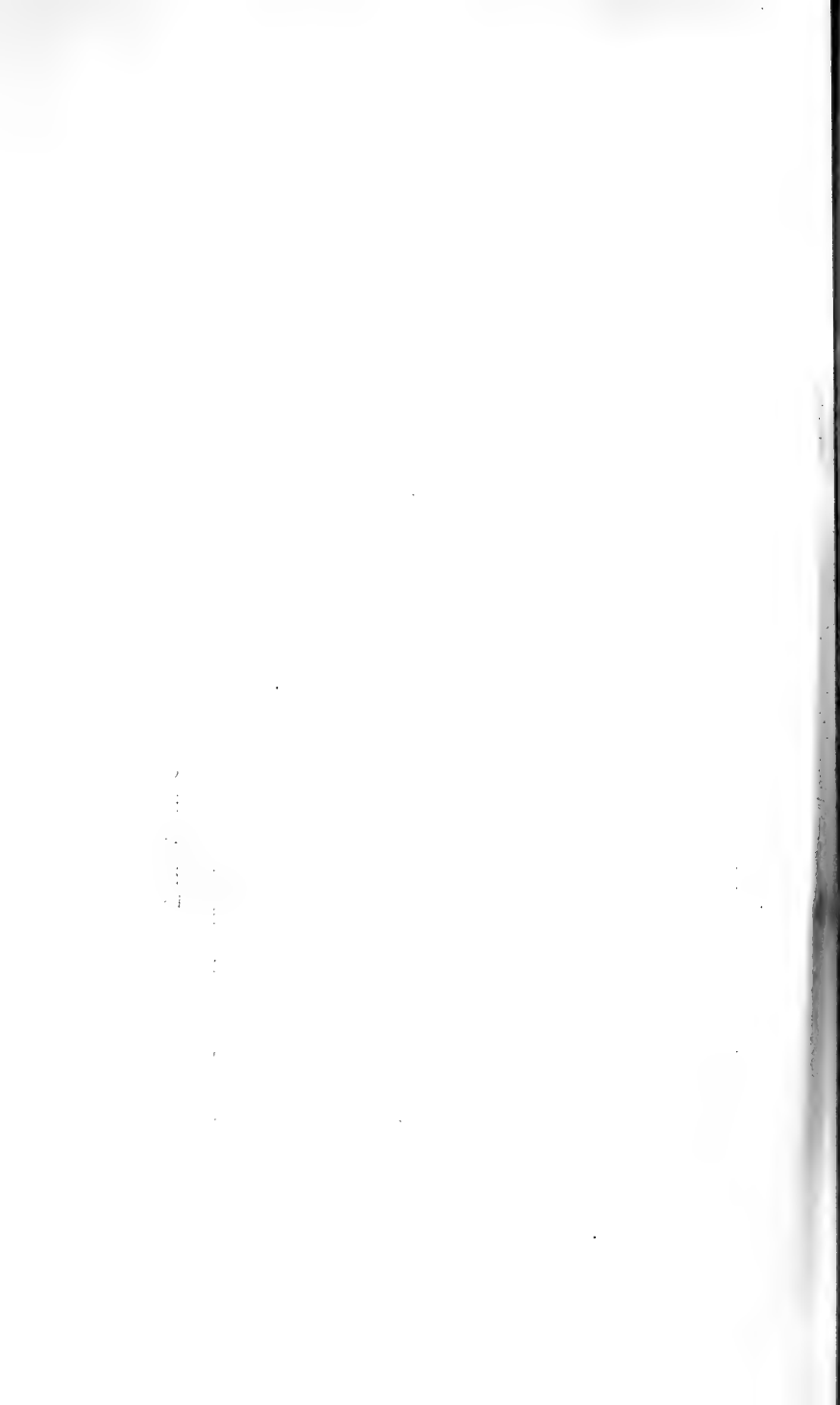
The section of the arches to the arcade is of two simple orders with wide chamfers on all the edges.

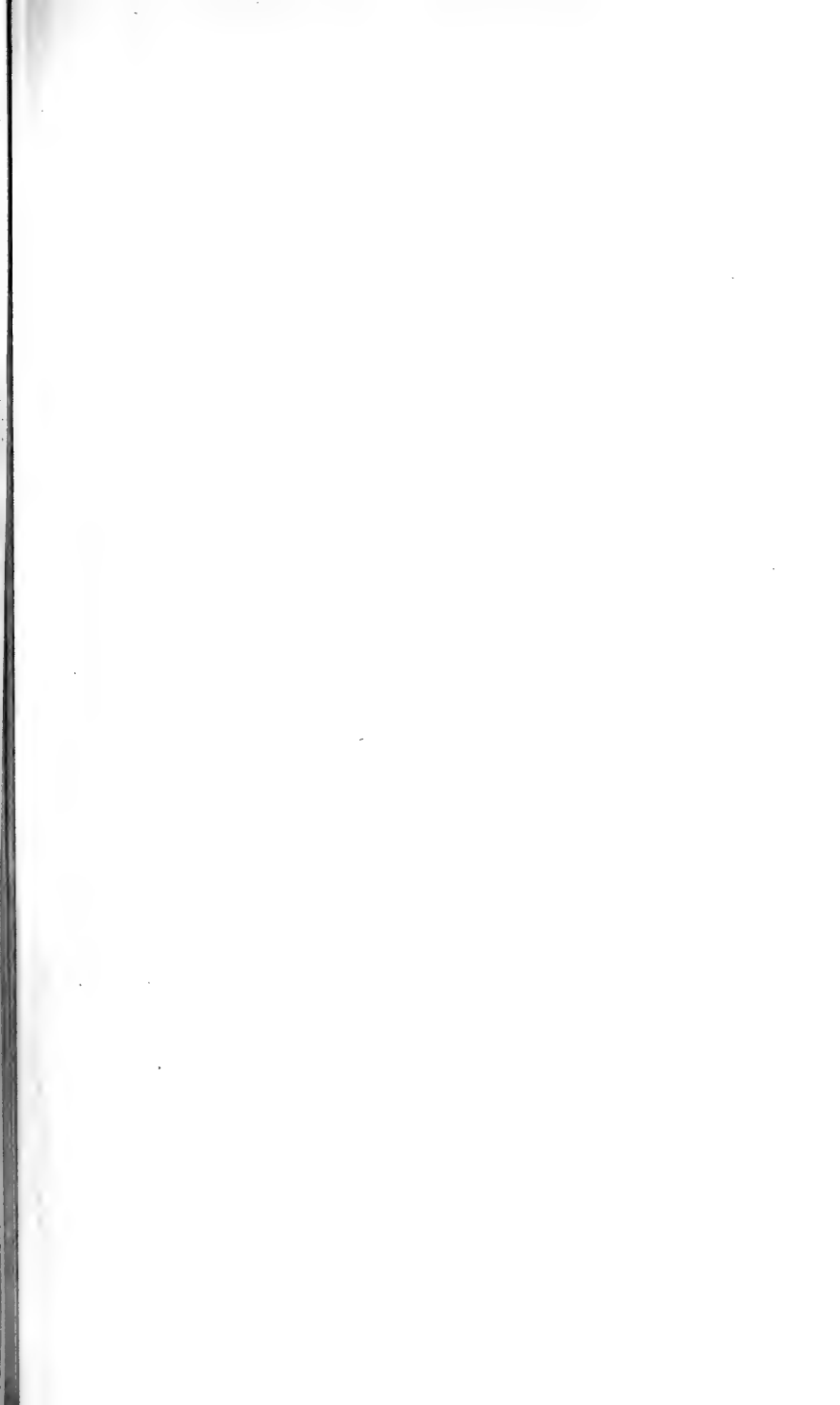
The Perpendicular work of the tower forms the abutment for the westernmost crippled arch.

The chief glory of the Norman work remaining is the principal and south entrance doorway, and its elevation seen in the porch. Here we have an opening 4 feet wide and something under 7 feet high in the centre, with a part-canted head. The outer reveal has a large bowtell and double quirk worked right round it, with plain stops at the base. The head of the opening is composed of several large stones, on which there is an irregular shaped panel or tympanum, sunk with some legendary raised sculpture carved on the same. Bloxam refers to it thus:—"A curious and very early sculpture, apparently "representing some incident in the story of St. George. The

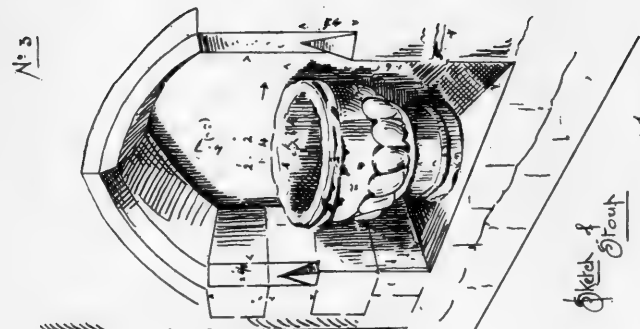


TYMPANUM OVER SOUTH ENTRANCE DOORWAY.



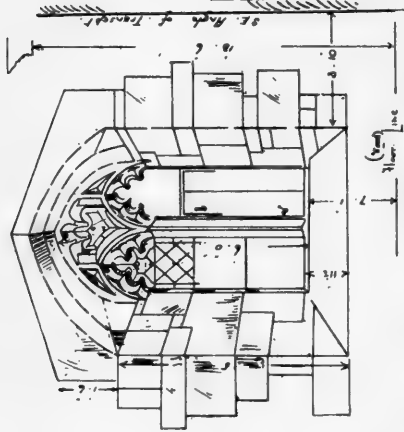


N: 3

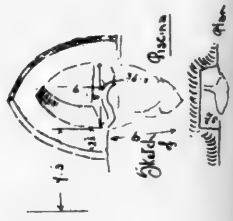
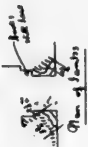
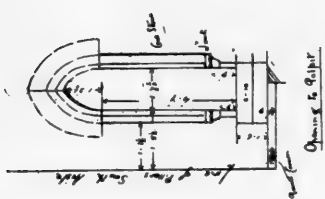
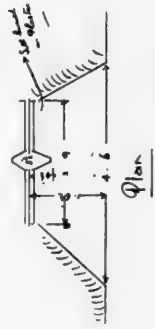


of Henry
1278
- 1281

Sketch of
Stout



East Window of Transsept



“figures, of which there are several, bear a remarkable
 “resemblance, in point of costume, to those in the Bayeux
 “tapestry. The principal figure is on horseback, with a discus
 “round the head, a mantle fastened to the shoulder, and a pryck
 “spur affixed to the right heel. He is represented in the act of
 “spearing, with a lance which bears a pennon at the extremity,
 “a figure lying prostrate, wearing the conical nasal helme and
 “bearing a shield. Other figures are likewise represented
 “habited in a hawberk and chausses of one piece. The
 “execution of this sculpture may perhaps be assigned to A.D.
 “1091.”

This tympanum was evidently painted in colours, as there are traces of paint still remaining on the stone.

There are no Norman windows remaining; but the inner reveals and semi-elliptical arch over the inside of the window on the right hand side of the porch I consider to be Norman; the window proper is quite modern.

On the right hand side of the main entrance in the south aisle wall there is a small recess in the wall about 2 feet wide, with a two-centred arched head with chamfered angles finishing with stops. This recess was made purposely to contain a holy water stoup, of which I have made a sketch. It is doubtful whether it is of Norman date. By some it is considered to have been a miniature font of a pre-Norman date. The carving at the base is closely akin to the egg-and-dart enrichment of Roman work.

It appears too large for one use, and too small for the other.

There are also the remains of a piscina in the east wall of the south transept. The usual place is on the south side of the altar, in the wall. If in this case there was no extended apse, the probability is there was not room for it to be so placed; but Parker, in his “Glossary,” says that very frequently they were placed at the eastern ends of the aisles of the nave. This so corresponds in this instance.

It is also said that none are known to exist earlier than the middle of the 12th Century. I am inclined to think, however, that this one is semi-Norman. Its pointed head (of which I give a

sketch), coincides with the pointed arches of the arcade. It is terribly mutilated, and it is impossible to make out the details of its features. You can certainly trace the groove on its rest leading to the pipe or drain for conveying the rinsed water through the wall, and that is about all.

Also, if there was no apse, its position would be sufficiently near to the altar to answer its purposes comfortably.

There are the signs remaining of a V-shaped hood or roof having existed, instead of the present lead flat and parapet to the porch.

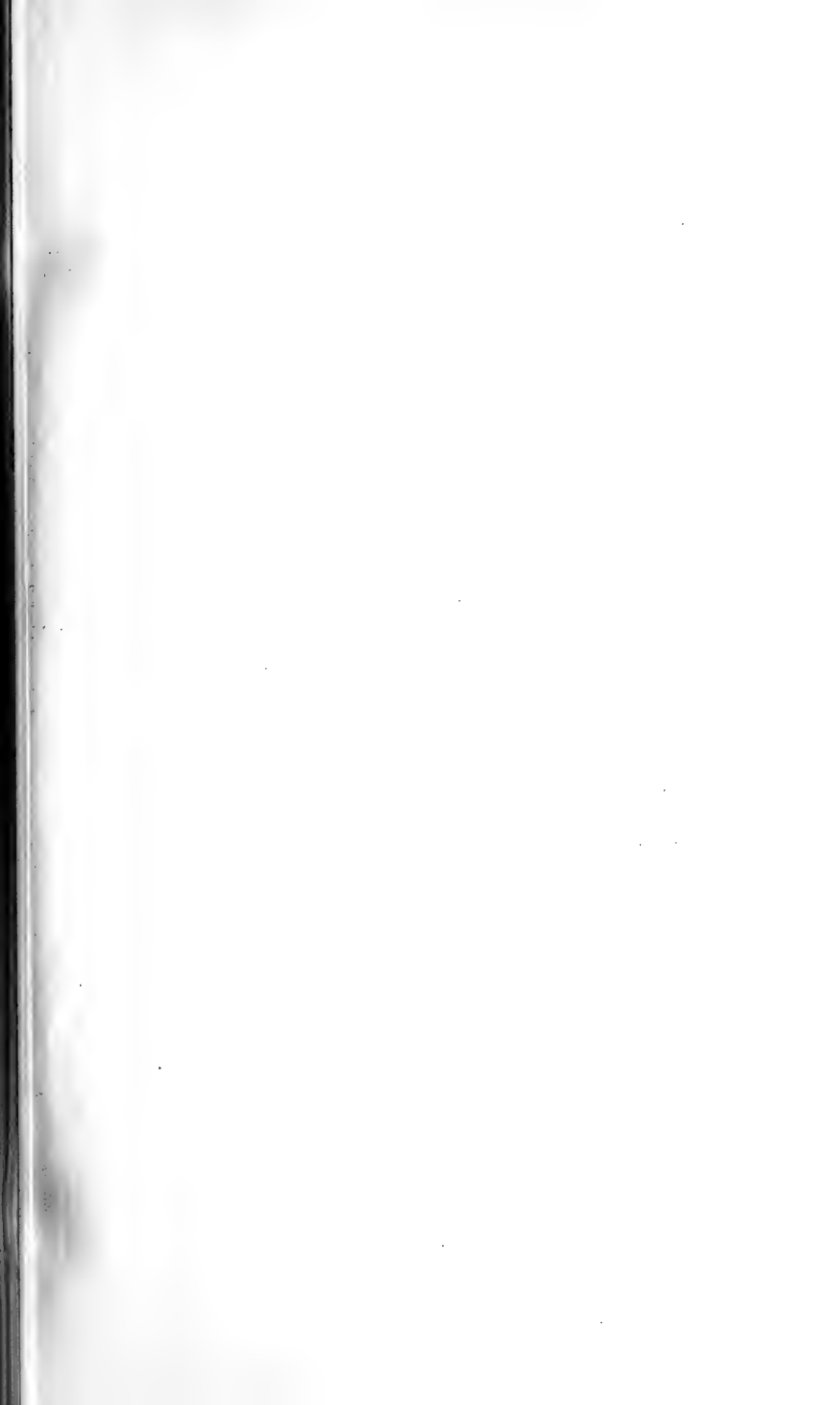
The lines of the water-tabling still remain in the main wall both inside and outside of the porch, and the rakes exactly coincide.

The roof over the south aisle is, possibly, of the semi-Norman period, and consists of shaped wall pieces supported on corbels carrying the ends of inclined principals. There is common sense in this, because if the ends of the beams decay in the wall the wall pieces are still there carrying the weight. The roof over the nave and transept is waggon-headed, or barrel vaulted, in appearance, with more recent plastered work, and the construction consequently is hid. Norman roofs are said to have had king-post trusses, and the Early English are of trussed rafter construction. This roof may approximate to the latter, as the work we have considered is Transition and near to this period. Trussed rafter roofs would lend themselves readily to the waggon-headed shape with firing pieces, lathes, and plaster.

The present roofs are now covered with no less than four different kinds of covering, viz., lead on the nave roof, slates on the north aisle. One side of the south transept roof has slates, the other stone tiles, and there are small clay tiles on the chancel.

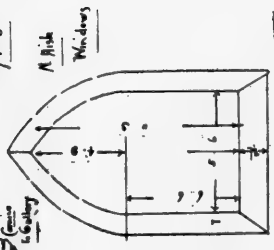
The south transept also has an appearance under the eastern eaves of having been covered with thatch at one period.

There were great exertions on the part of church builders in the 13th Century, and extraordinary energies were put forth in the erection of religious edifices, or enlarging and beautifying those that existed.

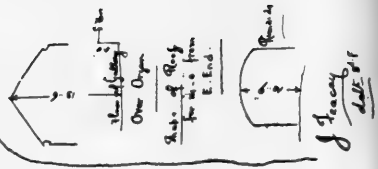


No 8

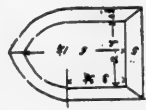
Center to Gallery



A Rich Windows

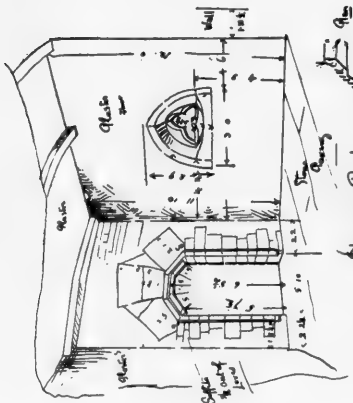
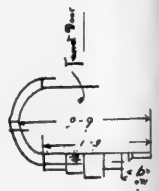
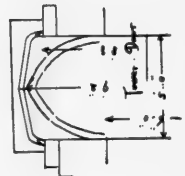
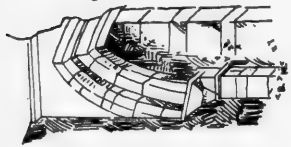


Sketch of Roof for 1/2 in from E. End.

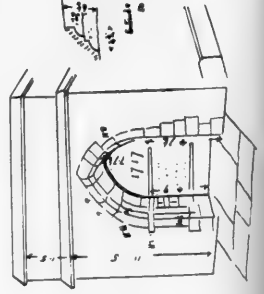


Window to Gallery

Sketch of Ark adjoining Tower to South Arcade



Sketch in Park.



They seem to have been too busy in the diocese—probably with the erection of Salisbury Cathedral in hand—to have devoted their energies to any notable work of this period at St. George's.

The porch and the south parapet appear to have been the only parts meddled with. The span roof, &c., appears to have been removed, the side walls raised about 3 feet, and lengthened southwards 3 feet, and the front rebuilt, and a new flat roof added. The raised side walls form a low parapet, and are provided with a necking and weathered coping. Over the doorway a Ham Hill stone sill (about 18 in. wide) alone remains. This formed part of what was formerly a niche or panel, which may or may not have contained a figure.

The Norman eaves of the south aisle, containing a probable oversailing and corbelled course, appear to have been cut off at the same time, and the wall raised to form a parapet to the aisle roof. The form of the necking and coping corresponds with and displays a kinship with that to the porch. The builders did not seem to know what to do with it at the south-west inner angle of the transept, as it is most abruptly terminated. Their reason for raising this parapet may have been on account of trouble caused by the creeping lead on the roof sliding down to the eaves.

There does not appear to be any work of the Decorated period about the church.

It was not till the time of the builders of the Perpendicular period that the next alterations were carried out. These were extensive, and that beautifully proportioned tower which constitutes a Dorchester landmark was then added to the church.

It appears that the former nave and south aisle were shortened to make room for this tower, a span of the arcade was narrowed, and one of the semi-Norman arches crippled and partly rebuilt, and supported by an unusual shaped corbelled arrangement forming an impost in the new wall of the tower, as is shown by the sketch, making a very lop-sided and ungainly arch. To compensate for this shortening arrangement (so it appears), an

extensive and beautiful chancel was built, said by Hutchins "to be larger and longer than the body of the church." He further says that "it had stalls on each side of it after the manner of cathedrals, of oak very curiously carved, gilt and painted, a roof of timber in like manner very curiously devised. The rood loft at that time was highly preserved."

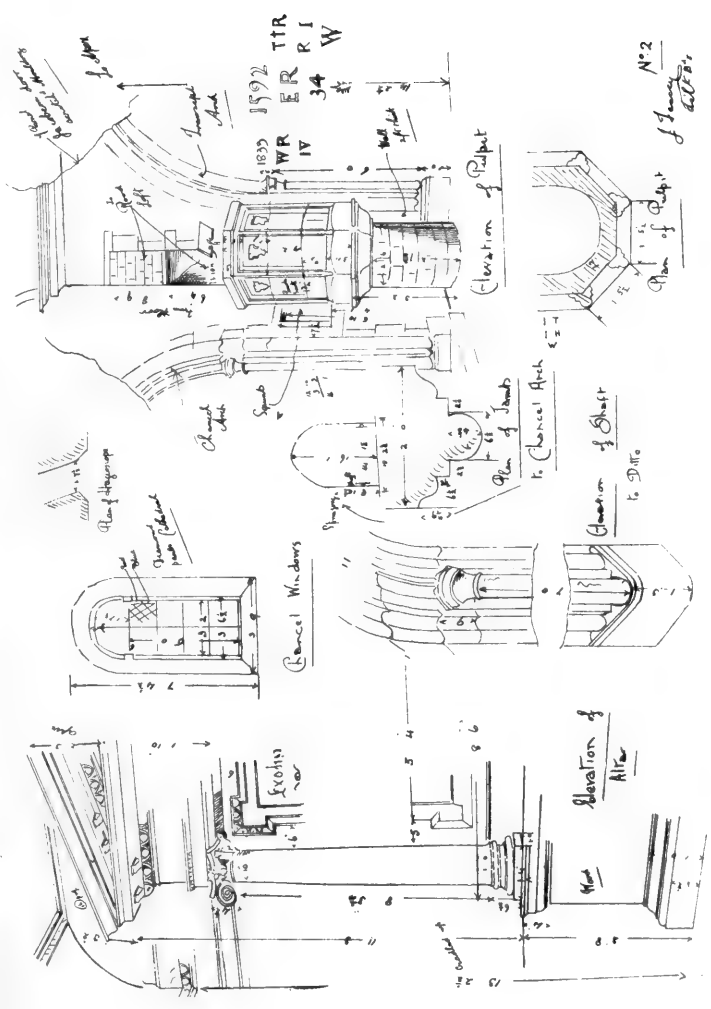
The old foundations of this chancel were exposed by excavation round the existing erection, and are shown by the lines hatched in ||||| on the plan.

The old semi-Norman walls and arches between the nave and chancel, and also those of the transepts and south aisle, appear to have been removed and replaced with the existing responds and arches in Ham Hill stone, which consist of plain bases with jambs which die into them. Jambs of two orders, with engaged shafts and a large ogee on each side of them, the shafts finishing with a cap at the impost, and with a bowtell and fillet, continued up round the arches over them. The outer ogees of the jambs also go right up round and with the roll and fillet, forming the section of the arch moulds.

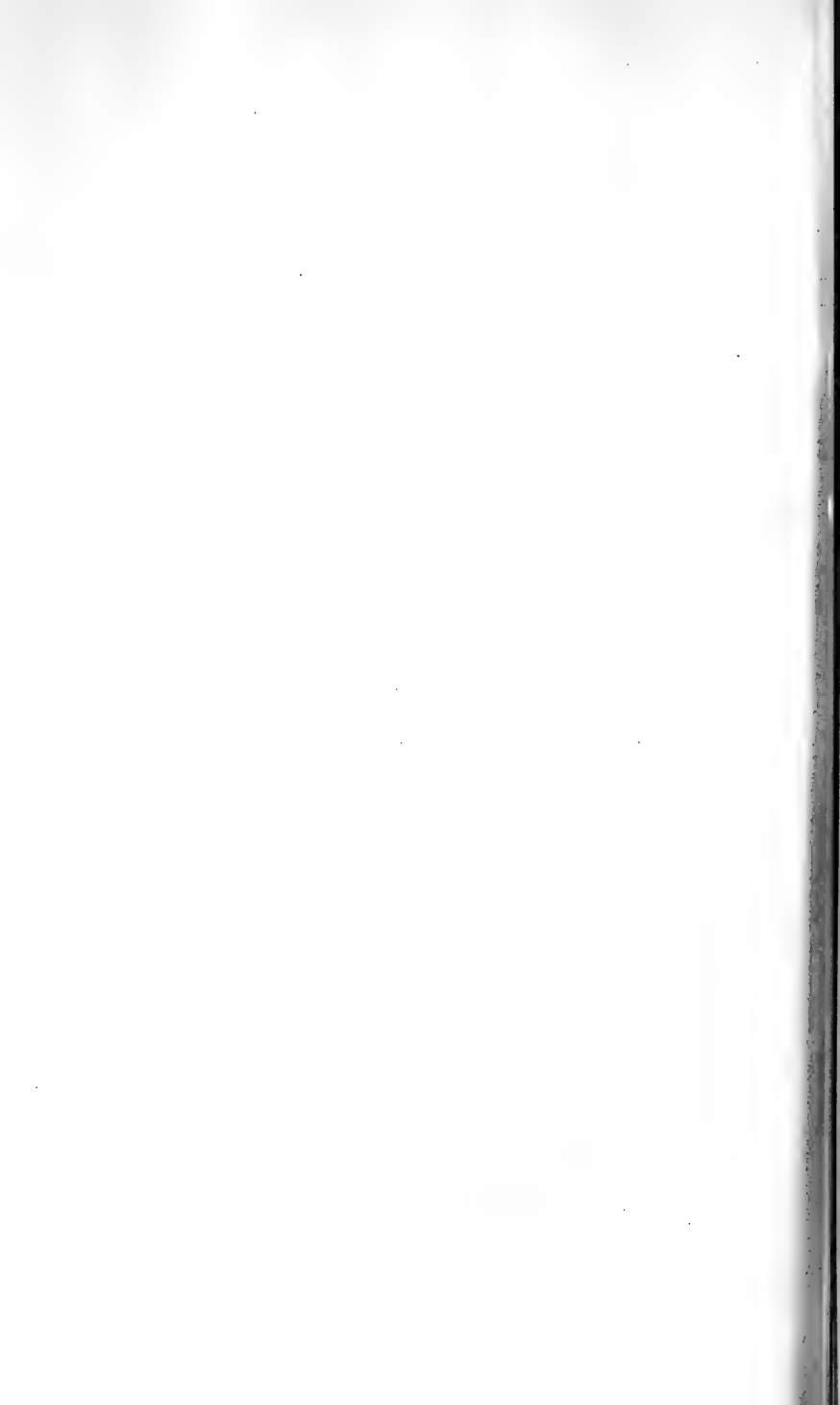
In the right hand side of one of these responds to the present chancel there is a squint or hagioscope. Its size is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by 2 feet high. At present the pulpit blocks it, and it is walled up on the chancel side; but when the chancel spoken of by Hutchins existed, an oblique line drawn from the Holy Table through the same to the main entrance (as is shown by the oblique dotted line on the plan) enabled a person standing inside to see the altar.

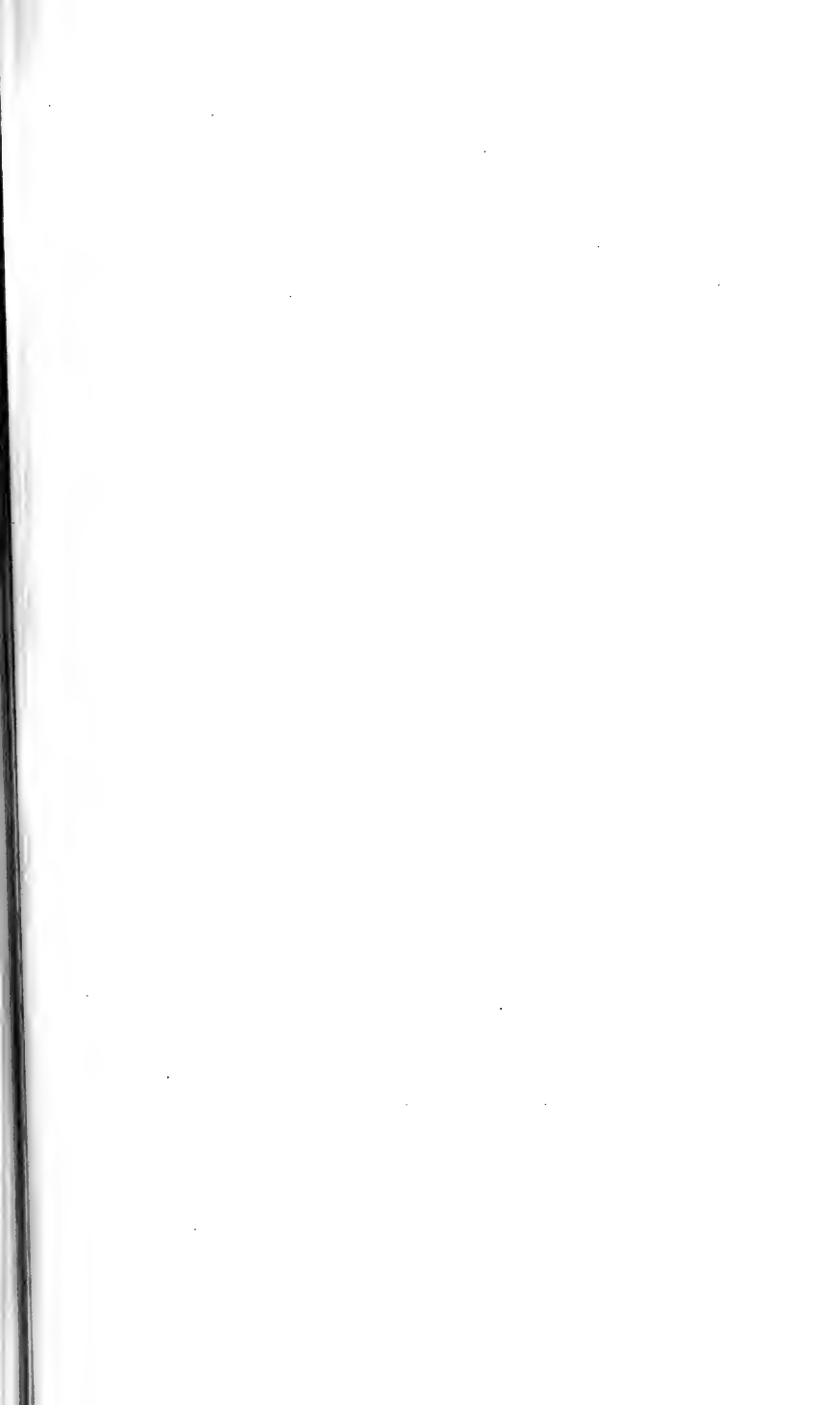
In the south-east abutment of the respond to the transept arch occur the steps at present leading to the pulpit, but originally to a rood loft.

In Hutchins it is referred to thus:—"In 1863 improvements were effected in the interior of this church, and all that was possible was done to restore the ancient stonework." The upper doorway was lowered (this can be seen) and the 3 upper steps removed to bring it to the level of the pulpit. The pulpit was shifted from the north side to this position at this date.

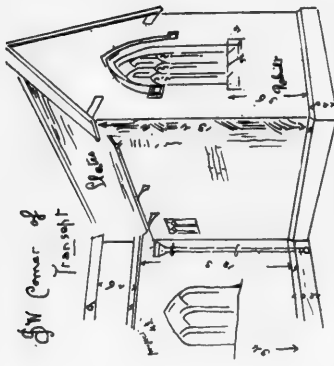


No. 2
 Plan of Pulpit
 of Henry
 Walters





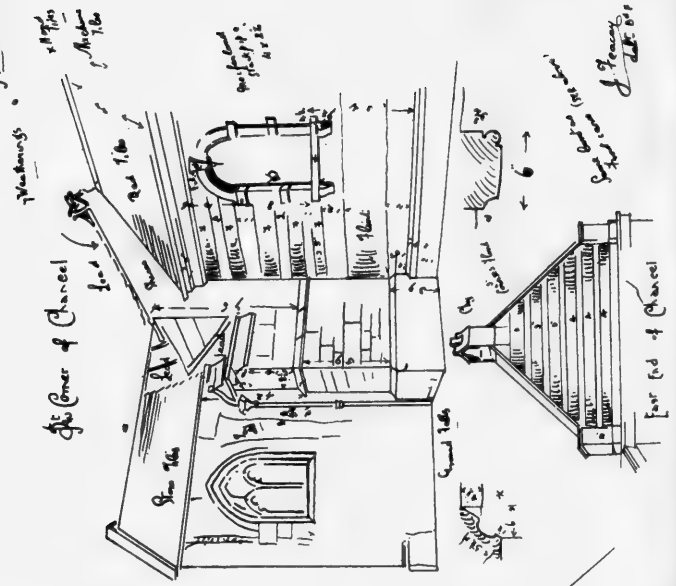
No 9



Refer to Transept W.D. 100

Pitch of Transept Roof

Pitch of Chancel Roof



Workings

1 1/2" x 1 1/2" Modern Tile

1 1/2" x 1 1/2" Modern Tile

Section of Flying Buttress

The steps are approached through a narrow and low pointed doorway 19in. wide in the east wall of the transept, with door jambs and arch in Ham Hill stone in reveal, with plain hollow and ogee mould on the same. The hooks are still in the stonework of the right hand jamb to which a door was formerly hung.

Externally the masonry at the top of these steps has the appearance of having been much altered, cut about, and botched up.

The opening inside has been blocked down from the top with masonry about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet as shewn on sketch, and it is closed to the pulpit with a Jacobean 7-panelled door, having scratched mouldings and some carving consisting of guilloche enrichment on the top rail.

The two-light window east of the transept was evidently inserted in the old wall, its masonry being vertical, and the adjoining masonry on each side to which it is bonded being out of upright and of inferior work. It seems, however, itself of earlier and cruder workmanship than the two-light window which corresponds to it in the west wall of the south aisle. There are no tracery jambs, but they form part of the wide reveal inside. A shallow casement occurs externally, but the sill is very poor. The mullions and tracery are of straight chamfered work with double cusps and eyes, and the finish at the point of the arch is crude and incorrect.

The two-light window in the west wall is similar in design, except that the chamfering is hollow, and there is no casement externally. It is of superior workmanship, and, although on the weather side, the stone is not decayed as in the former. The point of the window inside is also finished in a correct manner.

The two-light window built in the old Rectory wall (taken down with the north wall of the church in 1833) is somewhat similar, but it has four cusplings in the upper piercing. (See sketch.)

The south wall of the transept was put up in the Perpendicular period.

The bonding to the old work is clearly shown at the sides, and it has a plinth, which does not run round the east wall. It is finished with a gable and plainly coped.

The three-light window is the most perfect window of its period in the church, although its effect seen from inside is spoilt by the loud colouring of the glass in the margins of the lead glazing.

The tracery is of the most usual vertical type of this period, and is in two orders, the larger one internally having a stone fillet worked on it (see Sketch No. 5) and running down the mullions. The chamfers are hollow; the heads of the lights to the second order are double cusped and to the first order single cusped. The outer reveal has a shallow casement and fillets and a scroll hood-mould over the arch, returned in itself three ways, to form drip-stones at the springing.

The internal reveal is a wide splay following the line of the window arch and finishing with double hollows and fillets next the internal face of wall. The tracery and mullions were restored in the year 1863.

A small plain chamfered stone corbel, 8in. wide, about 7 feet from the floor, is built inside the wall on the left hand side of this window. For what purpose it was used is not clear. It may have supported the beam of a floor carrying an organ or choir gallery with a front balcony, as it is said that transepts were sometimes used for that purpose, or the cell or apartments of an anchorite, he using the gallery floor; and the little two-light window, which is very crude, appears to have been constructed by a novice, possibly the anchorite himself, for meditation and pursuing the studies of his vocation and ministry; the lower floor being used for eating, sleeping, and cleaning purposes.

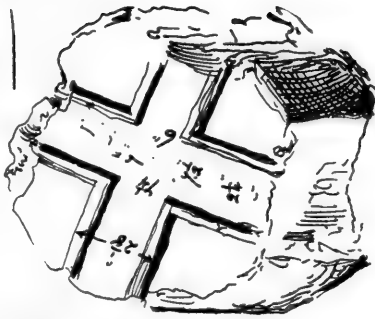
Of course I give this as pure conjecture and for what it is worth.

The little window is illustrated on sketch No. 4. Its size is 1ft. 5in. wide by 2ft. 8in. high.

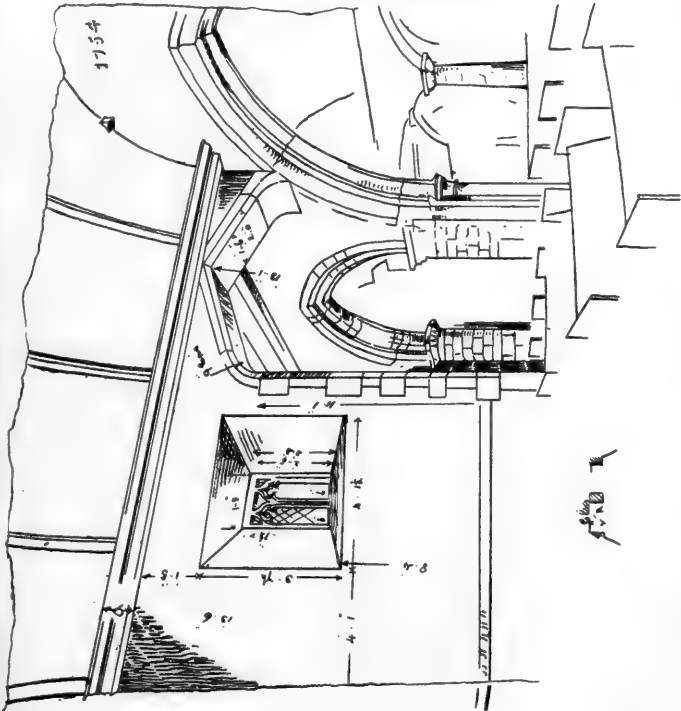
There is also a tradition that there was a chapel or shrine to St. Catherine here, and this tradition is supported somewhat by

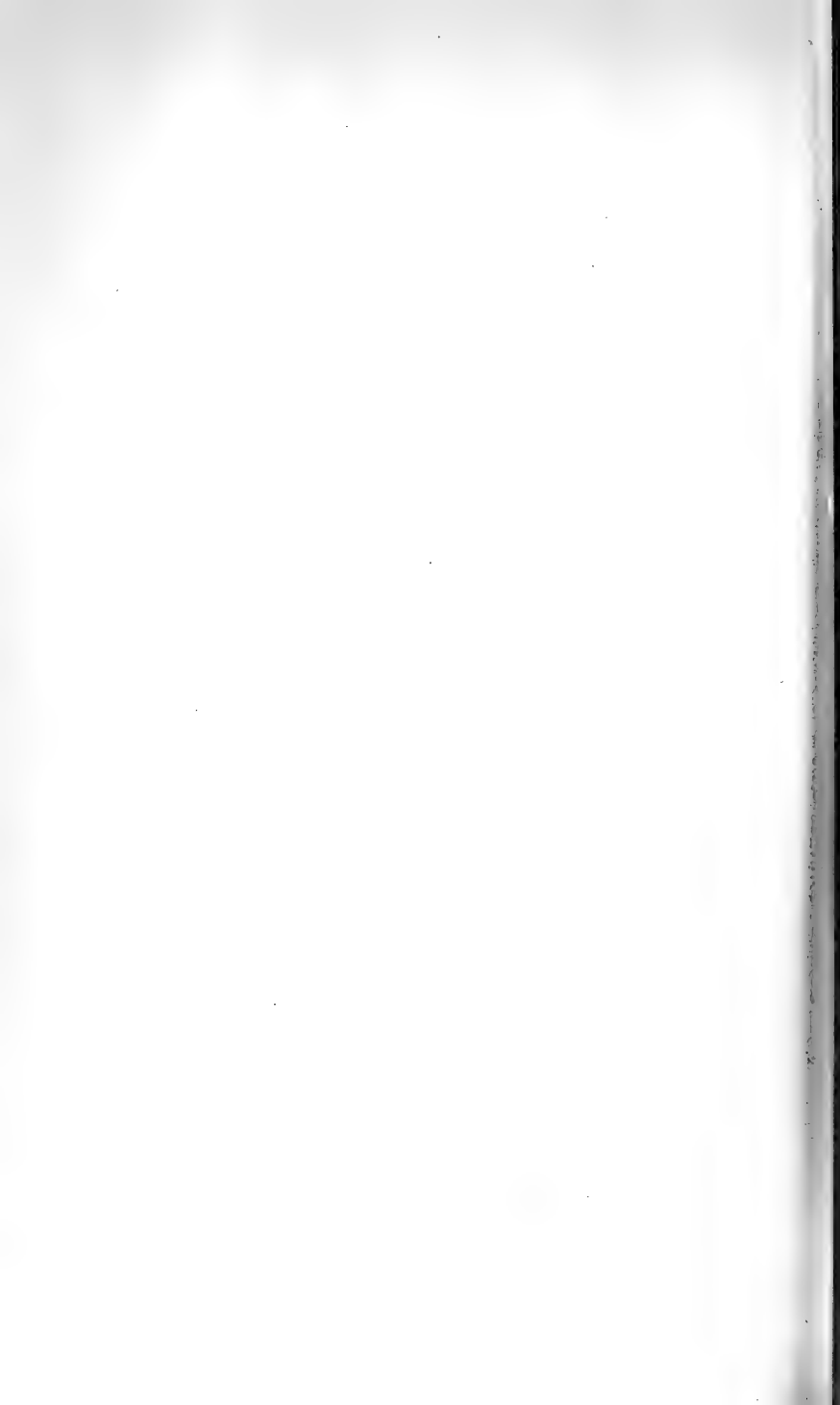
No. 4

Portikus Raum
nach westlich



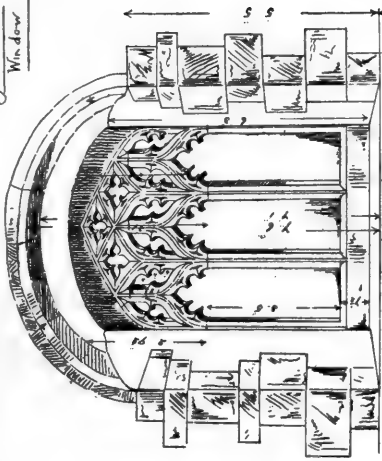
J. Jacomy
del. B. F.



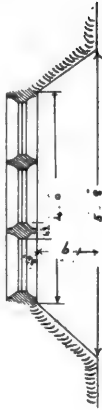


No 5

South Aisle Window



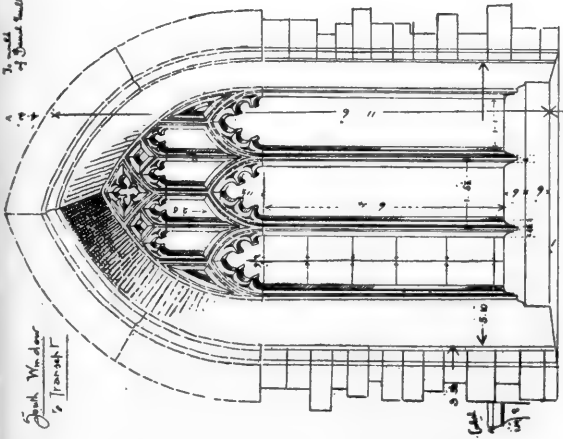
Elevation



of tracery

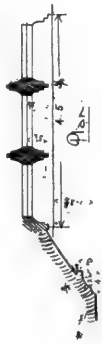
Plan

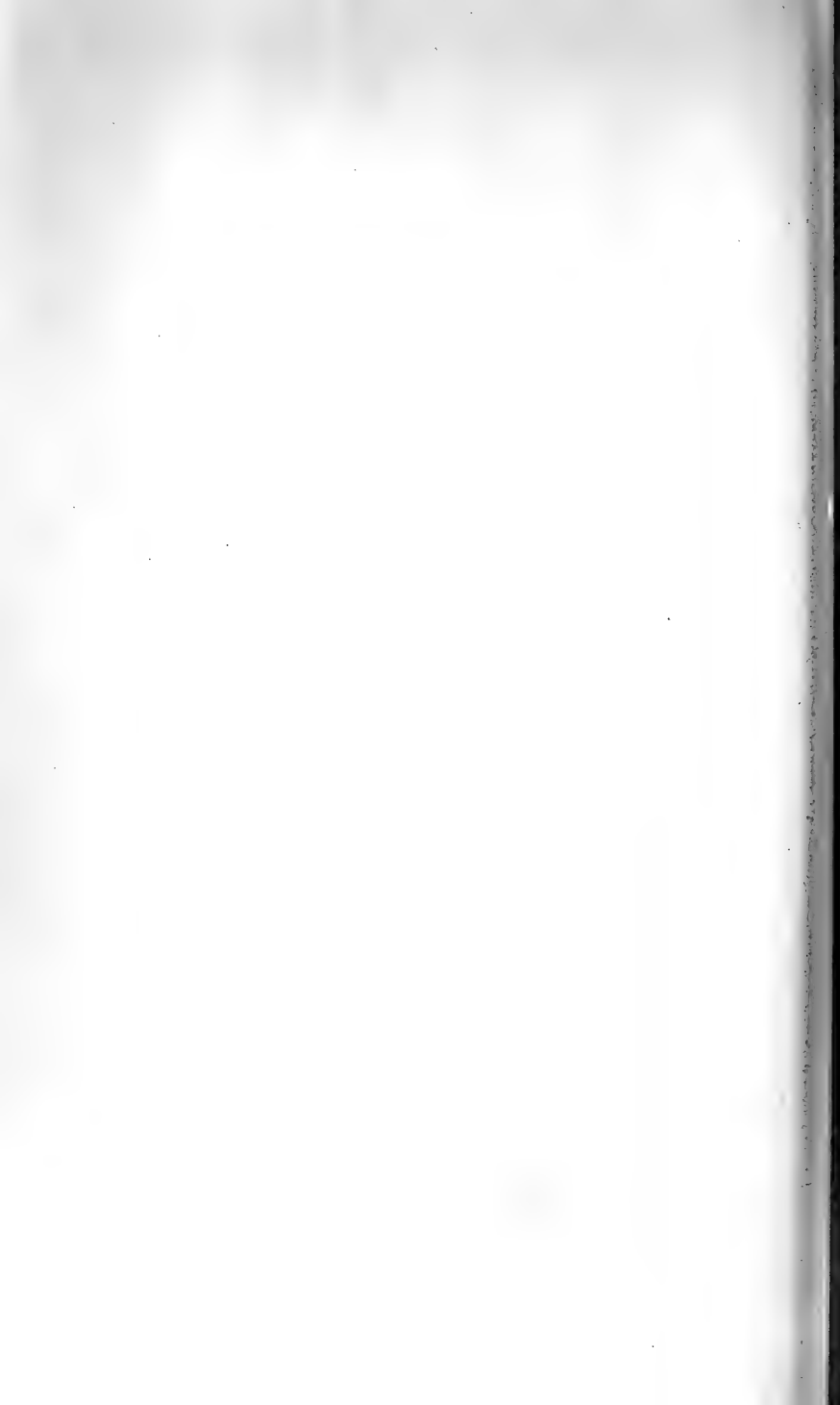
Tracery of South Aisle



South Window of Transept

Inside Elevation





the fact that several mediæval tiles have been discovered in the excavations, enriched with the pattern of a St. Catherine wheel upon them.

When the Perpendicular masons wished to put the south transept arch in, they probably removed a small semi-Norman arch and responds (between the south aisle and the transept). A certain amount of shoring was necessary. They must have been at some pains to know how they were going to finish the head of the opening, carry the aisle and transept roofs, miss the transept arch, and make the job look right. They were equal to the occasion. They squared up the jamb with a plain chamfer, and inserted an arch (approaching the 4-centred shape of a later period), the springing of which just missed the ogee member of the transept arch above its springing; the springing stones only to this aisle arch are arcs of circles, the other stones being straight. The chamfer to the jamb was carried round the bottom edges on each side of it (see sketch No. 4).

The east wall of the old north transept was left standing when the north aisle was built, and there are the remains of a 3-light window blocked up. The jamb stones and arch exist, but the mullions and tracery are gone. The sill left in was not the original sill of the window, but pieced up lengths of chamfered stone of a different nature, on which there are no signs of any stools remaining.

This wall was incorporated with the work of the new north aisle put up in 1833.

The length of foundation exposed, extending some 12 feet eastwards from the present north wall, probably supported one of the walls of a vestiary in connection with the former Perpendicular chancel, the foundation of the return wall of the same having been grubbed out to make room for a vault at this spot.

The angle buttress to the south-west angle of the Perpendicular west wall of the south aisle is worthy of note, inasmuch as it is the only buttress to the older work of the church existing. Whether there were ever any others there is no evidence to show.

According to a rough plan of 1780, before the north wall was removed, a north door is shewn exactly opposite the south door, and also the position of the window now built in the Rectory walls. It also shews a window as having existed, north of the north transept.

The small 3-light Perpendicular window near the porch, with its 4-centred head, is a poor specimen. It was inserted about 30 years ago, in what was, I believe, originally a semi-Norman opening. It is too shallow, and lacks depth of shadow in section. Its lines and design are all right, but the tracery should have been divided into two orders. The stone to the upper part occupies more area than the piercings for light, which is wrong, and makes it look heavy. A hood-mould of proper scale over the window arch would also have improved its appearance. Contrast with it the simpler lines, depth of shadow, and lightness of detail of the window to the transept.

Now we come to the most noble feature of the church taken as a whole, namely, the Perpendicular tower, which is one of the landmarks of the neighbourhood. Strangers after seeing the tower at a distance make a journey to St. George's expecting to see a church correspondingly noble. They go away woefully disappointed and somewhat wiser. The church, as a structure and a place of worship, is not of the best that man should give for the honour and glory of his Maker, but a veritable museum, and a conglomeration of idiosyncrasies and things of ugliness, some of them of the meanest description, and such as would not be tolerated in a buttermen's villa. There are some people in the world who would perpetuate these. They are, however, not consistent, nor do they act according to ordered precedent, which is a recognised law. They glorify the early and the mediæval workers, but they do not follow in their example or footsteps. What sort of buildings and erections should we have had to-day if these people had existed and their principles, tenets, and teachings had been adopted, say, at the commencement of the 13th or 14th Century? Many of our national buildings would not now exist, or they would have been made

impossible structures covering useless acres of area to no purpose. Their plans, proportions, and sky-lines would have been unmentionable, bewildering mazes of stone and mortar.

For example, the founders and builders of each century or period wanting to add some additions or commemorations to a public or national structure, and at the same time not being allowed to touch with their unholy hands any portion of it that already existed, whether good, bad, or indifferent, without discrimination! Oh! the utter nonsense of it all. What is bad in taste and style and incongruous should not be tolerated or perpetuated, but swept out of existence as soon as occasion arises. There is no sanctity about that which is wholly bad, and but little consideration should be given for age in such a case. St. George's tower would not have existed to-day and "An Essay on the Sequence of Architectural Styles" of a building under the one roof would have been made impossible had their tenets and such teaching prevailed. However, this is all by the way. The tower proper is said to have been built by a family of the name of Samways. A story goes that the late Sir George Gilbert Scott so admired the proportions of it that he sent one of his surveyors to measure it. There is no question, however, that its site greatly assists and adds to its fine proportions. It would not be for instance so commanding an erection set up at Fordington Cross.

To the ordinary observer it appears to be square on plan, but this is not supported by measurements, its internal size being 12 feet by 13 feet. The walls are 4 feet thick; two buttresses having first and second plinths are set on each face. These are carried up with three sets of Ham Hill stone weatherings and a necking, and terminate at the springing of the arches to the bell-chamber windows. Ham Hill stone pinnacles are then set on the same diagonally, and carried up above the embattled parapet, passing through a bold necking at its base. They are reduced and ornamented on their angles with thorn crockets. Whether (as has been suggested) the idea of crockets originated with the holy thorn of Joseph of Arimathea, I leave my readers

to form their own opinion. Symbolism is writ large in ecclesiastical architecture. There are Ham Hill stone pinnacles set square at the angles and in the middle of each side, corresponding to those of the buttresses. These spring from huge gargoyles at their base.

The parapet of Ham Hill stone is plainly embattled with the coping moulding continued down the sides of the embrasures, and then again returning horizontally. The roofing down is covered with a lead flat.

The upper part of the tower is reached by a narrow newel stone staircase, circular inside and partly octagonal in form outside, lit by several slit windows, the parapet to same carried higher to allow the door to open under cover to flat, and the angles of same ornamented with crocketed pinnacles, smaller in scale, but corresponding to the others on the embattlement. This has recently been added to on the top, with an octagonal pinnacled erection of no utility, which finishes with a large crocketed pinnacle as a terminal. This addition has been nicknamed, severely criticised, and called very much in question, as it has altered and interfered with the characteristic form of skyline prevailing with the towers in Wessex.

The tower contains a belfry, and a splendid peal of six bells, some of which are said to have been stolen from Bindon Abbey.

The bells have recently been re-hung, and the belfry modernised.

There are eight windows in the tower beside the two small slits for the belfry—pairs of two-light transomed windows at the belfry stage to the south, east, and west fronts, and a three-light one to the north front, of hollow chamfered work, with single cusped pointed heads at both transoms and springings of the arches. The jambs have deep casements or hollows, and the arches are enriched with bold hood-mouldings, continued as strings between the buttresses. The openings proper are filled in with quatrefoiled panelling, with small shields in the middle of each quatrefoil.

The large west window to the lower stage is four-light, the tracery being in two orders, of a design common to work of this

period. This window is also transomed, pointed, and cusped. The heads of the lights to the springing of the arch have ogee-shaped points.

The casement to the jambs and the hood-mould over the arch corresponds with the two-light windows, but is larger in scale. The sill is very bold and deeply weathered, with a string course under it, and it has the bust of a winged angel with a shield carved and resting on it.

The west doorway of the tower, the only external opening of this period to the church, is well proportioned. It has a deep jamb, its outer reveal being 18 inches in depth, and is made up of the following members :—An ogee and fillet, shallow casement and bowtell and hollow carried up round the arch, and dying into plain stops at the base.

The arch is enriched with a hood-moulding mitred and returned in itself three ways as dripstones.

The door is well designed, but not so well executed, and has recently been erected.

In the west wall of the tower on the right hand side of the doorway, about 4 feet from the ground and immediately on the top of the second plinth, is a square stone, 1 foot 3 inches in width and 2 feet high. This stone bears evidence of having been damaged by a hammer or some such instrument. There can also be clearly traced the outlines formerly occupied by some figure work carving on its mutilated surface. I have no doubt that it was enriched by some such work. *Vide* Bloxam, who says that “during the fifteenth century the figure of the Blessed Virgin, bearing in her arms the infant Saviour, occupied, much more frequently than before, a prominent position on the exterior of churches in a niche over the portal, or in a niche in the *west wall of the tower.*” The question naturally arises, if so, why is it not there to-day?

Authority gives the following reasons :—

“Many of the stone crosses on the apex of the roof at the east end of the chancels and naves of our churches and on the steeples and porches were broke down under and in compliance

“with two illegal ordinances issued A.D. 1643 and A.D. 1644
 “by the Puritan Lords and Commons opposed to the Church
 “and Crown. By these ordinances all crosses and crucifixes in
 “churches, and all organs, fonts, altars, and tables of stones were
 “commanded to be taken down and demolished.” Communion
 tables were also ordered to be removed, candlesticks to be
 taken away, and all surplices utterly defaced, &c. Dowsing’s
 Journal of January, 1643, details the devastation committed on
 the exteriors, as well as in the interiors, of one hundred and fifty
 churches in Suffolk. Some of the acts were fanatical. In one
 church, Elmset, the Commissioners, finding that the work had
 been done before their visit, “rent apieces there the hood and
 surplice.”

The font is of good Perpendicular design, but somewhat of
 the regulation pattern. It is octagonal on plan and set upon a
 4-foot stone platform. A cavetto mould and bead with carved
 leaves in the centre of each return separates the lower part or
 base (which is smaller) from the upper part or basin. It is
 skirted with a spreading scotia. All the faces except two have
 sunken panels, the base with single cusped-pointed panel, and the
 basin with sunken cusped quatrefoils having a small shield in the
 middle of each. It is covered down with a plain oak cover top.

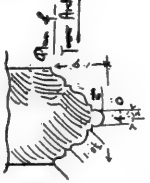
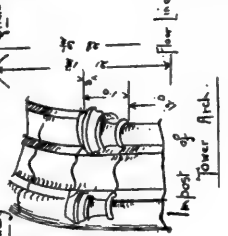
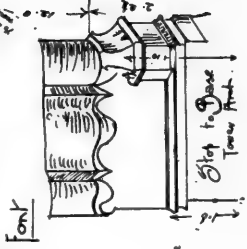
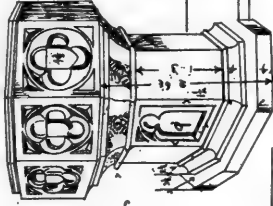
The jambs and arch moulds to the tower inside are very bold,
 each return of the jambs being made up of the ogee fillet and
 wave moulding, with an engaged shaft in the middle finished
 with a cap at the impost, and the round of the ogee being
 similarly finished. Supported on the cap of the shaft is a roll
 and fillet moulding, up round the soffit of the arch. The ogee
 and wave moulds finish on a splay at the base, and the shafts
 have engaged bases.

The upper part of the pulpit belongs to the Tudor period, and
 is dated with Elizabeth’s initial, and 34 for that year of her reign,
 and the year 1592. These figures can easily be checked, as her
 reign was from 1558 to 1603. This record is incised on one of
 the inverted grid-iron shaped raised shields set in four of the
 sides.

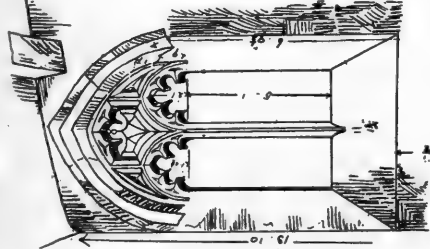
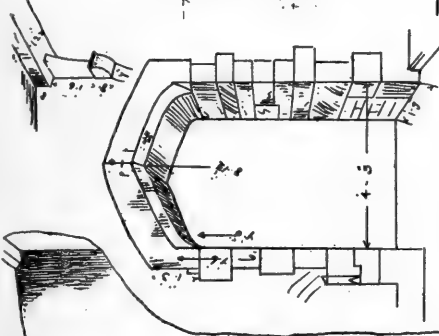
No 6

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1 1/2
1 1/2

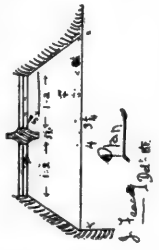
Insiders
Plain
On Sides
Front



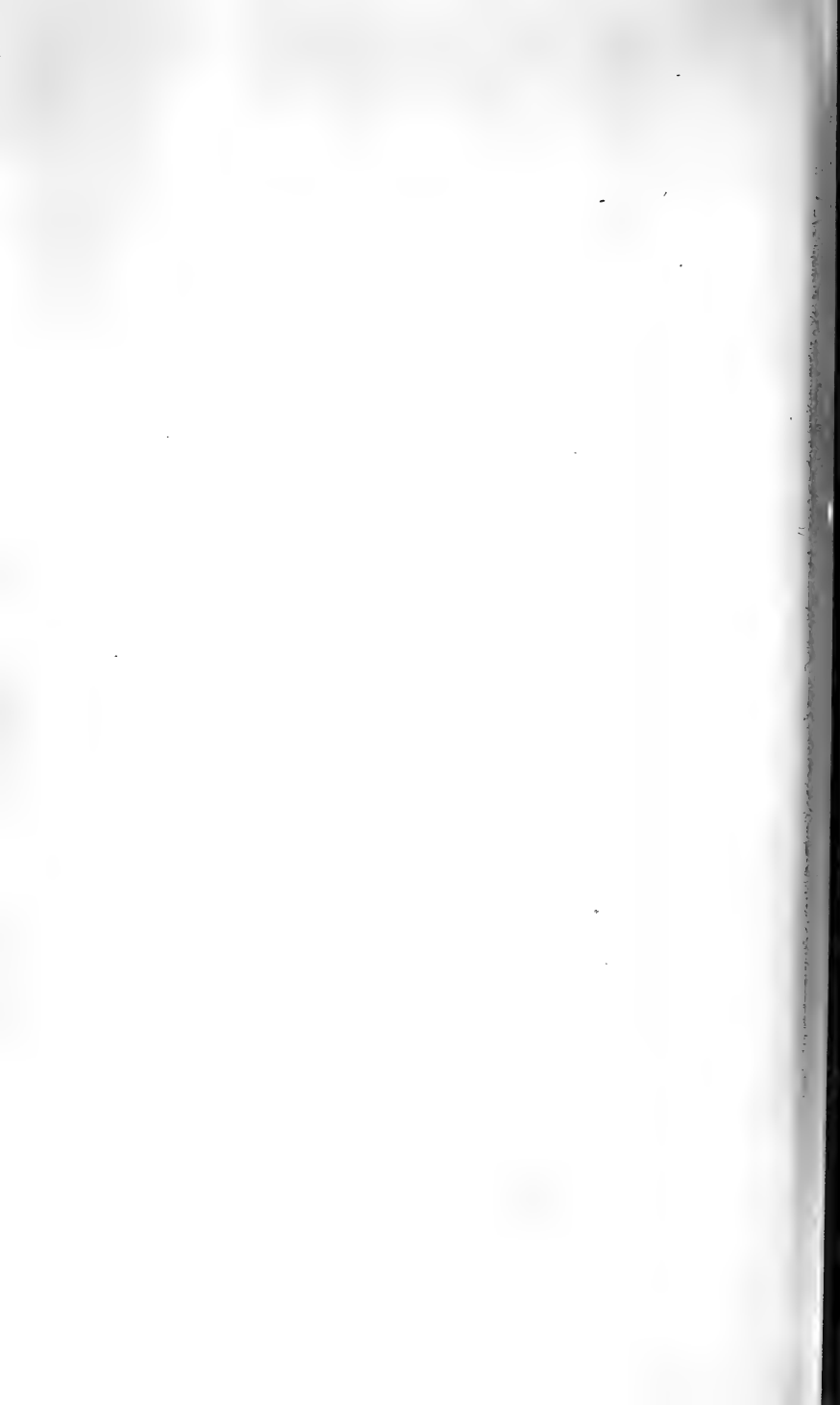
Entrance Downway
from inside



West Window of South Side



Flour line
of Tower Arch: etc



The plan of the pulpit is five sides of an octagon, having a sunk panel to each, the angles being formed like a mullion, with a roll, fillet, and two half rounds, finishing on to a splayed base, the head mould of the panels being half the section of the angles. The bed mould is of an ogee shape, very incongruous and out of place, and the base is very crude.

Tradition and report say that the beautiful Perpendicular chancel became very dilapidated and neglected, and probably suffered considerably through the ordinances of the Puritan Lords and Commons; and it is surmised that it would have cost considerably more to restore it to its original and pristine state—even if there had been the desire in those Puritan times so to do—than to pull it down and erect something less costly to keep up and maintain. Whether this be correct or not, the beautiful old structure was swept out of existence with all that was left remaining undemolished, as recorded in Hutchins, and the dwarfed, quaker-meeting-house-like erection substituted in about the year 1750 by Mrs. Pitt, the impropiator. The architectural student might with truth and honesty say “Ichabod.”

Its appropriateness is about equally as suitable for that of a board room to an infirmary as that of an annexe to some public offices, or even of a shrine to Venus! It does not breathe or inspire that spirit of devotion which is so strongly marked a characteristic of our mediæval structures. It is singularly inappropriate for the services of a church choir or choral singing. I myself have experienced it; and the decani and cantori sides seem to be singing into one another's faces, in the most trying and uncomfortable manner, which makes you feel you want to get out of it, and the sooner the better. Again, the organist and his choir cannot possibly get in touch with one another. The result is that no improvement of the choir and really good singing even of the simplest music can be effected at St. George's. People with good voices and proper regard for how music should be rendered will not readily join the choir and put up with it. It is an erection that does not effectively answer its purpose, and

this forsooth is the structure that some people would perpetuate. The mediævalists in their sequence would probably have made short shrift of it. Nothing could be done better than that their example should be followed.

Its plan is set out on the lines of what is known as the "twist"; *i.e.*, the centre of the east end is north of the long axis of the nave, &c., said to be symbolical of the inclination of our Lord's head on the Cross.

In style it is that of the Classic Renaissance built in the Georgian period. Its walls are faced externally with alternative courses of flint and plain-faced stones on the south and east sides only, the north being of rubble stone, and the inside is plastered. There are no principals, but it has a simple collared span roof, the sides below the collar being provided with firrings-out for a cove, and it is covered externally with modern tiles.

It has three windows on the south side and one on the north side, with two (corresponding in size) sham recesses internally.

The window openings are formed with common-place projecting sills set on ogee-shaped corbels. The jambs are of worked stone slightly projecting 6in. wide on the face, with $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. reveals, having a hollow worked on the outer edge and a bead on the arris. There are also two narrow and plain rustications on each side. The head is finished semi-circular, and provided with a keystone. There is a 3in. by 6in. plain projecting course at the eaves, provided with a modern iron gutter. The gable end is carried up and finished with a water tabling with base plinths at the springing, and a stone chimney arrangement at the apex. The projecting course to the eaves runs round the end. The internal reveals of the windows are of the baldest description, with slightly splayed jambs and no detail to be referred to. The east end is provided with a timber and plaster erection of classic detail, all right in its way, but singularly inappropriate in a mediæval structure.

At present it is in a rickety condition, and partly subsiding. The timber is decayed and honeycombed, and large pieces have been easily removed in appearance like a sponge.

It has a plinth and surbase about 2ft. 8in. high, on which are placed two Ionic columns about 1ft. in diameter and 9ft. high, supporting an entablature with a pediment, of correct detail, with its architrave, frieze, and cornice mouldings, embellished with the egg-and-dart enrichment and small consoles. The centre is formed as a panel with egg-and-dart mouldings, having keyed corners. The frieze and cornice is carried round the sides of the chancel at the springing of the cove, the top of the cove being enriched with a ceiling moulding. The panel has the Ten Commandments written on it.

On the transept side of its arch to the nave (see Sketch No. 4) near the underside of the roof are raised figures of the date 1754. This date nearly approximates to that of the erection of the Pitt chancel.

It is believed that it was at this date that the open timber roofs were fired down, plastered, and provided with those plaster ribs and cornices of classic section at the springings, now forming the waggon-headed shaped roofs over the nave and transept.

In the year 1833 an enlargement was made north of the church. The old north wall (nearly in a line with the chancel) was removed, the north transept with its arch was demolished, and only the east wall left standing, but its window blocked up. The enlargement was effected by building a new north aisle in a style, the least said about which the better, contrary to the canons of recognised principles and good taste, Puritanical in the extreme, and of a character similar to those erections put up by the Dissenting bodies of that period, and which they have now learnt to do better in these later days.

The Portland stone masonry and workmanship is as good as, if not better than, any of the work remaining to the church; but there it ends.

The style of the outer wall is that which found favour with the churchwardens of that period, viz., debased Gothic of the plainest description, with not a feature beyond that of strict utility, they forgetting that the sense of seeing, which is equally important, or rather more so, wanted satisfying as well as that of

hearing. The buttresses are pared down to too small a scale, narrow and with insufficient projection, with the plainest possible chamfers for the weatherings. The windows are the other way about, and are too large in scale; they comprise simple single-pointed openings, splayed in and out.

The west door is too small, but of a similar character. The second plinth of the fine moulding to the base of the tower was here chopped away, so as not to interfere with the means of egress.

It is roofed with a one-third pitch span roof covered with slate, and the gable ends are carried up with water-tables; there is a projecting stone course to the eaves.

The north wall and transept arch was replaced by a piece of work akin to engineering in design, the object to be attained evidently being non-obstruction of view of the preacher from a gallery that was erected over the north aisle on three plain iron columns. It consists of two cambered arches, flat swept and square on the soffit, each of nearly 20 feet span, supported in the centre by a column 18 inches in diameter, with no base, but with a capital Tuscan in character. The abutments for these arches are formed by the north wall of the tower and chancel respectively, the pilaster near the chancel being formed with plaster and finished with a square stone cap to match the column. The organ is placed at the east end of the gallery, and the vestry is partitioned off under the west end of the same.

A gallery existed at the west end of the nave at one period, blocking the fine tower arch. This was removed. The pulpit is also said to have been removed from the north respond of the chancel arch to its south side in the year 1863.

The old pews and boxes were removed about 30 years ago, and the church re-seated with the modern pew arrangement. A modern cusped trefoil-shaped window of common-place detail was also introduced in the eastern wall of the porch.

No other work of any importance was taken in hand until the time of the last Vicar, when the stonework to the tower was repaired, the bells re-hung, and a new belfry put in, a turret

doorway to the belfry was walled up, and another put in one turn of the newel higher up, in consequence of lifting the belfry door, and the terminal arrangement added at the top of the turret externally.

The present Vicar hopes to carry on the sequence by enlarging and beautifying the church in accordance with plans which I have been instructed to prepare, which have received the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and a conditional grant of £500.

A faculty for the same has also been granted by the Chancellor of the Diocese.

The work has been proceeded with up to the proposed new chancel arch. Foundations have been put in, and the work has been carried to plinth level. The plans can be seen by any member of the Field Club who may desire to see them.

[In consequence of the original plan having been done in colours and the sketches in pencil, it has been found necessary in order to reproduce them to trace the originals in ink. These have been done by Master Bernard Feacey, a son of the writer.]





Registrum Abbatix de Middeltone

IN SCACCARIO.

“MS. James No. 23,” pp. 46-52, in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

Monasteria in sanguine fundata.



Erat in quadam villa opilionis filia eleganti specie¹ puella quæ quod non contulissent natales, formæ mercabatur gratia. Huic per visum demonstratur prodigium, lunam de suo ventre splendere, et hoc lumine totam Angliam illustrari. Et cum mane ad sodales ludo detulisset ab illis non joculariter exceptum confestim villicæ auribus quæ filios Regis nutrire² solebat insonuit. Illa rem examinans puellam intra lares suos receptam, filiæ loco habuit, cultioribus cibus, delicatioribus vestimentis, gestibus facietioribus virgunculâm informans. Non multo post filius Regis Elfredi

Edwardus itineris casu per villam transiens ad domum divertit infantilium olim rudimentorum consciam. Neque enim integrum famæ suæ rebatur si nutricem visitare fastidiret. Ubi visæ virginis amore captus noctem petiit, ipsa³ uno complexu gravidata cum peperisset filium Æthelstanum sompnii fidem absolvit. Nam cum ille pueritia mortua in adolescentia evaderet magnam spem Regiæ indolis dabat preclaris facinoribus approbatus. Itaque patre defuncto Edwardus p. 47. ex legitima conjugæ creatus conscia morte secutus est. Tunc omnium speciebus in Æthelstanum erectis, solus Elfredus magnæ insolentiæ homo cum suis clam restitit quoad potuit dedignans subdi dominio quem suo non delegisset arbitrio. Fuerunt quidam qui fratrem Regis Athelstani nomine Edwinum insidiarum

¹ D.M. (Dugdale, Monasticon) elegantis speciei.

² MS. *mittere* with *nutrire* written over.

³ D.M. *Ipsa*.

insimularent¹ scelus horrendum et fœdum, quo sedulitatum fraternam sinistrâ interpretatione turbarent. Edwinus per se et per germanos fidem implorans germani, et licet sacramento dilationem infirmans in exilium actus est. Tamen quorundam mussitatio apud animum in multas curas distractum² valuit; ut ephebum etiam exterius miserandum oblitus consanguineæ necessitudinis expelleret inaudito sane crudelitatis modo, ut solus cum armigero navem conscendere juberetur remige et remigio vacuam preterea vetustate quassam. Diu laboravit fortuna ut insontem terræ restitueret, sed cum tandem in medio mari furorem ventorum vela non sustinerent, ille adolescens et vitæ in talibus pertæsus voluntario in aquas precipitio mortem conscivit. Armiger saniori consilio passus animam producere modo adversos³ fluctus eludendo, modo pedibus subremigando domini corpus ad terram detulit angusto scilicet à Doveria in Wythsand mari. Athelstanus postquam ira deferbuit, animo sedato factum exhorruit, septennique pœnitentia⁴ ut fertur apud Lamport spontaneum carcerem subivit. Vnde cum⁵ proximam ecclesiam Michelniensem humili statu compactam videret vovisse plus quam semel dicitur ut si unquam exiret eam in sublime culmen inveheret.⁶ Sed hoc⁷ quomodocunque se habeat illud revera constat quod sicut in chartis ejusdem ecclesiæ legitur Rex Athelstanus ecclesiam Michelniensem Sancto Petro excelsiorem fecit multis redditibus villarum et reliquiarum exhenniis habitatores consolatus. Est enim aditu difficilis, permeaturque æstate pede vel equo plerumque yeme nunquam. Nec illud vacat à gloriâ quod in delatorem fratris, si tamen credimus, animose ultus est. Erat enim pincerna Regis et per hoc ad suadenda quæ excogitasset accommodus; Itaque cum forte die solempni vinum propinaret in medio triclinio uno pede lapsus altero se recollegit. Tunc occasione accepta⁸ fatale sibi verbum emisit Sic frater fratrem adjuvat. Quo Rex audito perfidum obruncari precepit, sæpius auxilium germani si viveret increpitans et p. 48. mortem ingemiscens. Haec de fratris nece etsi verisimilia videntur eo minus corroboro, quo⁹ admirabilem suæ pietatis indulgentiam in reliquos fratres intenderit. quos cum pater puerulos admodum reliquisset parvos magna dulcedine et adultos consortes regni faciens nunquam eorum intuitu dare operam matrimonio curavit. De sororibus autem quinque quas pater indotatas et innuptas reliquerat quanta eas majestate provexerit liber de gestis Anglorum satis expressè notat.¹⁰ Unde Rex Athelstanus postquam ecclesiam Michelniensem, ut superius lectum est, humili statu compactam in sublime culmen inveheret¹¹, eadem illectus causa, Middeltoniensem ecclesiam in decimo regni sui anno in pago Dorsetiæ pro anima

¹ D.M. ;² D.M. distentum. The MS. has been altered.³ MS. us with *o* written over the *u*.⁴ MS. pœnia.⁵ D.M. *ad*; MS. obscure, but apparently *cū*.⁶ D.M. *eveheret*. MS. *iveheret*.⁷ D.M. *hæc, habeant*.⁸ D.M. *arreptâ*.⁹ D.M. *quod*.¹⁰ D.M. *narrat*.¹¹ D.M. *eveheret*.

fratris sui Edwyni de quo superius satis commemoratur fundavit, eoque plus quo monachi liberius cælestibus possint excubare secretis quo minus frequentabantur hominum conventiculis, similiaque contulit et villarum et possessionum exhennia, et etiam reliquias de transmarina Britannia et aliis locis, magnâ cura, magno labore, magnarumque divitiarum suarum expensione emptas, monasterio suo de Middeltone misit, quo loci ¹ monasterium à fundamentis procuderat.

Coronatio. Primus Rex cornatus² in Anglia qui tunc vocabatur Britannia ille Rex vocabatur Kynel, hic baptizatus fuit à Sancto Birino Episcopo et regnavit 27 annis, et post ipsum regnavit Knewaldus Rex filius suus, Etc. cum nominibus regum ad Edwardum. 3.

Mercatus Monachorum.

Habent etiam in eodem manerio scilicet de Middeltone Feyram annuatim in vigilia Sancti Sampsonis et in die, et mercatum quâlibet septimanâ per diem lunæ et omnia judicialia quæ pertinent ad feyram et mercatum de dono ejusdem Athelstani Regis, etc.

Dispensatio cum statuto de mortua manu.

Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ Dux Aquitaniæ omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Licet de communi consilio regni nostri statutum sit quod non liceat viris religiosis seu aliis ingredi feodum alicujus ita quod ad manum mortuam deveniat sine licentiâ nostra et capitalis domini de quo res illa immediate tenetur, per finem tamen quam dilectus nobis in Christo Abbas de Middeltone fecit nobiscum concessimus et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est dilecto et fideli nostro Roberto de Farendon³ quod ipse C solidatas redditus exeuntes de uno messuagio et 4^{or} p. 49. virgatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Upsidelynge quæ Johannes Gasset tenet ad vitam suam de prefato Roberto dare possit et assignare prefato Abbati et ejusdem loci conventui—ad inveniendum quendam monachum capellanum divina singulis diebus in capella beatæ Mariæ de Middeltone tam vivente dicto Johanne quam post mortem ejus pro anima ipsius Roberti et animabus antecessorum suorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum celebraturum in perpetuum, etc.

Half knight, v. p. 123, dimidius miles.

Thomas Halveknyght liberæ conditionis et xl annorum et amplius juratus et diligenter examinatus dicit in Inquisitione super valore ecclesiæ de Brodesideling, etc. ita forte iste Thomas dictus sicut Ailwinus fundator Rhamsiæ halfkynge. Facta est illa inquisitio anno domini. 1336.

De rasurâ chartæ.

Nos Robertus permissione divina Sarum Episcopus sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Et constat nobis etiam de rasura supra in prima linea istorum verborum Sarum Episcopo ejusve Commissario Decanus albi monasterii obedientiam reverentiam ante sigilli nostri appositionem predicti. Datum apud Cherdestoke. 4^o Idus Augusti Anno Domini 1336, consecrationis vero nostræ anno 7^o.

Expositio vocabulorum de lingnâ Saxonica contentis in chartis regum de fundatione ecclesiæ.

Sok : hoc est secta de hominibus in curiâ vestra secundum consuetudinem regni.
Sak : hoc est placitum³ emendæ de transgressione hominum in Cura vestra quia sack Anglice achesoun en Franceys et dicitur for sich sake idem pour quele enchesoun et sak dicitur forfait.

¹ ? loco.

² Sic.

³ MS. plm̄ emenda.

Tol : hoc est quod vos et homines vestri de toto homagio vestro sint quieti in omnibus mercatis de tolneto, de rebus emptis et venditis.

Tem : hoc est quod habeatis totam generationem villanorum vestrorum cum eorum sectis et catallis, ubicunque in anglia fuerint inventa excepto quod si aliquis natus quietus per unum annum et unum diem in aliquâ villa privilegiata manserit, ita quod in eorum comuniam¹, scilicet gildam, tanquam unus eorum receptus fuerit, et quod ipse à villenagio liberatus est.

Infangenethef : hoc est quod latrones capti in dominico vel in feodo vestro, et de suo latrocinio quieti curia² vestra judicentur.

Hangwyte : Hoc est quietus de latrone suspenso sine iudicio vel extra custodiam vestram evaso.

Utfangenthesf : Hoc est quod latrones de terra vestra vel de feodo vestro extra terram vestram vel feodum vestram³ capti cum latrocinio ad curiam vestram p. 50. revertantur et ibi judicentur.

Hamsoken : Hoc est quietum esse de amerciamentis pro ingressu hospitiolum violento et sine licentia contra pacem Domini, et quod teneatis placita de hujusmodi transgressionibus factis in curia vestra et in terra.

Grithbruch : Hoc est pax Domini Regis fracta quia Grith, Anglice pees, Romane pax.

Blodwyte : hoc est quietum esse de amerciamentis pro medletis, et quod teneatis placita in curia vestra et quod habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia quia fight Anglice, Medle⁴ Romane.

Flitwyte : hoc est quietus de contentione et communiis, et quod habeatis inde placita in curia vestra et amerciamenta quia flit Anglice, temoisoun Romane.

Fledwite : hoc est quietus de amerciamentis cum quis utlagatus fugitivus veniat ad pacem Domini Regis sponte vel licentiatus.

Flemmenfrith : Hoc est quod habeatis catalla sive amerciamenta hominis vestri fugitivi.

Litherwyte : Hoc est quod capiatis emendam ab ipso qui corrumpit nativam vestram sine licentia vestra.

Childwite : hoc est quod capiatis Gerson de nativa vestra corrupta et pregnata sine vestra licentia.

Forstal : hoc est quietus de amerciamentis de catallis arestatis infra terram vestram et⁵ amerciamenta inde provenientia.

Seot : hoc est quietus de quadam consuetudine, sicut de comuni tallagio facto ad opus vicecomitis et ballivorum ejus.

Geld : hoc est quietus de omnibus operibus servilibus quæ quondam dari consueverunt et adhuc dantur, sicut horngeld et de aliis similibus.

¹ Sic. ? communitatem. ² MS. cura. ³ MS. viri, ?.

⁴ Sic. ? medletum.

⁵ "quod habeatis" apparently omitted.

Hidage : hoc est quietus si Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per hidas.

Caruage : ¹ hoc est quietus si Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per carucas.

Danegeld : hoc est quietus de quadam constitutione ² quæ cucurrit aliquo tempore, quam quidam Daici ³ levaverunt in Anglia.

Hornegeld : hoc est quietus de quadam consuetudine exacta per tallagium per totam terram, sicut de quadam bestia cornuta.

Lastage : hoc est quietus de quadam consuetudine exacta in nundinis et mercatis pro rebus cariandis ubi homo vult.

Stallage : hoc est quietus de quadam consuetudine exacta pro placeis captis vel assignatis in nundinis vel mercatis.

p. 51. Schewing : hoc est, quietus de attachiamenis in aliquâ curia et coram quibuscunque de querelis et ostensis et non advocatis ⁴.

Miskeryng : ⁵ hoc est quietus de amerciamenis pro querelis coram quibuscunque in transumpcione probata.

Burghbrech : hoc est quietus de transgressione facta in civitate vel burgo contra pacem.

Wardewyte : hoc est quietus de denario dando pro wardo facto.

Hundred : hoc est quietus de denario vel consuetudine facta preposito et hundredario.

⁶ Bordehalpeny : hoc est quietus de quadam consuetudine exacta pro tabula levata.

Brugbote : hoc est quietus de auxilio dando ad reficiendum pontes.

Burgbote : hoc est quietus de auxilio dando ad reficiendum burgum, castrum, civitatem, vel muros prostratos.

Averpeny , hoc est quietus esse, pro diversis dandis pro averagio Domini Regis.

Registrum prioratus Sanctæ Mariæ de Coventria, ibidem.⁷

De statuto
mortuæ
manus.

Memorandum quod anno Domini 1278^o et anno 8^o regni Edwardi filii Regis Henrici tertii editum fuit illud nefandum statutum de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis. Ita ut nullus deinceps terras et tenementa vel redditus daret, venderet, legaret, aut mutaret, seu quovis titulo viris ecclesiasticis assignaret sine licentia Regis et capitalium dominorum, prout in eodem statuto plenius continetur : post cujus statuti publicationem idem Rex Edwardus per chartam suam sub dato 10. die Aprilis anno regni sui 12^o dedit licentiam Thomæ filio Gervasii de Walton et Johanni de Warre dare et assignare Priori et conventui in Coventria. xl. acras terræ in Olughton et. xl. solidatas redditus in Coventre cum pertinentiis quæ sunt de proprio feodo dictorum Prioris et conventus ut patet per chartam dicti Regis subscriptam. Edwardus etc. ibidem

¹ ? Carucage.

² ? contributione or consuetudine.

³ ? Dani, or Daci.

⁴ MS. ostensis et non adnotatis, ? .

⁵ ? Miskennyng.

⁶ The next five paragraphs, separated here, run on consecutively in the MS.

⁷ As to this extract, see translator's note, p. 212.

ubi sequuntur multæ aliæ dispensationes ejusdem Regis contra tenorem statuti in usum predictæ domus.

Tu jurabis quod eris fidelis Deo et monasterio Middleton', Domino Abbati et monachis ibidem nunc deo servantibus suisque successoribus. Nec advocabis contra eosdem vel alicui patrocinium impendes. Item manebis contentus juribus, redditibus et proventibus¹ ecclesiæ tuæ de. N. nunc ut antiquitus eidem pertinentibus, Nec amplius vindicabis, accipies vel tenebis in istius monasterii prejudicium vel gravamen. Item annuam et antiquam pensionem ecclesiæ tuæ fideliter, et absque contradictione de anno in annum integraliter persolves quamdiu Rector vel vicarius ibidem existeris. In registro predicto.

In registro autem monasterii de Langdon appropriationis chartam habemus in hunc modum. Edwardus dei gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, Dux Aquitanis, omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod ob specialem devotionem quam ad Beatum Thomam martyrem gloriosum in cujus honore Abbatia de Langdown juxta Dovorr' ordinis præmonstratensis fundata exiit, nec non sinceram affectionem quam ad fratrem Willelmum Abbatem ejusdem loci, et canonicos ibidem Deo servientes gerimus et habemus, dedimus et concessimus eisdem Abbati et canonicis advocationem Ecclesiæ de Tonge in Comitatu Kantiæ quæ fuit Bartholomæi de Badelesmere nuper inimici et rebellis nostri, et quæ per forisfacturam ejusdem ad manus nostras tanquam escaeta nostra devenit; Habendum et tenendum eisdem Abbati Canonicis et successoribus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam in perpetuum. Concessimus etiam et licentiam dedimus pro nobis et hæredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eisdem Abbati et Canonicis, quod ipsi ecclesiam illam appropriare, et eam appropriatam in proprios usus tenere possint sibi et successoribus suis predictis in perpetuum, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri vel nostrorum hæredum, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum aut aliorum ballivorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Langedon'. xxvijº die Augusti, anno regni nostri 19º scilicet Edwardi 2º.

The following notes are a summary by the transcriber of the other extracts in this MS. preceding the extracts from the Malmesbury Register, which he has not transcribed, because, though *possibly* extracts from the chartulary of "Middleton," they certainly do not concern that abbey²:—

Consuetudines Kantiæ.	} Customs of Kent, gavelkind, &c.
Judices itinerantes.	
Divites aliquando terras monachorum rapiunt sibi.	} These entries refer only to Kent.

¹ ? provenientibus.

² See translator's note, p. 212.

- Monachi thelonea } Do. do.
 regis sibi rapiunt. }
- De Regis coronatione. { Order of proceedings at
 Coronation, followed by
 entries relating to Kent.
- Augustinus. { Saint Augustine in England
 and festival in 1289 at
 St. Augustine's, Canterbury.
- Rex non deberet transfretare } In 1294 Edw. I. crossed the seas
 sine nobilium assensu. } without the assent of the nobles.
- Oxon'. { Disputes. Oxford University, Abingdon,
 St. Alban's, St. Edmund's, Winchelsea,
 and Feversham concerned.

REGISTRUM ABBATIÆ DE
 MALMESBURIA
 IN CISTA SCACCARII.





A Register of the Abbey of Milton in the Exchequer.

Translation by B. FOSSETT LOCK, Barrister-at-Law.



THE^{re} was in a certain township the daughter of a Monasteries founded in blood. shepherd, a girl of graceful figure, who earned by means of her beauty a livelihood which her family had not provided for her. To her a marvel was revealed in a vision—namely, that a moon shone out of her womb, and that with the light of it all England was illuminated. In the morning she carried the story to her companions as a jest. It was received by them very seriously, and forthwith came to the ears of the stewardess, who was in the habit of nursing the sons of the king. She made inquiry into the matter, and took the girl into her own house and treated her as a daughter, and brought her up with better food, more delicate raiment, and more polished manners. Not long afterwards Edward, son of King Alfred, passed through the township on a chance journey, and turned aside to visit the house which had formerly been the scene of his earliest childhood; for he did not think it consistent with his good name to be above paying a visit to his nurse. There, as soon as he saw the girl, he fell in love with her and sought her by night. She became with child

after a single embrace, and giving birth to a son, Athelstan, proved the truth of her dream; for, when his boyhood was passed and he grew into manhood, he gave great promise of a royal temperament, distinguishing himself by brilliant exploits. Later his father died, and was followed by Edward, a son by his lawful wife, who put himself to death. Then the eyes of all were turned to Athelstan; but Alfred, a man of great pride, opposed him in secret with a party of his own as far as he could, disdainingly to be subjected to any lordship which he had not accepted of his own choice. There were some who charged King Athelstan's brother, Edwin, with treachery—a horrible and disgraceful deed of wickedness—in order to upset his brother's affection by sinister hints. Edwin, although he implored the confidence of his brother both in his own person and by the mouths of his other brothers, and although he denied the accusations upon oath, was driven into exile. Further, the muttered insinuations of certain persons so prevailed upon a mind distraught with many anxieties that, forgetful of the ties of kinship, Athelstan got rid of the youth, who should have been an object of pity even among strangers, with an unheard of measure of cruelty; for he was ordered to embark alone with one esquire upon a ship without oars or crew, and moreover rotten with age, Fortune toiled long to restore the innocent man to the land; but, when at length the sails could no longer bear up against the fury of the winds, the young man, weary of life under such conditions, deliberately threw himself into the water and perished. His esquire more wisely suffered himself to cling to life, and, sometimes avoiding the adverse waves, sometimes paddling with his feet, he brought his master's body to land in a narrow arm of the sea—to wit, at Wythsand, over against Dover. Athelstan, after his anger cooled and his mind was sobered, abhorred his own deed and, as it is said, submitted to a voluntary imprisonment for a seven years' penance at Langport. And when he saw thence the neighbouring church of Muchelney, which was built in an unpretentious style, he is said to have vowed more than once that if he ever left his prison he would raise it to a lofty

height. But, however this may be, one thing at least is clear, as is read in the muniments of that church—that King Athelstan made the church of Muchelney higher than St. Peter's, endowing the inmates with many rents of townships and gifts of relics.

But the place is difficult of access, and is generally reached in summer on foot or on horseback, and in winter not at all.

And it is not to the discredit of Athelstan that he took a savage revenge upon the informer against his brother, if we are to believe the story. Now this man was the cup-bearer of the king, and by reason of this was conveniently placed for suggesting anything he may have thought. And it happened that on a solemn feast day he was pouring out wine in the middle of the banquet, when he slipped on one foot and recovered himself with the other. Then, seizing the opportunity, he uttered a remark which was fatal to him—"Thus brother helps brother!" And when the king heard this he ordered the treacherous man to be beheaded, for the king was constantly longing for the help of his brother, if only he were alive, and lamenting his death.

Now as for this story of the slaughter of his brother, although it seems probable, I do not vouch for it, and all the less because he showed an admirable indulgence of affection towards the rest of his brothers. For his father had left these as very little boys; but he treated them with great kindness in their youth, and, when they grew up, he associated them with himself in the kingdom; and, out of regard for them, would never concern himself with marrying. And as for his five sisters, whom his father had left undowered and unwedded, the book of the Acts of the English shows quite clearly with what honour he advanced them.

Then King Athelstan after he had, as before stated, raised to a lofty height the church of Muchelney, which had been built in a modest style, was induced by the same motive (that is to say, for the soul of his brother Edwin, about whom enough is recounted above), to found in the tenth year of his reign the church of Milton in a country district of Dorset, so that the monks might more fully attend to heavenly mysteries as they were less troubled by assemblies of men, and he contributed to

it similar gifts of townships and goods; and he also sent from Britain beyond the seas and other places relics, which he had brought with great care and trouble and expenditure of his own money, to his monastery at Milton, in which place he had built up a monastery from the foundations.

Coronation. 2 The first king crowned in England, which was then called Britain, was named Kynel; he was baptized by Saint Birinus, the Bishop, and reigned 27 years, and after him reigned King Knewald, his son (&c., with the names of the kings down to Edward the Third).

The Monks' market. 3 They have also in the same manor—to wit, of Milton—by the gift of the same King Athelstan a fair yearly on the eve and day of Saint Sampson and a market every week on Monday, and all the rights of judicature which appertain to a fair and a market.

A licence in Mortmain. 4 Edward by the grace of God King of England Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom these letters shall come, greeting.

Although it was ordained by the common council of our realm that it should not be lawful for religious men or others to enter upon any man's fee so that it should come into Mortmain without the licence of ourselves and of the chief lord of whom the property may be immediately held; nevertheless in consideration of the fine which our beloved in Christ the Abbot of Milton has made with us, we for ourselves and our heirs as far as in us lies have granted and given licence to our beloved and faithful Robert of Faringdon that he may give and assign to the aforesaid Abbot and the convent of the same place 100 shillings of rent issuing out of one messuage and four virgates of land with the appurtenances in Up Sydling, which John Gosset holds for the term of his life of the aforesaid Robert, for the finding of one monk as chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in the Chapel of the blessed Mary of Milton for ever as well during the life of the said John as after his death for the soul of the said Robert and the souls of his ancestors and of all the faithful dead &c.

5 Thomas Half-Knight a man of free birth and 40 years old and upwards being sworn and diligently examined in an Inquisition on the value of the church at Broad Sydling says &c.

Half Knight
v. p. 153
dimidius Miles.

This man Thomas had a name like that of Aylwin, the founder of Ramsey, who was Half-King. This inquisition was taken in the year of our Lord 1336.

6 We Robert by divine permission Bishop of Salisbury have caused our seal to be affixed to these presents. And we also certify as to the erasure in the first line above of these words "To the Bishop of Salisbury or his Commissary, the Dean of Whitchurch obedience reverence" before the affixing of our aforesaid seal. Given at Chardstock on the 10th of August in the year of our Lord 1336 but the 7th year of our consecration.

Attestation of
an erasure in
a deed.

7 Soc : this is the suit of men in your court according to the custom of the realm.

Sak : this is a plea of fine for trespass of men in your court: for "sack" in English is "achesoun" in French: and "for sich sake" means the same as "pour quele enchesoun": and "sak" means "forfeit."

An explanation
of the words
in the Saxon
language con-
tained in the
charters of the
King concern-
ing the founda-
tion of the
church.

Tol : this is that you and your men of all your homage may be quit of toll for buying and selling in all markets.

Tem : this is that you may hold all the issue of your villeins with their suits and chattels, wherever they may be found in England, with the exception that if any native shall have resided undisturbed for a year and a day in any privileged town and shall have been received into their community or guild as one of them, then he is freed from his villeinage.

Infangenethef : this is that robbers captured in your desmense or fee after getting rid of the stolen goods may be judged in your court.

- Hangwyte : this is, quit for summary hanging of a robber without judgment, or for his escape out of your custody.
- Utfangenthef : this is that robbers coming from your land or fee captured outside your land or fee in possession of the stolen goods, may be restored to your court and there judged.
- Hamsoken : this is to be quit of ameracements for the entry of strangers by force and without licence against the peace of the King: and that you may hold pleas of trespasses of this nature in your court and on your land.
- Grithbruch : this is a breach of the peace of the Lord King: "Grith" is "peace" in English and "pax" in Latin.
- Bloodwyte : this is, to be quit of ameracements for medleys and that you may hold pleas in your court and retain ameracements resulting therefrom for English "fight" is Latin "medle."
- Flitwyte : this is, quit of (?) litigation concerning your communal affairs (?) and that you may hold pleas of these matters in your court and take ameracements: for "flit" in English is "temoisoun" in Latin.
- Fledwyte : this is, quit of ameracements when any fugitive outlaw may come to the peace of the Lord King of his own will or under licence.
- Flemmenfrith : this is, that you may have the chattels or ameracements of your fugitive serf.
- Litherwyte : this is, that you may take a fine from a man who seduces your female serf without your licence.
- Childwyte : this is, that you may take "gerson" of your female serf who is seduced and pregnant without your licence.

- Forstal : this is, quit of ameracements for chattels seised within your lands and [that you may have] the ameracements resulting therefrom.
- Scot : this is, quit of some customary charge as of a common tallage made for the use of the sheriff and his bailiffs.
- Geld : this is, quit of all servile aids which were wont to be given formerly and are still given, such as horn geld, and of other like matters.
- Hidage : this is, quit if the Lord King shall have tallaged the whole land by hides.
- Caruage this is, quit if the Lord King shall have tallied the whole land by carucates.
- Danegeld : this is, quit of a certain tax which was current at one time and which certain Danes levied in England.
- Horngeld : this is, quit of a certain customary charge exacted by tallage throughout the whole land, such as "of every horned beast."
- Lastage : this is, quit of a certain customary charge exacted in fairs and markets for carting goods where a man wishes.
- Stallage : this is, quit of a certain customary charge for standings taken or allotted in fairs or markets.
- Schewing : this is, quit of attachments in any court and before any judges concerning plaints (?) put forward and not vouched. (?)
- Miskeryng : this is, quit of ameracements for plaints before any judges (?) where a variance is shown. (?)
- Burghbrech : this is, quit of a trespass committed in a city or borough against the peace.
- Wardewyte : this is, quit of the penny to be given for keeping a ward.
- Hundred : this is, quit of the penny or customary charge made to the reeve and hundred men.

- Bordehalpeny: this is, quit of a customary charge exacted for
(?) pitching a booth. (?)
- Brugbote: this is, free of aids to be given for rebuilding
bridges.
- Brugbote: this is, free of aids to be given for rebuilding
a borough, castle, city, or walls thrown
down.
- Averpeny: this is to be free concerning different things
to be given for the purveyance of our Lord
the King.

The Register of the Priory of Saint Mary of Coventry, in
the same place.

statute
remain. 8 Be it remembered that in the year of our Lord 1278 and in
the 8th year of the reign of Edward the son of Henry the Third
there was passed that accursed statute forbidding the putting of
lands and tenements into mortmains. So that thenceforth no
one might give sell bequeath exchange or by any title convey to
ecclesiastical persons any lands or tenements without the licence
of the King and the chief Lords, as is more fully set out in the
same statute. But after the promulgation of that statute the
same King Edward by his charter under date of the 10th day of
April in the 12th year of his reign gave a licence to Thomas the
son of Gervase of Walton and John of Warre to give and convey
to the Prior and Convent in Coventry 40 acres of land in
Olughton and 40 shillings of rent in Coventry with the appur-
tenances which are of the proper fee of the said convent, as
appears by the underwritten charter of the said King—to wit
“Edward &c.” And there follow many other licences of the
same King against the tenor of the statute for the benefit of the
aforesaid house.¹

th of
ears to
iks. 9 You shall swear that you will be faithful to God and to the
Monastery of Milton, to the Lord Abbot and to the monks now
serving God there and to their successors. You shall not vouch

¹ It is not clear whether this comment is made by the writer of the Cartulary
or by the 17th century copyist. See further, translator's note, p. 212.

against them nor apply to any one else for patronage. Also you shall rest content with the rights rents and profits of your church now as of old appertaining thereto: and you shall not claim accept or hold more to the prejudice or hurt of this monastery. Also you shall pay the yearly and ancient payment of your church faithfully and in full without any deductions from year to year as long as you shall be rector or vicar there. In the aforesaid register.

10 But in the register of the Monastery of Langdon we have a charter of appropriation after the following fashion:—"Edward by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Aquitaine to all to whom the present letter shall come Greeting. Know ye that for the special devotion which we bear to the blessed Thomas, the glorious martyr, in whose honour the Abbey of Langdon near Dover of the order of Premonstratensians was founded, and also for the sincere affection which we have for brother William the Abbot of that place and the canons serving God there we have given and granted to the same Abbot and Canons the Advowson of the Church of Tonge in the County of Kent which belonged to Bartholomew of Badelesmere lately our enemy and rebel and which by his forfeiture came into our hands as our escheat to have and to hold to the same abbot and canons and their successors of us and our heirs in free pure and perpetual alms for ever. We have also for us and our heirs as far as in us lies granted and given licence to the same abbot and canons that they may appropriate that church and hold it so appropriated to their own use for themselves and their aforesaid successors for ever without disturbance or hindrance from us or our heirs justices escheators sheriffs or other our bailiffs or officers whatsoever notwithstanding the statute passed concerning the putting of lands and tenements into mortmain. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be executed. Witness myself at Langdon on the 28th day of August in the 19th year of our reign, to wit Edward II."

THE REGISTER OF MILTON ABBEY.

NOTE BY THE TRANSLATOR.

The Latin text here given is a transcript of a portion of a MS. in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, "MS. James No. 23," pp. 46-52, which contains 17th century extracts, made by or on behalf of Richard James (A.D. 1592-1638) from an earlier manuscript, said by the copyist to have been in the Exchequer, and by Dugdale and Hutchins to have been in the King's Remembrancer's office there. It is not now known where the Exchequer document is, nor what was its history, but internal evidence shows that it could not be earlier than the reign of Edward III.; and it seems to be accepted that all the earlier charters and muniments were destroyed by fire, with the Abbey, in the reign of Edward II.

The MS. itself is not satisfactory; it is badly written and appears to contain many inaccuracies, but, in the absence of the original, it is not possible to say whether these are due to the 14th century scribe or to the 17th century copyist; some have been corrected by another hand. The transcript has been furnished to me, but I have made a partial collation with the MS. on some doubtful points. This transcript comprises the first ten entries, which follow the heading, "Registrum Abbatie de Middetone": and the transcriber has added a summary of the other entries which precede the next prominent heading in the MS., "Registrum Abbatie de Malmesburia in cista Scaccarii," with the note that these certainly do not relate to Milton, though they may be in the Milton cartulary. It is doubtful, however, whether these or even all the first ten come from the Milton document. Between the 7th and 8th there intervenes another similar heading, not so conspicuously set out, namely, "Registrum prioratus sancte Mariæ in Coventria, ibidem;" this looks like the beginning of extracts from another cartulary—St. Mary's, Coventry—also in

the Exchequer; and the first entry which follows (No. 8 here) certainly relates to Coventry. But the succeeding extract (No. 9) reverts to Milton, with a note added "in registro predicto," which may mean that of Milton or Coventry; and the following (No. 10) purports to be from the registry of Langdon, in Kent. Until the original is discovered it is useless to speculate on this puzzle. The 14th century scribe may have been copying entries from other monasteries, or James may have been making promiscuous extracts from several documents in the Exchequer. Meanwhile it will not be safe to assume that more than the first seven extracts, and probably the ninth, are from the Milton register.

The contents are rather deficient in local interest. Entry No. 1 contains the legend of Athelstan's birth, succession to the Crown, murder of his half-brother Edwin, penitence, murder of his cup-bearer, enriching of Muchelney, and foundation of Milton. This has already been printed by Dugdale (*Monasticon*, Ed. 1819, Vol. III., p. 348), without a translation, and Hutchins gives a summary of it, with some just and caustic comments. Dugdale's version has some variations in the text, which appear here in foot notes.

No. 2 is a statement of a list of the kings of England down to Edward III. No. 3 refers to the fair and market at Milton; No. 4 is a licence in mortmain, to hold a rent' issuing out of land at Up-Sydling; and No. 5 a note on the comparative etymology of a surname. No. 6 has a legal interest as an early form of attestation of an erasure in a deed. No. 8 is the Coventry extract, also a licence in mortmain; No. 9 is the form of oath administered by the monks of Milton to the vicars of their benefices; and No. 10 is the Langdon extract, being a grant of an advowson to that Abbey with a right to appropriate. This Langdon must be West Langdon, in Kent, which belonged to the Premonstratensians (*Dugd. Mon.*, Vol. VI., 897).

No. 7 is the most interesting: it is a vocabulary of Saxon law terms for manorial rights with explanations in Latin. Such lists are indeed common: and are fully discussed in the preface to

the third volume of the Red Book of the Exchequer (pp. ccclvi.-ccclxv.) edited by Mr. Hubert Hall. The present list is very extensive and the explanations more detailed than is often the case: but the text is here and there corrupt and some of the translations consequently doubtful. The marginal note appears to be inaccurate: there is no evidence that all these terms have any relation to the charters relating to this church. Athelstan's charter contains none of the terms in this list, while Henry's charter gives only about half-a-dozen of these and some others not in the list. The grant of Henry VIII. to Tregonwell (see Hutchins) gives more of those in the list and others not there. No Milton document that I have seen corresponds with this list, which is probably compiled from the charters of many manors by way of a general dictionary and copied for that purpose at Milton.

Dugdale gives two other documents as coming from the Milton registers, namely—(1) another and more rational account of Athelstan's exploits and the foundation of the Abbey, and (2) a copy of the charter of Henry I. confirming and containing a Latin translation of Athelstan's Saxon charter. James has not copied these two, and Dugdale has not copied any of James' extracts except the first.

The extracts, of which a summary is given, appear to relate mainly to Kent and Kentish affairs; the insertion of these in a Milton register is not intelligible. They may belong to Langdon.

B. F. L.

Lincoln's Inn, Sept., 1909.





Interim Report on the Excavations at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1909.

Committee :

H. Colley March, M.D., F.S.A., *Chairman.*

John E. Acland, *Hon. Sec.*, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester.

J. G. N. Clift	} <i>Representing the British Archaeological Association.</i>	W. Miles Barnes
R. H. Forster		H. B. Middleton
C. E. Keyser, F.S.A.		Alfred Pope, F.S.A.
R. E. Leader		C. S. Prideaux
N. M. Richardson	} <i>Representing the Dorset Field Club.</i>	W. de C. Prideaux
H. Pentin		C. W. Whistler
G. R. Elwes		
H. Pouncey		



THE Committee have much pleasure in presenting the report for the year 1909, written by Mr. St. George Gray, who (as in 1908) directed the investigations. He has recorded all the details of the work with great accuracy, and has taken many excellent photographs, which are left in charge of the Hon. Secretary at the Dorset County Museum.

The excavations lasted from 30th August to 21st September, the results being most satisfactory, since many new and interesting facts were brought to light, which will have

an important bearing on the solution of the problems with which we have yet to deal.

The thanks of the Committee are due to the Town Council of Dorchester for the use of the hurdles placed round the cuttings, to Mr. Foot and Mr. Slade for the loan of implements and materials used during the work, to Messrs. Lott and Walne for the shepherd's hut, which proved of the greatest convenience as an office for Mr. Gray, and to Mr. Feacey for drawing-boards and other appliances. But we have especially to thank Mr. C. S. Prideaux, who not only lived on the ground and shared with Mr. Gray that constant supervision which is so necessary in work of this kind, but provided the tents and camping requisites at his own expense, and hospitably entertained many who came as visitors.

The total receipts for the year, including the sale of last year's reports, were £67 os. 8d. and the total expenditure £57 1s. The Society of Antiquaries of London, the British Archæological Association, the Dorset Field Club, and the Dorset County Museum have all supported the work by contributing to the fund, thus showing in a practical manner their recognition of the importance of the investigation.

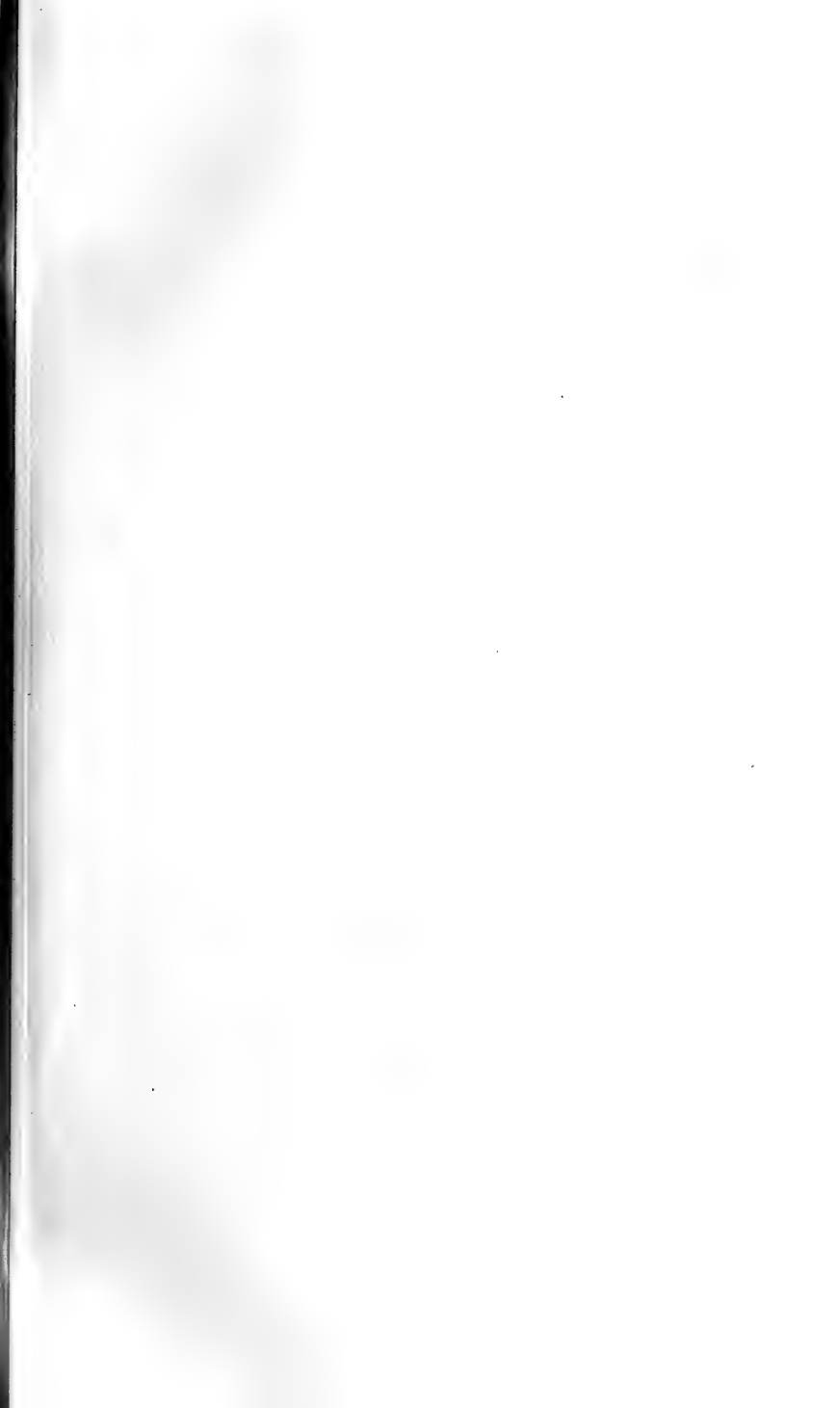
We are glad that the research was not pushed through and completed in a single season, because time has been obtained for the reception of many suggestions, as well as for the full consideration of not a few difficulties. We trust that funds will be forthcoming to enable us to continue the exploration for one year more that we may solve some serious archæological questions that still remain before us.

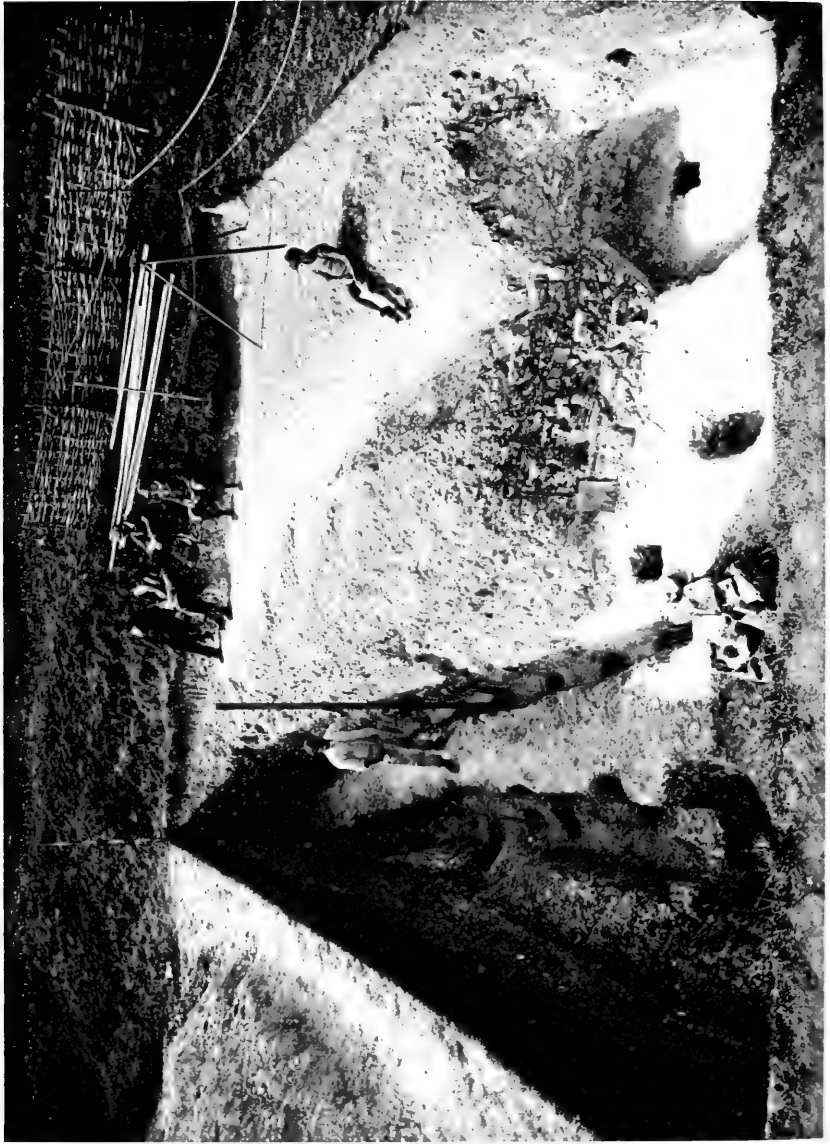
Signed on behalf of the Committee,

H. COLLEY MARCH,

Chairman.

20th November, 1909.





MAUMBING DINGS DOMESTICATED 1900. W. H. H. OF MONTICELLI ENTRANCE AND ADENA-WAH
LEWIS, THE OTHER OF THE HOUSE, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. S. GUYE GRAY.

SHORT REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1909.

—
By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.
—

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES ACCOMPANYING THIS REPORT :—

PLATE I.—Photograph, taken from the east, of the western half of the northern entrance-way into the amphitheatre. The hewn chalk wall is seen to turn towards the west to form the wall of the arena, running parallel to which are two trenches excavated to show the position of the post-holes. In the foreground, the western group of stones.

PLATE II.—Photograph, taken from the N.N.E., showing the excavation made down to the solid chalk through the embankment on the S.S.W. of "the Rings." The rectangular area in the foreground appears to be the den for impounding beasts. The pathway approaching it is 14½ ft. wide at its junction with the enclosure. The dark seam of mould indicates an old turf level of comparatively recent times. The rod is 10 ft. high.

I.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Until last year the field-archæologist had paid little attention to the examination of the Roman amphitheatres of Britain—a fact bewailed, among others, by the late Mr. Thos. Morgan, F.S.A., in his work on "Romano-British Mosaic Pavements." General Pitt-Rivers several years ago partly excavated a small earthwork of this class just outside the Romano-British village of Woodcuts.* The amphitheatre at Silchester, of which Hoare gives an effective drawing,† was untouched by the Society of Antiquaries of London in their thorough excavation of that

* "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," I., 24.

† "History of Ancient Wiltshire," II., Roman Æra, Pl. I., facing p. 57.

Roman city owing to difficulties of ownership. The present year, however, has seen not only a continuation of operations at Maumbury Rings (from August 30th to September 21st, exclusive of filling in), but also some notable work at the amphitheatre, known as "King Arthur's Round Table," at Caerleon, by the Liverpool Committee for Research in Wales—excavations which have already produced several features of interest, including a centurial stone built into the arena wall; and the writer has had the privilege of excavating the so-called "amphitheatre" at Charterhouse-on-Mendip on behalf of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.*

Before proceeding to give a summary of the work completed at Maumbury this year I wish to point out, as director of the excavations, that without the assistance, support, and counsel of the chairman and members of the sub-committee and others, the amount of work completed—its thorough record, the supervision of an increased number of workmen, and the general organisation such detailed work involves—would have been an impossible task for me, considering the space of time at our disposal for the carrying out of this, the second series of excavations. It will not, I am sure, be regarded as invidious if the names of Captain Acland and Mr. C. S. Prideaux are mentioned here. My personal thanks are due to both of them, not only for their untiring energy and assiduity, but for the time and enthusiasm which so clearly marked their keen interest in the daily development of the work.

Many antiquaries and others have expressed a wish that the excavations might be left open for some time, as at Avebury, so that they might afford an object lesson to the many visitors anxious to study the structure of the place. The committee, however, was under a promise to disfigure the grass-clad slopes as little as possible—a stipulation which will be better understood when it is stated that the Corporation of Dorchester rents the

* Described in the *Proceedings* of that Society, Vol. LV., 1909, with contoured plan, sectional diagrams, and other illustrations.

amphitheatre from the Duchy of Cornwall for the use of the general public.

The season's work has been most satisfactory; but at the same time it should be borne in mind that, although the ladder of knowledge in respect to the former condition of Maumbury is gradually being ascended, there is yet much to be done before the problems which present themselves as the work progresses can be solved, before the many theories advanced by those competent to raise them can be accepted or refuted, and before the actual purpose of several of the structural details can be elucidated beyond doubt or cavil.

II.—CUTTING XII., N.N.E. ENTRANCE (PLATE I.).

We marked out for excavation on the western side of the northern entrance a plot of ground which at the close of the excavations had been extended to an irregular area, measuring 20ft. on the E., 27ft. on the N., $34\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on the W., and $40\frac{1}{2}$ ft. on the S., which exposed a large part of the entrance on the western side and the commencement of the actual arena.

In many respects the structural details revealed were a counterpart of those found on the E. side of the entrance-way in 1908, but the W. side was in better preservation. The two seasons' work showed that the entrance had been hollowed out of the solid chalk to a width of about $21\frac{1}{4}$ ft. and levelled, the floor being at an average depth of 6'5ft. below the present surface. The original level of the solid chalk in this part was probably at a slightly higher level than the present turf-clad surface.

This year the side wall of solid chalk was found to correspond to that uncovered in the eastern entrance cutting in 1908. As anticipated, it was found to round off to form the wall and *podium** of the western half of the arena. The height of this wall above the chalk floor averaged 6ft., and on its top a

* The name *podium* was sometimes also applied to the wall itself.

hollowed pathway of concave section, much better defined than that found on the other side last year, was cleared. It probably served as a track, by means of which spectators obtained access to their places in the *cavea* on the W. bank. The upper margin of the pathway was 5'5ft. wide at its termination at the entrance, diminishing in width and depth towards the W., the S. margin disappearing altogether before the W. margin of the excavation was reached.

Digging near the base of the solid chalk arena wall, nine post-holes were revealed about 3'3ft. apart, extending for a length of 27ft. It was found that a trench, larger at the E. than the W., but averaging 1'25ft. wide at the top and 1'75ft. deep in the solid chalk, had been cut out at the foot of the arena wall for the reception of these posts, which were fixed into position by ramming chalk round them. It is believed that the posts carried a wooden barrier, or palisading, to protect the wall from climatical changes.

All, or nearly all, these post-holes, No. xxiv. to No. xxxii., penetrated the solid chalk at the bottom of the trench to the extent of from 3in. to 8in. They averaged 9in. square, their exact size being shown on the plan. These post-holes contained no relics worthy of mention. The position of four other post-holes was located, No. xxiii. at the angle of the boundary wall, and Nos. xx., xxi., and xxii. to the N.N.E. of No. xxiii., all near the foot of the wall. Nos. xx. and xxi. were first noticed at a depth of 3'8ft. from the surface, and they did not penetrate the level of the chalk floor, so that these posts must have been in position when the wall was permitted to scale and the entrance to fill up with chalk rubble, above which mould accumulated subsequently.

In the N.N.E. part of the cutting, close up to the chalk wall, a large hole, "J," 6ft. by 5ft., was found to penetrate the floor of the entrance-way to a depth of 3'2ft.; the bottom was about 3'2ft. in diameter. No relics were found in it, and it had, no doubt, been excavated for the reception of a post (No. xxii.), round which loose chalk was rammed.

Post-hole xxiii. occupied a similar position in an oval hole "K," situated close against the angle of the wall. This hole was 3'1ft. deep below the chalk floor, its upper margin measuring 4'5ft. by 4ft. Between these two large holes was a smaller one, "A," of a flattened oval outline. It had almost vertical sides, clean cut and smooth; depth 1ft. below the floor. A similar hole, "B," was uncovered several feet to the S.

At about 2'5ft. to the S. of the trench, at the foot of the arena wall and running parallel to it, an inner trench cut in the solid chalk, about 2ft. wide at the top, was clearly traced extending from the W.S.W. margin of the cutting to a large circular pit (Hole "C") with smooth sloping sides, which averaged 3'9ft. in diameter at the top, and was 3'1ft. deep below the chalk floor. A wooden post had been placed in it excentrically and rammed round with loose chalk for support. In this post-hole (No. xxxiii.) one or two bits of iron were found. A pit corresponding to Hole "C" was found in 1908 in the eastern part of the entrance, containing post-hole ix., also excentric. This pair of circular pits was found to be connected by a shallow gutter, averaging 0'5ft. wide. They were different in character from any of the other holes uncovered; hence it has been thought possible that they are of earlier date than the other holes now associated with them, and that at the time of the construction of the Roman amphitheatre they were utilised for the purpose of erecting posts.

We must now revert to the inner trench divided from the outer trench at the foot of the arena wall by an almost level passage continuous with the entrance-way. Along the N. side of this trench there was a step or ledge; at its E. end, near Hole "C," the N. margin of the trench was broken, or notched, by the formation of Hole "D." It contained post-hole xxxiv., in which a spike-nail, 7½in. long, several smaller iron nails with wood adhering to them, and some tiny fragments of wood (all unidentifiable) were found.

Other holes, "E," "F," "G," and "H," were found in the line of this inner trench at irregular intervals, the details of

which cannot be given here. On the S. edge of the trench, quite on the margin of the digging, a curious hole, "L," was discovered. It was found to be of hexagonal form, its N. side being open to the trench. It was 2'25ft. deep below the chalk floor, and averaged 1'8ft. across at top and 1'4ft. at bottom. Round the sides of the hole large lumps of chalk were placed, the filling in the middle being much finer. Above it a considerable number of large nodules of flint were observed. Near the top of the hole an iron nail and a piece of rim of Romano-British pottery were found. Its purpose is not known.

The inner trench appeared to mark the outline of foundations for an inner barrier to the arena, over which the *bestiarii* and others engaged in the sports and combats when hard pressed by the beasts could jump and secrete themselves without disturbance of the spectators.* Such a barrier is erected in Continental amphitheatres at the present time when they are used for bull fights. The existence of an inner barrier, together with the discovery of a pound, presumably for beasts (to be described later), leaves no doubt in our minds that wild animals were brought to the amphitheatre for the entertainment of the audience.

The relics collected from this excavation (Cutting XII.) consisted for the most part of common pottery and objects of the Roman period. They include a "third brass" Roman coin, defaced, but probably of Constantius II. (struck before A.D. 350), depth 3'8ft.; a bronze nail, flat-headed, depth 4'2ft.; an English counter of bronze of the XIV. Century, found at a depth of only 2ft.; handle of a bronze spoon; a small flat pebble, perhaps a counter or draughtsman, depth 4'3ft.; a small carnelian bead, figured on p. 229, No. 91; a flint hammer-stone,

* We read of the infuriated *bestiæ* attempting to break through the railings, *clathri*, by which they were separated from the spectators. To guard against this danger Julius Cæsar surrounded the arena of the amphitheatre with trenches, *euripi*.

depth 5ft.; a small piece apparently of jasper*; several iron nails, found below a depth of 4ft.; and a considerable quantity of Roman and Romano-British pottery, including red Samian ware, some of which was found on the floor or close to it; also several pieces of red tile, from 3ft. to the bottom.

Perhaps the most interesting object found in this excavation was a bronze seal-box, the hinge remaining, the lid missing, found at a depth of 5.5ft. (figured on p. 229, No. 77). The receptacle, or box, for the wax is circular, with a little slot, or notch, for the passage of a string on each side; the bottom of the box is perforated with three round holes for attachment. Until recently these objects were supposed to be vinaigrettes, but their precise use is illustrated in the British Museum.† Similar boxes were found at Hod Hill, and one is known from Portland.

III.—GROUP OF STONES, CUTTING XII.

(See *Illustration on p. 225 and position in Plate I.*)

This mutilated heap of slabs of Purbeck limestone was similar to the group of stones discovered on the E. side of the entrance in 1908. Their centres were 9.5ft. apart. That found this year was about 5.5ft. from the W. wall, whereas the other was 9ft. from the E. wall, the intervening space being occupied by a trench, in which were post-holes, and another trench parallel to it.

* Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.G.S., has seen this fragment and writes that "it is probably a bit of the *jaspidous chert* which occurs in the Selbornian Sands of the Haldon Hills—the so-called 'Upper Greensand.' I know of no other red jasper either in Dorset, Devon, or Somerset; but the opaque red chert which is found on the N. side of Great Haldon is very like it. Your pebble may have travelled into Dorset during early Eocene times down a river valley, for Eocene gravels containing Devonshire rocks do occur near Dorchester."

Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., writes: "Red jasper occurs in the gravels of Blackdown, Dorset. I possess several cuboidal pieces of this kind of jasper, more than 1½in. across the surfaces, that I found there."

† "Guide to Greek and Roman Life," Brit. Mus., 1908, pp. 167-8.

The heap of stones, Group II., was about 2'4.5ft. high above the chalk floor, and consisted of about twenty large and small slabs set irregularly in rich brown mould, which in places appeared to contain decayed traces of mortar. One of the larger stones, which was a worked one, had mortar adhering in patches to both faces. The other pieces of stone measured from 3½in. to 13½in. across. Towards the base of the heap about four nodules of flint, averaging 5½in. long, were found.

Under this group of stones and about 2in. above the floor was a thin seam of marly soil, which extended towards the E.S.E. and S. as far as the first heap of stones and under it. Patches of a ferruginous sandy loam were also observed under Group II.

When the heap was removed it was found to stand in a slight depression in the chalk floor, about 7in. deep on the N. and E., but on the S. and S.W. there was no perceptible hollow, but a slight line scored circularly, showing that a mark 2ft. in diameter had been made to indicate the position in which the heap was to be placed. A similar mark and depression was discovered last year under Group I.

In removing Group II. the following objects were found:— Piece of the base of a pot of hard New Forest ware, three bits of brown Romano-British pottery, parts of five iron nails, and thirteen flint flakes.

It has been suggested that the two groups of stones may have supported in one case a figure of Victory, or Nikè, holding a wreath, and in the other Mercury or Hermes, winged and holding a wreath and palm branch,* and perhaps having sandals with wings at the ankles.

Near the top of Group II. and on the S. side was a slab of stone, about 1¼in. thick, scored rather faintly with a chequered design, as if intended originally for a draught-board. It is figured in the accompanying illustration, $\frac{3}{10}$ scale linear. The

* On this point see a coloured reproduction of a painting in the amphitheatre at Pompeii, *Pompeiana*, Sir Wm. Gell, 1852, 3rd edition, p. 193.

FIG. 1.

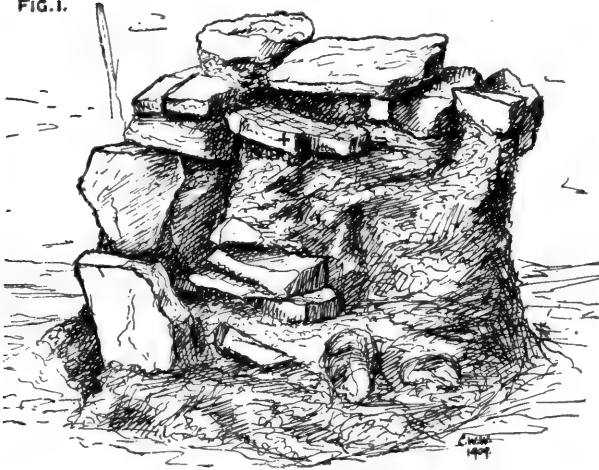


FIG. 2.

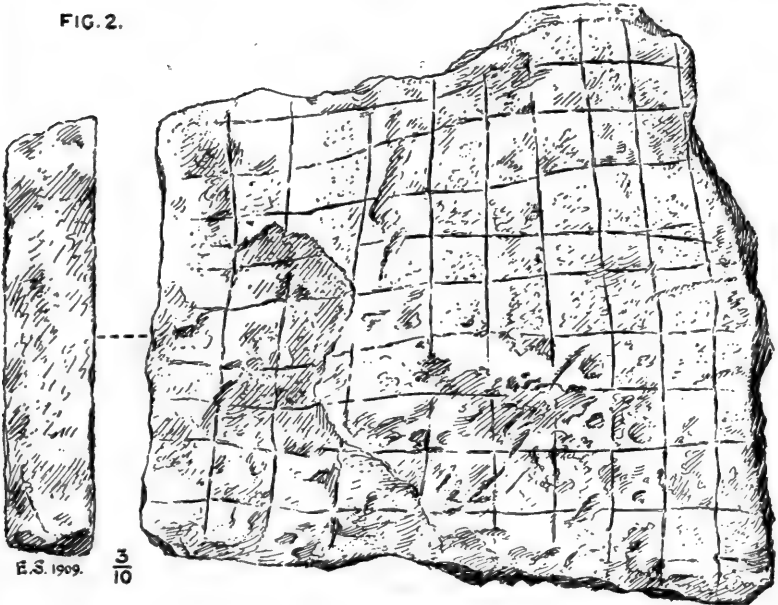


Fig. 1. Mutilated Group of Stones in the Entrance-way, 1909 ; drawn from the S. W.
 Fig. 2. Slab of Stone, faintly scored with lines ; presumably a Roman Draught-board.
 Its position in the group of stones is marked by a cross in Fig. 1.

(Scale of Fig. 2, 3-10ths linear.)

squares, having sides averaging $\frac{7}{8}$ in., are roughly scored without ruling. There are remains of ten rows in both directions; about 95 complete squares and parts remain.

In 1907 a complete stone draught-board was found at Corbridge (*Corstopitum*). The squares are seven on the longer and eight on the shorter side. With it were found some turned bone draughtsmen. In 1908 a piece of a "board" of better workmanship was found there, the lines being ruled. In the Museum at Chesters is a draught-board found at Cilurnum. In this example there are 68 squares and parts of squares remaining; nine incomplete rows in both directions. The modern draught-board has 64 squares, eight rows in each direction.

IV.—CUTTINGS XIII. AND XIV., ARENA.

These are situated on the long axis of "the Rings" to the S. of the central picket, each measuring 10ft. by 4ft., and were excavated in continuation of the series of arena cuttings made last year, to prove the existence of a level arena floor cut out of the solid chalk rock. This floor was found to maintain the same level from the N.N.E. entrance to the S.S.W. limit of the arena. It was covered with the gravelly substance, or "shingle," mentioned in greater detail in last year's report; in places worms had carried this substance up to a considerable height above the floor.

Cutting XIV. revealed a well-preserved patch of the arena floor, which was photographed. On it were found a piece of red tile, a flat bit of corroded iron, and an ornamented fragment of hard New Forest ware.

V.—CUTTING XV., THROUGH THE S.S.W. EMBANKMENT.

(See *Plate II.*)

Perhaps the most important digging carried out this year was the large cutting made through the embankment on the S.S.W., on the line of the long axis of "the Rings"—an area which has



been the subject of so much speculation and discussion. In this part, as it appears at the present day, the basal width of the encircling bank is greatly diminished, and it is ascended from the arena by a much less steep and longer slope than elsewhere. Indeed, the *slope* up to the crest here is gradual from the middle of the arena, the steepness increasing somewhat towards the top, the general outline and appearance strongly suggesting that it must have been formed by the "tipping" of quantities of material into the arena from above. The lower part of this *slope* is bounded on either side by the termination of the tapering ends of the E. and W. inner "terraces" (which, from the excavation made into the western one in 1908, appeared to be of XVII. Century date). On still higher ground the *slope* is bounded on either side by the steeper bank of the original vallum rounding off towards the south. The crest of the *slope* is represented by a narrow ridge, forming an enlargement of the original vallum, curving outwards towards the south, which in regard to height is continuous with the crest of the great vallum on either side, being about 25·5ft. above the turf in the middle of the arena.

The precise purpose for which the *slope* was raised may never be known exactly ; but the popular tradition that this secondary earthwork was thrown up during the Civil Wars (perhaps for running up guns) when the position was used as a fort * and garrisoned on behalf of the Parliamentary forces to oppose the Earl of Carnarvon's advance from Weymouth, is probably the correct one.

The results of this year's excavation in our opinion confirmed this popular explanation. Up the slope and over the bank, a cutting (No. XV.), 96ft. long and 7ft. wide (3·5ft. on either side of the long axis), was marked out for excavation. At the north

* "A Survey of the Prebend Parsonage and Manor of Ffordington, Oct., 1649," makes mention of "Ye Fort called Mambry." Several forts are mentioned as having been prepared at Dorchester between July 20, 1642, and June 3, 1643, including "works at the north gate, at the priory, and at *Maumbury*."

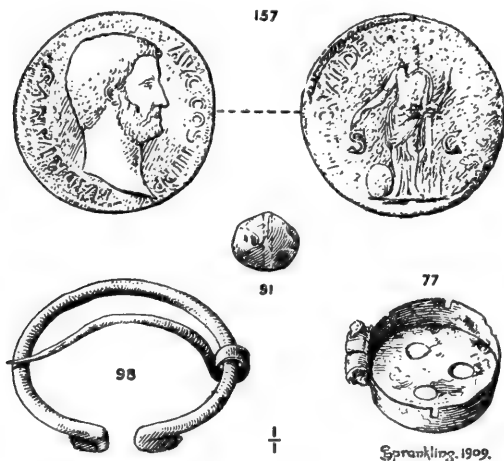
within the arena the solid chalk, *i.e.*, the level of the arena floor, was reached at a depth of 8.5ft. from the surface, and this level was traced southwards towards the embankment for a distance of 20.7ft. At this point, on the line of section, a transverse chalk wall, nearly vertical and 3.5ft. high, was met with. To this wall we shall revert in the next chapter. From its top the excavated solid chalk was followed southward, rising gradually at an angle of about 16° for a distance of 34ft. (horizontal measurement), and therefrom almost level to the end of the cutting on the S.S.W.,—the highest point of the solid chalk (apparently the natural level of the rock chalk) being reached at a depth of 13.3ft. below the crest of the bank.

Throughout the length of this cutting, at a higher level than the solid chalk, rising at an angle of only 8° in the N. half, then changing to an angle of 4° , and finally level to the end of the cutting, a most distinct seam of rich dark mould (clearly seen in the photograph, Plate II.), 0.6ft. thick, occurred, on and in which large quantities of XVII. Century glazed shards of pottery (including several of the "Bellarmine" type) were found, whereas between it and the solid chalk slope beneath nothing but relics of the Roman period were discovered.

Besides the earthenware recovered from the seam of dark mould, which doubtless represented an old turf line, a XVII. Century knife (No. 82) was found and part of the handle of another (No. 125), both handles being of bone and ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern; also two pieces of a brass thimble.

The relics found between the dark seam and the chalk slope below included nothing of post-Roman date. The most interesting "finds" were:—A "third brass" coin of the Constantine period, struck about A.D. 335; an antler of a slain red-deer, apparently the remains of a pick; and a penannular brooch of bronze, figured in the accompanying illustration (No. 98). The pick was found in the chalk rubble (1ft. above the solid chalk) which had accumulated just after the disuse of the place in Roman times. It is similar to those found in the prehistoric

shafts at Maumbury, and it may have been displaced from the top of one of them about the time it became deposited where now found. On the other hand there is no reason why it should not be of Roman date, such implements having been previously discovered with Roman remains (Dorchester, Woodyates, * &c.).



OBJECTS FOUND AT MAUMBURY RINGS, 1909.

77. Bronze Seal-box. 91. Carnelian Bead.

93. Penannular Brooch of Bronze.

157. "Second Brass" Coin of Hadrian.

(All full size.)

The brooch has an arched pin, and the terminals are doubled back and ribbed in a manner common in Dorset and the south-west. It was found on the solid chalk slope; close to it were fragments of Romano-British pottery, a number of flint flakes, burnt flints, &c. Similar brooches † of the Roman period

* "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," III., 135.

† This type of brooch, together with its distribution, will be dealt with by the writer in the forthcoming monograph on the Glastonbury Lake Village.

have been found in Dorset at Hod Hill, * Shapwick, * Longbredy, † Charlton Marshall, † Somerleigh Court (Dorchester), † Woodcuts, ‡ Wor Barrow (Handley), ‡ &c.

It is evident, then, that the dark seam represented a turf-clad surface in the earlier part of the XVII. Century, and perhaps for some time previously. At the period of the Civil Wars this old turf line, having only a slight inclination (as above described), appears to have been covered up, the embankment here being raised to a steeper incline of 11° , which towards the crest increased to an angle of 19° . This thrown-up material of recent date consisted of chalk with occasional irregular seams of finer mixed mould and chalk. Very little pottery was found in it—indeed only the few shards that happened to be mixed up with the rubble. Some of the material may have been carted, but the probability is that the original vallum on either side was mutilated for the purpose of its construction.

Minor structural details in connection with this part of Cutting XV. cannot be dealt with here.

VI.—SQUARE ENCLOSURE AT THE N. END OF CUTTING XV.

(*Plate II.*)

As previously mentioned, the level of the arena floor was reached in excavating the 7-ft. cutting at the N. end, and the S. end of this floor terminated in a nearly vertical transverse wall of chalk. The floor was found to be bounded also on the E. by a side wall of solid chalk. It being necessary to follow these walls, the main cutting was widened, chiefly on the W. side, to the extent of 21ft. before the structure of this area was fully understood.

* Durden Collection, Brit. Mus. There are about two dozen penannular brooches from Hod Hill.

† In the Dorset County Museum.

‡ In the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset.

In uncovering the solid chalk incline further to the S., a sloping wall carefully hewn out of the virgin chalk was revealed for a distance of some 35ft. from the transverse wall (seen clearly in the photograph, Plate II.). The existence of this wall and the fact that the slope was somewhat concave induced us to considerably extend the cutting westwards, and we were rewarded by finding a corresponding wall forming the western boundary of the slightly concave pathway, to follow which a special subsidiary cutting was made to save labour as the track widened, as seen in Plate II. This gangway averaged from wall to wall 12ft. wide, enlarging to 14·5ft. at its northern termination, where the transverse wall dipped down at a sharp angle to the level of the arena floor, 3·5ft. below. In Plate II. it will be seen that the 10-ft. rod is leaning against a large block of the untouched material resting on the pathway, which, although a disfigurement to the photograph, would have entailed much labour had it been removed.

The transverse wall and the northern continuation of the boundary walls of the pathway were carefully followed,* resulting in the discovery of a large quadrangular area recessed into the solid chalk of the arena boundary, and outlined by high walls of rock chalk on the S., E., and W., the N. end being open towards the arena, the space enclosed, not truly square, measuring about 13·5ft. from N. to S. and 17·5ft. from E. to W.

There is every reason to regard this area as the den (*cavea* †) for impounding the *bestiæ* ‡ during the performances when not required for actual exhibitions and combat, the walled pathway to the south evidently being the track by which the animals were brought into it from outside the amphitheatre.

* The stratification of the chalk dipped to S.S.E.

† According to Lucius.

‡ The more savage beasts were slain by the *bestiarii* in the amphitheatre, and not in the circus. The number of animals sometimes slaughtered seems almost incredible.

The eastern wall of the den, measuring 12·5ft. long was very regular; at the N. corner it rounded towards the E. to form the arena wall, at the base of which two post-holes were uncovered, both containing traces of wood* and one a piece of iron. The western wall was less regular; it made a similar turn to continue as the arena wall to the W., one post-hole being found at the foot of the arena wall as far as the excavation was carried. Not far to the E., but quite clear of the wall, two other holes were disclosed, one of D-section, the other smaller and circular (the first circular hole yet found).

A thick patch of soft chalk plaster was discovered adhering to the top of the roughly-hewn wall at the N.W. corner, as if intended to fill a weak spot in the chalk. The "shingle" found so commonly on the floor in the arena cuttings was equally abundant here. The solid floor of the den was covered, especially in the W. half, by compact puddled chalk, probably the result of the trampling of animals. The large number of fragments of red tile and a few slabs of Purbeck limestone found on and near the floor suggested the former existence of a roof here, but no evidence in the way of a supporting framework was brought to light.

The relics found in the den were not of great interest. Much Roman pottery, however, was found at depths of from 3ft. to the bottom, including red Samian, a large piece of an amphora, and a pottery disc not perforated. Iron nails and fragments of iron, including a ring, were also numerous at all levels, and on the floor a spike-nail, 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, with traces of wood adhering to it, and a hob-nail, together with a piece of wood identified as oak.† A well patinated pin of a penannular brooch was found near the bottom at a depth of 9ft.

* Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., was unable to identify this wood owing to its very decayed condition.

† This was also examined by Mr. Reid, who observed that it was curious that hardly any wood other than oak turned up in Roman sites.

Four Roman coins were found in the filling of the den, viz., a *dupondius* of Hadrian, A.D. 119-138, found at a depth of 8.3ft. (figured on p. 229, no. 157); and three "third brass" coins of Constantine the Great, one being of Constantinopolis, struck A.D. 336-7; another struck in Siscia; the third struck *circa* A.D. 333. All were below a depth of 5ft.

Numerous flint flakes were unearthed in the lower deposits. In one place close against the southern boundary wall of the den a deposit, about 1.5ft. square, was found, consisting of small flint flakes, a flint core, land shells, fine mould, &c.

One of the results of these explorations has been the determination of the diameter, or length, of the arena on the long axis, N.N.E. to S.S.W.; from the rounding off of the walls of the northern entrance-way to the most southerly point, excluding the floor of the den, the distance measures 196ft.

VII.—PREHISTORIC PITS, NOS. II. AND III., CUTTING XV.

The northern part of Cutting XV. extended about 7ft. beyond the N.W. and N.E. corners of the Den, and this part was cleared to trace the level of the solid floor of the arena. Instead of hard floor, loose chalk rubble was met with across the whole width of the cutting. Attention was first paid to the N.E. part of this area; it was here that the spike-nail, previously mentioned, was found, and in this position also a seam of coarse quartz sand, about zins. thick, was observed. Beneath this the rubble was stained, probably as the result of water percolating through the sand and carrying a ferruginous stain with it.

The removal of more chalk rubble soon revealed the S., S.E. and S.W. margin of a pit having an almost vertical face. In such cramped space it was not safe to carry the digging to a greater depth than 19ft. from the surface, at which level a fine specimen of a double-pointed antler pick was recovered.

On the western side of the cutting another soft place was found, and the upper margin of what appeared to be another

prehistoric shaft, presumably of Neolithic date and of the character of the great pit found last year, was traced along its southern side. In removing the filling (chalk rubble) to a depth of 11.4ft. from the surface, no less than four implements of red-deer antler were found, all within an area represented by a length of 5.5ft. There were two picks and two worked antlers which may have been used as levers or wedges. All show signs of considerable use, and two bear evidence of fire.

These pits appeared to be connected by a ledge of solid chalk. They await future examination, being on the margin of this season's work.

VIII.—ANIMAL REMAINS AND SHELLS.

As last year Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S., has kindly examined some of the animal remains collected from important positions in the excavations. The following animals were represented:—Ox (? *Bos longifrons*), sheep or goat, red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*), deer of a smaller form, pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse? (small, may be pony or donkey), dog (*Canis familiaris*), and fox (*Canis vulpes*).

Messrs. John W. Taylor and W. Denison Roebuck, of Leeds, have kindly examined the shells found at Maumbury this season. There are seven species. One, the common cockle (*Cardium edule*), is marine. The others are land mollusca of species now living plentifully in the district. *Helicella itala*, of which there are numerous examples, abounds on dry grassy fields on the chalk. The other five are what may be considered as forms frequenting the vicinity of human habitations. The largest is *Helix aspersa* in four varietal forms, and it is interesting to note how well some of them have preserved in part their original appearance. So with the numerous examples of *H. nemoralis*, some of which show faint traces of the yellow ground colour. Two examples of the closely-allied *H. hortensis* are included, and a great many of *Hygromia hispida*, of a remarkably small size and flat, narrowly-umbilicated and probably nearly hairless form, this

species being one that inhabits waste ground. Of the smaller species, there is but a single example of *Hyalinia alliaria*, the Garlic Snail, which when alive is translucent and horny brown.

The present work has emphasized the desirability and importance of a continuance of the exploration next year. A large amount of my time was spent in preparation of scale-plans and sectional diagrams of every piece of ground opened, and, needless to say, a large series of photographs was secured. To the Rev. C. W. Whistler I am indebted for the drawing of certain structural details.

The drawings and plans of the entrance-cuttings on the N.N.E., now connected with those made in 1903, form a valuable record of all the details of structure so far known, but as the area already excavated in this part is bounded very nearly on every side by walls of solid chalk—at the foot of which post-holes occur—small smooth-sided pits, trenches, &c., the extension of these cuttings is absolutely necessary before the full significance of many small items which go to make up the whole construction of the northern entrance-way can be fully understood. The same remarks apply to the large cutting already made on the south side of the Rings.

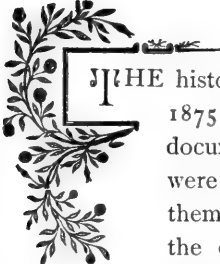
A fuller report of the 1908-9 work will be published in conjunction with future work, together with a number of illustrations. This report contains comparatively brief accounts of the various cuttings made, and the opinions expressed may require some modification as the work proceeds. The conclusions are put forth with a full sense of their tentative character, as they are based largely upon the interpretation of sporadic sections; and it is probable that the continuation of the excavations will bring forth much fresh evidence, and will undoubtedly enlarge our knowledge very considerably.





Notes

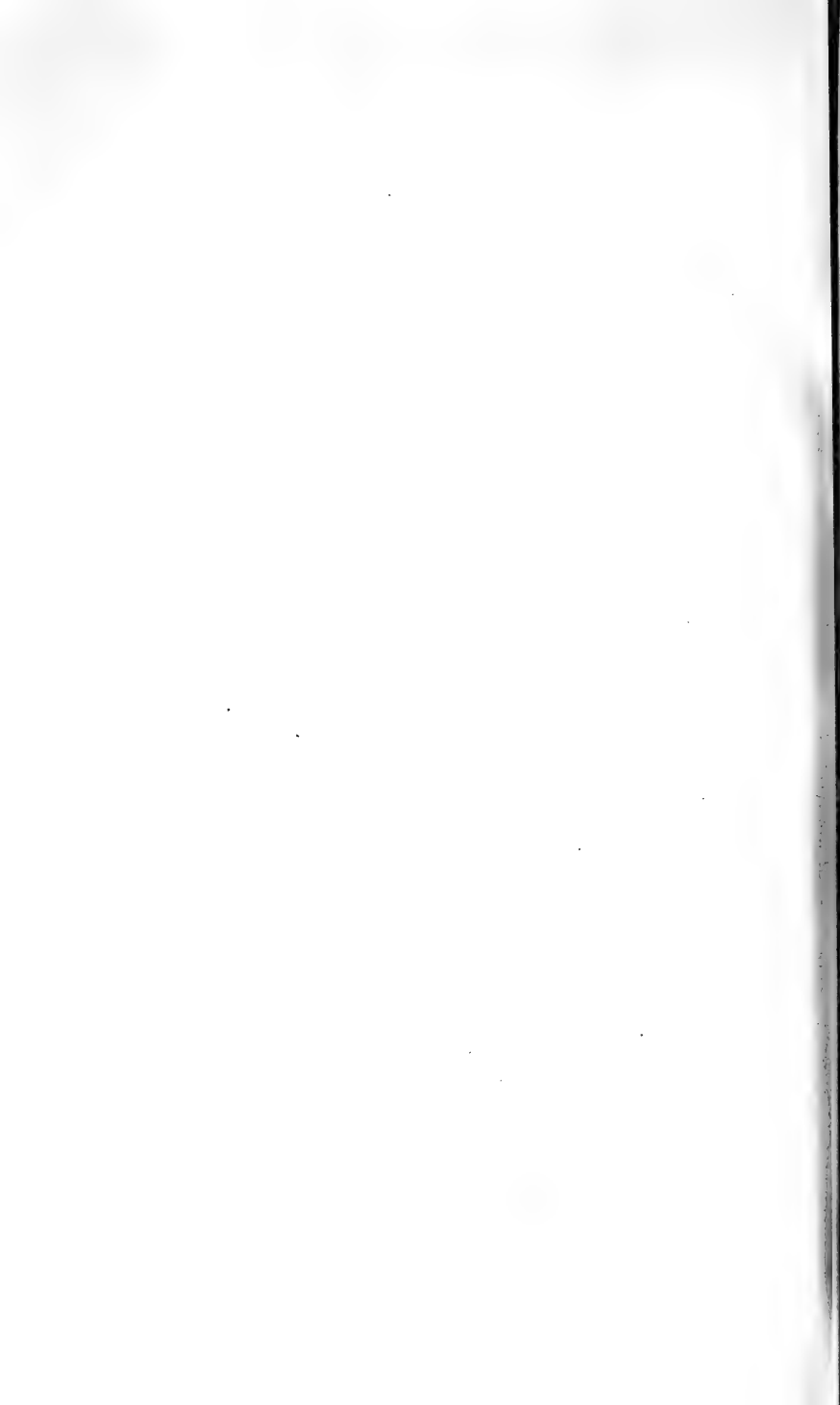
ON SOME RELICS OF KING CHARLES I., NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF MAJOR J. BENETT-STANFORD, OF HATCH HOUSE, TISBURY. (*See p. xxxii.*)

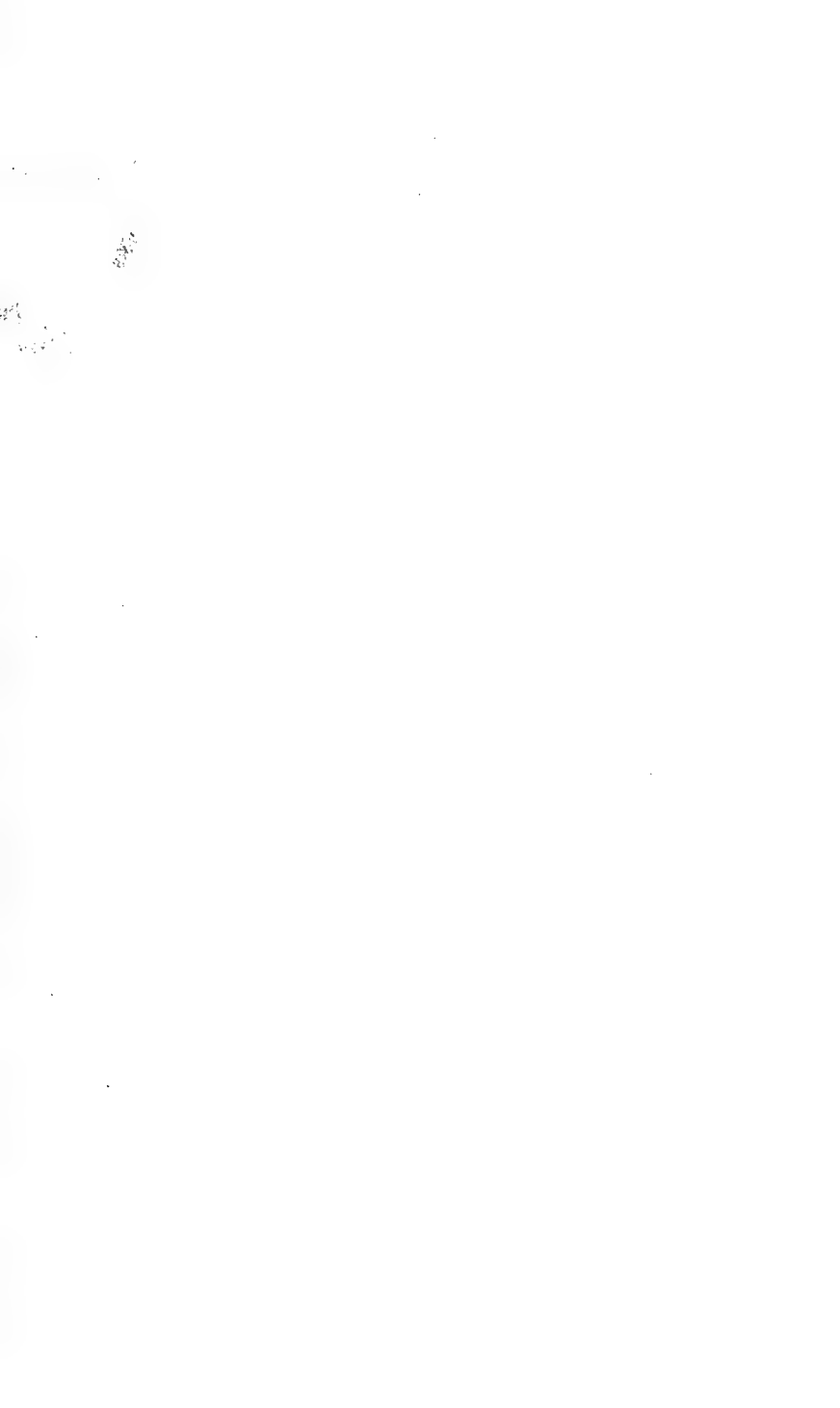
THE history of the letters is as follows:—In the year 1875 my father was destroying a lot of old documents that belonged to his grandfather and were of no particular interest; whilst burning them he came across a packet having written in the corner of it the words *Charles Rex*. On opening this packet he found that it contained a large number of letters from the King to Prince Rupert, from Prince Rupert to the King, and also from many leading Cavaliers, such as Lord Grandison, Lord Loughborough, Lord Derby, the Duke of Richmond, Sir Arthur Ashton, the Earl of Huntingdon, Sir Wm. Vavasour, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Jacob Astley, Lord Ethyn, and others addressed to the Prince, and many replies of his to them.

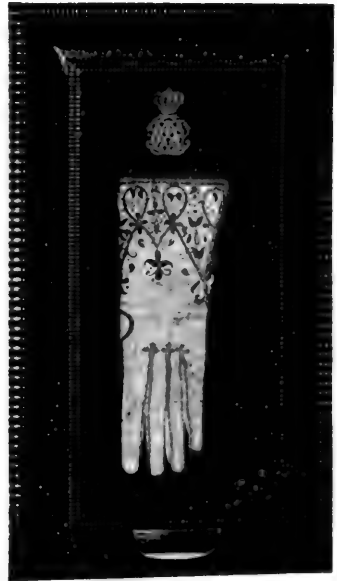
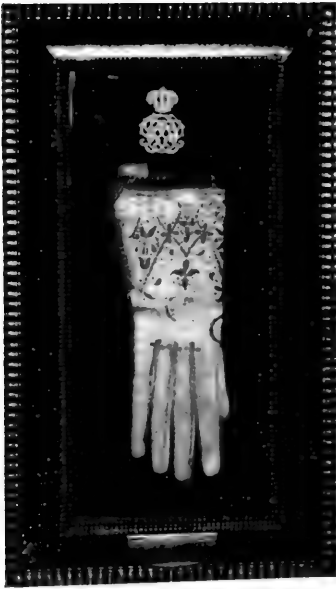
These came into our family through my ancestor, Colonel Bennett, son of Thomas Bennett, of Pyt House, M.P. for Shaftesbury, secretary to Prince Rupert all through the war. He afterwards represented Shaftesbury in Parliament for some 25 years, obtaining the name whilst so doing of “Honest Tom Bennett.”



CAST OF THE FACE OF KING CHARLES I. NOW IN THE
POSSESSION OF MAJOR J. BENETT-STANFORD.







GLOVES WORN ON THE SCAFFOLD BY KING CHARLES I.

I have this day received two letters from you, as for
 the first, concerning your your request, my answer is that I mean
 not to trust you to either, therefore I freely give you leave to leave
 your government of Salop. & I think no reason that I should
 be any way bound to your request concerning either of them.
 I have been much troubled with the fall, I assure you, I shall not be
 able to do the things I have promised, I have consulted with men to see
 you an answer, as if I were in danger of one or other of the
 things above, as for the second, I am sure you will have
 understood my full directions, & I hope will not be the less
 successful, being the more, I am sure, I shall be to you, as much
 as a good ministry should be to their king.
 Oxford this 10th of June
 Your loving Father & most
 faithful friend
 Charles I.

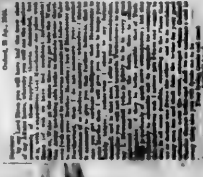
AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF KING CHARLES TO PRINCE RUPERT.

Sept. 21. 1844

I hope, in my kind regards you will have had the
 true state of my affairs here, & I trust you will see
 the wisdom & necessity of that support & more I demand
 but it is with a supposition that Manchester do you
 with I feel if in my mind and confident information
 is. If not in the same terms, may we not say that this
 Army not was able to afford these generous
 cannot be otherwise provided I follow Walter to visit
 your Brother in law, and I have never given
 word then I do not concern your present Affairs
 of particular support, which I think is necessary to
 give you this instant but still, this more you get
 certain advantage that Manchester is your
 then I trust you have to hope your Country interest
 in that will be to your satisfaction, whether you
 and

and not even a word towards Manchester to see my
 I have not had a likely to be in my first design
 to take the with that is reduce Manchester, which
 be in possible case of Manchester in community of much
 more dangerous, and this is nearly to conclude, not to con-
 sider (for concern as the alternative) to I spare you these
 to near to do so all the possible concern of an action
 as from the side. For confidence, never. The hope shall
 from the side. For your assistance, never the more
 amongst whom (Manchester) is in your hands & I shall
 in respect. It is necessary that you will find it is

Your loving Uncle & Cousin
 Frederick Good
 Charles



I may mention here that the spelling of Benett in the old days seems to have been very erratic. I have one letter dated 1643, the address being "JOHN BENNETT, Pyt House, near Shaftesbury." The first words in the letter are "Dear Brother BENETT," and the signature is spelt BENET.

The gloves belonged to the Seymers, of Handford, near Blandford, and were presented by His Majesty on the scaffold to Bishop Juxon, who accompanied the King from St. James' Palace to Whitehall. Bishop Juxon's only daughter married a Seymer, of Handford, in whose possession the gloves have been until a few years ago. In the year 1884 my father exchanged with Mrs. Gertrude Clay-Ker-Seymer a letter and a picture of His Majesty by Vandyke for a glove, and about eighteen months ago I purchased the second glove from that lady.

The cast of the King's head came into my father's family through the Fanes, and is one of the five that were taken shortly before the burial at Windsor Castle; Mildmay, Earl of Westmoreland, being its lucky recipient.





Report on the First
Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and
First Flowering of Plants

IN DORSET DURING 1908.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.



THE names of those who have this year sent in returns are as follows; they are denoted in the Report by initials:—

(N. M. R.) Nelson M. Richardson, Montevideo, near Weymouth.

(E. R. B.) Eustace R. Bankes, Norden, Corfe Castle.

(E. S. R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.

(W. H. D.) Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth, Buckhorn Weston Rectory, Wincanton.

(J. R.) Rev. J. Ridley, Pulham Rectory.

(G. R. P.) Gerald R. Peck, Darenth, Parkstone.

(S. E. V. F.) Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, All Saints' Rectory, Dorchester.

(E. F. L.) Rev. E. F. Linton, Edmondsham Rectory, Salisbury.

- (J. M. J. F.) Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, The Vicarage, Wimborne Minster.
- (E. E. W.) Miss Ellen E. Woodhouse, Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester.

Miss Woodhouse is a new contributor from a new locality, and sends a very full botanical list, as well as other records. Single notes from other observers will be acknowledged under their records.

NOTES ON RARE AND OTHER BIRDS IN 1908.

GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaetus*, L.).—The following note is taken from the *Morning Post* of February 4, 1908:—"An eagle described as a Golden Eagle has been captured on Lord Wolverton's Iwerne Minster estate, Blandford. The bird, which is in the hands of a local taxidermist, measures 6ft. 9in. from tip to tip of the wings, and its plumage is in excellent condition." (E. R. B.)

OSPREY (*Pandion haliaëtus*, L.).—One was shot at Arne, Isle of Purbeck, by a Poole gunner, named Seaviour, in the end of January, 1908. (E. R. B.)

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD (*Buteo lagopus*, J. F. Gmelin).—On March 28, 1908, I had the pleasure of watching for some minutes on Middlebere Heath, near Corfe Castle, a Rough-legged Buzzard. When first observed it was flying quite low towards Mrs. Bankes and myself. Owing, doubtless, to our being on higher ground, it did not notice us until comparatively close, but, on doing so, it then slowly proceeded to ascend spirally until it was lost to view, having afforded us one of the grandest and most interesting spectacles in flight that can well be imagined. The identity of the individual in question was clearly established by the basal portion of the tail, which was distinctly seen to be white. From reports received from friends of similar large birds that they had seen I have no doubt that one or two Rough-legged Buzzards had been haunting the heaths near Wareham and Corfe Castle during the previous four months or so. It is worthy of mention that, as recorded in "The Zoologist," one

specimen was killed near Ringwood, in the adjoining county of Hampshire, on February 8, 1908, and two more were reported from other parts of the county at about the same time. (E. R. B.)

PIED FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa atricapilla*, L.).—Mrs. Richardson and I watched a male Pied Flycatcher in our vegetable garden for some time on April 28, and it continued there most of the morning. It was not at all shy, and took very little notice of our presence, and continued to flit about amongst the pea sticks after insects. On former occasions I have noticed that it is anything but a shy species, being almost as tame as a chaffinch.

DIPPER (*Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechstein).—One was seen near Corfe Castle by Mr. Hugh M. Dodington on March 2, 1908. So far as I know, this is the first occasion on which this species has ever been observed in the Isle of Purbeck, and its occurrence here is of special interest as showing that, having firmly established itself in the neighbourhood of Wareham in the course of the last few years, it is now endeavouring to further extend its range in East Dorset. During the rest of the year I often visited the spot, where the bird had been observed, but failed to see anything of it either there or elsewhere. (E. R. B.)

DARTFORD WARBLER (*Melizophilus undatus*, Bodd).—One seen near Poole Harbour April 18. (G. R. P.)

On May 12 one was heard singing, watched, and examined through field glasses by my brother, Mr. A. E. Bankes, and myself on a heath near Corfe Castle. In contrast to the usual skulking habits of the species, this individual, when frightened at our near approach, time after time alighted on the topmost shoot of the tallest furze bush, and sat there until again alarmed. The late Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, in his "Birds of Dorsetshire," p. 29 (1888), expressed the fear that this interesting Warbler had been exterminated in Dorset by the severe winters of 1880-81 and 1886-7, but, although reduced almost to the vanishing point by these and the intense frosts of 1895, it has fortunately survived, and seems to be slowly increasing in numbers, specimens having been occasionally seen of late years

by reliable ornithologists at Poole Sandbanks and on the Purbeck and Wareham heaths.

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE (*Caccabis rufa*, L.).—These have been much more common in the Chard district for two or three seasons than formerly. (E. S. R.) In "Birds of Dorsetshire" (cir. 1888) Mr. Mansel-Pleydell says, "The Red-legged Partridge has failed to obtain a permanent footing in this county, occasional attempts to introduce it having proved unsuccessful." (N. M. R.)

WHIMBREL (*Numenius phaeopus*, L.).—One seen on the shore of Poole Harbour April 28th. (G. R. P.) In "Birds of Dorsetshire" Mr. Mansel-Pleydell says that the local name for this bird is "Chickerel." This suggests a derivation for the name of the village, Chickerell, near Weymouth, in which I live, though I am not aware that the bird has been seen there of late years. (N. M. R.)

GENERAL ZOOLOGICAL NOTES.

GOOSEBERRY SAWFLY (*Nematus grossulariæ*) AND HOW TO COMBAT IT.—I have mentioned in previous volumes of "Proceedings" how severely my gooseberry and currant bushes have during the last few years been attacked by this pest, and the ill-success that has attended the efforts to exterminate it by collecting the eggs and larvæ by hand. It is, therefore, highly satisfactory to be able to report that a method of prevention, to which my attention was drawn as having been strongly advocated by a contributor to "The Field" newspaper in 1906, and which was tried in my garden this spring for the first time, yielded such excellent results that only a few larvæ were found, instead of vast multitudes. The plan is to procure at the end of February some freshly-burned lime, and after slacking it with a small quantity of water, so that it falls into a dry and caustic powder, to spread a thin layer of it under each bush, so as to cover over the soil in a circle of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. The lime should not be disturbed or dug into the soil before the following autumn or winter, and the object of the dressing evidently is to form a hard

crust over the soil, so as to prevent the perfect insects emerging therefrom, and also to prevent the full-fed larvæ from pupating therein, as they normally do. This being so, I prefer to cover over the whole of the ground beneath and between the bushes with lime, leaving no unprotected patches of soil at all. The correspondent who recommended this method stated that it had been in use in his garden over a period of forty years, and the Sawfly had never been noticed except when the lime dressing had, through inadvertence, not been applied. (E. R. B.)

NOTES ON LEPIDOPTERA.—Most of the attention that I was able to bestow on the Lepidoptera in 1908 was devoted to those of Invernesshire, whither I had gone to recruit my health, and hardly any to those of our own county, so I can venture no useful opinion about the season from my own experience, though, from the reports that reached me and my own scattered observations, it seems to have been a moderately good one for this order of insects, and the weather in our part of England was all that the collector's heart could desire. A few Dorset captures are worthy of special mention. On July 11 Mr. E. P. Reynolds captured a fine example of *Hyloicus pinastri*, L., at honeysuckle bloom at Branksome, and on the following day a nice specimen of *Hyles euphorbiæ*, L., was taken at Canford Cliffs, also near Poole, by Mr. W. G. Hooker, both species being new to the Dorset List. Two further interesting additions thereto were made by Mr. W. Parkinson Curtis, for he secured a full-fed larva of *Apoda limacodes*, Hfn., at Cranborne on September 28, and an imago, in fine condition, of *Rhodophaea zelleri*, Rag. (*tumidella*, Zk.), at Bloxworth on July 4. It proved to be an exceptionally good year for *Camptogramma fluviata*, for whereas our county was only known to have yielded a total of four examples in the past, seventeen were captured, September 26 to October 31, at Parkstone, by Messrs. D. Hartley and Sydney T. Thorne, and I took one at Corfe Castle on October 4. As usual, I am greatly indebted to Mr. W. Parkinson Curtis for full information about his own captures, and also about others of special interest that have come to his knowledge. Through him

I am able to record *Calocampa solidaginis*, Hb., as a Dorset insect, for it now transpires that four specimens were secured at sugar at Winfrith Newburgh, by Mr. Charles Capper in August, 1904. Mr. Curtis received one of these from the captor and has most liberally added it to my collection. (E. R. B.)

SHELLED SLUG (*Testacella Maugei*).—Rev. S. E. V. Filleul records this species as occasionally found in his garden at All Saints' Rectory, Dorchester. (N. M. R.)

BOTANICAL NOTES.

Rev. E. F. Linton calls attention to the fact that other species of scentless violets are often mistaken for *Viola canina*, the Dog Violet, and recorded in its place. With his concurrence I would suggest that the EARLIEST WILD SCENTLESS VIOLET seen in flower be recorded, with a note of the species, if this be known to the observer. It would, doubtless, belong to one of the three following common species:—

- (1) *Viola silvestris* (Wood Violet), usually the earliest, flowering in April or possibly March.
- (2) *Viola Riviniana*, flowering in April and on through May.
- (3) *Viola canina* (Dog Violet), flowering in May and June.
(N. M. R.)

FLOWERING TREES, &C.—A wonderful year for blossom, that of many trees and shrubs, such as apple, pear, plum (including damson, greengage, &c.), cherry, laburnum, broom, and gorse, being in remarkable profusion and very beautiful. (E. R. B.)

SECOND BLOOM ON TREES AND SHRUBS.—A cold, late, and sunless spring was followed by an abnormally hot summer and autumn, which caused various trees and shrubs to produce a partial second bloom, and, in many cases, fresh foliage about November. On November 9 I came across, in one spot at Norden, a few blackthorn bushes with quite a nice show of blossom on them, in spite of the cold frosty weather then prevailing, and at the beginning of December various apple trees in the neighbourhood, including some of my own, were showing

a few newly-opened flowers. The laburnums in my garden put forth a second crop of leaves, but did not attempt to bloom again; those, however, in Church Knowle churchyard on the south side of the Purbeck Hills were noted as being in fine flower on December 6 and later in the month, showing a good many flower sprays more or less covered with fresh blossoms. (E. R. B.)

SECOND BLOOM ON PEAR TREES AND LILACS.—Pear trees often flower a little in the autumn, but this year at least three in my garden at Montevideo, Chickerell, were covered with flowers during part of October and November. Also some lilac bushes had numerous flowers, but the bunches were very much smaller than at the normal flowering. (N. M. R.)

WINTER FLOWERING OF PLANTS.—Ragwort and Vetch in flower on December 5. Wild strawberries, daisies, dandelions, veronicas, and red campion in flower on December 22 at Pulham. (J. R.)

NOTES ON WEATHER, &c.

WEATHER IN CHARD DISTRICT.—The year 1908 began with snow and very hard frost. A remarkably quick thaw took place on Sunday night, January 5. There was skating on Sunday, and we hunted on Tuesday with no sign of frost in the ground. On Saturday, January 11, hard frost again.

February and March very unsettled; few weeks or days alike, snow, rain, thunder and lightning, gales, and frost coming in one week sometimes. A great year for fatal and bad hunting accidents. Sport unsettled and bad generally in most hunting counties with unsettled scent.

March 11, gales of wind S.W. and N.W. continue, and very cold.

Very cold wind and frosts up to April 15; season very backward.

April 25, a remarkably late spring, caused chiefly by the extraordinary continuance for weeks of cold weather and N.E. winds.

Easter, 1908, was one of the coldest Easter weeks known by the oldest people living. From April 12 to April 26 from five to ten degrees of frost was registered in this district. Snow fell on April 23, 24, and 25, and the ground was white with snow in Dorset and Hampshire and all over England and Europe.

Great drought during June, and also in July and August.

September was unsettled, cold, stormy, and wet.

October was a remarkably fine, warm month; sunshine and heat on many days.

The winter continued fine and mild till December 24 (Christmas Eve), when the weather became very cold with a N.E. wind. On Sunday, December 27, we had a heavy fall of snow, which increased on the night of December 28 and 29 with a gale, and a heavy snowstorm, which drifted to 2ft. and 3ft. deep, on December 29, and the weather was very cold with sharp frosts. The year 1908 ended with mild weather, which suddenly came on the night of December 30, and the heavy fall of snow had nearly all gone by the evening of the last day of the year. (E. S. R.)

PARKSTONE.—April 25, heavy snowstorm, wind N.N.W., snow 8½in. deep. (G. R. P.)

CORFE CASTLE.—On April 25 the whole district was completely covered with snow to the depth of some inches, even where no drifting had taken place, the actual fall being computed at 15in. (E. R. B.)

PULHAM.—Very little thunder; only one real storm on the night of May 3. Distant thunder heard on June 3, July 8 and 14, August 26, and November 13. Snow on April 20 and on April 24 a fall quite 2in. deep. It has been a year of extremes—heat and cold, wet and drought. (J. R.)

Lists of the dates of first appearances and first flowerings are appended:—

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.	E. F. L. Edmond sham.	J. M. J. F. Wimborne.	E. E. W. Ansty.
Wood Anemone	{ L. { F. Mar. 20	.. 4	.. 28	.. 3	.. 12	..	Mar. 22	.. 17	Mar. 20
Lesser Celandine	..	Mar. 11	Jan. 20	Mar. 10	Jan. 16	..	Mar. 22	.. 17	Mar. 25
Marsh Marigold	..	..	Feb. 17	Ap. 14	Mar. 30	..	Ap. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 9
Dog Violet	..	.. 2	Mar. 25	..	Apr. 1	.. 7	Ap. (7)	Feb. 12	Mar. 26
Greater Stitchwort	..	..	Ap. 10(3)	..	Apr. 17	..	Ap. 1	Feb. 3(10)	Mar. 9
Herb Robert	..	..	.. (4)	.. 15	May 10(6)	..	Ap. 22	May 1	Ap. 24
Horse Chestnut	{ L. { F. Ap. 12	May 12(1)	..	..	May 10	..	..	..	Ap. 27
Bush Vetch	..	June 17(1)	..	..	Apr. 9	..	May 5	June 1	Ap. 12
Black Thorn	{ L. { F. Mar. 17	..	Mar. 17	..	Apr. 16	..	..	..	Ap. 30
Hawthorn	..	..	Apr. 4	..	Apr. 16	..	..	..	Mar. 23
Ivy	{ L. { F. Mar. 14	..	Apr. 14	..	Apr. 16	..	..	..	Ap. 20
Dogwood	..	..	May 17	..	May 18	..	..	..	Mar. 23
Elder	..	..	..	..	Sept. 18	..	..	..	May 24
Wild Teasel	..	..	..	..	June 15	..	..	..	June 21
Devil's-bit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12
Knapsweed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 14
Field Thistle	{ L. { F. June 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 22
Coltsfoot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 12
Yarrow	{ L. { F. May 10	..	May 22	..	..	..	..	..	June 14
Ox-eye Daisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 16
Mouse-ear Hawkweed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 2
Harebell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sept. 21
Greater Bindweed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 10
Water Mint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 16
Ground Ivy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 5(9)
Wych Elm	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Aug. 9
Hazel (Red Female Flowers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 10
Cowslip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 21
Spotted Orchis	{ L. { F. Jan. 31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 8
Bluebell..	{ L. { F. Feb. 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ap. 1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ap. 12
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mar. 21
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ap. 25
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	June 1
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 6
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	May 1

L. First leaf. F. First flower.

(1) Had been out some time when observed. (2) Hazel female flowers were out in Dec., 1907, but were cut by frost before the end of the year and dead by Jan. 1 (N. M. R.). (3) Exceptional profusion of blossom (E. R. B.). (4) Herb Robert in flower at Swanage Ap. 8 (E. R. B.). (5) On Mar. 20 I found a Cowslip umbel bearing two open flowers and three completely dead and withered ones, the earliest of which must have opened some considerable time before, as the weather was, and had been for some time previously, exceptionally cold. The plant was growing low down on a fully exposed hedgebank facing N. E., and can have had little, if any, sunshine in the course of the year. The normal flowering began on Ap. 9 (E. R. B.). (6) Many plants of Herb Robert in flower in the first week of January (W. H. D.). (7) *Viola silvestris* in flower at Edmondsham Ap. 1 (E. F. L.). (8) Well out on Ap. 9 (E. F. L.). (9) Out for a week or more. (E. F. L.). (10) Stitchwort in flower at Edmondsham Ap. 1 (E. F. L.).

FIRST APPEARANCES OF BIRDS IN DORSET IN 1908.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.	G. P. Poole Harbour.	S. E. V. F. Dorchester.	E. F. L. Edmond- sham.	E. E. W. Ansty.
Flycatcher	May 15	..	..
Fieldfare	Mar. 12	..	..
Blackbird
Redwing
Nightingale
Wheatear
Willow Wren
Chiff-chaff
Whitethroat
Skylark
Rook
Cuckoo
Swallow
Sandmartin
Swift
Nighthjar
Turtle Dove
Woodcock
Corncrake
Wryneck

(1) On this date (Ap. 25) the whole district (Corfe Castle) was completely covered with deep snow (E. R. B.). (2) Sandmartin Ap. 24 at Wareham (E. R. B.). (3) Cuckoo heard at Wareham Ap. 18 (S. E. V. F.). (4) Young Cuckoo seen Aug. 3. (J. R.). (5) Cuckoo only stated (by G. P.) as seen, not heard. (6) Rev. E. F. Linton states that the record of the Wryneck given by him for Ap. 6, 1907 ("Proc." Vol. XXIX, p. 200) is doubtful, and should be deleted. The record for Dorset in 1907 should, therefore, read May 16, instead of Ap. 6. (N. M. R.)

F. First seen. S. Song first heard. L.S. Song last heard. L. Last seen. N. Nesting. E. First egg. Y. Young.

NOTES.—WEYMOUTH—Many House-martins seen at Chickereil on Oct. 29 (N. M. R.). PULHAM—Moorhen's nest with eggs June 10; Blackcaps with young family in shrubs June 7; Thrushes in full song daily up to Dec. 23, also Wrens; Gold-finch-singing Nov. 20 and 28 (J. R.). CHARD—Woodpigeons cooing in the abnormally mild weather in the first week in Nov. (E. S. R.).

FIRST APPEARANCES OF INSECTS, &c., IN DORSET IN 1908.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.	J. R. Pulham.	S. E. V. F. Dorchester.	E. E. W. Ansty.
Rose Beetle	No record.		May 18					
Cock-chaffer	May 18	May 19						
Fern-chaffer	No record.							
Bloody-nose Beetle	(7)					(7)		
Glow-worm	June 30	June 30						
Common Hive bee (h)	Feb. 1	Mar. 28 (1)	Feb. 20 (4)		Mar. 17	Feb. 1		Mar. 19
Wasp (h)	May 7	May 31 (2)	May 10 (5)			May 7 (8)		
Large White Butterfly	May 1	May 2	May 18		May 1			
Small White Butterfly	Ap. 9	Ap. 9	Ap. 16	Ap. 23	May 1			
Orange-tip Butterfly	May 11	May 28 (3)	June 24		May 11		Ap. 10 (3)	
Meadow-brown Butterfly	June 14	June 25	June 14		June 14			
Wall Butterfly	May 24	June 30	May 24		(6)			
Brimstone (h)	Mar. 28	June 30	Ap. 8		Mar. 28	Ap. 8		
Painted Lady (h)	June 4	June 4	June 1		June 9			
Cinnabar Moth	June 1	July 14	June 1		July 2			
Curiant Moth	July 2							
Viper (h)	Ap. 19		Ap. 19					
Frog-spawn	Feb. 1							

(1) Hive Bee at ivy flowers Nov. 28 (N. M. R.). (2) Wasps very scarce, last seen Oct. 8 (N. M. R.). (3) Orange-tip very abundant (N. M. R.). (4) A few Bees observed busily extracting honey from flowers of *Erica lastatica* in my garden on Feb. 20 (E. R. B.). (5) Wasps unusually scarce, but active up to a remarkably late date. Almost throughout November they were flying about as energetically as if it were August and feasting on the ivy bloom, not only on bright, but dull days with easterly wind. The exceptional mildness of the weather was, doubtless, the cause of this behaviour (E. R. B.). (6) No specimen of the Wall Butterfly seen at Buckhorn Weston, and Humming Bird Hawk-moth very rare. Clouded Yellow seen Aug. 2, rare this year (W. H. D.). (7) One seen Nov. 23 (J. R.). (8) Very scarce here, only three seen besides queens (J. R.). (9) A plague of larvae of Small White Butterfly in the autumn (S. E. V. F.).

NOTES.—CORFE CASTLE.—Tiger Beetle first seen Ap. 8. Slow-worm last seen Nov. 12 (E. R. B.). CHARD.—Peacock Butterfly (h) seen Ap. 15 (E. S. R.). PULHAM.—Humming Bird Hawk-moth seen July 12 and Sept. 14. Earwigs scarce (J. R.).

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MALTING BARLEY, WHEAT, AND OATS, DORCHESTER, OCT. 16, 1909.
Maling Barley, 50, 30, 20 Quarters.—First Prizes.

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop 1908.	Crop 1907.	Seed.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.
Mr. G. Mitchell ..	Roger's Hill ..	Chalk ..	Swedes ..	Wheat ..	Hallet's Pedegree, 2½ bus. ..	Mar. 16	Aug. 18	
Rev. J. G. Bryner ..	Ustington Farm ..	Light Loam, Chalk ..	Turnips ..	Barley ..	Hallet's Pedegree, 3 bus. ..	Ap. 16	Aug. 28	
Messrs. Bedford & Dwight	Phillip's Farm, Bere Regis ..	Light Loam, Sand ..	*Trifolium & Mustard	Rye ..	Chevalier, 2½ bus. ..	Feb. 22	Aug. 9	58

* This exhibit gained the Champion Prize.

Wheat.

Exhibitor.	Grown at.	Soil and Sub-soil.	Crop 1908.	Crop 1907.	Seed.	When sown.	When cut.	Natural Weight per Imp. Bushel.
Mr. E. A. Vine	Ewing's Down, Fleet ..	Loam ..	Clover ..	Oats ..	Ambrose Stand-up, 2½ bus. ..	Nov. 4	Aug. 6	
Sir R. Baker ..	Ranston ..	Flint & Chalk	Turnips	Turnips	Do.	Oct.	Aug. 12	64
Mr. W. H. Vye	Hinton Martel	Heavy Loam, Chalk ..	Clover ..	Oats ..	Red Standard, 2½ bus. ..	Oct. 26	Aug. 9	66½
Mr. H. Standfield	Barford Farm	Chalky Loam	Icy ..	Clover ..	Webb's Standard, 2 bus. ..	Oct. 23	Aug. 7	64

1st Prize, White
 2nd Prize, White
 1st Prize and Cham-
 pion, Red
 2nd Prize, Red

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The nineteenth Congress of Archæological Societies was held on July 8th last at London, Dr. C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, being in the chair.

The Congress was attended by delegates from the principal Archæological Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Dorset Field Club, which was represented by Mr. Nigel Bond, M.A.

It was stated in the report that arrangements had been made by the Board of Agriculture by which opportunities for the inspection of the Ordnance Survey will be given at their offices, and it was resolved that the Board be asked to add to the facilities they were already offering to archæologists, that of ready inspection of tithe and enclosure maps and other original maps and documents.

The Chairman gave some details of the Commissions already granted for scheduling and preserving the ancient monuments of Scotland and Wales, and of the petition sent to the Prime Minister that a similar Commission might be appointed for England.

Mr. E. A. Fry read a report from the committee for preparing a bibliography of printed calendars. This stated that the bibliography of Church bells had been completed by Mr. H. B. Walters, F.S.A., and that of Wills by himself; that Mr. F. Bligh Bond had undertaken that of Church screens, and that he was himself at work on those of fines and inquisitions. Compilers are wanted for the subjects of chantries and church plate.

Mr. A. G. Chater, the newly-elected secretary to the Earthworks Committee, presented a report, which will be printed and distributed. He announced that the important fortress, Maiden Castle, in Dorset, had now been transferred under the Ancient Monuments Act to the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works. Mr. C. S. Prideaux's satisfactory investigation of a large barrow, or extensive burial place, at Portland in 1907 was mentioned with approval.

On the motion of the Wiltshire Archæological Society it was resolved: "That, when it is proposed to conduct archæological investigations in any locality, this Congress recommends that formal notice should be given by those so proposing to the Archæological Society within whose area such investigations are to be conducted."

Mr. Willis-Bund read a paper "On the importance of calendaring and preserving Church Plate and Furniture." In this he drew attention to the law regulating transactions in Church property and advocated the formation of exact inventories of all furniture, books, plate, &c., which should be signed by each new incumbent and checked at the Archdeacon's visitations. He also suggested

the appointment by the Congress of a committee to draw up a model inventory. The following resolution was adopted :—

“ That this Congress, having had its attention drawn to the proposed sale to collectors of various chalices and altar plate, records its opinion that steps should be taken by Church authorities to restrain the sale or destruction of Church furniture and ornaments, whether for the sake of gain or change of fashion, and especially when such objects have been presented by pious donors of the past. Especially, the Congress hears with dismay of the attempts of collectors to purchase specimens of ancient Sacramental plate, the sale of which must give the greatest offence to all lovers of the Church, of art, and of history. The Congress appeals to the Archbishops, Bishops, the Houses of Convocation, the Archdeacons, and Chancellors of Dioceses to take steps to render such sales impossible, and it asks the public to support this appeal with its influence.”



SOME RECENT AND FORTHCOMING BOOKS, &c.

- A HISTORY OF DUNSTER** and of the Families of Mohun and Luttrell. By Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B. Two vols., illustrated. *Contents*: The Mohuns of Dunster, 1066-1404; the early Luttrells, 1119-1403; the Luttrells of Chilton and Dunster, 1337-1485; the Luttrells of Dunster, 1485-1737; the Fownes Luttrells of Dunster, 1737-1908; the Borough and the Manor of Dunster; the topography of Dunster; Dunster Castle; Dunster Church and Priory; the Manors of Avill, Staunton, and Alcombe; Lower Marsh; the Mohuns of Ham Mohun in Dorset, of Fleet in Dorset, of Hall and Boconnoc in Cornwall, of Tavistock, &c.; the Arms and Seals of the Mohuns; the Luttrells of Irnham in Lincolnshire, of East Down in Devon and Spaxton in Somerset, of Honibere in Somerset and Hartland Abbey in Devon; of Saunton Court in Devon; John Luttrell of Mapperton in Dorset and his descendants; the Luttrells of Rodhuish in Somerset, &c., &c.; the Arms and Seals of the Luttrells; List of the Priors of Dunster; List of the Vicars and Curates of Dunster. (The St. Catherine Press, 8, York Buildings, London. 30s. net.) 1909.
- REGINALD BOSWORTH SMITH. A Memoir.** By his daughter, Lady Grogan. With photogravure portrait and several other illustrations. *Contents*: Stafford Rectory; Milton Abbas School—Marlborough—Oxford; Life and Work at Harrow; Mohammed and Mohammedanism; Life of Lord Lawrence; the National Church; the Near East—Uganda—Home Rule—Lay Headmastership; Bingham's Melcombe—"Bird Life." (James Nisbet and Co., 22, Berners Street, London. 10s. 6d. net.) 1909.
- DORSET MARRIAGE REGISTERS.** Vol. IV. contains a transcript of the Marriage Registers of Litton Cheney, Burstock, Charmouth, Stalbridge, West Chelborough, South Perrott, Maiden Newton, Loders, Fordington St. George. (Phillimore and Co., 124, Chancery Lane, London. 10s. 6d.) 1909.
- DORSET PARISH REGISTERS.** Verbatim copies of the Parish Registers of Almer; Beer Hacket; Tarrant Hinton. (Parish Register Society, 124, Chancery Lane, London.) North Wootton; Long Burton; Holnest; Caundle Bishop; Lydlinch. (Canon Mayo, Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne.)
- THE CIVIL WAR IN DORSET. 1642-1660.** By A. R. Bayley, B.A. *Contents*: From taking up Arms to Edgehill; Parliamentary supremacy in Dorset—First Siege of Corfe Castle; Royalist Conquests in Dorset; Resistance of Poole to Royal Forces; Siege of Lyme Regis; March of Lord Essex into Dorset and recovery of Weymouth; the struggle at Weymouth and Melcombe Regis; Fairfax in Dorset—the Clubmen—Siege of Sherborne; Fall of the last Royalist Garrisons in Dorset—Corfe Castle and Portland;

- Disbanding of local forces ; Later Royalist movements in Dorset ; Finance—Dorset Standing Committee and its work ; Ecclesiastical affairs. (Barnicott and Pearce, Taunton. 10s. 6d. net.) 1909.
- DORSET RECORDS.** (i.) The Dorset Feet of Fines, 1441-1460. (ii.) Dorset Wills in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1383-1700. (E. A. Fry. "Dorset Records," 121, Chancery Lane, London.) 1909.
- NELSON'S HARDY :** his Life, Letters, and Friends. By A. M. Broadley and R. Grosvenor Bartelot. (John Murray, London. 10s. 6d. net.) 1909.
- THE STORY OF FORD ABBEY** from the earliest times to the present day. By Sidney Heath and W. de C. Prideaux. Profusely illustrated with plans, photographs, drawings, &c., and also reproductions of contemporary drawings by Edmund Prideaux. *Contents :* Foundation and early history ; General plan ; Church and Chapter House ; the Abbots of Ford ; Thomas Chard ; the Dissolution ; Armorial bearings at Ford ; Post-Dissolution owners and history ; Ford Abbey as a modern mansion ; the Prideaux Pardon. (F. Griffiths, 34, Maiden Lane, London. 10s. 6d. net.) *In the Press.*
- TIME'S LAUGHINGSTOCKS AND OTHER VERSES.** By Thomas Hardy. *Contents :* Time's Laughingstocks ; Love Lyrics ; A set of Country Songs ; Pieces occasional and various. (Macmillan and Co., London. 4s. 6d. net.) 1909.
- BIRD LIFE AND BIRD LORE.** By R. Bosworth Smith. Popular edition. (John Murray, London. 2s. 6d. net.) 1909.
- THE LIFE OF WILLIAM BARNES,** Poet and Philologist. By his daughter, Lucy Baxter ("Leader Scott"). This book, originally published by Macmillans, can now be obtained from H. G. Commin, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 2s. 6d.
- A SELECTION FROM POEMS OF RURAL LIFE IN THE DORSET DIALECT BY WILLIAM BARNES.** Edited by his son. (Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co., London. 1s. 6d. net.) 1909.
- DORSET.** By A. L. Salmon. Cambridge County Geographies series. (Cambridge University Press. 1s. 6d.) *In the Press.*
- STORIES OF OLD DORSET.** By Alex. M. Luckham. (Bennett Brothers, Salisbury. 6d.)
- THE BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BAVERSTOCK KNIGHT,** a Dorset Artist, 1785-1859. By Francis Knight. (Lavell House, Moseley. 6d.)
- WHERE TO STAY IN THE WEST COUNTRY—Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.** (Homeland Association. 6d.) 1909.

YEAR BOOK OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND LEARNED SOCIETIES of Great Britain and Ireland. A record of the work done in Science, Literature, and Art during the session 1907-8 by numerous Societies, Field Clubs, &c. (C. Griffin and Co., Exeter Street, London. 7s. 6d.) 1909.

NOTES AND QUERIES FOR SOMERSET AND DORSET. Edited by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Milton Vicarage, Evercreech, and Canon Mayo, Long Burton Vicarage, Sherborne. Issued quarterly to subscribers only: the subscription, 5s. per annum, payable in advance, may be sent to either of the editors.

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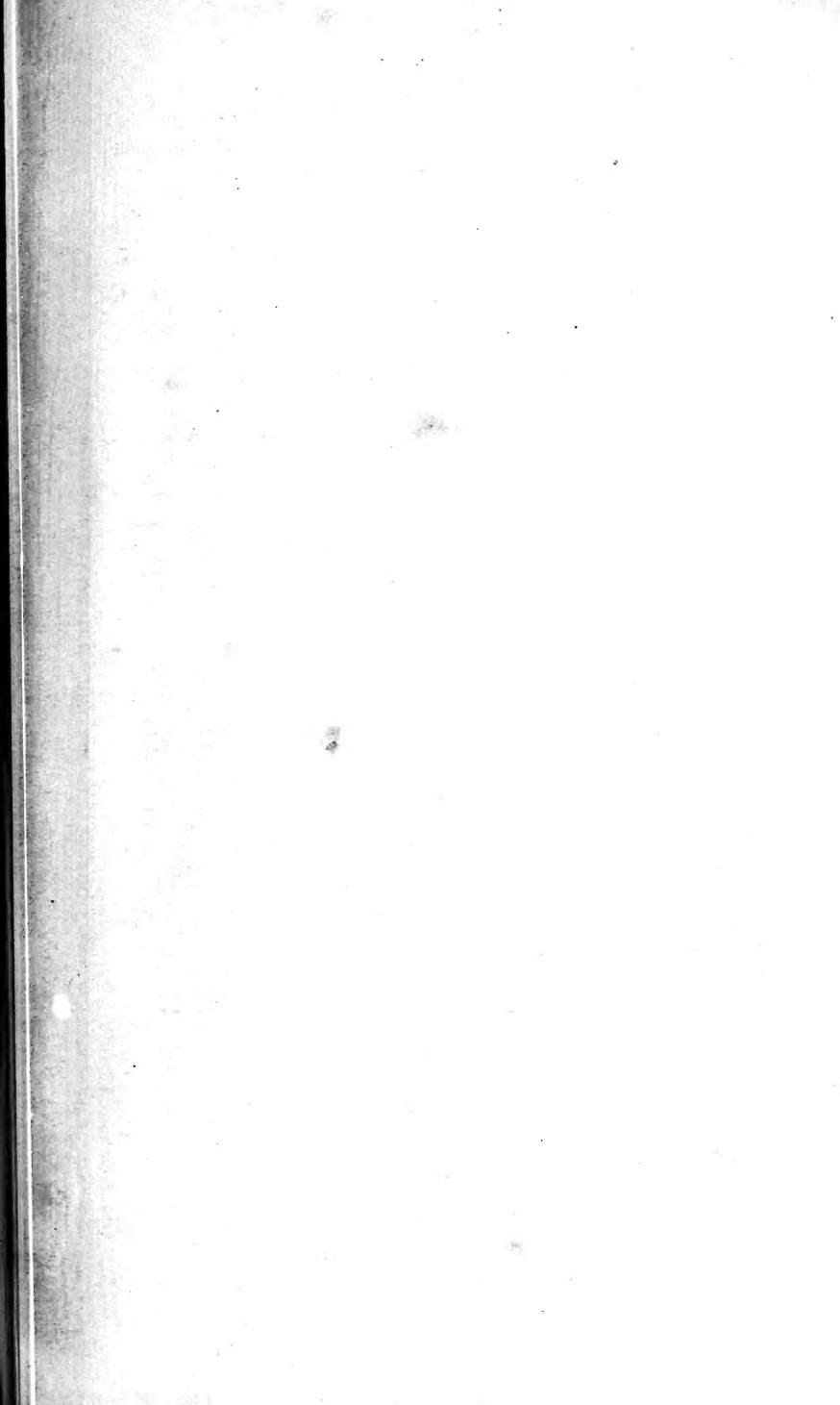
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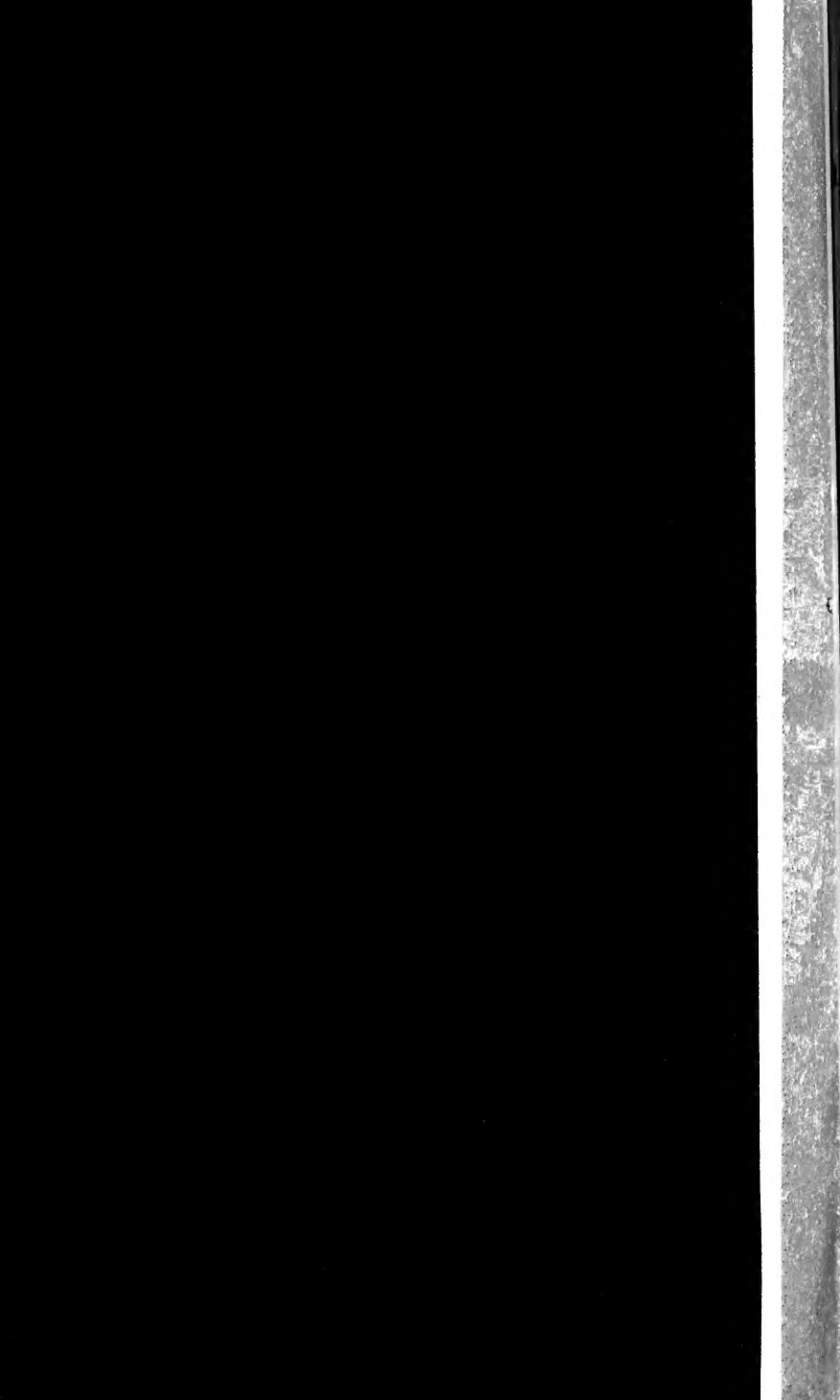
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