

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DORSET NATURAL HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

EDITED BY

HENRY SYMONDS.

VOLUME XXXVI.

Dorchester:

PRINTED AT THE "DORSET COUNTY CHRONICLE" OFFICE.

1915



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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—The Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.
 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1889-1900—The Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., M.A.
 1880-1900—General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
 1880 * The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 1885 * The Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., 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. Society.

- 1900-1904—Vaughan Cornish, Esq., D.Sc., F.C.S., F.R.G.S.
 1900 * Captain G. R. Elwes.
 1902 * H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
 1904 * The Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.
 1904 * The Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.
 1904 * The Rev. Canon J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A.
 1904-1908—R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.
 1908-1909—Henry Storke Eaton, Esq., M.A., *Past Pres. Roy. Met. Society.*
 1909 * The 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 Society.*
 1911-1912—The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, R.D.
 1912 * Alfred Pope, Esq., F.S.A.
 1913 * Henry Symonds, Esq., F.S.A.
 1913 * His Honour J. S. Udal, F.S.A.
 1915 * Captain John E. Acland, M.A., F.S.A.

Hon. Secretaries :

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

Hon. Treasurers :

- 1875-1882—The Rev. H. H. Wood, M.A., F.G.S.
 1882-1900—The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
 1901-1910—Captain G. R. Elwes.
 1910-1915—The Rev. Canon J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A.
 1915 * Captain John E. Acland, M.A., F.S.A.

Hon. Editors :

- 1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
 1885-1892—The Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., F.G.S.
 1892-1901—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
 1901-1906—The Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.
 1906-1909—The Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.
 1909-1912—The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, R.D.
 1912 * Henry Symonds, Esq., F.S.A.

* 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 Archaeology 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.

viii.

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.

X.

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*).

THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary*).

CAPTAIN JOHN E. ACLAND, M.A., F.S.A. (*Hon. Treasurer*).

HENRY SYMONDS, Esq., F.S.A. (*Hon. Editor*).

CAPTAIN G. R. ELWES, J.P.

THE REV. CANON J. C. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, M.A.

H. COLLEY MARCH, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.

THE REV. CANON MAYO, M.A. (*Dorset Editor of "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries"*).

THE REV. W. MILES BARNES, B.A.

THE EARL OF MORAY, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., F.G.S.

THE REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

ALFRED POPE, Esq., F.S.A.

E. R. SYKES, Esq., B.A., F.Z.S. (*Past Pres. Malacological Society*).

HIS HONOUR J. S. UDAL, F.S.A.

Executive Body :

NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A. (*President*).

The Rev. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary*), St. Peter's Vicarage, Portland.

Captain JOHN E. ACLAND, M.A., F.S.A. (*Hon. Treasurer*), Wollaston House, Dorchester.

Hon. Editor :

HENRY SYMONDS, Esq., F.S.A., 30, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.

Publication Committee :

THE EXECUTIVE, THE HON. EDITOR, H. B. MIDDLETON, Esq.,

Dr. COLLEY MARCH, and E. R. SYKES, Esq.

Sectional Committees :

Dorset Photographic Survey—

The MEMBERS of the EXECUTIVE
BODY *ex officio*

The Rev. W. MILES BARNES, B.A.

C. J. CORNISH BROWNE, Esq.

Colonel and Mrs. W. D. DICKSON
(Hon. Directors)

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Dr. E. K. LE FLEMING

C. H. MATE, Esq.

A. D. MOULLIN, Esq.

Miss HILDA POPE

The Rev. J. RIDLEY

Earthworks—

Dr. H. COLLEY MARCH, F.S.A.
(Chairman)

CHAS. S. PRIDEAUX, Esq. (*Corres-
ponding Secretary*)

THE PRESIDENT

J. G. N. CLIFT, Esq.

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Lieut.-Colonel F. G. L. MAINWARING

VERE L. OLIVER, Esq.

ALFRED POPE, Esq., F.S.A.

W. DE C. PRIDEAUX, Esq., F.S.A.

The Rev. W. RHYDDERCH

Miss E. E. WOODHOUSE

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ponding Secretary*)

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F.S.A.

Lieut.-Colonel F. G. L. MAINWARING

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M.A.

W. DE C. PRIDEAUX, Esq., F.S.A.

H. F. RAYMOND, Esq.

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(*Corresponding Secretary*)

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The Rev. Canon FLETCHER, M.A.
R.D.

R. HINE, Esq.

The Rev. Canon MAYO, M.A.

W. B. WILDMAN, Esq., M.A.

The Rev. A. C. WOODHOUSE

List of Members

OF THE

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Honorary Members :

Year of

Election. (The initials "O.M." signify "Original Member.")

- O.M. W. CARRUTHERS, Esq., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., British Museum
(Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.
- 1889 A. M. WALLIS, Esq., 29, Mallams, Portland.
- 1900 CLEMENT REID, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., One Acre, Milford-on-
Sea, Hants.
- 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., LL.D., Sc.D., Ph.D.,
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., O.M., D. Litt., LL.D., Max Gate, Dorchester.

Members :

- 1903 The Most Hon. the Marquis of
Salisbury, M.A., C.B. 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. Scot.,
F.G.S. (*Vice-President*) Kinfauns Castle, Perth, N.B.
- 1911 The Right Hon. the Earl of
Ilchester Melbury, Dorchester

- 1902 The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O. St. Giles, Wimborne
- 1884 The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S. (*Vice-President*) Lytchett Heath, Poole
- 1903 The Right Hon. Lady Eustace Cecil Lytchett Heath, Poole
- 1904 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D. Auckland Castle, Bishop's Auckland
- 1892 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, D.D., F.S.A. Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster
- 1912 The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, D.D. The Palace, Salisbury
- 1889 The Right Hon. Lord Digby Minterne, Dorchester
- 1907 The Right Hon. Lord Wynford Warmwell House, Dorchester
- 1907 The Right Hon. Lady Wynford Warmwell House, Dorchester
- 1910 Abbott, F. E., Esq. Shortwood, Christchurch, Hants
- 1893 Acland, Captain John E., M.A., F.S.A. (*Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer*) Wollaston House, Dorchester
- 1892 Acton, Rev. Edward, B.A. Iwerne Minster Vicarage, Blandford
- 1899 Aldridge, Mrs. Selina Denewood, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth
- 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. Edin. Cathay, Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth
- 1907 Atkinson, George T., Esq., M.A. Durlston Court, Swanage
- 1902 Baker, Sir Randolph L., Bart., M.P. Ranston, Blandford
- 1912 Baker, Rev. E. W., B.A. The Rectory, Witchampton
- 1906 Bankes, Mrs. Kingston Lacy, Wimborne
- 1912 Bankes, Jerome N., Esq., F.S.A. 63, Redcliffe Gardens, London, S. W.
- 1902 Barkworth, Edmund, Esq. South House, Pydeltrentthide
- 1904 Barlow, Major C. M. Southcot, Charminster
- 1894 Barnes, Mrs. John Iles Blandford
- 1889 Barnes, Rev. W. M., B.A. (*Vice-President*) Weymouth Avenue, Dorchester
- 1903 Barnes, Mrs. A. Lyndhurst, Glendinning Avenue, 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

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1893 | Baskett, S. R., Esq. | Evershot |
| 1904 | Baskett, Mrs. S. R. | Evershot |
| 1913 | Bassett, Rev. H. H. Tilney, R.D.
(<i>Hon. Editor of the Dorset
Rainfall Reports</i>) | Whitchurch Vicarage, Blandford |
| 1909 | Batten, Colonel J. Mount, C.B.
H.M. Lieutenant of Dorset | Up-Cerne House, Dorchester |
| 1910 | Baxter, Lieut.-Colonel W. H. | The Wilderness, Sherborne |
| 1910 | Baxter, Mrs. W. H. | The Wilderness, Sherborne |
| 1888 | Beckford, F. J., Esq. | Witley, Parkstone |
| 1908 | Benett-Stanford, Major J.,
F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. | Hatch House, Tisbury, Wilts |
| 1910 | Blackett, Rev. J. C., B.A. | Keys, Stour Road, Christchurch |
| 1912 | Blackett, C. H., Esq. | Rosapenna, McKinley Road, Bourne-
mouth |
| 1912 | Blackett, W. E., Esq. | Blanchland, McKinley Road, Bourne-
mouth |
| 1903 | Bond, Gerald Denis, Esq. | Holme, Wareham |
| 1906 | Bond, Nigel de M., Esq., M.A. | Hasler House, Crowborough, Sussex |
| 1903 | Bond, Wm. Ralph G., Esq. | Tyneham, Wareham |
| 1910 | Bond, F. Bligh, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. | The Guild House, Glastonbury |
| 1913 | Bone, Clement G., Esq., M.A. | 6, Lennox Street, Weymouth |
| 1894 | Bonsor, Geo., Esq. | El Castillo, Mairena del Alcor,
Sevilla, Spain |
| 1889 | Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq. | Fontnell Parva, Shillingstone, Bland-
ford |
| 1900 | Bower, Rev. Charles H. S.,
M.A. | Childe Okeford Rectory, Shillingstone,
Dorset |
| 1898 | Brandreth, Rev. F. W., M.A. | Buckland Newton, Dorchester |
| 1901 | Brennand, John, Esq. | Innisfallen, Rossmore Avenue, Park-
stone |
| 1895 | Brymer, Rev. J. G., M.A. | Ilsington House, Puddletown |
| 1907 | Bulfin, Ignatius, Esq., B.A. | The Den, Knole Road, Bournemouth |
| 1900 | Bullen, Colonel John Bullen
Symes | Catherston Leweston, near Charmouth |
| 1914 | Burton, Miss | Blake Hill House, Parkstone |
| 1907 | Bury, Mrs. Henry | Mayfield House, Farnham, Surrey |
| 1905 | Busk, W. G., Esq. | Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dor-
chester |
| 1905 | Busk, Mrs. W. G. | Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dor-
chester |
| 1901 | Bussell, Miss Katherine | Thorneloe School, Rodwell, Wey-
mouth |

- 1903 Butler-Bowden, Mrs. Bruno Upwey House, Upwey
 1911 Butlin, M. C., Esq., M.A. 7, Westerhall Road, Weymouth
 1891 Carter, William, Esq. The Hermitage, Parkstone
 1905 Chadwyck-Healey, Sir C. E. H.,
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 1913 Champ, Miss Edith St. Katherine's, Bridport
 1913 Champ, Miss Eva M. Coniston, Bridport
 1897 Chudleigh, Mrs. Downshay Manor, Langton Matravers,
 Dorset
 1894 Church, Colonel Arthur St. Alban's, Rodwell, Weymouth
 1904 Clapcott, Miss The Cottage, Bradford Peverell, Dor-
 chester
 1905 Clark, Mrs. E. S. St. Aldhelm's, Wareham
 1895 Clarke, R. Stanley, Esq. Trobridge House, Crediton, Devon
 1912 Clift, J. G. Neilson, Esq. 8, Prince's Street, Westminster,
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 1883 Colfox, Miss A. L. Westmead, Bridport
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 1905 Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P. Elm House, Tring, Hertfordshire
 1904 Collins, Wm. W., Esq., R.I. Stoborough Croft, Wareham
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 1912 Cooke, Rev. J. H., M.A.,
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 1914 Cross, Miss Florence Stock Gaylard Rectory, Sturminster
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- 1908 Hawkins, Rev. H. 1, Westerhall, Weymouth
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- 1911 Hellins, Mrs. E. W. J. Marnhull Rectory, Dorset
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- 1910 Le Fleming, E. K., Esq., B.A.,
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- 1905 Llewellyn, W., Esq., M.A. Upton House, Poole
- 1900 Lock, Mrs. A. H. 53, High West Street, Dorchester
- 1892 Lock, His Honour Judge
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- 1911 Long, Rev. H. R., B.A. Tolpuddle, Dorchester
- 1910 MacCormick, Rev. F., F.S.A.
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lington, Salop
- 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
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 1908 Oliver, Mrs. Vere L. Whitmore Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks
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chester
- 1913 Woodhouse, Mrs. A. C. Winterborne Monkton Rectory, Dor-
chester
- 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

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|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1911 | Woodhouse, Miss A. M. R. | Norden, Blandford |
| 1902 | Wright, Rev. Herbert L., B.A. | Church Knowle Rectory, Corfe Castle |
| 1910 | Yeatman, H. F., Esq., M.A.,
B.C.L. | 28, Cecil Court, Hollywood Road,
London, S.W. |
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- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1911 | Central Public Library | Bournemouth |
| 1915 | Sherborne School Library | Sherborne |
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(Any omissions or errors should be notified to the Hon. Secretary.)



New Members

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

PROPOSED MAY 12TH, 1914.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Colonel Mead, of Chescombe House, near Blandford	The late Joseph Whitby, Esq.	E. R. Sykes, Esq.
Mrs. Nash, of The Launches, West Lulworth	The late Rev. W. P. Schuster	The Rev. W. D. Filliter.
Edward Widnell, Esq., of Royston, Wimborne	Sir Richard G. Glyn	Captain Carr S. Glyn
Walter T. Fletcher, Esq., of Dorchester	Canon J. M. J. Fletcher	C. S. Prideaux, Esq.

PROPOSED JUNE 30TH, 1914.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Mrs. Dalton, of Cerne Abbas, Dorchester	The Rev. H. Hawkins	Dr. T. H. Sanderson Wells

PROPOSED JULY 21ST, 1914.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
H. Bolland Powell, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., of Hillsdon, Springfield-road, Parkstone	F. J. B. Beckford, Esq.	James Simpson, Esq.

PROPOSED DECEMBER 8TH, 1914.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Mrs. Hamblin Smith, Medical Officer's House, The Grove, Portland	The Hon. Secretary.	The Rev. H. Hawkins.
Major R. W. H. Jackson, R.A.M.C., 10, Greenhill Terrace, Weymouth	Dr. S. Penny Snook.	The Hon. Secretary.

PROPOSED FEBRUARY 16TH, 1915.

<i>Nominee.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
The Mayor of Poole (G. C. A. Kentish, Esq.), of Windsor Road, Parkstone	R. Barrow, Esq.	Canon T. E. Usherwood.

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By the PRESIDENT :

- Second Supplement to the Lepidoptera of the Isle of Purbeck.** Compiled from the notes of Eustace R. Banks, M.A., F.E.S. Price 1s.

The Volumes of Proceedings can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer (Captain John E. Acland, Dorset County Museum); the Church Bells 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; the Lepidoptera of the Isle of Purbeck, from the President; and the General Index, from the Assistant-Secretary (Mr. H. Pouncy, *Dorset County Chronicle* Office, Dorchester).

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The Proceedings
OF THE
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian
Field Club.

(FROM MAY, 1914, TO MAY, 1915.)

FIRST SUMMER MEETING.

DEWLISH AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Tuesday, 30th June.

The members and their guests assembled at the South-Western Railway Station, Dorchester, under the leadership of the President, Mr. Nelson M. Richardson. There was a large attendance on this occasion, about 130 being present.

The first objective was the recent excavation at the "Elephant Trench" in Dewlish, which was reached after a pleasant motor drive *viâ* Puddletown. The party then climbed the hill to the site of the cutting which had been made under the superintendence of Mr. C. S. Prideaux.

It may be briefly recalled that the remains of *elephas meridionalis* were originally discovered at this spot in 1813, that subsequently our first president, Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, explored the fissure, and that he communicated two papers thereon to our *Proceedings*, viz., in vol. x., p. 1, and vol. xiv., p. 139. The present investigation of the site forms a supplement to the researches of our late president, the chief objects of the Earthworks Committee being to determine the nature of the trench or fissure, and to search for any traces of prehistoric man, of whose presence or handiwork no evidence had previously been found. The tusks and

molars of the elephant which were unearthed in 1888 are to be seen in the County Museum at Dorchester, and Canon Mansel-Pleydell was able to add to the interest of this meeting on the hillside at Dewlish by exhibiting a photograph of his late father and the other workers, taken when they were engaged in the excavations of twenty-six years ago.

After the members had examined the deep cutting and the circular holes found at the bottom of the trench, Mr. Prideaux, as director of the operations, gave a short description of the results attained. He said that they had dug out the trench with every care, plans had been made, and all the finds had been classified as far as was possible. Several bones had been brought to light, but they were unfortunately in a very friable condition and difficult to move. They had also discovered a good molar, and a number of flints which were highly polished by the action of river or desert sand. A few flints might perhaps be regarded as showing signs of human workmanship, but it was a doubtful point. Notwithstanding that the soil had been moved on several previous occasions they were able to obtain some very good sections.

The party then visited a tent in which Mr. W. de C. Prideaux exhibited and commented upon the various objects mentioned by his brother.

Mr. Clement Reid, at the invitation of the President, afterwards addressed the meeting. He expressed the opinion that the work then in progress was an important scientific enquiry, which became more and more puzzling as they went on with it. The question of the origin of the trench had again come to the front. His friend, the Rev. Osmond Fisher, thought that it was a pitfall made for trapping animals, as was the practice in the Soudan and elsewhere. He, Mr. Reid, did not share that view, as he believed that the trench was a natural formation; but he had been assured that the traps in the Soudan were similar in shape, becoming narrower towards the bottom so that the animal was wedged between the two walls. The remains which had been found were not those of the mammoth well known in other parts of the

country. This was a much older elephant, which became extinct, as they believed, in pre-Glacial times. It had been found in the Cromer Forest bed, beneath some 200 feet of Glacial deposits, and in a few other places, but always in ancient beds and without, as far as he knew, any clear evidence of man. The polished flints, almost with a lapidary's polish, were exactly like those found in the Sahara desert and in a limestone fissure at Portland. Another point had been made clear, viz., that the fissure at Dewlish ended in a series of pot holes instead of a definite floor at the bottom. Until these holes had been thoroughly examined they could not say positively whether the opening was natural or artificial. No hand-worked implement had been found in the trench, but one had been picked up in the field.

A detailed report, with plans of the excavation, will be printed in the later pages of this volume.

Subsequently the members drove to Bingham's Melcombe, where they were enabled, by the kindness of Mr. W. H. Longbottom, to visit and explore the house and gardens, the charm of which has been so well told by the late Mr. Bosworth Smith in his *Bird life and bird lore*. The visitors having assembled in the courtyard, the Rev. H. Pentin addressed them on the history of the house, which had been the home of the Bingham family during a continuous period of 600 years. He reminded them that the house was first built, as was believed, during the time of Edward I., but the building as they saw it on that day was for the most part Tudor, a beautiful example of the domestic architecture of the sixteenth century. The gatehouse, said to be the oldest portion of the structure, was particularly worthy of notice, as were the Bingham arms carved on the stone of the oriel. Mr. Pentin also drew attention to the table in the hall, the heraldic glass, the portraits, among which were those of Strafford and Laud, and the ancient bowling green with the yew hedge of Tudor days.

Mrs. Longbottom escorted the party through the hall and the principal rooms, pointing out the chief objects of interest,

historical and artistic. After a ramble through the old-world gardens, the President expressed the thanks of the Field Club to Mr. and Mrs. Longbottom for allowing them to visit the house.

It had been intended to walk up to the "Dorsetshire Gap" and to enjoy the view over Blackmore Vale, but the mid-day heat suggested prudence, and the drive was continued to the neighbouring manor house of Melcombe Horsey. Here was seen another type of house, which nevertheless presented many points of attraction to the antiquary. Before entering, Mr. Pentin told the Club that the building, although externally modernized, was the surviving portion of the old manor house of Lord Rivers. At the time when the Tudor style was merging into the Jacobean, the owner was Sir Thomas Freke, of Iwerne Courtney, to whom was attributed the erection of the domestic chapel at the north-east end of the house. The outer walls of this chapel are built of ashlar and blue flints in alternate courses; on the south side are two large windows of debased Gothic, and on the north is a series of Perpendicular windows, which were transferred, as it is believed, by Sir Thomas Freke from the ruins of a previously existing parochial chapel. At the present time the chapel is converted to other purposes, a floor divides it horizontally, and the upper part is used as a loft. The visitors then inspected the interior of the house, where they found large rooms with moulded plaster ceilings, and pannelled walls with Jacobean overmantels. In earlier days, however, the woodwork had been covered to a large extent with layers of paint. In the chapel, the original waggon roof, built of chestnut and oak, was much admired, also the carved bosses of the timbers, some of which retained their heraldic colouring. Before leaving Melcombe Horsey, Mr. Richardson thanked Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Kent for their kindness in receiving the Field Club at their pleasant home.

The last item on the day's programme was a visit to Chesilbourne and its church, where the party was met and welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. F. S. Bale.

Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, in the course of his description of the church, said that the fabric was mainly built in the middle of the fourteenth century. He directed attention to the twin hagioscopes, a grotesque head carved on one of the capitals, and the scratch dial* over the south porch. Mr. Prideaux had made, and then exhibited, a successful rubbing of the grave slab of Richard Baskett and Ureth his wife, and he kindly gave to the members some photographic prints of the Kete brasses on the east wall of the north aisle. The Rector showed the Elizabethan chalice of 1574, and the parish register dating from 1649; the latter contained interesting entries as to collections for church briefs.

Mr. Alfred Pope then commented on the details of the preaching cross, which, like the church, was of fourteenth century work. The tapering shaft was square with moulded angles, and the steps of the Calvary were unusually deep. Mr. Pope also referred to the ancient dole table near the cross. The party subsequently adjourned to the Rectory garden, where Mrs. Beale had very kindly undertaken the task of providing tea. A business meeting was then held, at which the President announced that Colonel and Mrs. Dickson, of Bournemouth, had promised to act as joint directors of the Dorset photographic survey, and he also took the opportunity of congratulating the Honorary Secretary on his recent appointment as Vicar of St. Peter's, Portland, and of expressing the Field Club's appreciation of his work.

Finally, Mr. Richardson tendered the thanks of the visitors to the Rector and Mrs. Beale for all the trouble which had been taken on their behalf.

A quick drive to the railways at Dorchester brought to a close a very successful meeting.

* For examples of this early form of sundial, see Somerset Arch. and N.H. Society, vol. 59, p. 25.

SECOND SUMMER MEETING.

CHRISTCHURCH, HANTS.

Tuesday, 21st July.

This meeting of the Field Club was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Richardson, the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Canon Mansel-Pleydell, Colonel Mount Batten, His Majesty's Lieutenant for the county, and about eighty members and their friends.

After assembling at Christchurch railway station, a visit was made to the natural history museum of Mr. Edward Hart, who had formed, in the course of many years, a remarkable collection of birds, chiefly from the valleys of the Stour and Avon. Mr. Hart conducted the visitors through his museum, describing to them the habits and abodes of the birds and commenting upon the more notable specimens, the great majority of which had been not only shot by the collector, but also stuffed and mounted by him. In reply to a question, Mr. Hart said that the greatest treasure was a unique variety of the bittern, killed at Winkton on the Avon. Another variety was a little egret, which was very seldom found in Britain. It should be added that the collection was not limited to ornithological specimens, as it included many wild mammals from the same district.

The President then thanked Mr. Hart for his kindness in acting as their guide.

After luncheon at the riverside restaurant, Mr. Richardson expressed the sorrow of the Club on hearing of the death of the Rev. Osmond Fisher, the oldest of their honorary members, who had reached the age of ninety-six years. It was regrettable that Mr. Fisher had not lived to see the completion of the work at the Dewlish trench, in which he had taken so keen an interest.

THE PRIORY CHURCH

was visited under the guidance of Canon Cooke-Yarborough, the Vicar, who addressed the members when they were seated in the nave.

CANON YARBOROUGH assured the club of the great pleasure which it gave him to welcome them, not only because it was ever a delight to him personally to show people over their noble Priory Church, but also because that day he had the privilege of addressing a body which included many who made a real study of architecture and history, and were competent to form an opinion upon the many points of interest. The origin of the church was lost in obscurity. From the chartulary preserved in the British Museum it appeared that the Norman portion of the present church might be dated from 1093—96, and that an earlier church, which was then pulled down, was of fair size and surrounded by nine small oratories (as was the case in the Saxon Church at Winchester), and round about the adjacent chapels lived, with their wives and families, the secular canons who served the altars. This arrangement continued as late as 1150, until it became the custom for the clergy to be celibate. The man who pulled down the Saxon church and began the building of the Norman church was one of the greatest church builders of the century—Ralph Flambard, chancellor to William Rufus, who in 1093 gave him the estates connected with Christchurch. In 1100 Flambard was banished by Henry I.; but the impress of his genius continued on the work at Christchurch for some time afterwards. The entire plan of the Norman church was due to him, and was steadily carried out through the whole of the succeeding century. In 1199 the high altar was consecrated by the Bishop of Ross, this marking the completion of the church. There was probably a low central tower, and a chancel which had gone. In 1214 the people's altar was consecrated in the nave, which was used as a church by the people of Christchurch. Behind the people's altar was the rood-screen or pulpitum, and the building east of that was reserved for the monks' church. When he became vicar, said Canon Yarborough, it was suggested to him that he should remove the fine screen, so as to afford an uninterrupted view of the whole length of the church; but he declined to incur such a responsibility, and so to-day Christchurch Priory preserved the original arrangement of a big church in the middle ages.

The Vicar then led the way round the building, pointing out, in turn, the apsidal chapels in the transepts, the crypt with its vaulted roof, the monk's walk in the clerestory,

St. Michael's loft (long used as a schoolroom), the choir and lady-chapel, and the two chantries. During a walk round the exterior of the church, its great length and the diversity of the Norman work were more fully apparent. The ruined walls of the keep of the Norman castle were next inspected, as was also the Constable's house, a notable survival of domestic architecture of the same period. At the conclusion of the visit, the President thanked Canon Yarborough for having placed at the service of the Field Club his great store of knowledge concerning the church and its surroundings.

After a short business meeting the members dispersed to their homes.

The intended meetings at Edington (Wilts) and Lyme Regis, in August and September respectively, were abandoned in consequence of the outbreak of war on the 4th August.



WINTER SESSION, 1914-15.

Notwithstanding the pre-occupations caused by the war, there was a good attendance of the members of the Field Club at the first indoor meeting on Tuesday, the 8th December, at the Dorset County Museum. Mr. Nelson M. Richardson took the chair at 12.30, being supported by five Vice-Presidents, namely, the Lord Eustace Cecil (a past president), the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Canon Mansel-Pleydell, Captain Elwes, and Mr. Alfred Pope.

The first business was a ballot for six candidates, all of whom were duly elected as members. Nominations of two additional candidates were announced.

The PRESIDENT suggested that the hour of meeting at the Museum should be changed from 12.30 to 12.45, as the latter time would fit in more conveniently with the railway services. Among those who would benefit by the alteration was their Honorary Secretary, whose work they would desire to make as easy as possible. The proposal was adopted.

Mr. E. A. FRY reported that he had attended on behalf of the Club the congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London, on the 26th June last. A printed report of the congress had been circulated with the notice convening the present meeting.

The PRESIDENT then read the following report from the "Restored Churches" sectional committee:—

The committee have to report that a meeting was held on July 29th at Sherborne, at which five of the seven members were present. They unanimously decided that an effort to compile a record of important features lost in the alteration or restoration of our churches was eminently desirable, and quite feasible if systematic methods were adopted to procure the facts, and due time allowed. Among the sources of information that were mentioned as available were the Record Books which Bishop Wordsworth had instructed rural deans to keep, the register of faculties issued, and the files of newspapers in Dorchester Museum and elsewhere. In all such cases the kind co-operation of rural deans, diocesan officials, architects, and others

would have to be solicited, while every effort would be made to cause as little trouble and inconvenience as possible by the inquiry. The committee are of opinion that voluntary and efficient assistance could be obtained from members of the club and others, so that the area of the county could be divided with advantage into districts, and other spheres of inquiry marked out, and each department assigned to some representative of the committee, who would collect information with a careful exercise of tact and diligence and place it in the hands of a central receiver. Your committee therefore venture to ask the Field Club to give its sanction for the work to be begun without delay and to empower them to add to their number within a limit, say, of 15.—Signed, on behalf of committee, C. H. MAYO and A. C. ALMACK.

Mr. ALFRED POPE, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that an archæological society could do no more interesting work than to try to retain for future generations old features of churches which had been or were to be restored. The report was adopted. The number of the committee is to be increased to 15.

Mr. RICHARDSON mentioned the editorship of the rainfall returns, which had been vacated by Mr. Stevenson Henshaw in consequence of his departure from the county. A successor had been found in the Rev. H. H. Tilney Bassett, of Whitchurch, Blandford, who had kindly consented to undertake the office. A vote of thanks to Mr. Henshaw, coupled with good wishes for his future career at Wellingborough, was passed by the members.

EXHIBITS.

By the President : (1) A collection of Egyptian and Greek gold ornaments, and Egyptian glass and other beads. A gold finger ring was in the form of a snake, the head and the tail being on each side of the bezel, which was set with a carbuncle. This ring had been assigned by Professor Petrie to the late Ptolemaic period in Egypt, between B.C. 200 and B.C. 50. Two pairs of ear rings were of twisted gold wire, ending in bull's heads. One expert believed them to be Greek, of the 4th century B.C., while another authority classified them as late Ptolemaic. The piece of gold bracelet had been thought to be Greek, or, alternatively, Roman.





ECCLESIASTICAL STONEWORK FOUND AT GRIMSTONE.

Five necklaces of glass and pottery beads were of unusual forms, with beautiful colouring. (2) A grant by letters patent, dated 1542, of lands formerly owned by the suppressed monastery of St. Saviour in Bermondsey. The initial letter of the King's name and the four heraldic devices at the head of the document were admirable examples of the pen and ink work of that period. The embellishment of parchment deeds with the portrait of the reigning monarch was not known before the 16th century; and after the Restoration an engraved plate superseded the art of the penman. In this case, Henry VIII. was depicted as a seated figure, holding the orb and sceptre. (3) An 8vo. edition, printed at Antwerp in 1562, of *Historia de gentibus septentrionalibus*, by Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsala. The volume contained many quaint wood cuts, and was more rarely met with than the folio edition of the same work issued in 1555.

By Dr. H. Colley March: (1) An absolution cross from Grey Friars' monastery, London, 1349. (2) A sepulchral crucifix found in the graveyard of Mont St. Michel, in Bretagne. (3) An ancient silver suspensory crucifix, also from Bretagne. (4) A reduced facsimile of the Rune stone of Busdorf, in Schleswig, 985-1014.

By Mr. Alfred Pope: A holy-water stoup, a portion of a gable cross, and various pieces of worked stone with good mouldings, all of which had been found at Grimstone. They are now reproduced on the accompanying plate, and the following notes by Mr. Pope explain their probable history.

Taking these stones in the order marked on the plate, I wish to draw attention to that numbered 1. This stone is of very ancient date, and may possibly have been the holy-water stoup, built into the wall near the door of a previously existing Free Chapel at Grimstone, into which receptacle each individual dipped his finger and crossed himself when passing the threshold of the sacred edifice. In some cases moveable vessels of metal or basins of stone (see No. 2,

which is the bottom part of such a basin) were provided for the purpose, resting on a canopied niche in the position above indicated. The stone stoup is not found of an earlier date than the 12th century. A good example of a stone stoup may be seen on the right hand side of the entrance inside the tower of Cerne Abbas church, placed in an arched niche in the wall ; and there is an interesting one, although of a somewhat different type, inside the southern entrance of the church of Fordington St. George. There are also good examples in Oakham church, Rutlandshire, Pylle church, Somerset, and in Romsey Abbey, Hants.

Stone No. 3 appears to be the remains of a Latin gable cross with the top member broken off, doubtless for the purpose of giving the stone a flat surface for the mason, when used as a building stone. The chamfering on this item would give it a very early date, but it is difficult to assign a precise period to the work.

Stone No. 4 is the lower part of a draped figure. It might originally have represented a saint or a priest. The covered feet may be indicative of a female figure.

These stones, together with the handsome Early English mouldings, were all discovered at Grimstone, some—including the statue, No. 4—built into the south wall of an old stone-built residence on the west side of the ville, demolished in 1904 ; and some—including the stoup, No. 1—were found when an old barn in the village was pulled down, in order to make way for a building of a more modern type.

In support of my suggestion that Grimstone formerly possessed her chapel, and that these stones are ecclesiastical and originally formed part of an ancient Free Chapel in that tithing, I would mention that Saxton in 1575 and Speed in 1610, in their very

interesting maps of Dorset of those dates, show Grimstone with a chapel and Stratton with a church with a tower.

I think therefore it may be fairly inferred (notwithstanding the absence of any references to an ecclesiastical building at Grimstone in the returns of Church property in 1552 and 1650) (1) That there was formerly a Free Chapel at Grimstone; (2) That it was pulled down or allowed to go into decay in or about the year 1547, when the chancel of the church at Stratton was removed; (3) That many of the stones from the old chapel were used in the building of the house demolished in 1904, and the barn above referred to. It will be noticed that the stoup and the cross (Nos. 1 and 3) are of local stone, probably Ridgway, the statue and the mouldings being of Ham Hill, with the mediæval colouring still on them; the remains of the small basin are of Petworth or Purbeck stone.

PAPERS.

Captain Acland described the position of the ancient walls of Dorchester, as disclosed by excavations made for drainage purposes in 1911 and 1912.

Canon Fletcher read a biography of William Stone, a Wimborne divine of the 17th century.

Mr. E. A. Rawlence described the games and amusements of the villagers in the Blackmore Vale.

The Rev. H. S. Solly dealt with the earliest traces of man in Dorset.

The four papers will be found in the later pages of this volume.



SECOND WINTER MEETING.

Tuesday, 16th February, 1915.

In accordance with the resolution passed on the 8th December last, the meeting assembled at the Museum at 12.45. Mr. Nelson Richardson presided, and among those who attended were the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Editor, Mr. Alfred Pope, and Canon Fletcher.

Two candidates for membership were elected by ballot, and one nomination for a future election was announced.

The Rev. Herbert Pentin presented the report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, as read at the congress of Archæological Societies on 26th June, 1914. Copies of the report had been distributed to the members of the Field Club. Mr. Pentin remarked that no places in Dorset were mentioned under the heading "Destruction," which was very satisfactory, and the President added that the Club was grateful to Sir Edward Hulse for taking steps to prevent the digging of chalk from the vallum of Bokerly Dyke.

Mr. Pentin then alluded to the receipt of a report made to the two Archbishops by the Ancient Monuments (Churches) Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission. They desired to know what action the Field Club and other similar bodies were taking for the protection of the fabric of churches and their objects of interest, and to emphasise the necessity of obtaining a faculty before making any change.

A letter was read from Lieutenant G. O'Hanlon, 6th (Service) battalion Dorset regiment, informing the Hon. Secretary that a mass of ancient pottery had been found when a trench was dug at Worgret camp, near Wareham. The sherds were lying on the river gravel, three feet below the surface, and it was thought that they indicated the site of

Romano-British pottery works. The hope was expressed that an investigation might be possible after the troops had vacated the camp.

The President gave notice that a resolution would be moved at the next annual meeting to add to Rule 8 a proviso that the original members of the Club, ten in number, should not be liable for further subscriptions after the current year, while retaining the privileges of ordinary members.

Captain Acland said that a number of old papers relative to the silk industry which had been established in Sherborne for more than 150 years were kindly offered to the Museum by Mr. Whitty Chandler and Messrs. J. and R. Willmott. It was possible that some of the papers contained facts which were of antiquarian interest, and therefore Captain Acland suggested that the Editor of the *Proceedings* should be asked to examine them with a view to obtaining materials for an article on the early history of the silk throwsters of Sherborne. Mr. Symonds thought that they were much indebted to the donors for having thus afforded them an opportunity of looking through the documents, and he undertook to carry out the wish of the meeting.

The President then referred to the question of the customary summer meetings, and expressed the opinion of the executive that it would not be fitting to hold them during war time. It was unanimously resolved to leave the decision in the hands of the Club's executive.

Captain Acland, as treasurer of the Dewlish excavation fund, having mentioned that there was a deficit with regard to the work done in 1914, the sum of two guineas was voted in aid.

EXHIBITS.

By the President, on behalf of Mr. Ronald D'O. Good : two pressed specimens of the snake-tongue ranunculus (*ranunculus ophioglossifolius*) which had been found by Mr. Good in a marshy meadow within a few miles of Dorchester.

This species was very rare, being almost extinct in Britain, and it had not previously been identified in the county. A short note on the subject can be seen in the *Botanical Journal* for October, 1914, p. 277.

By Mr. Henry Symonds : (1) a parchment roll dated 1663, giving the names of the tenants of the manor of Wellington, Somerset. (2) a Bible of 1680, Latin text, with entries as to the family of Crosse, one of whom had been inoculated by Dr. Smith, of Wrington, in 1776, about twenty-five years before Jenner practised vaccination. (3) the Bishop of Salisbury's survey of the manor of Lodors and Bothenhampton in 1785. (4) a deed of "recovery" dated 1739, with the seal of the Court of Common Pleas attached. (5) Two Bridport sermons, printed in 1672 and 1769 respectively.

By Canon Fletcher : the M.S. of Richard Russell's history of Wimborne, in two volumes. This manuscript was of especial interest, as its contents were incorporated bodily in the Wimborne section of Hutchins' *History of Dorset*. Richard Russell, who died in 1772, signed the preface, wherein he acknowledged his indebtedness to his father, Nicholas, and to others. Nicholas, who died in 1763, had opportunities for first-hand investigation, seeing that he was custodian of the town's documentary records, in which office he had succeeded his father, Robert Russell.

By Captain Acland : A "puzzle" cup of brown glazed ware which originally had six handles, but now four only. Such cups were known to have been made in west country potteries during the 17th and 18th centuries, but this example was thought to be of Staffordshire ware.

By Mr. E. A. Rawlence : (1) Speed's map of Ireland, 1610, printed on satin. (2) a 16th century plan, on vellum, of Queen Elizabeth's route from Greenwich to Tilbury, showing the Thames defences against the Armada.

By the Rev. C. A. Phillips : One of two stone corbels, in the form of an angel's head, recently dug up in the churchyard of Okeford Fitzpaine.

PAPERS.

The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge had been unable to finish his paper on British arachnids ; therefore it was taken as read, as was also the paper by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux on Dorset memorial brasses.

Mr. W. R. G. Bond had prepared an article on Magic which was read by the President, the author being then in the Soudan.

The Hon. Secretary read the introduction to Mr. E. A. Fry's transcript of the Dorset entries in the Augmentation books at Lambeth Palace, relating to the appointment and subsequent history of the clergy during the Commonwealth period. A portion of the transcript will be printed in the following pages.

Colonel Mainwaring exhibited a fragment of a meteorite which fell at Dharmsala, India, on 14th July, 1860, and read some notes thereon. The occurrence had been already chronicled in the respective Proceedings of the Royal Society and the Geological Society.



ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

Tuesday, 4th May, 1915.

This meeting was held at the Dorset County Museum, the President taking the chair at 12.45. Among those present were the Rev. Herbert Pentin, Canon Mansel-Pleydell, Dr. Colley March, Captain Elwes, Mr. Henry Symonds, and Captain Acland.

One candidate for membership was elected by ballot, and one additional candidate was nominated.

Dr. Colley March then read a digest of the reports prepared by himself, Mr. Clement Reid, and Mr. Henry Dewey upon the excavations carried out at Dewlish during the early summer of 1914. These reports are printed in the second portion of this volume. The President, when commenting on the results of the excavation, expressed the regret of the Field Club on learning that Dr. March would no longer be able to act as chairman of the Earthworks Sectional Committee, a position in which his knowledge and experience had been of great value. Mr. C. S. Prideaux exhibited plans and sections of the work at Dewlish which had been drawn by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, also photographs of the trench and pot holes.

The Earthworks Committee was re-elected, with the addition of Miss E. E. Woodhouse and the Rev. W. Rhydderch. The Corresponding Secretary of this committee said he hoped that a greater number of the members of the Club would take an active part in the task of preparing the survey, so that it might be finished within a reasonable period of time. The President congratulated Mr. Prideaux and his brother upon their energetic work in this connection, and more particularly with regard to their efforts at Dewlish.

The next business was the reading of the President's anniversary address, the eleventh of the series which Mr. Richardson had delivered from the chair. Printed copies of the address were afterwards handed to those present, and the text is also printed at p. lii. of this volume.

Captain Elwes, in proposing a vote of thanks, observed that the Field Club was again deeply indebted to its President for an admirable address, which formed a lucid compendium of the principal events of the past year in the world of natural science and archaeology. Colonel Mainwaring seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. A. C. Almack and carried amidst applause.

The Honorary Secretary then read his annual report to the members :

There is less than usual to report this year, as, owing to the War, we were able to hold only two Summer Meetings in 1914. The third Meeting was arranged, and the programme was in the printer's hands ; but the Railway Companies not only withdrew their cheap tickets, but also informed us that they could not guarantee the departure and arrival of trains owing to the transport of troops. The Executive decided that the two remaining Summer Meetings should not be held, but that the Meetings of the Club should be resumed in the winter. The attendance at these meetings, however, has been unusually small. The War is, doubtless, responsible for this, as also for the fall in our membership. For the first time for some years we have several vacancies—about 10—instead of a long waiting list for election. The balance in hand on the Secretary's Accounts for the Summer Meetings has decreased slightly ; but there is still a balance in hand of £5 6s. The accounts are on the table, together with the vouchers pertaining thereto.

Mr. Pentin's account for 1914 will be found on p. li.

The Honorary Treasurer presented his statement of the general finances to 31st December last. This was of a most satisfactory character, and showed an increased balance in favour of the Club. The audited account is set out on p. l. Canon Mansel-Pleydell intimated that his departure from the county would necessitate his resignation of the office of treasurer.

The Hon. Editor read a list of the papers which would be included in the volume for 1915. The Club would miss the customary paper on new and rare British Arachnids by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, as the author had written to express his regret that he was unable to finish the manuscript. It would, however, be printed in the succeeding

volume. Mr. Alfred Pope had kindly given a block to illustrate his notes on ecclesiastical stone-work at Grimstone.

The Directors of the Photographic Survey, Colonel and Mrs. W. D. Dickson, reported that the condition of affairs which had existed since August last prevented them from making any progress.

Captain Acland, as curator of the Dorset County Museum, then read the following notes on acquisitions made by that institution between May 1914 and May 1915.

The first entry in our Acquisition Book for the period now under consideration is that of the fine photograph of Maiden Castle, presented by the Field Club at the last annual Meeting. It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that my first remarks to-day should be to thank you heartily for your most kind gift, and also for the cordial expressions associated with it, as recorded in Volume xxxv. of the *Proceedings*. I trust that the friendly relationship now existing between these two Dorset Societies may long continue to their mutual advantage, and be the means of promoting the objects for which they both exist.

About 5 years ago a curious discovery was made in Stinsford Churchyard, close to the church porch. At some depth below the surface of the ground an urn was found containing a small human skull. The skull was re-buried, but the urn (which was badly fractured) was partially restored by Mrs. Balfour. It measures 1ft. 1in. high, and about 1ft. 3in. at the widest part. Portions of the urn were sent to the Victoria and Albert Museum, S. Kensington, for identification, the opinion being that it was of English manufacture, about the 14th century. It has been presented to the Museum by Major Balfour, and is an unusual instance of what may be called "Sepulchral Pottery." Notwithstanding the prolific nature of the soil of Dorset for producing flint implements of nearly every description, we are almost entirely without any specimens of so called "pigmyes." Dr. Colley March has deposited a few in the Museum from India, Yorkshire, and other places, but only one found in Dorset, and he says they are practically unknown here at the present time. Lady Wynford has, however, discovered and sent to us a number of small flakes which appear to have been struck off in the manufacture of "pigmyes," although they cannot be classed as finished implements.

An interesting field of research is thus open to members of the Field Club, and I hope before another year has passed I may be able to record the acquisition of some true pigmy implements. They take either a pointed or triangular form, or are crescent shaped, and vary from about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch in length. No definite opinion has been

accepted as to their use ; but they are considered to belong to the Neolithic or Early Bronze period. They should be looked for in sandy or gravelly soil.

The next acquisition to which I may refer is of a very different character, viz : a fine example of the well-known fossil trees from the Purbeck " dirt-beds " of Portland. It is not only a complete stem, or trunk with a root, but has a bifurcation at the top, with a portion of the two branches, and it is this feature that adds so greatly to its value. The total height, as now fixed in the Museum, is 19ft. 6in. It was found about 1820-25 in Mr. White's quarries on Portland, was removed in sections, and reconstructed against the side of his house, exactly as it lay when first uncovered. It remained there a familiar object to passers-by until March of this year, when the property changed hands and the house was taken down. The tree is given to the Museum by Mr. White's grand-daughter, Mrs. King Warry, who is anxious that it should be preserved in her own county in memory of those of her family who (in the past) attached great value to it. I need hardly add that it finds here a fitting and honoured resting place.

Our collection of coins has been added to by a small Roman piece of Julian, A.D., 363, found in Dorchester ; a denarius of Constantine II, A.D., 340, given by Mr. Dunn, of Crewkerne, and Dorset XVII century trade tokens, given by Mr. Henry Symonds and others.

Passing now to acquisitions of more recent date, I must mention the " puzzle mug " which was exhibited at the Field Club meeting on 16th February last. This mug stands 7in. high, and is 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide at the upper rim. It is composed of thin brown ware, glazed and mottled, and is probably a specimen of peasant pottery, commonly made in the XVIII century and down to a comparatively recent date at several places in the south-west of England. It had originally 6 handles, of which 4 remain, and the short upright spout is still intact. The latter projects 1 in. above the rim and communicates with the bottom of the mug, from which the liquor could be sucked. There appears to have been a second spout on the opposite side which did not communicate with the interior of the vessel. It is therefore very probable that this is a " puzzle mug " intended to cause amusement when used by a novice. The museum acquired the mug through the kindness of Mr. O. G. Dunn, of Crewkerne, and the late owner states that it was for many years in a farmhouse near Farnham, Dorset.

A constable's staff marked " G.R." (Georgius Rex), " Funtmell Magna," has been given by Mr. Dunn ; and a Watchman's or Coastguard's rattle by Miss Gould, of Broadwey. Mr. Oglander Lees has presented the sword of the late Sir H. Oglander, Bart., of Nunwell, Isle of Wight, and Parnham, Dorset, which he used when in the Dorset Yeomanry *circa* 1835.

Both the Field Club and the Museum mourn this year the loss of the eminent veteran geologist, the Rev. Osmund Fisher. His name appears on the first Museum Council, in 1846. His connection with it, nearly 70 years, therefore is of quite exceptional duration; and he retained a keen interest in the County up to the very last. By his own bequest we now possess the two medals granted to him by the Geological Society, viz., the bronze Murchison Medal in 1893, and the gold Wollaston Medal in 1913, this, I believe, being the highest honour awarded for geological work. They are placed in the Museum with his very interesting model of the locality, shewing the Ridgway Fault, which he was enabled to study when the railway to Weymouth was made.*

Colonel Sir R. Williams, Bart., has presented us with an excellent contour relief model of the greater part of Dorset, which is a valuable acquisition illustrative of the physical features of the County

The Numismatic Sectional Committee were not able to report any finds during the year 1914.

The Restored Churches Sectional Committee reported, through the Rev. A. C. Almack, that they had framed a series of questions dealing with the subject, and that copies would be placed in the hands of the collectors of information, one for each deanery in the county.

The President announced that the Cecil silver medal and prize of £10 had been awarded to Mr. Ronald D'Oyly Good, of High West-street, Dorchester, for his essay on Radium. The trustees whose duty it was to make the award had fortified their opinion of the merits of the essay by submitting it to an expert, who had confirmed their judgment in all respects. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Lord Eustace Cecil, the medal and prize were presented to Mr. Good by Canon Mansel-Pleydell, who congratulated the successful competitor on the result of his work.

On the motion of Captain Acland, which was seconded by Mr. Barrow, Mr. Richardson was re-elected as President for the ensuing year.

Mr. Barrow proposed the re-election of the Rev. H. Pentin as Honorary Secretary Mr. C. S. Prideaux seconded the

* See Proceedings Field Club, Vol. X., pp. 55 and 69.

resolution, which was carried with the addition of a cordial vote of thanks.

The President then said that it was needful to elect a new treasurer in consequence of Canon Mansel-Pleydell's approaching departure, and expressed the regret of all at losing the services and counsel of the retiring treasurer, who had filled the office so admirably and with such advantage to the Club. Mr. George Floyer added that the Bishop of Salisbury had remarked that Canon Mansel-Pleydell and Dorset could not long be separated, for he was *Durotrigibus ipsis Durotrigior*.

The retiring treasurer, after a few words of farewell, proposed Captain Acland as his successor, and the resolution was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Henry Symonds was re-elected as honorary editor of the *Proceedings*.

The Sectional Committees were respectively re-elected. The names of the members will be found on p. xi.

The President nominated, for the ensuing year, the retiring Vice-Presidents, with the addition of Captain Acland.

Mr. Alfred Pope was chosen to represent the Club at the meetings of the Corresponding societies in connection with the meeting of the British Association at Manchester.

Mr. E. A. Fry and Mr. Nigel Bond were chosen to fill a similar office at the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London.

In accordance with notice previously given, a modification of Rule 8, whereby the remaining original members would not be liable for further subscriptions after the current year, was moved from the chair. A discussion followed, in the course of which Canon Mansel-Pleydell and Captain Acland mentioned certain objections under the existing circumstances, and it was decided to defer the proposal.

Finally, the President announced that the executive of the Club had resolved, in exercise of the discretionary powers given to them at the meeting in February, to suspend all the out-door meetings usually held during the summer months.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1914.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Balance in hand, January 1st, 1914	15 4 10	Messrs. Sims and Co., Balance of Account, 1913	30 6 3
Members' Subscriptions	193 14 0	other items	0 11 0
New Members' Entrance Fees and Subscriptions	16 0 0	<i>Engraving "Blocks"</i> —	
Sale of Volume	0 10 6	McFarlane	10 5 0
Dividends on £500 2½ % Consols., less Tax	11 14 10	Spiders	6 12 6
		Maebeth—Wallace Portrait	1 2 0
		<i>Messrs. Sims and Co.</i> —	
		Printing and Binding 450 Copies Vol. XXXV. (1914)	95 2 0
		Postages, Wrappers, Labels, and Cards	8 18 0
		Authors' Copies, List of Members, and Postages	7 4 3
		Programmes of Meetings, Addressing and Postages	20 14 6
		Advertisements of Meetings	1 15 0
		Rainfall Register Forms	0 16 0
		Rainfall, &c., Reports	1 12 0
		Stationery and Printing	2 6 3
			138 8 0
		<i>Subscriptions to Societies</i> —	
		National Trust	1 1 0
		Archaeological, and Copies of Reports	1 11 3
		Maumbury Excavation Committee	3 3 0
			5 15 3
		Photo of Maiden Castle presented to County Museum	2 2 0
		Ling, Ordnance Maps	0 8 8
		Henshaw, Rainfall Postages	0 7 10
		Hutchings, Storage of Vols. and Postages	0 8 0
		Treasurer's Postages	1 3 10
		Cheque Book	0 2 6
		Balance in hand, December 31st, 1914	39 11 4
			£237 4 2

Audited and found correct.—C. S. BLANDFORD, *Lloyds Bank, Limited, Sturminster Newton.* 25th May, 1915.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Dr.

HONORARY SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
May, 1914—To Balance brought forward ..	6	7	5
Receipts from Members attending the two Summer Meetings :			
June 30—Dowlisch and Melcombe Horsey ..	22	11	9
July 21—Christchurch	10	19	0
	£39	18	2
By Postages, Telegrams, and Incidental Expenses (Honorary Secretary and Assistant Secretary) 1914 By Expenditure : Summer Meetings—	1	10	8
June 30—Dowlisch	14	7	9
July 21—Christchurch	7	18	9
Assistant Secretary's honorarium ..	10	0	0
Museum Attendant's gratuity for Three Winter Meetings	0	15	0
Balance in hand	5	6	0
	£39	18	2

HERBERT PENTIN,

Hon. Secretary.

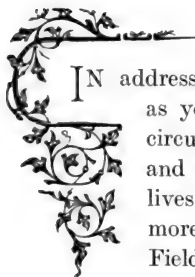
4th May, 1915.



Anniversary
Address of the President.

By NELSON MOORE RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A.

(Read May 4th, 1915.)



IN addressing you at the end of my eleventh year as your President, I do so under very special circumstances, which have not occurred before, and will not I hope do so again during our lives, for the War which has affected everything more or less has also cast a shadow over our Field Club and made us feel that much of the lighter part of our work could not be carried on when everyone is deploring the loss of relatives and friends amongst our brave soldiers and sailors. When we consider this it seems comparatively a small thing to chronicle our own losses as a Club, though some have gone from us whom we could ill spare. We have lost one of our few remaining

original members, Rev. George Thompson, who was, to within a very few years, a constant attendant at our meetings, both winter and summer, and by his genial amiability and politeness always helped to make them pass off pleasantly. We must all feel greatly indebted to those who joined at the first, 40 years ago, in founding this Club; and a scheme has been devised and will be submitted to you for placing them in a position apart from all other members, and thereby recognising, if only in a small degree, the obligation we owe to them and to those other founders of the Club whom we have lost.

Rev. James Penny, though not an original member, joined the Club in 1878, three years after its inauguration, and was greatly interested in the natural history side of it, especially in Geology. He had accumulated a large collection of fossils and miscellaneous objects of interest which the Club inspected, also partaking of his hospitality, in July, 1909. The next oldest member of the Club is Rev. Canon Eldon Bankes, whose membership dates from 1887, and whom the older members amongst us will remember at our meetings in Purbeck, where he was then living as Rector of Corfe Castle. The last meeting that he attended was the one held at Salisbury in August, 1910. Rev. W. Percy Schuster joined in 1889 and was often amongst us. He will be missed by a large circle of those whom he has benefited. Mr. Merrick Head joined the Club in the same year, and his hospitality will be remembered on the occasion of our visits to Portland in July, 1890, and July, 1902. He was fond of Archæology and had a good collection of books, &c., relating to William Penn. Rev. Prebendary Linklater, D.D., who became a member in 1894, lived much away from Dorset and rarely attended our meetings. Mr. Joseph Whitby, who joined in the next year, was frequently with us, and entertained the Club on the occasion of its meeting at Yeovil in September, 1908. I should like also to mention with regret the loss of Dr. F. D. Lys, a former member of the Club. Of Honorary Members we have to lament the loss of three

distinguished men. Though I had the privilege of the personal acquaintance of all, Mr. Richard Lydekker, F.R.S., whose name has been so well known for many years as one of our greatest naturalists and geologists, was much the most intimate friend. His first visit to me was when he described, under the name of *Cimoliosaurus Richardsoni*, the large Saurian fossil from Chickerell, which Mrs. Richardson and I had then lately rescued and put together, now nearly 30 years ago. He was very versatile in his knowledge and energetic in applying it. He wrote many learned scientific monographs and other books, chiefly on Natural History and Palæontology; and to him we owe much of the present beautiful arrangements, chiefly of animals, in the British Museum of Natural History, where he worked for many years. His earlier geological work was done in connection with the Indian Geological Survey, where he first made his name. He has once or twice been present at our meetings, and I remember that on one occasion when the question of the identity of a certain tooth was being (I fear ignorantly) discussed by some of our members, he came up and said with decision that it was a pig's tooth. A bold person asking how he knew it, he gave the characteristic answer, "Why, what else could it possibly be?" He has contributed to our Proceedings, and has often helped both myself and the Museum in the determination of specimens and in other ways. I could say much more, but must proceed. Rev. Osmond Fisher, elected in 1888, was one of the oldest living geologists, and even at his great age took a most keen interest in his pet science. It was almost entirely owing to his enthusiasm that the Dewlish Elephant Trench was excavated last year, and it seemed very sad that he should not have lived to hear the result, though it failed to confirm a favourite theory of his that it was an artificial work of prehistoric man made as a trap to catch *Elephas meridionalis*. Our early volumes contain contributions from his pen. Last, but not least, we have to lament the death of Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, F.R.S., who was elected an Honorary Member of our Club

in 1900. Though greatly handicapped by infirm health, he accomplished an immense amount of valuable work in connection with the Geological Survey and otherwise, and was the author of several books and many papers on Geology. In connection with our Club he wrote more than one paper, which are printed in our Proceedings, on the Physical Geology of this county and the successive stages through which the land had passed before arriving at its present condition, one of his favourite subjects. I have to thank him for help in various ways and Geological information, and the Dorset Museum is also indebted to him.

ZOOLOGY.

The war at this time takes the first place in our thoughts and actions, and I fittingly begin this part of my address by a reference to the immense benefit conferred on our and other troops at the front by the inoculation against typhoid, which has been shewn by many experiences to be of the utmost value as a protective agent. One of the most striking instances is that of the American Army of 90,000 men, in which it was made compulsory in 1911, with the consequence that in 1913 there were only 3 cases of typhoid, all of which recovered. It is to be hoped that it will before long be made compulsory in our Army. A scientific report on the Michael Sars expedition of 1910 is beginning to be published, and will add much to our knowledge of the inhabitants of the deep sea.

A valuable synopsis of the species of British fleas, a group which has previously been very little studied, has lately been published by Hon. N. C. Rothschild, and a very curious sexual phenomenon has been detected in the gall fly, *Neuroterus lenticularis*, which, as well as other Cynipid gall flies, has two generations in the year, one of parthenogenetic females, and the other of males and sexual females. Mr. Doncaster's experiments indicate that the grandchildren of

any one sexual female are either all males or all females, but not both. Further investigations have lately been made with regard to the age of fish (in this case, herrings) being indicated by the number of rings on their scales ; but it seems doubtful whether this mode can be relied on. To come to birds, it would seem that kites, which have been for many years very scarce in this country, are increasing in numbers in Wales, and have bred in Devonshire. They have also been recorded in Somerset, Derbyshire, and Buckinghamshire. Kites are said to have been formerly abundant in the streets of London, where they acted as scavengers ; but as they are partial to chickens, protection will only be extended to them while they remain rare. Five species of birds new to Scotland have been observed, namely, the Lesser Grey Shrike, the Melodious Warbler, the Indian Stonechat, the Gull-billed Tern and the Scandinavian sub-species of the Lesser Black-backed Gull. All these have, however, been recorded from England ; but the Dusky Willow-Warbler (*Phylloscopus fuscatu*s), met with at Auskerry on October 1st, 1913, is an Asiatic species not hitherto recorded from any part of Europe. A pair of Rüppell's Warbler (*Sylvia rueppelli*), a rare East European species, were recorded for the first time as British at Baldslow, Hastings. A rare British bird, the blue breast (*Sylvia suecica*), was seen in my garden on May 2nd, 1914, by my niece, Miss Dorothy Rogers, who watched it for some little time and gave an accurate description. The throat was entirely blue ; but in this respect different specimens vary. It has once before occurred in Dorset. The growing scarcity of the landrail in this county has been noticed for many years by myself and others, and, from information collected by circulars, it rarely now breeds in the South and East of England. In other parts South of the Pennine Range there has been a decrease in numbers ; but in the Pennines and the district West of them, landrails are still abundant. Formerly one could always hear the harsh note of this bird, more familiar to me as the Cornerake, but now never. I have been looking

at a list of useful and injurious birds, drawn up after very extensive examination of the contents of their stomachs ; and as it classes the missel thrush and starling as injurious on account of their abundance, whilst the song thrush is beneficial, I suppose that it is the case, as the writer suggests, that when a species of bird becomes too plentiful it changes its food habits. At the same time, starlings have been with us for years in immense numbers, and I do not think that they could be in any way called injurious, but the opposite, though they have occasionally eaten a little fruit. The amount of good they do is very great in destroying leather coats and other grubs. Missel thrushes with us never eat fruit, as far as I know, and are not otherwise injurious. The same writer states (*Nature*, February 18th, 1915, p. 673) that all birds except doves and pigeons feed their young on an animal, chiefly insect, diet, except, perhaps, the blackcap. The Missel thrushes, however, observed by Mrs. Richardson (*Proc. D.F.C.*, XXIII., 67) fed their young largely on elm seeds and ivy berries, as well as worms. The published accounts of the courtship and nesting and other habits of the Adelie Penguin in Antarctic regions are most interesting and entertaining, but too long to refer to here. It is well known that migrating birds are much attracted by lighthouses, and often die from exhaustion when fluttering at the light. To obviate this, perches have been placed near the lights in four lighthouses, and are crowded with birds at night during the migrating seasons. An attempt has been made to obtain information at the Natural History Museum as to all whales, porpoises, and dolphins stranded on our coasts, with such particulars as could be obtained. The results are issued in a Report, the total number recorded in 1913 being 76. My last zoological note is of a "wolf child," a girl about nine years old, who has apparently lived for years in the jungle and was recently captured near Naini Tal. The addresses of the Presidents of the British Association and of the Zoological and Physiological sections were on Heredity, Evolution, and Research in Medicine respectively, and may

be studied with advantage by those who are interested in those subjects.

BOTANY AND AGRICULTURE.

Experiments on the partial sterilizing of soils continue, and shew the probability that the destruction of protozoa present in the soil which feed on the useful bacteria permits the growth of the latter, with good effects to the crop. In any case the partial sterilization produces excellent results, whether the means employed is heat, steam, or some antiseptic. It is found that paraffin is attacked by *Bacterium prodigiosus* and soil organisms to a serious extent if exposed to them. In regard to the fertility of the soil, it would seem that in Canada, and probably in many countries where new and fertile tracts are brought under cultivation, the same crop is often grown every year, and little care is exercised to prevent the first fertility from becoming greatly diminished. In Canada also the wood supply is in danger, and in our own country the scarcity and cost of wood has increased in the last 10 years, though immense quantities are imported to the value of more than £28,000,000 for unworked timber only. Much might doubtless be done in regard to some sorts of timber by extensive planting, as has been practically shewn on the Clyde, where 2,000 acres planted 34 years ago on steep and rocky hillsides, on poor soil covered with heather, have produced a net profit of £69 per acre after allowing for loss of grazing and all other expenses during that period. In the U.S.A. Forestry is well looked after by the Government. In planting a tree it is said that great advantages accrue from the use of an explosive instead of a spade in making the hole, as the ground is fractured and broken up for some distance round and beneath, which allows the roots to penetrate more easily when they begin to grow. It is stated that trees planted by this method begin to bear much sooner. The President of the Agricultural Section of the British Association in his

address dwelt upon the "bad lands" that had to be used for cultivation in our colonies and elsewhere, after the better lands had all been taken up. He gave instances of how these could be cultivated with profit, and how a labourer or small farmer often makes for himself a little oasis in the midst of barren heath or other land, on which he supports himself and his family. Such instances are common in our midst, and are probably more the result of personal labour than any great expense. The war has given an impetus to many things, and amongst others to drug growing. The supplies of belladonna, henbane, digitalis, valerian, and chamomile are all affected, and these and other drug plants are easy to grow, and would doubtless at present be extremely profitable. The Board of Agriculture publishes particulars of culture, &c. An International Congress of Tropical Agriculture was held last June in London, when a paper was read on the wheats of Tunis and Algeria and the tropics generally, a source of supply not usually realised. Rubber and cotton were also dealt with. Some careful experiments in regard to the growing of cotton with the plants at different distances from each other have shewn that the close planting practised by the Egyptian fellah gives a greater yield than when the plants are further apart. This seems contrary to our experience of most plants in English gardens; but it is difficult to decide with certainty without making in each case accurate experiments. A great flowering of the bamboo (*Bambusa polymorpha*) took place last year in Burma, which had not occurred since 1860. At these periodical flowerings the plants produce seed and all die, consequently the bamboos in one neighbourhood are all of the same age. The President of the South African Association for the advancement of science in his address called attention to some remarkable cases of mimicry amongst Mesembryanthemum and some other plants, in their wonderful resemblance to the stones amongst which they grow, not always in colour only, but in roughness of surface and general appearance. Specimens may be seen growing at Kew.

GEOLOGY.

It has been observed that by far the greater number of the larger earthquakes occur in groups, successive members being separated from each other by a week or less. A violent earthquake occurred at Etna on May 8th, 1914, destroying several villages and causing loss of life. Another on May 26th in America, and one on May 27th at Panama, which did not, however, damage the canal works, and another on the same day near Tonga. Another in Asia Minor on October 3rd, and one in Greece on October 17th. The most destructive earthquake of which we have any record, though not the most violent, occurred in Central Italy on January 13th, 1915. In Avezzano, which contained 11,000 inhabitants, the death rate was 90 per cent., whilst in two neighbouring villages, 94 and 97 per cent. respectively of the people perished. Before that, the highest known death rate was 81 per cent., as far back as 1703. Italian observatories recorded another on January 27th, of which no direct account has been received, but which would probably be located in Turkey or Greece. It has been discovered that acetylene in contact with nickel at different temperatures in the presence of hydrogen gives rise to products identical with natural petroleum. These can be made, by varying the conditions, to resemble the different varieties of petroleum met with, and would suggest a new and probable theory for its origin. The oilfields in Trinidad continue to produce large quantities, and the Canadian ones are promising. I will not attempt here to deal with the address of the President of the Geological Section of the British Association, which has for its subject the various theories of the structure of the earth and the formation of the foldings and other features of its crust. As he says, "the subject is not over new, and whole fleets of hypotheses have been launched on this sea of controversy"—anyone who is interested can easily read the address itself, and will gain much information by doing so.

Turning to fossils, the fossil fauna of the Crimea has lately been described, one of the most interesting species being a giraffe-like ruminant (*Achtiaria expectans*). A skeleton of *Gigantosaurus*, 150 feet long, or about twice the length of the *Diplodocus* in the British Museum, has been found in German East Africa, and was destined to be set up in the Berlin Museum. May we not now hope that it may take a different course and stand near its smaller relative in London! Two remarkable new types of Dinosaurs have also been found in the cretaceous formations of Alberta. At the British Museum amongst newly-acquired fossil skeletons are to be seen one of the Egyptian Eocene two-horned ungulate *Arsinoetherium*, 11½ feet long, and a nearly perfect specimen of *Ophthalmosaurus*, about 13 feet in length, from the Peterborough Oxford clay, mounted on an iron frame with the bones approximately in their original positions. A still more interesting fossil is that of *Icthyosaurus acutirostris* from the Upper Lias, Würtemberg, in which the soft parts remain as a bituminous impression in the rock. The triangular dorsal fin and the vertically extended tail fin are clearly visible. In the Mammoth cave, in Western Australia, remains have been found of a huge Echidna, about double the size of the living *Echidna aculeata*, and also larger than any other known extinct form. I have left to the last the work done by Mr. C. S. Prideaux and others at the Dewlish Elephant Trench, which was so successfully and carefully excavated, proving, I believe in the opinion of all, even the strongest upholders of the theory of its artificial origin, that it was a natural chasm in the rock. As we are hoping to receive a full report on the subject of the probable method of its formation, I forbear to say more at present about it.

ASTRONOMY.

The probability of the transmission of gravity being non-instantaneous has been brought forward, with calculations

shewing that if the velocity were the same as that of light, the moon's mean motion would be retarded a few seconds of arc in a century. As a matter of fact there is a slight acceleration, but that is presumably due to other undetermined causes. The address of the President of the sub-section Cosmical Physics at the British Association is on the subject of the moon's motion, and also deals with its past history. It was some time ago suspected that a nebula in Virgo was rotating about a central axis; this is now shewn to be the case, the form of the nebula being a spiral, seen edgewise. The motions of stars can only be perceived by very accurate observations at considerable intervals, but there is reason to believe that they have some connection with the stage in evolution that each star has reached and the group to which it belongs. This, if confirmed, opens out a new and large field for inquiry. The difficulties may be appreciated from the fact that the star with the greatest proper motion only moves about a quarter of a degree in a century, and nearly all are far slower. The most striking comet visible in the past year was Delavan's, which, though not a very large one, was well seen by the naked eye for a long period in the neighbourhood of the Great Bear. The tail was about 2° in length. Encke's comet was also observed in October. This is a short period comet, having a period of $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, its orbit lying within that of Saturn. With regard to the variability of the sun's heat, a connection has been traced between the mean monthly radiation and the number of sunspots, an increase of the latter corresponding with an increase of the former. The various expeditions made to observe the total eclipse of the sun on August 21st, 1914, were on the whole successful, though some were greatly interfered with or stopped by the condition of things in Europe. Two parties, from the Greenwich Observatory and from the Royal and Royal Astronomical Societies, in Russia and Sweden respectively, obtained good photographs of the corona and other details. The transit of Mercury which took place on November 7th,

1914, was well observed at Greenwich and elsewhere. At the Lick Observatory in July last a small object was photographed in the neighbourhood of Jupiter, which appears to be a new satellite of that planet with a retrograde motion, and some further mathematical evidence has been produced in favour of the existence of a planet outside Neptune. I am not aware, however, that any definite position has been as yet calculated, as in the case of the discovery of Neptune, so that it might be carefully searched for with the very strong telescopes which now exist, to the number of which it is hoped that the Canadian 6-foot reflector will before long be added, the casting and grinding of the reflecting disc having been successful so far as it has progressed. The 100-inch reflector for the Mt. Wilson observatory is also in course of preparation. The year seems to have been unusually productive of records of fine meteors, though nothing perhaps worth special mention, with the exception of one seen in South Africa on January 9th last, at 1.20 a.m. This meteor is said to have vividly illuminated the heavens for several seconds, and to have burst with a loud report after an interval variously estimated at from 30 seconds to 3 minutes. It may have fallen to earth, but has not been found. Of those meteorites which reached the earth by far the most interesting fell on October 13th at Appley Bridge, near Wigan, at 8.45 p.m. A sudden and vivid illumination was caused by a ball of fire moving slowly from S.S.E. to N.N.W. and bursting into flashes several times on its way. A few seconds afterwards came a tremendous explosion, followed by rumblings. The meteorite penetrated 18in. into the ground, weighed 33lbs., and looked like a piece of burnt iron, being reddish in colour. On being found by a labourer, it was taken possession of by the police (a new and useful duty!) and handed over to the Godlee Observatory. The rate of motion was 8 miles a second and the origin possibly the radiant in Pisces. The only English meteorite which has exceeded this in weight was one which fell at Wold Cottage in Yorkshire in 1795. Meteorites fell on April 6th, 1914, at 4 places in India in the

Malabar district, one of which weighed 71lbs. and penetrated some feet into the ground, raising a cloud of dust which led to its discovery.

A very fine meteor, with an apparent diameter half that of the moon, was seen in the S. of England, and as far north as Lincolnshire, as well as in parts of France and Belgium, on March 28th last. It travelled about 175 miles from the point where it was first observed, and burst twice or more during its course. It is not known whether any portion of it reached the earth.

METEOROLOGY.

The attempt to ascertain the rainfall of past seasons even for hundreds or thousands of years from the growth of trees does not sound very promising in regard to accuracy, but is stated to be reliable to the extent of 82 per cent. The method is to measure the comparative breadths of the rings formed by the annual growth, the theory being that a wet season would cause a large ring and *vice versa*. This has been done for California by means of the Giant Sequoias, some of which appear from their rings to be 3,000 years old. Three long wet periods 1,000 B.C. to 300 A.D., 900 to 1,100 A.D. and 1,300 to 1,400 A.D. are shewn, which are considered by the author to correspond to the three ancient civilizations of Mexico, of the dates of which there is little or no evidence, these regions being now too dry to support a large and flourishing population. The rainfall for 1914 has been considerably above the average everywhere in the British Isles except the W. and N. of Scotland, the amount for the year at Montevideo, Chickerell, being 37·95in., the average for the past 17 years being only 29·25in. The highest annual fall in my rain gauge in the 17 years was 38·53in. in 1912, the lowest having been 22·15in. in 1905. The fall for December 7·31in. in my rain gauge is, I believe, a record amount for that month in that locality, and a very unusual amount for any month. The highest monthly amount

which I have any note of in my gauge is 9·14in. in October, 1907. Record rainfalls were registered also for December last in London and at many other places in the S. and S.E. of England, that at South Kensington being 6·60in., at Bournemouth 9·8in., and at Hindhead, 12in. The January rainfall was also unusually high. Serious floods have followed these rains in many places, and the camps containing our soldiers have been seas of mud, some even worse, I am told, than the one opposite my house at Chickerell on the Oxford Clay. An unusually bad thunderstorm passed over the neighbourhood of London on June 14th, with rainfall in some places of more than 2in., and large hailstones of lin. in diameter. At Teesmouth during a thunderstorm on July 2nd, numbers of gulls and other seabirds were killed by the hailstones, which must have been very large, 300 dead gulls being counted in $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. In spite of the greater severity of tropical thunderstorms, it would seem that deaths from lightning are much rarer in India than England, the suggestion being that the storms occur higher in the air. Tall buildings and tall trees are, however, occasionally struck, especially in mountain districts. Though I have frequently heard the great December rainfall in England ascribed to the war taking place in France and Belgium, and though there seems to be really some evidence that firing does tend to produce rainfall (but only in the immediate neighbourhood), some laboratory experiments have failed to support this theory; and it has been pointed out that Shoeburyness, where there is so much firing of big guns, has one of the smallest rainfalls in the kingdom. But little has been done in investigating the upper air by means of balloons, as the supply of these ceased with the war; and before that took place there were more losses than usual of the instruments, through the balloons descending in out-of-the-way places and not being recovered. Further investigations on the signs of the near presence of icebergs seem chiefly to have proved that no reliable test is furnished by the temperature of the water, which does not diminish

owing to the proximity of the berg. Some observations on the action of thunderstorms on seiches in a Japanese lake tend to show that the rise in the water is produced by changes in barometric pressure, by local rainfall raising the surface, and by the impulsive action of the wind. These seiches or local raisings of the surface occur in many large lakes, and have been ascribed to various causes. The last meteorological phenomenon to which I shall refer is a sunpillar seen at the Stonyhurst observatory and elsewhere on February 11th last. A halo of 22° radius was capped by a bright "arc of upper contact;" and at 4.30, when the halo had become faint, a sunpillar, which had before been visible, became very bright and rose to the arc, which was also bright, forming, it would seem from the description, a sort of cross of very striking appearance, which calls to mind the cross with the moon in the centre seen by Mrs. Richardson and myself on September 28th, 1904, and described and illustrated in our Proceedings (Vol. XXVI., p. xxxiv.).

ELECTRICITY.

The standardisation of Electrotechnical symbols has been for some time under consideration by the International Electrotechnical Commission, and these symbols were finally agreed upon at the meeting of the Commission in September, 1913, at which 24 nations were represented, and have now been published. This it is hoped will remove a difficulty which has been much felt in regard to the intercourse amongst different nations on the subject. A discovery which, though it sounds obscure, may prove of the highest importance in the investigation of the structure of the atom, is that when hydrogen in a state of luminescence is placed in an electric field of suitable strength and direction, the spectral lines are resolved into 3 or more components. The desirability of research work in wireless telegraphy has been put forward strongly by a committee appointed by the Postmaster General to consider the subject, and it is

hoped that a research laboratory for the purpose may be founded as a result of their recommendation. At the British Association meeting it was noted that with a wave length of 600 metres the ranges by day and night were 450 and 2,000 miles respectively, and that by increasing the wave length say to 800 metres an enormous increase was observed in the range by day, whilst that by night was unaffected. In some cases there was a maximum in the strength of signals at midnight. An electrical sterilization of milk has been in successful use at Liverpool, the bacteria being killed by an alternating current of high potential. By this method no heating is produced, which is doubtless an advantage.

CHEMISTRY.

There are few things that are at present more discussed in connection with Chemistry than the disadvantages under which some of our great industries labour, in having hitherto imported products that are necessary to them from Germany and the best means of carrying out the manufacture of them in this country. This is perhaps especially applicable to certain dyes, 80 or 90 per cent. of which were imported from Germany, and great efforts are being made by the Government and others to establish works for their production, but so far with but little success. Germany seems to have been well aware that the co-operation of chemists and other scientific men is in the highest degree important for the success of such an undertaking, and it is greatly due to the comparative ignoring of this fact by our leading manufacturers that she has outstripped us in the preparation of dyes and various other articles. And even now both the Government and those who propose to establish these works seem very slow to realize this important point, and to include scientists amongst their managers. It is, however, to be hoped that in this matter they will follow the lesson that Germany has taught us, and that British dyes, as well

as other necessaries hitherto imported, will be successfully made and used in our factories. The manufacture of many pure chemicals and synthetic drugs is in a similar condition, and some are almost unattainable now that the German source of supply is closed. Phenacetine and some others have, however, already been made here, and steps are being taken to supply the others needed. It is very desirable in this connection that alcohol should be allowed duty free with proper restrictions to the research chemist, as methylated spirit is not suitable for many processes. It is now possible chemically greatly to improve weak flour, so that it shall work better, absorb more water, and give a larger loaf of lighter texture. The address of the President of the Chemical Section of the British Association dealt with the structure of crystals and their chemical constitution, on which some light has been thrown by the discovery of the wonderful results produced by the passage of X-rays through crystals alluded to in my address last year and by other recent investigations. It has been found that a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen is detonated by the radium emanation, forming water. Some experiments, in which immense pressures were used up to something like 200 tons to the square inch, shew that the accepted theories of the melting of liquids do not hold at high pressures, and it would seem probable that a liquid can be frozen by sufficient pressure, at any temperature. Several new solid forms have been obtained, especially forms of ice which are denser than water. Many new members have been recently added to the disintegration series of radium, and it is considered that this series is now nearly complete.

ENGINEERING.

The subject of aviation, with which I often begin my notes on engineering, has been very forcibly brought to our notice by the way in which it has altered the character of warfare and rendered it most difficult to carry out any strategic

plans without the enemy's knowledge. It has probably made much more difference in this respect than in its more distinctly destructive work of dropping bombs, which has not, perhaps, been so effective on the whole as had been anticipated. One cannot but feel that many of these wonderful inventions are very far from being a benefit to the human race, and some of them are great evils, though as soon as they exist, it is unfortunately impossible to ignore them. Aeroplanes have much increased in stability, and there are recent records of rates of 135 miles an hour, and of ascents to an altitude of 5 miles. A gyroscopic motor car with two wheels like a bicycle has been invented, and a trial was lately made in London; but the engine was not strong enough to work the gyroscope and also to drive the car at more than 4 miles an hour. I am not aware that it has yet been tried with a stronger engine. The quick turning of corners may prove difficult. The optophone is an ingenious instrument intended to render ordinary printed type into sounds by means of a moving disc perforated with holes through which the light is thrown on the printed page and reflected on to a selenium bridge in connection with a telephone, different sounds being caused according to the intensity of the light. This is said to be sufficiently clear to enable a blind person to read the printed page by hearing the sounds which are produced, and, if successful, it will be of great value to those thus afflicted. Other inventions are a firedamp indicator, in which the presence of a minute quantity of firedamp produces a musical note, and, secondly, the application of the Hughes induction balance to military surgery, when again a sound is produced by the presence of metal. A monster locomotive engine has been built for steep gradients on the Erie railroad, the wheel base being 90 feet in length and the weight of engine and tender 380 tons. A cable is now laid between Sweden and Denmark, where the width of The Sound is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to supply Denmark with electric power, and is the first submarine cable laid for such a purpose. It seems probable that electrolytic iron may

become an industrial product, as tubes have been made in this manner of considerable size. The iron is very pure and fit for use after annealing, though hard and brittle when first deposited. I have alluded to certain manufactured articles which have hitherto been imported, but which attempts are now being made to produce in this country. Our optical glass has been chiefly made elsewhere, but it would seem that we are likely to be successful in its manufacture in England. The President's address to the Engineering Section of the British Association deals with stress distribution in materials, but though full of valuable matter is too technical for more than a passing mention here. It has been found that the timber supporting the roof of Westminster Hall is so unsound through decay that a system of steel reinforcement is to be added to it, which it is considered will make all perfectly safe, but will take 6 years to accomplish. As regards the Museums and Galleries in London, it is satisfactory to know that the authorities are taking steps to prevent, as far as possible, damage by bombs dropped by aircraft, especially in the case of the more precious articles in their care, though we must hope that no such raid will now actually take place.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.

At our last meeting in February, in connection with the Report of the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, the Club expressed its appreciation of the action of the late Sir Edward Hulse, the owner of Bokerly Dyke, in stopping the injury which was being caused by chalk digging. No other earthworks in Dorset were alluded to in the Report as suffering damage. The excavations made last summer in the Dewlish Elephant Trench I have referred to under Geology, as the trench appeared to be of natural and not human formation. A claim for the existence of man in Miocene times has been

made on account of the discovery in Buenos Ayres of a mammalian femur of that period penetrated by what is supposed to be a flint arrow-head; but the evidence seems quite insufficient to establish this. In Queensland a completely mineralised human skull has been found in the Darling Downs. From the fact that this skull is in the same condition as bones of *Diprotodon* and other extinct animals from the same district, and for other reasons, it is considered that it may date from Pleistocene times; and it is undoubtedly the earliest human find hitherto made in Australia. In the Museum at Melbourne the British Association inspected a fine series of native stone implements, going back to Palæolithic, and perhaps Eolithic, specimens. In this connection I may mention that a book, "Wookey Hole, its Caves and Cavedwellers," giving an excellent account of his explorations and the various human and other remains found there, has lately been written by Mr. H. E. Balch, to whom the Club was greatly indebted for help some years ago when they visited that locality. Fresh excavations have been carried out at Kent's Cavern, which our Club has also visited, and Palæolithic implements and bones have been found, also a tooth, pronounced to be human, of early date. Excavations at Hengistbury Head, near Christchurch, have yielded Bronze Age pottery, an incense cup, gold, amber, and bronze articles, also pottery of the period shortly before the Roman occupation, and about 4,000 gold, silver, and bronze coins, mostly early British, many in mint condition. Excavations recently made in Crete have produced some remarkable bronze swords, double axes, and interesting pottery. Another investigation, the results of which have just been presented to the American Museum of Natural History at New York, has brought to light, from their kitchen middens, many relics of the Arawak Indians, who inhabited Jamaica when Columbus landed there. The relics consist chiefly of fragments of pottery, celts, and other stone implements. Another race which has now died out is that of the Tasmanians, the last of whom died recently at the

age of 80. Her mother was a full native, but her father a white man. Many races are, like this, fast dying out, or so modifying their habits and mode of life that very soon the chances of anthropological investigation which still exist will have vanished, and, unless speedily undertaken, much valuable information about them will be lost. In kitchen middens in South Africa are found flat stones with an artificial depression in the centre, the use of which seems uncertain. It is stated that they cannot be for sharpening weapons, and a theory is propounded that they are cooking stones, the depression being to receive the gravy! Not having seen them I cannot attempt to decide. I was also interested in seeing an illustration of a fine stone circle in the Naga Hills in Assam. From the figures standing by the stones, their height would seem to be about 15 feet. There is clear evidence of the smelting of iron in India in the 3rd Century B.C., and there is some reason to believe that iron was used in very early times before 1,000 B.C. In Egypt, iron was used as early as about 1,200 B.C., and in Assyria about 300 years later. This information as to the early use of other metals in Egypt is contained in an article by Flinders Petrie in the first number of "Ancient Egypt" for 1915.

GENERAL.

I have already under the heading of Chemistry spoken of the great temporary disadvantages caused by the war to some trades through the shortened supply of dyes and some other chemical products which we have been accustomed to import from Germany, but which it is hoped that before long we shall be in a position to manufacture to the extent required here in England. These remarks apply also in a modified degree to many other articles which have of late years been "made in Germany" and imported for our use, but which could just as well be made in England, if the prices could be kept down to the German ones. For this,

however, the co-operation of our workers is required, and that is a question into which I do not propose to enter here. The disgraceful and reckless destruction of many of the monuments of antiquity, such as cathedrals and other beautiful and historic buildings, and the celebrated library of Louvain by the Germans are utterly unworthy of a people calling themselves civilized, and cannot be justified by any military necessity; we can only regret them, and would not desire to retaliate by destroying German works of art any more than we should desire to murder innocent women and children as they have done. The British Association has last year extended its operations to Australia, and visited Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, and, in the course of the excursions, many other parts of Australia as well as New Zealand. All the sections were well cared for, and most interesting programmes provided for them. In the Education Section the President insisted much on the importance of a scientific training, and commented on the want of originality developed by the present mode, which turns out pupils like a machine, all with the same ideas and ways. The French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences met at Havre, and extended an invitation to those members of the British Association who did not go to Australia, including the representatives of the Corresponding Societies, whose meeting was held there. The tercentenary of Napier, the discoverer of Logarithms, was celebrated at Edinburgh last July, when their importance in Mathematical calculation was emphasised. At a discussion as to the admission of women as Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, which was decided in the affirmative by a large majority, 15 societies, including the Linnæan, Royal Geographical, and others, were enumerated which admitted women, and there have certainly been several distinguished astronomers of that sex well worthy of the honour. A nature reserve in the apparently unpromising locality of Spitzbergen is under serious consideration, as in that, as in more genial climates, the animals are much persecuted either

for trade or sport. The introduction of the metric system into this country comes up occasionally, and will probably take place some day, and may possibly be helped by our alliance with France in the present war ; but another standing dish, the Daylight Saving Bill, has lately sustained a great loss in the death of its enthusiastic promoter. The war has interfered considerably with the usual habits of our Field Club in respect to the summer meetings, though not appreciably with the more serious and I fear less popular indoor meetings for the reading of Papers and exhibition of objects of interest. I can only hope that before the next annual meeting we may have peace through all the world, and that our Club, with all other good things, will come out with fresh youth and enthusiasm from the cloud that at present envelopes us.





Notes on Excavations at Dorchester on the Site of the Roman Defences.

By Capt. J. E. ACLAND, F.S.A.

(Read 8th December, 1914.)



TWENTY years ago Mr. H. J. Moule complained that no systematic research had ever been attempted into the construction of the Roman defences of Durnovaria, and nothing has been done since. We know of course that the town was provided with a wall on three sides and on part of the fourth side, and it is generally (but inaccurately) stated that the avenues and walks are on the site of the walls. We are, however, still ignorant of the details of the fortifications, and have to be content with such facts as are accidentally revealed from time to time by excavations for other purposes. An occasion of this sort occurred in 1911-12 when a surface water conduit was laid on the East and South of the town, under Salisbury Walks, South Walks, and Bowling Alley Walks. Owing to the kindness of the Borough Surveyor

I made frequent examinations of the cutting, and obtained from him a number of carefully-measured sections as the work progressed. They are kept in the Museum Library, in the "Dorset Album," Vol. I., Part II.

Commencing on the East side of the town in the Salisbury Walks, which part was formerly called "The Great Walls," solid undisturbed chalk was reached at a depth of 3ft. to 5ft. of loose chalk; the upper surface of the solid chalk was horizontal, and was covered by a seam of an ancient turf line, leading to the conclusion that the wall stood exactly over this spot.

On turning into South Walks, a section opposite Culliford Road shewed an entirely different sequence of soil. There was no loose chalk above, no ancient turf line, and the solid chalk was not reached till a depth of 11ft. of dark-coloured soil had been removed. The upper surface of the solid chalk, instead of being horizontal, shewed a clearly-defined slope from North to South, obviously the inner slope of the main ditch. This feature remained in view, though altering gradually, till the cutting had passed Acland Road, where the sloping surface of solid chalk had disappeared, shewing that the site of the ditch had been left. On approaching South Street, the ground appeared to have been more disturbed, and at a depth of 10ft. 6in. I picked out of the loose brown soil two good fragments of thick Roman brick. A little further on there were rough courses of stones without mortar, but presenting the appearance of foundations. They were seen first on the Northern or inner side of the cutting, and no doubt were connected with the main Southern gate of the town.

Between South Street and Trinity Street the drainage cutting revealed once more the inner slope of the ancient ditch; and there also appeared a secondary trench at right angles to the main ditch on the South side. It was very similar to the XVII. Cent. trench discovered across the entrance to Maumbury Rings in 1912, being "V"-shaped in section, 7ft. wide at the top and 1ft. 6in. at a depth of 7ft. It did not

appear to be a portion of the Roman work, but may well have been cut when Dorchester was prepared for defence against the Royalists. From Trinity Street to West Walks the drainage conduit was made by tunnelling, and where shafts were sunk, solid chalk was reached at a depth of about 7ft., having a level upper surface, probably, therefore, under the site of the wall.

The direction of the conduit can be traced by the iron covers to manholes marked "Surface drainage."

The *Proceedings* of the Dorset Field Club contain two papers connected with this subject, one by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, dealing with "Roman fortification, with special reference to the Roman defences of Dorchester." (Vol. XII., 1891, page 135), the other by Mr. H. J. Moule, "Notes on the Walls and Gates of Durnovaria," (Vol. XIV., page 44). In his book "Dorchester Antiquities," Mr. Moule records some interesting discoveries, the result of excavations. On the West side of the town, during the construction of a flight of steps on Grove Hill, opposite Christ Church, the scarp of the Roman wall was plainly seen. "The chalk seemed to have been cut to a good even face, and perhaps in modern times covered with from one to two feet of earth." Colliton Walk itself is on, or nearly at the top of, the ancient wall; and within the boundary wall of Colliton Park, and parallel with the walk, there is still to be seen a grass bank, obviously a portion of the original defences.

In 1896 a drain was carried from the angle of West Walks and Bowling Alley Walks to the Great Western Road. A section drawn by the Borough Surveyor shews a portion of the ancient scarp and the ditch, and also two ridges or banks of solid chalk about 6ft. high, rising from the level of the bottom of the ditch.

Again, when South Court and stables were built at the Eastern end of South Walks, and therefore at exactly the opposite corner of the Roman defences to that last described, very similar features were discovered in connection with the original ditch, *i.e.*, outlying banks. They were measured and drawn

by Mr. Moule (1892-3) and may be found in the Dorset Album, Vol. I, part II. Both these sections are nearly at right angles to the main wall, and are therefore of special interest.

The principal facts brought to light up to the present time may therefore be stated thus—

On the East of the city, the wall was on the site of Salisbury Walks; on the South, the present avenues and walks occupy the position of the ancient main ditch, the wall lying more to the North where the houses now stand; and on the West, the wall was on the site of West Walks, and Colliton Walks.

The most noteworthy features, and not at all easy of explanation, are those revealed at the extremities of the Southern face, where the two parallel, outlying banks of chalk were found beyond the main ditch. They are probably the remains of the ramparts described by early writers,* who state that “Dorchester was anciently encompassed by a high and thick wall of stone, *beyond which again were two ramparts of earth 1,700 paces in length.*”

Outlying banks and ditches are so unusual in the normal type of Roman fortifications, and so typical of those constructed by the earlier inhabitants of Britain, that it may be suggested perhaps that Durnovaria was built on the site of a pre-historic “oppidum.” But although this district was no doubt thickly populated in the Bronze Age, it would appear improbable that there was a third fortified camp in the immediate neighbourhood of Maiden Castle and Poundbury. Moreover, the features we are discussing are very similar to a description of Silchester given by Mr. John Ward, “the fortifications of which (he says) are of earthwork faced with a strong wall, external to which are the remains of two ditches.”

One more fact should be noted. The plan, or outline, of the Roman defences did not follow the usual rectilinear design, but occupied an area equivalent to a quadrant of a circle. The two faces, South and West, are at right angles and of equal length,

* See Bayley's “Civil War in Dorset,” page 94.

about 760 yards ; the remainder of the enclosed space falling more or less on the arc of the circle, conforming to the natural configuration of the ground in that part. This plan, however, is not altogether detrimental to the idea of a Roman origin. In Mr. John Ward's instructive book "Romano-British Buildings and Earthworks," there is a fairly long list of what he terms "unsymmetrical Roman towns;" and he adds that it scarcely accords with facts to make the quadrilateral form a test of military (*i.e.* Roman) origin."

These notes should not close without a passing reference to the only fragment now visible of the once massive stone walls that surrounded the Roman town. It may be seen in the West Walks between High West Street and Princes Street, and was presented to the town of Dorchester by Mrs. Lucia Catherine Stone, Jan. 1st, 1886. There is much difficulty in ascertaining the period when these walls were destroyed. Some say it was the work of the Danes, A.D. 1002, but much more probably it was the gradual result of time and neglect through many centuries. Such documentary evidence as we have shall be given. In the Borough Records, under date A.D., 1633, it is stated in an official letter that the town is "surrounded with ditches and walls;" while in 1642 there are detailed instructions for the defences and custody of the several gates of the town. If gates, surely there must also have been walls. In 1723 Stukeley says, "on the West side a great deal of the wall was standing, and much more within memory;" while in Savage's "History of Dorchester," written 1832, we read that the "pleasant and spacious walks were made about 1700 and 1712, and planted with rows of sycamore and horse chestnut trees." The final demolition of the walls, rapidly (no doubt) falling into a ruinous condition, took place therefore, in all probability, at that period.

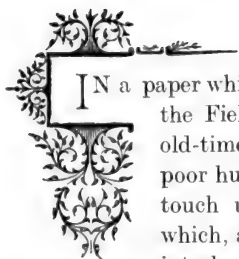




Some Old Village Jokes and Games
which obtained in the Blackmore Vale
in the Last Century.

By E. A. RAWLENCE.

(Read 8th Dec., 1914.)



IN a paper which I had the pleasure of reading before the Field Club last year, we considered some old-time remedies for various ailments to which poor humanity is subject. I now propose to touch upon two other sides of Village life which, as the sequel will show, are somewhat interlaced.

In regard to Village jokes, it appears to have been a practice, probably during the first half of the nineteenth century and some way back into the eighteenth, to catch hold of some *faux pas* or delinquency of which one individual or more in a particular village had been guilty, and as a consequence attach some nickname to the inhabitants of that village. These nicknames often caused a considerable amount of irritation, and even a number of broken heads amongst the more susceptible portion of the community; and naturally the more irritation any member showed the more was he made a butt. I have met with some difficulty in my

endeavours to trace out the origin of these nicknames, as while some were willing enough to tell about the delinquencies of a neighbouring village, they were as ignorant as new-born babes the moment you began to question them as to the origin of the *sobriquet* attaching to their own.

A QUAIN T DOGGRELL.

Coming now more particularly to the subject of my paper, there is an old doggrel attaching to the south side of the Blackmore Vale, as follows :—

“Houghton Owls.
 Ansty shear-dogs.
 Mappowder hedge-pigs.
 Haselbury Ba-lambs.
 Buckland Nanny-goats.
 Pulham Hogs.
 Holwell men.
 And Caundle dogs.”

I give the origin of these so far as I have been able to trace them.

HOUGHTON OWLS.

It appears that one Jonathan Joyce lost his way in Houghton Wood on a dark night. He wandered about in despair shouting “Man Lost! Man Lost!” Just then an owl from a tree near by cried “Hoo... Hoo...!” Jonathan, thinking that it was a friendly voice responding to his call, shouted back “Jonathan Joyce o’ Houghton, the honestest man that ever broke bread!” Thus, because Jonathan answered the owl, all his neighbours were associated with that species.

ANSTY SHEAR-DOGS.

Ansty was celebrated for its brewery and its gang of sheep-shearers. Upon a day, one of the gang took too freely of its

“nut-brown beer” and, after having finished shearing one sheep, in his fuddled condition he essayed to lay hold of another, but instead he seized the old shepherd’s shaggy-coated dog, and proceeded to divest it of its jacket. The dog was only a “passive resister,” and when the operation was finished the Ansty man, whose name tradition does not hand down, turned up the old dog and let him go, remarking admiringly “Ther’ now, I calls thic zheep turned out darned well,” and Ansty has had to pay the penalty of his folly ever since.

MAPPOWDER HEDGE-PIGS.

The real origin of this is obscure. From two sources I have been told the same tale—that it originated through two Mappowder men having been mistaken at a public-house at Haselbury Bryan for two gipsies who had stolen something. Mappowder men were also called “Gips,” as Mappowder Common before its enclosure was a noted *rendezvous* for gipsies, and gipsies were supposed to eat hedgehogs, hence the not very logical connection between a Mappowder man and a hedge-pig. Anyway, this seems to have been sufficiently established to the bucolic mind. The nickname seems to have been much resented by some of the more susceptible inhabitants, and as a consequence was assiduously applied to them either in fun or spite by their neighbours. An old inhabitant told me that there was one Michael New who was particularly irritated at the *sobriquet*, and that as a boy he used to delight in looking over the hedge and saying “Michael, hav’ e’ zeed ar’a hedge-pig to-day?” and Michael would drop his tool and chase him for a mile. Not infrequently, when one of these touchy people came out of doors in the morning, he would find a hedge-pig suspended by its hind leg to the latch of his door. This *badinage* seems to have been carried on especially between the Haselbury Ba-lambs and the Mappowder hedge-pigs. The following amusing incident was told me by my old friend W.M. of Haselbury.

One day he was at work at Armswell Farm, and there chanced to be two Mappowder men at work there as well. W.M. put up his trap in the cart-house in which a dead lamb was hung up, from which the shepherd fed his dog. When W.M. returned to his cart at dinner time he found a leg of this "Ba-lamb" carefully wrapped up in paper and placed under the seat. W.M. at once spotted the practical joker, and he told me "I made up my mind to be up-zides wi'n for this, zo I knocks off me work a bit earlier and drives back through Mappowder. I knocks at the door of his cottage and cut comes his missus. Good evenen', Mam, says I, look'ee here, I owes yer man a turn zo I've brought 'en a leg o'lamb and you'll let 'en hav' it when he comes home." Of course the poor soul was profoundly thankful for so handsome a present, and W.M. drove on. The sequel is hidden in mystery, but let us hope that the Mappowder man did not find the leg ready cooked for his supper on his return from Armswell.

The term "Gip" does not seem to have been so resented. One day an old inhabitant was explaining to me that he was not a Mappowder man, but a Sherburnian who had been sent to Mappowder by "Old Squire Digby," when he bought the estate. I asked him where his Missus came from, and his reply was, "Oh, she wer' a true Gip."

HASELBURY BA-LAMBS.

I have had some difficulty in tracing the origin of this. My friend W.M., who would yarn to me as long as I liked to listen about Mappowder hedge-pigs, became delightfully ignorant directly I touched on the origin of Haselbury Ba-lambs, and it was only recently that I have been able to ascertain this through the assistance of Mrs. Topp, who obtained it from Martha Legg, an old bed-ridden woman of Mappowder.

This was her statement: "In an old house that was next to Mr. Carter's shop near the Antelope there lived a man by the name of C., who had been a gentleman's servant, but he had lost his character and situation and was very lazy. One day

he stole a sheep from the field below the Cow-stall. The constable traced the sheep to his house and found it hung up and dressed in his back-house. He got 5 or 7 years in gaol. Also one T.R. stole a cow and drove her to Exeter and sold her. He got seven years. From this, Haselbury men of *that* generation got a bad name for sheep stealing and cattle lifting, and Mappowder men retaliated on them by nicknaming them "Ba-lambs."

I have hitherto been unable to trace the origin of "Buckland nanny-goats" or "Pulham hogs," but "Holwell men" and "Caundle dogs" seem to have originated from the prowess of the men of these villages in the rough games of cudgel-playing and cut-leg, and there appears to have been a great rivalry between the men of these villages for the championship.

TWO OLD GAMES.

CUDGEL-PLAYING AND CUT-LEG.

This brings me to the second part of my paper as to the games of cudgel-playing and cut-leg. These old games probably came into vogue when the more brutal combats of the tourney died out, and possibly helped to maintain the fighting qualities of our country-folk which proved such a valuable asset in our Continental wars. The game of cudgels was "played," mark you, with a weapon about three feet long and an inch in diameter, made of ash. I have been unable to obtain an original cudgel, but Mr. Old, of Bishop's Caundle, who has seen them, has kindly reproduced a pair for me, which I now show. Some cudgels have basket hand-guards, and some only a leather thong-loop to go round the wrist. Wm. Loder, of Pollbridge, Bishop's Caundle, who died in 1909 at a great age and had seen the game "played," gave me the following information.

CUDGEL-PLAYING.

It was generally "played" at the Pulham, Holwell and Caundle feasts. The *modus operandi* was to construct a platform of the tables used at the feast, resting them either on beer

barrels or trestles. The challenger would ascend the platform and throw down his cap, and his opponent would mount and pick it up. Evidently, a remnant of the knightly challenge by throwing down a glove. Hitting below the knee was forbidden, and the attack was made more especially on the body between the knee and neck, and the object was to wind or double up an opponent; when this was accomplished the victor was entitled to cut his opponent across his head with the sharp edge of the top of the cudgel, which was especially cut across level for the purpose. As soon as blood was drawn the game was won. Also, if the cudgel were knocked out of an opponent's hand it counted a game.

The game was "played" at Bishop's Caundle on a piece of waste land near a large oak where Giles Lane, Brown's Street, and Pound Lane meet. In his younger days Mr. Old had seen the game "played" there. Of the last generation of cudgel players in that district, the most noted was John Combes, of Lower Buckshaw, who was known as Tallyho Combes. Mr. Old told me that when he put him into his coffin he noticed that his ribs on the left side were battered in and the centre of his chest forced out of position, through having been continually hammered in the "play." Next came Mr. Stephen Spicer, John Ryall, of Caundle Mill, two keepers by names of Tite and Loder, and Mr. Wm. Jesty, who was a lime-burner. Tallyho Combes, who was admittedly champion, was an extraordinarily active man; he was reputed to be capable of standing against a five-barred gate with both hands in his pockets and springing over without any run.

The following quaint entry appears in the Bishop's Caundle Parish Register, 1789—"Antony Notley, 63—after nine days illness, a stout robust man, and had been famous for his prowess among the heroes of the cudgel, good in his temper and understanding." The Notleys occupied Fontleroi Farm in Caundle Marsh parish for several generations, and their tenancy terminated at 1856.

Sherborne was also a noted centre for cudgel "playing," and the days on which the Lenthay races took place were

further popularized by bouts of cudgel "play" before and after the races. Through the kindness of Mr. Wingfield Digby I am able to exhibit a poster dated August 1817, announcing the race meetings. After advertising the race meetings the poster announces "Cudgelling; to be played for by young gamesters. A purse of three guineas each Day. To mount the stage precisely at Ten o'clock or no Play."

The play on the first day took place in front of the old Town Hall and the stage was set up in front of the steps to the Abbey, about the spot where the weighbridge now stands, and on the second day the bout was on Green Hill in front of the old Angel Hotel, which was a noted posting house and stood where the Rev. H. Dunkin's School House now is. William Barrett, who died recently, aged 88, remembered these games well. His descriptions coincide with those of Mr. Old and Wm. Loder, except that sometimes the combatants played with two cudgels each, but the one held in the left hand was used only as a guard, answering to the shield of former days. When only one cudgel was used the player's left arm was strapped behind his back, presumably to prevent its being broken and to present a better target of the ribs.

The town crier, who held office under the lord of the manor of Sherborne, acted as "master of ceremonies" and announced the commencement of the "play" with his bell. The challenger then mounted the platform and threw down his cap, which was duly taken up by his opponent. When blood had been drawn from the head of one of the combatants, the crier rang his bell and cried "Another man's head broken, another man wanted." The last crier thus to act as master of the ceremonies was William Simmonds, who died in 1865. Four generations of Simmonds held this office, and through the kindness of Mr. Archdall Ffooks, the steward of the manor, I am able to exhibit photographs of the last two of these important personages, not indeed announcing "another man's head broken," but the advent to the town of a big supply of mackerel from West Bay. There was always a great rivalry

between Sherburnians and "players" from Hermitage and Holnest, who were men of great repute at the game.

Barrett's father was a doughty player, and he told me that he remembered seeing his father crack three men's heads in a morning and then go to Lenthay races as if nothing had happened. The cudgel playing at Sherborne was for many years kept going through the patronage of Squire Gordon of Leweston, Mr. Warry, who lived at the Manor House, Sherborne, and one of the Penny family, but it was very much opposed by the then Vicar, the Rev. James Parsons, and I understood from Barrett that quite a feud existed in the parish between the supporters of the respective parties.

Mrs. Griffiths, now aged 86, who is a daughter of Crier Simmonds, tells me that towards the end the game was so opposed that when a "bout" had been arranged, posters announcing the games were printed anonymously. A rap would come at her father's door (he was bill-poster as well as crier), and on opening it a bundle of posters with the money for posting them would be found left on the step by some mysterious person who had disappeared; but, she added, "of course father knew where they came from."

Since reading this paper Mr. Stride, of Hinton St. Mary, has informed me that in that village there lives an old man named John Hames, aged 80, whose grandfather, bearing the same names, was noted as being the best in his day with the Cudgels. Mr. Stride writes: "It appears that no one would stand up to him for miles around. His fame grew so, that he eventually met in the Market Place at Blandford all 'dons' of the time from all Dorset, and for breaking the most heads he became the Champion of Dorset and won a silver Mug which is inscribed

JOHN HAMES,
Hinton St. Mary.

Won this Mug at Cudgels at Blandford, August 10th, 1803."

The present John Hames owns and greatly treasures this cup.

CUT-LEG.

The game of "cut-leg" was played with hazel rods about the size of one's finger and a yard long. With these the combatants slashed each others' legs below the knees; no blows were allowed above the knee, and the man who could stand it the longest won the game. Old Wm. Loder told me that in his younger days he used to cut rods for "the players" and whilst the combat was on he used to stand "wi' a bundle under me yarm" and hand out fresh rods to the combatants as they required them. Loder stated that a man that could use both hands alike had a great advantage at this game, as with his right hand he could damage his opponent's left leg and then change over and attack his right leg. The combatants were usually dressed in knee breeches and old-fashioned light blue and white stockings, and Loder told me that he had seen the knee breeches of George and Joe Warren, who were great fighters, "bust open" below the knee from the swelling caused by the blows.

I believe that cut-leg was also played at the Lenthay race meetings at Sherborne, but only as a secondary game.

"WROSTLEN."

In Devonshire the corresponding amusement seems to have been "Wrostlen Matches;" but true wrestling had nothing to do with the game. The procedure was as follows:—The combatants were dressed in knee-breeches and stockings, and boots with thick soles; but no nails were allowed in them. Each "player" then placed his hands on his opponent's shoulders and got a grip, and they then proceeded to kick each other's shins as hard as they could, and the man who stood it longest won the game. A former foreman on the Sherborne Castle estate, a Devonshire man, had been a great player at this game, and was proud to show his scarred shins in evidence of his prowess, and my late brother once saw it "played" at an Inn at a village near Okehampton. This would have been about the year 1870. The landlord of that Inn was a great

“wroster,” and only passed away about two years ago. As nails in the soles were strictly prohibited, it was permissible to harden the leather of the soles artificially, so as to give it as good a cutting edge as possible. The prescription of one of the above combatants to this end was to soak the soles of his boots well in bullock’s blood and then dry them off.

I have been given to understand that the scarred head of a Dorset “player” and the scarred shins of a Devon “wroster” were as much the subject of pride as the scarred cheeks of a German officer who had been wounded in his military duels.

Such were some of the jokes, pranks, and manly games which enlivened village life before the days of railways and daily papers. It will be seen that we are just on the verge of losing touch with the generation of those who have either participated in or actually seen these sports, and probably the next generation of these villagers will be totally ignorant of these old customs and games. I trust that by thus putting on record such of the remnants as can now be scraped together, it may at least pass on to those who come after us some insight into the doings of our forebears.





A Dorset Worthyp,
William Stone, Royalist and Divine.
(1615-1685.)

By the Rev. Canon J. M. J. FLETCHER, M.A. and R.D.

(Read 8th Dec., 1914.)



IN the "Bidding Prayer" which is said in Wimborne Minster at its annual Commemoration of "Founders, Benefactors and Worthies," for whose memory, benefits and good example humble thanks are given, mention is made of "William Stone (1685), a Minister of this Church, and Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, who endowed the Almshouse of St. Margaret's and founded the Library of this Church."

From the inscription on his tomb in St. Michael's Church, Oxford, we learn that he was a native of Wimborne; and, as he was in his seventieth year at the time of his death,

which took place in the early summer of 1685, it follows that he must have been born about the year 1615.*

Without very much doubt it may be assumed that he was the son of Mr. William Stone, M.A., who, from 1601 to 1639, was "Schoolemaster at Wimborne," or, as he would now be described, Head Master of the Grammar School there. During the greater part of that time, namely, from 1609 to 1637, he also occupied the dignified position of Principal Official of the (Judicial and Testamentary) Court of the Royal Peculiar of Wimborne Minster, which Court was held at the west end of the north aisle of the church.

William Stone, the younger, would receive the rudiments of his education under his father's care at the Grammar School in his native town. From thence he proceeded to St. Edmund Hall in the University of Oxford, where he showed himself to be so "distinguished for learning, judgment, and piety (and) so precocious beyond belief in true talent" that, although it was "abundantly his due," his Academical degree had to be postponed for a time because he was not old enough to be permitted to take the necessary oaths which preceded it. In due time, however, on January 6th, 1633, when he was still in his eighteenth year, the degree of B.C.L. was conferred upon him.

* Foster (*Alumni Oxonienses*) confuses him with another William Stone, the son of John, of Hampstead, Herts, who matriculated from Trinity College, in 1623, at the age of 17. And, even during his lifetime, he was confused with still another namesake, for a story was told of him and of a proctor, which, if he had been connected with it, could only possibly have happened provided that he had been a Scholar of his College (and that Magdalen, and not his own), at the early age of three years!! Advanced in his studies as Stone was, we cannot claim that he was such an infant prodigy as this would imply. (See *Wood's Life and Times*, by A. Clark, Oxford, 1891, 5 Vols. (Vol. 1, page 478). Clark adds in a note:—"Well-known stories are often handed down, each generation attaching it to a contemporary, e.g., the bursar, who got his accounts £1,800 and odd pounds wrong by adding in the year of our Lord at the top of the column, continues to be told of present day bursars (1891)."

At that period, and indeed until about 35 years ago, Wimborne Minster was in the somewhat peculiar position of having at the same time three "Presbyters," or "Ministers," or "Preachers," with equal authority, each of whom, with his own clerk, was responsible every third week for the services at the Church.

So highly were the character and abilities of young Stone esteemed by the good people of Wimborne that they were desirous that he should become one of their Ministers. And accordingly, in 1641, "as soon as his age permitted," and there was a vacancy on the staff of clergy, "he was appointed to preside over the church of Wimborne, his native place, in satisfaction of the earnest desire of the people."

An entry in the Church accounts for the year 1641-2 shows that, in accordance with the usage of the time, a hood was provided for the new clergyman at the cost of the parish :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid for a Hoode for Mr. Stone	1	8	6

He remained at Wimborne, and ministered with much acceptance to the spiritual needs of the parishioners for some four or five years, before being, as we learn from a contemporary Journal, expelled from his benefice and compelled to leave the country, as a consequence of his allegiance to the Royal cause. The following is the introductory article from *Mercurius Academicus* for March 2nd, 1645 (-1646).*

"You have heard of Mr. Peters the mad Preacher; If you have not yet heard of Mr. Ford the fighting Preacher, you may take notice of him now. This Ford is a captain under Colonel Bingham, and though an inferior officer to Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett Lacy (commanding at Wareham) and Major William Skutt (commander of the Poole garrison) yet their superior and attended by them in his divine rhapsodies. Yes, Sir Anthony Cooper, too, the baronet, and his brother Major George Cooper think it no disparagement to be disciples of this new Illuminato ;

* *Mercurius Academicus*, "The twelfth weeke, Monday, March 2, 1645, pages 109, 110. [Bodleian Library, Hope Add., 1133].

and therefore not long since came this Ford to a place called Wimborne in Dorset, and commanded the Clerk of that parish to ring all in ; for he himself would preach twice that Lord's Day. The Clerk repairs to the Dr. Incumbent and acquaints him with the will of this new Preacher.

The Doctor thought it strange that a man who pretended to be so high a pitch of learning as Divinity should have so little acquaintance with the Ethics, as to command his pulpit without his leave ; but after second thoughts and considering whose creature this Ford was, he answered : ' If Mr. Ford will preach twice this day, his will must be to me a law. Colonel Bingham, I perceive, is resolved to deprive me without law, and to bring Mr. Ford in without Equity.' Mr. Ford goes to Church, guarded thither by Lacy, Skutt, and some soldiers belonging to that Regiment, and, regarded there by the presence of Baronet Cooper and his brother, commands the Clerk to repeat the Lord's Prayer and sing a Psalm ; and up to the Pulpit he steps. At the sight of whom and missing of Common Prayer, the parishioners first gaze and then cry out for their Doctor and the old service of God. Mr. Ford rails at and reviles the people for this disorder (intending no one shall be disorderly but himself) ; and rising up against him that came to bring Jesus Christ to them—(that expression he took in short hand the last time he heard Mr. Peters)—who had not been preached in three score years before. The people hearing this impudent lie, and fearing that if this fellow were suffered it might come to pass Christ should not be preached in three score years after, renew their desires for the Common Prayer and their Doctor ; at whose just commands Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy grows angry and obtains leave of Baronet Cooper to command a guard of muskets to bring the people into their order ; but the soldiers, seeing the people's resolution, and foreseeing what a bloody day such an action would make, are wiser than their Commander and sit still. And as Lacy is Zealous in this business a discreet man wishes him to take wit in his anger, and then to cut it off with his shears (you may know this Lacy was a tailor). . . . The Baronet being told the truth by the people that he had already starved their bodies, for he is a racking landlord, and now took a course to starve their souls as an Impropiator, hastens out of Church to the Doctor's House, and desires him to come and lay that Devil which himself had raised, promises that Ford should leave the pulpit—which in the way he did, not by the Baronet's policy but the people's piety. And in requital this thankful Sir Anthony, with the help of Bingham, Skutt, Lacy, and such other Reformers, have expelled the Doctor out of his living and banished him out of the country. By this you may see what property or liberty we shall enjoy, if the rebels prevail."

Driven away from Wimborne because of his loyalty to Church and King, Stone joined the Royal army, presumably

as chaplain, and, "through many labours, losses and dangers fulfilled his duty."

It was not long before the King's cause was lost, and the ill-fated Monarch himself had been put to death. With the collapse of the Royal army Stone's work in it had come to an end. For a time he left his native land and travelled in foreign countries "with much advantage to himself in sagacity and learning."

Upon the Restoration of the Monarchy he returned to "his own Wimborne," and was re-appointed one of the three Ministers of the Minster. Relative to this the MS. *Book of the Orders of the Governors of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School in Wimborne &c.* (1678-1810), has the following entry: "xv^o Aprilis 1661, Md., that the day and yeare abovesayd Mr. William Stone formerly chosen to be one of the Ministers of Wimborne was confirmed to be one of the sayd ministers, and was allowed to have fifty pounds a yeare for his stipend, and the third pte of the offerings of Church and the ministers house and garden."

His fellow "Presbyters" were Mr. Richard Gillingham, who had been appointed two or three years previously, and was now re-elected and confirmed in his office, and Mr. Thomas Ansty. One of his predecessors, Mr. Baldwin Deacon, had been discharged by the Governors a few months previously, because he had "neglected and refused to doe the office of a Minister," and moreover had confessed that he was "not yet ordeyned a Minister in any manner or forme," and consequently was "uncapable to doe the offices of a Minister;" and, furthermore, although three months licence had been granted to him in which "to be ordained a Minister according to the Laws and Government of the Church of England," he had neglected (or declined) to be so ordained.

The following items from the Church Accounts for the year 1660-1 will be of interest:—

	£	s.	d.
Item paid to David Deane for 20 ells of holland			
to make two surplices for the Ministers	..	3	16 8

	£	s.	d.
It. paid for lace for the collars	0	3	0
It. paid Mrs. Gillingham for making of 2 sur- plices	0	7	0
It. paid for a hoode for Mr. Stone	1	6	5

Mr. Stone was held in high reputation in the University of Oxford as well as in his native town of Wimborne ; and on July 6th, 1663, he was appointed Principal of New Inn Hall there.

As one of the conditions of the appointment of the Ministers at this time was that they should make their continual residence in Wimborne, in all probability Stone would have to resign his position as Presbyter of the Minster on his appointment to his new post in Oxford.

It is, however, the case that, shortly after this time, we constantly find the Ministers of Wimborne combining their work there with the charge of other parishes. If this were the case with Stone, perhaps he would be allowed to remain at Oxford during term time, and, during the remaining half of the year, would carry on his ministerial work in Wimborne.

New Inn Hall was one of the few hospices for students in Oxford which survived the Reformation. The Halls were originally private houses rented by students who elected their own Principal, though at a later date the Chancellor of the University usurped the nomination. The Halls had little or no endowments, and, consequently, could not hold their ground along with the well-endowed Colleges which took their place, or which in some cases were actually grafted upon them. Those which remained came into the hands of neighbouring Colleges and were gradually absorbed by them. Thus, by virtue of a statute framed by the Oxford University Commissioners (1881), about the same time that two other Halls ceased to exist as separate institutions, New Inn Hall, upon the death of Dr. Cornish, its last Principal, in 1887, was incorporated in Balliol College. St. Edmund Hall is the only society of the kind now existing in Oxford.

About the period of Edward VI.'s reign New Inn Hall had dwindled in numbers. During the time of the Civil War, 1642-1646, it was used as the Mint for King Charles, where the plate of the Colleges and Halls was sent to be melted down. When the garrison of Oxford had surrendered, it became full of Puritans and Parliamentarians; but after the Restoration, during the Principalship of Mr. Stone, it attained, both in numbers and influence, to a position which in all probability it has never occupied either before or since.

Other appointments now also fell to Mr. Stone's share, and he may be regarded as having become somewhat of a pluralist. In 1663 he was appointed Vicar of Pottersbury in Northamptonshire, and in the following year he was presented with the sinecure Incumbency of Northop in Flintshire.

In Oxford he numbered amongst his personal friends Dr. John Hall (who became Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, and Prebendary of Worcester), the celebrated Mr. Obadiah Walker, Master of University College, and the distinguished antiquary and historian, Mr. Anthony à Wood. It is not improbable that it is in some measure due to Stone that Wood's "*History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford*" has been preserved to us, for it was by his advice, together with that of Obadiah Walker (who, as well as he, privately perused the work and knew the value of it), that the MS. was accepted by the Delegacy of the University for publication.

Stone remained in Oxford, as Head of New Inn Hall, for 21 years. The estimation in which he was held there may be gathered from what is said of him in *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ* :— "Mr. William Stone, LL.B., and principal of New Inne Hall, was so wise a man and of so much learning, knowledge, and probity, that Dr. Mill used to say 'Now there are many men that think themselves fit and would fain be Archbishops of

* *Reliquiæ Hearnianæ* [Ed. P. Bliss]. J. R. Smith, London, 1869, Vol. II., page 185.

Canterbury; but I know no one so well qualified as Mr. Stone, tho' he thinks himself fit for no high station.'"

His old friend Anthony à Wood describes him in his* *Athenæ et Fasti Oxon*: as being "a most excellent preacher and Canonist."

Owing to continued ill health Stone resigned the Principalship of New Inn Hall in August, 1684, and early in the following month he left Oxford † "to go into his owne country to spend the remainder of his dayes at Wimbourn Minster among his relations." He had two sisters married there, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Bolton. But he could not make himself contented in Wimborne, even amongst his own kith and kin, and amidst the scenes of his early days. The spell of Oxford was upon him. He missed the thought and the learning of the University city, and the intellectual companionship of his friends there. And so six months later, at the beginning of April, 1685, he returned to Oxford "as though weary of the country." But, prostrated as he was by bodily weakness, though vigorous to the last in memory and judgment, he was a dying man, and did not long survive his return. He passed away on Monday, the 22nd of June, 1685, and three days later was buried within the altar rails on the north side of the chancel of ‡ St. Michael's Church.

* *Wood's Athenæ et Fasti Oxon*, Vol. I., p. 258 (Fasti).

† *Wood's Life and Times* [Clark's Ed.], Vol. III., pp. 108-9.

‡ *Ibid*, Vol. III., p 144, "1685, June 22, Munday, Mr. Stone died; and was buried in St. Michael's Church in the College Chancell in the grave of Mr. (Henry) Foulis." [*Wood's Life, &c.*, Vol. II., p. 178, "Henry Foulis R.D. (Wood's companion), Sub-Rector of Lincoln College, died December 24, 1669, and was buried in the chancell of St. Michael's church under the north wall."]

In the Burial Registers of St. Michael's the entry is "Mr. Stoon wass Bury'ed: In the Colledg Chansell, June the 25th, Anno 1685."

There is no doubt that William Stone was buried in St. Michael's Church, and the words "in Mr. Foulis' grave" mark the spot. Why it is called "The College chancel" is difficult to discover. (Possibly it means that Lincoln College, having the "Rectorial tithes," had rights over the chancel.)

His memorial tablet, an octagonal marble one, with a Latin inscription (which with its translation into English is given below), still remains ; but it has been removed from its original place in the chancel to the west end of the north aisle.

Stone appears to have given his books to Wimborne Minster, although they had not been taken away from Oxford before his death. But they were removed shortly afterwards,* and formed the commencement and the nucleus of the celebrated chained Library which exists in his native place.

In his will, a copy of which is annexed, he left his Wimborne property (lands, houses, &c.), to be eventually "for the use and benefitt of the Almesmen who shall live in the Hospitall of St. Margaretts which is in the said parish of Wimborne," and he bequeathed to 100 poore people of that parish, to be nominated by the overseers of the poor, 2s. each." The residue of his property he left to such charitable uses as his old friend, Mr. Walker, the Master of University College, should direct. Some portion of this was laid out in the purchase of land at St. Clement's, Oxford, whereon some almshouses have been built and endowed, aided by gifts and legacies by Stone's executor, Dr. Fry, and by another medical practitioner, Mr. Richard Curtis. On the front of the building may still be read this inscription : "This Hospital for the poor and sick was founded by the Reverend Mr. William Stone, Principal of New Inn Hall. In Hopes of thy assistance. Ao. Dno. 1700."

Thus, in Oxford, eight poor women, thanks in no small measure to the munificence of William Stone, enjoy their almshouses and gardens, each with monetary assistance amounting to about £20 a year.

And in Wimborne, the closing years of some 15 or 16 poor men and women are made easier, owing to his bequest to St. Margaret's Hospital.

And, although it is to be feared that his books which were given to the Minster at Wimborne are not often used now,

* Cf. *Proceedings of the Dorset N.H. and A. Field Club*, Vol. XXXV., p. 23, 24.

even as works of occasional reference, yet there can be no doubt that they add, in their present chained condition, to the interest of a most interesting church which has been aptly described as one of the chief glories of Dorset.

ADDENDA.

WILL OF WILLIAM STONE (THE ELDER).

(*Somerset House, P.C.C., 113 Harvey*).

Abstract of (. .) the Will of William Stone, of Wimborne Minster in the county of Dorset Schoolemaster.

Imp : I give to my daughter £200. Item my will is that my sonne Samuell shall enjoy dureing his natural life that £20 a yeare in which Sir George Hastings is by acknowledgement of a Statute of £500 bound to estate whomsoever I shall nominate & I doe hereby nominate my said sonne Samuel thereunto. Item to my daughter Mary £100. Item to my daughter Sara £100. Item I give all my land to my sonne William & his heires. Item I give 10/- to the Minister who shall preach at my funerall. Item I give 20/- a peece to my naturale brother & sister for a remembrance if soe be they shall demande the same. Item I give 20/- to the poore of Wimborne & 20/- to the church of Wimborne. Residue to my wife Martha & my sonne William whome I make exors. Frenedes George Strode esq. & Wm Goddard clerke to be overseers & 5/- a peece.

Dated 14 Sept. 1638, William Stone. Witnesses, William Goddard, Walter Flacy. Proved in the P.C.C. 14 June 1639 by Martha & William Stone the exors.

WILL OF WILLIAM STONE.

(*Somerset House, P.C.C., 93 Cann*).

Will of William Stone, of Oxford, Clarke.

I make Mr. Wm. Fry, of Trinity College, Oxford, my executor, and I give him £100, and I give him all my lands, tenements, &c., within the parish of Winborne in co. Dorsett, to him and his heirs with the proviso that he suffer my brother and sister Bolton, & my brother and sister Williams, to enjoy during their lives what they now have of mine there ; and that my Executor shall within one year after my death settle the said lands and houses upon 4 or 5 honest

inhabitants of the said parish, or living neare it, that after the death of my said brothers and sisters the profitts of the said lands and houses may be employed by them for the use and benefitt of the Almesmen who shall live in the Hospittal of St. Margaretts which is in the said parish of Winborne. I give to 100 poore people of that parish to be nominated by the overseers of the poor 2s. each. To my two sisters £10 each, and the use of my goods during their lives, and to their husbands 20s. each. I forgive Mr. Simon Miller £50 part of what he owes me. The residue to such charitable uses as Mr. Walker now Master of University College shall direct, and I give him £5.

Dated 12 May, 1685, W. Stone. Witnesses, Tho. Hinton, Tho. Ansty, Robt. Whitehall, Willj. Edwards. Proved P.C.C., 27 July, 1685, by Stephen Fry.

INSCRIPTION ON WILLIAM STONE'S MONUMENT IN ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, OXFORD.

GUILMS STONE, Dorsetensis LL. Bacc.
 Eruditione, Judicio, Pietate eximius,
 Ingenio vero supra fidem præcoci,
 ut Juramenti suscipiendo nondum maturus,
 Gradum Academicum, quem abunde meruit,
 Differre cogereetur.
 Egregiam hanc Adolescentiæ solertiam.
 Pari profectu ad Senectutem usque præstitit.
 Et quamprimum per aetatem licuit,
 Ecclesiæ *Winburnensi*, loco natalitio.
 summo cum Populi Desiderio præficiæbatur.
 Gliscente jam bello civili, Perduellium injurijs opportunus,
 In exercitum regium se recepit.
 Ubi, per multos Labores, Damna, et Pericula,
 Officio suo strenue functus est.
 Succumbente tandem Causa optima, exteras Regiones,
 Insigni Prudentiæ et Doctrinæ compendio, peregravit.
 Post felicem Caroli 2di. reditum, *Wimburnæ* suæ restitutus est.
 De amplioribus minime sollicitus.
 Dein, aetate morbisque ingravescentibus, *Oxoniam* remigrans.
 Requiem qualem qualem in *Nov. Hospit. Aulae* præfectura quaesivit.
 Ubi diu corpore infirmo conflictatus,
 memoria tamen et judicio ad extremum vegetus.
 Opes Egenis, animamq; Caelo, tradidit
 X KAL. Vles, A.D. MDCLXXXV.
 Aetatis LXX.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTION.

Here lies William Stone, native of Dorset, Bachelor of Laws, distinguished for learning, judgment and piety, so precocious beyond belief in true talent, that, not being as yet capable in age for taking the oath, he was compelled to defer receiving the Academical degree which was abundantly his due. The remarkable ability which he displayed in his youth continued to advance even to old age. And as soon as his age permitted he was appointed to preside over the Church of Wimborne his native place, in satisfaction of the earnest desire of the people. As the civil war increased, and he became in danger of harm from the enemy, he betook himself to the Royal Army, where through many labours, losses and dangers he strenuously fulfilled his (ministerial) duty. When the good cause succumbed, he travelled in foreign lands, with much advantage to himself in sagacity and learning. After the happy return of Charles II. he was restored to his own Wimborne, having no desire for further preferments. Then as age and disease told upon him, he returned to Oxford, and found some measure of repose in the Principalship of New Inn Hall. There, after long affliction from bodily weakness, yet vigorous to the last in memory and judgment, he bequeathed his wealth to the needy, and (yielded up) his soul to heaven on the 22nd day of June, 1685, in the 70th year of his age.

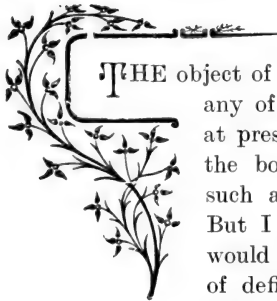




Early Man in Dorset.

By the Rev. H. SHAEN SOLLY, M.A.

(Read 8th Dec., 1914.)



THE object of the present paper is not to discuss any of the archæological problems which at present interest experts, or to advance the boundary of their knowledge. For such a task I am wholly incompetent. But I find there are many people who would like to know more of a great body of definitely ascertained truth, who are much interested in excursions to visit the pre-historic remains with which Dorset is so richly endowed, and who certainly might be interested in the collections assembled at our Museums.

In dealing with prehistoric times we need a chronological scale which will replace the chronology of history. Such a scale is furnished by geology and gives us a basis of unquestionable fact from which to start. The earliest rocks known to geology are the Primary or Paleozoic, and throughout the incalculable periods of time which these

represent no trace of man has been or ever will be found. The same is true of the Secondary rocks. Together, these two eras may occupy, say, 100,000,000 years. Above these come the Tertiary and Quarternary groups. The lowest of the Tertiaries is known as the eocene, laid down before the Alps and the Himalayas were raised up, and here also no trace of man is found. Next in order come the oligocene, the miocene, and the pliocene. After this we reach the Quarternary group, which is divided into the pleistocene and recent periods.

In miocene times the climate here was tropical, in pliocene it was temperate, and in the pleistocene period we have a series of glacial epochs. From time to time remains are found which are supposed to throw the origin of mankind as far back as pliocene days, or even earlier. The "missing link," if ever found, will date from Tertiary times. The flints known as "rostr-carinate" belong to the pliocene period and are believed to be of human workmanship. But the matter is still under discussion and does not specially concern us here.

The pleistocene period, however, with its glacial epochs coincides with the paleolithic or Old Stone Age. It is admitted that a mere animal never made a tool. Even the highest of the anthropoid apes do not achieve this. When, therefore, we come across flints which have been chipped so as to be made serviceable as tools, and when this chipping cannot be ascribed to the action of inanimate nature, we accept such flint tools as proof of the existence of man. Now, the beds of the pleistocene period abound with these tools, which we describe as belonging to the Old Stone Age, and henceforth we have another scale besides the geological one. The Old Stone is succeeded by the New Stone Age, when flints were polished as well as chipped; then comes the Bronze Age; and lastly, the introduction of Iron leads us well into historic times.

What do we know about these men who made these tools, first of stone and then of metal? We have found a few of the skulls of paleolithic man, and these show that he was

long headed. His cranial capacity shows a distinctly human brain, though not of the highest order. The cranial capacity of modern Europeans averages 1,500 cubic centimetres, of Australian Bushmen it is 900, of the gorilla 500, but the highest specimens of the lower classes overlap the lowest of the class above.

Very Early Man is sometimes called the "River Drift Man," because his flint implements are found in the high level plateau gravels left by rivers which then flowed at a level several hundred feet higher than their present channels, thus indicating enormous denudation before the valleys were scooped out as they are now. Somewhat later he is known as the "Cave Man," because his remains are found in the lower levels of the caves where he found shelter. Here, again, is evidence of very great lapse of time, for these paleolithic remains in caves are covered over with many feet thickness of stalagmite which must have taken millenniums to accumulate, and with other beds which in turn contain the traces of later stages of human progress.

How did this very Early Man live? Evidently by hunting. There was a struggle for existence, man trying to escape being eaten, and in one way or another finding enough to eat. During the later Tertiaries, animals were beginning to be much the same as they are found now in various parts of the world. For instance, the elephant was here in the pliocene period, but with the cold of the pleistocene it was replaced by the mammoth or hairy elephant, lately extinct, but occasionally found frozen in Siberia. Of the co-existence of man and mammoth we have interesting evidence, viz., pieces of ivory on which man has engraved a likeness, and a very good likeness, of the mammoth. Paleolithic man, as represented by some of the races of this period, was an artist, and striking evidence of this is furnished by France. He may have believed that by means of his drawings and carvings he could exercise a magical influence over the animals which he hunted, and, perhaps, by which he was hunted. If so, his work had a utilitarian object, but

it also possesses much artistic merit. In other respects he is not interesting. He had no pottery and no domestic animals. He neither buried nor burned his dead, but presumably left their bodies to be eaten by wild beasts. In these two respects, his artistic capacity and his treatment of the dead, he resembled the modern Esquimaux; I do not know if any other link of connection has been found. It is a fact, and a striking one, that man, even if he existed in the previous warm and temperate periods, did not come to the front till the glacial epochs. In a warmer climate he had less chance in the struggle for existence with the lower animals. Perpetual snow and ice gave him his opportunity. He could better adapt himself to the changes in outward conditions. He clothed himself with the skins of the animals he had slain. He learned to light a fire, probably by chipping flints. So he proved himself the fittest to survive.

One of the chief points to realise in connection with the pleistocene period is its enormous length, as measured by years. Certainly it lasted for hundreds of thousands of years, perhaps for a million. In the next place both altitude and climate varied greatly. At one time Britain was continental. At another time North Welsh mountains 2,000 feet high were sunk to sea level. There were true glacial epochs, characterised by intense cold, and interglacial epochs when the partial melting of snow and frozen ground must have caused rapid denudation. I believe our chalk downs owe their steep contours to the conditions which prevailed when glaciers were retreating northward. It must have been an uncomfortable land to inhabit, but somehow man did manage to live in it and to make more progress than he had made under less arduous conditions.

I have not found it easy to ascertain indisputable facts about the earliest human bones found in Britain, but many interesting discoveries have recently been made and have given rise to no small amount of controversy.

The "earliest known Englishman" may be represented by the skull found at Piltdown, Sussex. But there is an

extraordinary difference of opinion in regard to the reconstruction of this skull, one authority, Professor Keith, making the brain occupy 1,600 cubic centimetres, as large as that of a modern European; another, Dr. Smith Woodward, making it 1,100, only just human. Another claimant to the title of our earliest countryman is the "Ipswich" man, and a little later comes the "Galley Hill Man." These remains were certainly discovered in interglacial beds, but, of course, everything depends on these remains belonging to the bed in which they are found and not being interments of a later date. The utmost care is taken to ascertain that the soil above is undisturbed, but it is difficult to get evidence that satisfies everybody.

Here I must leave this introduction to my main subject and come without further delay to Early Man in Dorset. Let us see how his remains fit into the framework we have constructed, and how we may understand the real interest there is in the fresh discoveries and investigations that are continually being made. River Drift implements, unquestionably of pleistocene age, have been found at Dewlish and at Hawkchurch, and that is all that Sir Bertram Windle in his useful book, *Remains of the Prehistoric Age in England*, gives us credit for. But the High Plateau gravels of East Dorset are very rich in flint implements of a rude and early type. Moreover, it is quite easy to find in these beds flints which have been subjected to a long-continued action from fire, and this can only have happened in connection with human habitations. In the excursion of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society on May 23, 1914, we at once found these burnt flints in a gravel pit. Unfortunately none of these finds can be said to be found in any definite horizon, for the Plateau gravels are the deposit of huge floods which have swept the materials down from higher levels and must have shuffled them in this process like a pack of cards. An extremely interesting find was lately made by two boys of Sherborne School, let us hope within the borders of the county, and exhibited when the South-Eastern Union of

Scientific Societies held their Congress at Bournemouth. This was a fragment of a horse's rib on which was a paleolithic engraving of a horse's head, the second example, only, of paleolithic pictorial art found in England.

Our county possesses no caves.

Did the glaciers of these glacial epochs extend as far south as Dorset? The orthodox teaching of the Geological Survey and the principal textbooks say that they extended no further than the valley of the Thames. This may be true of great glaciers, several hundred feet thick; but Dr. Colley March has collected abundant evidence of the action of snow and ice in Dorset, and this is now recognised by the members of the Survey. We should further remember that the glaciers would retreat and advance, as a series of epochs would be distinguished by comparative mildness and greater severity of climate; and then we must use our imagination to help us conceive what life must have been like in those wild times, and how Early Man would find his hunting grounds on the skirts of the glaciers and wander over the lands of frost and thaw and flood.

THE NEW STONE AGE.

There does not seem to have been any violent transition from the Old to the New Stone Age, but the latter is comparatively short, lasting about 10,000 years, say, from 12,000 to 2,000 B.C. The principal race of men whom we can now distinguish are allied to those of the Cromagnon type, and, like them, they are long-headed. This, at least, is true of the skulls found in Dorset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire. But in North Wales another race of men, round-headed, seem to have lived contemporaneously. Neolithic men are not artistic, and have left no pictures. On the other hand, they bury their dead, at any rate their great chieftains, in what are known as Long Barrows, and they sometimes place in the grave valuable tools which afford evidence of their stage of civilization. They make pottery, and keep

some domestic animals. When we say they polished their implements, this does not mean that they did not continue to use roughly chipped flints as well. Undoubtedly they did this, and it is not always easy to assign a roughly chipped implement to any definite period. What we can say is that there is marked progress in the delicacy of the manufacture of flint tools and weapons, and that these still found a "market" long after the introduction of metals. This was particularly the case with arrow heads. In the Farnham museum there is a human vertebra with a flint arrow head firmly fixed in the front. The deadly arrow must have passed through the man's body and have been arrested by the bone.

When art appears in later Neolithic days it furnishes no representations of human or animal life, such as we find in paleolithic times. Neolithic Art is geometrical ornamentation. It is an imitation of thong work, basket work, and other forms which the eye had been accustomed to see and expected to see. A Neolithic cupped stone was found in a barrow at Came, Dorset. Pottery is abundant, but it is rough and made without the potter's wheel. Potteries have been discovered in the New Forest, but they may belong to the Bronze Age.

Dorset is well supplied with Long Barrows, the most important being at Bere Regis, Chettle, Eastbury, Gussage, Kingsdown, Badbury Rings, Litton Cheney, Pimperne, Tarrant Hinton, and Worbarrow. In every case a cell or hut was first built of the largest stones available. Sometimes there is a central passage with cells on either side. After one or more interments had taken place, a huge mound of earth was heaped up over the whole. In some localities, especially on sloping ground, the earth would in course of time be washed away and nothing left but the great stones, then called a "dolmen." Neolithic man is in this way connected with the megalithic or great stone monuments which are found not only in Europe, but over North Africa, and as far afield as India and Japan. He reared

the Stone Circles as temples of worship. Of these, Avebury is by far the largest and also one of the oldest examples in our own country. Stonehenge probably represents two periods of erection. In its later grandeur it belongs to the very end of the Stone Age, when Bronze was just beginning to be used, about 2,000 B.C. In Dorset we have some fine specimens of dolmens. There is one in ruins alongside the Dorchester-Bridport Road, another known as "The grey mare and her colts" is at Gorwell, Blackdown, and a third, "The Two Gates" is on the disused Roman portion of the road from Dorchester to Bridport. The "Helstone," above Portesham, has been restored as a dolmen, but seems to have been originally a round barrow. Other megalithic remains in the county are "The Broad Stone," a fallen menhir or pillar, near Winterbourne Abbas, "The Harpstone," near Steeple, and another menhir near Kingston Russell, the two latter being still upright. Then there are small stone circles, the best known, perhaps, being "The Nine Stones," near Winterbourne Abbas, and there are similar remains at Osmington Hill, on Tenant Hill, Kingston Russell, at Rempstone, and near Longbredy Gate.

The county is abundantly supplied with "pit dwellings," and when the Ordnance Survey indicates a "British Village," this generally means a Neolithic settlement, especially if it is not situated within an entrenchment. It is, however, quite possible that some of the Hill-top camps, of which we shall speak directly, were begun by Neolithic man, the ramparts being afterwards much strengthened by his successors. We are safe in calling these camps "British" and "pre-Roman," and undoubtedly the great diggers belong to the Bronze Age; more than this is mere conjecture.

Finally, we may say of Neolithic man that he belonged to the Mongoloid Division of the Human Family, and is probably now represented by the Lapps of Northern Europe.

THE BRONZE AGE.

The Bronze Age begins about 2,000 B.C. and lasts till about 600 B.C. The introduction of metals for tools is an epoch-making event, and it soon led to enormous further improvements. The earliest tools were made of almost pure copper, but the art of alloying with tin led to the production of an extremely hard bronze, capable of receiving a very fine cutting edge, and the arts of casting and forging were developed to a high pitch of perfection. These arts were practised by a new race of men. Their skulls show that they were round headed. They were a taller, stronger, more warlike race. Probably we can identify them at first with the Iberians or Basques or Picts, and certainly we can identify them later with the Celtic tribes of the Aryan Family. They swept away the Neolithic Mongoloids with a ruthlessness even greater than that which they themselves experienced at the hands of later invaders. For more than 2,000 years they inhabit the land, and are the people we know as Ancient Britons. The tribes inhabiting Dorset were called the Durotriges, a word meaning "The Dwellers by the Water." They buried their dead in Round Barrows, of which there are many hundreds in the county, more particularly in the Ridgeway district, and it is convenient to remember that long heads generally go with long barrows and round heads with round barrows. Moreover, they often, though not always, burned their dead before burial. Clearly, they believed in some kind of immortality of the soul rather than in a continued underground existence of the body, as suggested by the cells in the Long Barrows. They buried a man's best property with him, and so our finds in Round Barrows are extremely rich. Our local museums, especially at Dorchester and Farnham, contain magnificent collections of such objects. Pottery is abundant and better made than the Neolithic. But it is burnt in an open fire, not in a kiln, is not properly glazed, and is made without the aid of the potter's wheel. By far the most

imposing remains of the Bronze Age are the Hill-top Camps. In the county we have them at Abbotsbury, Badbury Rings, Banbury Hill, Buckland Newton, Buzbury Rings, Cattistock Castle, Cerne Abbas, Coneys Castle, Cranbourne Chase (twelve, in Mr. Sumner's list, which, however, includes some separately mentioned here), The Dungeon, (Middlemarsh), Dudsbury, Eggardon Hill, Flowers Barrow, Gallows Hill, Handley Hill, Hambledon Hill, Hod Hill, Lambert's Castle, Maiden Castle, Minterne Magna, Morden Heath, Nettlecombe Tout, Ower Heath, Pillesdon Pen, Pimperne Down, Poundbury, Poorstock, Rawlsbury, Ring's Hill, South Lodge Camp, Spettisbury Rings, Shipton Beacon, Woodbury Hill, Weatherbury, and Woolsbarrow. Here is a fine list, every one of them worth a visit.

These places were essentially "Camps of Refuge." They tell a tale of ruthless warfare, when it was necessary for men and women to encounter any hardship, such as lack of water and exposure to the bitterest weather, in order to save their cattle and their own lives. Most of these Camps contain a number of circular depressions indicating Pit dwellings. Some of those on Eggardon Hill were explored by Dr. Colley March and myself. We obtained leave to dig a trench right across several of them, and everywhere found the same general plan. There was originally a round hole fourteen feet in diameter at the top and four feet and a half deep, and beneath the floor was a quantity of rubble which served for drainage and prevented the hole becoming a pond. A full account of our explorations is given in *Proceedings*, Vol. xxii., p. 28. Few objects of interest were found, and nothing to show that the Camp was used for prolonged residence.

The Art of the Bronze Age was a development of that of the Neolithic, and consists in geometrical patterns which may be traced back to the patterns originally made by twisted thongs, basket-making, weaving, building with boughs or trunks of trees, and so on. This subject is a very large one, and I must leave it here.

THE IRON AGE.

The introduction of Iron into Britain probably took place about 600 B.C. and the use of the potter's wheel came in about the same time. Mr. E. Torday, who has lately published an interesting account of the negro tribes living on the tributaries of the Congo and entirely unaffected by European influence, found among them smiths well acquainted with the arts of smelting and forging iron. These arts have certainly been practised there for many centuries, and it is conceivable that we owe to the African negro the discovery how to make tools of iron.

The conquest of Britain by the Romans was contemplated by Julius Cæsar, who landed on this island in 55 and 54 B.C., the serious invasion began under Claudius in 43 A.D., and the occupation of the country was completed by Agricola in 84 A.D. The Hill-top Camps would, of course, be attacked and captured by the Romans, and it is possible that the strongest of them, Maiden Castle, which appears unfinished on one side, really was unfinished when it was taken by the invader. After capturing these forts the Romans would take care that they never again became the strongholds of an enemy, and in the great fortress on Hod Hill they made a small inner Camp in one corner for their own garrison. But this was quite exceptional. These Camps of Refuge were not needed after the establishment of the *Pax Romana*. Roman roads run near them, sometimes quite close to them, but without running into them, as the roads run into Silchester and wherever we have a town with a name compounded of "castrum." The Romans placed their camps on fairly level ground, where there was convenient access to water and good pasture. These grew into our modern towns, and the Romano-British settlements will be found, as in London, buried many feet below the present surface.

There is, however, a district, largely in Dorset, which was inhabited during the Iron Age far more densely than it is now. This is Cranbourne Chase, the earthworks of which

have lately been splendidly illustrated by Mr. Heywood Sumner. In Shaftesbury we have a Hill-top town which has lasted as such from Ancient British days till now, and there are three villages, Ashmore, Whitsbury, and Woodyates, which have a similar continuity of history. With these exceptions, the Saxon conquerors of a later date abandoned the British sites, whose remains, save for weathering and agricultural operations, remain fairly intact. They show that the wide and windswept downs of the Chase were a sort of Metropolitan area for Southern Britain, the surface being free from the swamp and tangled forest which made much of the country uninhabitable. The great explorer of the Romano-British villages is, of course, the late General Pitt-Rivers, whose monumental works must be studied by all who care for the subject.

ROMAN ROADS belong to this period, and Dorset possesses an extremely fine example in the Ackling Dyke. This name is a corruption of Iekniel, the name of the *via* which ran from Norfolk to Sarum, and continued south to near Badbury Rings, where it divides; the eastern branch reaches the sea at Hamworthy, the western goes by Bere Regis to Dorchester and thence by Bridport to Exeter. The remains of the Ackling Dyke where it crosses Cranborne Chase are most instructive. Mr. Sumner gives us the following layers of which it is built up. We find, beginning from the top (1) surface mould, 5 inches; (2) gravel with rounded pebbles, 6 inches; (3) rammed chalk rubble, 6 inches; (4) Tertiary gravel, 10 inches; (5) rammed chalk, 6 inches; (6) a single layer of nodular flints lying on the old surface line, the total height from which to the top of the road was three feet. Thus the road is built up in a way which suggests that the thing most dreaded, even on these now dry downs, was swamp. The width must have been considerably greater than it is now, or it could not have been used as a road, at any rate not for wheeled vehicles. The important Roman station, Vindogladia, was on it, probably close by the village of Woodyates.

Many other dykes whose remains we can now trace may have been thrown up merely as a protection against the wind ; and the desire to secure such shelter will account for the universal tendency to dig which has left such enduring traces all over the Chase. " Grims Ditch " is thought to be a tribal boundary, and other dykes and ditches represent cattle enclosures.

The Romans were not generous in their treatment of their British subjects ; no British names occur among those holding office or exercising power. Little was done to train them for self-defence. The Roman Legions were finally withdrawn, in 416 A.D. according to Bede, to stem the tide of Teutonic invasion, and soon the Britons were engaged in a desperate struggle with these same invaders. That struggle has left an indelible scar across Cranborne Chase in Bokerly Dyke. This is a great intrenchment which rambles in a most irregular and perplexing manner over the downs, showing the sort of thing the Britons would do when deprived of Roman supervision. No doubt it served its purpose as a defence for a while. We hear of a great battle fought at Mons Badonicus, which is almost certainly Badbury Rings. This held back the Saxon from 520 till 552 A.D. But then the tide of Saxon conquest rolled on, and with this I must close my sketch of " Early Man in Dorset."

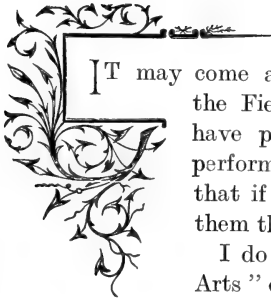




Magic.

By W. RALPH G. BOND.

(Read 16th Feb., 1915.)



IT may come as a surprise to some members of the Field Club to learn that all of them have probably at some time or another performed an act of magic, but I think that if they will hear me out I can shew them that such is the case.

I do not of course refer to the "Black Arts" or to being in league with evil spirits (these are only later elaborations of the idea), but to plain, simple, primitive magic. To make my meaning clearer, I will first explain what true magic is; I will then glance at some of its more elaborate developments in the Middle Ages to show, for the purposes of this paper, what it is not; lastly, I will mention a few harmless little acts of magic in common use to-day, and leave members to decide for themselves whether they can honestly say they have never attempted an act of magic.

The faculty of imitation is firmly implanted in the human mind, especially in that of primitive man, who, living under a

vague and mistaken idea of his relationships with his surroundings, falls easily into the error of thinking that he can more or less control the forces of Nature by imitating the result he desires ; in other words, he has only to set Nature a pattern and she will probably follow it.

I must ask members to accept this view of the origin of magic ; an enormous number of instances could be produced in support of it, but I will content myself with one or two.

Certain living savages wishing to increase their herds and flocks employ as shepherds the parents of twins, or even entertain such persons in idleness in their villages. The ewes, they believe, following the excellent example set before them, will all produce twins. It will be remembered that Jacob, having a strong personal interest in the production of spotted calves by Laban's herds, gave the cows a pattern to follow, in the belief, then no doubt general, that Nature would imitate the example given to her.

It is not only animate Nature that is thus supposed to copy a pattern set before her. A sailor becalmed, and wishing the wind to blow, will screw up his lips and blow violently through them, thus imitating the rushing of the wind and its shrieking in the rigging, believing, or rather hoping, that the real thing will follow. The expression "whistling for the wind" has passed into a proverb, and, perhaps, some members already stand self-convicted of plying the magic art as I have here interpreted it.

I must repeat that it seems certain that magic arose by a confusion in the primitive mind of the relations of cause and effect ; the sailor here unconsciously argues "when there is a wind there is a whistling ; therefore, when there is a whistling there will be a wind." From this simple logical fallacy arises magic, and at first, as we have seen, it is innocent enough, merely meant to stir up Nature to be a little more generous with her favours.

But magic has its other side ; if in the above case parents of twins set a good example to flocks it equally follows that childless people must be banished from their midst, and if

these unfortunate people must exercise their baleful influence somewhere, it is surely better that they should do so among one's enemies than among one's friends, so they are sent to live in the next village.

Once the first step is taken on the downward path, how rapid is the descent!

Not content with stopping the increase of one's enemies' flocks by sending a childless person among them, one might perhaps wish him worse; one might, for instance, wish that his heart might wither within him and that he might die. Now the obvious way to destroy a person's heart is to take one's hatchet and hack it out of him; but obvious ways are not always the best—he might also have a hatchet and hack first. Magic now, alas, debased from its primitive harmlessness, affords one a way by which one may achieve the desired object at a distance and without detection.

Nothing is easier. Take the heart of a sheep or other animal, stick it full of pins, and shrivel it over the fire—Nature is bound by the one simple law of magic to follow the example set; the heart of one's enemy will surely wither; he may be considered as dead. But no, there is a chance of escape for him yet! Charms, like Anarchist bombs, may go off at the wrong moment and injure the wrong person. How are we to make sure that Nature, in imitating us, will know whom it is we mean to injure? There are three ways. One is to put one's charm near the person himself, so that Nature may see the connection at once; put it in the thatch of his roof or up his chimney. This is only a fairly good way; it may be his dog or his aunt whose heart withers, all right in its way, but not quite what one intended. The second way is better, that is, to establish some actual connection between the charm and its victim. Steal some of the clippings of his hair, the pairings of his nails, or even remnants of his old clothes, and put them in the charm. But the enemy may outwit one yet; supposing he burns or hides all these things? Many religions, in their struggles against this vicious form of magic, instruct their devotees to burn, bury, or conceal

the clippings of their hair, or, simpler still, not to clip it at all. Millions of people to-day obey these instructions, though many have forgotten why, and account for the habit by saying that their hair and nails are part of their bodies and will be required of them on the day of Resurrection. The third way of addressing your charm is exactly that which one would employ with a letter, one writes the name and address on the back. Judging by the analogy of the Post Office one may surely hope that disaster will overwhelm one's enemy by breakfast time the next day. But these enemies are full of guile. He may have given a wrong name and address. Most savages are very chary for this very reason of telling their real names to strangers, and some have the very good reason that they do not know them themselves. Among some primitive tribes the artful parents whisper a new-born baby's real name into its unreceptive ear, and then give it a false one by which alone it is known for the rest of its life. This shunts off the spells of ill-wishers on to the wrong track, and if they hit the wrong man, that is his look out.

We now see that this black form of magic is becoming more and more intricate, so intricate indeed that the magician himself does not understand half its meaning.

In this confusion of thought these mysterious hidden names which the magician must be at such pains to discover, may gradually become understood to have a power of their own, such as "open sesame," or to be the names of powerful and malevolent spirits who are bound to obey the wishes of any man who is in possession of their secret.

Thus we get the Abracadabra, Rumpelstilskin type of magic. I myself have seen in the Sudan a charm in the names of Hosem Dosem and Brasem, meant to seal the eyes and ears of myself and other officials to a fanatical rising which cost two of our number their lives.

Still further complications may arise : the magic name that gives the control of an evil spirit into the hands of its discoverer may become transfigured into the magic ring or

magic lamp of Aladdin and his like, and may evolve and lose its identity in the stone of the alchemist, the love philtre, and the elixir of life.

But, with the introduction of evil spirits and all these mystical forms of words and signs, even of the Devil himself, we pass into a dark and awe-inspiring atmosphere of supernatural terrors, far removed from the simple idea of giving Nature a pattern and she will follow it.

It is this confused vision of mysticism and terror that the word "magic" usually calls up, a vision that is apt to obscure the simple conception of Nature as a mimic, which I have so repeatedly insisted is the only "original and genuine" kind of magic, and to which I shall now return.

The golden rule for magic is :—Imitate the result you want, and Nature will very likely follow your lead.

I have already mentioned the instance of seafaring people whistling for the wind ; I will now give a few others. When at meals knives become accidentally crossed, do not most of us uncross them hastily lest knives should be crossed in anger before the day is out ? This is not likely to happen at the present day, but when everyone met for meals in the common hall, when drink ran free, and when people ate with knives meant for other purposes as well, our ancestors were probably all too familiar with dangerous incidents of this kind, and we perpetuate the habit of uncrossing knives without remembering the reason.

When we make a stroke at billiards and our ball rolls slowly and more slowly towards the red, it sometimes dawns on us that it is going to miss it by a fraction of an inch. Which of us, under these harassing circumstances, does not twist his body into an agonizing contortion, trying to drag his ball towards the one he aimed at ? It is not always successful, but it seems to me to be a perfectly straightforward attempt at magic by imitating the swerve we wish the ball to take. Those who do not play billiards have probably observed a similar act on the croquet lawn or the putting green. I will give another instance.

When we have put our shilling on the favourite and we see to our horror that a rank outsider has his nose in front, do not some of us try to run alongside waving our hats towards the winning post as though to sweep our horse along? That this is magic and not a meaningless expression of excitement is shown by the fact that no one who valued his shilling would wave his hat in the opposite direction. In village sports, when the local champion is making the high jump which will win or lose the event, his supporters will invariably lift one leg to help him over, and if one watches a tug-of-war the spectators sometimes seem to be working harder than the pullers in trying to sway them.

When a singer has difficulty in reaching his top note do we not feel, when the song is done, that our vocal cords ache from the silent attempt to help him? When we watch a daring act on a high trapeze do we not clench our fingers to our palms? Mark Twain has told us that he crushed a piece off the parapet of a cathedral when he thought a monkey he was watching was going to miss his foothold.

When we see a horse slithering on a frozen road do we not lean back to hold him up? When we balance a stick on end, or build an unsteady house of cards, do we not stand back with our feet apart and arms outstretched, steadying our own balance? We are imitating the perfect balance which we hope for in our house of cards, and this is magic, though why most of us stand with our mouths open I do not know. Do we not sometimes tap the barometer to try and make it jump up when we want the rain to stop? The "magic" idea may be a factor here, and I am not sure that it does not underly the practice of faith curing, where it is urged that if one behaves as if there was nothing the matter that desirable state of affairs will come to pass.

Do we not sometimes omit to water our gardens because if we do it is sure to rain? The savage would argue "If I pour water out of a watering pot Nature will pour water out of the sky," but with us who are more civilized it may not be magic, it may sometimes be laziness.

Of course, the wish to avoid walking under a ladder must be due to some other cause than fear of magic, for we cannot imagine that any member ever contemplates having to stand under a high wooden structure with the unpleasant addition of a rope round his neck.

I hope I have shown that if we put out of our mind the absurd, mystical and supernatural debasements of the middle ages, and only consider primitive magic, which I have here defined as acting or imitating the desired result as a hint to Nature, then we most of us in moments of excitement attempt little harmless acts of magic such as I have here described.

I hope that our members' efforts will always lead to the desired results.

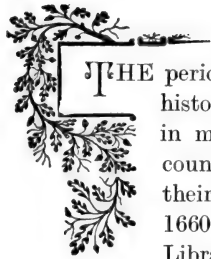




The Augmentation Books
(1650=1660)
In Lambeth Palace Library.

By EDW. ALEX. FRY.

PREFACE.



THE period of the Commonwealth in ecclesiastical history is well known to be extremely deficient in material upon which to work, and all our county historians find difficulty in completing their lists of incumbents from about 1640 to 1660. Upon enquiry at Lambeth Palace Library I was informed by the Librarian, the Rev. Claud Jenkins (whose courtesy and willingness at all times to assist I wish particularly to acknowledge), that the only satisfactory method of ascertaining the names of the clergy during the above period was to read through some 59 volumes known as "The Augmentation Books" and extract all that related to Dorset.

These volumes are the proceedings of the "Trustees for Maintenance of Preaching Ministers," one of the many Committees, Commissions, or bodies of men appointed

during the Commonwealth to deal with ecclesiastical affairs. Some of the books have indexes of places, upon which, however, not much reliance can be placed, but the majority of them have none at all.

To understand thoroughly the work these Trustees did, it is necessary to consult Dr. W. A. Shaw's most interesting "History of the English Church during the Civil War and under the Commonwealth, 1640-1660." (2 vols. Longman and Co., 1900), which goes most exhaustively into ecclesiastical affairs during the period named.

After some two years' steady work on these "Augmentation Books" at Lambeth, I transcribed in full all the entries relating to Dorset, which I afterwards typed and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of the Field Club in order that he might determine if they could be printed, and thus be accessible to all interested in the subject. It was, however, found that though most interesting, the greater part of the Trustees' work was of too detailed a character for inclusion in our Proceedings, and it was ultimately decided that, for the present at all events, only two sections out of the seven into which the 59 volumes of the Augmentation Books can conveniently be divided, should be taken in hand, namely, Section No. IV. dealing with the Approbations, Nominations, and Admissions to Livings, and No. VI. dealing with the Union or Division of Parishes.

These Augmentation Books are numbered 966 to 1021, but are in no particular order, either chronological or under subjects, and the first thing to be done was to compile a table of subjects by which to ascertain their contents, and arrange it as far as possible in chronological order under the various subjects dealt with by the Trustees. The result of this preliminary work is shewn in the classified and descriptive arrangement here given of the various sections, in which I was greatly assisted by Dr. Shaw's book previously mentioned.

There is another important source of ecclesiastical information collected also by direction of the Trustees, but not

included in the Augmentation Books, namely, the "Survey of Church Livings, 1650." The original Survey is at the Public Record Office, but duplicates exist at Lambeth. Hutchins made use of these duplicates, and under each parish gave the gist of the answers made by the inhabitants to the questions asked by the Commissioners, and, generally, the ministers' names, so that it is not essential to print this Survey again. Many more details, however, not given by Hutchins, and the names of the six or eight inhabitants in each parish signing the documents, are to be found in the originals in the Public Record Office.

In conclusion, from one of the Augmentation Books in Section I. containing Orders in Council, I have extracted an interesting entry concerning John Wesley, the grandfather of the celebrated founder of the Wesleyan community.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS OF MSS. Nos. 966 to 1021
and 1027.**

SECTION I.

No.	VOL.		
1	978	Orders for Augmentations made by the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers, in confirmation of previous Orders made by themselves, the Committee of Plundered Ministers, or the Committee for Reformation of the Universities. 24 June 1650-4 June 1652	
2	979	Ditto	June 1650-July 1653
3	976	Ditto	1651-12 Oct 1653
4	986	Ditto	4 Feb 1652/3-16 Mch 1652/3
5	975	Ditto	1652/3-4 Jan 1653/4
6	973	Ditto	1654-14 Aug 1654
7	972	Ditto	9 Oct 1654-16 Nov 1656
8	993	Ditto	13 Nov 1656-3 Dec 1657
9	970	Ditto	18 Jan 1654/5-26 Dec 1656
10	1004	Ditto	11 Dec 1656-11 Jan 1658/9
11	995	Ditto	11 Dec 1657-24 Apl 1659
12	987	Ditto	26 Oct 1658-2 May 1660

No.	VOL.		
13	1019 (end)	Tabular Lists of Augmentations, in Counties	1651-1652
14	981	Ditto	about 1658
15	994	Ditto	about 1658
16	992	Ditto, chronologically	1656-1658
17	1016	Report from the Trustees to the Protector on the state of the Augmentations	9 Aug 1655

18	966	Orders of the Council as to Augmentations	3 Feb 1653/4-21 Dec 1655
19	977	Ditto	4 Jan 1655/6-30 Sep 1659
SECTION II.			
20	969	Orders by the Trustees for payments of Salaries, Pensions, Charities, &c	31 Jan 1650/1-18 Dec 1654
21	967	Ditto	23 Oct 1654-Dec 1656
SECTION III.			
22	1005	Day Book of the Trustees, neatly written	5 Jan 1652/3-16 June 1654
23	1017	Ditto	26 Apl 1654-24 Aug 1654
24	1008	Ditto	19 Sept 1654-24 Jan 1655/6
25	980	Ditto	7 Aug 1657-17 Feb 1658/9

26	1019 (beginning)	Day Book of the Trustees, roughly written	7 Jan 1651/2-7 May 1652
27	1009	Ditto	26 Apl 1654-8 Aug 1654
28	1010	Ditto	11 Aug 1654-28 Dec 1654
28A	1021	Ditto	1 Jan 1654/5-25 Dec 1655
29	1012	Ditto	2 Oct 1657-19 Mch 1657/8
30	985	Ditto	26 Mch 1658-23 Dec 1658
31	1003	Ditto	31 Dec 1658-21 Oct 1659
SECTION IV.			
32	997	Certificates of Approbation to Livings made by the Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers	28 Apl 1654-23 Mch 1654/5
33	996	Ditto	28 Mch 1655-4 Apl 1656
34	968	Ditto	3 July 1654-6 Mch 1659/60

35	983	Nominations to Livings made by the Trustees, addressed to "The Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers" or "To whom it may concern."	11 Dec 1654-Feb 1659/60

No.	VOL.		
36	996A	Admissions to Livings made by the Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers	1656-1657
37	998	Ditto	25 Mch 1657-2 Apl 1658
38	999	Ditto	26 Mch 1658-4 May 1659

SECTION V.

39	971	General Orders of the Trustees principally concerning Tithes and Tenths	16 Oct 1654-17 Nov 1657
40	974	Ditto	24 Jan 1655/6-31 July 1657
41	989	Ditto	7 Mch 1657/8-11 May 1660
42	984	Tabular Lists of Tithes and Pensions, &c, of Bishops, Deans and Dean and Chapter lands vested in the Trustees, in counties	No date
43	1002	Ditto in counties	No date
44	1018	Tabular Returns made by the Trustees to the Barons of the Exchequer of revenues and leases in being, of Bishops, Deans and Dean & Chapter lands	No date
45	1020	Tabular lists of Arrears of Tithes, in counties	25 Dec 1658
46	1013	Tabular lists of Leases	1656-1658
47	982	Tabular lists of Leases, in counties	25 March 1658
48	1014	Receipts and Deliveries of Bonds, &c, for Tithes and Counterpart Leases	30 Jan 1655/6-9 May 1660
49	988	Orders and Instructions given by the Trustees to their Receivers, Solicitors and other Officials as to their duties	12 Oct 1654-17 Feb 1659/60
50	1011	Appointments of Receivers of Tenths	22 Jan 1654/5-11 Apl 1658

SECTION VI.

51	1000	Requests from the Trustees to the Commissioners of the Great Seal for Certificates of Inquiries or Surveys for the Union or Division of Parishes	16 July 1655-28 Apl 1659
52	990	Orders made by the Trustees for the Union or Division of Parishes	20 May 1656-25 Jan 1658/9
53	991	Hearing of causes by the Trustees for the Union or Division of Parishes and Orders thereupon	21 May 1655-24 Nov 1659
54	1015	Orders made by the Council at Whitehall confirming the Union or Division of Parishes proposed by the Trustees	8 May 1656-29 Jan 1658/9
55	1001	Tabular Returns of Inquisitions as to the Union or Division of Parishes	1655-1659

No.	Vol.	SECTION VII.	
56	1006	Orders of the Propagators of the Gospel in Wales and the Four Northern Counties	Feb 1652/3
57	1007	Tabular statement of Tithes in Wales and the Four Northern Counties	No date
58	1027	Imperfect returns from Constables in Wales, giving information as to the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Court for Sequestration of Ministers and the value of Livings, &c, in Wales	1650-1660

N.B.—This last volume is not included in the usual series of Augmentation Books, but is related in nature to them.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREGOING SEVEN SECTIONS.

SECTION I. Nos 1-19.

This contains the enquiries and orders of the Trustees concerning augmentations to the poorer parishes, the scheme being to raise the income to "a living wage," either from the endowments of richer parishes or from the revenues of the Dean and Chapter lands, the five volumes, containing tabular lists of such augmentations, were made at different dates showing what progress had been made from time to time. The last two volumes are orders of the Council, either independently or in confirmation of the Trustees, relating to augmentations.

SECTION II. Nos 20-21.

In this section are contained orders for payment of salaries to officials &c and is principally administrative.

SECTION III. Nos 22-31.

This section is very important, and contains the Minute or Day Books of the Trustees by which one can trace what was actually discussed at their meetings. There are both roughly written and neatly written books, but although covering practically the same period of time not many of the entries roughly written appear in those more carefully written, at least as regards Dorset.

The contents deal with every subject the Trustees had under their supervision, such as augmentations, tithes, rents, leases, salaries of officials, and, towards the end, the division or union of parishes.

The rough Minutes are notes of what took place, from which the more neatly written entries were afterwards extended; jotted down often in such a contracted manner (evidently very hastily while the

business in hand was going on) that in many places it is next to impossible to decipher them. These volumes took nearly as much time to transcribe as all the others together, owing to the abbreviated character of the writing.

The roughly written volumes, however, are particularly interesting for the reason that in cases of leases, or of farming out the tithes, the signatures of the lessee or farmer often appear, thus making the entry itself the actual contract which was afterwards put into proper legal form in the lease and counterpart. A case in point may be mentioned (and I think the only one relating to Dorset), that of the lease of the tithes of Ewerne Minster to Francis Fry, in No. 29, Vol. 1012 p. 10.

SECTION IV. Nos 32-38.

This section contains Certificates of Approbation to livings made by the "Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers," and is now printed in the following pages, together with the nominations and admissions. The Certificates are important, since the applicant for the living had to give the names of six or eight ministers, or others who knew him personally, as sureties or referees. As in many instances the addresses of these referees are given, they often afford a clue whence the applicant came. A search in other counties would probably reveal where a Dorset incumbent removed to, as, for instance, in the case of John Mathew, No 32, Vol. 997, No. 741, certified 14 March 1654/5 to Semley, Wilts, by ministers at Dunhead, Wilts, and Mapowder, Shroton, and Dorchester, Dorset, thus identifying him as being the same man who was certified as minister at Ashmore, Dorset, in same volume No. 169 on June 6th 1654.

SECTION V. Nos 39-50.

This Section deals not only with the Tithes payable to Ministers, but also with the Tenths (otherwise First Fruits) payable formerly to the Hierarchy, but now to the Trustees who had usurped the property of the Bishops, Deans, Deans and Chapters and similar ecclesiastical bodies. In No. 44, Vol. 984 and No. 47, Vol. 982 these receipts are arranged in Tabular form.

Special attention is drawn to No. 49, Vol. 988, in which are given the instructions by the Trustees to their Receivers as to their duties and the manner of collection of the Tenths, Rents and payment of Augmentations, &c. A very fair idea of the whole work of the Trustees may be gathered from a careful perusal of this interesting volume.

SECTION VI. Nos 51-55.

In this Section is shown an altogether different branch of the work undertaken by the Trustees, namely, that of the Survey of Church Livings.

In 1650 a Commission was appointed to survey the whole country, and 12 questions were asked as to the name of the Minister, income, &c., and also whether the parish was fit to be divided or united to some other parish. As stated in the Preface the original returns are at the Public Record Office, but duplicates are at Lambeth. The return for Dorset of this Committee forms one very large volume of 248 original returns, and is far more complete than for any other county in England.

It was not, however, till 1655-1658 that the Trustees (and in some instances the Council) reported and decided upon a good many of the more important cases submitted to them, as to the division or union of certain parishes mentioned in this Survey, and the importance of this Section fully equals in historic and personal interest those containing the Augmentations and Admissions, &c.

SECTION VII. Nos 56-58.

This Section contains matter relating entirely to Wales and the Four Northern Counties, and therefore there are no entries for Dorset.

SECTION IV.

CERTIFICATES OF APPROBATION.

No 32. Vol 997

No 9 WINFRITH NUBURGH, RECTORY and
WEST LULWORTH

Whitehall 29 April 1654

Know all men by these presents that the 19 April 1654 there was exhibited to the Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers a presentation of Sebastian Pitfeild to ye Rectory of Winfrith Nuburgh with ye Chappell of West Lulworth in the county of Dorset, made to him by his Highness Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, &c., the patron therof under his seale manuell, Together with a Testimony in the behalf of the said Sebastian Pitfeild of his holy and good conversation, Upon perusall and due consideration of the premises and finding him to be a person qualified as in and by the ordinance for such Approbation is

required, The Commissioners above mentioned have adjudged and approved the said Sebastian Pitfeild to be a fit person to preach the Gospell, and have granted him admission and doe admitt the said Sebastian Pitfeild to the said Rectory of Winfrith Nuburgh with the Chappell of West Lulworth in the said county, to bee full and perfect Possessor and Incumbent thereof, And doe hereby signify to all persons concerned therein that he is hereby instituted to the profitts and perquisits and all Rights and dues incident and belonging to ye said Rectory, as fully and effectually as if he had been instituted and inducted according to any such lawes and customes as have in this case formerly been made, had or used in this Realm.

In witness whereof they have caused the Common Seale to be hereunto affixed and the same to be attested by the hand of the Register by His Highness in that behalfe appointed.

Certified as aforesaid by Sir An. Ashley Coop.; Walter Burges, Minister of Buckland Rip.; John Blaxton, Minister of Osmington; William Ben, Minister of Dorchester; Thomas Chapline; Philip Lambe; Hop. Sherrard, Minister of Melcomb Bingham; John Trotte; John Galping, jun.

Presented ... April 1654.

No 23 EDMUNDSHAM, RECTORY

3 May 1654

William Ernle, M.A. Minister. Date of exhibition 25 April 1654 by Thomas Hussey Esq, patron.

Certified by Thomas Rivers of Wimborne Stast (sic); John Straight of Stowre Paine; Timothy Sacheverell of Michaells Gussage; William Hussey of Hinton Martell; Thomas Bragg of Horton; William Strong.

Presented 18 October 1653.

No 88 CHARDSTOCKE, VICARAGE

18 May 1654

Richard Luce, clerk. Date of exhibition 18 May 1654, by Richard Osborn, gent, patron.

Note, the person scandalous and never admitted, papers withdrawn.

No 104 LANGTON MATRAVERS, RECTORY

24 May 1654

Christopher Laurence, clerk. Date of exhibition 22 May 1654 by Sir Walter Erle, Knt. patron. Signed by Ch. Lawrence, (himself).

Certified by Stanley Gower ; William Ben ; John Eyres of Remscombe ; John Maynard ; Richard Browne.

Presented ... May 1653

No 126 WARMWELL, RECTORY

30 May 1654

Launcelott Smith, clerk, M.A. Date of exhibition 29 May 1654 by Thomas Trenchard, Esq, patron.

Certified by John Trenchard ; John Whitway ; John Rawlinson.

Presented ... July 1653

No 169 ASHMORE, RECTORY

Whitehall 6 June 1654

John Mathew. Know all men by these presents that whereas the Rectory of Ashmore in the county of Dorset is at present under Sequestration and Mr. John Mathew ordered by the Committee of the said county to be Publique Preacher there and for his paynes to have the Tithes and Profitts and all other dues and duties whatsoever to the said Rectory belonging as by the said order doth further appeare, The Commissioners for Approbation of Publique Preachers being thereunto desired on the behalfe of the said Mr. Mathew and finding him qualified as in and by the Ordinance for such approbation is required, Doe by these presents ratifie confirme and allow the said Mr. Mathew to continue in the said sequestered Rectory and to receive possess and enjoy whatsoever rents profits or other encouragements is in the said Order of Sequestration settled upon him. In witness whereof they have caused the Common Seale to be hereunto

affixed and the same to be attested by the hand of the Registrar.

Certified as aforesaid by Geo. Newton of Taunton ; Fra. Sourton of Honyton ; John Tyrling.

No date of presentation.

No 252 FARNEHAM, RECTORY

19 June 1654

John Chadwell, clerke. Date of exhibition 16 June 1654 made to him by the Keepers of the Liberty of England by authority of Parliament the patrons thereof under the Great Seal of England, together with a testimony of his holy and good conversation. The Commissioners have approved &c.

Certified as aforesaid by Tim. Sacheverell of Tarrant Hinton ; Nicholas Watts of Moorecritchell ; Henry Combe of Tollard Royall ; Chr. Potecary of Farnham ; Hen. West of Farneham ; Edward Hooper.

Presented 18 July 1653.

No 259 MIDDLE GUSSAGE, RECTORY

20 June 1654

Miles Crich. Know ye, &c. That whereas the Rectory of Middle Gussage is and standeth sequestered from Frederick Vaughan late Rector thereof And Mr. Miles Crich ordered by the Committee of the said county to be Publique Preacher there and for his paines to have the parsonage house and gleablands and all the tithes rents &c. of said Rectory &c. (same as Ashmore, No 169)

Certified as aforesaid by Ant. Ashley Coop. ; John Hanham ; Nich. Watts of Moore Critchell ; Tim. Sacheverell of Tarrant Hinton ; Constant Jessop of Winhamer. (? Wimborne)

No 302 IBBERTON, RECTORY

23 June 1654

Edward Deare, clerke. Date of exhibition 27 June 1654 by Denzill Hollis, Esq, and the Lady Jane Covert his wife and John Freake, Esq, the patrons.

Certified by William Buckner of Damerham South ; Ri. Yardly ; Ri. Hill ; Hump. Ditton ; Gab. Sanger ; Thos.

Rivers of Wimborn All Saints; Wm. Hunt of Stratford under the Castle; Anth. Warton of Breamore; John Langley of West Tuderly.

Presented 25 May 1653

No 307 CHESILBORNE, RECTORY

23 June 1654

William Mullet, clerk. Date of exhibition 23 June 1654 by James Baker, gent, patron.

Certified by

The instrument never out.

No 312 NETHERBURY &
BEAMINSTER, VICARAGE

27 June 1654

Jerome Turner, clerk. Date of exhibition 27 June 1654 by His Highness Oliver Protector &c. patron.

Certified by Wm. Ben of Dorchester; Jo. Bond; Ri. Bury.

Presented

No 381 PRESTON, VICARAGE

22 July 1654

Thomas Horne, clerk. Date of exhibition 22 July 1654 by John Alchron of London, gent, patron.

Certified by Samuel Bredwell of Groombridge; Wm. Yeane (or Yeave) of Church Okely; Randall Sanderson of Wayhill; Richard White of Worthing; Tho. Braithwaite of Knights Enham; Tho. Lowgh of Bramleigh; Robt. Blitheman of Everleigh; Jeremiah Gosse of Heckfield; Andr. Dominick of Stratfield Say; Wm. Dobson of West Sherburne.

Presented 24 May 1653

No 382 TARRANT HINTON, RECTORY

22 July 1654

Timothy Sacheverall, clerk. Date of exhibition 18 July 1654 by Thomas Moore, Esq, patron.

Certified by Peter Ince of Dunhead; John Strickland of Edmund in Sarum; Wm. Clifford of East Knoyle; John

Burges of Aisprington ; John Bulkley ; Tho. Grove ; Jo. Whiteway ; Tho. Moore.

Presented October 1653

No 452 CHARBOROUGH, RECTORY &
MORDEN, VICARAGE

6 September 1654

Edward Bennett, clerk. Date of exhibition 6 September 1654 by Sir Walter Earle, Knt, patron.

Certified by Jacob Tomkins of Crewkerne ; Tho. Sprat of Tallerton ; Chr. Lawrence of Langton ; Joseph Crabb of Bemister ; John Strickland of Sarum ; John Grove of Morden ; Fr. Fenly of Lyme.

Presented 28 July 1654

No 497 OWREMOINE, RECTORY

2 October 1654

William Waddon, clerk, M.A. Date of exhibition 27 Sept 1654 by the Chancellor, Masters and Schollars of the University of Oxford, patrons.

Certified by Tho. Owen ; Tho. Brace ; Edw. Humberston ; Edw. Paris ; John Wighwick ; Jo. Blaggrave ; Hen. Cornish ; John Conant ; Sym. Ford ; Chr. Fowler.

Presented 12 September 1654.

No 538 CERNE ABBAS, VICARAGE

3 November 1654

Samuel Watson, clerk. Date of exhibition 1 November 1654 by Denzell Holles, esq, and the Lady Jane Covert his wife, patrons.

Certified by Peter Ince of Upper Donhead ; Nath. Webb of Shaston ; Thos. Byles of Shaston, mercer ; J. Chaldecot of Shaston ; Robert Nicholas of Sembly in Wilts.

Presented 2 October 1654

No 544 CHESELBORNE, RECTORY

3 November 1654

John Peirce, clerk, M.A. Date of exhibition 3 November 1654 by Christopher Bennett, Dr of Phisicke, patron.

(There are no names of persons certifying.)

Presented 20 September 1654

No 580 BUCKLAND RIPERS, RECTORY

22 November 1654

James Whetstones, clerk. Date of exhibition 22 November 1654 by Anne Clarke, widow, patron.

Certified by Paul Hood, nere Oxon; Lawrence Pocock of Bright Walton; Edward Pocock of Chilrey; Henry Greetham of Embourne; Charles Pettiplace (sic); John Taylor; John Barnard.

Presented 2 November 1654.

No 583 OWREMOINE, RECTORY

22 November 1654

Thomas Troyte. Date of exhibition 8 November 1654 by Oliver Lord Protector, patron.

Certified by William Ben, of Dorchester; Jo. Loder of Fordington; Thos. Polwhele of Carlile; John Wyllye; Sam. Mather, of Leth; Ch. Howard; Dennis Bond; Geo. Marshall.

Presented 18 August 1654.

No 622 SHERBORNE, VICARAGE

22 December 1654

Roger Nicholls, clerke. Date of exhibition 22 December 1654 by Oliver Lord Protector, patron.

Certified by John Sacheverell of Pimperne; Jos. Wyate of Puddimore; Hen. Albin of West Camel; Thomas Lambert of Sparkford; Rich. Clopcot of South Cadbury; Wm. Parker of Bruton; Robt. Walker of Compton.

Presented 20 November 1654.

No 658 BUCKLAND NEWTON, VICARAGE

19 January 1654/5

James Spering. Date of exhibition 19 January 1654/5 by Oliver Lord Protector, patron.

Certified by Oliver Sell; Ph. Meadow; Wm. Ben of Dorchester.

Presented 16 January 1654/5

No 661 TOULPUDDLE, VICARAGE

24 January 1654/5

Samuel Bragge, clerk. Date of exhibition 24 January 1654/5 by Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxon, patrons.

Certified by Wm. Ben, Stan. Gower, both of Dorchester ; John Loder of Fordington ; Ri. Bury.

Presented 13 November 1654.

No 669 FRAMPTON, VICARAGE

31 January 1654/5

William Stone, clerk. Date of exhibition 31 January 1654/5 by John Browne, Esq, patron.

Certified by Dan. Bull of Withon (sic) ; Wm. Ben ; Jam. Spring ; Ben. Way of Barkeing.

Presented 20 January 1654/5

No 676 CHARDSTOCK, VICARAGE

1 February 1654/5

Benjamin Mylls, clerk. Date of exhibition 31 January 1654/5 by John Bond, Master of the Hospital of the Savoy, patron.

Certified by John Wakely ; John Glanvile ; Geo. Searle ; Ri. Bovett.

Presented 2 April 1654.

No 707 POWERSTOCKE, VICARAGE &
CHAPEL of MILTON

21 February 1654/5

Jonas Paviot, clerke. Date of exhibition 21 February 1654/5 by John Bond, Master of the Savoy in the Strand, Middx., patron.

Certified by Francis Bampfield of Rampisham ; Hugh Gundry of Mapton ; Jos. Crabb of Bem'r (Beaminster) ; John Pinny of Broadwinsor.

Presented 20 February 1654/5

No 721 CHILDOCKFORD, RECTORY,
UPPER and LOWER MOYTIE

28 February 1654/5

William Crabb, clerke. Date of exhibition 28 February 1654/5 by Oliver, Lord Protector, patron.

Certified by John Trenchard ; Jen. (sic) Turner of Netherbury ; Wm. Ben of Dorchester.

Presented 24 February 1654/5

No 33 Vol 996

No 95 BUCKLAND NEWTON, VICARAGE

30 May 1655

Mr. Thomas Hall. Date of exhibition 30 May 1655. Oliver, Lord Protector, patron. Date of certificate 30 May 1655.

Certified by Stan. Gower and Wm Ben both of Dorchester ; John Loder of Fordington ; Jo. Whitway ; John Bushrod ; Presented 28 May 1655.

No 141 MELBURY ABBAS, RECTORY

between 4-11 July 1655

James Pope, clerk, M.A. Date of exhibition 20 May 1655 by William Hurman, gentleman, patron.

Certified by Jo. Chadwell of Farnham ; Nich. Watts of MorecricHELL ; Tim. Sacheverell of Tarant Hinton ; Jo. Mathew of Ashmore.

No 147 CLIFTON MABANK, RECTORY

11 July 1655

Henry Dutton, clerk. Date of exhibition 11 July 1655 by Eliab Harvey, Esq, patron.

Certified by Wm. Smyth ; C. Burgess ; Jos. Barker of Pill.

No 178 FARRINGDON & CAME, RECTORIES

1 August 1655

Josuah Churchill, clerke. Date of exhibition 1 August 1655 by Robert Meller, Esq, patron.

Certified by Jo. Blaxton, sen, of Osmington ; Dan. Bull of Wyke & Weymouth ; John Loder of Fordington. Presented 8 May 1655.

No 222 ST PETERS SHASTON, RECTORY

1 August 1655

Nathaniel Webb, clerk. Date of exhibition 16 May 1655
by Rt Hon Philip, Earle of Pembroke & Montgomery, patron.

Certified by Peter Ince of Donhead Mary ; John Legg of
Dunhead Andrew ; William Clifford of East Knowle ; Tho.
Grove ; Tho. Byles ; J. Chaldecott. Presented 6 April 1655.

No 260 BROADWAY, RECTORY

28 September 1655

John Sweete, clerk. Date of exhibition 19 April 1655
by Andrew Buckler, gent. patron.

Certified by Phi. Lambe of Beere ; Jos. Crabb of Bemr
(Bemister) ; Wm. Sampson of Bradpole. Presented 11 April
1655.

No 324 WRAXALL, RECTORY

3 November 1655

Thomas Conway, clerk. Date of exhibition 3 November
1655 by John Bampfyld, Esq, patron.

Certified by Jos. Crabb of Bemister ; Hugh Gundry of
Maperton ; Fra. Bampfield of Rampisham ; Jer. Turner of
Netherbury ; Jo. Pinney of Broadwinsor ; John Eaton of
Bridport. Presented 1 August 1654 and 3 November 1655.

No 328 COMPTON ABBAS, RECTORY

7 November 1655

Samuel Beadle, clerke. Date of exhibition 3 November
1655 by Walter Barnes, gent, patron.

Certified by Tho. Watson ; Edm. Calonny ; Gab. Somgar ;
Sim. Ashe ; John Fuller ; John Wells. Presented 1 October
1655.

No 363 BROADMAINE, RECTORY

21 November 1655

Robert Locke, clerke. Date of exhibition 10 October
1655 by Richard Churchill, woolendraper and William
Locke, gent, patrons.

Certified by Henry Hartwell of Holwell ; Tho. Hallett of
Maypowder ; Jam. Spering. Presented 1 October 1655.

**CERTIFICATES OF APPROBATION (PROBABLY
JOHN NYE'S OWN REGISTER BOOK).**

No 34. Vol. 968

Commences with To such person or persons as are authorised to pay any Augmentation formerly settled upon any preaching Minister.

General heading in this Volume is as follows :—

The Commissioners appointed by an Ordinance of his Highness ye Lord Protector with the advice of his Council for Approbation of Publick Preachers, do, in pursuance of ye said Ordinance, approve of of to be a person qualified to preach ye Gospel as in & by ye said Ordinance is required, and therefore is fit to receive such Augmentation as hath beene formerly settled upon him or ye place where he preacheth. These are therefore to signify unto you that are thereby required and authorized to pay to ye said whatsoever by virtue of any order ordinance or Acts of Parliament or Authority derived thence is or shall be due upon ye accompt and his acquittance being taken for ye same shall be your sufficient discharge. In testimony whereof they have caused this Approbacon to be entered and signed by ye Register thereunto appointed.

Dated at Whitehall ye day of

(The dates following are not strictly chronological).

p 11 MELCOMBE.

5 June 1654

The like for Mr George Thorne of Melcombe in the county of Dorset.

Jo Nye, Register.

p 13 WALDISH.

24 October 1655

The like for Mr Richard Squibb of Waldish co: Dorset.

p 13 WAREHAM

8 June 1654

The like to Mr Tho. Chaplin of Wareham co. Dorset.

p 29 CERNE ABBAS

27 October 1654

The like for Mr Samuell Watson of Cerne Abbas in co. Dorset.

p 46 POOLE

20 May 1654

The like for Mr John Hodderlie of Poole in co. Dorset.

p 50 AFFPUDDLE

6 August 1656

The like to Mr Thomas Jacob of Affpuddle in co. Dorset.

p 53 AFFPUDDLE

27 August 1656

The like to Mr Thomas Jacob of Affpuddle in co. Dorset.
(This seems to be a duplicate of last, but date different.)

p 55 TURNERS PUDDLE

31 October (1656)

The like to Mr Robert Mayne of Turners Puddle co. Dorset.

p 57 WALDISH

19 Sept. 1656

The like to Mr. Matthewes (*sic*) Walner of Waldish co. Dorset.

p 76 BLANDFORD

30 May 1654

The like to Mr William Allen of Blandford.

p 84 POWERSTOCKE

21 February 1654/55

The like to Mr Jonas Paviott of Powerstocke in co. Dorset.

p 89 WINFRITH NUBURGH

19 Sept 1655

These may certifie yt Mr Sebastian Pitfield, Minister of the Gospel at Winfrith Nuburgh in co. Dorset hath obtayned ye approbaçon of ye Comrs for yt end appointed.

p 93 SHASTON

23 January 1656/57

The like (*i.e.* as on page 1) to Mr. Thomas Hallett of Shaston in co. Dorset.

p 94 DORCHESTER

21 October 1657

The like to Mr William Ben of Dorchester in co. Dorset.

p 97 SHERBORNE

28 April 1657

The like to Mr Francis Bampfeild of Sherborne in co. Dorset.

p 98 PUDDLETRENTHEAD

18 November 1657

Know all men by these presents that the 20th (*sic*) of November 1657 there was exhibited to the Comrs for approbaçon of Publique Preachers a pñtation of Benjamin Maber, clerk, to the Vicarage of Puddletrenthead in the county of Dorset, made to him by the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers ye patrons thereof together &c. Upon perusall &c. In witness &c. Dated at Whitehall 18 Nov 1657 (*ut* Caldecott p 36, where it is set out fuller).

p 102 FORDINGTON

31 October 1656

The like (*i.e.* as on page 1) to Mr Joshua Churchill of Fordington co. Dorset.

p 112 MELCOMBE REGIS

1 June 1654

The like to Mr George Thorne of Melcombe Regis in co. Dorset. (This seems to be a duplicate of entry on p 11 but date different).

p 112 CRAMBORNE

3 November 1654

The like to Mr Thomas Hustey (Anstey, elsewhere), of Cranborne in co. Dorset.

p 114 PRESTON & SUTTON POINTZ

3 March 1657/8

The like to Mr John Light of Preston & Sutton Pointz
co. Dorset.

p 115 CHARMOUTH

26 March 1658

The like to Mr Benjamin Bird of Charmouth co. Dorset.

p 123 FRAMPTON

31 January 1654/55

The like to Mr William Stone of Frampton in co. Dorset.

p 140 WARMEWELL

18 February 1658/59

These may certify whom it may concern yt ye 12 day of
November 1656 Mr Cuthbert Bound was approved and
admitted to the Rectory of Warmewell in ye county of Dorset
by ye Comrs of Approbaçon of Publique Preachers upon a
presentation from Thomas Trenchard, Esq, the Patron.

NOMINATIONS TO LIVINGS.

No 35. Vol. 983

To the Commissioners for Approbation of Publique
Preachers 1654-1660

p 58 EWARNE

16 October 1657

To the Commissioners for approbation of Publique
Preachers, We, Wm. Steele, Lord Chancellor of Ireland,
Sir John Thorowgood, of Kensington, Knt, George Cowper,
Richard Yong, John Poccock, Ralph Hall, Richard Sydenham,
John Humfrey and Edward Cressett, Esqres, Trustees by
several Acts of Parliament for Maintenance of Ministers,
the true and undoubted patrons of ye Vicarage of the parish

church of Ewarne in the co. of Dorset, now become void by the cession of the last incumbent or any other way howsoever, Have nominated and presented and by these presents doe nominate, present and appoint John Morgan, Minister of the Gospel, to the said Vicarage and church, praying that the said John Morgan may be admitted to and settled in the said Vicarage and church and vested with all the rights, members and appurtenances thereof which we do hereby conferre upon him and that it would please you to do all other things requisite and necessarie to be done in ye premisses.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 16 day of October 1657.

p 68 PIDDLETRENTHHEAD

17 November 1657

To the same from the same, appointing Benjamin Maber to the Vicarage and Church of Piddletrenthead.

p 109 WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH

29 June 1658

To the same from the same, appointing John Westly to the church and vicarage of Winterborne Whitchurch.

p 123 MARSHWOOD CHAPELRY

20 July 1658

To all to whom these presents shall come, We, William Steele (and the others) greeting. Whereas the Rectory of the parish church of Whitchurch co Dorset is vested in us and the Chapel of Marshwood within the said parish is now destitute of a Minister, Wee doe hereby constitute and appoint Henry Bachaller, approved by the Com'tee &c, Minister and Curate of the said Chapel and do authorize and enjoyne him duely, carefully and diligently to preech to and instruct the inhabitants of the said Chapelry and give order and conferre on him for his said service all houses, stipends, salaries, pençons, &c, &c, to said Chapel belonging.

ADMISSIONS TO LIVINGS.

[1656.]

No 36. Vol. 996A.

No 1 IBBERTON

26 March 1656

William Sutton, clerk, B.D. was admitted by the Commissioners for Approbation of Public Preachers, upon a presentation from John Freke, Esq, and certificates of holy and good conversation from Const. Jessop, minister of Wimborne ; Wm. Hussey of Hinton Martell ; Nic. Watts of Moore Critchell ; Wm. Seymour of Shroton ; James Dewey Hil. Potticary.

No 30 OVER COMPTON als
COMPTON HAWEY

16 April 1656

Robert Bartlet, clerk, was admitted by the Comm. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation from John Abington, esq ; John Clement, clerk ; Thomas Clement, clerk and Henry Hartwell, clerk, and certificates from Stanley Gower ; Wm. Ben ; and Josh. Churchill of Came.

No 75 STEEPLETON

7 May 1656

James Lidford, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation exhibited 18 December 1655 from Thomas Fownes, Esq, patron and certificates from (entry finishes thus).

No 87 WINTERBOURNE ABBAS

13 May 1656

John Stoodley, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers, upon a presentation exhibited 25 April 1656 from Thomas Pelham, esq, patron and certificates from Jo. Hardey of Simondsburly ; Hugh Gundry of Maperton ; Jer. French of South Perrot ; Jos. Crabb of Bemister ; Brigidius a Vianen of Abbotstoke ; Jo. Pinny of Broadwinsor.

No 105 MELCOMBE REGIS WITH RADIPOLE

23 May 1656

George Thorne was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation from Wadham Windham, Esq, and certificates from Stanley Gower ; Wm. Ben of Dorchester ; John Loder.

No 170 CATHERSTON LEWESTON

Between 21 & 25 June, 1656

John Bond, L.B. and Master of the Savoy Hospital, co. Middx., was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers on a presentation from Sir John Yonge, Knt. exhibited 6 February 1655/56 and certificates from (entry ends thus).

No 174 MINTERNE MAGNA

6 June 1656

William Howlet, clerk, was admitted to the sequestration of Minterne Magna by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a nomination from Sir Gerard Naper, Knt. and Bart. patron, and certificates from Wm Hussey of Hinton Martell ; Thomas Rivers of Wimburne All Saints ; Gab. Saywell of Pentridge ; John Legg of Dunhead in Wilts ; Jo. Baker ; Rob. Alner ; J. Chaldecot.

No 344 WALDITCH

19 September 1656

Mr Matthias Walner was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon an order from the Trustees for the Maintenance of Ministers, patrons, and certificates from Wm. Sampson of Bradpole ; Wm. Barber of Shepton ; Hen Butler ; Barth. Wesley of Allington.

No 481 FROME ST QUINTIN

24 November 1656

Benjamin Walters, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation from His Highness the Lord Protector under the Great Seal, and certificates from (entry ends thus).

No 533 MAPOWDER

18 December 1656

John Chadwell, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers to the sequestration of Mapowder upon a nomination from His Highness the Lord Protector under the Great Seal of England, and certificates from Edw. Hooper; Robert Coker of Mawpowder; Chris. Potticary; Nich. Watts of Moore Critchell; Tim. Sacheverell of Tarrant Hinton.

No 542 COMPTON ABBAS

19 December 1656

John Grove, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers on a presentation from Thomas Petty, gent. patron, and certificates from Ric. Fairclough of Mells; Ric. Alleine of Batcombe; Will. Parker of Brewton; John Derby of Abbas Combe.

No 552 ASHMORE

31 December 1656

Edward Northey, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation from George Barber, gent. patron, and certificates from Humfrey Chambers of Persley; Obed. Wells of Alton; William Spinedge of Polshott; Wm. Mayo; Tho. Ringe.

No 571 POXWELL

9 January 1656/57

John Blaxton, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers to the sequestration of this Rectory void by the ejection of Richard Filloll, upon a nomination from Nathaniel Poole, Esq, as guardian of Henry Heming, Esq, an infant, the patron, and certificates from Geo. Thorne of Melcombe; Dan. Bull of Wyke; Ed. Dammer of Garnsey.

No 602 SHASTON ST PETER

23 January 1656/57

Mr Thomas Hallet was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation, exhibited

3 January 1656/7 from Phillip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, patron, and certificates from Constant Jessop of Wimborne; Dan. Bull of Waymouth; John Eaton of Bridport.

No 610 NETHERBURY and BEAMINSTER

28 January 1656/57

Mr Joseph Crabb was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation, exhibited 12 December 1655 (*sic*), from His Highness the Lord Protector under his seal manual. The said Joseph Crab was likewise admitted the same day to the vicarage aforesaid upon a presentation exhibited the 28 January 1656/57 from John Strode, gent, patron, and certificates from (entry ends thus).

No 616 OBORNE

31 January 1656/57

Henry Byston, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation from His Highness the Lord Protector under the Great Seal of England, and certificates from Jo. Hildesley; John Warner of Christchurch; Jonath. Heskins of Fawley; Walter Marshall of Hurstley.

No 626 FARNHAM

6 February 1656/57

John Hull, clerk, was admitted by the Com. for Approbation of Public Preachers upon a presentation from His Highness the Lord Protector under the Great Seal of England, and certificates from Peter Ince of Upper Dunhead; John Legg of Lower Dunhead; Gabriel Sanger; Tho. Grove.

ADMISSIONS TO LIVINGS.

No 37. Vol. 998

No 20 STURMINSTER (NEWTON)

8 April 1657

Mr John Du Perier admitted the 8th day of April 1657 to ye Sequestration of Sturminster in ye co. of Dorset, sequestered

from Mr Swayne upon a nomination from His Highness under his seal manuell, and certificate from Phil. Godwyn of Watford ; Th. Willis.

No 21 LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD

8 April 1657

Theophilus Woodnett, clerk. Admitted 8 April 1657 to ye Rectory of Langton Long Blandford in the co. of Dorset upon a presentation exhibited 1 October 1656 from John Squibb, Esq, the patron, and certificates from Philip Lambe of Beere ; Tho. Chaplyn of Wareham ; Robert Mayne of Turners Piddle.

No 51 MAPOWDER

29 April 1657

John Chadwell, clerke, admitted 29 April 1657 to Rectory of Mapowder. Presented by Robert Coker, and certificates vide No 533, 1656. (See newly found book for 1656, 996A.)

No 55 SHERBORNE

28 April 1657

Francis Bampffield, clerk, admitted 28 April 1657 to Vicarage of Sherborne. Presented by the Lord Protector, and certificates from Stanley Gower ; Wm. Ben ; Andrew Bromhall ; Thos. Grove ; John Whiteway.

No 171 BETTISCOMBE

24 June 1657

Isaac Clifford, clerk, admitted 24 June 1657 to the Rectory of Bettiscombe. Presented by John Browne, Esq, and certificates from Humfry Chambers ; Adoniram Byfeild ; John Strickland ; Humfry Ditton ; Jo. Powell.

No 220 PULHAM

8 July 1657

Mr Thomas Gibons admitted 8 July 1657 to the Rectory of Pulham. Presented by Thomas Henshaw of the Middle Temple, patron, and certificates from Timothy Batt of Creech ; John Hoare of Shene ; Ben. Way of Barking ; Wm.

Gough of Malford Wells, Som ; Sam. Dix of Princes Risborough.

No 236 RAMPISHAM

29 July 1657

Henry Glover, clerk, M.A. admitted 29 July 1657 to the Rectory of Rampisham. Presented 22 July 1657 by John Lea and Richard Masters, gents, patrons, and certificates from Stanley Gower, of Dorchester ; Wm. Ben ; John Loder.

No 276 CAME AND FARRINGDON

28 August 1657

Christopher Laurence, clerk, admitted 28 August 1657 to the Vicarage of Canne (sic) and Farringdon. Presented 11 March 1656/57 by Robert Meller, gent, patron, and certificates from Wm. Ben ; Jo Loder ; Ri. Bury.

No 323 BUCKLAND NEWTON

2 October 1657

Mr John Weekes, admitted 2 October 1657 to the Vicarage of Buckland Newton, presented 2 September 1657 by the Lord Protector, and certificates from Richard Alleine of Batcome ; Richard Faireclough of Mells ; Wm. Bene of Dorchester.

No 396 IWERNE COURTNEY

11 November 1657

Henry Glover, clerk, admitted 11 November 1657 to the Rectory of Iwerne Courtney. Presented 28 October 1657 by Thomas Freke, Esq, Denzell Hollis, Esq and Dame Jane Covert, the patrons, and certificates from Stanley Gower ; Wm. Ben ; Robert Cheeke.

No 412 PIDDLETRENTHHEAD

20 November 1657

Benj. Maber, clerk, admitted 20 November 1657 to the Vicarage of Piddletrenthead. Presented same day by the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers, the patrons, and

certificates from Stanley Gower ; Wm. Ben ; Edw. Poole of East Compton ; Phil. Lamb of Beere Regis.

No 430 SHAPWICKE

27 November 1657

Thomas Butler, clerk, admitted 27 November 1657 to the Vicarage of Shapwicke. Presented the same day by Thomas Hussy and Richard Moore, Esqs, patrons, and certificates from Jo. Galping of Durweston ; Simon Ford of Reading ; Jo. Pitt of Blandford St. Mary ; Leo. Clotworthy of Tarrent Keinston.

No 541 BINCOMBE

29 January 1657/58

Thomas Loads, clerk, admitted 29 January 1657/58 to the Rectory of Bincombe. Presented 9 December 1657 by the Master and Keeper of Caius College, Cambridge, and Fellows thereof, and certificates from Edm. Cremer ; Tob. Pedder ; Thos. Hodson ; Townesend Wilson of Congham ; Tho. Hoogan of Lynne.

No 580 LANGTON MATRAVERS

18 February 1657/58

Mr John Braddon admitted 19 February 1657/58 to the Rectory of Langton Matravers. Presented 12 February 1657/58 by Sir Walter Erle, Knt. patron, and certificates from Tob. Garbrand ; Sam. Conant ; Jo. Conant ; James Barron ; Fr. Howell.

No 599 PRESTON & SUTTON POYNTZ

3 March 1657/58

Mr John Light. Admitted 3 March 1657/58 to the Sequestration of the Vicarage of Preston & Sutton Poynts being void by the ejection of ye last incumbent thereof, upon a nomination from Andrew Loader and Lawrence Bayne, gents, patrons, and certificates from Sam. Smith ; Jo. Loder ; Sam. Slater ; Ric. Kentish ; Tho. Hall ; Ri. Kittelbuter.

No 616 RAMPISHAM *als* RANSUM

12 March 1657/58

Thomas Craine, clerk, M.A. admitted 12 March 1657/58 to the Rectory of Rampisham. Presented 13 January 1657/58 by Copleston Bampfylde, Esq, patron, and certificates from Edm. Staunton; Chr. Rogers; Dan. Greenwood; Hen. Cornish; John Conant.

ADMISSIONS TO LIVINGS.

No 38. Vol. 999

No 8 WIMBORNE ST GILES

31 March 1658

John Highmore, clerk, admitted 31 March 1658 to the Rectory of Wimborne St Giles in the county of Dorset, upon a presentation exhibited the 23 March 1657 from Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, Bart., the patron, and certificates from Anthony Ashley Cooper; Jo. Bingham; Alex. Arney; Constant Jessop of Wimborne; Will. Hussey; Tho. Chaplyn of Warham.

No 28 HAMOONE

14 April 1658

Thomas Moore, clerk, admitted 14 April 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 20 January 1657/58 from Thomas Trenchard, Esq. the patron, and certificates from John Hardey of Simondsburly; John Eaton of Bridport; Thos. Hallet of Shaston.

No 33 WINTERBORNE MUNCKTON

21 April 1658

Richard Downe, clerk, admitted 21 April 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 2 March 1657/58 from Sir John Strangways, Knt, the patron, and certificates from John Kerridge of Wotton; Ames Short of Lyme; Joshua Churchill of Fordington; Jos. Crabb of Beaminster; Jo. Hodder of Hawkchurch.

No 88 WYKE REGIS

21 May 1658

Mr Edward Dammer admitted 21 May 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 1 December 1657 from His Highness the Lord Protector under his sign manuell, and certificates from Geo. Thorne of Melcombe Regis; Jo. Loder; Hen. Glover of Iwerne Courtney.

No 104 CANFORD MAGNAM

26 May 1658

James Lydford, clerk, M.A. admitted 26 May 1658 upon a presentation exhibited the same day from Ralph Bankes, Esq, the patron, and certificates from William Crabb of Childockford; Ri. West of Ockeford Shilling.

No 169 WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH

30 June 1658

John Westley, clerk, admitted 30 June 1658 upon a presentation exhibited same day from the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers, the patrons, and certificates from Geo. Thorne of Melcombe; Tho. Chaplyn of Warham; Wm Ben of Dorchester.

No 176 HASELBURY BRIAN

30 June 1658

James Rawson, clerk, admitted 30 June 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 19 August 1657 from Algernoun, Earl of Northumberland, the patron, and certificates from John Trottle; Tho. Voysey; Wm. Sutton of Iberton; Philip Lamb of Bere; Sam. Bragg of Tolepudle; Geo. King of Puddletowne; Tho Hallett of Shafton; Robt. Moore; Hope Sherrard of Bingham Melcombe.

No 206 BEERE HACKWOOD

7 July 1658

Francis Murrall, clerk, admitted 7 July 1658 upon a presentation exhibited the same day from John Strode, gent. the patron, and certificates from Ro. Laurence of Badgworth; James Forbes of Gloucester; Edw. Fletcher of Badgenton;

Thos. Stephens of Side ; Anth. Palmer ; Corn. Holme ; Wm. Dickens of Notgrove.

No 225 LITCHET MATRAVERS

23 July 1658

Thomas Row, clerk, M.A. admitted 23 July 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 4 June 1658 from Hannah Trenchard, widow, ye patroness, and certificates from Wm Hussey of Hinton Martell ; Tho. Tomkins of Sturminster Marshall ; Edw. Bennett of Morden.

No 259 ALMER

25 August 1658

John Dore, clerk, admitted 25 August 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 21 April 1658 from Edmund Butler, the patron, and certificates from Hen. Way ; Thos. Chaplyn of Wareham ; Thos. Tomkins of Sturminster Marshall ; Edw. Bennett of Morden ; Will. Hussey of Hinton Martell ; Jo. Haddesley of Rochburne ; Wa. Erle.

No 269 COMPTON VALENCE

25 August 1658

Thos. Pelham, clerk, M.A. admitted 25 August 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 20 August 1658 from Tho. Pelham, Esq, the patron, and certificates from Jo. Conant ; Phil. Stephens ; Fr. Howell ; Thos. Neast.

No 356 PENTRIDGE

20 October 1658

Richard Lloyd, clerk, admitted 20 October 1658 upon a presentation exhibited the same day from His Highness Richard Lord Protector under the Great Seal of England, and certificates from John Ballam ; John Haddesley ; Ric. Cressing of Fordenbridge ; Tho. Ansty of Cranborne.

No 419 HAMPRESTON

12 November 1658

John Colly, clerk, admitted 12 November 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 11 November 1658 from Alexander

Arney, gent, patron, and certificates from An. Ashley Cooper ; Geo. Skutt ; Alex. Arney ; Wm. Hussey of Hinton Martell ; Jo. Highmore of Winterbourne ; Jo. Trottle of Wimborne.

No 437 MARSHWOOD CHAPELL

19 November 1658

Mr Richard Wine admitted 19 November 1658 upon a nomination exhibited the same day from the inhabitants of the said chapelry, and certificates from Fr. Bampfylde ; And. Bromhall ; Jo. Pinny ; Tho. Tomkins ; Wm. Parker of Brewton ; Tho. Crame (? Craine).

No 497 MELBURY OSMOND &
MELBURY SAMPFORD

24 December 1658

Thomas Drante, clerk, admitted 24 December 1658 upon a presentation exhibited 11 May 1658 from Sir John Strangways, Knt. patron, and certificates from John Strode ; James Mew ; Jos. Crabb of Beaminster ; Tho. Sansome ; Wm. Sansome.

No 566 CHECKERELL

9 February 1658/59

Mr John Brice, admitted 8 February 1658/59 upon a presentation exhibited 19 January 1658/59 from His Highness Richard Lord Protector under his seal (sic) manuell, and certificates from Geo. Thorne of Melcombe Regis ; Jo. Blaxton of Osmington ; John Light of Preston and Sutton Points.

No 658 WINTERBORNE STEEPLETON

9 March 1658/59

Gilbert Ironsyde, clerk, admitted 9 March 1658/59 upon a presentation exhibited 4th of same month from Thomas Gallop, gent. patron, and certificates from Dan. Estcot ; Jo. Ball ; Tho. Spratt ; Phineas Bucy ; Tho. Wilkins ; Seth Ward ; Josh. Crosse ; Nath. Bull ; Tho. Pooler ; Jo. Willis.

ORDERS OF THE COUNCIL.

No 19. Vol. 977

p. 145. WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH

3 November 1658

On the humble petition of Collonell John Bingham, shewing that the Vicarage of Winterborne Whitchurch in co. Dorset consisting of a numerous people is not above £20 0 0 p. ann. value de claro, and that a minister being wanted for many years, Mr. John Westley, who is presented a godly able yong man is willing to bee a preacher there if he may have a comfortable maintenance settled, Ordered by His Highness the Lord Protector and the Council that it be recommended to the Trustees for Maintenance of Ministers, to settle an Augmentation of £40 0 0 p. ann. on the said place for the Minister's better maintenance and encouragement and that they take order for payment thereof accordingly.

Signed, Hen. Scovell, ck. of the Councill.

 SECTION VI.

**REQUESTS FROM THE TRUSTEES TO THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE GREAT SEAL FOR SURVEYS
FOR UNION OR DIVISION OF PARISHES.**

No 51. Vol. 1009

To the Right Honble the Lords Commissioners of the Great
Seal of England.

16 July 1655

May it please your Lo'pps,

We the Trustees for providing Maintenance for Preaching Ministers and other pious uses appointed by an Act of Parliament intituled An Act for providing maintenance (and incouragement, *crossed out*) for Preaching Ministers (and for uniting of Parishes, Doe in pursuance, *crossed out*) and

other pious uses, and by an Ordnance of His Highness the Lord Protector and his Councell intituled An Ordnance for the better maintenance and incouragement of Preaching Ministers and for uniting of Parishes, Doe in pursuance of the Trust in us reposed humbly present unto your Lordships the names of such persons to whom commissions may bee directed under the Great Seale of England to enquire after the true values of all Ecclesiastical Benefices as well with cure of souls as without cure, And what are fitt to bee united and what divided and other the things by the said Act and Ordnance particularly limited, Humbly desiring your Lo'pps to issue commissions for that purpose under the Great Seale to the said persons hereafter named respectively to enquire within the severall counties and places hereafter likewise named and to certify the same according to the tenor of the said Act and Ordnance :

(page 5) That is to say for the county of Dorset and Towne and County of Poole.

Sir Bolstroode Whitelock, Knt	} Lords Comm'rs of the Great Seal of England
Sir Thomas Withrington, Knt	
John Lisle	
Henry Lawrence	} Lord President of His Highness Councell
Sir Anthony Ashley Cowper	} The Justices of Assize in County of Dorset
William Sydenham Esq	
William Lenthall Esq, Master of the Rolls in the High Court of Chancery	
Edmund Prideaux	
	} His Highness Attorney General
Sir Walter Earle Knt	John Squibb
John Bingham	John Arthur
Dennis Bond	Edward Butler
John Trenchard	Robert Pelham
Roger Hill	John Chafin Esqrs
Henry Henly	Edward Chick

Francis Hollis	John Lea
John Whiteway	Jeremy Pitticary
Thomas Moore	George Skutt
John Bushrod	William Thornhill
Walter Foy	James Mew
James Dewy	John Ire of Purbeck
John Browne	Francis Devenish of Gilling-
John Fitzjames of Lewson	ham
John Tregonwell	Richard Lawrence of
John	Steepleton
John Whitewell	John Bushrod of Dorchester
William Hussey	Richard Scovell, Towne Clerk
Roger Clavell	of Weymouth
Elias Bond	John Hardy of Compton
Richard Bury	Humphrey Bugly of Nether
Thomas Gallop	Cerne
	James Baker, gents.

Given under our hands and seals this 16th day of July
In ye year of our Lord 1655

Jo. Thorowgood, John Pocock, Rich. Sydenham, Ra. Hall,
Rich. Yong, Jo Humfrey.

p. 9. To the Rt Hon the Lords Comm'rs.
May it please your Lordships,

Whereas a Commission under the Great Seal of England upon a certificate bearing date 29 March in this present year of 1655 humbly presented by these Trustees to the Lords Comm'rs &c in pursuance of an Act of Parliament and An Ordinance directed to the persons therein named to enquire after the true yearly value of all ecclesiastical Benefices in the County of Dorset and Towne and County of Poole and which are fit to be united and which divided and other the things in said Commission mentioned, which Commission was made returnable on a day now past, And the said Commission hath not been executed within the time limited, We, therefore, the Trustees in the said Certificate mentioned do

desire your Lordships that the said Commission may be renewed and made returnable at such convenient time whereby the same may be fully executed according to the purport thereof.

Dated 22 November 1655

Signed, Jo. Thorowgood, &c,

p. 45. TOLLER PORCORUM, NETHERBURY
& BEAMINSTER

18 December 1657

To the Rt Hon the Lords Com'rs of the Great Seal.

May it please your Lordships

We the Trustees for providing Maintenance for Preaching Ministers and other pious uses appointed by an Act of Parliament intituled An Act for providing Maintenance, &c. and An Ordinance intituled for better maintenance and encouragement of Preaching Ministers and for uniting of parishes, continued and confirmed by an Act of this Parliament intituled An Act and Declaration touching several Acts and Ordinances made since 20 April 1653 and before 3 September 1654 and other Acts, &c. Doe in pursuance of the trust in us reposed humbly present unto your Lordships the names of such persons to whom a Commission may be directed under the Great Seale of England to enquire after the true yearlie value of the Benefice of the parish churches of Toller Porcorum and Netherbury and Beaminster in the county of Dorset and the chapelries within the said parishes and the convenience of dividing the said parishes and chapels or any of them or any part of them and of uniting any or part of them to or with the parishes of Compton Abbas and Toller Fratrum or any other parish and other things, &c.

Humbly desiring your Lordships to issue a Commission to the persons hereafter mentioned to enquire and certify according to the tenour of the Act and Ordinance,

That is to say unto your Lordships and unto Henry Lawrence, Lord President of the Council, William Lenthall, Esq. Master of the Rolls, the Judges of Assize for county of

Dorset, Edmund Prideaux, Attorney General, John Browne the elder, John Michael, Robert Pelham, Edward Chick, John Hurding, Walter Foye, Gregory Gibbs, Esquires, Philip Stansby, Richard Scovill, John Daniel and James Barbour, gents.

p. 58.

TOLLER FRATRUM, WINFORD EAGLE, COMPTON ABBAS, TOLLER PORCORUM, NETHERBURY & BEDMINSTER.

4 February 1657

Similar letter from the Trustees to the Commissioners of the Great Seal to enquire the true yearly value of the above places and the convenience of dividing Winford Eagle from Toller Fratrum and of uniting Compton Abbas to Winford Eagle.

Same names suggested as on p. 45.

p. 88. RAMPISHAM & WRAXALL

25 November 1658

Similar letter from the Trustees to the Lords Commissioners to enquire into the true yearly value of above parishes.

Same names suggested as on p. 45.

**(ORDERS) BY THE TRUSTEES FOR THE
BETTER MAINTENANCE AND INCOURAGEMENT OF
PREACHING MINISTERS AND FOR UNITING OF
PARISHES.**

No. 52. Vol. 990

p. 74 OVER COMPTON & NETHER COMPTON
18 September 1657

Whereas the Rectory of Over Compton in the county of Dorset is of the yearly value of Three score pounds and the Rectory of Nether Compton in the same county is of the

yearly value of Three score pounds and the said parishes are near adjoining to each other and stand very convenient to be united and made one entire parish as by a Survey thereof taken by virtue of a commission under the Great Seale of England in pursuance of an Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act for providing maintenance for Preaching Ministers and other pious uses' And of an Ordinance intituled 'An Ordinance for the better maintenance and encouragement of Preaching Ministers and for uniting of Parishes' appeareth Therefore upon consideration had of the said Survey and hearing parties and councill on all sides thereupon

We, Wm. Steele, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Sir John Thorowgood of Kensington Knt., George Cowper, Richard Yong, John Poocke, Ralph Hall, Richard Sydenham, John Humfrey and Edward Cressett Esqs appointed by the said Act and Ordinance Trustees for providing maintenance for Preaching Ministers and for uniting of parishes continued and confirmed by one other Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act and Declaration touching several Acts & Ordinances made since the 20th April 1653 and before ye 3 September 1654' and other Acts &c

Doe adjudge itt fitt and accordingly order and declare by and with the approbacon of His Highness the Lord Protector and the Councill to us signified by Order with us remaining bearing date the 27th day of August 1657 made upon our Certificate in that behalf that the said parishes of Over Compton and Nether Compton aforesaid bee and stand united consolidated and made and they are hereby united consolidated and made one intire parish And that there bee from henceforth one Minister and Incumbent of the said parishes soe united and consolidated endowed with and that he shall have hold possess and enjoy the said rectories with their appurtenances and all houses gleab lands tithes rents duties profitts and emoluments of or belonging or of right accustomed to belong or appertaine to the said rectories or either of them or which have ben of right had received or enjoyed by the ministers and incumbents of the said parish

churches of Over Compton and Nether Compton aforesaid or either of them.

And yt ye said premises bee held and from time to time enjoyed by the minister and incumbent of the parish church of Over Compton and Nether Compton united as aforesaid and his successors for his and their maintenance and livelihood to be from time to time presented unto by the patrons of Over Compton and Nether Compton aforesaid by turnes and that the Patron of the said parish church of the Nether Compton present the first turne

And yt the said parishes be deemed and adjudged one intire parish according to the purport true intent and meaning of the said Act and Ordinance, provided nevertheless that this union shall not prejudice the interest and title of the present incumbents of the said churches of Over Compton and Nether Compton of and in the premises (if any be) during their incumbences.

Given under our hands and seales the 18th day of September in the year according to the computation used in England, 1657.

Signed, Jo. Thorowgood, Ra. Hall, Ri. Sydenham, Jo. Humfrey, Ri. Yong.

Acknowledged by the said Ralph Hall the 24th of September 1657 before me Doctor of Laws Master in Chancery in Ordinary, Wm Harrison.

Inrolled in Chancery the 26th day of September in the yeare within written by me

Humphrey Jaggard.

p. 209 HORTON AND KNOWLTON

13 January 1657/58

Whereas there is within the parish of Horton co Dorset one chappell called the chappelry of Knowlton And whereas the profitts of the Vicarage of the parish church of Horton aforesaid arising within the said chappelry of Knowlton aforesaid are of the yearly value of £56 0 0 and the residue of the profits of the said Vicarage of Horton are of the yearly

value of £4 0 0 And the said chapellry of Knowlton is but one mile distant from the said parish of Horton and the said chapellry standeth very fit and conveniently to be and continue united unto the said psh As by an inquiry thereof made by virtue of a Com'n under the Great Seal of England in pursuance of an Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act for providing maintenance for Preaching Ministers and other pious uses' and of an Ordinance intituled 'An Ordinance for the better maintenance and incouragement of Preaching Ministers and for uniting of parishes', continued and confirmed by an Act of Parliament intituled 'An Act and Declaration touching several Acts and Ordinances made since the 26th April 1653 and before 3rd September 1654' and other Acts &c appeareth

Now upon due consideration had of the inquisition aforesaid and hearing parties and Councill on all sides concerned there unto

We, William Steele (and the others same as on p. 74) Trustees appointed by the said Acts, &c Do adjudge it fit and accordingly order by and with the approbation of His Highness the Lord Protector by order dated 31 December 1657 that the said parish and chapell of Horton and Knowlton be and continue united And we do further order and appoint the parish church of Horton to be the meeting place for the parish and chapelry to resort unto for publique worship, And that there be one minister and incumbent to be from time to time presented upon every avoidance by the patron of the vicarage of Horton, And that the said minister &c be endowed with all houses, gleab lands, tithes, rents, &c belonging to said Vicarage arising within the limits of said Chapelry And the said parish and Chapelry so united be deemed one entire parish.

Dated 13 January 1657/8

Signed Jo. Thorogood, Edw. Cressett, Ra. Hall, John Humphrey, Richard Yong.

Acknowledged the 17 September 1658.

Inrolled in Chancery 17 September 1658.

**HEARING OF CAUSES BY THE TRUSTEES FOR THE
UNION OR DIVISION OF PARISHES.**

No 53. Vol. 991

p. 1 GILLINGHAM & MOTCOMBE

21 May 1655

Upon the humble petition of the parishioners of Motcombe, co. Dorset, the Trustees have taken into consideration the state of the said Town and convenience of dividing the same from the parish church of Gillingham in said county, And find that 3rd December 1646 the Committee for the county of Dorset taking notice that the said Parish of Motcombe had within it all kind of officers properly belonging to a parish church and that time out of mind it hath had a parish church with all church officers and rites belonging to a parish church with sufficient Vicarage profitts for support of a Minister there within itself, Ordered the Vicarage of Motcombe to stand distinct and divided from Gillingham aforesaid and the profitts of the Vicarage thereof to goe to ye maintenance of the Vicar of Motcombe only for the time being and not to the Vicar of Gillingham, Since when upon return made by Com'rs for Survey of the values of Livings by virtue of a Com'n issued under ye Great Seale of England bearing date the 3rd April 1650, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament for providing maintenance for Preaching Ministers and other pious uses, It is certyfyed that the church of Motcombe is a reputed Chappell of Gillingham belonging to ye church of Gillingham called ye Mother Church, And that the said churches are two miles distant from each other, And that the tithes of Motcomb belonging to the said Church are worth about One hundred pounds a year, there being a Vicarage house and curtilage belonging to the said church or chappell of Motcombe, And that the said chappell of Motcombe hath time out of mind had and used all parochiall rites and customs and all church and civil officers belonging to the same, distinct from Gillingham, and all parish duties and payments for the service of the Commonwealth distinct from any other place, And that Mr. Thomas Andrewes a

godly and painfull preacher of the Gospell settled there by the said Com'tee of the said county upon a due approbation and hath bin for the space of fower years last past and more the pnt (present) Minister there, And that the said Chappell is very fitt to bee made a distinct parish of itself, there being noe other church or chappell nearer to it then the said Church of Gillingham, the road thereunto from Motcombe in winter season by reason of floods is unpassable And that there are Five hundred hearers within the said Chappell And it is further by the said Com'rs certified that Dr. Davenant is incumbent of the said Church of Gillingham,

The Trustees upon due consideration had of the whole cause and of the said Survey made concerning the said division are fully satisfied of the convenience of dividing the same from the said church of Gillingham and doe order that the said church and chappell of Motcombe bee divided severed and made distinct from the said church of Gillingham and all tithes and profitts of the vicarage of Gillingham and Motcombe arising within the Hamletts and Precincts of the said towne and chappelry of Motcombe shall remain and bee to the said Mr. Andrews and the Minister of Motcombe aforesaid for the time being till good cause shall be shewn to ye contrary before these Trustees.

Jo. Thorogood, Edw. Cressett, Jo. Pocock, Ri. Sydenham, Rich. Yong.

p. 3 GILLINGHAM, EASTOWER and WESTOWER

17 July 1655

The Trustees doe appont to heare parties on both sides to ye petition of ye inhabitants of Gillingham, Eastower & Westower in ye county of Dorsett for ye discharging of ye order of ye 21th May last for ye dividing ye chapel of Motcombe in ye said psh of Gillingham on the 1st day of November next, whereof Mr. Andrews Minister of Motcombe atoresaid is to have convenient notice for his shewing cause to ye contrary on the said day.

Same Trustees' names.

p. 8 MOTCOMBE AND GILLINGHAM

1 November 1655

Upon reading of ye order of ye 21 May last made for ye dividing of ye Chappell of Motcombe co. Dorset from ye parish of church of Gillingham in the same county until cause was shown to the contrary and of the Order of His Highness and Counsell of ye 31 May for confirmation thereof, And upon reading of ye petition of ye inhabitants of Gillingham Eastower & Westower and of the petition of Dr. Davenant Vicar of Gillingham aforesaid against ye said Order and hearing of which hath bin offered for ye discharge thereof.

These Trustees think it fit notwithstanding what hath been offered yt the said Chappellry of Motcombe should be divided from the said psh church, But as to ye determining of all differences between ye said Dr. and Mr Andrews Minister of the said Chappellry and ye settling of a maintenance upon ye said Mr Andrews out of said Vicarage during the said Dr his incumbency.

It is ordered by consent of both parties that it be referred to John Bulkly and Thomas Grove Esqrs who are desired to heare all parties and to determine what allowance they think fitt to be made to ye Minister of Motcombe aforesaid during the said Dr his incumbency and to settle and determine all differences between ye said Dr and ye said Mr. Andrews and to certify the same by ye 20 December next.

p. 14 GILLINGHAM AND MOTCOMBE

8 November 1655

These Trustees have taken into consideration ye order of 1st November upon the motion of Mr Recorder of Councill for the Pet'rs and do declare that the order of 21 May last is no way strengthened or inforced by the order of 1 November, but it is intended by the Trustees to let the same stand till return be made by Mr. Bunckly (sic) and Mr Grove of the matter to them referred.

p. 22 GILLINGHAM AND MOTCOMBE

25 December 1655

There being no report upon the reference made by these Trustees ye 1 November last for the accommodating ye differences between Dr Davenant Vicar of Gillingham co Dorset and Mr Andrews Minister of Motcombe in the parish of Gillingham, the said referees mentioned not intermeddling therein, Mocon is made in behalfe of ye said Dr that a convenient day may be given him till the next terme to be heard concerning the said division.

Ordered in presence of both sides that the said Cause be heard on ye 18 March next ensuing.

p. 39 GILLINGHAM & MOTCOMBE

14 February 1655/56

Matter deferred till 15 May 1655 next.

p. 169 WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH &
CLENSTONE

17 December 1656

Ordered that the said parishes be united according to the Survey returned in that behalfe, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary before these Trustees on 3rd February next whereof the patrons, incumbents and pshioners of the said pshes are to have 30 days notice.

p. 172 OVER COMPTON & NETHER COMPTON.

27 December 1656

Ordered that the above parishes be united according to the Survey returned in that behalfe unless good cause be shewn to the contrary on 3 February next, 30 days notice to be given.

p. 198 OVER COMPTON & NETHER COMPTON

25 February 1656/57

Above postponed to 15 April next.

p. 215 OVER COMPTON & NETHER COMPTON

16 April 1657

Whereas the Rectory of Over Compton co Dorset is of the yearly value of £60 and the Rectory of Nether Compton is of the yearly value of £60 and the said pshes are near adjoining, as by a Survey thereof taken by virtue of a Com'n under the Great Seale in pursuance of an Act of Parliament called "An Act for providing Maintenance for Preaching Ministers," and of an Ordinance of His Highness dated 2 September 1654 called "An Ordinance for the better Maintenance & encouragement of Preaching Ministers and Uniting of Parishes," appeareth

Therefore . . . we think fit that they be united & consolidated &c and that the Church of Over Compton be the meeting place for the inhabitants of both parishes, and that there be henceforth one Minister for the two parishes and that he shall have, hold, possess and enjoy the said Rectories and all their houses, gleab lands, tithes, rents &c And that the rector to be presented from time to time by the patrons in turns, Nether Compton to have the first presentation on next voidance.

p. 226 KNOWLTON IN HORTON & KNOWLE HILL

18 June 1657

Ordered that the chappel of Knolton in psh of Horton and a farm called Knowle Hill in the parish of Lidling (sic) be united to the parish of Horton and that the parish church of Horton be the meeting place, according to a Survey made thereof, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary on 29 October next, 30 days notice to be given.

p. 346 WOODFORD & MORTON

23 October 1657

Ordered that the parishes of Woodford and Morton be united and made one parish according to a Survey made, unless good cause be shewn to the contrary on 8 December next. 30 days notice to be given.

p. 354 HORTON & KNOWLTON

3 November 1657

Whereas there is in the parish of Horton a chappelry, called Knowlton, and whereas the profits of Horton Vicarage arising in said chappelry amount to £56 0 0 and the residue of the profits of the said Vicarage are of the yearly value of £4 And the chapelry of Knolton is but one mile distant from Horton and stands very fit to be united with Horton, as by a Survey made &c We think fit that the Chapel of Knowlton be united with Horton and that the church of Horton be the meeting place and that there be one Minister (Nothing said about the presentation).

p. 449 CERNE ABBAS & UPCERNE

9 July 1658

Ordered that the above parishes be united according to the inquisition returned in that behalf, unless good cause be shown to the contrary on 9 November next, 30 days notice to patrons &c to be given.

p. 483 CERNE ABBAS & UPCERNE

9 November 1658

Upon hearing what hath been offered against the uniting of above parishes, It is ordered that the Com'rs by whom the inquisition was made do inform themselves of the distance between the parish of Upcerne and the parish church of Cerne Abbas and the passableness of the way and number of families in each parish and report by the 7th December next.

p. 546 SHASTON PETERS & RUMBALD

23 February 1658/9

The cause coming to hearing concerning the uniting of above parishes, it is alleged by Mr Newman on behalf of the parishoners of Rumbald, opponents to the said union, that they will (including the present maintenance) secure £100 a year for a Minister at Shafton Rumbald, and therefore pray it may not be united to Shafton Peter.

Ordered that the said parishoners have time till 12 May next to settle £100 p ann for the use of said Minister, and that it be referred to the parishoners of both parishes to endeavour an accommodation among themselves.

p. 565 SHASTON PETERS & RUMBALD

15 April 1659

Mr Newman in pursuance of the order of 23 February, presents two conditions of bonds either of which he prays the Trustees would accept in order to the settlement of £100 p. ann. on the Minister of Rumbalds, It is ordered that the Trustees take such security as their Counsell shall advise.

p. 575 KNOLTON & HORTON

24 November 1659

Whereas by colour of uniting of the above parishes the Trustees are informed that there is an endeavour to pull down the parish church or chappel of Knolton and dispose of the materials, The Trustees do declare that they have given no order or direction for the pulling down of said church or chappel and alienation of the materials and do refer it to the church-wardens of Knolton to take special care that the said church or chappel be not demolished and the materials kept safe and unombeziled till further orders and that Tristram Ford and Randolf Miller of Knolton aforesaid be desired to be assistant to ye said churchwardens in execution thereof.

ORDERS MADE BY THE COUNCIL AT WHITEHALL.

No. 54. Vol. 1015.

p. 20 OVER COMPTON AND NETHER COMPTON.

Thursday 27 August 1657

Att the Council att Whitehall.

Whereas the Trustees for the better maintenance and encouragement of Preaching Ministers and for the uniting of parishes have by their several Certificates certified to His

Highness and ye Councill for their approbation the several unions hereafter mentioned vizt

Of the parishes of Over Compton and Nether Compton in co Dorset (Among others in other counties)

His Highness ye Lord Protector and ye Councill doe approve of the said several unions and confirm the same in all things according to the purport and true meaning of ye said respective Certificates.

(signed) Henry Scobell, Ck of the Councill.

p. 25 HORTON AND KNOLTON

Thursday 31 December 1657

Att the Councill att Whitehall.

Similar confirmation of the Trustees Certificate for the union of Horton and Knolton,

(signed) W. Jessop, Ck of the Councill.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF THE UNION AND DIVISION OF PARISHES.

No. 55. Vol. 1001.

Divided into 3 Columns. 1st for the Parish, 2nd for the Hamlets and their distance from the parish church, 3rd for remarks as to the desirability or otherwise of their union or separation.

GILLINGHAM.

2. Mottcombe chapel 2 miles. 3. Mottcombe is a fit place for a parish church of itself.

2. Milton chapel decayed and it is 1 mile distant. 3. Milton chapel is a fit place to be made a parish church for Milton and Preston.

SILTON.

2. Burton. 3. Silton is very fit to have Burton a hamlet of Gillingham united to it.

2. Eastover and Westover chapels of ease to Gillingham.

2. Mottcombe. 3. Mottcombe though a chapel to Gillingham hath antiently had all parochial rights and is very fit to be made a parish church of itself, the church standing very commodiously.

WIMBORNE ST. GILES.

3. No need of uniting or dividing.

ST. PETERS, SHASTON & RUMBALLS, SHASTON

3. These parishes, the churches being but about one furlong asunder, are fit to be united. The church of Rumbald may fitly be demolished and the material will be sufficient to enlarge ye parish church of Peters.

SHASTON, TRINITY.

3. Noe chapell to be united to it.

ANDERSON.

3. The church is about 3 furlongs from Tompson church and of the same tithing (?).

TOMPSON.

3. It is desired it may continue by itself.

ALMER.

3. Noe chapel in it and but one church which is greatly in decay.

SPEXSBURY AND CHARLTON.

3. Charlton is distant from Spexsbury neere a mile, is convenient to be annexed to any other.

CHETLE.

3. Noe chappel in it.

MONCTON TARRANT.

3. It hath a church and chapple belonging to it very near scituate and already united being not 8 furlongs from the church.

MARY IN BLANDFORD.

3. Noe chapel belonging to it nor is it scituate for union or division.

WHITCHURCH.

3. Not fit for any other union or division.

TARRANT RAWSON.

3. blank.

BLOXWICH.

3. Noe church fit to be united to it.

YEWRENE MINSTER.

2. Five chappells, Haneley, Gussage, Hinton Mary, Margaret Marsh, East Orchard.

3. East Orchard chappell called Hargrove chappell is 3 miles from its parish church, and ye inhabitants of Hargrove next adjoining to it (and) is in distance from the other above 2 miles from its parish of Fontmell and have no chappell of their owne and therefore fitt to be united to East Orchard. There is no need of building any new church or Chapel there.

CANN.

3. Unfit to be united or divided,

GUSSAGE.

3. The chapel of Gussage fit to be made a parish there belonging to it the inhabitants of Gussage, Minchington and Deane.

FONTMELL MAG.

3. Ther belongeth to ye said parish West Orchard chapel about 3 miles distant.

COMPTON ABBAS.

3. Not proper to be united to any other.

(WEST ORCHARD).

3. West Orchard chapel is of great necessity to be made a parish church because of the height of waters in winter time betwixt it and Fontmell the mother church.

HAMWORTHY CHAPEL.

3. Fit to be united to the parish of Poole.

LITCHETT MINSTER & STURMINSTER
MARSHALL.

2. Corffe Mullen and Hamworthy. 3. Hamworthy united to Sturminster Marshall.

CANFORD MAGNA.

2. Two churches in ye parish distance 3 miles. 3. These 2 not fit to be united. Kingston Church in ye said parish fit to be made a parish church.

BEARE REGIS.

2. Winterborne Kingston. 3. Beare Regis fit to be separated from Kingston and Kingston chapel made a parish church, and the inhabitants of Turners Puddle joined to Beare Regis and ye inhabitants of Anderston annexed (?) to Kingston.

GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS.

2. Monnington 4 (miles), tithe in it £14.

KNOWLETON & HORTON.

3. Knowleton church is conveniently seated for ye inhabitants of Woodland & Knowlton and unfit to be united to Horton church.

LONGTON IN PURBECKE.

2. Noe chappell in it. 3. The parish church standeth in a convenient place.

SAMICH (SWANWICH).

3. Unfit to be united to other.

STOCKWOOD.

3. Fit to be united to Chetnoll wch is the desire of the inhabitants.

WINTERBOURNE HARRINGTON.

3. Winterbourne Harrington is distant from Winterbourne Came not above 3 furlongs and therefore fitt to be united.'

RADIPOOLE.

3. Formerly united to Melcombe Regis but whether fit to be made a parish is submitted, but they desire not to be constrained to go to any other church.

LADY ST. MARYES, ST. MICHAELS, ST. PETERS.
(WAREHAM).

2. All ye inhabitants doe meete at Lady Church every Lords day in the morning, and Trinity church and Martins is but 3 furlongs off from Lady church, to which they also resort in the morning.

TRINITY CHURCH IN WAREHAM.

2. Arne chapel 3 miles. 3. Trinity church is the fittest church in Wareham to heare 2 sermons a day because here the people can best heare the word of God. It is desired that Arne may have 2 sermons a Sabbath day.

ST. MARTIN'S IN WARAMM.

3. Not fit to be annexed to any other church for reason expressed in the Commission.

CRANBOURNE.

2. Three chapels in it, Alderholt, Muncton Upwimbourne, Boveridge. 3. The fittest of these chappells to make a parish church is Alderholt and except Alderholt noe other complaint or occasion of deviding.

TARRANT LAUNSTON.

3. The parish of Launston was formerly united to Tarrant Muncton and the Vicar of it did serve the cure at Muncton, but it is fit to be made and continue a parish church of itself.

BLANDFORD FORUM.

3. Bryanstone is the next adjacent parish to it, whose small church standeth halfe a mile from Blandford and is

without any Minister, it consists but of 7 cottages and 3 tenements very near to Blandford, and the family of the manor house hath a burying place in Blandford.

GUSSAGE ST. MICHAELS.

2. Sutton 4 miles. 3. Sutton is fit to be united to Edmondsham, the tithe of it is £4 0 0.

HORTON.

2. Knowlton chappell. 3. Knowlton chappell is fitt to be united to Horton, the greatest part of the inhabitants being as farr from the chappell as from the parish church.

CRAFORD PARVA.

3. It is not above 4 furlongs from Kynston and is united to it by order of the Committee.

WIMBOURNE MINISTRE.

2. Holt chappell 2 miles. 3. Holt chappell being frequented by a large congregation is fit to have a Minister of its own.

FROOME VAUCHURCH.

3. It cannot be united to any other church by reason of the waters, but Crompton and Notton belonging to Newton, come to our church when the waters are up.

RAMPISHAM.

3. Wraxall fit to be united to it.

WEEK REGIS.

2. Waymouth Chapel. 3. The chapel in Waymouth demolished by the warres, it is fit to be made a parish in case the State will rebuild the chapel or erect another church or else that Waymouth and Melcombe Regis may be united and made one parish, and the church of Melcombe made bigger and the ground and buildings called the Ferry neare adjoining to the church be made a burying place in case the lord Arrundell and Richard Uvedale, who lay claim to it, doe consent.

HERMITAGE.

3. There is a village called Hartly neare to Hermitage may be united to it, the tithe being £8 0 0, and Hillwill in the parish of Sumerland (sic) being 3 miles from it and but a mile from Hermitage, may also be united to it, the profits being £14 0 0.

PUNCKNOWLE.

3. Antiently it hath had a parish church united to it and it is unfit to be united to any other.

SWIRE.

3. Whereas there is £6 0 0 p ann paid out of the farme of Barwicke unto the chapel of St Lukes in the possession of Mr Symes, it is desired that it may be united to Swire.

PORTSHAM.

3. A chappell at Corton belonging to it, but noe use hath been made of it this 60 years.

WEST KNIGHTON.

2. East Stovere (East Stafford), Ewewele (Lewell). 3. Two chappells of Fryer Maine and Little Mayne fitt to be annexed to the parish church.

BROADMAYES (BROADMAYNE).

3. The Chapel above mentioned, usually ye inhabitants of them come to Broadmayes church, whether fit to be united to it is left to the wisdom of the Parliament.

BURLSTON.

3. It is situated within 3 furlongs of Athelhampston a parochiall presentative chappell and hath under the gift of the same Patron, and in case there be a uniting of Parishes these 2 are fit to be united.

TOLEPUDLE.

3. Burlston not halfe a mile distant from it may conveniently be united to it.

PUDDLES TONERE.

2. Walterstone chappel. 3. Fit to be continewed to it.

SHEPTON.

2. Upper Sterthill & Broad Stertill. 3. Shepton is very meet to be severed from the parish of Burton and to be entire of itselfe, the way between them being impassable in the winter.

POORESTOCKE.

3. Witherston is a village adjoyning to Poorestocke and the inhabitants do joyne in all duties to church &c, now they desire a moity of Witherston, being a sine cure, may be added to Poorestocke and the other moity to Mylton if devided from Poorestocke.

WEST MILTON.

3. The inhabitants desire to have it made a parish.

NETHERBURY.

3. Mangerton of noe necessity to be continued a chappell, but fitt to be annexed to Netherbury. Beaminster, formerly a chappell to Netherbury, fitt to be of itself a parish church.

CHARMOUTH.

3. It is desired that Chatherston may be continued to Charmouth as now it is by order of Committee of the county.

GABRIELS, a chapel in WHITCHURCH.

3. They desire to be made a parish church in regard of the distance and difficulty of access to any other church.

WHITCHURCH.

3. Three chappells in it, Cheydocks, Marshwood and Gabriells are fitt to be made parishes.

SOUTH PERROT.

3. A chappell in Mosteren in the parish of South Perrot fit to be continued.

GODMASTON.

3. Nether Cerne and Godmerston fit to be united, not above a third of a mile distant from each other.

MINTERNE MAGNA.

3. Little Minterne in the parish of Buckland is so near adjoining that it is fit to be annexed to Minterne Magna.

NETHER CERNE.

3. Godmanstone is within a third of a mile and fit to be united to it.

HILLFIELD CHAPPELL.

3. Desires to be united to the parish church of Batcombe about a mile distant.

MARGARET MARSH.

3. Chappell of East Orchard may be united to Margaret Marsh.

STURMINSTER NEWTON CASTLE.

3. A chappell in the parrish fit to be continued to it, in the hundred of Cranbourne.

BUCKLAND.

3. Plush, chappell to Buckland, it is desired it may be a parish of itself and some course taken to prevent the utter wasting and demolishing of the Vicarage by Mr. Ridout.

LEIGH.

3. One chappell (Chetnoll) in it is not fit to be united to it because it is 2 miles distant.

YEATMINSTER.

3. Four chappells in it, Leigh, Chetnoll, Rime, Clifton, fit to be united still to the parish church.

MELBURY BUBB.

3. The chappell of Woolcombe Matravers is fit to be made a parish church.

OLD (OVER) COMPTON.

3. It is situate neare to Nether Compton and fit to be united.

CANDLE BPS.

3. The chappell in Caundle Marsh distant about a mile from Candle Bps, the uniting of them is left to them that are authority.

CAUNDLE PURSE.

3. A chappell named Goatehill belonging to it, very fit to be united to it.

KINGTON MAGNA.

3. Some part of this parish lyes very inconveniently and releif is desired.

EASTOVER.

3. No convenient passadge betwixt Eastower and Westower.

SILTON.

3. Burton desires to be united to it.

TODBURGH.

3. It is desired that Thornton may be joyned to Todbeare.

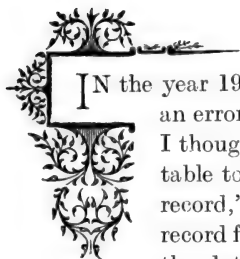




Phenological Report on First Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and First Flowering of Plants

IN DORSET DURING 1914.

By W. PARKINSON CURTIS, F.E.S.



IN the year 1913 report (Vol. XXXV.) there crept in an error for which I must accept responsibility. I thought that the first column of the previous table to the report meant "Earliest previous record," but it really represents the earliest record for 1912, so that the comparison between the dates is only a comparison between 1912 and 1913. I have, however, this year been through the previous records appearing in our *Proceedings*, and the first column now represents the earliest date previously recorded in our volumes.

There is one other error requiring correction on p. 195. I have inadvertently transferred Captain Farquharson, R.N., to the sister service. Mr. Richardson's records were intended for *Phylloscopus minor* and not *P. trochilus*, but got misplaced in transcribing my MSS.

In some instances a usual immigrant has wintered or summered in the country; where there is no doubt I have inserted "has been known to winter."

The names (arranged alphabetically) of those who have sent returns are as follows; the initials prefixed in brackets to the names designate the responsibility for the record in the notes hereafter.

- (E.H.C.) E. Harker Curtis }
 (W.P.C.) W. Parkinson Curtis } Aysgarth, Poole.
 (W.H.D.) Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth, Buckhorn Weston
 Rectory, Wincanton.
 (S.E.V.F.) Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, All Saints Rectory, Dorchester.
 (R.D.G.) R. D. Good, Dorchester.
 (J.M.J.F.) Rev. Canon J. M. J. Fletcher, The Vicarage,
 Wimborne Minster.
 (E.F.L.) Rev. E. F. Linton, Edmondsham Rectory,
 Dorset (post town, Salisbury).
 (F.G.L.M.) Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring, Wabey House, Upwey,
 Dorchester (partial return).
 (G.R.P.) G. R. Peck, Muston Manor, Puddletown,
 Dorchester.
 (N.M.R.) Nelson M. Richardson, Monte Video, near
 Weymouth.
 (E.S.R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.
 (J.R.) The Rev. J. Ridley, Pulham Rectory, Dorchester.
 (E.E.W.) Miss Ellen E. Woodhouse, Chilmore, Ansty,
 Dorchester.

Some of the observers have made reference to the Great War in which Europe is unhappily involved, and as a minor effect it has certainly militated against the making of observations in the latter half of the year. It does not, however, seem to be a matter falling within the scope of these notes, however largely it may bulk in the lives and fortunes of the natives of Dorset, whose inhabitants have, in accordance with immemorial tradition, borne their share of the conflict with their accustomed valour.

MAMMALS.

Meles taxus (The Badger).

Footprints observed in Bere Wood. 1 March (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

NOTE.—I regret to say that the Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth has died during the year, and therefore this is the last time the Club will have the benefit of his observations.

THE APPEARANCES OF THE SCHEDULED BIRDS. SUMMER MIGRANTS—(continued).

Name of Bird.	Earliest previously recorded date for Dorset.	Edmondsham. E. F. L.	Poole District. W. P. C. (1) E. H. C.	Berewood. (1) W. P. C. E. H. C.	Buckhorn Weston. W. H. D.	Ansty. E. E. W.	Upwey. F. G. L. M.	Dorchester. G. R. P.	Dorchester and District. S. E. V. F.	Pulham. J. R.	Weymouth. N. M. R.	Chard. E. S. R.
(12) <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> The Goatsucker	Apl. 8 Apl. 21 Aug. 17 Oct. 6	June 4										
(13) <i>Turdus turtur</i> The Turtle Dove S(22) N	May 1	May 20	Apl. 26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Apl. 28 See note below		
(14) <i>Crex crex</i> (= pratensis) The Landrail S D	Oct. 10 Mar. 20(21) May 4	..	..	..	..	May 4	..	..	..
(15) <i>Turdus pilaris</i> The Fieldfare A	Apl. 21 Aug. 26	..	Nov. 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	Feb. 22		
(16) <i>Turdus iliacus</i> The Redwing D A	Apl. 17 Nov. 20	..	Nov. 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Jan. 22 (6)	
(17) <i>Merula merula</i> The Blackbird S N	Jan. 1 Jan. 16	Feb. 10 Mar. 3(14)	Feb. 26 Apl. 26 (20)	..	Feb. 27	Feb. 16	..	..	..	Mar. 7		
(18) <i>Alauda arvensis</i> The Skylark S Apl. 5	Jan. 1 Apl. 5	Feb. 5	Feb. 2	..	Mar. 12	Feb. 6	..	..	..	..	Mar. 31 (7)	
(19) <i>Trypanocorax fragiligus</i> The Rook N	Jan. 1	..	..	..	Feb. 5	..	..	..	..	Mar. 1 Apl. 15 (young)		

WINTER MIGRANTS.

RESIDENTS.

A—arrival, S—song, and where no song, call note, N—nest, D—departure, H—has wintered, *—that the date of arrival, song, or nesting is earlier, and the date of departure later than any previous record in Dorset.

The Stations are arranged as near as may be from East to West.

(1) We were very little in Berewood this year (W.P.C. & E.H.C.). (2) It is difficult to know whether the observers record a few notes or a full song. (3) No distinction is made between the two races. (4) See note Vol. xxxv., p. 185, for a winter occurrence. (5) See Vol. xxxv., p. 190, for a winter occurrence. (6) The first seen this winter. (7) A very late date. (8) Full song. (9) Saw swallows in Devon (Torbay), Oct. 30 (J.R.). (10) At Wimrith. (11) At Wool. (12) At Dorechester. (13) Eggs partially incubated. (14) Four eggs. (15) 6 eggs (full clutch, Ed.). (16) Verwood, reported by E.F.L.'s gardener. (16) At Keysworth, Wareham. (17) In Marley Wood, near Lulworth. (18) Certainly here long before, but it is impossible to be in two places at once, so the Berewood and Canford columns must be to some extent read together (W.P.C.). (19) E.H.C. formed the opinion that a bird had a nest on Apl. 26, but could not find it, as we found a nest with full clutch on May 2. (20) In all stages up to fully fledged young. (21) Bird in possession of E. H. Curtis. (22) I am convinced that the record Mar. 2 on p. 213 of Vol. xxxiv. related to *Columba aeneus* the Stock Dove, or else to an escaped *Turdus risorius* or *T. decipiens*, and not to *T. turtur*. (23) Chapman's Pool (24) Wicheampton. (25) Wareham. (26) Swanage.

BIRDS.

Coccothraustes coccothraustes (The Hawfinch).

A pair feeding at my windows 13th January 1914. Pulham (J.R.)

Ligurinus chloris (The Greenfinch).

Although not a Dorsetshire note, as the nest in question was in the sister county of Hants, the following observations on this bird, made whilst sitting in a bird tent for photographic purposes, may be of interest.

June 5. 10.45 a.m. Got settled down.

11. 0 Hen arrived, she fed young, which are very small, by regurgitating something that she had evidently swallowed.

As regurgitated it was a white pappy mixture that seemed to be like chewed-up grain. She then ate the excrement of the young birds and took a soiled feather out of the nest, and stayed brooding.

11. 8 She left the nest.

12.10 Hen came back ; she fed the young by regurgitation and was quite five minutes over it, giving each bird a regular meal. The hen always entered the nest from the back of the hedge, and did so slowly and deliberately.

12.20 Hen came back ; she fed the young again and further rearranged the nest lining, and then left.

I was absent from 12.30 to 2.30. At 2.37 the cock arrived, fed the young birds, looked carefully round the nest and then departed.

At 2.55 the hen arrived, fed the young birds, and carefully looked round the nest for excrement, which she ate with avidity.

I left the nest at 3.45, up to which time neither parent had returned.

- June 6th I again visited the nest at 10.30 a.m.
 10.35 Cock fed young and ate the excreta.
 10.45 The hen came and fed the young with the same white pappy substance ; she also ate some excrement.
 11.20 The young birds got very impatient for their parents' return and craned up with their mouths wide open. One of the young birds only was then able to see; its eyes had opened that morning.
 11.35 The cock bird returned and fed the young and cleaned the nest, taking the excreta away and dropping it. The hen arrived almost immediately and fed the young, made a search for excreta, which she found and ate.
 12.20 The hen returned, but I was busy with plate changing.
 12.25 The cock returned and fed the young, and at 12.30 I left the nest (W.P.C.)

Fringilla coelebs (The Chaffinch).

On April 26 this bird was nesting abundantly round Canford.

On May 3rd we found a nest and eggs, which was destroyed the next day, presumably by a Jay.

On May 10 an unfinished nest and a bird sitting.

On May 15 a bird sitting 5 eggs. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Carduelis carduelis (The Goldfinch).

At Pulham, singing on February 18th. Flocking on August 15th at least 30 on my lawn (J.R.)

At Chapman's Pool on Sept. 24 we noted a flock of between 20 and 30 in company with migrants. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

On the Downs near Cranborne, on September 13th we noted a flock 200 strong and very tame, feeding on the seeds of *Cnicus acaulis*, and another flock 50 strong. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Passer domesticus (The Common Sparrow).

7th May, 1914. A specimen seen at Bournemouth that was entirely dove grey in coloration. (E.H.C.)

Emberiza citrinella (The Yellow Hammer).

Although this is really a Hants observation, the following notes may be of interest.

31st May Found a nest with four young pitched at the bottom of a stunted sloe bush in rank grass (mostly *Nardus stricta*). The nest was made of rank grass and lined with fine grass only, no hair of any kind. The young birds were partially feathered.

June 1st, 11.30 I went into my hiding tent about 10 feet from the nest.

At 11.30 cock bird arrived with a beetle and removed the excreta. The young suffered from the bright sun, as I had removed a part of the bushes shading the nest to get a better light; one young bird quitted the nest and got lost in the long grass surrounding the nest. It is a curious fact that neither parent noticed the loss, nor troubled to look for the young bird, which must have been close at hand.

The food brought was beetles and insects, but I had lost my pencil and could make no proper notes. Both birds preferred to come to the back of the nest, and gave little chance of photographs, so I cut a lot of small pieces of furze and erected a regular *chevaux-de-jrise* at the back of the nest, after which the birds came to the front.

At 12.10 I went to lunch, and as the young birds seemed to suffer so much from the sun, I erected a screen and determined to bring some water with me on my return.

At 2.5 I came back and gave the remaining young birds a good drink by means of a pipette; this they seemed to enjoy very much and seemed much refreshed, and when I came out of the tent with the pipette and water bottle on subsequent occasions they all craned eagerly forward and opened

their mouths, though they did not seem to care to drink more than about a teaspoonful and a half at a time.

At 2.10 cock brought food (as a general rule the birds were too quick for me to see what was brought, so that wherever no food is specified by name it may be taken that I was unable to see the food.)

At 2.15 and 2.25 hen brought food and took away excrement

At 2.26 cock fed young.

At 2.28 hen brought what I thought was a hymenopterous fly (subsequent research satisfied me that this fly was really a dipteron, as I found the parent birds were getting them from a clump of spruce near, and I went over to investigate).

At 2.33 cock brought a number of black flies.

At 2.34 hen brought small beetles (with red undersides to the abdomen).

At 3.5 hen brought small insects, fed young, and then left at the click of my shutter, but returned in two minutes and cleaned the nest.

At 3.12 cock brought tiny insects.

At 3.22 cock again fed the young and cleaned the nest.

This was a day of brilliant sunshine, but the following day was dull with a strong light, but little sun. This fact is of importance when the observations of June 2 are considered. On June 2nd I got settled at 10.30, and as I was checking my focus the cock arrived with a quantity of insects; as he was feeding the young, one of the insects escaped from his beak and bolted into the grass. It was a small moth and looked to me like *Epiblema pflugiana*; the bird followed it and after a hunt captured it and stuffed it, wings and all, down the young bird's throat.

At 10.40 cock again came and fed young and cleaned nest.

The hen meanwhile sat on a bush outside the tent making a mournful chirping noise as if uneasy.

At 10.47 cock again fed young

At 10.48 hen fed young and went back to the bush and chirped (I believe she could see into the tent through one of my peepholes).

At 10.56 hen came back and cleaned the nest, but did not feed young

At 10.57 cock fed young

At 11.3 hen fed young on very small insects.

At 11.6 hen again fed young on small black flies.

At 11.12 cock sat outside the tent and sang "A little bit of bread and no chee-ese."

At 11.13 hen came back and fed the young on more small insects.

At 11.18 hen came back and fed young on small insects, and cleaned nest.

At 11.33 hen came back with three Crambites. I snapped her at once and she jumped to a rosebush close to my upper peephole, and I had a really good view of her and decided the Crambites were *Crambus dumetellus*, and, if not, then *C. pratellus*.

At 11.45 I went out to investigate the insect life outside the tent, and met the hen with two *C. dumetellus* and a *Coenonympha pamphilus*. Being a dull day the Crambites and other lepidoptera were sluggish, and I examined those sitting on the grass stems and found them to be *C. dumetellus*; I also gave the young birds a drink.

At 12.15 I returned, and immediately the cock arrived with 4 Crambites, and whilst noting this the hen arrived, but I could not see what she brought; she cleaned the nest and eyed the tent suspiciously.

At 12.25, hearing noises as of a flock of sheep approaching, I went out of the tent to tell the shepherd to keep the sheep away from where I was at work, and this emergence disturbed the birds.

At 12.29 cock fed young.

At 12.30 hen fed young and looked round the nest, and the cock then fed young.

Whilst I was checking my focus both birds returned and fed young.

At 12.40 and 12.42 cock fed young, and at 12.45 the hen returned with an *Epiblema* and three Crambites, and before she had finished the cock returned.

The great interest in the above notes to my mind is the rapidity with which the parents found food and brought it to the nest, on a dull day when insects were sluggish in their movements, shewing the fact of their capture at rest, and beside this the considerable number of lepidopterous insects brought by them. I particularly noted in returning from the nest that there were hardly any lepidoptera moving, in fact I saw none but what I kicked up out of the grass. (W.P.C.)

Alauda arvensis (The Skylark).

These observations were made in Hants. I was endeavouring on June 5 and 6 to photograph a lark sitting on eggs. I think the only parts of my observations of general interest were the following:—

The hen was exceedingly nervous and her hearing was most acute; she would not stand a nearly noiseless shutter. The cock sang at intervals and sometimes hovered right over the nest. The cock nearly always came to the nest with the hen and sang over her as she settled.

The hen pitched straight down close to the nest within 2 feet or 18 inches.

In returning to the nest the cock always flew higher than the hen and sang when he came, and after she had settled he rose into the air and soared and sang.

I have noticed that larks have very large openings to their ears, and the hen bird raised the feathers that cover the ear, when listening. She could even hear the noise of my pencil on the paper of my notebook and listened to it with great suspicion. (E.H.C.)

Motacilla alba (The White Wagtail).

September 27th. One seen at Worth Matravers. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Motacilla melanope (The Grey Wagtail).

27th September, 1914. Seven or eight seen in company with ten or twelve *Motacilla lugubris* at Kingston Hill, Purbeck. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Motacilla campestris = *raii* (The Yellow Wagtail).

3 Sept. 1914. We have had young of Ray's Wagtail about on the lawn. Yesterday there were two in company with four Pied Wagtails. I do not remember seeing any adult Ray's Wagtail for a long time, but they must have bred here (Edmondsham). (E.F.L.) (*M. campestris* breeds in the valley of the Crane, not far from Edmondsham. *Ed.*)

20th March, 1914. Observed at Chardstock, E.S.R. (This would represent an early migration, the third week in March being about the usual time for the first advance parties of the main migratory body.—*Ed.*)

The downward migration of this bird started in July. On 25 July, in Poole Park, six were seen in company with *M. lugubris*. On August 2 a family party were seen at Wareham. On August 10 or 12 seven or eight were seen on Peveril Down, Swanage, in company with ten or twelve *M. lugubris*.

On August 22nd, between 30 and 40 on the Swanage Golf links in family parties.

On August 23rd, two seen on Peveril Down, Swanage.

On September 1st, three in a field at Kingston, Purbeck.

On September 26th, however, we saw a dozen still as far inland as Witchampton. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Anthus pratensis (The Meadow Pipit).

On 22nd March this bird was present in great numbers near Morden Park Corner. The birds appeared to be holding a kind of marriage market, and were singing loudly and chasing one another in pairs. There were far more than are usually to be seen in the district, and we believe them to have been immigrants. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Aegithalus vagans (The Longtailed Tit).

April 26th. At Canford a nest with eggs and another pair building. One of these nests was destroyed on May 2, apparently by a jay. On 3rd May the second nest was found to be destroyed, but two others were found, one with the tell-tale feathers up at the entrance.

This nest with the feathers up was observed by E.H.C. On May 23rd he erected his camera tent and on May 24th

started work at 12.30. The entrance to the nest faced N.W., but the tent was necessarily placed on the South side. His notes are as follows :—

A few minutes after I was settled the hen dived into the nest and at 12.50 the cock appeared, and whether he brought anything or not I do not know, because I could not see. The cock and the hen followed, both sneaking away in such a way as to keep the nest between them and the camera. At 1.10 p.m. both birds came into the nest from behind and remained there a few minutes and then left. I then very carefully cut the furze and turned the nest round to face the camera.

At 1.20 p.m. the hen returned with a green larva about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, and was very surprised to find the nest turned round. She came to what was then the back of the nest, and, not finding the entrance, beat her course back into the furze bushes and came on again by her accustomed route and lighted in the same place. This time she wandered all over the back of the nest and finally on to the top, and with a glad little cry dived through the top and into the nest. Immediately she put her head out of the opening and seemed to look up to the sun to get her bearings.

Although R. Bowdler Sharpe says in his "British Birds" (Lloyds) Vol. I., p. 148, "some naturalists have stated that there is a second entrance. . . . This we have not verified from personal experience"; I have noticed that little hole at the top of the nest in other longtailed tits' nests, and they seem designed, as an Irishman might put it, with "an entrance for going in" and another larger "entrance for coming out."

Presently the cock arrived, and went to the old situation of the large opening and was surprised to find no way in. There was an exchange of conversation with the hen, and the cock wandered all round the nest, and, lighting on the big aperture, gave what looked to be either the wingless female of a moth, or a moth's body stripped of wings, to the female, who took it inside. In a few moments both birds departed.

At 1.25 the hen returned and stayed on the nest a few minutes, looking out of the large aperture with her tail out of the small one. In a few minutes she slipped off, so I went to lunch.

At 2.30 I returned, and at 2.33 the hen arrived, going into the nest at the top; at 2.35 the cock brought food and gave it to the hen, who remained on the nest.

At 3 some passers-by came near, and the hen slipped off and dived through the furze.

At 3.15, the hen returned chirruping and dived into the nest through the top; I could not see that she had any food at all. At 3.23 the cock came to the nest and gave some food to the hen.

The cock called as he came "twee twee twee twee," the "tweet" being a little higher than the "twees," which are all on one note.

The hen answered with "twee chuch twee chuch twee chook," something like a whitethroat scolding, only very mildly indeed. I do not mean that the hen was a scold; they seemed a very devoted couple and seldom left each other for many minutes.

The cock departed and at 3.24 the hen followed.

At 3.25 the cock returned, and not finding the hen at home waited a moment and then went inside the nest to make sure she was not there. He came out again with the food still in his beak. The food looked like two or three brownish whitish larvæ.

At 3.30 the cock met the hen coming through the furze and handed over his beak-full of food, and the hen took the food into the nest through the top. The hen remained on the nest for some time and the male went away, but not very far, I think. The hen left the nest for a few minutes and was back again at 3.55, and dived into the nest through the top and looked out of the front; as the light was now very bad I left. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Sylvia sylvia (The White-throat).

April 13. Two seen at North Bestwall, Wareham.

April 25. Two more seen at Winfrith.

May 3. A pair seen at Canford, the male in full song.

The following notes give the departure of this bird :—

July 26. 15 to 20 collected near Littlesea, amongst willow bushes.

Aug. 23. One seen at Anvil Point, Swanage.

Aug. 30. A single bird in a garden at Swanage.

Sept. 6. A single bird in Berewood.

Sept. 27. A single bird at Chapman's Pool.

The above rather seem to show that the main body of these birds left the country early in August, and that only stragglers remained later. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Sylvia curruca (The Lesser Whitethroat).

Apr. 18. One seen at Bushill's mill, near Poole.

Apr. 25. Two seen at Canford and heard singing.

Nothing was seen of this bird on downward migration. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Sylvia atricapilla (The Blackcap Warbler).

May 2nd. A pair seen at Canford, and the cock scolded E.H.C. roundly.

May 3rd. The cock was singing well. May 10th. This pair presumably had a nest and eggs in a bramble tangle.

May 16th, the nest contained 5 eggs. This nest we intended to observe, but illness prevented, and by June 13 the bird had left the nest. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Melizophilus undatus (The Dartford Warbler).

Dec. 20th, 1914. A party of four seen at Parkstone-on-Sea, and later on in the day two others were seen, some considerable distance from the first party.

We have not seen this bird in that particular locality before. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Phylloscopus sibilator (The Wood Wren).

Apr. 26. This bird was in its usual numbers at Canford.

On May 3. There were more than the customary numbers in the Canford woods, which seemed to indicate a further small immigration.

On June 14 we observed a pair feeding young. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Phylloscopus trochilus (The Willow Warbler).

On April 5th one seen at Berewood.

On April 25th the bird was abundant in Marley Wood, near Lulworth.

On April 26 at Canford likewise, and was building on that date, since two birds were seen at work on two different nests.

On May 2nd, headkeeper Wren shewed us a nest with 5 eggs.

On May 3rd we found one with the full complement.

On May 9th one of the birds which was building on April 26 was sitting 6 eggs, and W.P.C. found another nest with 6 eggs, near.

On May 10 W.P.C. found a further nest with 6 eggs.

On May 15th the nest found by headkeeper Wren had hatched, so E.H.C. decided to observe this bird, and we erected the photographic apparatus in readiness for the morrow.

On May 16th E.H.C. had not been settled very long when the hen arrived with a *Tortrix viridana* larva. The young were fed by the hen putting her beak and the larva into the mouth of the young bird and squeezing out a few drops of the contents of the wretched larvæ. After she had done this, she nestled over the young for 10 minutes or quarter of an hour; every now and then she seemed to be gone to sleep and would nearly close her eyes, then she would perk up wide awake and spend a few minutes arranging the lining of the nest, then after peeping out all round very carefully she came out of the nest and flew straight up. She went through all this performance about every 20 minutes from the time E.H.C. went into the tent (about 2.30) until about 4.45 when he came out.

E.H.C. noticed that she did not let the young eat the empty skin of the larva, but ate this herself. The cock sang all the afternoon, apparently his family of "six" did not at that early stage require the services of both parents to keep them supplied with food.

On May 17 E.H.C. paid further attention to this nest, and his notes were as follows :—

I went into the tent at 11.10, the hen being on the nest ; she quitted whilst I was arranging myself, but returned whilst I was checking focus. I then found part of the bushes hiding the tent were in the way, and had to come out of the tent to re-arrange them, which sent the hen off again.

At 11.40 she returned with a black tortrix larva (? *T. viridana*) ; she stayed on the nest till 11.45 and then quitted.

At 11.50 the cock brought food, which he gave to the hen, who had now returned. The cock sang gaily as he came, and afterwards sat up in the birch decorations of the tent and sang beautifully within a few inches of my ear. The hen left the nest shortly, and the cock then brought a tortrix larva and fed the young in the same manner as the hen, but did not enter the nest. (The cock obtained his larvæ from bramble bushes and they corresponded with Buckler's figure of *Scopula prunalis*.)

At 12 noon the hen returned to the nest with a white tortrix larva, fed the young and nestled on them, and appeared to doze, but every time a fly passed the nest she made an ineffectual dab at it and then relapsed into sleep.

At 12.10 the hen quitted, and at 12.15 the cock arrived and fed the young.

At 12.20 the hen returned, fed the young, and stopped to nurse them, she left in a few minutes and returned at 12.25 with another whitish tortrix larva.

At 12.27 the cock came with food, singing as he came ; the female left the nest and the cock fed the young, sang in the decorations of my tent, and then left, accompanied by the hen.

At 12.30 the hen returned, fed the young, and nestled on them. She nearly dozed off when a fly crossed in front of the nest, she was all alive in a moment and made an ineffectual dab at it, and then nodded off again.

(This is exceedingly like the behaviour of a nightingale *Daulias luscinia* observed by W.P.C. in 1913.) When the cock bird came and sang close at hand the hen said " weet

weet weet " very softly and sweetly, something like her alarm note, but with all the tone of alarm gone out of it.

The hen quitted, but returned at 12.40 with a yellowish green tortrix larva. I could not quite see how she fed the young this time, she fed two and then nestled down; she soon rose in the nest and fed more young. She either had the remains of the larva in her mouth, or else she had some way of regurgitating some of her food. At 12.45 the hen left the nest. I then went for some lunch.

I returned at 1.40, and at 1.43 both birds came to the nest; the hen remained, and the cock went off singing. The hen did a good deal of twisting and turning about in the nest, and I thought she was re-arranging the feathers that formed the lining. At 2.10 she quitted.

At 2.18 the hen came back and fed the young on a tortrix larva, nestled on them a few moments, and was off again. At 2.20 the cock brought a tortrix larva.

At 2.30 the hen brought similar food and stayed two minutes turning the feathers inside the nest about. At 2.35, as the sun was becoming very hot, I went outside to arrange a little shade for the nest.

At 2.38 the hen returned and fed the young, and stayed about two minutes; the young are much more lively than they were.

At 2.45 the cock fed the young. At 2.46 the hen fed the young, and both birds hunted over the brambles beside and around my tent, and actually pitched on the tent itself. At 2.50 the hen left after feeding young.

At 3 o'clock the hen fed the young, and then fixed a feather up in the entrance of the nest to keep the sun out, but she need not have troubled, because my shade came into operation.

At 3.5 both birds returned to feed the young, but the birds did not come into the field of view together.

At 3.15 the hen left and I then ceased to observe, as a photographic hiding tent is a very cramped place indeed to be in long.

The downward migration of this bird started in the later part of July.

22 July. One seen in a garden at Parkstone.

26 July. One seen on the move at Littlesea.

2 Aug. One seen on Bottlebush Down near Cranborne.

Stragglers continued in the county till much later, as evidenced by the following :—

5 Sept. One seen at Berewood. 26 Sept., one seen at Witchampton. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Phylloscopus minor (The Chiff-chaff).

On March 22 the bird above recorded was watched carefully, and from its behaviour we concluded it was a true migrant. It was obviously very hungry.

On 5 Apl. there were 5 birds seen in the same place, shewing a further arrival, and on Apl. 10 there were a great number, evidently the main body of immigrants.

On Apl. 26 at Canford a hen bird behaved as if she had a nest, but the search did not result in finding it.

On May 2, nest with eggs was found.

On 16 May this bird was sitting closely.

On 23 May the young had been hatched several days, so W.P.C. decided to put May 24th in on this nest.

As is not unusual with birds' nests, the situation was exceedingly dark and sunless, and much overhung with bushes, so the photographic results were most disappointing; however, the following notes were made by W.P.C. :—

I got settled at 12 o'clock, and about five minutes after the hen brought 7 or 8 *Hybernia* larvæ, mostly *H. marginaria*, as far as I could tell.

At 12.15 the hen again returned and fed the young, stayed to look round and tidy up the nest a little, and then dashed off after a hymenopterous fly, which she caught; afterwards she returned and studied the tent for a few seconds.

At 12.17 the bird returned with more larvæ, and at 12.18 the cock came in and fed the young.

At 12.20 the hen returned and fed the young. At 12.24 the hen returned and fed young with green larvæ, cleaned

the nest and took away the excreta. At 12.30 the cock brought in ten larvæ, but I was unable to identify them ; he fed the young very quickly indeed and left.

I started to refocus (as I was using a 17in. Ross Telecentric, I thought it desirable, as the camera might settle a trifle). Both birds came back together, and I watched them on the focussing screen ; one had a collection of small diptera, and the other two larvæ of *Taeniocampa stabilis* ; when the birds left I finished refocussing, but the hen came back with more food whilst I was settling. I failed, however, to see what she brought.

At 12.40 the cock brought a collection of geometer larvæ and took away excreta, which appeared to be held up by one of the young in its beak. At 12.47 the hen fed young. At 12.55 the cock, at 1 p.m. hen, and at 1.5 the hen came back again with 4 green geometer larvæ, but not *Cheimatobia brumata* nor *Oporabia dilutata*, much more like *Cidaria* larvæ.

At 1.10 the cock and at 1.12 the hen came back with more larvæ.

At 1.30 I went to lunch and returned at 2.45.

At 2.46 the hen came with a beakful of green geometer larvæ, fed young and cleaned nest.

Immediately after the cock came back with larvæ and fed young ; he stood in the entrance of the nest and rose straight from it. This was a very unusual performance ; as a rule the birds hopped to a twig outside the nest and jumped off from the twig.

At 2.48 the hen returned with one green geometer larva only, fed the young, and then sat on a twig outside the nest ; at 2.50 she went into the nest, and fidgetted about and came out eating something.

At 3.12 hen returned, fed young, cleaned nest, and took away excreta ; she then returned to the nest and stayed brooding. She sat on the nest in a sideways fashion with her head peeping out ; she seemed to spend most of her time picking over the down on the young, from which she seemed to take minute insects.

At 3.25 she left and returned at 3.35 with 5 green geometer larvæ.

At 3.40 the hen again brought larvæ and at 3.50 the cock returned. I then left the nest.

The above record is very incomplete ; I was quite unable to keep pace with the birds, as often by the time I had changed my plate and written down my note, one bird or the other was back and away again. Moreover, my attention was distracted by the very interesting event of a pheasant hatching a brood of 13 young about 6 or 7 feet from my tent, within a couple of yards of the Chiff-chaff nest. During the day the brood hatched off, and it was very interesting to see an additional chick every once now and again push its head out through its mother's feathers and take its first view of a new and strange world, albeit that that world consisted at the moment of a tangle of bramble and weeds on the edge of a slimy ditch filled with decaying leaves (in which I had the pleasure of sitting all day).

Another distraction was the hatching of specimens of *Culex* from that part of the ditch which was within my tent ; these pests were not long in acquiring a bloodthirst, which they satisfied on my face and hands, generally choosing a moment when silence and stillness were imperative.

On 4 June the young *P. rufus* had left the nest ; no doubt they went before, but I was unable to visit the nest in the interim, as I was ill and had to leave home.

We missed the early part of the downward movement of this bird somehow, but on the 30th August one was spoken to and answered at Durlston Head, and two more were seen.

On 16 Sept. seven or eight were seen in Poole Park. On Sept. 26 at Abbey Croft Down, East Hemsworth, two more were seen. A specimen of this bird wintered in Swanage ; it was seen in December by Dr. Penrose and has been visible often in the Royal Victoria Hotel garden during the early part of 1915. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Locustella naevia (The Grasshopper Warbler).

Heard at Canford 23 April by headkeeper Wren. (W.P.C.)

Merula merula (The Blackbird).

See also under *Accipiter nisus*, the Sparrow Hawk.

On the 26th April this bird was building fresh nests and there were young to be seen in all stages to fully fledged. On the 17th May W.P.C. spent a little time at a nest of *Merula merula*. The notes are not worth printing *in extenso*, as so much is known of this bird, and upon no occasion did the bird give any opportunity of examining the food. The points observed were that the hen alone fed the young, that she ate the excreta of the young, although they were half fledged, and that she seemed exceedingly nervous, but whether from the proximity of a private road or of the tent W.P.C. was unable to determine. She objected very strongly to the noise made by a shutter so silent that W.P.C. is unable to hear it. On one occasion she fluttered from the nest and then came full tilt into the front of the tent, and then rose and butted hard into the side; whether this was a display of pugnacity intended to drive W.P.C. away, or whether she thought the green tent was merely close foliage through which a passage might be found, it is difficult to say, but from the general behaviour W.P.C. inclines to think she knew he was in the tent and resented it. [See, however, note of behaviour of a young *Dendrocopos major* below.] (W.P.C.)

Turdus iliacus (The Redwing) and *T. pilaris* (The Fieldfare).

On Nov. 22 we saw about 50 *T. iliacus*, and a dozen *T. pilaris* feeding on holly berries at Littlesea. Neither bird being usually abundant here, we think they were driven in by the bitter N.E. wind. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Erithacus rubecula (The Robin).

In full song 1 February at Canford; carrying nesting material at Lytchett on 22 March; two pairs feeding young on April 26th at Canford and a bird sitting, which had hatched when we next inspected nest on 2nd May, and we estimated the young were eight days old. On 3rd May E.H.C. spent two hours watching this nest, but no point of interest was noted, the food being exclusively worms as far as E.H.C. could ascertain; W.P.C. found that the parents obtained

the worms from a ditch full of damp leaf mould about 100 yards from the nest and did not attempt to go elsewhere. They had left the nest on the 16th May, the next time we saw it.

Cyanecula suecica (The Arctic Blue Throat).

At about 9.0 a.m. on May 2, 1914, my niece, Miss Dorothy Rogers, saw, sitting on the branch of an elm in my garden at Montevideo, Chickerell, near Weymouth, a few feet from her window, a bird which she described very accurately and afterwards identified from Morris as a Bluebreast (*Sylvia suecica*). I do not know of any other British bird with which it could be confused, and feel no doubt of the correctness of her observation, especially as it remained on the same branch for several minutes, moving about a little and turning so as to shew both sides. This species is said to be migratory and to be found in most parts of Europe, including France, in the summer, and has been recorded occasionally in England and once in Dorset (J. C. Dale, "Naturalist" ii., p. 275). Miss Rogers describes the throat as being entirely blue, corresponding to the form *wolfi*, which is noted in Mansel-Pleydell's "Birds of Dorsetshire" as being, according to Harting, the same species as *suecica* and *leucocyanea* in a different phase of plumage. She also described the bill as yellow, thereby differing from Morris' figure, which makes it brown (1851 edition), but in the description he says it is yellowish with dark brown tip. (N.M.R.)

[The above bird was evidently a cock. R. B. Sharpe says (Brit. Birds, Vol. 1, p. 279, 1896), "Two species of Blue Throats are recognised, one with a red spot (*C. suecica*) and one with a white spot (*C. cyanecula*). The latter is not nearly so widespread as the former bird, and only occurs in Central Europe, scarcely reaching as far east as Russia, but visiting Northern Africa and Palestine in winter, recurring in Gilgit, and wintering sparingly in India." In Harting's "Handbook of British Birds" (2nd edition), published in 1901, Harting uses *leucocyanea* Brehm as *cyanecula*, but says the three forms have been considered distinct, and inferentially abandons

any suggestion that the three forms are different plumage phases of the same species. The three forms do not always appear to be distinguished in the British records, and the *wolfi* form is very rare apparently.

A glance at the migration returns of the "British Ornithologists Club" shews that these birds (usually the *C. suecica* species) straggle across to these islands nearly every year on the upward and downward migration. *Ed.*]

Pratincola rubetra (The Whinchat).

25 April. A male in full plumage at Kingston Hill.

27 Sept. About 15 seen in Chapman's Pool.

2 Dec. 1914, W.P.C. saw a male at Poole, and as Dr. Penrose has also seen one at Corfe Castle since this date it would appear that one or more individuals wintered in Dorset.

Saxicola oenanthe (The Wheatear).

On Aug. 22 W.P.C. saw about 30 collected at Swanage, ready to depart.

On Sept. 27, 20 to 30 seen in Chapman's Pool.

Accentor modularis (The Hedgesparrow).

One was sitting 4 eggs at Canford April 26.

She hatched on May 2, so I erected my photographic tent and gear; on May 3rd I commenced work at 2.30 p.m., when the female came to nest and fed young with small insects. At 2.40 she returned again with tiny *diptera* and *hymenoptera*, fed young and ate their excreta.

At 2.55 she returned with green larvæ of *Oporabia dilutata* and *Hybernica marginaria*.

At 3.10 she returned with small *diptera* *Culex* (?) and settled on the nest and covered young; after a while as the young did not seem hungry she ate the food she had been holding in her bill.

At 3.40 she returned with more *diptera* and remained on nest; at 4.30 I left.

The bird got the larvæ from an oak near at hand, and the flies off the grass along a path near.

On May the 9th the nest was empty, but we could not decide whether it was the work of a hawk or of a stoat. (W.P.C.)

Hirundo rustica (The Barn Swallow).

A single bird seen at Berewood, 10 April; others seen the following day on the Hants-Dorset borders, and a further single bird at Wareham on 12 April, and the same bird or another on the 13th April in the same place. This bird was present in its usual numbers on 25 April, when we did a drive over 100 miles through Dorset, so presumably between 13th and 25th April the main body of migrants arrived.

On 26 April this bird was present in the Poole district in some numbers.

The downward migration seems to have started the latter end of August.

On August 29 E.H.C. noted 20 to 30 near the Railway Station at Swanage, and on August 30 a company of 6 at Corfe Castle. On September 12 there were a fair number still in the Poole district, but on September 13 two only were observed in the Cranborne district. On September 20th 5 or 6 were seen in the Canford district; a few were seen at Bloxworth on October 14. *Chelidon urbica* (The House Martin).

The downward migration seems to have been as follows :—
5 September, 30 to 40 at Wimborne.

12 September, 40 or 50 at Poole, sitting on wire round a tennis court.

26 September there was a flock between 250 and 300 strong in Wimborne, and on the 27th a flock at Wareham 30 strong, and two or three at Bloxworth on October 14.

Cotyle riparia (The Sand Martin).

On July 26 we observed a single straggler at South Haven, Poole Harbour.

Gecinus viridis (The Green Woodpecker).

On 23 May this bird had hollowed a large hole in a rotten birch at Canford about four feet from the ground.

On June 14 E.H.C. put his tent up to this nest (note again here, that where no food is stated it could not be identified).

E.H.C.'s notes are as follows :—

I started at 12.10. One of the birds started "yaffling" and kept up "yaffling" at intervals of a minute or so, finally

settling on a tree opposite the nest, where she stayed watching the tent. For some time she kept a limb of the tree between her and the tent, and finally came and pitched on the nesting hole. She seemed a bit uneasy and stayed about a minute peeping round the tent, and then went inside the nest at about 12.35. The way she twists her head whilst standing on a tree trunk is very snake-like and most remarkable.

At 1 o'clock the cock came up to the tree and called to the hen "week week week week kwee kwee" in a very low tone and the hen replied with the same note. After about 3 minutes of this conversation the hen, who was poking her head out of the nest, quitted, and the cock came across and fed the young.

At 1.10 the cock was still in the nesting hole. Both birds have a way of doing a spread-eagle up against a tree trunk, but I did not see one do it on the nesting tree.

At 1.15 I called "week week week week kwee kwee" soft and low like the hen, and the cock put his head out of the nesting hole.

At 1.17 the cock quitted.

At 1.17.30 the hen arrived, fed the young, and then entered the nest.

At 1.30 the hen, hearing W.P.C. coming down to call me to lunch, quitted.

At 2.15 the hen quitted the nest again. Soon after, the light went very red, and I heard thunder coming up rapidly. I left to put up the hood on the car, and did not get back owing to the violence of the storm, which lasted an hour and 20 minutes, and was one of the most violent I remember.

On returning I found the rain had made the camera (a Birdland Reflex) very wet and caused the leather to rise, so I had to stop for the day.

June 17. I was at the nest from 6.45 a.m. to 7.30 a.m., but neither parent came, though I heard one speak in the distance.

June 21. I was at this nest at 10.55. The young in the nesting hole made a noise like a nest of angry bees whilst I was putting up the camera. At 11 both birds came into a

tree opposite the nesting hole and had a long conversation, the young meanwhile "buzzing."

At 11.5 the hen came, but fled at the noise of the shutter; she, however, returned at 11.10, but did not seem to bring any food. At 11.45 she came into the nesting tree and stayed some time at the back. The cock meanwhile was calling "quo-quo-quo-quo-quo-quo-quo-quo-ae qweek qweek qweek qweek," and at 12 he went away, neither bird had returned at 1 o'clock, and the cock had not fed the young since my arrival.

I then left for lunch.

At 1.55 I returned and at 1.58 one of the parents was back, making a noise.

At 2.5 the hen came to the nest; she must have come along the ground, since she ran up the tree and went straight in without a pause. At 2.9 she came out very quickly. The whole interval that she was inside the young kept up a grating noise. At 2.45 the cock came to the tree opposite the nest and gave a loud call of "quo-quo-quo-quo-quo-quo-quo" and presently repeated it more quietly.

He seemed in no hurry to go to the nest, and at 3.20 was still on the same perch uttering his call every two or three minutes, although during the time he was there I only heard the hen once at a distance. For a position of rest I noticed the cock liked to sit on a branch longitudinally, or else across a fork with his feet grasping one branch and his tail resting on the other.

At 3.40 the hen was still away, and had up to that time only fed the young twice or three times, if she came whilst I was at lunch.

At 3.55 the hen and at 4.5 the hen came to the nest; at 4.25 the hen again came, and about one minute sufficed to feed the family. I then left the nest.

June 24th I went to the nest at 6.45 a.m. and the hen started calling almost immediately. At 7 she sat in a tree close at hand and made her toilet; at 7.20 she fed the young with her head in the entrance hole; at 7.25 she came back to the nest and bolted straight in, after a hurried glance round, and stayed for five minutes, when she came out and left the nest.

June 25. I went to the nest at 7.30 a.m., at 7.45 one of the birds came to the nest. but was much too nervous to feed the young. At 8 o'clock both birds came to the nesting tree ; after having hung about for some time and after a long consultation, the hen came down the tree backwards and finally got to the nesting hole. She fed the young five times in the following manner.

She held her head straight up and extended her neck and then retched and opened her beak, and what looked like a cartridge or projectile of chewed-up grey moths came up between her mandibles, and as she shot her head forward into the nesting hole the projectile slid forward toward the mouths of the nestlings. I watched carefully four times out of the five, and each time the food seemed to be chewed-up moths.

At 8.10 the cock came to the nesting hole, but was too nervous to stay to feed the young birds.

At 8.25 the young seemed to be getting impatient and hungry, as they kept up the grating bee buzzing noise, beside pecking about inside the nest with quite hard thuds.

At 9.0 one parent came and fed young by the same process of regurgitation. I was able to distinguish a very limp partially digested looking larva of a lepidopteron. The young came to the nest entrance, and the parent holds the cartridge of food in its mouth and keeps its head on one side so that the beak is in a horizontal plane, then the young one opens its beak in a vertical plane and takes the food from the old bird's beak, the gapes of each bird being within half the length of the beaks apart.

The gape of the young *viridis* is pale, about the color of a herring gull's feet. The head is greenish grey, the crest is not red, but darker than the sides of the face, the markings at the side of the face greyish around the eye ; there are indications of dirty grey marks round the throat, which make the young look spotted.

At 9.35 one of the birds came and pitched up on the tree opposite the nesting tree.

It called in a sort of whistle "curk curcur curk wouch wouch wouch wouch wouch," which is very quiet compared to the usual noisy "yaffle," the well known note of this bird; the nestlings, when they hear this low note, make a murmuring sound.

She quitted whilst I was plate changing, and sat on the tree opposite till 9.57, when the cock arrived with a noisy "yaffle." The female watched the tent most intently till 10.20, when both birds had a little conversation which consisted of "cur wick wick wick" in varying tones soft and low; hardly recognisable as notes of the noisy *viridis*. The birds also make a noise similar to that made by young goslings.

At 10.45 the hen fed the young. I left the tent from 11 to 11.45 to stretch my cramped limbs, and at 11.50 one of the birds came, but W.P.C. moving in the neighbourhood startled the hen. At 12.20 both parents fed the young, coming down the nesting tree backwards.

W.P.C. entered the tent at 1.15, his notes are as follows:—

"At 2.5 one of the parents came. At 2.40 the hen fed the young and remained about 5 minutes. I observed that the young were greyish white with grey cheeks, and with little green from the eye backwards and practically no red crest. The bill, especially the lower mandible, was very immature.

Shortly after this, one of the mature birds made a frightful noise as if terror stricken, and I think it may have been due to the appearance of a hawk. I never heard any woodpecker scream so. The noise, however, ended in the usual yaffle. I left at 3, having been up since 4.30 a.m."

July 5. Notwithstanding a steady downpour we went at 9.30 a.m. to this nest, and W.P.C., after waiting in the hope the weather might clear, which it did not do all day, went into the tent at 11.30.

At 11.22 the young birds began to look out. They had made considerable progress and had decidedly red topknots; the bills were darker, the green decidedly more pronounced on their heads and cheeks, but the chins were still grey.

At 11.30 the hen arrived soaked through and looking quite black; she announced her arrival with a "kwoo kwoo kwoo"

whistle. After which she hung on a neighbouring tree under shelter of a protecting branch for some time, and looked the picture of misery.

At 12.20 the hen returned and kept up a harsh croaking call for about 5 minutes.

She stayed about 3 minutes poking into the nesting hole and then fled, being immediately replaced by the male, which fed the most backward youngster and finally left about 12.30; the birds stayed calling in the neighbourhood for a time and then seemed to go.

As the rain had not abated and had soaked W.P.C.'s back and stool, he copied their example.

On July 11th the young had flown. (W.P.C. & E.H.C.)
Dendrocopus major (The Great Spotted Woodpecker).

21 March. We found a bird engaged on getting out a nesting hole in a rotten birch at Canford. E.H.C. made himself thoroughly acquainted with the note of this bird, and got the bird to answer. The note is very like the first startled "tchack" of a surprised blackbird. The note is repeated at intervals and uttered singly.

22 March. This species was "hammering" in Berewood.

23 March. We went to the nesting hole commenced on 21 March, but found very few chips, although the entrance seemed finished, and E.H.C. watched for three-quarters of an hour without seeing either bird.

14 June. W.P.C. set up a tent to this hole, as we had heard the young birds calling. The following are the notes he was able to take, and it is to be remarked that where no food could be identified no note of that fact is taken.

12 a.m. While I was adjusting, the hen came with a moth and a caterpillar that I could not identify. The nest being high, I had the disadvantage of being some distance away on the ground; there was no available cover aloft anywhere near.

The young kept up a continual "chick chick chick chick." It is a harsh and metallic noise, and I likened it to the noise of a rusty wheelbarrow pin. (E.H.C. says he never heard a wheelbarrow wheel revolve as fast.) The little birds did not

chick very quickly, and were not then big enough to come up to the entrance.

1 p.m. Hen arrived, announcing her arrival with a "churck churck" and then went straight into the hole, turned round and looked out a while, and came out and then went back.

The cock arrived with a single "churck" and fed young.

1.5. Hen arrived and was startled at the noise of the shutter.

1.30. I went to lunch, returned at 2.5 and redecorated the tent.

2.10. Hen arrived, accompanied by the cock, who gave several very loud calls.

2.20. Both birds arrived together, the hen feeding the young first, and then the cock. The cock, while the hen was feeding, kept up a loud clucking noise.

At 2.25 the hen, and a second or two later the cock, arrived without a sound and fed the young, neither bird entering the nest.

At 2.30 hen fed young, which were very noisy and kept up a continual chatter.

At 2.40 cock came, and at 2.43 hen; she flew round the tree for a while and then sat across one of the upper branches.

At 12.52 hen returned, accompanied by the cock; she fed the young and then went into the nest, and when she left the cock did likewise.

At 3 p.m. hen arrived, but left immediately, and at 3.2 the cock came, but left immediately, neither bird entering the nest; a gathering storm burst about 3 just before the birds arrived, and the young quieted down.

It was very dark, and the lightning and thunder were terrific. The young stayed quiet during the storm and neither parent came near. I was interested to note that the parents did not take refuge from the storm in the nesting hole, although the rain was a deluge, and the lightning struck a birch less than 100 feet from my tent. After the storm ceased, I left the tent and packed up, as both my camera (a N. & G. Trellis) and I were very wet, and the tent was

dripping. There are pleasanter places than a wet bird tent in a heavy lightning storm. Fortunately the camera was not a penny the worse for its soaking.

June 17. I started at 6.30 a.m. At 6.35 cock came to the nest and made a great fuss.

At 6.50 the hen came after a few preliminary "churcks," and fed the young and cleaned the nest. She brought bulky insects held crosswise in her bill, but what species or even order I could not see.

At 6.52 the cock arrived, giving a single "cluck;" at 6.57 the hen came and fed young and cleaned nest. The young were just as vociferous as ever. As I was now nearer the nest, having moved the tent, I found the noise more like someone hammering metal on an anvil some distance away. I also found the sound was ventriloquial, and put this down to the fact that the noise was made in a hole, and projecting from the orifice returned to me after striking neighbouring trees.

At 7.7 one parent returned and the young altered their tone.

At 7.15 the cock arrived and fed the young with 3 geometer moths and 3 or 4 large green geometer larvæ (or possibly *B. parthenias*). I then had to leave the nest to get ready for office work.

June 21, 10.22 a.m. The young are nearly as large as their parents and their crests are very bright indeed now. I was quite unable to determine the number of the brood; one only at a time came to the entrance, and it may have been the only one. I could not distinguish more than one voice, but that may have been due to my deafness, nor could I recognize any difference in size, colour, or personal appearance in the head or successive heads looking out of the hole.

At 10.35 an adult arrived, but I could not see which. At 10.40 the cock, at 11.5 the cock again, and at 11.7 the hen arrived and fed the young. At 11.10 the cock brought what looked like a mouthful of *Scoparias*. At 11.14 the young were silent for a few seconds; this was a noteworthy event. The hen arrived and fed them, but they started off the moment

she went. The note of the young bird is slower and less shrill when the parents arrive, but their incessant stridulation is very trying to the human ear—perhaps I should say my ear, since the pitch never varies and it is very shrill indeed.

The cock came at 11.14.40, 11.22, 11.45, 11.26, and 11.41. The hen came at 11.17, 11.22.30, 11.25, 11.34, and I believe 11.40. At 11.50 the young were silent for one minute and fairly quiet for two, but a *Phylloscopus trochilus* struck up close to my tent and started them going in full blast again. At 12, one of the parents brought a large moth, but was so fidgety I never determined which it was, and it made three attempts to give it to the young bird before it was successful; not from any lack of eagerness on the part of the young bird, but the parent seemed to have some difficulty in getting the moth into a satisfactory position.

The cock came at 12.15, 12.18, 12.27, and 12.50, hen at 12.16, 12.20, 12.45, and 12.50. I then went to lunch, as a heavy storm seemed working up. I did not return till 3.5. At 3.15 and 3.45 the hen fed the young, and at 3.22 the cock. At 3.56 something must have upset the birds, as the cock (?) came up, but announced arrival by a "churck;" after feeding the young it hunted the tree with the nest in, but found nothing. At 4.4 the hen came, at 4.4.40 the cock, and at 4.5 the hen again; she went off "churcking." At 4.9 one of the birds pitched in the tree and went off, and at 4.15 one flew past the tree. At 4.45 the hen came to the nest with a mouthful of what I felt sure were *Scoparias*, and after leaving the tent I met one of the birds outside with a noctua about the size of *Acronycta psi* in its beak.

June 24, I started work at 6.25 a.m. Unfortunately the cock arrived as I was settling and left with a good deal of "churcking" as a result; the old birds announced their arrival and were very suspicious and very quick, giving me little chance to determine their sex, and less to see what they brought. The young were on this date almost as big as the parents and almost indistinguishable in voice, and were sufficiently advanced in their education to pick up flies

from the entrance of the nest. I believe I recognised two young birds on this date, one being greyer at the side of the cheek than the other. A parent bird came to the nest at 6.40 and at 6.52. At 7 the cock came, and at 7.7 the hen with small insects (order ?). At 7.9 the cock brought further small insects (order ?). At 7.14 and 7.17 the hen fed the young, and at 7.20 the cock ; after this I had to leave.

On June 28 the nest was empty, but E.H.C. saw one of the young on this date as it came to feed near his tent and finally blundered into the side of the tent, and after that sat upon a young aspen poplar forming part of the "decorations" to E.H.C.'s tent (see under *G. viridis*). W.P.C. *Cuculus canorus* (The Cuckoo).

One at Wareham 13 April. A second at Worgrett near Wareham on 25th April. Heard for the first time at Canford, April 26. One only heard at Canford May 3. This bird was very scarce according to our experience. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.). *Micropus apus* (The Swift).

April 29 W.P.C. counted 18 at Poole. April 30 E.H.C. counted eight, so apparently some had moved further on.

July 3. There were 30 or 40 feeding over the Freshwater Lake at Poole, but we were not entirely satisfied that this represented a downward movement, as they were still present in customary numbers at Littlesea on July 26.

On August 22. One only was seen at Swanage, so evidently the main body had left the country. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.) *Strix flammea* (The Barn Owl).

March 8 one found shot near a barn outside Berewood, in close proximity to (a) hen's eggs that had been sucked by a rat and (b) a rat trap set in a bank. Altogether, a nice example of bucolic prejudice and stupidity, and of the way not to do things. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Circus cyaneus (The Hen Harrier).

We had a good sight of a hen bird of this species on 22nd March at Woodbury Hill. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Circus pyargus (The Montagu's Harrier.)

18th April one seen at Canford (W.P.C. and E.H.C.)

Accipiter nisus (The Sparrow Hawk.)

28 Feb. On Broadstone Golf Links we saw this bird with a bird in its talons and noted that the prey was carried close up under the body.

On the other hand, on 26 April E.H.C. saw one carrying a chaffinch, and it carried the prey with its (*sc.* the hawk's) legs down. On June 2 E.H.C. saw *A. nisus* carrying a young blackbird; it broke out of a hedge with the prey in its talons, but directly it started to fly fast it tucked the prey up under its stomach.

On 2 May whilst a cousin, who is an amateur photographer but not a naturalist, was in charge of one camera in a bird tent photographing *Merula merula*, a sparrow hawk took two young out of the nest.

We carefully covered the nest and fenced it with spruce boughs intending the next day to try to get a photograph of the hawk taking the remaining bird, but notwithstanding our precautions he was up earlier than we were. We subsequently found the remains of the young birds in the hawk's larder (W.P.C. and E.H.C.).

Vanellus cristatus (The Lapwing).

Two nests with eggs on 12 April at Wareham (W.P.C. and E.H.C.).

Scolopax rusticola (The Woodcock).

1 March, one flushed in Berewood by W.P.C. 8 March, another flushed in Berewood.

21 March, a bird flushed at Canford.

On 22 March we again went to Berewood hoping this bird might be nesting, but we saw none and the keepers told us they had cleared off a week ago. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.).

Gallinago gallinago (The Common Snipe).

At Berewood on 22 March. Two nests were found, one with one egg and one with three, in very wet places. We noted that the snipe do not always identify the patch of rushes in which the nest is with absolutely certainty.

Both the nests were deserted on 29th March, having apparently been flooded out by the heavy rain of the week.

5 April we found a nest with four eggs in a much drier situation. This hatched off. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.).

Totanus hypoleucus. (The Sandpiper).

July 14 at Poole, on downward migration. (W.P.C. and E.H.C.).

Numenius phaeopus (The Whimbrel or Maybird).

April 29, E.H.C. heard four at Sandbanks, Poole Harbour.

August 14. Late at night E.H.C. heard a goodly company pass over Poole accompanied by Ring plovers, Redshanks, and either Godwit or Knots.

August 15. Late at night E.H.C. heard probably the same company go south over Swanage, with some Knots, but no Ringed-plovers. E.H.C. surmises that those heard on the 14th had rested and fed in the Poole Harbour and passed on southward the following night. (E.H.C.).

Stercorarius crepidatus (Richardson's Skua).

A specimen of the dark form observed standing on the ice in Poole Harbour on 24 Jan. (W.P.C.)

Turtur turtur (The Turtle Dove).

One seen at Canford April 26. This bird is not at all abundant near Poole, in fact it is quite unusual. (W.P.C.).

Crex crex (The Corncrake or Landrail).

It was heard (but not by me) after many years' absence at Pulham, Dorchester (J.R.).

Gallinula chloropus (The Moorhen).

Nest and 3 eggs at Pulham on April 10. (J.R.).

Columba aeneas (The Stock Dove).

Heard cooing for first time April 3. (J.R.).

REPTILIA.

Tropidonotus natrix (Grass Snake). On Feb. 3. (S.E.V.F.)

Rana temporaria (the Frog). Spawn on Feb. 10 at Wool. (S.E.V.F.)

Pelias berus (The Viper). A male at Berewood on March 22. (W.P.C.)

Names of Insect.	Earliest previously recorded date for Dorset.	Edmondsham, E. F. L.	Poole and District, W. P. C. E. H. C.	Buckhorn Weston, W. H. D.	Ansty, E. E. W.	Upwey, F. G. L. M.	Dorchester, J. R.	Weymouth, N. M. R.
(1) <i>Melolontha vulgaris</i> The Cockchafer	F L	May 13	..	..	..	..	..	May 13
(2) <i>Lamproloma noctiluca</i> The Glow worm	F L	June 9	..	June 2	..	..	..	Feb. 24
(3) <i>Apis mellifica</i> The honey bee	F L	Jan. 28 (h)	..	Feb. 7 (h)	Feb. 13 (h)	..	Feb. 17 (h) Oct. 23 (5)	June 19
(4) <i>Vespa vulgaris</i>	F	Mar. 7 (h)	Mar. 29 (h) (12)	..	..	..	..	Nov. 8 Apr. 19
The Common Wasp	L	Apr. 15	May 31 (13)	Mar. 31	..	..	Oct. 23 (6) Apr. 13	May 3
(5) <i>Pieris rapae</i> The Small White Butterfly	F L	May 7	Apr. 25 (14)	Apr. 19	..	..	Apr. 12	June 16
(6) <i>Euchloe cardamines</i> The Orange Tip Butterfly	F L	June 15	June 27 (13)	..	..	..	..
(7) <i>Epinephele jurtina</i>	F	..	(15)	May 18	..	..	..
(8) <i>Pararge megara</i> The Wall Butterfly	F L	..	..	..	..	..	..
(9) <i>Gonepteryx rhamni</i> The Brimstone	F L	Mar. 31 (h)	Mar. 22 (h) (16)	Mar. 31 (h)	Mar. 31 (h)	Apr. 4 (h)	Mar. 31 (h)	
(10) <i>Vanessa io</i>	F L	Apr. 18	Mar. 22 (h) (16)	Apr. 17 (h)	Mar. 14 (h)	..	Apr. 15 (h) R.D.G. Apr. 18 (h)	
(11) <i>Pyrænis atalanta</i> The Red Admiral	F L	June 12	Sept. 20 Nov. 1	..	Mar. 22 (h)	..	Sept. 22 (8)	Apr. 14 (h) (2)
(12) <i>Pyrænis cardui</i>	F	..	Sept. 20	May 18	..	..	..	July 10
(13) <i>Tyria jacobæe</i> The Cinnabar	F L	..	..	May 18	..	..	..	May 17
(14) <i>Abraxas grossulariata</i> The Currant Moth	F L	..	..	..	..	..	..	July 9

(h) hibernated specimen. (a) visiting flowers. F—First seen. I—Last seen.

In the case of those insects which hibernate, the date is the earliest or latest when the insect was seen moving naturally.

(1) *Erastalis tenax*, the Dronefly, seen March 7, R.D.G. (2) A very small and quite fresh and bright specimen. (3) April 20 "Holly Blues" (*Cyaniris argioides*) very common in garden, N.M.R. (4) *Vanessa urticae*, the Small Tortoiseshell, a hibernated specimen seen 31 March in the garden at Wabey House, Upwey, F.G.L.M. (5) I saw bees in Devon on Nov. 6, J.R. (6) I saw a wasp in Devon on Dec. 1, J.R. (7) I saw one in Devon, Nov. 3, J.R. (8) Very numerous up to Oct. 26. I saw it in Devon Nov. 6, J.R. (9) *Pieris brassicae* seen Feb. 14 (no doubt a specimen which had chosen a particularly warm and sheltered place, such as near a greenhouse stove, for pupation, *Ed.*) *Pararge egeria* variety *egerides* seen Sept. 27, J.R. (2nd or possibly a 3rd brood, *Ed.*) *Chrysophanus phloeas* seen Oct. 9, J.R. (certainly a 3rd brood, *Ed.*) (10) *Vespa vulgaris* the wasp. Plenty in autumn, *Vanessa urticae*, the Small Tortoiseshell, seen March 25, Chardstock, E.S.R. (11) Small Tortoiseshell March 31 in garden, E.F.L. May 18 Queen Hornet (*Crabro vulgaris*). Queen wasps very numerous. 250 brought in by early June through offer of a small reward, E.F.L. (12) A queen. (13) Abundant. (14) At Lulworth. (15) Very scarce of late years at Poole. (16) At Berewood. (17) See end.

INSECTS.

(NOTES BY W.P.C.)

Throughout the year I was much hampered by an unruly *appendix* which will trouble me no more. 1914 was a distinctly unfavourable year, the weather was very bad during the early part of the Spring, and we had an abnormally high number of wet Saturdays and Sundays, which rendered field work well-nigh impossible; added to this, as will be seen by the bird notes under my own and my brother's initials, we were much engaged on the investigation we are making with regard to bird attacks on lepidoptera. After the declaration of war it seemed inadvisable to be about at night with powerful lamps, and so a scheme we had for working the Frome Valley for reed insects fell through and we attempted no night work.

March was characterised by high wind, low temperature, and much wet, but *Tephrosia bistortata* was out on March 15 at Canford and *Chimabache fagella* on March 21. Whilst on March 28 I obtained *Amphidasys prodromaria* at rest at Canford, an insect I have not previously met with there. (W. P. C.).

On the 5th April the only insect seen moving all day was a bumble bee. On the 17th April I obtained at Bloxworth *Taeniocampa gracilis* var. *rufescens*, Cockerell; whilst this form has previously been taken at Poole, I do not think it has been taken so far into the county before. On the 18th April I obtained two further specimens near Hyde, and a specimen of the grey form with pink fringes. On the 25th April *Cyaniris argiolus* was out. On the 26th April I saw *Brephos notha* at Canford, but failed to catch it.

In April the weather looked up a little, but May was wet and in great part dull and chilly, except about the 16th, when *Lycaena icarus*, *Chrysophanus phloeas*, *Nisionades tages*, and *Argynnis euphrosyne* appeared. On 26 June Mr. Lewis, a chemist at Poole, brought me a female *Zeuzera aesculi* taken

by him in Poole Park, and Mrs. E. Hudson, of Parkstone, obtained a second specimen about the same time. This insect is decidedly rare in Dorset, according to my experience. On 20th June I took *Eupisteria obliterata* at Canford.

On the 27th June, which was a hot day, I noted *Pieris rapae* drinking at a reservoir after the manner of a swallow. There were several, and they dipped to the surface and took a drink, rising again and repeating the process. On the 2nd August I took 5 *Coenocalpe vittata* on Handley Down near Cranborne, and on 13 September 5 *Dicranura bifida* cocoons at the same place. On the 20th September *Pyrameis atalanta* and *Pyrameis cardui* were not uncommon, and on September 27th *Nomophila noctuella* was abundant in Purbeck. In the latter part of October I saw a single quite fresh male *Cobias edusa*. On 1st November I saw *P. atalanta* sunning itself on rhododendron bushes which were then in bloom, and on the 27th December I saw a specimen of *Erastalis tenax* sunning itself on a piece of galvanized iron roofing.

(17). The records of April 4 and April 8 to the credit of the late Mr. J. C. Mansel-Pleydell and of April 8 by Mr. E. S. Rodd, which last record has been questioned by Mr. N. M. Richardson, are in fact the earliest recorded dates. I have myself rejected April 21 as a possible date, in this very report. I do not quite understand, having regard to the known life history of this insect, how it is possible to explain the records except on the basis of mistaken identity. None of the records in question stand in the name of a lepidopterist. Being a lepidopterist myself and knowing the ease with which mistakes as to identity may be made, especially if an insect be moving, I feel no very great reluctance in stating that I do not believe the records to relate to *Epinephele jurtina*. They may possibly relate to *Parage egeria* v. *egerides*, to *Parage megaera*, or to *Aglais urticae*, which if worn and faded might be mistaken by anyone who was not a collector of lepidoptera.

Name of Plant. (10th edition of the London Catalogue.)	Previous earliest recorded date for Dorset. (22)	Edmond- sham. E. F. L.	Wimborne. J. M. J. F.	Canford. W. P. C. E. H. C.	Berewood. W. P. C. E. H. C.	Buck- horn Weston. W. H. D.	Ansty. E. E. W.	Dor- chester. R. D. G. (3)	Wey- mouth. N. M. R.	Chard. E. S. R.
(19) <i>Achillea millefolium</i> Yarrow	L Jan. 15	June 13	June 9	..	..	..	June 26	May 14	June 23	
(20) <i>Chrysanthemum</i> <i>Leucanthemum</i>	L Jan. 22	May 18	May 4 (15)	..	..	May 15	May 20	..	May 23	
(21) Ox-eye Daisy <i>Tussilago Farfara</i> Coltsfoot	F Mar. 7	..	Feb. 16	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	.. (4)		
(22) <i>Cnicus arvensis</i> Field Thistle	F Jan. 12	June 22	..	..	..	June 25	June 9	..	June 19	
(23) <i>Centaurea nigra</i> Knapweed	L Jan. 26	June 7	June 16	..	..	June 3	June 17	..		
(24) <i>Hieracium Pilosella</i> Mouse-ear	F Apr. 15	May 30	..	..	..	May 29	May 22	..		
(25) <i>Campanula</i> rotundifolia	F Apr. 1	July 11 (11)	July 9	..	..	(19)	July 18	.. (4)		
(26) <i>Prunella</i> Harebell	F Feb. 11	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	Apr. 25 (20)	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 17	Apr. 8	Apr. 13	Apr. 19
(27) <i>Calystegia sepium</i> Greater Bindweed	F Jan. 12	June 20	June 21	May 3 (21)	..	June 22	June 28	..	June 27	
(28) <i>Mentha aquatica</i> Water Mint	L June 11	Aug. 1 (12)	July 27 (15)	..	..	June 22	..	..
(29) <i>Nepeta hederacea</i> Ground Ivy	F Jan. 12	Mar. 17	Mar. 31	..	Mar. 8 (16)	Mar. 12	Apr. 12	..	Apr. 10	
(30) <i>Corylus Avellana</i> Hazel	L Feb. 13	Feb. 5	Jan. 22 (15)	..	..	Feb. 2 (14)	..	Feb. 1	Apr. 13	
(31) <i>Scilla nonscripta</i> (= nutans) Bluebell	F Jan. 7	Apr. 5	Apr. 7	..	Apr. 5	Apr. 2	Apr. 4	..	Apr. 10	Apr. 22

I. Leaf.
 (1) Mr. W. Bowles Barrett, of Weymouth, writes me as follows:—" *Viola reichenbachiana* appears to be absent from this district. I have seen it but once during the last 60 years in Weymouth-Dorchester district, viz. near Frampton." The records under this head, however, are of any Dog Violet seen, and Mr. Linton tells me *V. reichenbachiana* usually flowers earliest.
 (2) *Viola canina*. (3) R.D.G. notes the following dates for flowering:—*Galanthus nivalis*, Feb. 1. *Viola odorata*, Feb. 9. (4) Not found, J.R. (5) Very full of flower, E.S.R. (6) Snowdrops out on Feb. 1, later than usual. (7) In flower considerably, the last week of January at Wool, S.E.V.F. (8) Marsh marigolds can be found in flower in the Wool Water Meadows any day throughout the winter in mild weather in most years, S.E.V.F. (9) One or two flowers out on several clusters, and being visited by wasps and flies, E.F.L. (10) Two series of flowers out some 4 and 5 days at least. (11) Flowers out (2 and 3 on a stem) for 5 or 6 days previously. (12) Flowers out for 5 days or more. (13) And again in October. (14) Very late. (15) Brought in by children. (16) 5 or 6 leaves. (17) Full leaf. (18) Quite purple, having been green all the winter. (19) None seen. (20) In full bloom in Purbeck. (21) Many leaves. (22) In cases where January 1st is given as the earliest date, there are, in several cases, records of flowering, etc., in the preceding December, but I do not see how I could start a year earlier than January 1st.

F. Fruit.
Viola reichenbachiana should certainly be replaced by *V. riviniana*, the Common Violet. *Reichenbachiana* appears to be absent from this district. I have seen it but once during the last 60 years in Weymouth-Dorchester district, viz. near Frampton." The records under this head, however, are of any Dog Violet seen, and Mr. Linton tells me *V. reichenbachiana* usually flowers earliest.
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The following is extracted from the "Botanical Journal" :—
Ranunculus ophioglossifolius (Vill). "Specimens have just been received at the N.H. Museum, S. Kensington, of this very interesting and almost extinct British species collected by Mr. Ronald Good in June, 1914, in a very wet and marshy meadow near Dorchester. It is well known to Botanists. It was once a native of Saint Peter's, Jersey, and Mr. Arthur Bennett has a specimen dated 1872, but Mr. J. C. Melville failed to find it in 1876. It was found by Mr. J. Groves, in 1882, in a wet ditch west of Hythe, Hants, and it is recorded for E. Gloucestershire in 1890 by Mr. F. J. Hanbury (Journ. of Botany [1890], 282), and there are also specimens in the Museum Herbarium from near Badgworth, collected by Mr. Montgomery in 1912. The distinguishing features are the very small, pale yellow flowers, the longer petioled cordiform lower leaves, the small achenes with a very short style tubercled on the sides."

GENERAL REMARKS.

J.R. Notes :—

20 and 21 March	Snow rather heavy.
19 Jan. and 22 May	Thunderstorm.
June 8	A single exceedingly heavy peal in the afternoon.
„ 9	A little thunder.
„ 14	Heavy thunder.
„ 18 & July 2	Some thunder.
Aug. 14	A heavy storm about four hours.
Dec. 19	A little thunder.

BAROMETRIC READINGS.

	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.
January	30·0	32·1	29·47
February	29·4	29·81	28·25
March	29·317	29·84	28·35
April	29·753	32·0	29·175

FIRST APPEARANCES OF BIRDS, INSECTS, ETC. 147

		Average.		Highest.		Lowest.
May	...	29·774	...	30·04	...	29·23
June	...	29·72	...	30·0	...	29·26
July	...	29·54	...	29·80	...	29·10
August	...	29·71	...	30·01	...	29·26
September	...	29·72	...	30·09	...	29·16
October—December, absent from house.						
9 mos.	...	29.66	...	32.1	...	28.25

E.S.R. notes that this is the 43rd consecutive year in which he had made a return (surely a record for the Club. *Ed.*).

January mild generally, hard frosts the beginning and middle. 17th to 24th of month 17° of frost registered at Chardstock. Ice would bear for skating. A wet and stormy March, making all farm and garden work very backward. April 10th to 23rd we had a lovely bout of bright warm spring weather. Trees and vegetation made quick growth. We had a fine summer, and a very good and abundant Hay Harvest and Corn Harvest.

It was a remarkable year for abundance of all Garden Fruit, and for all wild fruit. We had some hot weather in June, July was rather wet and cold, but from the middle of August to the beginning of September we had some very hot weather, enabling the Corn Harvest to be carted in splendid condition.

There was an eclipse of the sun on August 21 and an observation was made of it at Chardstock about midday. Wet, rather chilly, weather set in on the 10th September after a beautiful, fine, hot four weeks of lovely summer and autumn weather.

The Summer of 1914 was remarkable for thunderstorms and the damage they did. An abundant and beautiful autumn, with the first days of November quite mild, fine, and warm. December closed with unprecedented wet and floods, though Christmas day was hard frost.



A Tentative Account of the Fungi of East Dorset.

PART II.

By the Rev. E. F. LINTON, M.A., F.L.S.



THE former Part of my paper on the *Fungi* of East Dorset (Vol. xxxv., p. 143, &c., 1914) recorded the species of one Family *Agaricineae* Fr., which includes the greater portion of the whole number of species that have been observed, leaving the remainder of the Families and Orders for consideration in this second and concluding portion.

During the year which has elapsed since Part I was written, several additional notes have accumulated of species of Family 1, *Agaricineae*, which took up the whole of that Part.

Most of these additions to Part I have been recorded by Mr. C. B. Green, of Swanage, from the part of the county within a few miles of Swanage. When I invited him last

summer to co-operate with me in collecting material for this paper, he promptly accepted my invitation ; and with some previous knowledge of this class of plant he has done remarkably good work in observing so many species in a single season, and has added much to the value of my contribution to the knowledge of the Fungi of East Dorset. At my suggestion Mr. Green availed himself of the special knowledge of Mr. J. F. Rayner, F.R.H.S., by submitting to him all those species which he was not quite familiar with, so that all his records about which there was any doubt have been confirmed by a specialist. I take the opportunity of again expressing my great obligation to Mr. Rayner for the assistance which he has so willingly accorded both to Mr. Green and to myself.

My thanks are also due to the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, for having some of the microscopic Fungi named by members of his staff.

In this portion of my paper the supplementary records of the *Agaricineae* are dealt with first, and the remaining Families, &c., follow in due order. For convenience, the Synopsis of Classes, Orders and Families is reprinted as a Table of Contents. An Index of the *Genera* mentioned in the course of this paper will be found at the end.

Mr. C. B. Green's initials are appended to all localities or groups of localities reported by him ; and Mrs. Baker's and Mrs. Pringle's names follow the records which they have respectively contributed.

SYNOPSIS.

FUNGI.

Class I. BASIDIOMYCETES.

Order I. *HYMENOMYCETES*.

Family 1. AGARICINEAE Fr.

Section 1. Leucosporæ Fr.

Section 2. Rhodosporæ Sacc.

,, 3. Ochrosporæ Sacc.

,, 4. Melanosporæ Sacc.

Family 2. POLYPOREAE Fr.

,, 3. HYDNEAE Fr.

,, 4. THELEPHOREAE Pers.

,, 5. CLAVARIEAE Corda.

,, 6. TREMELLINEAE Fr.

Order II. *PILACREAE*.Order III. *GASTEROMYCETES*.

Family 1. PHALLOIDEAE Fr.

,, 2. NIDULARIACEAE Fr.

,, 3. LYCOPERDACEAE Ehrb.

,, 4. SCLERODERMEAE Fr.

,, 5. HYMENOGASTRACEAE Vitt.

Order IV. *UREDINALES*.Order V. *USTILEGINALES*.

Class II. ASCOMYCETES.

Order I. *GYMNOASCACEAE*.Order II. *PYRENOMYCETES*.Order III. *DISCOMYCETES*.

Class III. PHYCOMYCETES

Class IV. DEUTEROMYCETES

MYCETOZOA.

FUNGI.

Class I. BASIDIOMYCETES.

Family 1. AGARICINEAE Fr.

(SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES to Part I., chiefly contributed
by Mr. C. B. GREEN from Purbeck).

Genus 1. AMANITA Fr.

- A. phalloides** Fr. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.
Furze Common Copse.
- A. pantherina** Fr. Birches Copse.
- A. muscaria** Fr. Trigon Park, plenty; pine wood N.
of Corfe Castle; near Scotland Farm; Arne Woods; .
Encombe Woods, C. B. G.
- A. rubescens** Fr. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.
- A. spissa** Fr. Maldry Wood, St. Giles.

Genus 2. AMANITOPSIS Roze.

- A. vaginata** Roze. Edmondsham.

Genus 3. LEPIOTA Fr.

- L. procera** Scop. "Parasol Mushroom." About
Swanage, plentifully; Ballard and Nine Barrow
Downs; Corfe Common meadows: Creech Downs,
C. B. G.
- L. gracilentia** Fr. (Lat., slender).
Woods, heaths, &c.; uncommon; edible.
Pasture next Hyles', Edmondsham.
- L. holosericea** Fr. (Gr., silky all over).
On turf, gardens, &c. Nine Barrow Down, C. B. G.

Genus 4. ARMILLARIA Fr.

- A. mellea** Vahl. Abundant in a meadow, Studland.
- A. mucida** Schrad. Rempstone Wood, on beech;
Creech Grange, C. B. G.

Genus 5. **TRICHOLOMA** Fr.

- T. acerbum** Bull. Maldry Wood, St. Giles. Edmondsham Rectory lawn.
- T. rutilans** Schaeff. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle.
- T. terreum** Schaeff. Near Swanage; Durlston; Kingston woodland; Quince Hill Wood. Var. **argyraceum**, plentiful in Durlston plantations, C. B. G.
- T. personatum** Fr. Above Swanage quarries; Herston; Nine Barrow Downs; Peveril Down; Meadow by Quince Hill Wood, Langton; Corfe Meadows.
- T. nudum** Bull. Durlston; pine wood, Bushey, C. B. G.
- T. grammopodium** Bull. Meadow, Bushey, C. B. G.
- T. sordidum** Fr. (Latin, dirty, from its squalid appearance or discoloration when going over). Above Swanage quarries; Herston; Durlston; Quince Hill Wood, Langton, C. B. G.
- T. paedidum** Fr. (Latin, nasty, stinking). Peveril Downs, and above Swanage quarries, C. B. G.

Genus 6. **CLITOCYBE** Fr.

- C. nebularis** Batsch. Nine Barrow Down; down near Chapman's Pool, C. B. G.
- C. odora** Bull. (For J. C. Rayner, p. 11, read J. F. Rayner). Woodland, Sutton Holms, near Edmondsham.
- C. rivulosa** Pers. An abnormal form (Rayner), downs near Chapman's Pool, C. B. G.
- C. infundibuliformis** Schaeff. Durlston plantations; Quince Hill Wood; Woodhouse Wood, Studland, C. B. G.
- C. flaccida** (Sow.) Fr. Pine wood, Bushey, C. B. G.
- C. cyathiformis** Bull. Near Whitecliff Farm, Swanage.
- C. fragrans** (Sow.) Fr. Quince Hill Wood, Langton, C. B. G.

Genus 7. **LACCARIA** Berk.

- L. laccata** Berk. Godlingston Heath, C. B. G. Var. **amethystina** Vaill. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.

Genus 8. **COLLYBIA** Fr.

- C. radicata** Rehl. Kingston Woodlands, C. B. G.
C. maculata A. and S. Durlston; Woodland near Scotland Farm; Godlingstone Heath; pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, abundant; Creech Heath, C. B. G.
C. butyracea Bull. Nine Barrow Down; Durlston plantations; pine wood, Bushey; pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.
C. velutipes (Curt.) Fr. Nine Barrow Down, C. B. G.

Genus 9. **MYCENA** Fr.

- M. tintinnabulum** Fr. New Swanage, on bramble, C. B. G.

Genus 12. **HYGROPHORUS** Fr.

- H. coccineus** Fr. Golf Links, Swanage; Nine Barrow Down; Corfe Common, C. B. G.
H. miniatus Fr. Nine Barrow Down; Meadow by Quince Hill Wood; Corfe Common, C. B. G.
H. puniceus Fr. Corfe Common, C. B. G.
H. conicus Fr. Creech Heath, C. B. G.
H. chlorophanus Fr. Nine Barrow Down, C. B. G.
H. psittacinus (Schaeff.) Fr. Golf Links, Swanage.
H. virgineus (Wulf.) Cke. Nine Barrow Down; Rempstone Heath, C. B. G.
H. niveus Fr. (Lat., snowy, from the colour).
 Golf links, and pastures N. of Swanage; Ballard Down; Peveril Downs; Herston; Corfe Common, C. B. G.

Genus 13. **LACTARIUS** Fr.

- L. pyrogalus** Fr. Sutton Copse, near Sutton Holms.

- L. vellereus** Fr. Quince Hill Wood ; woodland near Scotland Farm, C. B. G. Maldry Wood, St. Giles'.
- L. deliciosus** Fr. Fitzworth Heath ; woodland near Scotland Farm, C. B. G. Sutton Copse.
- L. thejogalus** Bull. (Gr., *theion*, sulphur, *gala*, milk, from the colour of the sap after exposure). In woods ; not common. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.
- L. serifluus** Fr. Pine woods at Bushey and Rempstone, C. B. G.

Genus 14. **RUSSULA** Fr.

- R. integra** Fr. (Lat., entire, perfect in form).
In woods ; uncommon. Maldry Wood, St. Giles', or Sutton Copse, both near Edmondsham.
- R. densifolia** Secr. Quince Hill Wood, C. B. G.
- R. caerulea** Fr. (Lat., blue, the cap being purple, shading to bluish at the margin). Woodhouse Wood, Studland ; Herston, under pines ; pine wood N. of Corfe Castle.
- R. drimeia** Cke. Woodhouse Wood ; pine woods, Bushey, Rempstone, and N. of Corfe ; Fitzworth Heath ; Godlingston Heath ; near Scotland Farm, C. B. G.
- R. veteriosa** Fr. (Lat., languid, from its doubtful affinities). In woods ; rare. Quince Hill Wood, Langton, C. B. G.
- R. foetens** Fr. Birches Copse.

Genus 15. **CANTHARELLUS** Adans.

- C. cibarius** Fr. Maldry Wood, St. Giles'.
- C. aurantiacus** Fr. Nine Barrow Down, C. B. G.

Genus 17. **MARASMIUS** Fr.

- M. oreades** Fr. Abundant in the Swanage district ; Ballard, Nine Barrow and Creech Downs, C. B. G.

Genus 19. **PANUS** Fr.

- P. stypticus** Fr. On a stump, Great Down, and Castle Hill Wood.

Genus 22. **ENTOLOMA** Fr.

- E. sinuatum** Fr. Maldry Wood or Sutton Copse.
E. sericeum Fr. (Lat., silky). Among grass; common by the New Forest list. Nine Barrow Down, and N. of New Swanage; Corfe Common, C. B. G.

Genus 27. **PHOLIOTA** Fr.

- P. aegerita** Fr. (Lat., decaying?). On trunks of poplar, ash, &c., apparently rare, as it is absent from the New Forest list. Whitecliff Farm, near Swanage, on Ash, C. B. G.
P. squarrosa (Muell.) Fr. Hill Bottom woodland, near Kingston, C. B. G.

Genus 28. **INOCYBE** Fr.

- I. rimosa** Fr. Edmondsham Rectory lawn.
I. scabella Fr. Edmondsham Rectory garden.

Genus 29. **HEBELOMA** Fr.

- H. fastibile** Fr. Pine wood, Bushey, C. B. G.

Genus 32. **GALERA** Fr.

- G. tenera** (Schaeff) Fr. (Lat., delicate, tender). In pastures and woods; fairly common. Peveril Down; hilly pastures N. of New Swanage; Corfe Common; Encombe Downs, C. B. G.

Genus 33. **TUBARIA** W. G. Smith.

- T. furfuracea** Pers. W. G. Smith. Among grass, Dúrlston; on furze, New Swanage, C. B. G.

Genus 34. **CREPIDOTUS** Fr.

- C. mollis** Fr. Encombe woodland, many, on dead Ash, C. B. G.

Genus 35. **CORTINARIUS** Fr. (Subgenus II., for **Myxaium**, read **Myxaciium**, p. 32).

C. tabularis Fr. (Lat., table-like, from the cap).

In woods ; not very common. Birches Copse.

C. caninus Fr. Creech Meadows, C. B. G.

C. hinnuleus Fr. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.

Genus 36. **PAXILLUS** Fr.

P. involutus Fr. Durlston plantations ; Quince Hill Wood ; near Scotland Farm ; pine woods, Bushey and N. of Corfe Castle, C. B. G.

Genus 37. **AGARICUS** Linn. pro pte.

A. arvensis Schaeff. Ballard, Nine Barrow and Creech Downs ; Creech Meadow (very large) ; Downs W. of Lighthouse, abnormal, *i.e.*, rough, spongy, cracked ; variation due to situation. Not so common as the next, C. B. G.

A. campestris L. Abundant in the district (Purbeck) ; on the chalk downs often rough and warted, C. B. G.

Genus 38. **STROPHARIA** Fr.

S. aeruginosa (Curt.) Fr. Nine Barrow Down, C. B. G.

S. merdaria Fr. Nine Barrow Down ; Corfe Common, C. B. G.

S. semiglobata Fr. Creech Heath, C. B. G. Hyles', near Edmondsham.

Genus 39. **HYPHOLOMA** Fr.

H. fasciculare (Huds.) Fr. Golf links, Swanage ; Studland ; Durlston ; Herston ; Quince Hill Wood ; Middle Plantation, Rempstone, C. G. B.

Genus 40. **PSILOCYBE** Fr.

P. ericaea (Pers.) Fr. (Gr., growing on heaths).

Heathy ground ; not uncommon. Studland Heath, *C. B. Green*.

Genus 42. **BOLBITIUS** Fr.

B. fragilis Fr. Nine Barrow Down, on dung, C. B. G.

Genus 43. **COPRINUS** Pers.

C. atramentarius Fr. Swanage, Churchyard, C. B. G.
Edmondsham near the Church, and towards Sutton
Holms.

C. fimetarius Fr. Studland, C. B. G. Stable-yard,
Edmondsham House ; and Rectory Grounds.

C. micaceus Fr. Durlston plantations ; Encombe
Downs, C. B. G.

C. comatus (Fl. Dan.) Pers. (Lat., with long hair,
shaggy, from the appearance of the cap). In grass,
woods, &c., frequently near refuse heaps. Not
common ; edible. Ulwell, and two or three places
near Swanage, C. B. G. Near the gamekeeper's,
Edmondsham, in hard lane-side ground.

C. deliquescens Fr. Ulwell ; Coombe near Swanage,
C. B. G. By Edmondsham Church gate.

C. domesticus Fr. ? (Lat., connected with houses). In
garden ground, Swanage, C. B. G., who reports that
the specimen was not in the best order for identi-
fication.

Genus 44. **PANAEOLUS** Fr.

P. phalaenarum Fr. On dung, Studland, C. B. G.

Genus 45. **PSATHYRELLA** Fr.

P. gracilis (Pers.) Fr. Herston, C. B. G.

P. atomata Fr. Rough ground, Swanage, *C. B. Green*.

Genus 46. **GOMPHIDIUS** Fr. (Gr. *gomphos*, a large nail
or bolt, from the peg-top shape of the pileus.) A
peculiar genus with soft decurrent gills, at length
dingy olive.

G. glutinosus (Schaeff.) Fr. (Lat., sticky). Usually under
conifers, not common. Fitzworth Heath, C. B. G.

This brings the Supplementary Notes of Part I. to a conclusion, consisting of the extensive observations of Mr. C. B. Green, of Swanage, for Purbeck, and some additional records from Edmondsham and the immediate neighbourhood.

PART II.

Class I. BASIDIOMYCETES.

Order I. *HYMENOCETES*.

Family 2. POLYPOREAE Fr.

Genus 1. **BOLETUS** Linn. (Latin for a mushroom, perhaps from Gr. *bolus*, a clod, from the round shape of the pileus). Roundly convex, like a mushroom, but hymenium perforated with numerous pores.

B. luteus Linn. (Lat., pale yellow, the colour of the cap under the gluten). In woods, chiefly of pine, common; edible. Furze Common Copse, and Castle Hill Wood, in Edmondsham; Martin Wood 3m. E. and plantation 1m. S.E. of Cranborne; fir plantation near Mt. Pleasant, Horton.

B. flavus With. (Lat., golden-yellow.)

Margin of pine woods, &c., fairly common; edible but mucilaginous. Great Down Copse, and wood S. of Castle Hill; plantations S.E. of Cranborne, and S. of Daggon's Road Station.

B. chrysenteron Fr. (Gr., golden within, from the colour of the flesh).

In woods; not uncommon; pileus often showing cracks, interstices reddish. Copse and dry grass field adjoining Birches' Copse; Castle Hill Wood and another wood S. of Castle Hill.

B. variegatus Swartz. (Lat., variegated, from the speckled cap).

In fir woods chiefly, not common. Fitzworth Heath, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Fir plantation, $\frac{1}{4}$ m.S. of Daggon's Road Station.

- B. badius** Linn. (Lat., bay-coloured; reddish-brown).

In woods, chiefly under firs; common, edible; pores turning green when bruised. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Cole Hill; Lower Mannington, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Furze Common Copse. Bottlebrush Down, near Cranborne. Woods at Alderholt. Wood E. of Broadstone. Branksome Park.

- B. bovinus** Linn. (Lat., of an ox, from the reddish-buff cap).

Heathy fir woods, &c., locally common. Edible. Fitzworth Heath; Woodhouse Wood; wood N. of Corfe Castle; wood near Scotland Farm, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Lower Mannington, *Mrs. Baker*. Branksome Park. Fir plantation, Broadstone. Do. $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Daggon's Road Station.

- B. granulatus** Linn. (Lat., with granules, on the pore divisions). Under pines; uncommon; edible.

Pinewood, Studland, *C. B. Green*.

- B. edulis** Bull. (Lat., eatable).

In woods usually; fairly frequent; edible. Woodland near Scotland Farm; firwood N. of Corfe Castle; Slape Heath; Trigon Park; wood between Wareham and Lytchett Minster, *C. B. Green*. Woodland by Castle Hill, Cranborne, and S. of Castle Hill, Edmondsham. Furze Common Copse. Sutton Holms. Birches Copse. Maldry Wood, St. Giles'.

- B. felleus** Bull. (Lat., full of gall, from the acrid taste).

A handsome species, with pinkish pores and spores, flesh turning pink when cut; rare, not in the N. Forest list. Fir plantation $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Daggon's Road Station.

B. laricinus Berk. (Lat., of larches).

On ground under larches ; scarce ; flesh and pores white at first, then tinged with yellow. Copse by Great Down, Edmondsham. Furze Common Copse. Plantation S. of Cranborne.

B. scaber Fr. (Lat., rough, from the scaly stem).

In woods ; fairly common ; edible ; pores white, then dingy olive-brown. Wood near Scotland farm ; pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, *C. B. Green*. Sutton Holms. Castle Hill Wood. Woods, Alderholt, N. of Daggon's Road Station.

Genus 2. **FISTULINA** Bull. (Lat., *fistula*, a pipe, from the tubes, which are free from each other).

F. hepatica Fr. (Gr., of the liver, from its appearance).

On trunks of living trees, oak, beech, &c. ; known as "beef-steak," edible, but flavourless ; said to be common, e.g., in the New Forest ; only observed in East Dorset at Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*.

Genus 3. **POLYPORUS** Mich. (Gr., *polys*, many, *poros*, a tube, from the crowded pores of hymenium). Usually soft at first, becoming hard or tough ; stem lateral or absent.

P. rufescens Fr. (Lat., inclined to red, reddish).

On dead stumps ; not very common. Attached laterally to a stake near the base, Edmondsham Rectory garden.

P. squamosus Fr. (Lat., scaly, from the scales covering the pileus).

On trunks, stumps, &c., ; stem black at the base ; not common. Sometimes very large. Durlston ; Studland (on elm) ; near Corfe Castle (on Black Poplar). *C. B. Green*. Withy beds, Crichel, *Mrs. Baker*. On a beech trunk in the avenue N. side of St. Giles' Park.

P. sulphureus Fr. (Lat., sulphur-coloured).

On trunks; not common; yellowish, attached laterally, usually with no stem. On the stump of an oak not very long cut down, in a field, Edmondsham. On an apple trunk, in a garden, Longham.

P. hispidus Fr. (Lat., hairy, or bristly).

On living ash trunks and other trees, laterally attached, sessile; rusty brown; not common. On elm, Godlingston, near Swanage, *C. B. Green*.

P. nidulans Fr. (Lat., nest-building, probably from its occasional appearance).

On trunks and fallen branches; fragrant when dry; far from common. Talbot Wood, Langton, on rotten oak branch, *C. B. Green*.

P. mollis Fr. (Lat., soft).

On dead pine stumps; not common in the Forest, nor in this district; soft to the touch, pores white, reddish when bruised. Pine wood near Broadstone.

P. betulinus Fr. (Lat., *betula*, a birch tree, its usual host).

On trunks of birches that are moribund; said to be common in the N. Forest, not so in East Dorset; bulky with a thick fleshy pileus. In the northern section of Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

P. borealis Fr. (Lat., northern).

On stumps of larch and fir; not common. Furze Common Copse.

P. adustus Fr. (Lat., scorched, in allusion to the dark grey-brown hymenium). Durlston plantations; Ballard Down, *C. B. Green*. Dead Man's Corner, Cranborne, on beech stumps. Castle Hill Wood. Birches Copse near Sutton Holms. Belt N. side of St. Giles' Park.**P. amorphus** Fr. (Gr., shapeless).

On rotten pine branches or spreading over pine leaves on the ground; pileus white; pores golden-

yellow ; common. Middle Plantation, Rempston, on pine stump, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Fir plantation, $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Daggon's Road Station.

P. caesius Fr. (Lat., bluish-gray).

On dead trunks, especially pine ; white turning glaucous or bluish-gray ; rare. Pine wood, Broadstone.

P. fragilis Fr. (Lat., easily broken).

On decayed fir-wood ; whitish, spotted with brown when touched ; uncommon. Fir wood N. of Ferndown. Branksome Park.

P. adiposus B. and Br. (Lat., same as *adipatus* ? fatty, greasy).

On trunks and on the ground near stumps ; white tinged with and turning brown ; rare, not in the N. Forest list. Castle Hill Wood. Furze Common Copse.

Genus 4. **FOMES** Fr. (Lat., *fomes*, tinder, for which some of the species were used). Pores stratose, each season's layer forming beneath that of the previous year ; hard, woody.

F. ulmarius Fr. (Lat. adjective of *ulmus*, an elm, from its host).

On old elm trunks ; flesh white, pores tawny or yellowish ; not common ; absent from the N. Forest list. Studland Churchyard (on elm), *C. B. Green*.

F. fomentarius Fr. (Lat., providing tinder, for which it was frequently used).

On trunks of various trees ; brown, hard, hoof-shaped ; not common. Witchampton, *Mrs. Baker*.

F. igniarius Fr. (Lat., providing fire, *i.e.*, tinder).

On trunks of various trees ; ferruginous, then blackish-brown ; frequent in the N. Forest ; in this District only observed in the Edmondsham Rectory

grounds, on an old Victoria Plum in the garden, and on a tree willow (*Salix viridis* Fr.) in the orchard ; also in another garden, on an old plum.

F. sp. (No. 93, *Poria* ?).

On the dead wood of a cottage window-sill ; rather fleshy, white, eventually light brown, persistent, hymenium flat, pores numerous small. Edmondsham village.

On this fungus Mr. J. F. Rayner wrote to me (Jan. 29, 1915): "Your **Poria** No. 93 I could make nothing of, so finally submitted it to friends at Kew Herbarium ; and they one and all declined to give an opinion. So I have now sent it to Lloyd, of Cincinnati, one of the greatest authorities in the world on this group."

In due time I heard from Mr. Rayner again : "Mr. Lloyd says indeterminable ; most likely a resupinate form of **Fomes igniarius**."

Not being quite satisfied with this suggestion, for it cannot be called a determination, I have left this account of my No. 93 standing next to **F. igniarius**, but in a separate paragraph. The plant differs in some respects from other specimens of that species found in the vicinity.

F. annosus Fr. (Lat., long-lived). "Red Rot."

About the roots of decayed trees, stumps, &c., especially of pine ; brown outside, flesh white ; rather frequent. Furze Common Copse. Birches Copse, near Sutton Holms. St. Giles', woodland border of Park. Wood N. of Ferndown. Branksome Park.

F. applanatus Wallr. (Lat., flattened).

On beech trunks ; brown above, hymenium below white at first ; common in the N. Forest. Very strong on a beech trunk, Castle Hill, Cranborne. Of large size on a trunk in Castle Hill Wood.

- F. ribis** Fr. (Lat., of *Ribes*, a genus which includes currant and gooseberry).

Growing on a gooseberry stem in the garden of Mr. S. J. Stratton, near the Rectory, Edmondsham, and brought in to me by Mrs. Stratton.

- F. ferruginosus** Mass. (Lat., rusty, from the colour).

On old trunks, &c.; hymenium uppermost; said to be fairly common. In a hollow branch of old apple tree near Edmondsham Church. Furze Common Copse.

Genus 5. **POLYSTICTUS** Fr. (Gr., *polys*, many, *stictos*, pricked, from the appearance of the perforated hymenium). Thin, leathery, fanshaped or rarely central-stemmed.

- P. cinnamomeus** Sacc. (Lat., from the bright cinnamon colour of the pileus).

On the ground under trees; pores rather large; rare, wanting in the N. Forest list. I have found this only in Branksome Park.

- P. versicolor** Fr. (Lat., changing colour).

On dying or dead stumps and trunks, fallen branches and sticks; velvety, often white at first, usually with variously coloured concentric zones; very common. Swanage; Durlstone, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Witchampton and Crichel, *Mrs. Baker*. Noted in four Edmondsham Copses and on posts; Birches Copse. Cranborne. Maldry Wood, St. Giles. Plantation S. of Daggon's Road Station.

- P. hirsutus** Fr. (Lat., shaggy, bristly).

On trunks; covered with dense hair; whitish, concentrically zoned; pileus and pores varying in colour; rare (not in the New Forest list). Found only at Witchampton in the district, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*.

- P. abietinus** (Dicks.) Fr. (Lat., of the spruce fir).

On dead trunks and stumps, of fir and sometimes birch; pileus white, pores unequal purple; widely

distributed and locally common. Middle Plantation, Rempstone ; pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, *C. B. Green*. Lower Mannington, *Mrs. Baker*. Furze Common Copse. Pine wood near Broadstone. Branksome Park.

Genus 6. **PORIA** Pers. (Gr., *poros*, a passage, the plant being mainly composed of tubes). Entirely resupinate, a thin membrane covered with pores.

P. vaporaria Fr. (Lat., steam-pipes in the Roman bath, from the crowded tubes).

On fallen twigs and branches ; pores large, angular ; white to yellowish. Common. Several woods in Edmondsham. Sutton Holms. Wood N. of Ferndown.

P. hibernica B. and Br. (Lat., Irish).

On pine wood ; white, pores small ; not in the New Forest list ; rare. On fir wood, Edmondsham.

P. umbrina Fr. (Lat., umber-coloured).

On dead wood ; distinguished from its allies by the dingy umber colour, in this resembling *Fomes ferruginosus* ; not common. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

P. violacea Fr. (Lat., violet in colour).

On fir stumps, trunks, &c. ; may be mistaken for *Polystictus abietinus*, which has deeper torn pores and is usually more or less reflexed. Wood N. of Ferndown, but with a slight doubt, material not being very good.

Genus 7. **TRAMETES** Fr. (Lat., weft, on which the generic distinction is based, the tubes being sunk into it, and not forming a distinct layer). Pores oval or elongate.

T. gibbosa (Pers.) Fr. (Lat., humped).

On stumps and trunks ; white ; said to be frequent elsewhere. Mixed woodland near Scotland Farm, Purbeck, on *Salix cinerea* (an unusual form,

J. F. Rayner), *C. B. Green*. On Portugal laurel, Edmondsham Rectory Garden. On the stump of a beech, Dead Man's Corner, Cranborne.

Genus 8. **DAEDALEA** (Pers.) From *Daedalus*, the maker of the labyrinth, in allusion to the sinuous and labyrinthiform surface of the tubes.

D. quercina Pers. (Lat., adjective of oak).

On dead oak trunks and stumps; pores at first rounded, then elongated and much contorted; not uncommon. Witchampton, *Mrs. Baker*. Castle Hill Wood. Creech Hill Wood, St. Giles. Edmondsham to Sutton; also Sutton Holms.

D. unicolor Fr. (Lat., of uniform colour).

On stumps, trunks, and rails; pileus zoned and densely villous. Sutton Holms; found and named by the late Rev. W. R. Linton, who had met with it, and had it identified, in Derbyshire.

Genus 9. **MERULIUS** Hall. (Lat., *merula*, a blackbird, from the colour of some of the species).

Subgelatinous; tubes very shallow.

M. laerymans Fr. (Lat., weeping). "Dry-rot."

On stumps and trunks, worked wood, &c. Not common. Furze Common Copse, in a hollow yew. Pantry floor (when unventilated), Edmondsham Rectory on one occasion. Some years ago it attacked the beam on a wall (wallplate) in Shapwick Church, where it was shown me by the Vicar, the late Rev. R. P. Murray, M.A., F.L.S.

Family 3. HYDNEAE Fr.

Spore surface on spines or projections.

Genus 1. **HYDNUM** Linn. (Gr. *hydnon*, an esculent fungus, prob. the truffle). Spore surface of teeth which are acute and distinct at the base.

H. repandum Linn. (Lat., bent back, turned up).

In woods or on their outskirts ; edible and thought highly of by some ; pale pinkish tan all over ; frequent, locally common. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, *C. B. Green*. Witchampton, *Mrs. Baker*. Martin Wood, *Miss V. Linton*. Wood S. side of Alderholt Park. Castle Hill Wood, Edmondsham. Birches Copse, and Sutton Holms, which are adjacent. East side of St. Giles' Park.

H. ferrugineum Fr. (Lat., rust-coloured).

In fir woods ; soft when young, corky and dry at maturity ; rather rare. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

H. auriscalpium Linn. (Lat., an ear-pick, from the spines).

On fallen fir-cones ; said to be not uncommon, but seldom seen. Plantation S. of Cranborne. Fir wood on the E. side of Broadstone.

H. niveum Pers. (Lat., snowy, snow-white).

On dead wood ; distinguished by the beautiful white colour when growing, becoming pallid when dry ; rare, not in the N. Forest list. On an elm stump near the Dairy Farm, Edmondsham.

Genus 2. **TREMELLODON** Pers. (Gr., *odous*, a tooth, from its resembling a *Tremella* with teeth). Gelatinous with spines of the same substance.

T. gelatinosum Pers. (Lat., jelly-like.)

On dead pine stumps ; here and there in the N. Forest, but in Dorset seen so far nowhere but in Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham, and Creech Hill Wood, St. Giles.

Genus 3. **IRPEX** Fr. (Lat., a large rake, or harrow, from the teeth).

I. obliquus Fr. (Lat., slanting, of the direction of the teeth).

On fallen branches, effused over the surface ; like *Poria vaporaria* with torn pores, but coarser ;

frequent. Castle Hill Wood and other copses near, also Furze Common Copse and Copse by Great Down, Edmondsham. Creech Hill Wood, St. Giles. Wood near Broadstone.

Genus 4. **PHLEBIA** Fr. (Gr., *phlebs*, a vein, from the appearance of the species). Spore surface uppermost, in folds or wrinkles.

P. merismoides Fr.

On fallen decayed branches, spreading over moss, &c.; orange at first, then of a dingy purplish colour as found in January; not common. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

Genus 5. **GRANDINIA** Fr. (Lat., *grando*, *grandinis*, hail, from the granulate appearance of the species). Spore-surface uppermost, of minute globular or hemispherical granules.

G. granulosa Fr. (Lat., granulate, grain-like).

On dead wood and fallen branches; not common, but easily overlooked. Beech and fir plantation on the E. side of St. Giles' Park.

Genus 6. **ODONTIA** Pers. (Gr., *odous*, *odontos*, tooth, from the appearance of the spore-surface).

O. fimbriata Pers. (Lat., fringed). Broadly effused, fawn-coloured; granules fringed at the lips; scarce. Woodland belt N. side of St. Giles' Park, near Creech Hill.

Family 4. **THELEPHOREAE** Fr. ("Leathery Fungi").

Spore-surface more or less even, confined to one side of the fungus.

Genus 1. **CRATERELLUS** Pers. (Gr., *crater*, a bowl, from the shape of a leading species).

C. cornucopioides Berk. (Lat., like the Horn of Plenty, *cornucopia*).

In woods, on the ground; edible; widely distributed. Witchampton, *Mrs. Baker*. Sutton Holms. Edmondsham, very fine in Great Down Copse.

Genus 2. **THELEPHORA** Ehrh. (Gr., *thele*, a teat, *phero*, I bear, from the spore-surface being sometimes papillate).

T. terrestris Ehrh. (Lat., growing on the ground).

Fir woods; rare, not in the N. Forest list. Woodland, Branksome Park. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

T. laciniata Pers. (Lat., torn).

On stumps of fir, stems of heather, heathery banks and sandy heaths; locally common. Colehill, and Lower Mannington, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Broadstone. Ferndown, in a plantation to the north. West Moors. Plantation S. of Daggons' Road Station.

T. mollissima Pers. (Lat., very soft).

On the ground and fallen twigs, in woods; rare, not in the N. Forest list. Fir plantation, Lower Mannington, one of *Mrs. Baker's* interesting discoveries.

Genus 3. **STEREUM** Pers. (Gr., *stereos*, hard, from the nature of the plant). Effused or reflexed, spore-surface more or less smooth.

S. hirsutum Fr. (Lat., hairy, from the clothing of the pileus).

On stumps and fallen branches, in woods and hedges; very variable, and common. Nine Barrow Down, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Witchampton, *Mrs. Baker*. Branksome Park. S. of Wimborne on a hedge bank. Birches

Copse. Sutton Holms. Woods and hedgerows, Edmondsham. Cranborne.

S. ochroleucum Fr. (Lat., yellowish-white).

On dead stumps and fallen branches ; not common. Great Down Copse and other woodland, Edmondsham, and on a post in the Rectory Garden. Sutton Holms and Birches Copse. Creech Hill Wood, St. Giles, where it was shewn me by the Rev. W. R. Linton some years ago and rediscovered lately.

S. purpureum Fr. (Lat., purple, the colour of the spore-surface).

On stumps and fallen branches, especially birch : like *Polystictus abietinus*, but without pores ; frequent. On a trunk at Swanage, and a post at Durlston, *C. B. Green*. Furze Common Copse, and on logs at the Rectory, Edmondsham. Cranborne. In the belt of trees, E. side of St. Giles' Park.

S. rugosum Fr. (Lat., wrinkled).

On stumps and fallen branches ; not uncommon. Pine wood N. of Corfe Castle, *C. B. Green*. Castle Hill Wood, and copse by Great Down, Edmondsham.

S. spadiceum Fr. (Lat., date-brown, of the spore-surface).

On stumps and dead wood ; turning red when bruised ; not common. Plantation N. of Ferndown. Furze Common Copse. Castle Hill Wood.

Genus 4. **HYMENOCHAETE** Lév. (Gr., *hymen*, a membrane, *chaite*, long hair, from the coloured cystidia, like bristles, projecting from the spore-surface).

H. rubiginosa Lév. (Lat., rusty, rust-coloured).

On dead and decaying wood ; not common. Plantation N. of Ferndown. On a post, Sidney's Hill, Edmondsham ; on a fence in the lane E. of Smallbridge Farm.

H. tabacina Lév.

On trunks, &c.; distinguished by the golden yellow margin and the coloured spores; rare. Found on one occasion in Edmondsham, 1912.

Genus 5. **CORTICIUM** Pers. (Latin, *cortex*, bark, from the usual habitat.) Spore-surface uppermost, smooth and even, cracking when dry.

C. sebaceum Mass. (Lat., tallow-candle, from the white waxy appearance of its rather fleshy substance).

On the ground, or running up grass, twigs, &c., becoming pallid when dry; rare. Woodland near Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*.

C. lacteum Fr. (Lat., milky, from the colour).

On wood, effused, in irregular patches; buff when dry; rare. Copse S. of Castle Hill, detached from Castle Hill Wood.

C. sambuci Fr. (Lat., *sambucus*, the elder).

Forming thin white patches on elder trunks. Only noticed in a hedge by the roadside, Edmondsham to Cranborne. None of these three species are placed in the N. Forest list, which, however, contains three others.

Genus 6. **PENIOPHORA** Cooke. (Gr., *penion*, the thread on the bobbin, *phero*, I bear, from the spore-surface appearing velvety, under a lens). Formerly included in **Corticium**.

P. quercina Cooke. (Lat., adj. of *quercus*, an oak).

On fallen branches, usually of oak; probably not uncommon; flesh-colour to lilac. Castle Hill Wood. Copse E. side of Great Down, Edmondsham.

P. gigantea Mass. (Lat., gigantic).

On pine stumps and running over pine-needles; whitish, becoming tinged with brown; not uncommon. Edmondsham Park. Belt N. side of St. Giles' Park. Branksome Park.

P. ochracea (Fr.) Mass. (Lat., ochre-coloured).

On decaying bark and wood; not uncommon. Edmondsham Rectory orchard. Copse adjoining Edmondsham Park. Furze Common Copse. Birches Copse, near Sutton Holms. Belt N. side of St. Giles' Park.

Genus 7. **SOPPITIELLA** Mass. (Named after *H. T. Soppitt*, a Yorkshire mycologist.) Formerly included in *Thelephora*, from which the separated species differ in being soft and sub-gelatinous, &c.

S. sebacea Mass. (Lat., tallowy).

On stumps, twigs, leaves, &c.; encrusting what it covers with irregular stalactitic or tuberculose waxy patches; white, fleshy when growing; rare. Spreading from a stump and encrusting ivy leaves and moss in its progress, in the belt on the N. side of St. Giles' Park near Creech Hill.

Genus 8. **CYPHELLA** Fr. (Gr. plural of *kuphellon*, a cup, the shape of the plants).

C. muscigena Fr. (Lat., moss-born, growing from mosses).

Growing on various mosses; uncommon. Edmondsham. Border of belt by St. Giles' Park.

Family 5. **CLAVARIEAE** Corda. ("Club and Coral Fungi.")

Spore-surface even, covering the whole of the erect fungus.

Genus 1. **SPARASSIS** Fr. (Gr., *sparasso*, to tear to pieces, from its lacinate character). Forms a large tuft of many compressed branches, after the fashion of a cauliflower or sponge.

S. crispa (Wulf) Fr. (Lat., curled).

On or near pine-stumps in woods; said to be frequent, but quite uncommon in our district, at

widely separated stations. Several plants, Middle Plantation, Rempstone, *C. B. Green*. Holt Wood, *Mrs. Baker*. Plantation $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Daggon's Road Station.

- S. laminosa** Fr. (Lat., made of blades, from the leaf, like branches).

In pine woods; rare, not recorded in the N. Forest list. Seen only once, in a fir plantation N. of Ferndown.

Genus 2. **CLAVARIA** Vaill. (Lat., *clava*, a club, from the shape of the branches of many species). Upright, simple or branched.

- C. fastigiata** Linn. (Lat., running to points).

Among grass in pastures; uncommon. Above Herston quarries; in plenty on Peveril Down, near Swanage, *C. B. Green*.

- C. muscoides** Linn. (Lat., moss-like).

In pastures; like the last, clear yellow and branched; said to be frequent. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Longcraft, in Edmondsham Park.

- C. cinerea** Bull. (Lat., ash-coloured).

In woods, often tufted; ashen-grey, much branched; not common with us. Lower Mannington and near Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*.

- C. cristata** Holmsk. (Lat., crested).

In woods, tufted; of a dirty yellowish-white; frequent elsewhere. Castle Hill Wood, and Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

- C. abietina** Schum. (Lat., adjective of spruces).

In woods under fir-trees; much branched, ochraceous, acrid; uncommon. Furze Common Copse.

- C. flaccida** Fr. (Lat., limp).

Among moss in woods; ochraceous, uncommon. In a timber yard at Cranborne.

C. fusiformis Sow. (Lat., spindle-shaped).

In woods, &c., not uncommon; large, rich yellow. This and the following species are usually subsimple, often tufted at the base. Birches Copse. Rhymes Copse. Maldry Wood, St. Giles. Wood on S. side of Alderholt Park.

C. inaequalis Fl. Dan. (Lat., unequal).

Pastures and grassy places in woods; yellow, fragile, unequal. Common elsewhere. In the Cranborne part of Castle Hill Wood. Longcraft.

C. vermicularis Scop. (Lat., worm-like).

Among grass, all white, densely tufted; rare, absent from the N. Forest list. Field on the S. side of Edmondsham.

C. fragilis Holmsk. (Lat., brittle).

In pastures and among short grass in woods; white or tinged with yellow; "frequent" in the N. Forest. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Longcraft.

C. ardenia Sow.

On fallen branches, &c., in woods; very large, 5 to 12 inches high, ferruginous or grey-brown; rare, not recorded in the N. Forest list. Very fine on one occasion in Maldry Wood, in the parish of St. Giles, with clubs exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth.

Genus 3. **CALOCERA** Fr. (Gr., *kalos*, beautiful, *keras*, a horn, from the shape of some of the species). In habit resembling *Clavaria*, but rather gelatinous and viscid when moist, horny when dry.

C. viscosa Fr. (Lat., sticky).

Usually on pine stumps; not uncommon. Colehill; Lower Mannington, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*; and plantation N. of Ferndown. Branksome Park. Woodland near Castle Hill. Plantation $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Daggon's Road Station.

Genus 4. **TYPHULA** Pers. (Latin, diminutive of *Typha*, Reed-mace, from the shape of typical species, being like a tiny reed-mace).

T. phacorrhiza Fr. (Gr., *phacos*, a lentil, *rhiza*, a root).

On dead leaves, herbaceous stems, &c.; slenderly clavate or club-shaped, brownish, translucent; rare, not in the N. Forest list. Occurred once or twice in leaf-mould soil in a cool greenhouse, Edmondsham Rectory.

Family 6. TREMELLINEÆ ("Jelly Fungi").

Gelatinous when moist, horny when dry.

Genus 1. **AURICULARIA** Bull. (Latin, *auricula*, the ear, from the form of the species).

A. mesenterica Fr. (Gr., from *mesenteron*, the membrane connecting the intestines).

On stumps and decaying trunks; said to be common elsewhere. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Edmondsham, from two localities.

A. lobata Sommerf. (Lat., lobed).

On bark of trees; distinguished from the last mainly by the lobed margin of the pileus; not uncommon. On a stump, very fine, near Whitecliff Farm, Swanage, *C. B. Green*. Withy Beds, Crichel, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. On an old stump near Edmondsham House.

Genus 2. **HIRNEOLA** Fr. (Lat., a small jug, from the shape).

H. auricula-judae Berk. (Lat., Jew's-ear).

On living elder trunks, sometimes beech and elm; not common. New Swanage; Durlston; Kingston Woods, all on elder; Kingston Hill woodland, on a stump, *C. B. Green*. Hinton Martel; Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. On elder trunks, Pentridge Down.

Genus 3. **EXIDIA** Fr. (Gr., *exidio*, I exude, from the species bursting out of dead wood, e.g. through the bark).

E. glandulosa Fr. (Lat., nut-like).

On dead branches of oak, &c., Copse adjoining the gamekeeper's Cottage, Edmondsham, and on stakes in the Rectory garden imported from the woods.

E. albida (Huds.) Brefeld. (Lat., whitish).

On dead or fallen branches, gelatinous, grey; not very common. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. On an old elm stump, Edmondsham Rectory garden. Belt N. of St. Giles' Park by Creech Hill.

Genus 4. **TREMELLA** Dill. (Lat., *tremo*, I tremble, in reference to the quivering gelatinous substance of the species). Lobed or brain-like.

T. mesenterica Retz. (Gr., from *mesenteron*, a membrane connecting the entrails).

On dead branches, often of furze; orange-yellow; fairly common. Studland; Nine Barrow Down; Durlston; Talbot Wood, Langton; Godlingstone Heath, *C. B. Green*. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Broadstone in a pine wood. Woodland belts on the N. and E. sides of St. Giles' Park. Maldry Wood, St. Giles. Foxholes Wood, Edmondsham.

T. viscosa Berk. (Lat., sticky).

On dead wood; forming small grey gelatinous patches; rare. Found and named by Rev. W. R. Linton. For certainty it is desirable that this should be rediscovered.

Genus 5. **DACRYOMYCES** Nees (Gr., *dacru*, a tear, *mukes*, a fungus, from the tear-like habit). Minute, clustered.

D. deliquescens Duby. (Lat., melting).

On dead wood, old railings, &c. ; forming minute roundish orange-yellow patches in lines along cracks in the wood ; in perfection in winter ; common. Branksome Park, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. First noticed in Edmondsham by the Rev. W. R. Linton, in Furze Common Copse. Railings along roads and woods, also in Edmondsham Rectory orchard. Pine wood near Broadstone. Plantation N. of Ferndown.

D. stillatus Nees. (Lat., in drops, dripping).

On dead and worked wood, such as rails ; like **D. deliquescens**, but smaller and deeper orange ; common. Edmondsham Rectory Garden. Birches Copse. Belt on E. side of St. Giles' Park. Plantation near Broadstone. Branksome Park.

Order II. *PILACREAE*.

A small group of two species, not found in the District.

Order III. *GASTEROMYCETES*.

Spores enclosed till mature.

Family I. PHALLOIDEAE ("Stinkhorns").

Spores immersed in a foetid gluten.

Genus 1. **ITHYPHALLUS** Fr. (Gr., *ithys*, and *phallos*, from its phallic resemblance). Pileus netted, on a stem-like receptacle.

I. impudicus (Linn.) Fr. (Lat., shameless). "Common Stinkhorn."

In woods, chiefly under firs ; smelling of drains ; said to be frequent elsewhere. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Creech Hill Wood, N. side of St. Giles' Park. A single specimen in Edmondsham Rectory Garden, perhaps arising from spores from a Creech Hill Wood specimen thrown away.

Family 2. NIDULARIACEAE. (Lat., *nidus*, a nest). "Birds' nest Fungi."

Small, cup-shaped, containing small compressed bodies.

Genus 1. **CYATHUS** Haller. (Gr., *kyathos*, a cup). Peridium of three layers.

C. striatus Huds. (Lat., streaked or ridged).

On wood, twigs, or firebricks on the ground; rare. On old stumps rotting in the ground, in Maldry Wood, between St. Giles and Edmondsham; cup $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

Genus 2. **SPHAEROBOLUS** Tode. (Gr., *sphaira*, a ball, *bole*, throw; because the solitary peridiolum is ejected at maturity).

S. stellatus Tode. (Lat., starlike, from the way it splits).

Minute, crowded, on wood, twigs, &c.; uncommon. By the roadside between Edmondsham and Sutton Holms.

Family 3. LYCOPERDACEAE ("Puff-balls.")

Peridium thin; gleba becoming powdery.

Genus 1. **GEASTER** (Gr., *ge*, earth, *aster*, a star, because the outer coat splits in a starlike manner). "Earth stars."

G. fornicatus Fr. (Lat., arched, from *fornix*, an arch).

On the ground among leaves, &c.; distinguished by the inner layer of the exoperidium becoming arched and attached to the outer layer by the tips of the segments only; very rare. Found by Mrs. E. W. Baker in woodland at Witchampton.

G. lageniformis Vitt. (Lat., flask-shaped, from *lagena*, a flagon, and *forma*, a shape).

On the ground; exoperidium splitting into acute segments; very rare. Witchampton, Mrs. E. W. Baker.

G. rubescens Pers. (Lat., reddish).

In pastures and woods; exoperidium thick, rigid, its acute segments becoming revolute; rare. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*.

There are two species of *Geaster* in the New Forest list, *G. hygrometricus* Pers. and *G. fimbriatus* Fr. *Mrs. Baker* has been lucky enough to find three species near Witchampton, none of which are recorded for the N. Forest.

Genus 2. **LYCOPERDON** Tournef. (Gr., *lykos*, a wolf, *perdon*, a word suggesting dung, from a verb signifying to break wind; there was an old belief that puff-balls grew from the dung of a wolf). Outer coat flaccid, opening in a small hole at the top.

L. excipuliforme Scop. (Lat., mattress-shaped).

In woods and meadows; uncommon. Copse adjoining Castle Hill Wood, Edmondsham.

L. saccatum Vahl. (Lat., bag-shaped).

Among moss in open woods; much resembling the last; uncommon, edible. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

L. gemmatum Batsch. (Lat., gemmed, from the warts on the pileus).

Among grass, &c., in woods; with large brown-pointed warts; not frequent. Sutton Holms. Plantation $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Daggon's Road Station.

L. pyriforme Schaeff. (Lat., pear-shaped).

On rotten wood, or on the ground attached to decayed branches or stumps; nearly smooth; common, edible. N. of New Swanage; Peveril Down; Bushey; near Chapman's Pool, *C. B. Green*. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Furze Common Copse, and Castle Hill Wood, Edmondsham; Maldry Wood, St. Giles.

L. perlatum Pers. (Lat., very broad, from the shape).

In woods, often in pairs; spinose, spines surrounded with warts; common, edible. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Plantation N. of Ferndown. Sutton Holms. Great Down Copse; Furze Common Copse; woodland about Castle Hill, in Edmondsham. Woodland S. of Alderholt Park.

- L. hiemale** Bull. (*L. depressum* Bon.) (Lat., of winter).

Downs, pastures, and woodland; well distributed, if not common. Downs N. of Swanage, Nine Barrow Down; near Studland; meadows by Quince Hill Wood, and by Talbot Wood, Langton; Corfe Meadow; Creech Down, *C. B. Green*. Edmondsham Park. Castle Hill, Cranborne. Field by Furze Common Copse. Great Down.

- L. caelatum** Bull. (Lat. chiselled, from the tessellate pileus).

In pastures, open woodland, &c.; base more or less elongate; not very common, but well distributed. Near Studland; above Swanage quarries; Bushey; Fitzworth Heath, *C. B. Green*. In Edmondsham Rectory grounds. Longcraft, and Hyles' in Edmondsham. Furze Common Copse.

- L. bovista** Linn. (*L. giganteum* Hussey).

Grassy places, in woods, &c.; growing to a large size, sometimes over a foot broad; uncommon, not in the N. Forest list. Plantation S. of Cranborne in a glade, measuring 8in. \times 11½in. across.

Family 4. SCLERODERMEAE Fr. ("Earth-balls.")

Peridium thick, rupturing irregularly.

Genus 1. **SCLERODERMA** Pers. (Gr., *skleros*, hard, *derma*, skin, from the firm peridium). Peridium warted.

S. vulgare Fr. (Lat., common).

In woods, especially on sandy soil ; spores in the mass blackish with a purple tinge ; rather common. Arne woods ; near Scotland Farm ; pine woods, Rempstone ; Wareham ; Lytchett Minster, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Cole Hill, Wimborne. Near Mount Pleasant, Horton. Sutton Holms. Furze Common Copse, and copse towards Castle Hill, Edmondsham.

S. verrucosum Pers. (Lat., warted).

In woods, chiefly on light soil ; spores umber in the mass ; not very common. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham. Woodland about Castle Hill, on the borders of Cranborne.

Family 5. HYMENOGASTREAE (" False Truffles "). Subterranean.

Genus 1. **RHIZOPOGON** Tul. (Gr., *rhiza*, a root, *pogon*, a beard, from the root-like fibres investing the species),

R. rubescens Tul. (Lat., becoming red).

Sandy ground in woods, often exposed ; not very common. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Colehill, near Wimborne.

R. luteolus Tul. (Lat., yellowish).

In open ground in woods ; underground or partly exposed ; not uncommon. Colehill, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Plantation of firs N. of Ferndown. Fir plantation $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of Dagon's Road Station.

Order IV. *UREDINALES* (" Rust Fungi ").

Parasitic on higher plants.

Genus 1. **MELAMPSORA** Cast. (Gr., *melas*, black, *psora*, a skin disease, of trees, canker).

M. euphorbiae Cast. (Lat., of *Euphorbia*, spurge). **M. Helioscopiae** Wint. On leaves and stems of

Euphorbia peplus and *E. Helioscopia* in Edmondsham Rectory Gardens.

- M. populina** Jacq. (Lat., adjective of Poplar). On leaves of a black poplar (*P. canadensis*) in Edmondsham Rectory Orchard.

Genus 2. **COLEOSPORIUM** Lév. (Gr., *koleos*, a sheath, *sporos*, seed).

- C. senecionis** Fr. Yellow, powdery patches on *Senecio vulgaris* in Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

Genus 3. **PUCCINIA** Pers.

- P. buxi** D.C. (Lat., of box, the shrub). Forming brown patches on the under side of box leaves. Box hedges by the Dairy Farm and Smallbridge Farm, Edmondsham.

- P. chrysanthemi** Roze. (Lat., of chrysanthemum). Parasitic on chrysanthemum leaves in the greenhouse Edmondsham.

- P. malvacearum** Mont. (Lat., of malvaceous plants, *e.g.*, the hollyhock, of which it has been widely destructive for some years past, restricting their cultivation). On *Malva sylvestris*, by E. Creech Farm, Langton, Swanage, *C. B. Green*. Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

- P. primulae** D.C. (Lat., of a *Primula*). On dying or dead *Primula* leaves in the greenhouse, Edmondsham Rectory.

- P. pruni** Pers. (Lat., of a plum). On the under side of the leaves of plum and damson, while still green, Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

- P. thesii** Chaill. Downs above the Lighthouse, Swanage, *C. B. Green* and *R. V. Sherring*.

Genus 4. **PHRAGMIDIUM** Link. (Gr. *phragma*, a fence).

- P. violaceum** Schultz. (Lat., violet, in colour). On the under side of bramble leaves, Goatham. SuttonHolms.

- P. subcordicatum** Schrk. On Wild Rose, Edmondsham.

Order V. *USTILAGINALES*.Genus 1. **USTILAGO**.

U. avenae Jens. On oats, Romford Farm.

Genus 2. **MELANOTAENIUM** (Gr., a black band or tape).

M. endogenum De Bary. On *Galium*, near Swanage,
R. V. Sherring.

Class II. ASCOMYCETES.

Order I. *GYMNOASCACEAE*.

Asci naked, perithecium O.

Genus 1. **ASCOMYCES** Mont. and Desm.

A. deformans Berk. (Lat., disfiguring). "Curl," or
"peach-curl." Developing on the under side of
peach and nectarine leaves. Edmondsham Rectory
Garden.

Order II. *PYRENOMYCETES* ("Capsular
Fungi").

Asci enclosed in a flask-shaped perithecium.

Genus 1. **CORDICEPS** Fr. (Lat., cordate-headed).

C. militaris (Linn.) Link. Holt Wood, *Mrs. E. W.*
Baker. Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

Genus 2. **EPICHLOE** Tul. (Gr., *epi*, on, *chloe*, grass,
herbage).

E. typhina Tul. (Lat. adjective of *Typha*, Reedmace).
Edmondsham.

Genus 3. **NECTRIA** Fr.

N. cinnabarina (Tode) Fr. Forming small red clusters
on fallen branches and dead sticks, Edmondsham
Rectory Gardens; also near Edmondsham Church
on Hornbeam.

N. coccinea (Pers.) Fr. On fallen branches. Edmond-
sham Rectory Garden and Orchard.

N. ditissima Tul. "Apple tree canker."

On apple branches, Edmondsham Rectory Orchard.

Genus 4. **MELANOSPORIDIUM** Klebahn. (Gr., black-spored).

M. betulinum Kleb. (Lat., of the birch). On the under side of birch leaves that have turned colour or fallen; towards Goatham from Edmondsham.

Genus 5. **XYLARIA** Hill. (Gr., a piece of wood, from its habitat).

X. polymorpha (Pers.) Grev. Belt of woodland N. side of St. Giles' Park.

X. hypoxylon (Linn.) Grev. Common in the district. Lower Mannington, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. On a paling a little S. of Wimborne. Maldry Wood, St. Giles. Very common on stumps, damp posts, and chips in Edmondsham, *e.g.*, in the Rectory Grounds, in Furze Common Copse, in a fir copse towards Castle Hill, &c.

Genus 6. **HYPOXYLON** Bull. (Gr., *hypo*, upon, *xylon*, wood).

H. fuscum (Pers.) Fr. (Lat., dark brown). Quince Hill Wood; roadside to Creech, *C. B. G.* Rather common. On old stakes, Edmondsham Rectory. Furze Common Copse.

H. multiforme Fr. On fallen branches. Belt of woodland N. side of St. Giles' Park. Romford near Verwood Station. Lane E. of Smallbridge Farm, Edmondsham.

Genus 7. **DIATRYPELLA** De Not. (Gr., from a verb to bore through).

D. quercina (Pers.) Nitschke. (Lat., of the oak).

On dead oak branches, in Furze Common Copse, and an adjoining plantation. Belt of woodland on the N. side of St. Giles' Park.

Genus 8. **SPHAERELLA** C. and De Not. (Diminutive of Gr. *sphaera*, a ball or globe).

S. maculiformis Awd. On dead leaves of the edible chestnut (*Aesculus*), Furze Common Copse.

Genus 9. **DALDINIA** De Not.

D. concentrica Bolt. (Lat., concentric). On stumps, especially ash. Withy Beds, Crichel; Lower Mannington, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. On dead ash, Encombe Woodland, *C. B. Green*. Inside a hollow oak stump, Rhymes, Edmondsham; on an ash stump, Edmondsham Park.

Genus 10. **UNCINULA** Lev. (Lat., diminutive of *uncinus*, a barb).

U. aceris Sacc. (Lat., of a maple). On dead leaves of maple or sycamore. On maple leaves, Sidney Hill, Edmondsham. On sycamore leaves, belt of woodland N. side of St. Giles' Park.

Genus 11. **ERYSIPHE** DC. (Gr., *erysibe*, mildew).

E. polygoni DC. Like a mildew, on living turnip leaves, Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

Genus 12. **DICHAENA** Fr.

D. quercina Pers. (Lat., of the oak). Belt of woodland N. side of St. Giles' Park.

Genus 13. **MASSARIA** Fr.

M. inquinans Tode. Edmondsham.

Order III. *DISCOMYCETES*.

Ascophore flat or cup-shaped.

Genus 1. **TROCHILA** Fr.

T. ilicis Crouan. (Lat., of holly). On fallen holly leaves. Creech Hill Wood, Studland Wood, *C. B. Green*. Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Sutton Holms. Furze

Common Copse, and two or three other copses in Edmondsham.

- T. lauro-cerasi** Fr. (Lat., of laurel). On dead laurel leaves, Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

Genus 2. **RHYTISMA** Fr. (Gr., a patch or wrinkle).

- R. acerinum** Fr. On living or recently fallen leaves of maple and sycamore. Dead man's corner, Cranborne. Belt of woodland N. side of St. Giles' Park.

Genus 3. **BULGARIA** Fr. (Lat., *bulga*, a bag).

- B. polymorpha** Wettstein. (Gr., *polys*, many, *morphe*, shape). Bursting through the bark of dead trunks of trees, especially beech. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. On oak logs lying on the ground, Rhymes, Edmondsham, and in a timber-yard.

Genus 4. **CORYNE** Tul. (Gr., a club, from the shape of the ascophore).

- C. sarcoides** Tul. (Gr., flesh-like, fleshy). Forming small red-brown patches on cut applewood, Edmondsham. Cranborne.

Genus 5. **MOLLISIA** Fr. (Lat., from *mollis*, soft).

- M. cinerea** Karst. (Lat., ashy, in colour). Greyish to begin with, but turned greenish-black after frost; on dead wood in woodland adjoining Castle Hill Wood on the S.E. side, Edmondsham.

Genus 6. **HELOTIUM** Fr. (Gr., diminutive of *helos*, a wart, excrescence).

- H. claro-flavum** Berk. (Lat., bright yellow). Creech Hill Wood, N. side of St. Giles' Park. On decayed wood of mistletoe, Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

- H. virgultorum** Karst, var. **fructigenum**, Rehm. On fallen acorns, fircones, &c.; Castle Hill Wood, Edmondsham.

- Genus 7. **SCLEROTINIA** Fuckel. (Gr., *scleros*, hard).
- S. tuberosa** Fuckel. (Lat., tuberos). Named as a form by Mr. J. F. Rayner for me. Edmondsham.
- Genus 8. **CHLOROSPLENIUM** Fr. (Gr., greenish, bandage).
- C. aeruginosum** De Not. (Lat., verdigris-coloured).
- Colouring the wood on which it grows a deep verdigris green; seldom fruiting. Frequent on decayed oak branches in Furze Common Copse.
- Genus 9. **LACHNEA** Fr. (Gr., hairy). Growing on the ground, rarely on wood.
- L. hemisphaerica** Gillet. (Gr., hemispherical, from the ultimate shape). On the ground in shade; uncommon. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Furze Common Copse.
- Genus 10. **DASYSCYPHA** Fr. (Gr., *dasys*, thick, dense, *scyphos*, cup). On dead wood, twigs, herbaceous stems and leaves.
- D. virginea** Fekl. (Lat., virginal, white, the plant being snow-white). Copse in Edmondsham S. of Castle Hill, minute, white, gregarious.
- D. calycina** Fekl. (Lat., cup-shaped). On bark of conifers; usually gregarious, orange-yellow. Copse, Edmondsham, *Rev. W. R. Linton*. Pine wood near Broadstone.
- Genus 11. **GEOPYXIS** Pers. (Gr., *ge*, earth, *pyxos*, box wood, from the colour of some of the species).
- Growing on the ground, more rarely on wood.
- G. coccinea** Mass. (Lat., bright red). Easily distinguished from its stalked congeners by the deep semi-transparent red disc covered with grey tomentum outside; on rotting branches on the ground; useful for decorative purposes where plentiful. Rempstone Heath, *C. B. Green*. Three spots near

Corfe Castle, *E. R. Bankes*, vol. xxvii. p. 264, of these Proceedings. Belt of Woodland E. side of St. Giles' Park, and Creech Hill Wood on the N. side. Hedge bank of Castle Hill Wood. Edmondsham Rectory Orchard.

Genus 12. **HUMARIA** Fr. (Lat., *humus*, ground, on which the species grow.

H. granulata Sacc. (Lat., in grains). On cow and horse dung. In two or three fields in Edmondsham. No doubt common.

Genus 13. **PEZIZA** Dill. Growing on the ground.

P. vesiculosa Bull. (Lat., full of bladders). On rich soil, manure, &c. In a garden where manure had been dug in, Swanage, *C. B. G.*

P. sepiatra Cooke. (Lat., *sepia*, *atra*, blackish-brown). On shaded ground. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker.*

P. venosa Pers. (Lat., full of veins). Withy beds. Crichel, *Mrs. E. W. Baker.*

P. ampliata Pers. (Lat., enlarged). Growing on an old haystack apparently on the damp thatching, pointed out to me by Capt. E. C. Linton, R.A.M.C.

P. badia Pers. (Lat., chestnut-brown). Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle.*

Genus 14. **OTIDEA** Pers. (Gr., *otis*, *otidos*, from *ous*, an ear, from the ear-like shape of the species).

O. leporina Fuckel. (Lat., adjective of a hare, from a resemblance to a hare's ear). On the ground in Holt Wood, *Mrs. E. W. Baker.*

O. aurantia Mass. (Lat., orange, the colour of the species).

On rubbish in nice quantity, Swanage, *C. B. G.* Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker.* Rhymes Copse, Edmondsham.

- O. luteo-nitens** Mass. (Lat., bright or shining yellow).
In a pine wood to the N. of Ferndown.

Genus 15. **HELVELLA** Linn. (emended).

- H. crispa** Fr. (Lat., curled, wavy, from the shape of the pileus). Pine wood, Rempstone, *C. B. G.* Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*. Witchampton, *Mrs. E. W. Baker*. Edmondsham Rectory orchard. Belt of woodland on the E. side of St. Giles' Park, and Creech Hill Wood on the N. side.
- H. lacunosa** Afzel. (Lat., full of holes or hollows, from the irregular structure). Belt of woodland on the E. side of St. Giles' Park. Mixed plantation chiefly of firs, S. of Cranborne.

Genus 16. **LEOTIA** Hill.

- L. lubrica** Pers. (Lat., slippery). On the ground in woodland, Sutton Holms.

Genus 17. **SPATHULARIA** Pers. (Lat., from the spathulate heads).

- S. clavata** Sacc. (Lat., clavate, club-shaped). Among pine leaves on the ground, in woodland near Cranborne.

Genus 18. **GEOGLOSSUM** Pers. (Gr., *ge*, earth, *glossa*, tongue).

- G. glutinosum** Pers. (Lat., sticky). On the ground among grass southwards of Ferndown, *Mrs. Pringle*, Longcraft.

Class III. PHYCOMYCETES (Moulds).

Microscopic Fungi with sexual reproduction.

Genus 1. **PHYTOPHTHORA** De By. (Gr., plant-destroyer).

- P. infestans** De By. (Lat., attacking, destroying). *Potato Disease*. No notes kept, but a frequent destructive plague on potatoes in wet seasons, attacking first the leaf and stem, and working down to the root.

Class IV. DEUTEROMYCETES (Imperfect Fungi).

Microscopic; supposed to be forms of higher fungi.

Family 1. MUCEDINEAE Link.

Hyphæ pallid or bright-coloured, collapsing, not cohering in fascicles.

Genus 1. **MONILIA** Pers. (emended by Saccardo). (Lat., bracelets, from the arrangement of the conidia).

M. fructigena Pers. (Lat., born of fruit, from its dense tufts growing on decaying fruits). In the form of mould growing on decayed apples in Edmondsham Rectory Orchard, and doubtless common elsewhere.

Genus 2. **OIDIUM** Link (emended). (Gr., diminutive of egg, from the elliptic or oval conidia).

O. alphitoides Griff. et Maub. (Gr., like pearl-barley or meal, *alphiton*). On living oak leaves, roadside Edmondsham to Goatham.

Genus 3. **ASPERGILLUS** Micheli. (Lat., *aspergo*, to sprinkle)

A. glaucus Link. (Gr., the hyphæ being slightly glaucous).

On fruit and leaves, Edmondsham Rectory garden.

A. flavus Link. (Lat., yellow). A mould on herbarium specimens, Edmondsham Rectory.

Genus 4. **BOTRYTIS** Mich. (Gr., from *botrys*, a cluster of grapes).

B. cinerea Pers. (Lat., ashen, from the grey colouring).

Frequent in Edmondsham Rectory greenhouse, on dead leaves of geranium, Passion-flower,

moribund flowers, and rotten fruit; no doubt common elsewhere.

Genus 5. **SEPEDONIUM** Link. (Gr., from *sepedon*, decay).

S. chrysospermum Fr. (Gr., golden seed, from the bright yellow conidia). The conidial condition of *Hypomyces chrysospermus*. Growing on *Boletus* in a wood south of Castle Hill, and in Furze Common Copse, Edmondsham.

Genus 6. **TRICHOTHECIUM** Link. (Gr., *trichos*, of hair, *thecium*, a case or box).

T. roseum Link. (Lat., rosy, its colour at length). On bark in Edmondsham Rectory orchard, and Furze Common Copse.

Genus 7. **MACROSPORIUM** Fr. (Gr., *makros*, long, *sporos*, seed).

M. tomato Cke. Forming black patches on ripening tomatoes in wet seasons, Edmondsham Rectory Garden.

Genus 8. **SEPTORIA** Fr. (Lat., *a septo*, *quia sporulae typicae septatae*, Saccardo).

S. euonymi-japonicae Pass. Discovered by Mr. C. B. Green, on fallen leaves of *Euonymus japonica*, a well known evergreen shrub, at Durlleston, Swanage; named by Mr. J. F. Rayner for him, and reported as new to Britain.

Family 2. TUBERCULARIEAE Ehrenb.

Hyphæ pallid or brownish, densely conglutinated in a wart-like tuft.

Genus 1. **TUBERCULARIA** Tode.

T. vulgaris Tode. Conidial state of *Nectria cinnabarina*. Cranborne. Edmondsham. Plantation N. of Fern-down.

MYCETOZOA De Bary. (*Myxomycetes* Wallroth).

Spore-plants with animal affinities.

Sub-class ENDOSPOREAE.

Genus 1. **BADHAMIA** Berkeley.

B. capsulifera Berk. (Lat., bearing capsules).

On fir-logs, &c., Not common. In the crevice between loose bark and wood of a decayed branch, in a belt of trees between Great Down and the road to Verwood, Edmondsham. Named for me by the staff at Kew.

B. utricularis Berk. (Lat., adjective of a name for small skin bottles). On *Stereum ochroleucum* growing on dead wood from an Edmondsham wood.

B. panicea Rost. (Lat., made of bread, or perhaps in this case like millet seed). Usually on dead bark of elm; found on a piece of elm wood, from one of the woods in Edmondsham.

Genus 2. **LEOCARPUS** Link. (Gr., *leios*, smooth, *carpos* fruit).

L. fragilis (Dicks.) Rost. **L. vernicosus** Link. (Lat., fragile).

On dead leaves, &c., not common. Witchampton. Mrs. E. W. Baker. Fir wood near Broadstone.

Genus 3. **DIDYMIUM** Schrader.

D. difforme Duby. (Lat., of two forms). On dead leaves, woodland by Great Down, Edmondsham.

D. squamulosum Fr. (Lat., of little scales). *D. effusum* Link. On dead wood, Edmondsham Rectory grounds.

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Erratum.—On p. 179, line 2, for *rubescens* read *rufescens*.



Returns of Rainfall in Dorset in 1914.

By the Rev. H. H. TILNEY BASSETT, R.D.



THE year 1914 from a meteorological point of view is an interesting one ; some of the features of this exceptionally wet year are, therefore, noteworthy.

The excess in the rainfall extended throughout the British Isles, and as a whole was 6 per cent. above the average. The centre of Dorset gained the reputation of recording the greatest rainfall for the year, the excess rising above 30 per cent. The months of November and December fixed the character of the year's rainfall. Up to October 21st there had been no excess recorded ; but from that date a remarkably wet period commenced, and from October 21st to the end of the year there were only 20 days without rain, but the long-continued rains of December, which gained for December, 1914, the distinction of being the wettest December on record, was the great feature of the year. The exceptionally long-continued rains of that month were due to the peculiar slow movement of the storm systems which arrived on our W. and N.W. coasts, on several occasions remaining almost stationary

for days together; notably this was the case from the 6th to the 10th, and from the 11th to the 14th, and 17th to 21st, and 25th to 29th. The storm systems were also very extensive and had a general tendency to deepen in their progress. The winter months of the year were, however, in accord with the mild character of the winter seasons which have prevailed for the last 20 years.

The longest spells of rainless weather were from January 11th to 24th, and April the 11th to May 1st, and September 17th to October 12th.

The average rainfall for the year calculated from the 22 stations marked with an asterisk in the Tables is 43.680, the average for the 59 years 1856–1914 is 34.013, showing an excess for the year 1914 of 9.667in. above the average.

The wettest day throughout the county generally occurred on November 2nd, the greatest fall being registered on that day at 31 stations. 16 observers record the greatest fall on July 19th, and 4 on August the 4th.

The greatest fall in the 24 hours was registered at Chardstock Vicarage 2.56in., July 19th; 2.51in. at Broadwindsor, July 19th; 2.17in. at Gussage St. Michael, November 2nd, and 2.15in. at Lyme Regis, July 19th.

Days with 1 or more inch. One station records 8, one station 7, 2 stations 6, 4 stations 5, 7 stations 4, 18 stations 3, 17 stations 2, 6 stations 1. Only one station did not reach 1 inch on any day.

The maximum number of wet days were recorded at Abbotsbury 211, Broadwindsor 210. The minimum number at Fleet House, Chickerell, 136.

OBSERVERS' NOTES.

ABBOTSBURY, NEW BARN.—The average fall since 1898 (when this record was started), 29.51in.

The wettest year was 1912, when 38.96 was recorded, and the driest 1905, when 22.27 was recorded.

BEAMINSTER, HAMILTON LODGE.—Average Beaminster rainfall to the end of 1913 for 41 years—37.98 inches.

Rainfall for 1914 50.65 inches is a record ; previous highest 49.25 inches in 1903.

BRADFORD PEVERELL.—Snow fell on the night of 19th March and early in the morning of 20th.

April 7th—Thunder and lightning and hail in the morning.

May 22nd—Thunderstorm at night, 2½ hours.

BROADSTONE, LYPIATT COTTAGE.—If the year had been about 2 hours longer we should have had 10 inches in December.

It is peculiar that on only 3 occasions was there rain on the 1st of the month.

CHARMINSTER, BROOKLANDS.—May 26th—Frost five degrees ; May 27th—Frost six degrees.

CHEDINGTON COURT.—Thunderstorms were heavy on June 9th and 14th. The heavy rainfall on the 9th started about 6 p.m. and rained all night. The thunderstorm of Sunday the 14th was remarkably heavy from 4.30 to 7.30 p.m. with vivid lightning. The total for December is the heaviest monthly fall of which we have any record (17 years). The total for the year is also the largest, the one nearest being 49.46 on 313 days in 1912, and 49.02 on 191 days in 1903. The fall of March 9th, 0.55 is from a fall of snow just over 2 inches. Average for 17 years, 38.40 on 172 days.

CHICKERELL, "MONTEVIDEO."—May 22nd—Thunderstorm. June 14th—Heavy storm of thunder and lightning in afternoon ; a house was struck and a cow killed in next parish of Fleet.

July 12th—Thunderstorm in early morning.

August 14th—Heavy thunderstorm in evening for several hours with very bright and continuous lightning, chiefly at a

distance of several miles ; a few flashes were close. There was brilliant lightning in the S.W. and N.W., but some also in the opposite quarter.

November 16th—First hoar frost.

DORCHESTER, WOLLASTON HOUSE.—The total 45.58 is much in excess of the accepted average for Dorchester, viz., 35.80. But the total for the year 1912 was higher, 48.90.

April, May, and June, were all dry months, the total for the three months being only 3.47 inches.

There were no heavy thunderstorms during the summer.

FLEET HOUSE, NEAR WEYMOUTH.—On the 14th of June 1.20 rain fell in 1 hour during a very violent thunderstorm.

EAST LULWORTH VICARAGE.—The total fall is much above the average of 10 years, which works out at 36.04 and has been exceeded only in 1912, 45.33. The bulk of rain fell in the last quarter of the year, and the fall in November and December was far heavier than in any corresponding months of the previous year. January rainfall was unusually light, only in 1908 was it less (.70). The heavy rain of August the 14th was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning.

LYME REGIS.—December 11th, commencing about 1 a.m. a violent storm occurred S.W. a little southerly, which reached hurricane force from about 7 to 12 p.m., and did considerable damage in Lyme Regis to roofs, chimney pots, &c. It continued, though not so violent, until 4 p.m.

Thunder was also prevalent for this season of the year, December 28th, a violent storm and very heavy rain, the amount of rain measured 1.95 inches.

ST. GILES' HOUSE.—Mean temperature for 1914, 49°.65 ; max., 90° July 1st ; min. 15. January 24th ; max, in sun 145° June 30th ; min. on grass 11° January 24th .

Hours of bright sunshine 1,823.
 Highest bar. reading 30.35 April 26th.
 Lowest bar. reading 28.38 February 21st.

STURMINSTER MARSHALL, BAILIE HOUSE.—Of the .66 rainfall on March 19th, .21 was melted snow.

July 12th, Sunday—Thunderstorm 5.30, 8 a.m., .62.

October 17th, Tuesday—First white frost.

STURMINSTER NEWTON.—Thunderstorms occurred on June 14th, July 11th, August 14th.

TURNWORTH.—1914, the wettest year I have registered. In 1912 rain fell on 199 days, against 196, in 1914, but the rainfall in 1912 was 53.77 against 54.67.

December, 1914, was the wettest month I have ever registered (10.30) ; the most I have ever registered in 24 hours was on November 2nd, 1914 (1.60).

WAREHAM, TRIGON.—January 19th, .01. This fell in form of fine snow.

June 14th—Thunderstorm of 50 minutes.

December, 9.18—This is a record fall. In 1872 the rainfall here was 6.03 though the year's total was 47.87. The previous highest December fall is 8.77 in 1876, January, 1877, having 7.72 made the worst flood at Trigon on record—16.49 being the total for the two months.

WEYMOUTH.—Partial solar eclipse 21st August. Temperature dropped from 70.8 to 66.9 during the eclipse.

June 14th—Very violent thunderstorm 3 p.m. — 5 p.m., 0.68 rain during time.

WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH VICARAGE.—

JAN.—A very dry month, rain or snow fell on 10 days, but the amounts were small, the heaviest fall in 24 hours being 0.33 in. 29th. There was a cold period

between the 11th and 23rd. From the evening of the 18th to midday on 21st the temperature did not rise above the freezing point in the shade.

The highest temperature was registered on the 9th 53.0, the lowest during the night of the 23rd, 16.0.

The coldest day was the 19th, the temperature failing to rise above 30.0. The warmest night, that of the 9th, when the thermometer did not fall below 50.0.

FEB.—Characteristic of the conditions which have prevailed for many winters past, the wind blew almost continuously from the W. and S.W. throughout the month. There were 17 days in which rain fell, the heaviest fall in 24 hours being 0.77 on the 21st.

The highest temperature was registered on the 14th, 55.0 in shade, the lowest during the night of the 27th, 27.0.

The coldest day was the 18th, 45.0. The warmest night that of the 14th, when the temperature did not fall below 50.0.

MARCH.—A wild wet month throughout. During the night of the 23rd there was rather a heavy fall of snow. Rain fell on 24 days, the heaviest fall in the 24 hours being 0.56 in. on the 8th.

The highest temperature was registered on the 31st, 59.0 in shade. The lowest was recorded during the night of the 24th, 25.0.

APRIL.—Generally a fine month with periods of real summer-like weather. Rain fell on 8 days. The heaviest fall in the 24 hours was 0.29 on the 9th. The highest temperature was reached on 21st, 73.0 in shade. The lowest was recorded during the night of the 11th, 29.0.

MAY.—From the 3rd to the 14th weather was very cold for the season. From 14th to 23rd conditions were warm and summerlike. From the 23rd to end of month the weather was unusually cold, the thermometer falling as low as 29.0 (in screen), the night of the 25th, and 31.0 the night of 26th. Rain fell on 15 days. The heaviest fall in 24 hours occurred on the 3rd, when 0.51 was measured. The highest temperature was registered on the 19th, 75.0. The lowest, the night of the 25th, 29.0. Two sharp thunderstorms passed over from S.S.W. to N.N.E. on the 22nd and 23rd, the first between 7 and 8 p.m. on the 22nd, the second between 12.30 and 1.30 a.m. on the 23rd.

JUNE.—Beautiful summer weather prevailed throughout the month. On no less than 17 days the shade temperature rose to 70 and above, and on two days 80 and above was recorded. Rain fell on 10 days. The heaviest fall in 24 hours occurred on the 14th, 0.72. The highest temperature was registered on the 30th, 82.0 in shade. The lowest during the night of the 26th, 40.0.

A heavy thunderstorm passed from E. to W., lasting from 3 to 6 p.m. on the 14th.

On the 18th there was heavy thunder and vivid lightning to the N. and E. from 3 to 6 p.m. This storm did not reach Whitchurch, but was particularly severe over the Blandford district, when one inch and a-half of rain was measured, and much destruction was occasioned by the lightning, some 60 sheep being killed at Blandford St. Mary and a cedar tree was struck in the Rectory garden, and several houses were struck at Blandford.

JULY.—Very unsettled weather prevailed throughout the month. Rain fell on no less than 16 days. The

heaviest fall in the 24 hours occurred on the 19th, when 1.40 in. was measured. The temperature reached 80 and above on two occasions, and 70 and above on 9. A thunderstorm passed from S. to N. between 4 and 8 a.m. on the 12th.

The highest temperature was registered on the 1st, 85 in shade. The lowest during the night of the 3rd, 43.0.

AUGUST.—From the 10th the weather maintained warm and summerlike conditions to the end of the month. Rain fell on 12 days, the heaviest fall in 24 hours being 0.94in. on the 4th. A long and heavy thunderstorm passed from S.E. to N.W. from 9 p.m. the 14th to 2 a.m. the 15th, followed by a continuous rain till late in the afternoon of the 15th. From the 10th to the end of the month the temperature only twice failed to reach 70 in the shade during the day. The highest temperature occurred on the 14th, 80.0. The lowest during the night of the 7th, 43.0.

SEPT.—Rain fell on only 6 days throughout the month. The heaviest fall occurred on the 9th, when 1.05 was recorded. The highest temperature was reached on the 3rd, 80.0 in the shade, the lowest reading during the night of the 29th, 31.0.

OCT.—Rain fell on 13 days. The heaviest fall in the 24 hours occurred on the 31st, when 0.73in. was measured. The highest temperature was registered on the 2nd, 64.0 in shade. The lowest during the night of the 7th, 31.0. The month was generally warm and the nights mild for the season.

NOV.—There were 16 days on which rain fell in November. The heaviest fall in the 24 hours occurred on the

2nd, 1.37in. The highest temperature reached was registered on the 6th, 57.0 in shade. The lowest observed was during the night of the 18th, when the thermometer fell to 21.0. The coldest day was the 23rd, when the temperature did not rise above 36.0. The warmest night was that of the 29th, when the temperature failed to fall below 50.0.

DEC.—This month will be remembered for its rainfall and for gaining the reputation of the wettest December on record. Rain fell on 23 days; on two occasions over an inch fell in the 24 hours, viz., 17th 1.09, and the 28th 1.05. On no less than 10 occasions over half an inch fell in the 24 hours.

Snow fell for a short time at 6.30 p.m. on the 23rd. The highest temperature was registered on the 6th, 54.0 in shade, the lowest during the night of the 22nd, 22.0. The coldest day was the 24th, when the temperature did not rise above 37.0. The warmest night was that of the 6th, when the thermometer did not fall below 49.0. Total rainfall for the month 10.38 in.

The max. and min. thermometers from which the above records were taken are Kew-corrected instruments, placed in a Stevenson screen, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground (over grass).

TABLE I.—DEPTH OF RAIN IN INCHES, 1914.

Station.	Observer.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Abbotsbury, New Barn	J. C. P. White..	0.75	3.93	4.77	1.11	1.45	1.34	3.91	2.98	2.35	2.62	4.86	7.54	37.61
*Ashmore Rectory	Rev. A. J. Reed	1.02	5.44	5.13	1.34	1.96	1.32	5.11	3.50	2.15	3.63	7.38	8.51	46.69
*Beaminster, Hamilton Lodge	Fienning, Trotman	1.03	6.01	6.36	1.38	2.10	2.70	5.03	3.65	2.70	3.90	5.98	9.79	50.65
Be're Regis, Burrow Hill	A. Lucas	0.69	4.88	5.51	1.13	1.43	1.35	5.05	2.98	1.52	3.11	5.94	9.53	43.10
*Bloxworth House	F. G. A. Lane	0.75	5.75	6.02	1.23	1.76	1.14	5.12	3.38	2.04	3.48	6.47	10.76	47.90
" Rectory	Rev. O. Pickard- Cambridge	0.64	5.23	5.55	1.18	1.48	1.14	5.00	3.29	1.92	3.09	6.08	9.47	44.07
*Bradford Peverell House	Mrs. Middleton	1.45	5.91	6.65	1.51	1.92	0.66	3.45	4.22	2.27	3.56	6.09	9.60	47.29
*Branksome, Gas Works	H. W. Woodall	0.54	4.72	5.44	1.31	1.11	1.26	3.39	2.20	1.55	2.97	5.06	9.33	38.88
*Bridport, Coneygar	Hy. Gordon	0.91	4.68	5.76	1.52	1.60	2.48	4.55	2.50	2.65	3.28	4.80	8.66	43.39
Broadstone	F. W. Beckford	0.54	5.88	5.53	1.37	1.42	1.57	4.13	3.57	1.96	3.28	6.08	9.91	45.94
Broadwindsor, Blackdown House	C. E. M. Pinney	1.14	6.79	6.37	1.82	2.37	2.32	4.87	3.56	2.74	4.46	5.96	10.23	52.56
Buckhorn Weston	Mary J. Brown	1.39	7.26	6.66	1.50	2.81	3.40	6.73	3.87	2.90	4.81	5.30	10.77	57.40
Charminster, " Brooklands "	Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth	1.00	2.93	5.10	1.27	1.58	1.76	4.17	2.75	2.00	2.58	4.25	6.01	35.40
*Cattistock Lodge	Capt. Dymond	1.29	5.50	6.01	1.41	2.07	0.40	4.38	3.99	2.37	3.44	6.17	9.70	47.33
Charstock Vicarage	Major H. Fagan	1.61	7.43	7.18	1.80	2.26	1.63	4.11	3.66	2.30	3.93	6.88	11.09	53.88
Charmouth, Leslie Cottage	Rev. A. Lewis	0.85	4.94	6.26	1.33	2.07	1.99	5.59	3.90	2.81	4.82	4.89	8.89	48.34
Chickering, Court	M. F. Mills	0.77	3.79	5.05	1.32	1.93	1.96	4.55	2.71	2.52	3.23	4.17	7.29	39.29
Chickerell, " Montevideo "	H. Birkinshaw	0.89	6.49	5.93	1.40	2.05	3.41	4.50	3.30	2.35	3.87	6.35	10.21	50.75
Corfe Mullen, Poote Waterworks	Mrs. N. M. Richardson	0.70	4.45	4.96	0.91	1.75	0.97	3.34	3.57	2.08	2.38	5.59	7.31	37.95
Creech Grange	Waterworks Engineer	0.51	5.25	5.09	1.20	1.32	1.30	3.61	3.16	1.88	3.03	6.66	9.03	42.04
" Kingscote	J. W. G. Bond	1.00	5.18	6.22	1.48	1.19	0.75	4.09	3.92	2.23	3.95	6.13	8.99	45.13
Dorchester Waterworks	H. D. Strange	1.27	5.10	5.99	1.27	1.97	0.52	4.26	4.05	2.15	3.90	5.77	8.88	45.13
" " "	E. A. Fooks	1.00	3.39	5.16	0.92	1.65	0.46	4.39	2.72	1.89	3.39	5.26	8.33	38.56
East Stoke, Binnegar Hall	Capt. J. E. Acland	1.42	5.58	6.10	1.27	1.74	0.46	3.94	3.70	2.22	3.40	6.24	9.51	45.58
Fleet House	Lieut. Col. P. Furrer	0.75	5.35	6.00	1.37	1.24	1.23	4.35	4.15	1.91	3.61	6.46	9.36	45.78
" " "	Mrs. E. E. A. George	0.72	3.42	4.99	0.89	1.57	1.45	3.70	2.46	2.00	2.22	5.26	7.19	35.84
*Gillingham	S. H. Stephens	1.02	3.88	5.14	1.48	1.62	1.20	5.55	3.10	1.81	3.16	4.57	7.16	39.72
Gussage St. Michael Manor	Miss Ellen Good	0.98	5.10	5.27	1.41	1.61	0.98	4.02	4.21	1.81	3.00	6.88	9.03	44.10
*Holme	G. D. Bond	0.76	5.58	6.32	1.41	1.31	1.19	4.45	3.89	1.80	3.12	7.62	9.16	46.65
Horton Vicarage	Rev. G. Wellington	0.49	3.55	3.70	1.00	1.20	1.16	3.36	2.93	1.41	2.49	5.58	7.07	33.94
*Iwerne Minster	W. Nash, for Jas. Ismaÿ, Esq.	0.90	5.34	4.95	1.30	1.75	1.35	5.25	3.39	1.96	3.04	6.27	8.61	44.11
Kinson	W. Chas. Keevil	0.53	5.27	6.42	1.41	1.25	1.04	4.09	3.02	1.83	2.25	5.43	10.89	43.43

TABLE I. (CONTINUED).

Station.	Observer.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
*Leigh Vicarage	Rev. T. J. Jenkins ..	1.13	7.97	5.84	1.37	1.86	2.55	4.06	3.00	1.85	3.59	5.53	10.86	49.61
Littrlebury Parsonage ..	Rev. A. C. Moule ..	1.17	5.58	6.36	1.55	2.00	1.21	3.76	3.58	2.93	3.22	6.03	8.91	46.30
*East Lulworth Vicarage	Rev. W. D. Fylliter ..	1.02	4.55	5.89	1.58	1.38	0.74	4.33	3.69	1.85	4.37	5.89	8.17	43.46
West	The late Rev. W. Percy Schuster ..	0.69	4.46	5.73	1.38	1.23	0.77	3.63	3.39	1.43	3.09	4.66	8.95	39.41
*Lyme Regis	T. G. Pulsford ..	0.72	4.08	5.45	1.32	1.56	1.90	5.15	3.34	2.78	3.82	4.05	5.96	40.13
Melbury House Gardens	R. Rintoul ..	1.35	7.24	6.49	1.51	1.93	2.73	3.44	4.29	2.24	3.58	5.65	10.97	51.42
*Milton Abney Gardens	C. H. Perkins ..	1.28	6.98	5.99	1.62	2.00	1.13	6.14	3.88	2.55	3.62	7.56	10.14	52.89
Portland, H. M. Navv. Depot ..	Officer, in charge of Works	0.87	5.62	5.54	1.19	1.47	0.46	3.71	3.63	1.67	1.94	5.71	7.92	39.73
*	R. Stevenson Henshaw	0.88	5.12	5.39	1.21	1.50	0.39	4.31	3.57	1.60	2.21	5.08	6.76	38.11
*St. Giles' House	The Earl of Shaftesbury	0.99	5.69	5.35	1.15	1.56	1.16	3.29	3.52	1.55	2.59	6.89	8.81	42.55
*Shaftesbury	Rev. F. Ehlers ..	0.92	3.49	4.62	1.18	1.62	1.61	5.30	2.40	1.74	3.45	4.39	6.23	36.95
*Sherborne Castle	Thos. Turton ..	0.74	4.91	5.24	1.25	1.59	2.90	4.70	2.68	2.43	3.23	4.43	8.16	42.26
*Sturminster Marshall	Rev. Jas. Cross ..	0.46	4.72	5.04	1.14	1.49	0.74	3.78	3.38	1.92	3.15	6.36	8.36	40.54
*	A. R. Hallett ..	0.75	4.79	4.00	1.07	1.20	1.10	4.78	2.85	1.93	2.59	5.10	7.47	37.63
*	Rev. Canon Mansel-Pleydell ..	0.68	4.83	4.46	0.94	1.37	1.07	4.89	2.92	2.12	2.92	5.03	9.40	40.63
Turnworth	Col. Parry Okeden ..	1.68	7.36	6.67	1.58	1.86	1.87	5.82	3.70	2.45	3.67	7.74	10.30	54.67
Wareham	S. W. Bennett ..	0.74	5.75	6.17	1.41	1.16	1.34	3.76	4.04	1.90	3.69	6.00	8.84	44.80
"	L. G. Pike ..	0.83	5.92	6.07	1.51	1.24	0.72	3.30	4.14	1.74	3.53	5.55	8.61	42.95
"	Mrs. Leonard Sturdy ..	0.66	4.74	5.87	1.35	1.02	0.98	4.09	3.21	1.76	3.67	6.72	9.18	43.47
Warmwell House	Lord Wynford ..	1.09	4.76	6.31	1.56	1.71	1.14	4.73	4.21	2.03	3.57	5.38	9.09	45.88
*Weymouth	Jas. H. Bolm, M.I.E.E.	0.55	4.64	4.98	1.02	1.51	0.92	3.04	3.48	1.97	2.04	4.71	7.21	36.07
*Wimborne, Codford House	G. H. Batterbury, M.D.	0.57	5.46	5.22	1.11	1.25	0.52	3.86	3.62	1.99	3.27	6.72	8.73	43.32
"	E. H. Widnell ..	0.67	5.35	5.58	1.21	1.30	1.67	4.05	3.76	1.99	3.42	6.67	9.10	44.77
"	H. T. Tuck ..	0.44	4.94	5.07	1.09	1.08	1.67	3.94	3.59	1.93	3.35	6.30	8.80	42.20
Winterbourne Whitchurch, Longthorns	E. R. Sykes ..	0.83	5.80	5.73	1.46	1.52	1.22	4.96	3.15	2.30	3.52	5.74	9.98	46.21
"	Rev. H. H. Tilney Basset	0.78	5.83	5.59	1.45	1.74	1.30	4.94	3.26	2.26	3.30	6.10	10.38	46.93
Witchampton	Alice L. Homer ..	0.54	5.36	4.60	0.87	1.28	2.04	3.97	2.65	1.89	2.84	6.47	8.97	41.48
Wynford Eagle	F. M. Walter ..	1.23	6.06	6.10	1.50	1.85	2.26	3.55	3.44	2.26	3.30	5.77	8.47	45.79

* The averages have been calculated from the Stations marked with an asterisk.

TABLE II.—RAINFALL IN 1914.

Stations.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days with in. or more.	Number of Days on which .01in. or more was recorded.												
	Depth.	Date.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Abbotsbury, New Barn	In.	July 19	3	22	26	12	15	9	19	13	14	16	21	29	211	
• Ashmore Rectory	1.82	Dec. 11	8	21	28	9	12	11	21	14	8	13	20	27	195	
• Beaminster, Hamilton Lodge	1.90	July 20	5	14	20	10	16	11	11	13	12	14	17	28	203	
Bere Regis, Barrow Hill	1.91	Nov. 2	3	16	21	8	10	8	16	11	9	14	17	26	166	
• Bloxworth House	1.70	Nov. 2	3	18	23	8	12	5	18	13	6	15	20	26	176	
Bloxworth Rectory			5	16	21	7	10	7	18	13	5	13	14	22	152	
Bradford Peversil House	1.30 ?	May 21	1	10	23	10	9	6	21	11	8	13	20	26	166	
• Branksome, Gas Works	1.24	Dec. 9	1	6	17	22	9	11	8	15	11	6	13	19	18	
• Bridport, Coneygar	2.04	July 19	2	13	17	24	8	15	11	19	11	10	15	19	21	
Broadstone	1.17	Nov. 2	4	11	22	25	8	14	10	17	14	13	15	21	28	
Broadwindsor, Blackdown House	2.51	July 19	5	16	24	27	10	15	11	20	12	13	15	21	26	
Broadwindsor Vicarage	2.45	July 19	6	13	21	27	8	15	12	21	13	12	21	27	202	
Buckhorn Weston	0.92	Dec. 28	0	15	16	27	11	12	9	23	13	10	14	20	25	
• Charmminster, "Brooklands"	1.19	Nov. 2	3	14	17	22	9	13	5	17	12	9	12	18	28	
• Cattistock Lodge	1.33	Nov. 2	7	12	17	27	11	13	11	22	14	9	12	21	27	
Chardstock Vicarage	2.56	July 19	4	15	19	26	10	16	13	19	12	10	15	18	25	
Charmouth	1.75	July 19	2	13	19	27	11	17	12	18	11	11	14	17	26	
Chedington Court	1.97	Nov. 2	3	15	19	27	8	15	9	20	12	11	14	18	26	
Chickerell, "Montevideo"	1.23	Aug. 4	3	11	22	28	11	16	8	20	12	11	15	22	28	
Corre Mullen	1.96	Nov. 2	3	7	18	21	8	14	7	17	12	8	14	20	25	
Creech Grange	1.32	Nov. 2	3	10	16	22	9	13	6	16	10	7	13	17	23	
Dorchester Waterworks	1.32	Nov. 2	3	14	17	24	9	13	5	19	13	7	12	19	23	
Dorchester, Kingscote	1.27	Nov. 2	1	8	13	23	6	11	5	18	12	7	11	16	26	
• Dorchester, Wollaston House	1.22	Nov. 2	3	14	17	27	10	11	6	18	13	9	12	18	21	
East Stoke, Binnegar Hall	1.56	Nov. 2	3	11	17	26	8	13	11	18	13	10	14	18	25	
Fleet House	1.60	July 19	2	5	15	23	8	8	4	12	5	6	12	16	22	
Gillingham	1.21	July 19	1	11	14	26	10	15	11	20	14	10	14	20	26	
Gussage St. Michael	2.17	Nov. 2	5	13	17	24	7	12	10	19	14	10	15	18	25	
• Holne	1.80	Nov. 2	4	8	16	24	9	13	8	18	11	7	13	19	25	
Horton Vicarage	1.18	Nov. 2	2	13	19	29	9	15	9	18	14	8	14	20	27	

* The averages have been calculated from the Stations marked with an asterisk.

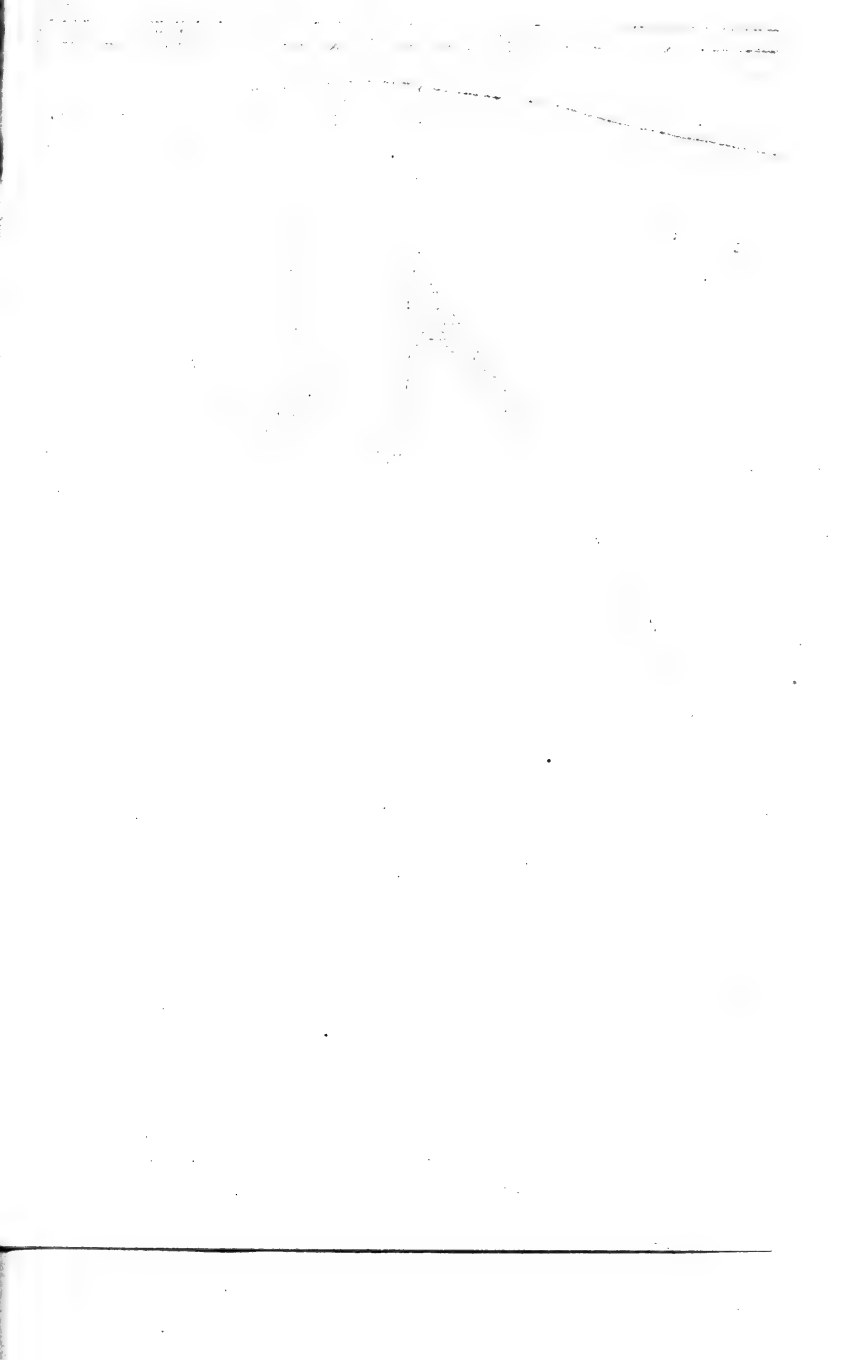
TABLE II.—(CONTINUED).

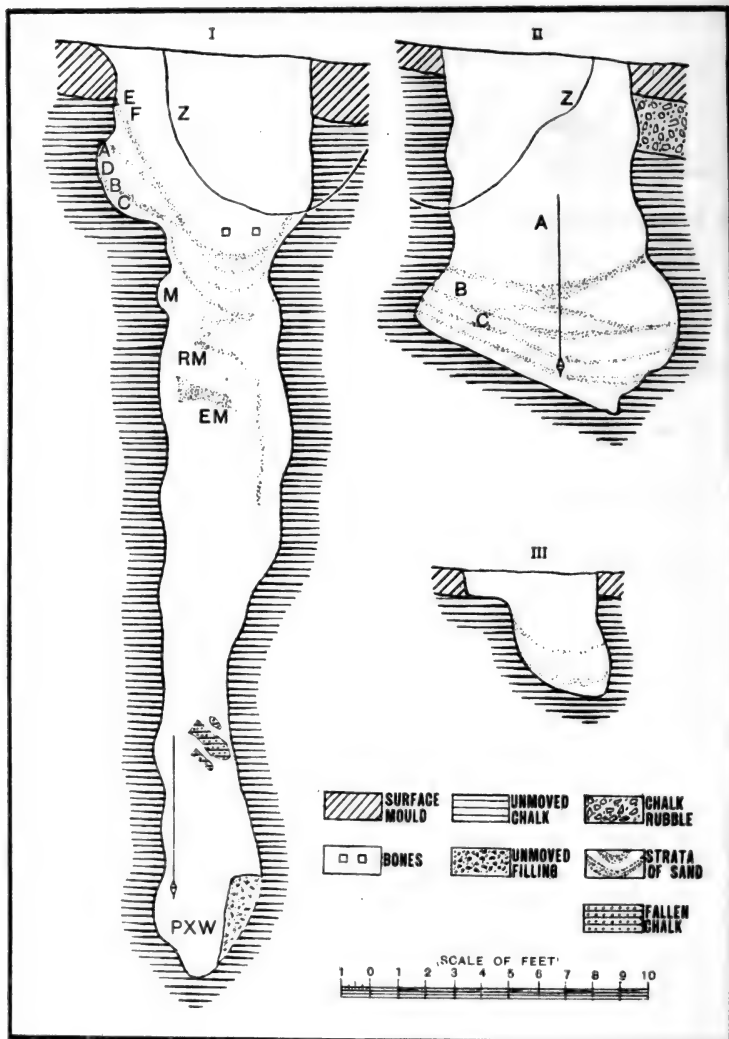
Stations.	Greatest fall in 24 hours		Days with in. or more.	Number of Days on which .01in. or more was recorded.												
	Depth.	Date.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
				In.	Nov. 2	19	28	8	14	10	17	14	8	15	19	25	191
*Iwerne Minster	1.43	Nov. 2	2	14	19	28	8	14	10	17	14	8	15	19	25	191
Kinson	10	19	22	8	13	7	16	16	9	13	20	26	179
*Leigh Vicarage	..	July 19	4	13	17	25	8	16	9	19	12	9	18	21	25	186
*Littlebredy Parsonage	..	Nov.	2	9	20	26	10	14	10	14	11	10	13	18	23	178
*East Lulworth Vicarage	..	"	2	9	16	23	9	11	7	18	15	12	13	20	26	181
*West Lulworth Vicarage	..	"	2	12	17	23	10	12	6	13	9	6	13	13	23	157
*Melbury House Gardens	..	Dec. 17	4	12	17	23	10	12	6	13	9	8	14	18	25	172
*Lymne Regis	..	July 19	3	14	18	25	11	16	10	14	10	8	12	14	16	168
*Milton Abbey Gardens	..	Nov. 2	6	13	21	20	8	16	12	22	13	10	14	21	23	201
*Portland, Breakwater	..	Aug. 4	2	12	18	23	11	14	9	17	11	10	14	20	25	184
*Portland, Easton	..	"	4	14	21	24	11	14	11	16	12	9	13	22	24	181
*St. Giles' House	..	Nov.	2	13	18	27	7	15	9	18	13	8	13	18	26	185
*Shaftesbury	..	July 19	2	12	17	26	8	14	12	19	15	9	13	18	26	185
*Sherborne Castle	..	"	3	13	17	28	10	17	12	23	12	13	14	20	28	207
*Sturminster Marshall	..	Nov. 2	2	11	17	24	8	13	8	17	13	7	15	19	25	177
*Sturminster Newton	..	July 19	2	12	16	21	7	11	10	20	13	7	13	17	24	171
*Sturminster Newton Vicarage	..	Dec. 7	4	11	17	26	9	15	9	21	14	8	14	19	29	176
Turnworth	..	July 19	3	15	18	28	7	11	11	19	13	9	15	20	24	186
Wareham	..	Nov.	2	12	19	24	9	15	11	19	14	9	15	21	26	194
Wareham, King's Barrow	..	"	2	4	13	20	7	18	5	18	13	7	14	17	22	148
Wareham, Trigon	..	"	2	12	14	24	8	14	8	18	14	8	15	20	25	180
Warwell House	..	Aug.	4	11	19	27	10	12	7	19	12	11	14	18	26	189
*Weymouth	..	Nov.	2	11	19	25	9	13	7	16	11	11	15	16	24	177
*Wimborne, Codford House	..	"	3	14	23	26	8	15	12	18	15	9	14	21	27	202
Wimborne, Royston	..	"	2	14	20	29	8	13	11	17	15	11	14	21	27	200
Wimborne, Stoneham	..	"	2	8	17	22	8	12	12	17	13	8	13	18	24	174
Winterbourne Whitchurch	..	July 19	4	12	18	26	8	14	13	20	13	11	15	19	26	195
Winterbourne Whitchurch Vicarage	..	"	4	10	17	24	6	15	10	16	12	6	13	16	24	171
*Witchampton	..	Nov.	2	8	16	22	6	10	8	17	12	5	12	17	20	163
Wynford Eagle	..	"	2	14	20	26	10	16	14	22	10	11	11	18	22	194

* The averages have been calculated from the Stations marked with an asterisk.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL.

	1914.			59 years, 1856-1914.			
	Average of 22 Stations marked *	Proportionate fall (a). Difference from 59 years' average (b).		Days of 0·1in. or more.	Proportionate fall (c). Do. corrected for inequality of days (d).		
		In.	(a)		(b)	In.	(c)	(d)
January ..	0·90	21 -	74·5	11·9	3·245	95·5	93·7
February ..	5·34	122 +	47	15·4	2·552	75	81·5
March ..	5·52	126 +	52·5	25·5	2·498	73·5	72·1
April ..	1·30	30 -	35	17·5	2·202	65	65·9
May ..	1·62	37 -	21·5	13·4	1·991	58·5	57·4
June ..	1·45	33 -	32	9·6	2·208	65	65·9
July ..	4·52	103 +	35·5	18·5	2·299	67·5	66·3
August ..	3·26	75 -	6	12·7	2·755	81	79·6
September ..	2·07	47 -	37	9·5	2·871	84	85·2
October ..	3·26	75 -	47	13·5	4·136	122	119·9
November ..	5·72	131 +	29	19·0	3·478	102	103·5
December ..	8·72	200 +	89	24·1	3·778	111	109·0
Year ..	43·680	1,000		190·6	34·013	1,000	1,000





Sections I, II, III, see folding plan.



Reports on the Excavations at Dewlish, 1914.



ON the 3rd of February, 1914, the Chairman and the Corresponding Secretary (Mr. Chas. S. Prideaux) of the Earthworks Sectional Committee were authorised by the Dorset Field Club to make a thorough scientific exploration of the "Dewlish Elephant Trench."

This work was begun on June 15th, and was continued without intermission for six weeks under the constant and unfailing supervision of the Corresponding Secretary. Many experts came repeatedly to view and examine the operation as it progressed and with much kindness have sent in admirable Reports.

There can be no longer any doubt that the "Trench" was wrought, not by the hand of man, but by the action of water, which must have had one or other of three sources.

Mr. CLEMENT REID ⁽¹⁾ derives it from the Devil's Brook, which, he believes, ran, in Pliocene times 90 feet higher than

(1.) Clement Reid, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S., Geological Survey, Jermyn St., S.W.

at present, or on a level with the upper part of the existing fissure, which was widened and deepened by the inflowing water of the passing stream. His report and analyses possess the highest value and interest, and are given in full.

Mr. DEWEY ⁽²⁾ considers that the Dewlish Valley and Stream have been little altered in relative shape and position; and the water that washed out the "trench" and filled it with its present contents, he derives from "Cloud-bursts." His most suggestive Report is also given in full, as well as his instructive Analyses.

A third theory derives the water from rapid melting of accumulated masses of snow and ice, regards the elephant bones as long precedent, and considers that they were washed in with the gravel which encloses them, and of which they would thus form a constituent.

Mr. CHARLES ANDREWS ⁽³⁾ reports, on the 19th of January, 1915, that "the bones from Dewlish include nothing of interest, and are, I should think, much more recent than the Elephant remains."

The "eoliths" were submitted to Mr. REID MOIR ⁽⁴⁾ who reported, 23rd August, 1914, that of "thirteen flints from Dewlish, nine are nodules, and four are tabular specimens. Their colour varies from yellow to ochreous red, and several of them are much abraded. On examination with a lens each specimen exhibits on its flaked surfaces, striæ of varying depth and probably associated with the abrasion or crushing. None of the flints is fissured by cracks, and the flaking has been caused, almost exclusively, by blows,

(2.) Henry Dewey, Geological Museum, Jermyn St., S.W.

(3.) Charles W. Andrews, F.R.S., Geological Department,
S. Kensington Museum.

(4.) J. Reid Moir, F.R. Anth. Inst., President of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia. He discussed the Striation of Flint Surfaces in "Man," Vol. XIV., No. 90, 1914.



View looking into Potholes in Field
at Eastern end of excavation.

or by thermal effects." "On five specimens two periods of flaking can be detected."

The writer further deals with each facet on each flint, and sets out the result in the form of tables which differentiate those facets that are, as he believes, of human origin, from those that are due to such natural effects as pressure, impact, or sudden changes of temperature; and from those of which the cause is obscure. He considers that all the thirteen flints have been, more or less, the subject of human workmanship.

Mr. REGINALD A. SMITH, ⁽⁵⁾ to whom the thirteen "eoliths" were sent for examination, wrote on 21st September, 1914—"The time has not yet come to decide on the nature of each flaked facet on these Dewlish flints, which are evidently of the eolithic order, though this is a term which does not necessarily imply human work."

And Mr. GRIST, ⁽⁶⁾ who for years past has visited the spot, says of these Dewlish "eoliths"—"Some four or five of the yellow flints bear favourable comparison with the implements found in the *Elephas-meridionalis* gravels of St. Prest."

The excellent and indispensable measurements, plans, and elevations were made by Mr. CHARLES PRIDEAUX, the Corresponding Secretary; while to those members and friends of our Club who have rendered great personal assistance, or given generous financial aid, we now tender our heartiest thanks

Specimens of the various materials found in the trench, together with the flints, bones, &c., and also maps and plans, are deposited in the Dorset County Museum.

HY. COLLEY MARCH,

Chairman of the Earthworks Sectional Committee.

(5.) Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., British Museum.

(6.) Charles J. Grist, M.A., Author of "Some Eoliths from Dewlish, and the Question of Origin," Proc. R. Anthropol. Inst., Vol. XL., p. 192, 1909.

MR. CLEMENT REID'S NOTES AND ANALYSES.

In order to trace the source of the material filling the deep pot-holes in the chalk, a number of samples were examined under the microscope, with the result that the whole of the material seems to have come from the existing catchment-basin of the Devil's Brook. Most of the samples show a highly calcareous sand, consisting to a large extent of minute grains of chalk and chalk-dust. This is full of sponge-spicules, broken foraminifera and entomostraca, with a few fragments of bryozoa, echinoderms, and shells, all apparently from the Upper Chalk.

The insoluble residue left after treatment with weak acid varies in most of the samples from 10 to 60%, the highest percentage occurring in a fine-grained highly glauconite sand found in the upper part of section I. In this particular sample the amount of glauconite, the uniform size of most of the quartz-grains and their coating with a film of iron-oxide, not easily removed, suggest that the bulk of this material comes from the Upper Greensand, which crops out about three miles up the valley. But mixed with this rusty sand is a smaller quantity of perfectly clear small grains of quartz and a number of sponge-spicules not in any way stained. The clear sand is probably from the Lower Chalk two miles away, and the sponge-spicules and other fossils are from the Chalk in the neighbourhood.

Most of the residues show also a small number of larger and more rounded sand-grains, coming from the Eocene deposits in the immediate neighbourhood. This we should expect, as sub-angular grit-stones from the Eocene occur occasionally in the gravels, and Eocene outliers are still to be found not far from Dewlish.

Among the larger stones a considerable proportion, especially of the broken flints, show a highly-polished surface, where the flint is hard and sound, but a dull white surface where the flint is white and porous within. Not all the flints are thus polished, and only a few of the large flints ; but so large

a number show this unusual gloss, that it is a character to be explained. It corresponds closely with the gloss seen on stones polished by drifting sand, from the Egyptian desert ; but a consideration of all the surroundings leads us to think that it was probably produced by the action of water rather than of wind.

These polished flints are found in several isolated pipes or pot-holes descending deep into the chalk, and quite out of reach of any wind-eddies ; they are not confined to the comparatively shallow trench examined in former years. The sides of these pot-holes are curiously rounded and smoothed, as though by swirling water ; they are not coated with a film of black or red clay, as is usual in pipes formed by the action of percolating rain-water. At one spot only in the easternmost of the large pot-holes was seen a small patch of the characteristic black clay lining ; showing probably that this pot-hole, at any rate, had begun as a pipe. At every point except this one patch the characteristic black clay had been scoured away, and the clean washed sandy gravel was directly in contact with the chalk. The small pipe immediately beyond shows the ordinary black clay lining.

How did these curious pot-holes originate and what is the meaning of their very unusual infilling ? We are evidently dealing with an exceptional deposit formed under unusual conditions, not with either an ordinary river deposit, or with the infilling of a pipe in the chalk. At Dewlish we have now found that the line of the supposed trench is in reality a line of closely-placed deep pot-holes, running nearly at right-angles to the course of the valley. These pot-holes are connected by a narrow joint or fissure, which dies out eastward, so that the last pot-hole excavated by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell shows a smooth unbroken wall on its eastern side, and the chalk here rises nearly to the surface ; but beyond is another small though deep pipe, in which, as already mentioned, was found a lining of black clay. In their inception this line of pits was evidently nothing but a row of percolation

pipes following the line of an east and west joint in the Upper Chalk. But the pipes were subsequently greatly enlarged by mechanical means, evidently by the swirling action of the water charged with sandy gravel. This gravel was partly derived from the flints removed from the surrounding chalk during the scouring ; but it appears in the main to be composed of broken and much weathered or waterworn flints, such as will be found in the channel of any small chalk-stream. The polishing, however, was done on the spot, and is quite unlike anything found in the stones of the gravel of an ordinary stream.

The story told by the Dewlish deposits seems to be somewhat as follows. The Devil's Brook, when it flowed about 90ft. above its present level, perhaps only as a winterbourne, met, at right angles to its course, an open joint, along which pipes had already been formed by the percolating rain-water. At this point the Brook sank into the chalk, the swirling water transforming the pipes into pot-holes, which tended to be continued downward till they reached the saturation-level.

It must not be thought that the present surface-level around these pot-holes is any indication of the level at which the river flowed. A glance at the bluffs which face the Devil's Brook shows that here, as usual in the Chalk, there were exceptional rushes of water during the Glacial Period, when the soil was frozen. The valley has been deepened and the bluffs rendered steep and precipitous since the Dewlish pot-holes were cut, and it no longer shows the regular curves, such as gentle action of the Brook would form. Exactly how much the valley has been deepened since Newer Pliocene times is not quite clear ; but the old river must have flowed at the highest level at which the peculiar deposits are found, and that is about 90ft. above the present level of running water.

Two points remain : What was the age of the chalky sandy gravel filling the pot-holes ? and what was their relation to the overlying mammaliferous deposit, which



View of Excavation looking East,
showing fissure partially cleared.

occupies the more superficial parts of the trench connecting these pot-holes ?

The extensive opening up of the deposits lately undertaken indicates that there is little difference between the mammaliferous part and the sand below, and that they probably all belong to a single period. This, as far as the meagre evidence goes, is somewhere about the date of the Cromer Forest-bed, or latest Pliocene.

The probable story of the infilling of the trench and pot-holes is as follows. The original joint crossing the stream-bed was gradually widened and its solution-pipes were enlarged by the swirling water descending into the large pot-holes we now see. Gradually erosion and solution opened up wider underground channels in the chalk ; the water got away more freely, and the stream became a winter-bourne, sinking into pot-holes at various points along its course, sometimes disappearing entirely and leaving the deserted trench and pot-holes open, vertical-sided, and free from water. Then the open pot-holes would act as natural pitfalls into which the animals which passed up and down the valley might fall. This we think was the mode by which the large unworn elephant-bones got into the fissure. The bones of these animals were quietly let down and never afterwards disturbed, though perhaps the small bones were removed by carnivora. The large bones show no sign of having been brought to the spot by water, and there is no evidence that the Devil's Brook was anything but a small stream, such as it is now.

The swirling action of the water laden with chalky sand, as it sank in whirlpools into the pot-holes, would polish the flints in the way we see. The abundant sponge spicules would help to smooth the surfaces, and fine chalk-mud (*i.e.*, whiting) is just the substance used by a lapidary for the final polish.

This we think is the story of the Dewlish trench ; but though we have cleared up some points, we feel that, as is usual with any scientific enquiry, we have raised more

questions than we have solved. It is still doubtful whether in this southern region *Elephas meridionalis* may not have existed after Preglacial times, and whether the elephant-trench may not therefore correspond in age with the curious Interglacial deposits with a southern fauna and flora, of the Hampshire and Sussex coasts. This can only be settled by the discovery at Dewlish of a more varied fauna than we have yet been able to obtain.

The relation also to the old River Solent, and to the physiography of a wide area, still needs consideration. Here it may be pointed out that the Devil's Brook, though only a small stream of short course, is one of the ancient rivers which rise on the Jurassic plain, cut straight through the escarpment of the Chalk, to fall into an East and West river occupying the centre of a Tertiary syncline. In short, the Devil's Brook probably began to flow as far back as Miocene or early Pliocene times, when this area was first raised above the sea. In its history it is equivalent to the northward and southward flowing streams, thrown off to the right and left by the uplift of the Wealden axis.

Sample A. Close to road. (see transverse section II.).

A fine pale-buff dust, with a few minute black specks.

At least 90 per cent. soluble in weak acid.

Undissolved shows numerous broken sponge-spicules and grains of chalk.

Residue, fine quartz-grains mainly angular, a few minute flint-chips, grains of glauconite, some silicious sponge-spicules, occasional manganese grains, and flakes of mica.

Sample B. Close to road.

Buff calcareous sand and flint-gravel.

Sand-grains angular, of moderate size, mainly quartz, but much flint; many sponge-spicules.

About 20 per cent. soluble in weak acid.

Residue, sand-grains of moderate size and rarely large (all these latter are quartz and rounded), flint-chips, and glauconite grains.

Sample C. Close to road.

Buff chalk-sand and gravel. Small angular flints and small flint-chips.

Residue about 25 per cent., composed of quartz-grains and many minute splinters of flint, sponge-spicules, and a little glauconite.

Sample A. Transverse Section I.

Fine white calcareous sand full of sponge-spicules, rare glauconite grains, fragment of *Pecten*, entomostraca.

No large grains excepting small chalk pebbles.

Sample B. Section I.

Fine white chalk-sand full of sponge-spicules, some glauconite grains.

Sample C. Section I.

Pale buff calcareous sand, full of chalk-grains, sponge-spicules, foraminifera and entomostraca, all apparently from the Chalk.

Residue (insoluble) about 50 per cent., mainly small sub-angular quartz-grains, much glauconite, some silicious-spicules

Sample D. Section I.

Fine sandy gravel, angular flint, and grains of chalk, a few splinters of flint, and large quartz-grains. Flints mostly weathered white inside; some polished.

Fine material, residue about 30 per cent. Quartz-grains, silicious-spicules, glauconite.

Sample E. Section I.

Fine-grained rusty sand, full of sponge spicules, foraminifera and glauconite.

Insoluble residue of minute sub-angular quartz-grains, coated with iron-oxide, and numerous sponge-spicules not so coated. The iron-coated sand suggests derivation from the Upper Greensand.

Sample F. Section I.

Grey dusty sand and fine gravel, small sub-angular flints, some polished. Sand somewhat calcareous, residue of small quartz-grains, flint-splinters, glauconite, sponge-

spicules, and numerous minute black granules. A small bryozoan.

Sample R.M. Section I. Two enclosed flints, the result of thermal fracture, were rather more common here than elsewhere.

These flints show no sign of fire, but are probably flaked by violent changes of temperature. Coarse chalk-sand flint-splinters, sponge-spicules, &c. :

Sample E.M. Section I.

Fine rusty flint gravel, angular and sub-angular, and large quartz-grains. Insoluble residue highly ferruginous.

Sample P.X.W. Section I., containing large yellow flints more numerous on N. side.

Chalk-sand with splinters of flint.

From chalk fissure (see folding plan).

Angular flint-gravel, many flints polished.

Samples of all these materials may be seen in the Dorset County Museum.

NOTES BY MR. HENRY DEWEY.

At the invitation of the Dorset Field Club I visited the elephant trench at Dewlish at the beginning of July, 1914, in company with Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum. The excavations had by that time exposed the greater part of the trench; but some of the deposits which formerly filled it remained in contact with its walls. The trench itself consists of a channel cut in the steep side of a valley, and extends from the top down the slope to within a few yards of the small stream which flows along the bottom. The upper end of the trench, as described by Mr. Clement Reid, has an apse-shaped end abutting against the nearly level spread of ground which forms the water-shed between the Dewlish Valley and its neighbour. This flat watershed is covered with gravel, consisting of subangular brown-coated

flints and ordinary chalk-flints. The trench cannot be traced on the western slope of the valley, although it was searched for carefully by Mr. Mansel Pleydell.* This fact lends support to the view that the valley was already in existence when the trench was cut, and if this were the case it follows that most of the present configuration of the land had also been produced at that time. The trench is continuous down the eastern side and is cut in the chalk in such a way that its base is roughly parallel to the surface slope.

In the correspondence which was published in *Nature* 1914, discussing the late Mr. Osmond Fisher's suggestion that the trench had been dug as an elephant trap, Mr. MacTurk called attention to the effect of cloud-bursts in the chalk wolds of Yorkshire, where deep gullies or trench-like channels were cut by the sudden torrential streams which rushed down the sides of the dry valleys.

Gullies similar to those mentioned by Mr. MacTurk had previously been described by Mr. G. W. Lamplugh in the letterpress explaining the British Association collection of photographs. These gullies are at Langtoft, near Driffield, Yorkshire, where torrential rains fell in July, 1892, and started cascades pouring suddenly down the slopes of the dale, ripping gullies through the chalk and shaken rock and spreading a fan of detritus at the foot of the slope after the manner of rainstorms in arid mountain lands! The rock at this locality is chalk, forming one of the streamless dales characteristic of the Yorkshire Wolds, with steep sides and floored with gravels of an old watercourse.

The photograph represents a trench or gully closely comparable with the trench at Dewlish, and Mr. Lamplugh's remarks as to the sudden and torrential rains, and their likeness to those of arid mountain lands are instructive in light of Mr. Reid's suggestion of the arid conditions in which the trench was formed and the obvious influence of "pluvial denudation" disclosed by the sections to be described.

* *Proceedings* Dorset Field Club, X., 14.

An interesting section was laid bare during the excavation of the trench on its northern wall, which threw an instructive light on the problem of the trench's origin. The accompanying diagrammatic section * shows the depth of the trench and the configuration of its northern wall. From the surface to the base the trench is roughly seventeen feet deep; the wall, however, is not vertical, but is diversified into rounded steps separated by perpendicular walls. The first six feet from the top is a vertical wall of chalk (a) smoothed and with channels running down from top to bottom; beneath this wall and jutting out into the trench is a cupshaped hollow or basin (b) quite smooth inside, but only a few inches deep. The lip of the basin is cut through by channels which are continuous with other grooves running down a second vertical smooth face (c) some two feet deep. This face also terminated in a shallow basin (d) with a channelled lip, beneath which the smooth vertical face was traceable to the base of the trench (e). The structure represents in fact a fossil waterfall with characteristic pot-holes and smoothed faces and channels.

Pinnacles of chalk rise from the base of the trench at its higher end, while much lower down the hillside the bottom of the trench is undulating, hummocky, and quite smooth, and when fine sand was swept with a birch broom it poured down over the hummocks like water in a cascade. And it is indeed probable that at this part of its course the water of the torrent did form cascades as it rushed towards the valley bottom.

There is, however, a sequence of events represented at Dewlish, for the trench was filled with two sorts of deposits, each one being confined respectively to its northern or southern sides.

The earlier deposit is an exceedingly fine dust-like sand of a pinkish grey colour. This rested in even-bedded and false-bedded layers against the northern wall of the

* See folding plan.

trench and filled in the pot-holes and channels of the fossil waterfall. It has a harsh gritty feel when rubbed between finger and thumb and, although of such exceedingly fine grain, does not form a good polishing powder, as it scratches metal deeply. It had been described as a quartz sand, but the addition to it of dilute hydrochloric acid causes a brisk evolution of carbon dioxide which reveals the presence of carbonate. This is confirmed when the sand is examined microscopically; the constituents then seen being in order of abundance (1) prismatic fragments of shell, mostly of *Inoceramus*, (2) small rhombs of calcite, forming together about three-fifths of the sand; (3) quartz in small angular crystalline pieces; (4) small chips of flint; spicules from sponges constituted the remainder of the sand except for rounded grains of glauconite, and crystals of tourmaline and zircon.

The rhombs of calcite are minute and resemble some described by the late Russell Gwinnell which were collected from a water tank at Belton, Grantham. This material consisted of a white, glistening, crystalline powder, or a sand-like aggregate of minute crystals. It was deposited in a water-tank into which water was led through an old leaden pipe, over a mile in length, from a spring rising from the basal beds of the Marlstone (Middle Lias)! The crystals were formed during the passage of the water through the long pipe when the free surface of water was large as compared with its volume. It was formed during the dry summer months of 1911 when the water was never more than a trickle. Since that season a greater flow of water has occurred and no further deposit of crystals has formed, but only mud. These observations suggest that the formation of the rhombs of calcite is indicative of conditions of drought and thus afford a clue as to the conditions of formation of the crystals of calcite in the Dewlish Sand. There are, moreover, no constituents in the sand which could not have come from the chalk of the neighbourhood. The evidence is therefore in favour of purely local origin of this

sand, and possibly its formation under somewhat arid (Steppe) conditions. Included within the sand are flints of two kinds, one being highly polished, while the other kind are porous and decayed shell-like pieces roughly concavo-convex and pentagonal in outline. The polished flints are for the most part subangular, pebbles being rare. The polish often covers most of the flint, but is occasionally confined to one face. The surfaces are covered with wart-like lumps, sometimes polished, rising from a surface pitted with many small holes resembling pin pricks.

Similar pitted surfaces are also seen on the shelly fragments of flint. These shelly flakes were described by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell who called attention to the fact that they are about as thick as a threepenny bit, while the polished flints are usually much thicker. These concavo-convex chips look as though they have been split off a large nodule by changes of temperature, and are certainly a form not often met with. Some brown coated flints similar to those lying on the hill top were also brightly polished, although I was unable to find any polished specimens on the neighbouring fields. It is probable therefore that the polish was imparted when the flint reached the trench and not while it was lying on the surface.

An attempt was made to estimate the depth to which the polish extended. Under the microscope the polished surface seems to dip down into the little pits, but does not extend to their bases, so that the surface is diversified by numerous unpolished vaguely round patches.

The later deposit, a heterogeneous accumulation of flints of various shapes, sizes, and conditions mixed with the dust-like sand and without any sign of bedding, fills the southern half of the trench from top to bottom, and rests against the bedded sand in such a manner as to suggest that it had cut through the sand and in part replaced it. The relationship between the two was clearly indicated by a section across the trench almost at right angles to its length. This section revealed the



View of Excavation looking West,
showing River in valley.

junction of the gravel with the sand as an undulating or sinuous line, the coarser material cutting laterally into the finer sand. Near the base of the trench there were some large angular boulders of chalk which did not rest upon their longest side, but almost on end, as though they had been torn out from the side of the trench or had fallen from the top into the gravel and sand. The constituents of the coarse gravel were mostly flints derived from the chalk and only slightly abraded, but there were in addition many of the brown coated flints which occur so abundantly scattered upon the surface of the water-shed. Polished, white, flints were also common, many of them being pebbles or well water-worn. In this rubbly flint and sand the teeth and bones of the elephants were found fairly near the surface of the trench. The sequence of events was, therefore, first the erosion and denudation of the valley system of the neighbourhood to a degree not widely different from its present state. Next, sudden and powerful downrushes of water from the watershed to the bottom of the valley, which gouged out the trench, and in places formed waterfalls and cascades. Then came the infilling of the trench so formed by the dust-like sand derived from the chalk of the neighbourhood; and finally other torrential rushes of water which cut out the sand, from part of the trench and replaced it with the brown flints swept from the hill-top, masses of chalk, chalk flints and sand, and also deposited the elephant remains with the other materials. This last phase was brought about by much wetter conditions than the previous one, when only fine sand was carried in, for in the sand none of the brown flints are found, nor any chalk boulders nor large chalk-flints. That the trench was cut by torrents is probable from the evidence cited, especially the remnants of the waterfall and cascades, and also, by analogy with the known modern examples described by Lamplugh. The conditions in which the sand originated and accumulated are not certainly known, but that they were arid has been suggested by Mr. Clement Reid; and this is further borne out by the oncoming of the

third phase of violent and sudden precipitation, which first swept out the pre-existing deposits and then laid down heavier materials of the nature of scree or rubble.

For Notes on *Elephas Meridionalis* found at Dewlish, by the late J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., see *Proceedings* of the Dorset Field Club, Vol. X., p. 1,





The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset.

By W. de C. PRIDEAUX, F.S.A., L.D.S., F.R.S.M.

PART IX.



THE eight Brasses illustrated this year are derived from four Churches, Bridport, Cheselborne, West Stafford, and Upwey ; none of these eight are mentioned in *Haines'* list.

In a communication I laid before you in 1904 I mentioned the Brass (1536) to a Rector of Purse Caundle, then loose at the Rectory, as being the only example in England of an ecclesiastic shown with a looped maniple. The second example being in Cracow Cathedral to the memory of Cardinal Fredericus Cazmiri, 1510 (son of Casimir IV., King of Poland), where the maniple shown on the wrist is plainly looped, possibly our little Dorset example, now carefully refixed in Purse Caundle Church, may before long be absolutely unique, and many an example of the brass engraver's art formerly in the Churches of crucified Belgium may only survive as engravings in Creeny's "Monumental Brasses."

I have remarked elsewhere this year* "We have some eighty ancient Memorial Brasses in our Dorset Churches, out of the about 4,000 remaining in England. The few found on the Continent are chiefly in Belgium and the Northern part of Germany; of these there are (or were) some 63 in the former country. These figures speak for themselves, and show how much we owe to our insular position, and how rich we are in memorials of the past, as compared with other countries."

In my next communication, I hope to bring to your notice a peculiarity regarding the Mohun Brasses at Fleet old Church, brought to my notice by Mr. J. G. N. Clift.

BRIDPORT, ST. MARY'S.

Position.—Mural; on the east wall of chapel in the South Aisle.

Size.—10½ in. wide by 12 in. high.

Description.—A plate showing fine work, probably from the workshop of a copper-plate engraver, containing peculiar abbreviations, a graceful border, and well-cut armorial shield with mantling. Edward Coker was the second son of Robert Coker, Esq., of Mapowder, by Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Hooper, Esq., of Boveridge, and relict of John Brune, Esq., of Athelhampton. Crest, *a moor's head in profile wreathed arg. and gules.* Arms, *Argent, within a bordure engrailed sable three leopard's heads or, a crescent for difference.* The leopard's heads, probably painted in, have disappeared.

Inscription.—In memory of Edward | Coker Gent second | son of Captain Robert | Coker of Mapowder | Slayne at the BVLL | Inn in Bridport IVNE the 14TH | AN DO 1685 by one Venner | who was AN Officer VNDER | the late DVKE of MVNMOVTH | in that Rebellion |

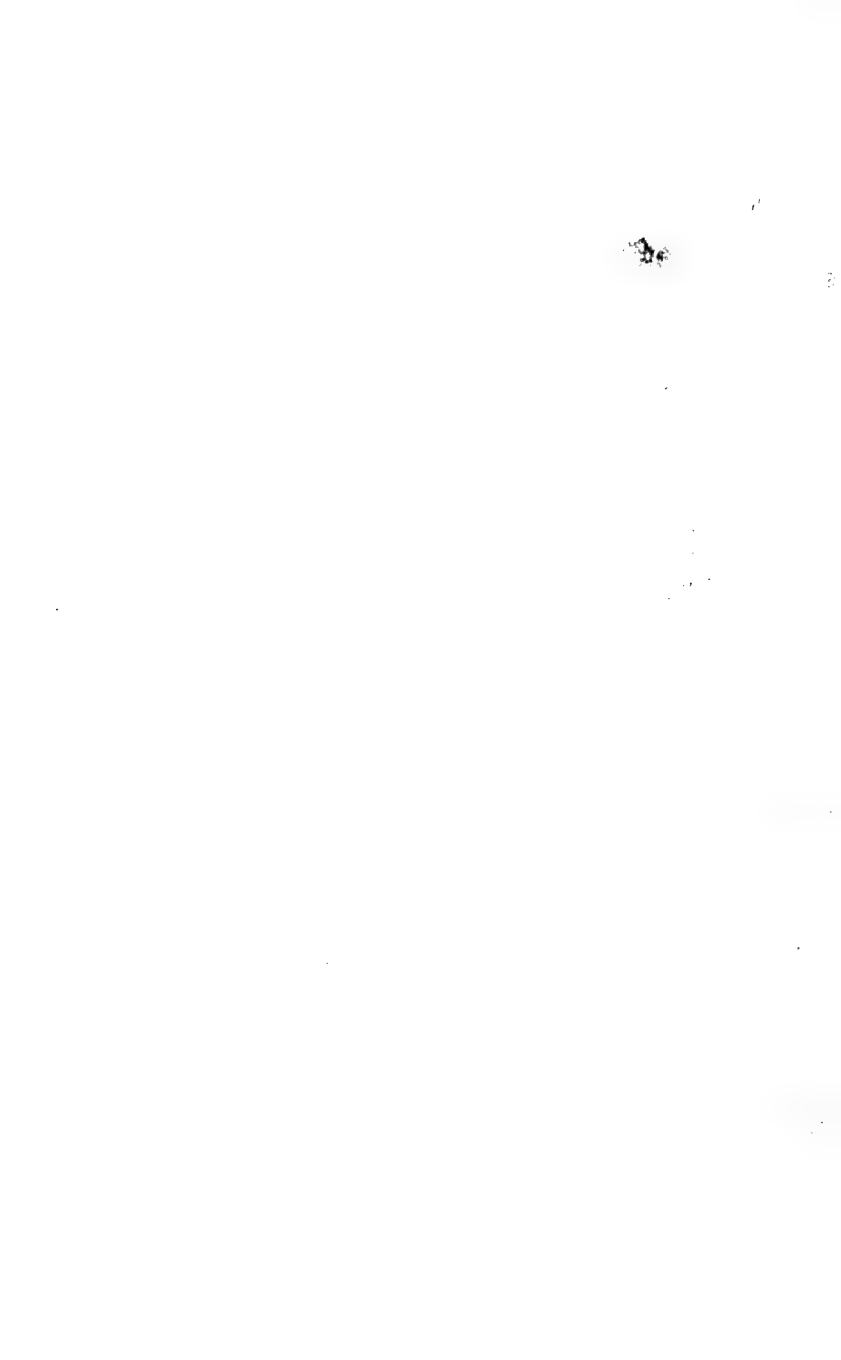
* Presidential address read at the Annual Meeting of the Wessex Branch of the British Dental Association, December, 1914.



IN MEMORY OF EDWARD
COKER GEN^T SECOND^N
SON OF CAP^T ROBERT
COKER OF MAPOWDER
SLAYNE AT THE BVLL
INN IN BRIDPOR^T IVNE YE 14TH
AN DO 1685 BY ONE VENER^R
WHO WAS A OFFICER VNDER
THE LAE DVKE OF MUMMONT^H
IN THAT REBELLION

Edward Coker, mural, South Aisle.

BRIDPORT.



CHESELBORNE, ST. MARTIN.

Position.—Now mural, nailed on East wall of North aisle, but formerly part of an elaborate freestone monument, of which portions remain in the Church. They should be more securely fastened.

Description.—Three small but beautifully-cut 16th Century engraver's plates; two are small and fine enough to serve as book plates. Of the two smaller, one, bearing the name of Hugh Kete, carries the following Crest, *a unicorn's head erased argent, armed or, gorged with a belt gules buckled and garnished of the second, Kete.* Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, *azure a chevron between three kites' heads erased or.* Kete, Chesilborne, 2 and 3 *gules a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces argent,* Coles, Dorset. The second, bearing no name, carries: Crest, *a talbot passant sable, collared argent,* Grove. Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Ermine on a chevron engrailed gules three escallops or,* Grove of Odstock near Salisbury, 2 and 3, *a fess dancette charged with three lions rampant.*

The middle and largest plate bears the names Kete and Grove with their arms impaled; immediately below the dexter side of shield, within a small label, appears Hugh Kete obiit xx die Sept: Anno dm: 1589, Ætatis Suae, 57, below the sinister side within a similar label, Mat: Grove, gen: fecit Tho: Wittes, Scul:

Inscription—

What lief weil led, hath lefte, his just report doth raise
Who spent his time in suche a sorte, as weil deserves a praise
A patron to the poore, a frinde to eache degree
That gave his goods most willingly wher neade might seme to
bie,

Whose weil deserved lawde, thoughe lief the same forsooke
Remaines with us in memorie, for men thearon to looke

That as he lived and died, at last to live againe,
Ourselves may showe, as greate a hope, with Christ above to
ragne

Five sonnes he left alive, five sonnes and daughters dead,
 When he the waie which we must walke, himself to us he led
 His liefe it is not loste, his spirit above the skiies,
 His love and fame amongst his friends and heare his bodie lies.

Border Inscription.—† Christ is to me liefe and death is
 to me advantage.

WEST STAFFORD, ST. ANDREW.

Position.—Three inscribed brasses, formerly in slabs on
 the chancel floor (the slab of Giles Long now forms part of
 the nave floor, and measures 5ft. 6in. by 2ft. 1in., having
 matrix across its centre for the brass). At present mural.

(1) *Size.*—5¼in. by 18½in.

Inscription.—Here lyeth buried Giles Long, who deceased
 the | xxviith of August Anno 1592, being of thadge of | xxxth
 years, and then lord of Frome Bellett, and | patrone of the
 parsonadge of Frome Bellett, and | Stafford, and presented
 Richard Russelle | Clarck unto the same.

(2) *Size.*—6in. by 19in.

Inscription.—Hic sepultus jacet Robertus White | qui
 uxorem habuit Annam Richardi Russell | filiam natu
 maximam; et qui obiit Octobs. ii | Ætatis suae lxxviii Anno
 of Domi. MDCLXXX.

Here lyeth buried Robert White, who had a wife Anna, eldest
 daughter of Richard Russell and who died October 2 of her
 age 68 in the year of the Lord 1680.

(3) *Size.*—8½in. by 19½in.

Inscription.—Laetae Resurrectionis spe hic quiescit
 Robertus | Roberti White filius natu major | Richardi
 Russell Ecclesiae hujus Rectoris et Patroni | ex Anna filia
 natu maximâ, Nepos | qui cito nimis patrem secutus, heu!
 obiit | iiii to nonas Martii. Ætatis suae xxxiido | Annoqz
 Domi. MDCLXXXII.

Here rests, in the hope of a joyful resurrection, Robert,
 elder son of Robert White, Grandson of Richard Russell (from

Here Ineth buried Giles Long, who deceased the
 xxijth of August Anno. 1592. being of thadge of
 xxxth years, and then lord of frome Bellett, and
 patron of the parsonage of frome Bellett, and
 Stafford, and presented Richard Rullell
 clark vnto the same,

Giles Long, mural.

Hic sepultus jacet Robertus White
 qui uxorem habuit Annam Richardi Russell
 filiam natu maximam, et qui obiit Octob. ij.
 Etatis sue LXVIII Annoq. Dom. MDCLXXX

Robert White, mural.

Lata Resurrectionis Spe hic quiescit Robertus
 Roberti White filius natu major;
 Richardi Russell, Ecclesie Rectoris Et Patroni
 ex Annâ filia natu maximâ, Nepos
 Qui Cito nimis patrem Secutus, heu / obiit
 iij^{to} Nonas Martij. Etatis sue xxxij.
 Annoq. Dom. MDCLXXXII.

Robert White, mural.

I, nos te ordine sequemur.
 Animā Creatori pie placideq; red-
 dita hic depositis mortalitatis exuvīs
 secundum Redemptoris adventū
 præstotatur Gulielmus Gould
 de Broadwey Cenerosus
 Prisca fidei prima vāq; religionis
 Vir qui ad annos fere XLIX in Viā
 peregrinator cecebs tandem
 in Patriam migravit
 tert: cal: Martii
 A. D. MDCLXXI.
 RESURGAM.
 Ubi tuus, O Mors, aculeus?



William Gould, above "Altar" Tomb outside North Wall of Chancel.

UPWEY.

his eldest daughter Anna), Rector and Patron of this Church, who followed his father too quickly and alas died iiii nones of March, of his age 32. In the year of the Lord 1682.

UPWEY, ST. LAURENCE.

Position.—On wall above altar tomb *outside* the North wall of the Chancel.

Size.—18in. high by 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide.

Description.—A shield-shaped plate with lettering calling for no special comment, but having in spaces near the lower border the emblems of death and the implements of burial. The Upwey Register mentions this burial in 1681. William Gould, of Broadwey, Co. Dorset, was a Commander in the Dorset Militia, and was born 1633. He was the second son of John Gould, of Upwey, by Sarah, daughter of William Every, of Cothay, Co, Somerset.

Inscription.—I nos te ordine sequemur | Animâ Creatori
pie placideque red | ditâ, hic depositis mortalitatis exuviis
| secundum Redemptoris adventu | praestolatur Gulielmus
Gould | de Broadwey Generosus | Priscea fidei, primae
religionis | Vir, qui ad annos fere xlix, in via | peregrinator,
coelebs tandem | in Patriam migravit | tert cal. Martii |
A.D. MDCLXXXI. | Resurgam | ubi tuus, O Mors,
aculeus ? |

Go thou, we shall follow thee in due course. His soul having been reverently and calmly restored to his Creator, the garments of mortality having been laid aside, here William Gould of Broadwey, a generous man, of ancient faith and of the religion of his youth, who for well nigh 49 years was a traveller on the journey (of life) and a single man, at length departed out of life to the land of his fathers on March 1st*, 1681, waiteth for the second advent of The Redeemer. I shall arise. Where is thy sting, O Death ?

* See the Pedigree of Gould of Upwey, p. 842, Vol. II., Hutchins' Dorset. 3rd Ed.

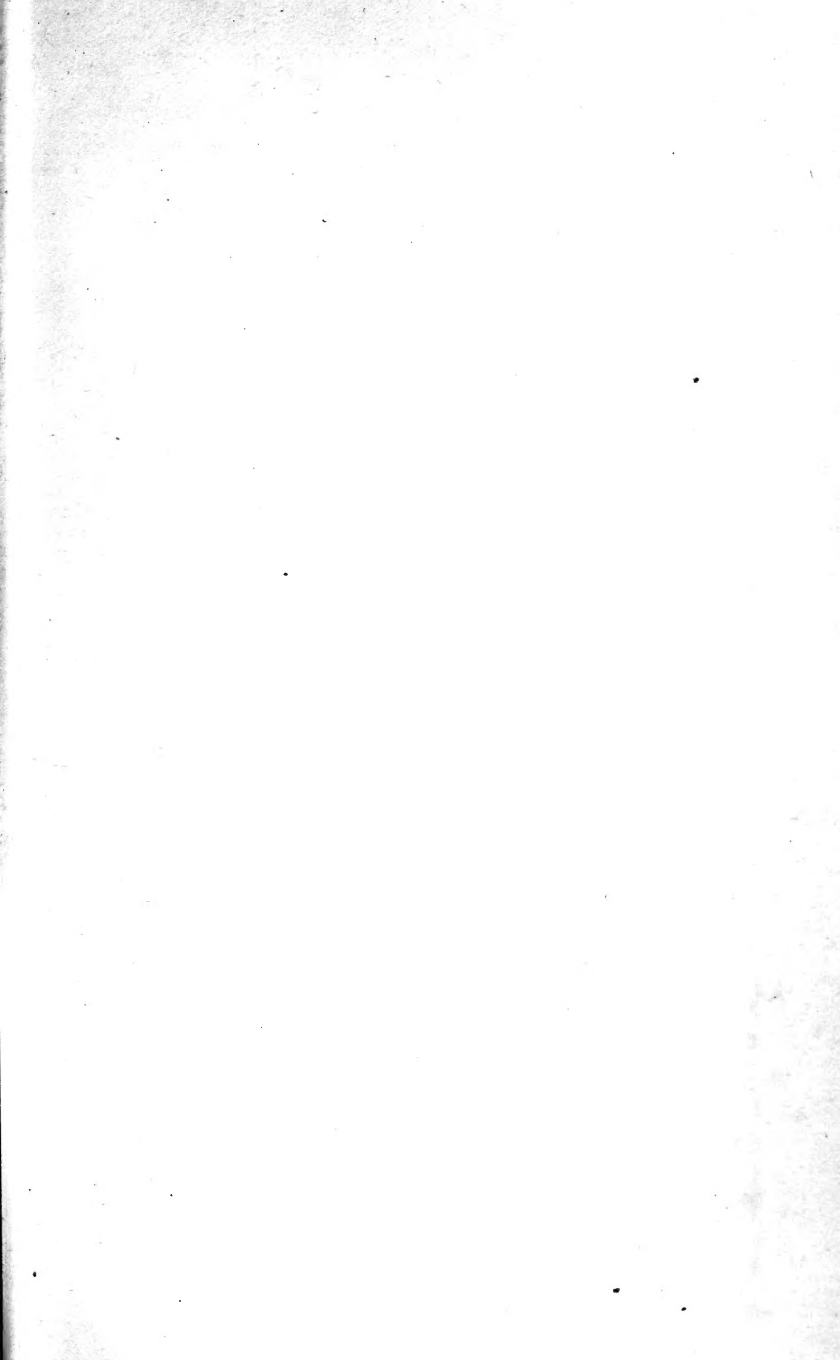
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