

THE ROYAL CANADIAN INSTITUTE

6-3-20



Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1915.

VOL. LXI.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.

114

Arch

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

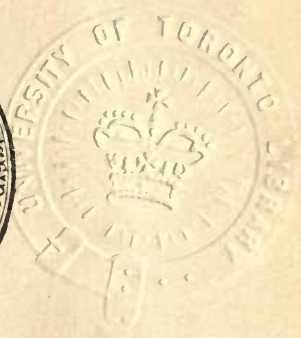
Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

(ANNUAL MEETING, TAUNTON).

VOL. LXI.



Taunton:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, THE WESSEX PRESS

MCMXVI.

DA
670
54956
v.61

617281
23.8.55



1/2

PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Dr. A. C. Fryer for providing photographs of the monumental effigies in Wells Cathedral forming Plates I and II of this volume, and for defraying the cost of their reproduction; to the Rev. G. W. Saunders for some of the illustrations accompanying his paper; to Prebendary Hamlet for the block of Canon Church; to Mr. Bligh Bond for the drawings which illustrate the report on the Glastonbury Abbey Excavations; to Mrs. F. A. Knight for the block of the photograph of her late husband; to the publishers of Miss Lees' "Alfred the Great" for the illustration of the Alfred Jewel; and to Mr. H. St. George Gray and Mr. W. Watson for drawings illustrating their papers.

During the last few years the volume of *Proceedings* has been published under the direction of an Editorial Committee (formed in the year 1911), consisting of the Rev. F. W. Weaver (Chairman), the Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, the Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. G. W. Saunders, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., Mr. C. Tite, and Mr. H. St. George Gray (Assistant-Secretary) who has acted as sub-editor for a number of years.

This volume of the *Proceedings*, No. LXI, inaugurates the beginning of the Fourth Series, and special meetings have

been held to consider whether any improvements could be made in its format, style and printing.

The first part of the volume, containing official reports and excursion notes, will now have a pagination in Roman type, and Part II (Papers) in Arabic numerals.

The advertisements of the Society's publications are set out in greater detail, and cover four pages at the end of the volume.

Owing to the kindness of Mr. E. A. Fry it has been found possible to begin the new series by providing an index to the volume; and in this connection it should be mentioned that a separate committee has been formed to draw up rules, not only for indexing the present volume, but also for the much more arduous task of compiling a full Index of the *Proceedings* from 1851 to 1914, Vols. I to LX.

The Council had fully intended to provide cloth covers for this volume, but owing to the extreme difficulty in obtaining the necessary materials at the present time, and the great advance in prices due to the War, the Editorial Committee regrets that it has been frustrated in carrying out this proposal.

The Committee also regrets that this volume is so late in publication, but the printing has been retarded by calls for personal service in our country's need.

F. W. W.

TAUNTON CASTLE,

May, 1916.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—PROCEEDINGS.

	PAGE
SIXTY-SEVENTH Annual Meeting, Taunton, July 20th, 1915	xiii
Report of the Council	xv
Annual Accounts, 1914	xxiv
Election of New Members and Officers	xxvi
Somerset Record Society	xxvii
Somerset Earthworks Committee	xxviii
Bath and District Branch	xxix
Glastonbury Abbey Excavations	xxx
The Entomological Section	xxxiii
The Ornithological Section	xxxv
The Botanical Section	xxxvi
Curator's Report, Taunton Castle Museum	xl
Additions to the Museum, 1915	xliv
Additions to the Library, 1915	lix

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Thomas Boleyn, Precentor of Wells—by the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., F.S.A.	1
Monumental Effigies in Somerset (Part I)—by Alfred C. Fryer, PH.D., F.S.A.	11

The North Chapel of St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel —by the Rev. G. W. Saunders; with Notes on the Heraldry of the Chancel, and the Will of John de Urtiaco, by the Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin ...	31
Wells Wills (Serel Collection)—by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A.	54
Two Deeds relating to Stavordale Priory and the Family of Sanzaver—by the Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin ...	105
Somerset Trade Tokens, XVII Century: New Types and Varieties, and Corrections of Former Lists—by H. St. George Gray and Henry Symonds, F.S.A.	115
Glastonbury Abbey: Eighth Report on the Discoveries made during the Excavations—by F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A.	128
Sir Ralph de Midelney—by the Rev. D. Melville Ross ...	143
Notes on the Heraldry in Chubb's Maps of Somerset—by Francis Were	157
Roman Remains found at West Coker—by H. St. George Gray	162
The Bog-mosses of Somerset—by Walter Watson, B.Sc. ...	166
Notes on the Diptera of Somerset (Part I)—by H. J. Charbonnier	189
Obituary Notices—	
Charles Marcus Church	205
Isaac Sadler Gale	210
Thomas William Jex-Blake	211
Francis Arnold Knight	213
Joseph Houghton Spencer	215
Notices of Books—	
“Pulpits, Lecterns, and Organs in English Churches,” by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox	216
“Alfred the Great,” by Miss Beatrice A. Lees ...	217

	PAGE
Officers and Members of the Society	219
Index	249
Advertisements of Publications of the Society.	

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Effigies of Saxon Bishops in Wells Cathedral (Plate I) ...	12
Effigies of Saxon Bishops in Wells Cathedral (Plate II) ...	16
St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel—	
Piscina and Credence in the N. Chapel; the N. Chapel taken from the N.E. (Plate III)	32
Tomb Arcade in the N. Chapel, before Restoration (Plate IV)	34
Detail of Window in N. Wall of St. Mary's Chapel, in "Proto-Perpendicular" style (Plate V)	36
Coffin Cover of Ham Stone in the N. Chapel	42
Somerset Trade Tokens, XVII Century—	
Ambrose Bishop, Bath, 1669 (Fig. 1)	117
Richard More, Mells, 1670; Richard Atwell, Wells, 1669; Thomas Burrige, Tannton, 1663; William Boyne, Beckington, 1657 (Fig. 2)	118
Glastonbury Abbey Excavations—	
Plan in Projection showing Elevation of Ruins and the Position of the Principal Features discovered by Excavation (Plate VI)	128
Plan of the Site of the High Altar (Plate VII)	132
Map of the Borders of the Parishes of West Coker and East Coker, showing position of Roman Remains found	163

The Bog-mosses of Somerset—

Sphagnum subnitens, R. & W. (Fig. 1)	...	...	168
Sphagnum subnitens, R. & W. (Fig. 2)	...	...	170
Sketch-map of Somerset to show the Distribution of Sphagna (Fig. 3)	...	...	174
The Rev. Canon C. M. Church, F.S.A. (Plate VIII)	...	...	208
Francis Arnold Knight (Plate IX)	...	...	213
The Alfred Jewel (Plate X)	...	...	217

CORRIGENDA.

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

VOL. LX.

Pt. i, p. 78, line 8, for £20 5 0 read £20 5 8.

Pt. i, p. 93, line 12, for *object* read *objects*.

Pt. i, p. 107, line 18, for *John Burnett* read *Robert Burnell*.

Pt. ii, p. 69, line 15, add the following footnote from "Wolchurch,"—
Church of our Lady of Wol-chyrche-Lawe by the Stocks in London
(Harl. MSS. 2252, fo. 163).

VOL. LXI.

p. 158, line 28, for *supposition* read *suppositious*.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1915.

THE Sixty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Taunton on Tuesday, July 20th. In consequence of the War, the Council decided not to have any excursions this year, but arranged for a single-day meeting to be held chiefly for business purposes. The proceedings being held at headquarters afforded members of the Society an opportunity of inspecting the Museum and Buildings, and seeing the alterations and additions effected in the Castle since the Society's Diamond Jubilee Celebration at Taunton in 1908.

Of these improvements it should be mentioned that the southern part of the Castle, which was formerly fitted up for the residence of the Curator, has been converted into two large rooms,—the upper one for the main portion of the Library and Reading Room, the lower for the exhibition of Coins, Medals, Tokens, Pewter, Silver, Lighting Appliances and Early Writing. These rooms are now to a very large extent filled. There is also a smaller book room, and a strong-room underneath for manuscripts and valuables.

A meeting of the Council was held at Taunton Castle at 10.45 a.m., and was followed by the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Municipal Hall (through the kindness of the Mayor of Taunton, Councillor G. Hinton), at which there was a good attendance.

The Rev. Preb. E. H. BATES HARBIN, one of the Vice-Presidents and Hon. Secretaries, occupied the chair at the beginning of the proceedings, and was supported by the Very Rev. Dr. J. Armitage Robinson, F.S.A., Dean of Wells, Mr. A. F. Somerville (a Vice-President), Mr. H. J. Badcock (Hon. Treasurer), the Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., and Mr. Charles Tite (Vice-Presidents and Hon. Secretaries), the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S. (a Vice-President), and Mr. H. St. George Gray (Assistant-Secretary and Curator).

Prebendary BATES HARBIN proposed the re-election of the Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave as President of the Society for the ensuing year, and expressed regret that his lordship was unable to be present.

Mr. W. S. CLARK seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. BATES HARBIN then proposed that the senior Vice-President, Mr. A. F. Somerville, should occupy the chair at that meeting.

Mr. C. TITE seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE then took the chair and said that no one regretted more than he did the absence of Lord Waldegrave, who, he was sure, would have been present had it been possible. Their proceedings that day would be of a formal character, because the Society thought that this year it would not be fitting to have excursions, and that even had such been arranged few members would have felt inclined to join. At the same time it was considered unwise to break the continuity of the work of the Society by dropping the annual meeting. The volume of *Proceedings* would be published as usual; and they would learn from the annual report that in spite of the war they had been continuing the very useful work which the Society had been doing for so many years.

The Annual Report.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Assistant-Secretary and Curator, read the Annual Report, which was as follows :—

“ In presenting the sixty-seventh annual report, your Council wishes to state that since its last report 25 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses caused by death have been heavier than usual, and there have been a few resignations as a result of the war, but some of these subscriptions have only been dropped temporarily by a small proportion of those on active service. The total membership at date is about 905, against 924 at the time of the Annual Meeting last year. This is the first set-back in membership since the new century began, and the small net loss is entirely due to the war. At the Diamond Jubilee Meeting at Taunton in 1908, the membership was 767.

“ Your Society records with much regret the following losses by death during the past year (in each case the date in brackets is the date of the member's election) :—

“ The Rev. Dr. T. W. Jex-Blake, F.S.A., formerly Headmaster of Rugby and Dean of Wells, who died on July 2nd, was elected a member of your Society in 1891, and in 1894 wrote for the *Proceedings* a paper entitled “ Historical Notices of Robert Stillington.” In 1902 he became President of the Society at the large meeting held at Glastonbury, and at the termination of that office he became one of your Vice-Presidents.

“ The Rev. Canon Church, F.S.A., sub-dean of Wells, who died on February 9th at the ripe age of 92 years, was elected a member as early as 1863 ; in 1888 he became a Local Secretary for Wells, and a Vice-President on the occasion of the Wells Meeting in 1909. He had a great veneration for the Chapter Library and the fabric of Wells Cathedral. Of his books perhaps the best known is ‘ Chapters in the Early History of Wells.’ Most of his papers were published by the Society of Antiquaries and by your own Society.

“ Mr. F. F. Fox, F.S.A., of Yate (1874), who died on May 30th at the age of 82 years, frequently attended the Society's meetings. He possessed a fine library, including minute books

of several of the old Bristol Guilds, on which subject he was an authority.

“Major W. Barrett (1872), who died at Moredon, North Curry, on October 10th in his 92nd year, entertained members of your Society at his residence in 1872 and again in 1898.

“Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Chisholm-Batten, of Thornfalcon (1892), who died on March 17th, was a Trustee of your Society from 1897, and was at one time a member of the Finance Committee.

“Mr. Ernest Swanwick, of Milverton (1904), during his short residence in Somerset, became considerably interested in the work of your Society. He was elected a local secretary in 1907 and a member of the Council and Finance Committee in 1913.

“Mr. H. Franklin (1876), who died on April 5th, was keenly interested in the Museum and in making the work of the Society known. He became a member of the Council in 1903, and during a large number of years he added considerably to the Museum exhibits.

“Mr. F. A. Knight (1890) died at Winscombe on February 11th a few days after his book entitled ‘The Heart of Mendip’ was published; this is a companion volume to ‘The Seaboard of Mendip’ which was issued in 1902. He was intensely interested in the history of the county and especially Mendip.

“The Rev. Preb. H. G. Hellier (1897) will be missed at the annual meetings and excursions of the Society.

“Mr. J. Houghton Spencer (1871) was for many years architect to your Society, and perhaps nobody knew the ancient architectural details of old Taunton and the Castle better than he did. He made excellent plans of the Castle, and wrote an illustrated paper for your Society entitled ‘Structural Notes on Taunton Castle.’

“Your Society has also sustained the losses of:—Lady Smyth (1911), Miss K. Spiller (1881), Miss M. E. McGowan (1912), the Rev. Preb. W. Yorke Fausset (1911), the Rev. Canon Wadman (1908), the Rev. Preb. T. C. Dupuis (1877), Colonel J. Perry (1891), Mr. William Poole (1898), Mr. J. Merrick Head (1914), Mr. W. Gough (1889), Mr. Daniel Badcock (1879), and Mr. Josiah Lewis (1896).

“The deficit on your Society’s General Account at the end

of 1913 was £100 10s. 6d. At the close of 1914 the deficit had increased to £124 5s. 0d. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. Independently of the general account your Society has a Capital Account (life membership fees) amounting to £72 11s. 0d., a Book Fund of £107 7s. 0d. (the interest on which is spent on new books), and a balance in hand on the Woodward Fund of £186 3s. 3d. (which, in accordance with the bequest, is used as required for special Museum and Library improvements).

“The total expenses attending the issue of Volume LX of the *Proceedings* (for 1914), including printing, illustrations and delivery, have been £117 3s. 2d. During the three previous years the volume had cost about £150 per annum, and the Editorial and Finance Committees have found it necessary, at any rate for the present, to recommend the reduction of that amount. Your stock of volumes of the *Proceedings* has recently been looked over and sorted. Members can make their sets complete by communicating with the Curator.

“A Committee has recently been formed to consider the preparation and publication of a General Index to the Society's *Proceedings*, Vols. I to LX,—the third series of twenty volumes having now been published. The old Index, Vols. I to XX, is far from exhaustive, and the second Index, Vols. XXI to XL, is not uniform with the first. If a combination of voluntary workers can be obtained to index the sixty volumes under a system to be devised by the Committee, it is hoped that a first-rate Index may in due course be issued to those who will give the publication the necessary monetary support.

“During last winter it was found necessary to renew two of the heating-furnaces at the Castle. This has involved an expenditure of £44 8s. 0d. Your buildings generally are in a good state of repair, with the exception of the house on the west side of your property known as Castle Lodge, a part of the northern wall of which has had to be supported by heavy timbers. It is still tenanted, but may perhaps be pulled down at the expiry of the lease, as it is of no antiquarian value. It was found necessary last year to repair and re-decorate a room adjoining the Castle House, which will be used for the storage

of Museum specimens. Another store-room in which the publications of your Society are kept has been cleared out and the contents sorted. A third and larger store-room is also being cleared ; in this room it is proposed to keep the books belonging to the Library which are infrequently referred to.

“ As for some years past, the contents of your Museum have received a good deal of attention. The collections of Ham Hill antiquities which were separated to a large extent in the Somerset Room have been brought together, re-arranged and re-labelled. The ticketing of the Haddon and Walter Collections of Birds has been completed, and the greater part of the Bidgood Collection of Birds has been re-labelled. A large number of new acquisitions have been dealt with and placed in the various series to which they belong. But most of the time devoted to Museum work this year has been bestowed on the cleaning, identification, and labelling of the exhibits in the Coin Room ; and the arrangement of the tokens, trade-checks, bank-notes and medals is approaching completion.

“ There has been no falling-off in the acquisition of Museum specimens. In the first place your Society owes a further debt of gratitude to one of its secretaries and vice-presidents, Mr. Charles Tite, who has presented his valuable collections of Somerset Trade Tokens, Trade-checks, and Medals, which he has spent many years in acquiring. In consequence of this your Society now possesses one of the finest series of Somerset tokens of the XVII Century which has ever been brought together. The Coin Department has also been enriched by a number of English coins presented by the Rev. W. T. Reeder ; and one of the most interesting donations is that which comes from Mr. W. R. Phelips, consisting of one of the three earthenware pots found in 1882 at Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill ; they contained several hundreds of Roman ‘ first brass ’ coins. Mr. Phelips’ gift includes 435 of the coins forming a large part of the whole hoard. This acquisition is all the more important as your Museum already contained another of these pots, together with a good number of the coins from the hoard in the Walter and Norris Collections. Mr. A. V. Cornish has placed on deposit another series of antiquities from Ham Hill

found by him recently. By purchase the Museum has acquired some of the local objects which comprised part of the little museum brought together by Mr. G. James at the London Inn, Wellington. Among the donors to the Museum the following should also be mentioned:—Mrs. F. A. Knight, Mrs. W. R. Phelps, Mr. C. Tite, Dr. C. B. Stewart, Miss Talbot, and Mr. W. J. Cullen.

“The re-arrangement of the Library has been in progress during the year, but much yet remains to be done in the Reading Room provided for members in the Diamond Jubilee year (1908) before the Society’s manuscript catalogue of books can be revised. The Serel manuscripts have been arranged in the strong-room and numbered. During the year a valuable donation of historical and other works, including the illustrated edition of Green’s ‘Short History of the English People,’ has been made by Miss Charlotte Winch. Mr. C. Tite has added many more volumes to his collection of Somerset books. Through the kindness of Miss Fry of Curry Rivel and the Rev. G. W. Saunders your Society has acquired a large number of Court Rolls and Stewards’ Accounts, from the XIV down to the XVII Century, belonging to the Manor of Curry Rivel. Other documents relating to the county have been presented to the Library by Mrs. G. W. Saunders, Mrs. T. Holt, and Major T. L. Walsh. Mr. E. A. Fry has compiled a general index to the six printed volumes of Brown’s ‘Somerset Wills.’ The Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society has kindly presented its publications from the beginning, but there are a few missing parts. Printed books, etc., chiefly of local interest, have also been given by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, Mr. T. W. Cowan, Mr. F. H. Knight, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Miss L. M. Badcock, the late Mr. C. W. Dymond, and others. Burke’s ‘Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland,’ 1912–1914, has been purchased.

“The Royal Commission on Public Records is now investigating the condition of collections of records outside London, and the secretary, Mr. Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office, has paid a visit to the Castle. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the strong-room recently provided, and with the arrangements generally for preserving the manuscript

collections of your Society. The Rev. Prebendary E. H. Bates Harbin gave evidence before the Commission recently regarding the collections of your Society, the records of the Manor of Taunton Deane (preserved in the Exchequer of the Castle under the charge of the steward, Mr. H. Byard Sheppard), and the County Records in the Shire Hall.

“Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., has undertaken to draw up an inventory of the monumental effigies remaining in the county and he will kindly provide the illustrations. It is hoped to publish this inventory in parts in the Society’s *Proceedings*.

“Since the last annual meeting your Society has published ‘A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, 1572–1914,’ illustrated by sixteen plates and bound in cloth. The Society takes the opportunity of expressing their cordial thanks to Mr. T. Chubb, of the Map Room, British Museum, the compiler of this work, for having placed his manuscript at the disposal of your Society. There are still a good number of copies of this work for sale, price 10s. *net* (to be obtained at Taunton Castle).

“The work of the three Natural History Sections of your Society is still developing ; and it is difficult to say which has been the most active. All of them have held most satisfactory excursions during the past few months and their records are being kept by their own officers in a systematic manner. It will be proposed to-day that the President of each of these Sections should, as such, become members of the Council of your Society.

“The Botanical Section has made some new records for the county and the President, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., has presented a number of rare Somerset plants to the Museum, Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., has now completed the mounting and labelling of the Franklin Parsons Collection, and is still working at the general collection and bringing the specimens into a state of order and usefulness.

“The Entomological Section at their annual meeting made a grant towards providing a cabinet for the British Insects (natural orders) specially collected and arranged for the Museum by Mr. F. Milton, of White Ball, near Wellington. The work has recently been completed ; and this cabinet and that

containing the series of Somerset Lepidoptera may now be seen in the Great Hall of the Castle.

“The Ornithological Section has recently made a grant for the purpose of having certain birds cleaned and set up afresh. They have also been active in forming the nucleus for a collection of Somerset Birds’ Eggs, for which, in due course, it is hoped that a suitable cabinet will be provided.

“Owing to the war the proposed work of the newly formed Somerset Earthworks Committee is in abeyance; but it is hoped that some surveying will be done during this summer—in preparation for excavations later.

“Last September the excavation of the field belonging to Miss E. Counsell and forming part of the Meare Lake Village was completed, the work being carried out on behalf of your Society and the British Association under the direction of Dr. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray. A large number of Late-Celtic antiquities including a white-metal amulet and brooches of the earliest and latest types found in the lake-villages, were collected, and through the kindness of Miss Counsell are now exhibited in your Museum. Very little of the Meare pottery—some elaborately ornamented—has yet been repaired. A report upon the recent work will be presented at the Manchester Meeting of the British Association this year.

“The printing of Vol. II on ‘The Glastonbury Lake-village’ has just been begun, and it is hoped that the work will be completed at the time of the next annual meeting of your Society.

“The excavations at Glastonbury Abbey are still being continued in the area east of the Refectory and south of the Chapter House. Many interesting things have been found, but until further work has been done it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion with regard to the remains of walling, etc., already laid bare. As Mr. Bligh Bond is unable to give so much time as formerly to the work, Mr. G. Lawrence Bulleid has kindly undertaken the general supervision on the spot under Mr. Bond’s direction.

“The Bath Branch of your Society has published its eleventh illustrated report, which contains several interesting notes on the archæology of the Bath district.

“Your Museum was visited by 5,458 persons last year, a decrease of 1,289 as compared with 1913,—this being due to the war.

“In accordance with Rule II, one-third of the elected members of the Council retire annually by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Those retiring at this meeting are the Rev. Prebendary Hamlet, the Rev. C. H. Heale, Mr. H. J. Badcock, and Mr. A. E. Eastwood, all of whom offer themselves for re-election. The vacancies on the Council caused by the death of Mr. E. Swanwick and Mr. H. Franklin have been filled, subject to the approval of this meeting, by Colonel E. St. C. Pemberton and Dr. W. B. Winckworth.”

The DEAN OF WELLS (Dr. J. Armitage Robinson, F.S.A.), said the Society was greatly to be congratulated upon the steady progress of the museum in such very competent hands. It naturally fell to him to make a few remarks of a commemorative kind on the sad list of those who were no longer members of the Society. There were three prebendaries in the list of those who had passed away during the year, and during the last few days it had been necessary to add the name of Dr. Jex-Blake, the former Dean of Wells. He would be greatly missed by those who had in the past enjoyed his hospitality, and by all who knew him. The name that stood out in the list beyond all others was that of their old friend, Canon Church. His old-world courtesy, his wide and careful learning, his power of descriptive writing, his activity up to the very last—all these things they were happy to remember. He might be wrong as to the exact date, but it seemed to him within two years that a distinguished architect was lunching with him, and he (the Dean) proposed to take him up into the triforium before he left Wells. His reply was that Canon Church had taken him up that morning: that was at the age of ninety. Canon Church had left his mark on the archæology and history of Somerset as few men had done. It should be remembered that to his historical researches, bringing in fresh light and carrying forward the great work done in the XVIII Century by Archdeacon Archer, was due the restitution of the architectural history of the cathedral of Wells. Before he set to work on it some very strange notions were cherished

as to what the testimony of Wells documents was in regard to the early history of the building of the church. Through him they had learnt to honour Bishop Reginald as the instigator of the building of the church they now had, although it still remained uncertain to what exact point in the building they could say the work proceeded during his lifetime. He (the Dean) remembered when he came there Canon Church, who knew that he had some experience in examining documents, expressed with his usual modesty considerable anxiety as to what the result of his investigations would be. When he looked into the question, which had been a matter of delight to himself, it was his great satisfaction to be able to tell Canon Church that not only did he think his conclusions were correct, but that he believed it possible to add considerably to the strength of his arguments. One of the points to be noted about his work was that he had a kind of historical instinct, which enabled him to say "That is what must have been," stepping just one step beyond the actual evidence available at the time. Certain historians had the genius of seeing—although they could not strictly prove it—what practically must have been, and of making an hypothesis which future investigation turns into a certainty. He always felt that Canon Church had just that power—the dangerous gift if they liked, because again and again it might lead even a great scholar and investigator wrong—and he used it justly and rightly, and was able to promote the study of our history in a way it had not been done for a century past. In conclusion, the Dean moved the adoption of the report.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., who seconded the adoption of the report, thanked the Dean for his interesting account of Canon Church's work. He thought the Society was to be congratulated upon its satisfactory position in these troublous days, and Mr. St. George Gray deserved their thanks for the able report he had presented.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Annual Accounts of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1914. (GENERAL ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance from 1913*	9 19 6	By "Proceedings," including <i>Flora</i>	183 5 3
" Members' Subscriptions, 1913	1 16 0	" General Printing and Stationery	8 6 3
" " " " 1914	542 15 1	" Fuel and Light	28 12 9
" " " " 1915	4 4 6	" Repairs to Buildings	58 3 5
" Donations—	548 15 7	" Repairs and Renewals of Furnishing	20 5 11
General	12 3 0	" General Postages and Telegrams	12 13 4
Towards Printing <i>Flora</i> in <i>Proceedings</i>	30 0 0	" Insurances	34 14 11
" Members' Entrance Fees	42 3 0	" Rates and Taxes	53 13 7
" Donations, Table Glasses Fund	30 19 6	" Petty Expenses	8 16 5
" Museum Receipts	12 12 0	" Waterman Wayleave	0 1 0
" Publications	52 8 6	" Sundry Payments	2 0 5
" Bath Meeting	18 3 7	" Curator's Salary	200 0 0
" Dividend on New Zealand 4% Stock (Book Account)	2 5 2	" Wages of Staff	94 19 11
" Rents	2 3 0	" Subscriptions to Societies	705 13 2
" Balance, Club Brasses &c.	29 9 6	" Museum Specimens, including £12 12s. Table Glasses	10 13 0
" Interest on Capital Account (Deposit)	0 16 3	" Books and Bookbinding	16 8 6
" Transfer from Woodward Fund	1 16 0	" Purchase of New Zealand Stock	30 1 8
" Balance, being Overdraft at Bank	124 5 0	" Bath Meeting	107 7 0
		" Extensions of Furnishings	3 13 3
		"	3 5 0
	<u>£877 1 7</u>	" By Overdraft at Bank	<u>£877 1 7</u>
* 1913 Account included amongst expenditure items held for specific purposes	107 7 0	"	<u>£124 5 0</u>
Account showed, balance of	100 10 6		
Omitted from 1913 Receipts...	6 16 6		
	3 3 0		
	<u>£9 19 6</u>		

A. C. MOLE, Incorporated Accountant, Taunton, February 3rd, 1915.
H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer.

11th Mar., 1915. Examined and compared with the Vouchers and Pass Book and found correct.

HOWARD MAYNARD,
H. BYARD SHEPPARD, } Hon. Auditors.

WOODWARD FUND, 1914.

	£	s. d.
To Transfer to Capital Account	...	...
" Transfer to General Account for Books	5	0 0
" Balance	186	3 3
	<u>£192</u>	<u>8 3</u>
By Balance at 31 December, 1913	...	...
" Brereton Collootypes sold	...	...
" Interest on Deposit	4	11 1
	<u>£192</u>	<u>8 3</u>
" Balance brought down	...	...
	<u>...</u>	<u>186 3 3</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

(LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEES).

	£	s. d.
To Transfer to General Account	...	...
" Balance	1	16 0
	72	11 0
	<u>£74</u>	<u>7 0</u>
By Balance at 31 December, 1913	...	...
" Transfer from Woodward Fund	...	...
" Interest on Deposit	...	...
	<u>£74</u>	<u>7 0</u>
" Balance brought down	...	...
	<u>...</u>	<u>72 11 0</u>

BOOK FUND.

	£	s. d.
To Transfer to General Account	...	...
" Balance	2	3 0
	107	7 0
	<u>£109</u>	<u>10 0</u>
By New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock	...	...
" Dividend on ditto	...	...
	<u>£109</u>	<u>10 0</u>
" Balance brought down	...	...
	<u>...</u>	<u>107 7 0</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Deposit at Bank	186	3 3	...	...
" " "	72	11 0	...	...
	<u>258</u>	<u>14 3</u>	...	...
Less Overdrawn General Account	124	5 0	134	9 3
To New Zealand 4% Stock at cost	...	...	107	7 0
" Balance being deficit on Special Funds, and being amount overdrawn on Receipts and Payments General Account as shown	...	...	124	5 0
	<u>£366</u>	<u>1 3</u>	<u>£366</u>	<u>1 3</u>

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1914. He pointed out that for the year the administrative expenses had been £705 13s. 2d., and that the annual subscriptions amounted to £542 15s. 1d. It was most important that the list of subscribers should be increased. Upon the increase of their income depended the progress of the Society and its capacity to keep pace with the needs of the institution.

Mr. A. E. EASTWOOD seconded, and said the Finance Committee had found that the only expenditure that could be reduced was that of special insurance which had been recently thought necessary.

The adoption of the accounts was then carried.

Election of New Members and Officers.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, the Assistant-Secretary, read the names of 25 new members, who had been provisionally elected by the Council since the last annual meeting.

The Rev. Preb. J. HAMLET proposed that the election of the new members be confirmed. He remarked that they had had the pleasure of electing as a member of their Society a most distinguished archæologist, Lord Curzon, whose excellent work for the archæology of India was well known to them all.

The Rev. C. H. HEALE seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Rev. D. J. PRING proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the additions of Colonel Pemberton and Dr. W. B. Winckworth as members of the Council, the Presidents of the Natural History Sections as members of the Council, and Mr. G. Lawrence Bulleid as a local Secretary for Glastonbury; also the re-election of the four outgoing members of the Council, namely the Rev. Prebendary Hamlet, the Rev. C. H. Heale, Mr. H. J. Badcock, and Mr. A. E. Eastwood.

Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S., seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. Prebendary E. H. BATES HARBIN, reporting on the work of the Record Society, said that the fact that nothing had been issued during the past year was entirely due to the war. The Register of Bishop Bubwith (1407-1425) was being edited by Canon T. Scott Holmes, who unfortunately happened to be in Germany when the war broke out. He was put in charge of a batch of non-combatants, and in bringing them across the frontier, all his luggage, including the manuscript of the introduction, was lost. It was some time before this part could be rewritten, but the two volumes were now in the binders' hands, and would be shortly issued to the subscribers.

As regards work for the coming years, the Society had joined forces with the Devon and Cornwall Record Society in order to print a very valuable manuscript "as big as a Church Bible," compiled by the great Devonshire antiquary Sir William Pole. The thanks of all historical students in the West of England were due to the owner Sir Reginald Pole-Carew in allowing this treasure to be removed to London for transcription. A full account of the work, for long supposed to be lost, by the discoverer, the late Mr. John Batten, F.S.A., would be found in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. iv, art. 141. The contents included much relating to Somersetshire and Dorsetshire; and the whole work would run to two or perhaps even three volumes.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Somerville for presiding. This was seconded by Mr. C. TITE and cordially agreed to.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, in acknowledgment, mentioned that the Somerset County Council had issued a circular to the chairmen of the Parish Councils and Meetings in the county asking them to give the County Council information as to what documents were in their possession and how they were being looked after. Many of the parish records were with the Church records. He felt that it was most important that this information should be given.

The meeting then closed.

Somerset Earthworks Committee.

President :—Prof. W. BOYD DAWKINS, D.SC., F.R.S.

Secretary :—Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A., Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.

Treasurer :—Dr. C. BALFOUR STEWART, Huntspill, Highbridge.

Director of Excavations :—Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Taunton Castle.

OWING to the War the Somerset Earthworks Committee has been unable to make a proper start since its inauguration on June 23rd, 1914.

The Secretary and Director of Excavations have, however, paid some attention to the ancient remains at Murtry Hill, in the parish of Buckland Dinham, on the outskirts of Orchardleigh Park, near Frome. A survey of the earthwork and stones was carried out by Mr. Gray on August 31st, and September 1st and 2nd, 1915. The contoured plan of the area has been plotted to a scale of 10 feet to an inch; the contours are of 3ins. vertical height.

The Rev. W. A. Duckworth, the owner, is quite willing that excavations should be conducted here, and it is hoped that pick-and-shovel work will be carried out at no distant date.

On September 23rd, 1915, Mr. Gray, in company with the Rev. C. H. Heale, inspected some earthworks in the neighbourhood of Williton, including a barrow on Rydon Farm, situated in a field known as "Bleary Pate," and the "Battle Gore," between Williton and St. Decuman's Church. In the latter field the greater part of a large mound remains, more or less surrounded by low earthworks. On the south side of the mound there are three large stones, which probably at one time formed a dolmen. Bronze implements have been found here from time to time. The site would be a most desirable one to examine closely.

THE WITHPPOOL STONE CIRCLE.

Until August 10th and 11th, 1915, Mr. H. St. George Gray had not revisited this circle since he made a plan of it in 1906 and described the remains in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. LII, pt. ii, pp. 42-50. He found it in practically the same condition as it was nine years before, but the growth of ling and whortleberry-

bushes on this part of Withypool Hill was rather more stunted than previously.

The prostrate stone, No. 23, could not be found, and it appears to have been removed as there is a depression in the ground in the position indicated in the plan of 1906.

Three additional stones were, however, revealed on the present visit, as follows :—

No. 20*a*, a small stump set upright in the ground between Nos. 20 and 21, and 2·75ft. distant from the middle of No. 20.

No. 21*a*, an oblong stump close to No. 21, the nearest part of No. 22 being at a distance of 2·5ft. from it. The length of No. 21*a* appeared to be 1·1ft.

No. 23*a*, a small stump between Nos. 22 and 24, at a distance of 18·75ft. from No. 22 and 18ft. from the middle of No. 24.

Bath and District Branch.

President—The Right Hon. Lord HYLTON, F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary—Mr. THOS. S. BUSH, 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.

Hon. Excursion Sec.—Mr. GERALD J. GREY, Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.

THERE were five half-day excursions during the season, 1915. On April 14th, visits were paid to Downside Abbey, and the Church of St. Vigor, Stratton-on-the-Fosse. On May 26th, the churches of SS. Peter and Paul, Kilmersdon; St. Mary the Virgin and the Manor House, Hardington; and St. Mary the Virgin, Hemington. On June 15th, the megalithic remains and the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Stanton Drew; Church of St. Andrew and the Church House, Chew Magna. On July 16th, Hinton Priory; and the churches of St. Mary the Virgin, Winkfield (or Wingfield); St. Lawrence, Road; and St. Lawrence, Woolverton. On September 15th, the churches of St. Nicholas, Whitechurch; St. Margaret and Manor House, Queen Charlton; and St. John Baptist, Keynsham.

The following lectures were given during the year :—
January 21st, "Some of the Holy Wells of Somerset," by the Rev. Ethelbert Horne; February 11th, "The Turf Monuments of England," by Mr. M. H. Scott; December 9th, "History of the Parish of Monkton Combe," by the Rev. D. Lee Pitcairn.

Glastonbury Abbey Excavations.

REPORT OF THE GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION COMMITTEE, 1915.

Chairman and Secretary—The Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Vice-Chairman—The Rev. W. T. REEDER.

Treasurer—Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

The Revs. Preb. J. HAMLET, F. W. WEAVER and A. J. HOOK,
and Messrs. J. MORLAND, G. L. BULLEID and ROGER CLARK.

FOR reasons well known to all it was found inadvisable to appeal for funds for carrying on the work during 1915. As the Committee had a balance in hand they decided early in the season to continue the excavations. The results are given below.

The Committee hope that sufficient support will be forthcoming to enable them to carry on the work during the 1916 season.

Thanks are due to Mr. F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., for acting as Director of the Excavations during 1915; and also to Mr. G. Lawrence Bulleid for his ready assistance and practical work in superintending the men, etc.

Statement of Accounts for 1915.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance of Former Account (See <i>Proceedings</i> , LX, i, 78)	79	6	3	To Labour, April to Dec., 1915, including hire of appliances	44	0	0
„ Interest on Deposit Ac- count	0	6	5	„ Mr. F. Bligh Bond's Ex- penses	1	1	0
„ Box Collections, Glaston- bury Abbey (Apr. to Oct.)	9	11	10	„ Book, "Lesnes Abbey" ...	0	8	0
				„ Cheque Books	0	2	0
				„ Postages (H. St. G. Gray)	0	5	0
				„ Miscellaneous Expenses	0	8	0
				„ Balance in hand (Dec. 31, 1915)	43	0	6
	£89	4	6		£89	4	6

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

MEMORANDUM OF EXCAVATIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1915.

Mr. F. Bligh Bond reports that the season's work has been confined to the area occupying the rectangular section of ground to the east of the Refectory and to the south of the Chapter-house site, and therefore lying off the south-east angle of the cloisters.

A small section of this had been previously excavated. This lay immediately south of the Chapter-house and east of the cloister. What was there noted gave a general indication of a solid block of building running in a southward direction, but only the rough footings remained and there had been no architectural features noted. The massive back wall of this block was met with at a distance of (roughly) 41 feet eastwards of the face of the cloister wall, and as the latter was about 8 feet thick on the foundations, this would mean that, after making allowance for the set-off above ground-line, there would remain an interior width of some 34 or 35 feet for the wing running south from the Chapter-house. Over this wing, it is believed, the Dorter lay, and traces of stone steps impinging on the angle of an opening two bays south of the Chapter-house doorway seem to determine the position of the staircase to the dormitories.

It was again to the south of this that the 1915 excavations were taken in hand. During the season the whole rectangular block has been laid open. The results will be more fully dealt with in a later and fuller report, but it may now be said that they reveal the presence of a large chamber, doubtless connected with the cellars beneath the Refectory, and very probably adapted to similar uses. Readers may recall the fact that in the east wall of the cellar in question there was what appeared to be a rolling-way for casks. Immediately in line with this and at some distance east was found a very large and heavy rectangular block of freestone containing the remains of iron staples. This much strengthened the view just expressed, as it was precisely what would be supplied for the use of pulley-blocks in lowering or raising heavy casks.

Now, too, a further light seems to be thrown upon the later

uses of the "egg-stone," which came out at a recent date from the subsoil near this angle of the cloister. The egg-stone had been dowelled as for the inclusion of an iron staple, and its weight would have rendered it most suitable for a foundation for a holdfast to be used in connection with the hauling of large objects to and from the lower level of the cellar.

The space excavated this year shows an area divided by stone responds (like internal buttresses) into sections roughly 15 feet wide, and it is believed that the ceiling or vault would have been supported by a central line of pillars as in the Refectory cellar—leaving a double avenue, open during the earlier times, but at a later date filled up by partition walls of rough masonry cutting the space into a series of compartments. At one point the excavation has been carried south to the boundary fence, and shows a further compartment, but nothing can yet be said as to the actual extent of this building.

Mr. G. L. Bulleid contributes the following description of the objects found in 1915 :—

1. *Paving-tiles*.—A great number of fragments figured and plain have been found in all parts of the soil excavated. Only a few are at all complete and none *in situ*. With one or two exceptions the patterns are like those of previous years including many geometrical designs and also of heraldic character with the arms of England, France, Earl of Cornwall, Clare and Warrenne. Amongst the new tiles is one of Despenser.

2. *Window Glass*.—There are many fragments. Almost all the specimens are plain blue. Some pieces of other colours have been found, but these are so decomposed that they have lost all transparency and in most cases fall to pieces on being handled. Some pieces show fine border pattern, drapery, letters, and small circular-shaped patterns. Mr. Bond describes this figured azure glass as XIII Century or possibly late XII Century.

3. *Architectural Fragments*.—There is little to note of these

except three small pieces of Romanesque pattern,—in type similar to those previously discovered.

4. *Iron*.—Two parts of keys, much corroded, have been found, and some other fragments of iron too much decayed to be identified.

5. *Bronze*.—A quantity of fragments of molten bronze; also a piece which appears to be a chip from a bell, about $3 \times 2 \times \text{lin.}$ Nearly all this bronze was found on the floor level of the Dorter sub-vault in the compartment furthest south adjoining the east wall of the Refectory. Here was found also much of the lead and evidence of cavities for fires in the floor level, which may have been used for melting metals after the dissolution of the Abbey.

6. *Lead*.—A number of fragments of windows and molten lead; also a finely worked piece of lattice about the size of a lozenge-shaped window quarry. (Specimens of similar work in windows at Warwick are figured in Lewis Day's "Windows," 1909, p. 301).

7. *Coins*.—Four of bronze.

8. *Kitchen Remains*.—In the layer of dark clay immediately underlying the floor of the Dorter sub-vault and extending beyond the excavations a great number of animal bones and other kitchen refuse were found. The bones have yet to be identified. Amongst the fish remains may be noted a vertebra of a porpoise, also mussel and periwinkle shells. The oyster-shells were very numerous; these remains were without doubt deposited here before the present buildings were erected.

The Entomological Section.

President—Mr. GERALD B. CONEY, The Hall, Batcombe.

Recorder—Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.E.S., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Treasurer—Mr. W. A. BOGUE, F.E.S., The Bank House, Watchet.

Secretary—Mr. H. H. SLATER, Brooke House, Cannington.

THERE is not much to report for the past year, the principal event being that four of our keenest workers are away in khaki—our President (Mr. Coney), Col. Jermyn, and Messrs. Troup and Perrens.

Our winter meeting was held at Taunton Castle, as usual, on February 11th, 1915. All the officers were re-elected, and our balance in hand was £3 9s. 3d., with a dozen subscriptions to come in (which have since been paid). Five pounds, afterwards increased to £6, was voted for a new insect cabinet, for which the Parent Society paid the balance.

We had three field-days (the first and last, unfortunately, wet days):—

June 3rd. King Alfred's Tower; Bruton.

July 1st. Otterhead and Culmhead (in conjunction with the Botanical Section).

August 5th. Brockley Combe; Yatton.

We only averaged an attendance of eight! Ten of our members have never attended a meeting of any sort, and their faces are unknown to most of us! The experiment of a joint meeting on July 1st was most successful, and we hope to meet the Botanical Section in the field again. Why not yearly?

Considerable disappointment has been caused by the meagre assistance given by members to Mr. Charbonnier, our honorary member, who is writing the list of additions to the County list of Hymenoptera and Diptera—and to whom our warmest thanks are certainly due. Only four members, as far as is known, sent any material in 1914 and 1915. Surely members might scrape up sufficient energy and public spirit to collect flies and bees in their own gardens! There is no possibility of the distribution of species in the County being worked out at the present rate.

Two new members were elected at the Brockley meeting, who bring our membership up to thirty-three, with three honorary members.

Three notable additions to the County list have been:—

Argynnis Paphia. Var., *G. Valesina*, Cogley Wood, Bruton, 1915.

Sesia andreniformis, Weston-super-Mare.

Crambus uliginosellus, Culmhead, July 1st, 1915.

And several new localities for scarce species already recorded.

The Ornithological Section.

President :—The Right Hon. LORD ST. AUDRIES.

Recorders :—Miss AMY SMITH, The Mount, Halse, Taunton; and Dr. J. WIGLESWORTH, Springfield House, Winscombe.

Secretary and Treasurer :—Mr. GEORGE HISCOCK, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.

THE Annual Meeting of the Ornithological Section was held at Taunton Castle on February 18th, 1915, when Dr. J. Wiglesworth was elected Joint Recorder (for the northern part of the county). The other officers were re-elected. It was decided to have four cases of birds belonging to the W. A. Sanford Collection set up afresh; these included a specimen of the Rose-coloured Pastor (*Pastor roseus*), shot at Shapwick, Somerset, in 1850. It was also decided to repair a few of the exhibits in the John Marshall Collection of Albino Birds. It was reported at this meeting that a large part of the cases forming the Bidgood Collection of Birds would be ticketed during the year.

During the spring and summer an excellent beginning was made to form a collection of Somerset Birds' Eggs, to which Mr. A. W. Turner, Miss Smith, Mr. W. H. Rendall and Mr. G. Hiscock have contributed. They include a clutch of uncommon Blackbird's eggs, pale blue in colour and of a peculiar shape; also a pale blue Peewit's egg. The Section has purchased four eggs of Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*) taken on Exmoor, June 5th, 1890.

On June 10th the Section had a successful field meeting, in conjunction with the Botanical Section. At Spring Grove, Milverton, Mr. C. R. Gawen showed the members of the Section his aquatic and other birds, including a pair of Crested African Cranes, two Barnacle Geese (sitting), and Egyptian Geese with their young. The two Sections were afterwards kindly entertained to tea at Bathealton Court by Major-General and Mrs. Moysey.

Through the kindness of the Rev. J. A. Smart, of Porlock, we have acquired a specimen of the Ruddy Sheldrake (*Casarca rutila*), shot (with another) on November 13th, 1915, on the marshes, Porlock Manor Estate. These birds are so rare that

it leads us to fear they may have escaped from some pond in the locality, but we must hope they are *bona fide* visitors to the county.

The Misses Smith when out for a walk with their dogs in a field near Halse flushed no less than eighteen Snipe, and it appears that Woodcock are plentiful in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy, Norton Fitzwarren.

A report has been received that a Buzzard has recently been shot near Cothelstone. It seems a pity that such rare birds should be shot directly they are seen. These birds should be encouraged to come here oftener, and when observed a note should be made and sent to the Recorders of the Section.

The Brean Down bird sanctuary, under the protection of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, continues to justify the aims of its founders. Last season four young Ravens were reared and two young Peregrines. It is very pleasing to find that these noble birds are being retained as members of the county fauna.

A Little Owl, observed on Brean Down last May, marks an extension of the range of this introduced alien.

It is gratifying to find that the Great Crested Grebe now breeds freely at Blagdon Reservoir. Mr. Donald Carr estimates that eighteen to twenty young were hatched there last season. A female Gadwall was shot on the Reservoir on December 22nd, 1915, and is now in Mr. Carr's possession.

A Quail was seen by Mr. Carr at Ubley last May, and was heard calling on several occasions afterwards; so that it is possible the bird may have bred in the district.

The Botanical Section.

President and Recorder—The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S.,
West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.

Secretary—Mr. W. D. MILLER, Cheddon, Taunton.

THE spring business meeting was held at Taunton Castle on Tuesday, February 9th, 1915, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance

of members. The accounts for the preceding year were passed, showing a balance in hand of £3 19s. 6d. Mr. J. W. White, F.L.S., author of *The Flora of the Bristol Coal-Fields*, etc., was unanimously elected an honorary member. The following field-days were arranged:—June 10th, Milverton District; July 1st, Otterhead District; July 29th, Blue Anchor to Minehead. Various other business was transacted at the meeting.

During the summer the above programme of field-days was duly carried out, and interesting localities and fine weather promoted three pleasant days and some useful work. On June 10th members of the Ornithological and Botanical Sections had the pleasure of visiting, under the owner's guidance, the grounds of Spring Grove, Milverton, belonging to Mr. C. R. Gawen, where the extensive rockery and the collection of foreign water-fowl and other birds were objects of interest. Langford Common and surrounding lands were then examined. Unfortunately some weeks' drought had somewhat affected the flora, and only a few interesting plants were recorded, among them being *Viola lactea*, Spring Grove (E.S.M.). General and Mrs. Moysey provided a very welcome tea at Bathealton Court, and further field botany on the way home closed a pleasant day.

The expedition to Churchstanton and Otterford on July 1st was a very successful one, and we were joined on this occasion by some active members of the Entomological Section. The Parish of Churchstanton has only belonged to Somerset for some twenty years, and was new botanically to most of the visitors. It is rich in subalpine and marsh species, and would repay closer working. The marsh and heath lands of Widcombe Moor, Trickey Warren, and Ring Down, came under observation; and the party were afterwards entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. Black at Otterhead House,—returning to Taunton by motor.

The most interesting plants observed included a considerable patch of cranberry (*Oxycoccus quadripetala*), thought by Murray, twenty years ago, to be possibly extinct in the county, and two new Somerset plants:—*Eriophorum gracile*, a very rare cotton-grass, and a sundew, *Drosera obovata* (*D. anglica*

× *D. rotundifolia*). Other plants were *Drosera anglica*, and *D. longifolia* (the latter in profusion on the flank of Ring Down), *Pinguicula lusitanica*, *Myrica Gale*, *Eriophorum latifolium*, *Orchis incarnata*, and *Scirpus caespitosus*.

The field-day to the coast beyond Blue Anchor was poorly attended, and the flora has been so well worked that little of importance could be expected. However some ten members spent a pleasant day, and took pleasure in the beautiful beach flora. Among other interesting plants *Polygonum Raii* was noticed. Earlier in the season the somewhat rare clovers *Trifolium scabrum* and *T. striatum* were noted in quantity beside the new road at Blue Anchor. It may be worthy of mention that the patch of *Lepidium Draba* near Minehead Station seems to be spreading. *Silene conica* was also noticed among the beach huts, some 300 yards from its main station on the golf-links.

Much interesting work has been done by individual members, particularly by the President and Mr. Watson, and a host of new vice-county records are reported. It is probable that if botanists would report their finds more consistently, the season's results would have been even more remarkable.

Particularly interesting additional notes have been as follows :—

Silene annulata (casual), and *Crocus vernus*. Milverton. Miss Falcon.

Agrimonia odorata. Mendip and Farrington Gurney. H. S. Thompson. Also Court Hill, Clevedon. Miss Roper.

Callitriche truncata, and *Sparganium neglectum*. Cannington brook. The Rev. E. S. Marshall.

Epilobium Lamyi. Kingweston. The Rev. E. S. Marshall. New for that part of Somerset.

Limnanthemum peltatum. Cannington brook. H. Slater. Probably an escape.

Verbascum Blattaria. Milverton. The Rev. C. Q. Knowles.

Rhinanthus major var. *platypterus*. Near Edington and Shapwick Stations. The Rev. E. Ellman, Mrs. Sandwith and the Rev. E. S. Marshall. Not recorded since 1892.

Wolffia arrhiza. Near Ashcott and various stations thence by Brent to Lympham. Mrs. Sandwith, Mr. C. Bucknall and Miss Roper.

Carex lasiocarpa × *riparia*. Ashcott and Walton. H. S. Thompson. This hybrid sedge is new to Britain, and must be looked upon as the most interesting Somerset discovery of the year.

Lycopodium Selago. Above Blagdon. H. S. Thompson.

It has also been established that crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) occurs on other hills near Porlock in addition to Dunkery. Under its local name of "heath-worts" it is well known to the residents, and children are warned against it as poisonous!

The thanks of the Section, for permission to visit their land, are due to various owners in addition to those whose kind entertainment has been mentioned above: to Colonel Sanford, Lady Mellor, and Messrs. A. F. Luttrell, W. J. Patterson, R. Brooks-King, and others.

The President and a few friends have paid several visits to Braunton Burrows and Dawlish Warren, both of which localities at almost all seasons of the year are crowded with botanical treasures. In connection with the former, it may be of interest that the West of France plant *Linaria arenaria*, discovered on Northam flats some seven or eight years ago, was found recently at Saunton. Its appearance on our sand dunes, in the same situations as *Viola Curtisii* is possible.

For complete Somerset notes for 1915, members are referred to the *Journal of Botany*, for which the President prepares annually a somewhat exhaustive list.

Seven new members have joined, and—in spite of a few withdrawals—the numbers are now 44, and there would no doubt be a large increase under happier conditions.

Mr. H. Stuart Thompson, F.L.S., has presented some dried specimens to the Castle Herbarium, which is beginning to assume very tangible proportions, and something like order, thanks to the work of Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S.

Mr. W. Watson has done much work this year on the bog-mosses of Somerset, and a paper on this subject, with illustrations, will appear in the present volume of the *Proceedings*.

It is hoped next year that one or two papers may be forthcoming; and, in addition to field work,—systematic contributions in kind to the county Herbarium might well be organized.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the Year ended December 31st, 1915.

TWO acquisitions of outstanding importance have enriched the Museum collections at Taunton Castle this year. Mr. Charles Tite, as already announced in the Annual Report of the Society, has presented his valuable collection of Somerset Trade Tokens of the XVII Century, which includes more than three-quarters of the types and varieties listed by Boyne and Williamson. Mr. Tite's donation will interest collectors of Somerset tokens, from the fact that Mr. H. Symonds and myself have written a paper, based to a large extent on the Taunton collection, on types and varieties of Somerset Tokens of the XVII Century not previously listed, and now published in the Society's *Proceedings*. The labelling, classification and arrangement of the Tite Collection of Tokens has occupied much time during the year.

The other acquisition referred to above is the Arthur Hull Collection, chiefly of local archæological and ethnographical specimens, which has been stored in a room adjoining the Town Hall at Chard since 1881. Mr. Hull bequeathed the collection to the Mayor and Corporation of Chard for the time being to form a nucleus for a museum in that town. The Society recently agreed to accept a large selection of the specimens as a deposit on loan for a minimum period of twenty-one years. At the time of writing the objects have arrived at Taunton and are being cleaned, repaired, catalogued and ticketed as opportunity occurs. Every specimen will be labelled as belonging to the Hull Collection, and will eventually be placed in the respective groups of objects in the Museum to which they belong. In due course an account of the collection will be published.

The largest and perhaps most interesting object in the collection is a Virginal of fine workmanship, inscribed with

the name of the maker, Charles Rewallin, of Exeter, 1675. Mr. H. A. Jeboult has placed on loan in the Museum a well preserved Harpsichord, bearing the inscription "Abraham et Josephus Kirckman. Londini fecerunt. 1790."

In addition, a considerable number of specimens have been obtained during the year. Both Dr. R. H. Walter and Mr. A. V. Cornish have deposited further collections of antiquities found on Ham Hill during the last two years; and Mr. W. R. Phelps has presented a hoard of over 400 Roman coins found in a crock (also presented) on Ham Hill many years ago, as stated in the Society's Annual Report. These coins have not yet been catalogued. The Roman fibulæ from Kilmersdon presented by Dr. A. Bulleid are of considerable interest. Many local ethnographical specimens and "bygones" have been acquired by presentation. The most interesting drawing received during the year is a plan of Taunton Castle and its precincts, showing the position of the inner and outer moats; this was the work of the late Mr. J. Houghton Spencer and was given by Mr. C. Tite.

The Coin Department, in addition to the series of XVII Century Trade Tokens above mentioned, has been enriched by a number of tokens from counties adjoining Somerset and several Somerset Medals presented by Mr. Tite. The Rev. W. T. Reeder has given several English silver coins and two of gold. From Mr. T. Beaven Clark about thirty Roman coins (in fine condition) have been received.

Several cases in the Great Hall have been re-arranged during the year; and the banner of the Barrington Club has been restored and hung (see *Proceedings*, LVIII, i, 110). The early printed books and illuminated manuscripts exhibited in the Coin Room have been re-arranged and re-labelled.

Certain sections of the Library have undergone re-arrangement, and Prebendary E. H. Bates Harbin has sorted some of the manuscripts in the strong-room. All the manuscript volumes of the Serel series have been permanently numbered; a separate calendar with index of these papers was prepared a few years ago, as previously reported. Mr. C. Tite has added some more volumes to his collection of Somerset books, and the cataloguing of them has been continued. Many

valuable books have been presented to the Library by Miss Charlotte Winch, and several useful volumes have been given by Bishop Cornish, Mr. T. W. Cowan, Miss L. M. Badcock and Mr. F. Whittingham. Mr. F. H. Knight, late postmaster of Taunton, has compiled an abstract of the names, occupations, etc., of 659 persons and of places named in seventy-six "discharges" relating to persons removed into the parish of Taunton St. James, 1652-1745.

The Botanical Section held its annual meeting at the Castle on February 9th, the Entomological Section on February 11th, and the Ornithological Section on February 18th. The Taunton Field Club held conversaciones for lectures on February 4th and March 18th, and an evening meeting on December 2nd, when Mr. H. A. Jeboult lectured on "Elizabethan Music," with vocal and instrumental illustrations.

Owing to the War my assistant, W. H. D. Bence, left the employ of the Society on October 23rd. His place was taken temporarily by a boy, J. Bulley, from October 30th to December 11th; and he was succeeded on December 15th by Mdlle. L. Bastiaensen, of Antwerp.

On account of these changes and consequent disorganization in routine work, Mrs. St. G. Gray has kindly rendered me considerable assistance during the year.

It is difficult to give the exact number of members of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society on December 31st, as a few of those on active service have discontinued their subscriptions temporarily, but the number is not far short of 900, including ten life members and two honorary members.

The following is a list of the monthly attendances of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed:—

	No. of Members.	Total Visitors.		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan. ...	63	246	July ...	140	566
Feb. ...	98	263	Aug. ...	85	362
Mar. ...	130	380	Sept. ...	79	626
Apr. ..	71	491	Oct. ..	92	404
May ...	100	489	Nov. ...	91	268
June ...	108	437	Dec. ...	112	464
				1169	5496

The number of visitors during 1914 was 5458, including 1267 visits from members of the Society. It is satisfactory to note that the persons who paid for admission in 1915 exceeded those in 1914 by 136. Military and naval men have been admitted to the Museum during the War on payment of a fee of 2*d.* on any day in the week.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

*Assist.-Secretary and Librarian, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society,
Curator of Taunton Castle Museum.*

Additions to the Museum.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1915.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

JAVELIN-HEAD of chert, of Palæolithic type, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Found by the donor in the Yarty Stream, Otterford parish, Blackdown Hills, Somerset, 1915.—Presented by Mrs. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Large ovoid implement of chert, of Palæolithic type; measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Found by the donor in the Yarty Stream (as above).—Presented by LIONEL ST. G. GRAY.

Flint flake, length 29mm., collected by the donor in a grass field above high-water mark and opposite the submerged forest on the shore at Porlock. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XVIII, i, 26-31; LIV, ii, 9).—Presented by the Rev. GEORGE HORNER.

Part of a large whetstone, worked on four surfaces, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Found by the donor at Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor, near one of the cuttings made in 1912 by Dr. Tapp and Mr. Gray. (*Trans. Devon Assoc.*, XLIV, 703-717).—Presented by Dr. ERIC GARDNER.

Four Palæolithic stone implements found in 1915 in a gravel quarry on the top of Pauncefoot Hill, about 1 mile from Romsey, Hants, along the road to Ringwood and about the level of the 100-ft. contour-line.—Presented by Dr. C. BALFOUR STEWART.

Net-sinker in the form of a stone ball, max. diam. 2ins.; three chipped stone axes in an early stage of manufacture; and a polished stone axe, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Found in ploughing on the donor's farm, Mahakipawa, north part of South Island, New Zealand.—Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Three bronze fibulæ, of the Roman period, found in Haydon Quarry, Kilmersdon,—the largest and the smallest found in 1913. The third was worn in the front of the cap of the quarryman who found it, for three years.

The brooches are as follows:—(a). Fibula, length 88mm., the pin broken (now repaired); covering the hinge and projecting beyond it is a flat semicircular plate with engraved ornament, attached to which is an eyelet for suspension; the catch-plate is very large for the size of the brooch; the bottom of the catch is ornamented. (b). Brooch, length 71mm., which shows the blending of Late-Celtic with Roman art; it has a hinged pin; in the middle of the bow there is a flat expansion ornamented with a punched design. (This brooch is similar in general outline to one found on Ham Hill, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVI, ii, plate facing p. 55 fig. 7). (c). Small fibula, length 47mm., with moulded bow, the summit of which is ornamented with a depressed design, which may, at one time, have been filled with enamel; at the head it has an eyelet for suspension.

Presented by Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A.

The following archæological remains from the collection of the late Mr. Francis A. Knight:—(a). Large rim piece of hand-made pottery found at Dolbury Camp, parish of Churchill, Mendip Hills, 1905. (b). Rim piece of hand-made pottery ornamented with incised triangles filled with crossed parallel lines; found at Dolbury Camp, 1878. It is of Late-Celtic type, and is figured in Knight's "Heart of Mendip" (1915), p. 201. (c). Small earthenware crucible, of grey clay, height $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins., max. diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; of globular form, having a rounded base; it is perforated a little below the lip; Roman, found at Charterhouse-on-Mendip. Figured in "Heart of Mendip," p. 513, and mentioned in "The Glastonbury Lake-village," I, 303.¹—Presented by Mrs. F. A. KNIGHT.

Leaden bulla of Calixtus III, A.D. 1455–1458; found in the excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, 1911. Figured and described in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LX, ii, 41–45.—Deposited on loan by the Trustees of Glastonbury Abbey.

1. A small earthenware crucible, of circular plan and having a spout,—said to be Roman,—found at a great depth in the soil under a chimney, Fore Street Hill, Exeter, 1873, is exhibited in Exeter Museum.

The following Antiquities from Ham Hill, South Somerset, found by Mr. A. V. Cornish. (Most of the objects were found on the Northern Spur of the Hill; a full record is kept in the MS. catalogue):—

Amber.—Globular bead, diam. 20mm. (in bad state of preservation).

Bronze Objects.—Six scales of a *lorica*, conjoined, alternately tinned; they have double perforations at both sides and at top; they are 24.5mm. in length and 18mm. in max. width. Small key-ring. Part of the flat bow and catch-plate of a fibula. Needle, length 80mm. (3½ins.), with an enlargement for the large oval eye. (Similar Late-Celtic needles were found in Glastonbury Lake-village; see Vol. I of the work on the subject, Plates xlii and xliiv). Piece of wire of square section, with an enlargement at one end.

Iron Objects.—Large shouldered pin with ring-head; part of shaft and point missing. Bent needle, broken through the eye. Round-headed rivet or bolt, with a diamond-shaped plate at the smaller end, which may perhaps have moved on a thread. Javelin-head, with socket and rivet, length 3⅓ins. Stylus with flattened end and of heavy make, length 5½ins.

Spindle-whorl.—Whorl of baked clay, diam. 28mm.

Antler, etc.—Crown of two points and beam of roe-deer antler (bearing various knife-cuts at the burr). Worked piece of red-deer antler, length 5ins., knife-cut at the butt-end, and notched and bored longitudinally in the middle. Part of an immature antler of red-deer with knife-cuts. Part of a shed antler of roe-deer, burnished. Two tusks (one of boar) and a goat's horn with knife-cuts.

Miscellaneous.—Two fragments of black pottery, ornamented; pottery disc with large perforation; large Ham Hill stone disc, perforated; chert hammerstone, and parts of two whetstones.

Butt-end of a large stone celt, length 3½ins. (1914).

Large flint scraper, dug up in Odecombe Rectory Garden, 1915. Deposited on loan by Mr. A. V. CORNISH.

Sling-bullet, or sling-pellet, of baked clay, pointed at both ends and having a triangular cross-section. It is slightly

chipped, but its weight was originally about 490 grains. Found with many others lying close together, 3 feet below the surface, at Derry's Wood, Wonersh, near Guildford, 1909. Their exact date is uncertain. Four of them are figured in *Surrey Archæol. Collections*, XXII, 199.—Presented by Mr. J. M. COURAGE.

A few shards of pottery (Bronze Age type down to mediæval) picked up by the donor on the line of the Wansdyke—all surface finds.—Presented by Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A.

Globular vase of thin terra-cotta with a pair of small handles at the mouth. The upper part of the vessel and the rounded bottom are encircled by parallel ribbings in slight relief; height 7ins.; max. diam. 8½ins. Found in a tomb, said to be Phœnician, at Sidon, Palestine, and dated by the late Rev. Greville Chester as about B.C. 700. Given to the donor by Dr. Selah Merrill, U.S.A. Consul in Jerusalem.—Presented by the Rev. C. T. WILSON.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Harpsichord bearing the inscription, "Abraham et Josephus Kirckman. Londoni fecerunt. 1790."

The name Kirckman, Kirchmann, or Kirkman, was borne by a family of Harpsichord, and subsequently Pianoforte makers, who came to England from Germany about 1740. The firm continued their factory for the making of pianofortes until 1896, when it dissolved.

The Kirckman Harpsichords were made on the Flemish model, with a compass of five octaves, and were noted both in England and on the Continent for their excellence.

Deposited on loan by Mr. HAROLD A. JEBOULT.

Seventeen buttons, Somerset,—mostly military. Eleven military badges chiefly of the Somerset Light Infantry and the Somerset Yeomanry.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Brass face of a grandfather's clock, inscribed "C. Musgrave, Taunton"; late XVIII Century.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Three "club-brasses," (1) Ornate javelin, height 11¼ins., pierced with the letters T.C.F.S. (Templecombe Friendly Society); (2) Ornate javelin, height 12¾ins., engraved on a

collar **WINCANTON FRIENDLY SOCIETY**; (3) a ball surmounted by a solid crown,—the encircling band inscribed **STURMINSTER FRIENDLY SOCIETY**, height 6½ins.—Presented by Mr. F. G. SAGE.

Blue silk banner, with yellow tassels, of the West Monkton Club; in one of the lower corners an embroidered monogram, **W.M.C**; in the opposite corner 1880, the date when the banner was worked by Miss Meade-King. The club was established previously to 1855.—Deposited on loan by Miss MEADE-KING, 3, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.

Two mantraps which have never been used; recently turned out of old stores at Messrs. Fisher and Sons, Taunton; they were manufactured about 1840, and their price was 18s. each.—Presented by Mr. W. H. FISHER.

White watered silk sunshade, with collapsible handle of carved ivory; early Victorian. This sunshade belonged to Mrs. Phelps, mother of Mr. W. R. Phelps, of Montacute.—Presented by Mrs. W. R. PHELIPS.

Bag purse of silk; early XIX Century. Brown silk sunshade with collapsible handle; early Victorian.—Presented by Miss TALBOT, Stoke St. Gregory.

Model of a coach,—length 16½ins. without horses. The figures have china faces and are dressed in the costume of mid-Victorian times. Third quarter of the XIX Century; formerly used by the donor as a toy.—Presented by Miss M. MEADE-KING.

Red cloak, with hood, one of those worn by women at Ilfracombe during the Napoleon Buonaparte scare at the beginning of the XIX Century. Under the pretence that they were red-coated soldiers the members of a society of women used to parade the Capstone Hill in these cloaks; they also beat drums.—Presented by Mrs. SOMERSET CLIVE.

Old cider-barrel truck of painted wood, having a pair of solid wooden wheels. The truck is pulled by means of a handle-hole which penetrates the bed of the object at one end. Length 19ins. From Wiveliscombe.—Presented by Messrs. RISDON AND LEVERSHA.

Cider "shoe," or warmer, of tin, with handle and hinged cover; *circa* 1875.—Presented by Mr. L. J. POMEROY.

Horse's head ornament, from Wiveliscombe; green glass bottle of hexagonal cross-section, marked on both sides, "True Daffys Elixir,"—early XIX Century.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Miner's lamp of the Davy type.—Presented by Mr. J. B. PAYNTER.

Geared-Ordinary bicycle with pneumatic tyres; height 4ft.; diam. of wheels 31ins. and 21ins. respectively.—Presented by Mr. H. J. VAN TRUMP.

Two flint-lock pistols, inscribed "H. Nock, London"; pistol, nicely engraved and bearing name, "Watlas. Wigton"; two shot flasks; leather case containing six flints for flint-lock pistols.—Presented by Mr. E. A. FOSTER.

Two baby's caps, one of knitted lace worn by the donor's grandmother about 1780; the other cap worn by the donor's mother early in the XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Roller of light-coloured wood, length $20\frac{1}{4}$ ins., diam. 5ins. The carved ornament is depressed and the object was intended to be rolled upon a soft surface to give a pattern in relief. Round the centre the Crucifixion, with a heart at the foot of the cross; floral designs on either side.—Presented by Miss A. E. MAUDE.

Two grey banded agate beads, of ovoid form, the boring being done from each end and scarcely joining in the middle (primitive feature). They are very similar to old Arab beads.

They were purchased with many others and were stated by the dealer to have been found on "Ham, or Hamdon Hill, Somerset." Similar beads were presented to the Museum by Dr. R. H. Walter in 1910, and were said to have been found with others between Stoke-under-Ham and Montacute. Mr. H. Balfour, Pitt-Rivers Museum, Oxford, has apparently some of the same lot.

Presented by Mr. EDWARD LOVETT.

Ruby and white glass shade for electric lamp, *circa* 1875-80; the lamp was fixed by means of a thread.—*Presented.*

White silk rosette with "plume of feathers" in white metal, worn by the donor when a lad at Sherborne School, on March 10th, 1863, the wedding-day of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.—Presented by the Rev. G. S. HENNING.

Maori fish-hook, length $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins.—Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

Three Indian bird-arrows, found on the floor of a cave (under about 20 feet of bat guano) near the Blue River, about 40 miles N. of Clifton, Arizona, U.S.A., 1901.—Presented by Mr. A. C. MOLE.

III. POTTERY AND GLASS.

Rolling-pin of clear glass flecked with blue and red, length $13\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; Nailsea, XIX Century.—Presented by Miss ETHEL WARRE MALET.

Cream jug and basin of black pottery, glazed ; early XIX Century. The basin was given to the donor on January 8, 1901, by Jane Neville, to whose grandmother it had belonged at Martock.—Presented by Mrs. W. R. PHELIPS.

Red earthenware brewing pitcher, height $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. On the side opposite to the handle the neck is perforated by a circular hole, and at the bottom there is a larger hole for the insertion of a tap. The pitcher is probably of local make ; XVIII or early XIX Century.—*Purchased.*

IV. NUMISMATICS.

Thirty-two coins and tokens, as follows :—

Gold.—Guinea of William III and Mary, 1694 ; seven shilling piece, George III, 1810.

Silver.—Three crowns, (1) William III and Mary, 1692 ; (2) George II, 1741 ; (3) George III, 1819. Two half-crowns of William III and Mary, 1689 and 1691 (?). Three sixpences, (1) Elizabeth, 1574 ; (2) George II, 1757 ; (3) George III, 1787. Four groats, (1, 2) Charles II, 1670 and 1679 ; (3) William III and Mary, 1689 ; (4) Anne, 1717. Threepence, George III, 1763. Twopence, Commonwealth, and another Victoria, 1838. Half groat, Charles II, 1671. One Penny, George II, 1699. Bank Token, Ten Pence, Irish, George III, 1805. Piece, size of One Shilling, "Pro Bono Publico, Public Happiness, 2dwt. 20gs. sterling, 1804." One Shilling of Kruger, 1897. Small piece of Pope Clement XIII. Large piece, Continental, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Gun Money.—Crown of James II, 1690.

Copper.—Farthings of Charles II (1674), George I (1719), and William IV (1835). Two Roman "third brass" coins,—Aurelianus and Constantine the Great.

Copper Tokens.—Bath Token, 1794, Botanic Gardens ; Bath Token, 1794, F Heath, ironmonger.

Presented by the Rev. W. T. REEDER.

Thirty-one Roman coins, mostly "third brass," and in an excellent state of preservation. Bristol Token, 1795 *Rev.*—"Niblock's. Bridge Street." $\frac{1}{2}d.$ —Presented by Mr. T. BEAVEN CLARK.

A large and valuable series of Somerset Trade Tokens of the XVII Century.

Forty-eight Trade Tokens of the XVII Century belonging to other counties. The following nos. refer to Dr. Williamson's list; the nos. followed by (B) refer to Boyne's earlier list:—

Berks.—No. 54. *Cork.*—No. 166 (B). *Devon.*—Nos. 10, 15, 39, 54, 55, 67, 69 (two), 78, 139, 180, 188, 228, 237, 289, 303, 307, 320 (two), 323, 329, 331, 338, and 367. *Dorset.*—Nos. 53, 65, 82, 91 (two), 104, 125 (two), 187, and 192. *Glos.*—Nos. 50, 54, and 116. *Hants.*—No. 13, and another ? *Hants. London.*—No. 2078. *Oxford.*—No. 87 (B),—two specimens. *Sussex.*—No. 35 (B). *Surrey.*—No. 319 (variety). *Wilts.*—No. 47 (B). *Worcestershire.*—No. 101 (B).

Medals and Medalets, miscellaneous.

(1) *Rev. William Jay*, pastor of Argyle Chapel, Bath, bronze medal, dated 1841, diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (2) *George Brydges Rodney*, first Baron Rodney, 1719-1792, admiral, medalet of bronze, diam. $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3) *Henry Hunt* ("Orator Hunt"), political reformer, 1773-1835, imprisoned at Ilchester Gaol, silver medalet, diam. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. (4) *Bath Catholic Association*, 1877, white metal medal, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (5) *Manchester Ship Canal*, Opening by Queen Victoria, 1894, white metal medal, diam. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. (6) Five bronze *Wellington* medalets, varying in diam. from $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

Copper Coins of Queen Victoria,—Two farthings, 1875 and 1885; two half-pennies, 1899; two pennies, 1900.

Copper Coins of Edward VII,—Two farthings, 1909 and 1910; two half-pennies, 1902 and 1907.

Copper Coins of George V,—Two half-pennies, 1913 and 1914; two pennies, 1912 and 1913.

Silver Coins of Queen Victoria,—Half-crown, 1901; florin, sixpence, and threepence, 1900.

Silver Coins of Edward VII,—Half-crown, 1906; one shilling, 1910; sixpence, 1910; threepence, 1902.

Other Coins,—(a) Threepence, Anne, 1706; (b) silver penny, George II, 1737; (c) silver penny, George III, 1800; (d) silver three-halfpenny piece of Victoria, 1838; (e) silver twopenny piece, Victoria, 1867; (f) model of silver halfpenny, Victoria, surrounded by bronze (diam. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.); (g) half farthing, Victoria, 1844; (h) quarter farthing, Victoria, 1839; (j) model quarter farthing, Victoria, 1848; (k) two tiny imitation coins of Victoria, diam. of each $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Miscellaneous,—(a) Shaftesbury Bank token, silver, sixpence, 1811; (b) farthing token, Patent Sheathing Nail Manufactory, Bristol, 1811; (c) circular bronze

disc, commemorating the baptism of one Martha Palmer, at Chewton Mendip, 1734; (d) "Love token," Elizabeth Gardner, 1793; (e) bronze calendar, 1796, diam. 1½ in.; (f) two Turkish pieces of currency; one a thin circular disc of brass stamped T.E.M.; the other a pale blue piece of paper, 1½ in. square, printed with an oval device in claret colour. These specimens were given to Mr. Tite by Mr. J. Howard Fox, of Wellington, in 1901, who wrote, "I came across these Turkish tokens this spring at a small village on the shores of the Sea of Marmora. The money-lenders and others collect all the small change they can to make an artificial scarcity, so that they may afterwards let it out again at a profit. To meet this scarcity the small monasteries (which are Greek) issue token money which circulates locally."

The above were presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Silver shield-shaped badge of the "Taunton Harriers"; two silver monogram badges of the "Taunton Bicycle Club," which was founded *circa* 1886.—Presented by Mr. J. SCOTT.

Silver shield-shaped badge of the "Taunton Harriers."

Bronze medal of Frederick II (the Great), 1712–1786, King of Prussia, who rid himself of the French at the Battle of Rossbach, 1757. *Obv.*—**FREDERIC. D. G. BORVS. REX. ET. PROTESTANTIM. DEFENSOR - LISSA. DEC. 5** = Frederick on horseback to left. *Rev.*—**QVO. NIHIL. MAJVS. ROSBACH NOV. 5. 1757** = The Battle of Rossbach. (The Battle of Lissa is now generally known as the Battle of Leuthen,—Seven Years' War).

Presented by Mr. H. J. VAN TRUMP.

Irish farthing, George I, 1723; farthing token of William Hill, Barnstaple, 1656 (Williamson, no. 19). Both found in excavating for a stoke-hole at Dunster Church, October, 1915.—Presented by Mr. W. HAWKER.

Silver *denarius* of Marcus Junius Brutus (died B.C. 42). *Obv.*—**BRVTVS IMP.** = Bare head to r. *Rev.*—**EID. MA. . .** = A cap between two daggers.—Presented by Mr. ALFRED FOX.

Five trade checks of the values 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 5*s.* of "W. L. Copp & Co., Watchet." They became disused by this firm in 1915.—Presented by Mr. A. G. COPP.

Twenty-shillings weight of brass, diam. 19mm.; Charles I.—Presented by RICHARD PENNY.

Blank cheque of "The West of England and South Wales

District Bank," Taunton, 18. ., with unused one penny Inland Revenue stamp attached.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

One shilling of Elizabeth, found in String Lane, East Reach, Taunton, June, 1915.—*Purchased.*

The following objects have been added to the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter (*deposited on loan*) :—

Clock face, 17ins. by 12¼ins., iron (painted), with pewter applied to portions of the surface ; Adam style of decoration ; marked " Odway, Torrington " ; XVIII Century. (No. 404).

Fragment of pewter relief ornament ; from a wooden mantelpiece, Adam style ; XVIII Century. (No. 405).

Pewter spoon, length 7¼ins. ; rat-tailed ; mark, J.S. (*twice*), —Bideford, *temp.* Queen Anne. (No. 406).

Cook's spoon of latten, length 5¾ins. ; XVII Century. (No. 407).

Cup of pewter, embossed ; height 6¾ins. ; ? French, School of François Briot, *circa* 1550. (No. 408).

V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

Plan of Taunton Castle, Castle Green and Corporation Street, with the Mill Stream and supposed site of the Inner and Outer Moats of the Castle coloured blue ; drawn by Mr. J. Houghton Spencer, January, 1911.

Two photographs of " Meare Club Walk," Somerset, *circa* 1912-13 ; photograph of " The Henstridge Club," 1910, taken by A. E. Goodfellow, Wincanton.

Varnished print in frame measuring 32¼ins. by 22½ins., entitled—

"To the Officers and Seamen of His Majesty's Frigate LA NYMPHE, this View of their Boarding and taking Possession of the French Frigate LA CLEOPATRE in Fifty Minutes from the Commencement of the Action is with Admiration of their Gallant Conduct and due Respect inscribed by their obedient servant Robt. Dodd."

This refers to the capture of the *Cléopâtre* (French) by the *Nymphé* (British), in the English Channel, 19 June, 1793.

The *Nymphé* was commanded by Capt. Edward Pellew, afterwards Viscount Exmouth (1757–1833).

Varnished print, in frame measuring 36½ins. by 27½ins., entitled—

“To the Right Honorable Earl Howe Commander in Chief, Admirals, Thos. Graves and Sir Alexr. Hood, Rear Admirals, Bowyer, Caldwell, Gardner and Pasley. The Captains, Officers, Seamen, Marines & Soldiers of the British Fleet. This Plate representing the evening of the Glorious First of June, 1794, is dedicated with the greatest respect.”

This refers to the sea battle off Brest. Sir Alexr. Hood (1727–1814) afterwards became Viscount Bridport of Cricket St. Thomas; he was the younger brother of Samuel, Viscount Hood.

Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Framed lithograph of the Right Honble. and Right Rev. Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells from 1854 to 1869.

Robert John Eden was the third Baron Auckland, and was born in Kent on 10 July, 1799; he died at the Palace, Wells, 25 April, 1870.

Presented by Mr. J. C. BUCKLAND.

Four photographs (10ins. by 8ins.), of Newton Surmaville, Yeovil,—the residence of the donor; taken by Mr. J. Reginald H. Weaver, 1912.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

Photograph, by Mr. Weaver, of the Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, of Newton Surmaville, 1912.—*Presented.*

Book-plate, “Herbert of Tetton” (Kingston, near Taunton); engraved copper plate, coat of arms encircled by scrolls inscribed “Alexander Stewart . . . Whither will ye.”—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Two copies each of two plans of Stokeleigh Camp, Somerset, surveyed by S. J. Loxton, Bristol.—Presented by the National Trust and Leigh Woods Committee of Management.

Map of Yeovil showing buildings and streets, 1831; photograph of an old road map of England.—Presented by Mr. J. B. PAYNTER.

Lithograph of Culbone Church, Somerset, by Mrs. G. Rowe.
—Presented by the Rev. C. V. GODDARD.

Print of "Taunton Vale, Somersetshire," with large waggon and team of horses in the foreground; published in 1809.—Presented by Miss CRUMP.

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

A number of British birds' eggs collected in West Somerset, and presented by Miss Amy Smith, and Messrs. Arthur W. Turner, G. E. Hiscock, and W. H. Rendall.

Four eggs of Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*), from Exmoor, Somerset, 5 June, 1890; formerly in the collection of Mr. W. H. Smith.—Purchased at Stevens' Auction Rooms, London.

Pied specimen of a Blackbird (*Turdus merula*), taken in the garden at The Mount, Halse, 1914.—Presented by Miss AMY SMITH.

Nest of Nightingale, Norton Fitzwarren, 1915.—Presented by Mr. A. W. TURNER.

Nest of Willow Wren, or Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus trochilus*), found on a piece of spruce fir, 3ft. from the ground, at Quantock Lodge.—Presented by Mr. W. E. COPLESTON.

Two fragments of the egg of the extinct *Æpyornis* of Madagascar, given to the donor by Professor Peringuéy, Cape Town, circa 1882-3. These eggs have a long circumference of upwards of 36ins. and a girth of 30ins.—Presented by the Rev. W. H. P. GRESWELL.

Common Mole (*Talpa Europæa*), albino; killed at Nylandcum-Batcombe.—Presented by Mr. H. COMER TEEK.

Specimen of *Sirex gigas* (hymenoptera) taken at Bullen Court in August, 1915.—Presented by Mr. W. A. CROSS.

Large snail-shell of a pale mauve colour, max. diam. 1½ins. (These shells are said to be washed up on the shores of the Scilly Islands at certain times).—Presented by Mrs. D. P. ALFORD.

(2). FOSSILS, BOTANICAL SPECIMENS, ETC.

Forty-four specimens of Somerset plants collected and presented by the Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S. (mounted by Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S.).

Thirty-three specimens of Somerset plants collected and presented by Mr. H. STUART THOMPSON, F.L.S. (mounted by Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S.).

Fossil shells, Purbeck, Dorset; small fossils, Whitstone Hill, Uffculme, Devon.—Presented by Miss L. M. BADCOCK.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

(1). RELICS FROM HAM HILL, 1913-15.

The following deposited on loan by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B. :—

(a) Found on Site D '10. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVI, i, 107).

Bronze.—Five penannular brooches having the following maximum diameters, 22, 25, 27, 30, and 38mm. respectively. Two of them have the common retroflected terminals; the largest has knobbed and moulded terminals. In only two cases is the pin complete; one of the fragmentary pins is of iron. With the latter specimen a wire spiral finger-ring and a piece of blue glass were found.

Finely patinated pin, length 82mm., with ring-end and intentionally bent; well formed needle, complete, length 71mm.; pair of tweezers, length 64mm.; part of a semi-circular handle, probably of a bucket; greater part of a stout awl, the pointed end of hexagonal section, length 66.3mm.; lozenge-shaped piece of thin bronze; corroded boss, diam. 20.8mm.; fragment of thin bronze, length 39mm.

Iron.—Broad-bladed single-edged knife, length with tang 228mm. (9ins.); socketed spear-head, leaf-shaped blade, length 123mm.; dart- or arrow-head (*spiculum*) used as a projectile from a Roman *catapulta*, length 81mm.; head of a quarrel or cross-bow bolt, length 38mm, XIII—XIV Century

(a similar one was found on the Hill in 1909, *Proc.*, LV, i, 102) ; greater part of an awl hafted in an antler handle, length 95mm.

Antler and Bone Objects.—Two bone pins, length 89 and 92mm. respectively, one of them of stout make and worked to a good point.

Piece of worked roe-deer antler with three points remaining ; the beam has a wide, roughly cut, longitudinal slit which appears to be too large for the reception of the tang of a knife and there is no rivet-hole.

Weaving-comb of antler having thirteen teeth, complete, length 141mm. ($5\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) ; the squared handle-end has a hole for suspension ; ornamented with fine double incised lines, the interspaces forming diamonds. (*This specimen is deposited by Eric H. Walter.*)

Spindle-whorls.—Seven spindle-whorls, six of stone, one of baked clay ; the specimen of flint has a natural perforation, but an attempt may have been made to use it as a spindle-whorl ; one specimen of soft stone is ornamented on one surface by roughly inscribed concentric circles and four radiating lines.

Pottery, etc.—Six fragments of pottery, including a piece of "Lake Village" type ; part of a well polished whetstone.

(b) Found near Site D '10.

Celt of granite, length $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins., ground on all its surfaces ; and two spindle-whorls, each 38mm. in diam.,—one of soft stone, one of baked clay.

(c) Found on Site E '11. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVII, i, 115).

Bronze.—Flat eyelet, diam. 13mm., the substance perforated with one small hole.

The following found together :—Seal-box, Roman, of tinned bronze, diam. 19.5mm. ; three scales of armour, part of a *lorica* ; pair of tweezers, length 64mm.

(2). MISCELLANEOUS.

Handle of a glazed earthenware pipkin, found in the garden of the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price at Tintinhull, 1915. Small

brown earthenware jar, perhaps for drugs; height $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; dug up from the foundations of an old farmhouse at Long Load, near Martock, 1915.—Deposited on loan by Mr. R. H. WALTER, M.B.

Two German bayonets, length $19\frac{3}{4}$ ins. and $25\frac{3}{4}$ ins. respectively.—Presented by STANLEY H. WALTER.

Cartridge case, 75mm. calibre, French, length $13\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; two German fuse-caps.—Presented by ERIC H. WALTER.

ADDITIONS to the Library.

From January 1st, 1915, to December 31st, 1915.

DONATIONS.

Several volumes by Somersetshire authors, added to the donor's collection of books in Taunton Castle.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

The following books presented by Miss CHARLOTTE WINCH :—
A Short History of the English People, by J. R. Green (3 vols., 1898, illustrated edition).

Memoirs of the Martyr King, being a detailed record of the last two years of the Reign of Charles I, by Allan Fea (edition de luxe, 1905).

Secret Chambers and Hiding-Places, by Allan Fea.

Jeanne d'Arc, by Mgr. le Nordex, 1898.

Peter the Great, by K. Waliszewski (translated by Lady M. Loyd), 2 vols.

The History of the Worthies of England, by Thos. Fuller (3 vols.).

Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, by E. Lodge, 1835 (12 vols. bound up in six).

The Governance of England, by Sidney Low, 1904.

The Ascent of Man, by Henry Drummond, 1894.

Gaspard de Coligny, by A. W. Whitehead, 1904.

The Fates of Empires, by A. J. Hubbard, 1913.

Histoire Ancienne des Peuples de L'Orient Classique: Les Origines, Egypte and Chaldée, by G. Maspero, 1895.

The Curves of Life, by Theodore A. Cook, 1914.

Abbeys, Castles and Ancient Halls of England and Wales, by J. Timbs and Alex. Gunn (3 vols.).

The Chippendale Period of English Furniture, by K. W. Clouston, 1897.

Lady Jean, the Romance of the Great Douglas Cause, by Percy Fitzgerald, 1904.

The Varieties of English Experience, by Wm. James, 1903.

The Psychology of Revolution, by Gustave le Bon, 1913.

Micro-Organisms and Disease, by E. Klein, F.R.S., 1886.

The Dreyfus Case, by F. C. Conybeare, 1898.

New Conceptions in Science, by Carl Snyder, 1903.

Chinese Porcelain, by W. G. Gulland, 1898.

Leaves of a Life, being the Reminiscences of Montagu Williams, Q.C., 1898.

Pharaoh's Daughter, and other stories, by W. Waldorf Astor.

The Chain of Life in Geological Time, by Sir J. W. Dawson.

Know your Own Ship, by Thomas Walton, 1896.

Japanese Physical Training, by H. Irving Hancock, 1904.

Modern Weapons and Modern War, by I. S. Bloch, 1900.

Schools and Masters of Fence, by Egerton Castle, 1893.

The Times History of the South African War, 1899-1902, vol. II, 1902.

The German Official Account of the South African War, by Col. W. H. H. Waters, 1904.

The Honourable Artillery Company in South Africa, edited by Basil Williams and E. Childers, 1903.

The Work of the Ninth Division, by Sir H. E. Colville, 1901.

Egyptian Tales, IV-XII Dynasty, by W. M. Flinders Petrie, 1895.

First Steps in Egyptian, by E. A. Wallis Budge, 1895.

Egyptian Magic, Budge, 1899.

Easy Lessons in Egyptian Hieroglyphics, Budge, 1899.

Egyptian Ideas of the Future Life, Budge, 1900.

Babylonian Religion and Mythology, by L. W. King, 1899.

Timbuctoo the Mysterious, by Felix Dubois, 1897.

The Ancient Ruins of Rhodesia, by R. N. Hall and W. G. Neal, 1902.

The Tenth Island: an Account of Newfoundland, by Beckles Willson, 1897.

Dar-ul-Islam: a Record of a Journey through ten of the Asiatic Provinces of Turkey, by Mark Sykes, 1904.

The Life of Abdur Rahman, Amir of Afghanistan, 1900 (2 vols.).

The Mogul Emperors of Hindustan, 1398–1707, by E. S. Holden, 1895.

The Web of Indian Life, by Margaret E. Noble, 1904.

The New Siberia, by Harry de Windt, 1896.

Gleanings in Buddha-Fields, by Lafcadio Hearn, 1896.

Japan by the Japanese, by Alfred Stead, 1904.

The Japs at Home, by Douglas Sladen, 1895.

Dai Nippon : The Britain of the East, by Henry Dyer, 1904.

A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan, by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, 1899 (2 vols.).

The China-Japan War, by "Vladimir," 1896.

The Break-up of China, by Lord Charles Beresford, 1899.

The Forester, by James Brown, 6th edit., 1894 (2 vols.).

The Forest Trees of Britain, by Rev. C. A. Johns, 1894.

Through the Sub-Arctic Forest, by Warburton Pike, 1896.

British Fungi, by George Masee, 1891.

The Smaller British Birds, by H. G. and H. B. Adams, 1874.

A History of British Butterflies, by Rev. F. O. Morris, 5th edit., 1870.

A Natural History of British Moths, by Rev. F. O. Morris, 1872 (4 vols.).

Who's Who, 1913; *British Weights and Measures*, by Col. Sir C. M. Watson; *Ten Years' Diggings*, by Thomas Bateman, 1861; *Ferns, British and Exotic*, by E. J. Lowe, 1864 (8 vols.); *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by John Jamieson, 1808–1825 (2 vols.).—Presented by Mr. T. W. COWAN.

A History of Gloucestershire, by Samuel Rudder, 1779; *Description of Wilts* (from the "Beauties of England and Wales"), by John Britton, 1813; *Historical and Architectural Essay on Redcliffe Church, Bristol*, and plates separately, 1813; *Map of Brightstowe* (Bristol), 1575, by Hoefnagle (facsimile of 1868); *Some Account of the Oldest Plans of Bristol*, by W. George, 1881; coloured Map of Wilts, by C. Greenwood, 1820.—Presented by the Rt. Rev. C. E. CORNISH; formerly Bishop of Grahamstown.

A Collection of Entries of Declarations (law proceedings), by Wm. Rastell, folio, 1670; *Modern Reports in Upper Bench Court*, 21 Car. to 1655, by Wm. Style, 1658; *Defence of Pluralities as now practised in the Church of England*, 1692; *Calvin and the Swiss Reformation*, by John Scott, 1833; *Liturgia*, by Thos. Parsell, 1706; *53rd Report, Royal Humane Society*, 1827; *Letters of Lady Rachel Russell*, by Thos. Sellwood, 1774; *Rules, etc., for Field-Exercise of his Majesty's Forces*, by Wm. Fawcett, 1798; *Bath Penitentiary and Lock Hospital, Reports*, 1816-21; *The Idyls of Solomon*, by J. Watts Lethbridge, 1878; *Bath and Wells Diocesan Assoc. of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, 10th Report, 1825-6.—Presented by Mr. W. F. WHITTINGHAM (from Sir Wroth Lethbridge's sale, Sandhill Park).

The Index Library (*British Record Society*), pts. 138, 139, including Chichester Wills and Lincoln Administrations.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

An Abstract of the Names, Occupations, etc., of 659 Persons, and of Places named in 76 "Discharges" relating to persons removing into the parish of Taunton St. James, 1652-1745.—Compiled from the original documents, with an Index, by Mr. FRANCIS H. KNIGHT, 1913, and presented by him.

The Spectator, 1813; *Memoirs of Horace Walpole*, by Eliot Warburton, 1851 (2 vols.); *Memoirs of Wm. Wordsworth*, by Christopher Wordsworth, 1851 (2 vols.); *Travels in Upper India*, by C. J. C. Davidson, 1843 (2 vols.); *Narrative of the War in Affghanistan*, 1838-9, by Capt. H. Havelock, 1840 (2 vols.).—Presented by Miss L. M. BADCOCK.

Ancient Hunters and their Modern Representatives, by W. J. Sollas, 2nd edit., 1915.—Presented by the Publishers.

The Story of Forde Abbey, by Sidney Heath; *Bristol Footpath Preservation Society*, Report for 1891, containing "St. Anne's Well, Brislington"; *History of the Taxes on Knowledge: their Origin and Repeal*, by Collet D. Collet, 1899 (2 vols.).—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

A Short History of Old Bristol Pottery and Porcelain, Marks, etc., by J. P. Way; *Bath Token Issues of the XVII Century*, by S. Sydenham; *Guide to the Larmer Grounds, Farnham Museum, etc.*, by General Pitt-Rivers; *Short Guide, Torquay Museum, 1913*; *Wellington Weekly News*, Sept. 23, 1914, to Oct. 27, 1915; *Introduction to Entomology*, by Kirby and Spence; *Ecclesiologists' Guide*, Norfolk.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

The Old Country (Orchardleigh and Frome), by Henry Newbolt, 1907.—Presented by the Rev. W. A. DUCKWORTH.

British Violets, by Mrs. E. S. Gregory, 1912.—Presented by the Rev. E. S. MARSHALL.

Medieval and XVI Century Ships in English Churches; Ships in the Cambridge "Life of the Confessor"; A Ship of Hans Burgkmair; Bronage and its "Graffiti."—Reprints presented by the author, Mr. H. H. BRINDLEY.

The Cheddar Man: a Skeleton of late Palæolithic Date.—Presented by the authors, MESSRS. C. G. SELIGMAN and F. G. PARSONS.

Pulpits, Lecterns, and Organs in English Churches, by the Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox.—Presented by the Publishers.

Report on the Excavations at Avebury, 1914; The Meare Lake Village Excavations, Sept., 1914.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Fourteen Odes of Horace, turned into English, by W. E. Surtees; a bound volume containing five of Christopher Anstey's pamphlets, 4to. and 8vo., circa 1788-1800.—Presented by Mr. E. PEARCE.

Effigies of Saxon Bishops at Wells.—Presented by the author, the Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, F.S.A., Dean of Wells.

Romano-British Potters in Mid-Somerset.—Presented by the Author, Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A.

Ordnance Survey Map of England and Wales, 1 inch scale,—Sheet 20 representing Bridgwater, Minehead, etc., dated 11 Oct., 1809, by Mudge.—Presented by Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Somerset and the War, Return of the Number of Men serving with the Colours, Dec., 1914.—Presented by Capt. J. COOKE HURLE.

Census of England and Wales, 1911, Somerset.—Presented by the Rev. Preb. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

The Life and Character of the late Lord Chancellor Jefferys, 1764.—Presented by Mr. J. MARSHALL MILES.

Alfred the Great, Maker of England, 848–899, by Miss Beatrice A. Lees.—Presented by the Publishers.

Lesnes Abbey Excavations, Kent, by A. W. Clapham, F.S.A.—Presented by the Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Committee.

Records of the Past.—12 vols. by Samuel Birch, 1873–1881, and 6 vols. by A. H. Sayce, 1888–1892.—Presented by Mr. CECIL H. SPENCER PERCEVAL.

Typewritten Copy of the Re-opening of Lufton Church, 17 Oct., 1865.—Presented by Mr. J. B. PAYNTER.

Seventeenth Century Somersetshire Tokens, by H. S. Gill.—Presented by Mr. J. C. BUCKLAND.

Proceedings, Harrow Architectural Club, 1915 (contains illustrations of four Somerset Church Towers).—Presented by Mr. SAMUEL GARDNER.

Downside Review, no. 99.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

Bye-Laws of the Masonic Lodge, "Unanimity and Sincerity," Taunton, 3 July, 1801.—Presented by Mr. H. J. VAN TRUMP.

Report, Wells Nat. Hist. and Arch. Society, 1914.

The Geological Age of the Carrara Marbles, by T. G. Bonney and H. H. Winwood.—Presented by the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD.

A Somerset Heath and its Bryophytic Zonation.—Presented by the Author, Mr. W. WATSON, B.SC.

Sale Catalogue, the Egremont Estate, Somerset, of Mr. Wm. Wyndham, 8 July, 1915.—Presented by the Auctioneers.

Report, National Trust, 1914–15.

Journal, Torquay Nat. Hist. Society, 1914.

1st Annual Report, Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.

Report No. 7 on *Flies as Carriers of Infection.*

The following Museum and Library Reports: 9th Report, Taunton Free Library, 1914; Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, 1915; Colchester Museum, 1915; Horniman Museum, 1915; Guide to Gloucester Museum, 1914.

The Times, 1915.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

Somerset County Gazette, 1915.—From the Proprietors.

Somerset County Herald and Taunton Courier, 1915.—From the Proprietors.

West Somerset Free Press, 1915.—From the Proprietors.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

- British Association—*Report*, 1914; *Report of Corresponding Societies' Committee*, 1914.
- British Museum (Natural History)—*Guide to the Galleries of Mammals* (9th edit.); *Catalogue of the Ungulate Mammals in the Brit. Mus.*, vol. III, by R. Lydekker, F.R.S.
- Society of Antiquaries of London—*Proceedings*, vol. XXVI.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. LXXI, pts. 2-4; vol. LXXII, pt. 1.
- British Archæological Association—*Journal*, n.s., vol. XXI, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Part Exchange)—*Journal*, vol. XLIV, pt. 2; vol. XLV, pt. 1; *Man*, 1915.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. XLVIII.
- Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. XLIV, pt. 4; vol. XLV, pts. 1-3.
- Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, Sect. B., vol. XXXII, pts. 5-8; *Proceedings*, Sect. C., vol. XXXII, pts. 14-20; *Clare Island Survey*, pts. 1, 39 (ii), 54, 67, 68.
- Royal Dublin Society—*Scientific Proceedings*, vol. XIV, nos. 24-41; *Economic Proceedings*, vol. II, pt. 10.
- Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XXXVII, pts. 1, 2.
- British School at Rome—*Papers*, vol. VII, 1914.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, n.s., vols. XVIII, XIX; *Outside the Barnwell Gate*, by Rev. Dr. H. P. Stokes.
- Cardiff Naturalists' Society—*Transactions*, vols. XLVI, XLVII.
- Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XV, n.s., 1915.
- Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. XXXVII.

- Devonshire Association—*Transactions*, vol. XLVII.
- Devon and Cornwall Record Society (Part Exchange)—
Pts. xx, xxi (1915); *Extra Series*, no. 1, pts. 7, 8.
- Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XIV, n.s.,
pts. 1, 2.
- Essex Field Club—*Essex Naturalist*, vol. XVIII, pts. 1-6;
Index, vol. XVII.
- Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. xv,
pt. 4.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol.
LXVI.
- Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society—*Reports
and Papers*, vol. XXXII, pt. 2.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of,—*Archæologia
Aeliana*, vol. XII, 3rd ser.; *Proceedings*, vol. VII, 3rd ser.,
pp. 1-128.
- Northamptonshire Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol.
XVII, nos. 137-140.
- Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Natural His-
tory Society (Part Exchange)—*Report*, vol. xv, pt. 4.
- Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Trans-
actions*, vol. iv, 4th ser., pt. 2; vol. v, pt. 1.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Pro-
ceedings*, vol. xv, pt. 2.
- Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. XXVII.
- Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. LVII.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds—vol. xx, pt. 2; vol. XXII, pt. 3.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Mag-
azine*, vol. XXXVIII, nos. 122, 123; *Abstracts of Inquisitions
P.M. relating to Wilts*, pt. vi.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pt. 91.
- Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. XXVI, pts. 1-5.
- The Antiquary—vol. XI, n.s., 1915.
- Scottish Historical Review—vol. XII, pts. 2-4; vol. XIII, pt. 1.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register—vol.
LXIX, nos. 273-276; *Supplement to April Number*.
- Canadian Institute—*Transactions*, vol. x, pt. 2, 1915.
- Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, and
the United States Museum, Washington, U.S.A.—*Several
publications listed in the MS. catalogue of new acquisitions.*

PURCHASED.

- Early English Text Society—no. 148, *Courtesy Book and Two Franciscan Rules*; no. 149, *Lincoln Diocese Documents*.
- Harleian Society—vol. LXVI, *Grantees of Arms*, end of XVII Century.
- Palæontographical Society—vol. LXVIII, 1914.
- Ray Society—The British Marine Annelids, vol. III, pt. 1 (text).
- Somerset Record Society—vols. XXIX, XXX, *The Register of Nicholas Bubwith*.
- New English Dictionary*, SPRING to SQUOYLE; ST to STANDARD; STANDARD to STEAD; SUBTERRANEAN to SULLEN; TRINK to TURN-DOWN.
- Notes and Queries*, 11th ser., vols. XI, XII (1915).
- Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, nos. 109–112.
- Somerset Parish Registers (Marriages)*, vol. xv (Taunton St. James).
- Pipe Roll Society*—vol. XXXIV, XXXVI (1913–14).
- Dwelly's Parish Records*, vol. IV (*Wells Transcripts*, III).
- The Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. IV, pt. 2, 1914; *First Supp. Cat. of Lantern Slides*.
- Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland*, 2 vols. (1912–14).
- Calendar of the MSS. of the Dean and Chapter of Wells*, vol. II.
- Register of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, 1420–1455*, pt. 2.
- Lectures on Early English History*, by W. Stubbs, D.D.
- Almanacks for Students of English History*, by E. A. Fry.
- The Heart of Mendip*, by F. A. Knight.
- West Country Churches*, vol. III, by W. J. Robinson.
- Report on the Excavations at Grime's Graves, Norfolk*, 1914.
- Excavations at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire, in 1911–2*, by J. P. Bushe-Fox.
- How to make an Index*, by H. B. Wheatley.
- The Connoisseur*, 1915.
- Country Life*, June 12th, 1915, containing "Montacute House"; and Nov. 20th, 1915, containing "XVIII Century Bath" and "Bradford-on-Avon Tithe Barn."
- Index of Archæological Papers*, 1910.
- Hull Museum Publications*, nos. 102, 103, 105.

*Guide to the Fossil Remains of Man in the Department of Geology,
Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.).*

Guide to Manchester Museum, 1915.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Directory, 1915.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Gazette, 1915.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Thomas Boleyn, Precentor of Wells.

BY THE VERY REV. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, D.D., F.S.A.,
Dean of Wells.

THE beautiful tomb on the south side of the chapel of St. Calixtus, adorned with exquisite alabaster panels representing the Annunciation and figures of canons vested in the choir habit, was for a long time assigned to Dean Husee (1302–1305), in spite of the fact that its workmanship was of a much later date. Sir William St. John Hope, who some years ago identified it as the tomb of Thomas Boleyn, precentor of Wells, 1451–1472, has been good enough to write me a note stating the grounds of this identification. He says: “Burke gives the arms of Bullen of Stickford, co. Lincoln, as *Silver fretty and a chief sable with three silver roundels on the chief*. These are the arms on your tomb; and you will find at the foot of the effigy the broken remains of clerks singing at a desk. A date *c.* 1470 exactly agrees with that of the tomb.”

First, with regard to the arms on the tomb; the colour is so nearly obliterated that it is difficult to say with certainty what it originally was. There is no trace of roundels on the chief, so far as I can discover; the black colour of the fretty, is all that remains quite certain. The chief has a reddish hue, with a few specks of deep red paint here and there. In the absence of any rival claimant there is a presumption in favour of the view that the fretty sable and the chief point to Thomas

Boleyn. It is therefore worth while to collect such information about him as can be discovered. We shall find that he was a person of some importance in his day.

Master Thomas Boleyn appears in Bp. Beckington's Register, f. 85b, on 4 March 1449, as "having a collation of a canonry in the church of Wells and of the prebend of Dultecote, *alias* Dultyngcote vacant by the death of Master William Byconel, dated in the manor of Dogmersfeld on the 5th of November last past." He takes the oath of obedience to the bishop at his hospice in London, and receives letters of institution.

On 5 June 1449 the abbot and convent of Glastonbury presented him to the rectory of Wrington (Weaver, *Somerset Incumbents*, p. 304).

Our next notice is the grant to Thomas Boleyn LL.B, on 9 April 1450 of the canonical house vacated by the death of John Reynolds the subdean (Beck. f. 108b). Thus the bishop enabled his new canon to qualify for residence. Then, on 20 April in the same year, the bishop appointed him to the subdeanery and the church of Woky thereto annexed (Beck. f. 110).

The communar's account-roll for the year ending Mich. 1450 gives us a glimpse of the new subdean at a period of political disturbance in the county which threatened the safety of the cathedral church.¹ Sir William Bonville, the lord of Chewton-on-Mendip, a few miles above Wells, had a quarrel with the earl of Devon, which amounted to civil war, and culminated in the siege of Taunton by the latter in 1451. The following items are entered by the communar :

Expenses of William Bonvyle and Alexander Hody at Wells, 21 July [1450], because of insurgents against the peace of the church and the king. [This item is cancelled.]

Expenses of 4 clerks, guarding the church for 4 days and nights, 1s. 4d.

Mr. Lewis Rede [one of the canons], for men hired from Wales [*de Wallia*] to defend the church, 3l. 6s. 8d.

A mason hired at various times to hide the goods and jewels of the church by the advice of Thomas Boleyn, Thomas Chewe, and the communar, 16s. 10d.

1. Cf. Cal. of Wells MSS. II, 77f.

Expenses of the lord of Bonvyle etc. coming to Wells for the defence of the church and its ministers, 3*l.* 16*s.* 11½*d.*

It may be that the local disturbance was part of the widespread discontent which broke out in various parts of England owing to the defeats in France and the sudden loss of Normandy. The brief rebellion of Jack Cade in Kent (31 May—12 July 1450), and the murder of Bp. Ayscough of Salisbury at Edington on 29 June, were contemporary manifestations of this discontent which formed the prelude to the Wars of the Roses. It is worth while therefore to call attention to two other items of the same account, as illustrating the history of the period :

Expenses of William Orewell to Salisbury, to enquire about the arrival of a large number of French at Southampton, with horse hire for the journey, 2*s.* 0*d.*

Expenses of Thomas Cokyr at Salisbury, 16 Sept., to enquire about the insurgents there, 3*s.* 4*d.*

As one of the canons residentiary, Thomas Boleyn attests a charter dated Wells, 7 May, 1451 (Charter 641).

On 20 May, as subdean and president of the chapter, he takes part in the presentation of a perpetual chaplain to the chantry of Henry Husee, formerly dean, at the altar of St. Calixtus (Beck. f. 125). This is quite a curious coincidence. It was no doubt the foundation of this chantry that led to the ascription to Dean Husee of the tomb which we are seeking to identify. The only other persons whom we know to have been commemorated at the altar of St. Calixtus are Peter of Chichester, who was dean from 1219 to 1236, and Nicholas Calton, archdeacon of Taunton, whose will was dated 25 April 1438 (Cal. of Wells MSS. II, 107, 671f.). Bishop Harewell was buried on the N. side of this chapel, where his monument has recently been replaced; but there is no evidence that he was commemorated at this particular altar.

On 27 September he was one of two trustees to whom Bp. Beckington made over the site of his intended "New Work," the remains of which still form the north side of the market-place (Cal. of Wells MSS. I, 435). The Patent Rolls of

Henry VI show that on June 21, 1453, these trustees received license of mortmain to convey this property to the dean and chapter.

Then, on 25 October 1451, the bishop appointed him to the precentorship of the cathedral, vacant by the resignation of John Bernard (Beck. f. 132b). The church of Pilton was attached to the precentorship, and we find Thomas Boleyn presenting a vicar to it on 23 August 1461 (Beck. f. 265b); and again on 28 September 1468 (Weaver, *Som. Inc.* 165).

The date of Thomas Boleyn's death can be approximately fixed by the following facts. He was succeeded as precentor by Thomas Overay on 19 February 1472 (Stillington's Reg. f. 80b). His rectory of Wrington was filled on 25 February (Weaver, *Som. Inc.* p. 304); and his prebend of Dultingcote on 5 May of the same year (Still. f. 81). The Patent Rolls give us some further information about him and corroborate the fact that he died early in 1472. For on 16 May 1446 he had obtained a prebend in the king's free chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster, exchanging for it the prebend of Morton Parva in the church of Hereford. And on 15 February 1472 this prebend of St. Stephen's, vacant by the death of Thomas Boleyn, was conferred on the king's clerk Master John Gunthorp, the king's almoner, who at the end of the same year became dean of Wells.

Accordingly we find that the precentorship of Wells was held by Master Thomas Boleyn for more than twenty years, namely from 25 October 1451 to some day near the beginning of February 1472. His successor, Thomas Overay, held office more than twenty-one years, being succeeded in his turn by William Warham in November 1493. When nine years later Warham left his Wells preferment for the see of London on his way to Canterbury, Bishop Oliver King wrote to Sir Reginald Bray:

I have loked uppon the qwere and uppon the dyvyne services doon daily in this my Chirche of Wellys and finde therein many enormyties by the absence of the chanter, for it ys that dignite that al the good ordre of dyvyne service dependeth uppon. I have enquired also of the condition of that dignite. And finde that except Maister Wareham ther hath not been as eny man here can

Remembre eny chanter but that he hath kept personel Residence.¹

We must take this last statement as a tribute to the virtuous conduct of Precentor Overay. If the memory of man had extended over thirty years, there is reason to fear that it would have recalled another non-resident chanter in the person of his immediate predecessor.

For the activities of Master Thomas Boleyn were by no means confined within the limits hitherto described. He was running a career in the university of Cambridge which issued in his election in 1454 as the seventh master of Gonville Hall, now Gonville and Caius College. "He was ordained deacon," says Dr. Venn, the historian of that college (vol. III, p. 18), "by the bishop of Ely, Mar. 8, 1420-1; and priest by the bishop of Norwich in 1421, at which time he was a fellow of Trinity Hall."

When a royal licence was granted, on 30 March 1448, for the foundation of a college in honour of St. Margaret and St. Bernard (now Queens' College, Cambridge), it was prescribed that statutes should be drawn for it by seven persons; and of these Thomas Boleyn was one (Patent Rolls of Henry VI).

The mastership of Gonville Hall was vacated by Thomas Atwoode in 1454, and Thomas Boleyn was elected as his successor. There seems to have been trouble about this election, as we may gather from the first pages of the earliest of the Cambridge Grace Books. The first page of all is torn away: the next contains the register for the year 1454-5 of the two proctors, Henry Boleyn and John Gunthorp. The latter name has already come before us as that of Thomas Boleyn's successor in his prebend at St. Stephen's, Westminster, in February 1472. Henry Boleyn became precentor of Lincoln (1473-1481), and was also archdeacon of Chichester. Since it was customary for proctors to be young men of from twenty-four to thirty years of age, it is possible that he may have been a nephew of Thomas Boleyn. In the next year (1455-6) Henry Boleyn was proctor again, with John Bolton

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. LX, pt. ii, p. 5.

as his colleague. In their register we find the following somewhat obscure entry :

Item de Magistro Calton appellante pro eleccione custodis colligii annunciacionis beate marie	xijd
Item de domino Thoma Boleyn pro appellacione iniurie sibi illate eodem tempore	xxd

When we know that "the college of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary" is the proper title of Gonville Hall, of which Master Thomas Boleyn had recently been elected master or keeper, we may interpret the entry with reasonable probability. Master Robert Calton, whose name occurs in the Grace Book in later years, was evidently a person of some importance, who felt aggrieved at the result of the election to the mastership. He made an appeal against it, which was dismissed as frivolous, and the customary fine of twelve pence was imposed on him. Thomas Boleyn, though he was the successful candidate, had also appealed on account of "a wrong done to him at the same time." What his grievance was we cannot tell: we only know that he paid a fine of twenty pence. If Henry Boleyn, the senior proctor, was his nephew, he must have felt a peculiar interest in collecting it. A charter preserved in the Bodleian Library shews us Thomas Boleyn engaged in an important transaction for the benefit of the college. For on 10 March 1467 Edward Story clerk, warden, and the scholars of the college of St. Michael, Cambridge, granted to Master Thomas Boleyn clerk, warden, and the scholars of Gunwilhalle, a certain messuage or inn called Seynt Margaretis hostile in Cambridge, in the parish of St. Michael.

Thomas Boleyn's mastership came to an end with his death early in 1472. He was remembered as a benefactor to the college: "He was the donor," says Dr. Venn, "of one of the windows in the old dining-hall, viz. the first towards the east, facing the court." If this glass had survived, the problem of his coat of arms would no doubt have been solved.

One or two further facts about him may be added here, before we proceed to ask to what family Thomas Boleyn belonged. In 1434 he was sent on the king's business to

attend the Council of Basle. He travelled in the suite of Edmund Beaufort, count of Mortaigne and afterwards duke of Somerset, uncle of the Lady Margaret who was the mother of King Henry VII. He had letters of protection for six months, dated 7 May 1434.

Dr. Venn tells us that he was rector of Hackford, co. Norfolk, 1436-7. He rejects, however, the identification of him with the Thomas Boleyn who was rector of Chelsea and a canon of St. Paul's, on the ground that this person is said by Hennessy in his *Novum Repertorium* to have died in 1451. Now Hennessy tells us (p. 120), as from Bp. Gilbert's register, that on 15 July 1442 Thomas Boleyn was presented by the abbot and convent of Westminster to the rectory of Chelsea. How long he held this living does not appear; but his successor is said to have resigned in 1450. We might fairly suppose therefore that our Thomas Boleyn had vacated it in 1449, when, as we have seen, he was presented to the rectory of Wrington by the abbot and convent of Glastonbury.

Again, on p. 45, Hennessy tells us that on 15 July 1447 Thomas Bolleyn LL.B. received the prebend of Portpool in St. Paul's Cathedral, exchanging for it the prebend of Abergelley.¹ His successor in the prebend of Portpool came in on 28 October 1451; and Hennessy states that Thomas Boleyn had died in that year. But a reference to Bishop Kempe's register, which the Archdeacon of London has kindly examined for me, shews that when Master Thomas Halle was granted the prebend of Portpool on 27 (?) October 1451, that prebend was vacant "by the death of the last incumbent." The rule of the register is to give the *name* of the last holder of a prebend; but here no name is given. We have no right therefore to assume that "the last incumbent" was Thomas Boleyn LL.B., who had been given the prebend in 1447. It is quite likely that he had vacated it, as he seems to have vacated the living of Chelsea, in 1449, when he received substantial preferment at Wrington and Wells. The degree of LL.B. was not very frequently taken at the period in question, and is highly im-

1. See the notes *d* 182 and *d* 183 on p. xliii of Hennessy's *Novum Repertorium Londinense*. I have not been able to find what the prebend of Abergelley was.

probable that it should be held at the same time by two clergymen of the name of Thomas Boleyn.

We have not yet exhausted the activities of Master Thomas Boleyn LL.B. For in Browne Willis's notes to Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* we read in the list of Masters of Maidstone College in Kent: "Roger Heron occurs 1438, as does Thomas Boleyn 1459. Tho. Preston succeeded 1470." This very incomplete statement may be supplemented from the register of Archbishop Bouchier (f. 71b), where we find the collation by the archbishop to Master Thomas Boleyn, "in legibus bacallarius," of the office of master or warden of the college of All Saints of Maideston, void by the death of Robert Smyth last master or warden. The deed is dated at Lambeth the [blank] day of November 1458: the entry occurs between one of 23 November and another of 27 November. I owe this information to the Reverend C. Jenkins, the Lambeth Librarian, who adds: "I cannot find the collation of Boleyn's successor at Maidstone in Bouchier's register, and there is great difficulty about it."

Our final enquiry must be as to the family to which Thomas Boleyn belonged. We may conveniently begin with an extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1849, ii, 155):¹

The family of Boleyn, or Bullen, was of Norman extraction, and was very early settled in Norfolk. They wrote their name Boulen, and were possessed of manors and lands at Salle and the adjacent villages in the twelfth century. John Boulen was witness to a deed for the sale of a messuage and lands at Woodrising, in a^o 35 Hen. II, now lying before me: and the register of Walsingham, f. 182, makes mention of John Boleyne of Salle, a^o 1283. Among the Blickling evidences there is a deed executed, probably by this John, a^o 8^o Edw. I, with his seal attached, somewhat decayed, but retaining enough of the arms to shew that he bore, at that time, the same arms as were afterwards used by his family. I presume that this will settle the question as to the "gentility" of Sir Geoffrey.

Blomfield's *Norfolk* (1807 edn.), vi, 386, gives us a genealogy and much information about this family. Geoffrey Boleyn of Salle had a son, Sir Geoffrey, who was Mayor of London in

1. This reference, with some others, I owe to the kindness of the Rev. F. W. Weaver.

1457. He was a great favourite of Sir John Fastolf by whose interest he was promoted, and from whom he got the manor of Blickling. He died in 1463, and was buried at St. Lawrence Jewry. He made Master Thomas Boleyn, his brother, supervisor of his will. He had a son named Thomas, whose will is also extant; and a daughter named Cecily, who died unmarried in 1458 and lies in the chancel of Blickling Church.

The Patent Rolls shew that on 20 March 1455 Ralph Botiller, knight, and others conveyed to Cecily Boleyn, Thomas Boleyn clerk, and others the manor of Stiffkey, co. Norfolk, and the advowson of the church there. The Record Office Index to Feet of Fines, vol. 4, p. 200, has an entry: "Between Thomas Boleyn clerk, Jeffery Boleyn, citizen and mercer of London, (and others), debts of the manor of Staines in Cottenham."

This last statement is taken from the *Bullen Collections* in the British Museum (Addit. MSS. 37,809—37,814), made by the late Mark Whittingham Bullen (d. 1909); and to these Collections I owe most of the references which follow.

Thomas Boleyn clerk was one of the plaintiffs in a plea of debt at Cambridge in 1439 (R. O. De Banco, Hilary, m. 58b).

Master Thomas Boleyn was instituted to the rectory of Dodyngton, 26 May 1456 (Reg. of Bishop Grey of Ely).

Among the seals in the British Museum is one of Thomas Bullyn, canon of Glasgow in 1460: an angel supporting in front a shield of arms containing a bull's head cabossed (Cat. of Seals, iv, 120).

A curious combination of names occurs twenty years after the death of our Thomas Boleyn in the will of *Thomas Boleyn of Gunthorpe*, 12 February 1492 (Norwich, Consistory Court, Norman 8). But this throws no light on our present enquiry.

It is clear from the evidence given above that Master Thomas Boleyn LL.B., belonged to an old Norfolk family, being the brother of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn who became Mayor of London. Sir Geoffrey had a son Sir William, who married Margaret daughter of Thomas Butler, seventh earl of Ormond. Their son, Sir Thomas, was the father of Anne Boleyn. Thus Master Thomas Boleyn, precentor of Wells and master of Gonville Hall, had a nephew whose great-granddaughter was Queen Elizabeth.

This is a result satisfactory enough in itself, but it raises a

serious difficulty in regard to the tomb in the chapel of St. Calixtus at Wells. For the arms of this distinguished family are well known to have been: *Argent, a chevron gules, between three bulls' heads coupé sable.* How then could Thomas Boleyn bear the *fretty and a chief* which seemed at the outset of our enquiry to connect him with the Bullens of Stickford, co. Lincoln?

Blomfield tells us that Geoffrey Boleyn the elder had "a brother William, who settled in Lincolnshire, and died in 1427; from whom the Lincolnshire Bullens are descended." He gives no authority for this statement, and it cannot be a true account of the origin of the Bullens of Stickford. For there were Bullens at Stickford as early as 1185, as is shewn by the Inquisition into the lands of the Knights Templars, printed in the *Monasticon*, vol. vi, pt. 2, p. 828b; where lands in Stikeford are said to have been given by Robert de Bolonia and Gilbert his brother. The *Bullen Collections* (Addit. MS. 37,811, ff. 113ff.) enable us to trace this family through several centuries: Hamo de Bolonia de Stikeford, 1290 and 1303; John and Margery de Boloyne, 1345; John Bolon de Stikford senior and John Bolon de Stikford junior, 1375; William Boloyne de Stikford, 1395; William Boleyne cousin and heir to William Boleyne of Stickford, *temp.* Hen. VI; and so on.

There seems to be no point of contact between the Boleyns of Stickford and the Norfolk family from which our Thomas Boleyn was descended. It may be that further investigation may afford a solution of the problem. In the meantime we cannot speak of the identification of the tomb as absolutely assured.

Monumental Effigies in Somerset.

PART I.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., F.S.A.

INTRODUCTION.

MEDIEVAL monumental effigies are probably the most valuable of all the remains of English Art that have survived the wholesale destruction of the treasures once filling our churches. Few of our County Archæological Societies have, as yet, classified them, and even when this has been attempted they have been content with merely cataloguing the effigies now existing in the various churches in each deanery. A correct list of the county monuments is of use, but its value is greatly enhanced when the effigies are arranged in chronological order in a scheme of classification, noting the workshops from which they have emanated, and giving some critical appreciation of their artistic value.

These commemorative figures were originally sculptured to portray known personages, and they were, probably, to a certain extent representations of the deceased. It is unlikely, however, that facial expressions were always intended for portraits. Effigies of bishops and some members of the great county families were, probably, portraits as their features would be well known, and it is still more likely that those effigies made during the lifetime of distinguished ecclesiastics would be intended for likenesses, like that of Bishop de Marchia¹ in Wells Cathedral which is executed in an unusually free and splendid manner. Even in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries many effigies were carried out in a

1. Bishop de Marchia died in 1302.

purely conventional style. In short, portraiture was only attempted where circumstances were favourable for its production and the large proportion, even of our earlier effigies, were the stock in trade of imagers whose workshops were found in some of our larger and more important cities.

At first sight it seems easy to assign a name to an effigy when it is known that such and such a family was interred in a certain church. Even then difficulties arise unless the indenture of the contract for making the effigy still exists. Such documents are rarely met with, but if the effigy has remained undisturbed in a chantry chapel we are in a more fortunate position and identification is possible. Inscriptions were rarely made on the earlier tomb-chests or on the slabs upon which the effigies rest until after the year 1400.¹ Occasionally coats of arms, badges, or initials are met with, and if these can be deciphered they form valuable guides. However, the armorial bearings were generally painted on the tomb, the shield, the surcoat, the jupon or the tabard, and now, in most cases, all vestiges of colour are destroyed and lost, so that the assistance of the genealogist is alas ! seldom required. There are some two thousand life-sized recumbent effigies existing in England and Wales, and Weaver, Gough, Stoddard, the brothers Hollis and the writers of our county histories have collected the vast body of tradition referring to our monumental effigies ; but unfortunately their work was not of a critical nature.² In later years a large number of effigies have been carefully examined and many of them identified by such painstaking archæologists as Sir William Hope, Professor Edward S. Prior, Mr. Arthur Gardner, and the late Mr. M. H. Bloxam and Mr. Albert Hartshorne.³ Still, the identification

1. A few may be met with, but they are comparatively rare. A thirteenth century lady at Scarecliffe, Derbyshire, and a knight at Staunton, Nottinghamshire, also the effigy of Bishop Anselm (c. 1240) in the quire-aisle of St. David's Cathedral may be mentioned.

2. One has only to turn over the pages of Gough's *Monumental Remains* to see how little care was bestowed on critical evidence as to the date of an effigy ; and fifteenth century work is occasionally assigned to the twelfth century. Even Stoddard and the Brothers Hollis make serious errors.

3. Mr. Alfred Hartshorne prepared a valuable work on the *Monumental Effigies of Northants.*

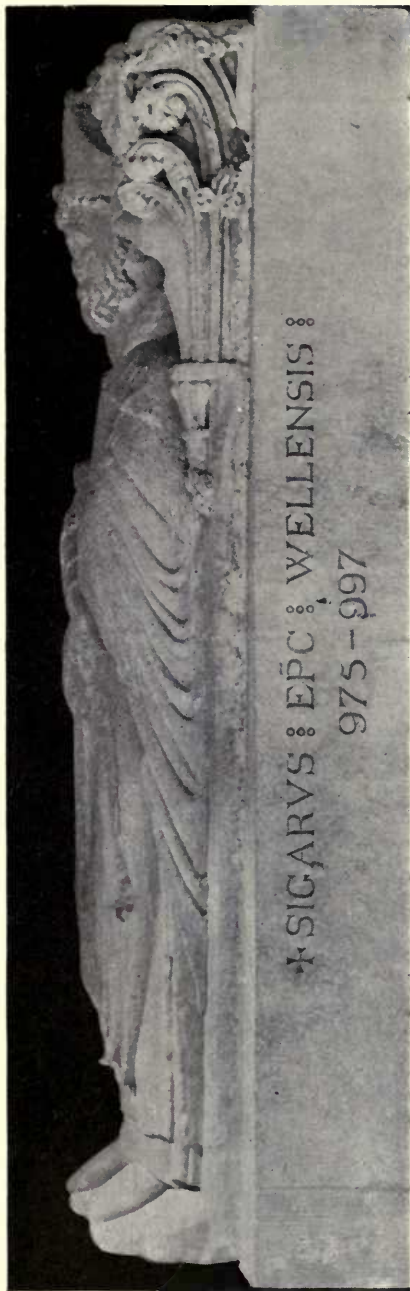


Fig. 1. Bishop Sigar, 975-997.

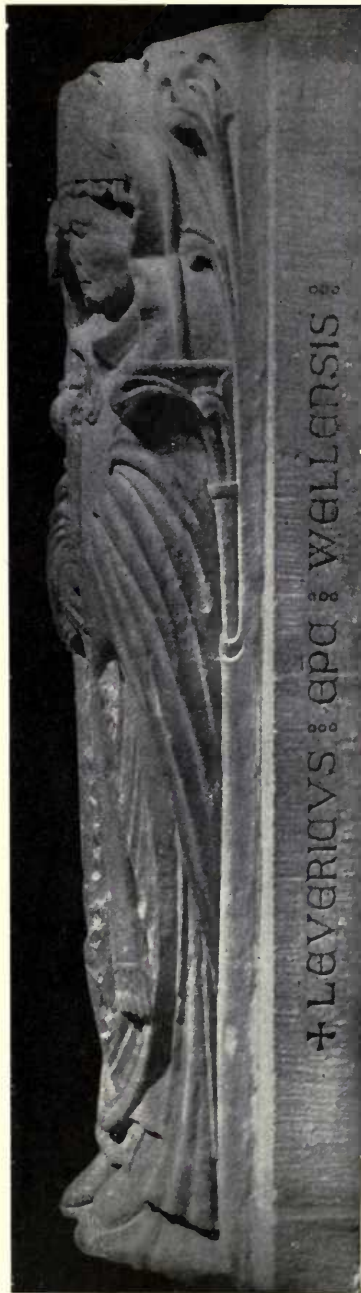


Fig. 2. Bishop Levericus.

of the majority is rendered difficult not only through neglect and decay, but on account of the constant shifting of the monuments in our cathedrals and churches.¹ The reputed designation of a monumental effigy must always receive respectful consideration, but the sculptured representations of men and women still resting undisturbed in memorial chapels is of immense importance to any scheme of classification. Even, however, where documentary evidence exists for the death and burial of the person represented in sculpture, care must be taken in dating the effigy, for the figure may have been executed during the lifetime of the deceased or some years after his demise.² Occasionally the great man left directions in his will not only in regard to the place of interment, but instructing his executors to erect a monument and effigy to his memory. Such a monument was erected for Michael de la Pole, second Earl of Suffolk, in Wingfield Church, Suffolk. This earl accompanied King Henry V on his military expedition into France, and died of dysentery in 1415 while the English were besieging Harfleur. His body was brought to Wingfield for interment, and the Countess, who was one of his executors, erected the monument soon after his death. Two effigies lying side by side on the same table-tomb frequently represent costume and armour quite out of fashion for one of the effigies, if the date of death is taken into consideration. This is accounted for when the tomb is made for the first interment and both effigies are represented at that date, although a number of years may elapse before the second death takes place. In other cases effigies may be placed on a tomb with which they have no connection, nor with each other, as they have been brought from various parts of the church, while in some cases they are even constructed of different material, like the wooden effigy at Laxton, Nottinghamshire, to Margaret, second wife of Adam of Eversingham, placed beside the stone effigies of her husband and his first wife on the founder's tomb with which they had no connection.

1. At one time or another nearly every monument has been displaced from its original position in both Chichester and Salisbury Cathedrals.

2. The effigy to Robert, Duke of Normandy, is dated c. 1280; but the Duke died in February, 1135.

After the middle of the fourteenth century the costumes and varying fashions of the lady's *coiffure* and the changes in the armour of the knight assist in assigning dates with a considerable degree of exactitude.¹

Having considered the date of the effigy it will be needful to note the material made use of by the sculptor, and in Somerset we possess three quarries which were used freely by the men employed in carving figures and effigies. These sources of supply of suitable stone are at (a) Doulling, a coarse oolite, (b) Ham Hill, a coarse yellow oolite, and (c) Dundry Hill, a fine oolite. Outside the county in the south is the Beer stone, a hard chalky limestone, and the quarries of Purbeck marble, in Dorset, of fresh-water shell stone, while in the east is Chilmark, a fine shell-limestone.

It will be our duty in this series of papers to classify the effigies chronologically as far as may be possible in these three general periods:—²

I. c. 1160—c. 1280 when effigies were of Purbeck marble or its imitation in freestone, or of independent motif in freestone.

II. c. 1280—c. 1360 when freestone effigies supplanted those of Purbeck marble, and were imitated also in wood, in bronze, and in the first alabaster figures.

III. c. 1360—1630 when the alabaster effigies set the model to bronze, stone and wooden figures.

In considering the Somerset effigies we shall have to study certain points of local technique and we shall find, for example, that the mail on the body armour of a few of the knights in the thirteenth century have the bands of mail extending from shoulder to wrist. This arrangement is found on some French effigies of this period, but on few English effigies except some knights in the West of England. It is not improbable that

1. Memorial brasses of military personages indicate the changes in armour with considerable certitude, and this greatly assists in the chronological study of stone effigies.

2. The authors of *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England* (p. 550) give these general periods, and it will be useful to consider the Somerset effigies under this classification. It is probable, however, we may continue our study to the end of the seventeenth century instead of discontinuing it with effigies made in 1630.

this is a peculiarity of work emanating from the Bristol ateliers. We shall also see that some early efforts in producing monumental effigies were the apparent results of mason-craft employed on the adornment of some of the great ecclesiastical buildings. We shall have to draw attention to the fact that the Purbeck marble effigies in the West of England followed the type which were probably the product of the London workshops until the middle of the thirteenth century, when West country effigies of Purbeck marble diverge from this shop pattern.¹ We shall find in the course of our investigations that the fashion of using Purbeck marble for effigy work in the West of England gave place about 1250 to the use of freestone figures. This use of freestone in the West of England is probably the reason why wooden effigies are rare in the West.² These freestone effigies turned out of the ateliers of Bristol, Exeter and other south-west centres of art competed successfully against the importation of alabaster figures from the Midlands.

We shall find that the drapery of the earliest figures portray the person who is represented as if he were in a standing position. The folds of the chasuble, mantle or surcoat fall towards the feet and it is probable that these early efforts were endeavours after a pictorial character and may have been suggested by designs for figures in painted glass windows. At first they were represented like an image in a canopied niche. The niche was soon abandoned, but the method of showing the drapery as falling from the shoulders to the feet remained for some time, and we even find it in a few of those stiff representations of Elizabethan bishops and ladies.

The arts of the church reached their zenith in the first half of the fourteenth century and some of the monuments and effigies of this period exhibit beautiful and delicate detail, for sculpture had at that date become free from convention and

1. The date assigned for this divergence is about the year 1260.

2. In the West of England we have only two in Somerset (Chew Magna and Midsomer Norton), two in Gloucestershire (Gloucester Cathedral and Old Sodbury), two in Devon (Tawstock and West Down), and none in Cornwall, Dorset and Wiltshire. In the whole of South Wales there is only one, and that is an effigy of a lady once belonging to a series of six in the Priory Church at Brecon.

had attained a wonderful mastery not only in technique but in natural form. The drapery is now depicted in bolder lines and the undercutting is well marked, while in local schools we shall have to notice certain conventions such as in the effigies of ladies fingering the robes and cords of their mantles, holding shields, and clasping books.

As transport became easier to far away places there grew up gradually the temptation of commercialism, and the craftsman began to lose the individuality of his art as stock articles were turned out of the workshops in large numbers to meet the demand of many clients.

Towards the middle of the fourteenth century a new material made its appearance, and alabaster became the substance which was largely used for effigy-work during the next three centuries. It made an excellent surface, could easily be manipulated and all kinds of delicate detail could be carved in it. For the same reasons *clunch*, a close-grained chalk, was worked in the eastern counties and sent to many places.

The activity of the fourteenth century suddenly came to an end, for that awful pestilence, afterwards known as the "Black Death," paralysed all the arts and crafts, and when work could again be resumed a different spirit in art had taken hold of the craftsman. The Perpendicular style was thoroughly English, and although it was somewhat stiff and formal, yet it possessed a peculiar charm which endeared it to our nation. The increasing wealth of the middle class allowed the merchants to patronize more freely the craft of effigy-makers. The increase of chantry-foundations necessitated the building of chantry-chapels where the effigies of their donors lay before the altars. This brought greater trade to the craftsman, but he kept pace with the constant change in costume and armour, although there was no real progress in freedom of sculpture, and stock patterns in stone, marble and wood were turned out in vast numbers from the various ateliers. Towards the close of the fifteenth century there arose a morbid custom of representing the dead as a shrouded corpse. These figures are called *cadavers* and they find place in the work of the men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Nicholas Stone



Fig. 1. Bishop Burwold.



Fig. 2. Unknown Bishop.



Fig. 3. Bishop Eilwin, 997-999.



Fig. 4. Bishop Dudoc, 1033-1060.

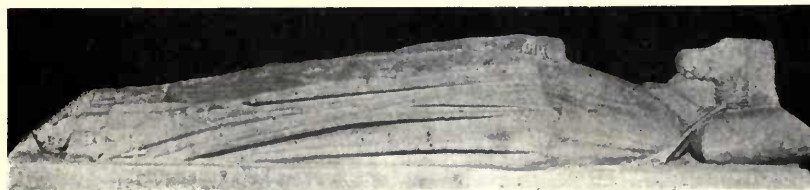


Fig. 5. Bishop Giso, 1061-1088.



even represented Dean Donne standing in a shroud and it was the only effigy saved from destruction in old St. Paul's. In the later Gothic period we shall find that priests were not always depicted in their Eucharistic vestments, but were occasionally portrayed in their quire habits or their academic robes, while the merchants as they gained wealth and power were as proud of their merchants' marks as the nobles and knights were of their coats of arms. The older form of "weepers" carved in niches on the sides of the tomb-chest gave place to groups of boys and girls—the children of those represented on the tomb.

We shall finally have to consider the post-Reformation monuments—memorials to Elizabethan worthies. These were erected to men who were courageous and enterprising, and had been enriched with the property of the religious houses and the wars with Spain. Their memorials express their pride in their successful achievements, but are sadly lacking in the virtue of humility, and the laudatory inscriptions on their tombs contain no entreaty for the prayers of the living. In the later years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth we shall find many instances of the recumbent position being abandoned, and the effigies represent men and women leaning on their elbows complacently regarding the passers by. The detail of the Renaissance work on some of these tombs is of interest, but the effigies do not possess the wonderful repose and beauty of the earlier centuries. Some statuaries, however, executed fine work. Many were foreigners; in Nicholas Stone, however, we find an Englishman whose best work was of high excellence, but with the passing of the master his school languished and died out. During the troublous years of the Civil War few effigies were made, but the Restoration brought a revival in the erection of monumental work. The taste in monumental and effigy-work was, however, not happy and although some craftsmen endeavoured to revive the art, yet, much of their work is pagan in conception.

EFFIGIES OF SEVEN SAXON BISHOPS AT
WELLS.

A series of recumbent effigies to Saxon bishops may be seen in the quire aisles of the Cathedral Church at Wells (Plates I and II). These figures are all well preserved with the exception of some small accidental damages. They are sculptured boldly and portray the bishops in Eucharistic vestments. The effigies may be divided into two groups and an interval of probably some thirty years separates the earliest effigy from the two latest.¹ The first group consists of five broad and somewhat flat figures partially embedded in the stone, having large heads with crude treatment of the facial expressions, beards, and hair of stiff locks, and all placed in canopied niches richly ornamented with foliage. This foliage is similar to that carved on the capitals in the quire of Bishop Reginald's church. The draperies of these five effigies have thick edges and blunt folds, while the chasubles may be described as exhibiting bag-like foldings. All these effigies were originally adorned with colour, and it is difficult to determine whether the remarkable band² in low relief around the neck-opening of the chasuble on the effigy of Bishop Sigarus (Plate I, fig. 1) was intended for a piece of embroidery or constructed of metal-work. It is now quite plain, but the lower portion is symmetrically extended into three scallops—the larger one ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) being in the centre. This form of band upon chasubles on English effigies of this date (c. 1200) is probably unique; and with no colour or ornamentation to guide us it is now impossible to say whether it originally resembled the ornament worn by the Pope between the chasuble and the pall,³ or that unexplained circlet which some bishops of the Rhineland wore on this ornament. Bishop Sigarus is probably adorned with the *super humerale episcoporum*. In

1. Plate I, figs. 1, 2 and Plate II, figs. 1, 2 and 3 belong to the earlier group, and Plate II, figs. 4 and 5 to the later group.

2. Dr. J. Wickham-Legg has been consulted and considers that this band of ornament presents some special points of interest. The band may be seen in the illustration given in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate ix.

3. See A. Rocca, *Opera*, I, p. 9.

the *Metz Pontifical*¹ (1302—1316) this ornament is placed on the bishop's shoulders and is well depicted in the picture where he is blessing an abbot or an abbess. In this case it consists of two circular discs of gold or gilt metal on each shoulder and connected across the breast with a richly decorated band. We are told by Mr. E. S. Dewick in his valuable preface to his edition of the *Metz Pontifical* that it was worn by the bishops of Regensburg and Liege, and it appears on the figures of St. Lambert on the coins of the latter. It is seen on the thalers of the bishops of Eichstädt on which the figure of St. Willebald is so adorned. Mr. Dewick is not aware that it occurs on the coins of any bishop of Metz; it is sometimes seen, however, on the figures of St. Adolph and St. Arnulph, early bishops of the see.² An ornament is preserved in the treasury of Paderborn, in Westphalia, which is a shoulder adornment somewhat rectangular in shape. These early *super humerale* appear to have been made of silk and richly embroidered with gold. Their origin is somewhat obscure; but it may be noted that statues at Chartres³ and Rheims⁴ of about 1220 show an Ephod with twelve stones hung round the neck and placed over the chasuble. Franz Bock in his learned work on the Vestments of the Middle Ages reminds us that when the High Priest placed the Ephod as the last ornament over his shoulders so the Christian Ephod is the last ornament which is laid on the bishop's shoulders. It is probable that the *super humerale episcoporum* may be a development of the Ephod and it is interesting to note that in an illustrated plate (Plate XXVII, fig. 3) given by Franz Bock of the effigies of the Bishops of Eichstädt,⁵ one is portrayed with a *super humerale* which is not very dissimilar to

1. "Metz Pontifical," Roxburgh Club, ed. E. S. Dewick. Plate 57 depicts the bishop in Eucharistic vestments.

2. Cahier "Characteristiques des Saintes," Paris, 1867, I, 375.

3. St. Peter in the north porch. See illustration in "The Medici Portfolios, No. 1," pl. XII.

4. St. Remi, sometimes called St. Sixtus, in the porch of the north transept. See illustration in Bock's "Geschichte der liturgischen gewänder der Mittelalters," pl. V (vol. I, 373); "The Medici Portfolios, No. 1," pl. XII.

5. See plates v and xxvii in Bock's "Geschichte der liturgischen gewänder der Mittelalters," Bonn, 1859.

the ornament worn over the chasuble by Bishop Sigarus. The other four effigies belonging to this series have no such adornment. Two of the effigies (Plate I, figs. 1 and 2) (Bishops Sigarus and Levericus) in this group may be a little earlier than the other three, and Messrs. Prior and Gardner in their work on *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England* assign them to about the year 1200,¹ and they remark that in these early bishop-effigies we can trace a gradual advance towards the statue-technique. "For example," they add, "the folds which in the first effort are rendered in parallel rounded ribs very like those of the Romanesque reliefs, obtain in each succeeding effigy a more natural expression."² The effigies to Bishop Burwold, Eilwin and one other bishop to whom no name can be assigned (Plate II, figs. 1, 2 and 3), lie in the south aisle of the quire, and some slight advance may be noted in their technique, but the heads are still large and placed in canopied niches of elaborate workmanship. If any one of these five effigies could be raised up and placed erect in an empty niche in the west front it would assume the appearance of a standing statue, and the plain bracket against which the feet rest would enhance the conception. In fact, the architectural masons who carved these early coffin-lids were training themselves to become statuaries, or, at any rate, they were instructing their sons in this new art of statue-work some six years before Niccola Pisano was born, and twelve years before the foundation stone of Rheims Cathedral was laid.³ The advance made in these five effigies is not very marked and it seems evident that they must be all the work of the early years of the thirteenth century: the two earliest (Plate I, figs. 1 and 2) are dated at the very beginning of the century, and if the three (Plate II, figs. 1, 2 and 3) later ones do not belong to the first decade they cannot be dated beyond the second.

1. See page 297. These authors remark that the oldest is the effigy to Bishop Sigarus and probably the one to Bishop Levericus was made about the same time. The account given on page 296 of the position of these effigies is somewhat confusing, as the effigies were re-arranged a year after this book was published.

2. "Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England," p. 296.

3. Although Rheims Cathedral was begun in 1212 the west front dates from 1241.

The second group consists of two effigies (Plate II, figs. 4 and 5). One was to the memory of Bishop Dudoc and the other to Bishop Giso. They can be dated somewhere about the year 1230 and the leaf foliage¹ adorning the slab for Bishop Dudoc's effigy would indicate this period. These figures show a remarkable advance in art. They are not so deeply embedded in the slab as the five earlier Saxon bishops, the slabs are rectangular² instead of narrowing towards the feet,³ the brackets for the feet to rest against are ornamented and are no longer plain, the heads and faces are not too large and out of proportion to the bodies as was the case in the earlier five effigies, the heads repose on pillows instead of being placed in elaborately canopied niches, while the stone staves in the right hands of the first group of bishops have given place to wooden ones like their contemporaries on the west front. These staves have perished, but marks of attachment showing they were held in the right hand may still be seen; the left hand was placed higher on the breast. The folds of the drapery are no longer rendered in parallel curved ribs with thick edges, but have assumed those ripple folds which are a well-known characteristic of the figures of Bishop Jocelin's west front (1220-1242). There is one feature, however, which must not be overlooked. The two bishops are represented in low mitres with rounded points behind and before⁴ while the other five bishops possess high triangular mitres⁵ having broad plain bands round the lower parts and from the centre to the peaks. The streamers (*infulæ* or *vittæ*) to the mitres for Bishops Dudoc and Giso are quite plain while the other

1. Somewhat similar leaf-foliage adorns the slab for the Douling stone effigy in Salisbury Cathedral to "Longespée," the great Earl of Salisbury, which has been dated c. 1240.

2. 6ft. by 1ft. 10½ins.

3. They vary in length from 6ft. 1in. to 6ft. 6ins.; in breadth from 1ft. 11½ins. to 2ft. 3ins.; and at the feet from 1ft. 5ins. to 1ft. 8½ins.

4. At the present time these mitres measure in front 2½ins. at the lowest point, and 2¾ins. at the highest. The top has probably suffered some slight damage and may originally have been half an inch or even one inch higher.

5. These mitres vary from 6½ins. to 8ins. in height, and it is probable that, at least, in one or two cases they may have been originally half an inch or one inch higher.

five effigies are depicted with mitres having streamers with fringed ends or no streamers at all. So low are these mitres that it has been conjectured they were "priest's caps" and not mitres at all.¹

A pertinent question may well be asked, why these two later effigies were represented with a form of mitre which had become no longer fashionable. The Dean of Wells suggests "it is just possible that Bishops Dudoc and Giso, whose tombs were on the south and north of the altar in the older church, were already commemorated by monuments, which in the first instance were held to suffice; but that after the new effigies had been made for their predecessors, these antique monuments no longer seemed worthy members of the series, especially as they occupied the places of highest honour next the altar. Then, we may suppose, new figures were carved for them, and the low Saxon mitres were copied from the figures on the original tombs."²

The eastern position of Bishop Reginald's church at Wells was completed before the end of the twelfth century. The graves of the Saxon bishops must have been disturbed and, consequently, new tombs were constructed. We conjecture that the monuments to Bishops Dudoc and Giso were for a time retained, new memorial effigies were made to the other five bishops and the seven were placed under the two easternmost arches of the new presbytery.³ Early in the fourteenth

1. John Britton saw these effigies in 1824 when he wrote on the "Cathedral Church of Wells," and he thus speaks of these low mitres: "The fourth, on the same side is 'Bishop Giso,' who died in 1088, and Bishop Godwin inclines to that opinion; yet there is reason to doubt its correctness, for the effigy has only a priest's cap, and no mitre, the right hand is upraised as in the act of giving the benediction. One of the other figures also wears a cap and is similarly represented."

2. *Archæologia*, LXV, 109.

3. The names of some of the masons employed by Bishop Jocelin are still known, for among the manuscripts of the Dean and Chapter (*Cal. MSS.*, I, 35, 11, 55), is a conveyance dated 1229 of houses in Wells formerly belonging to Adam Lock, mason, which is witnessed by Deodatus and Thomas Norais, both masons. A writer in our *Proceedings* draws attention to the similarity of the names of this Thomas Norais and that of Godfrey (Gaufride de Noiers) the architect of St. Hugh of Lincoln, in 1200, as somewhat remarkable, especially, he says, as St. Hugh had gone to Lincoln from Witham Priory. *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, XIX, ii, 27.

century the presbytery was extended by the addition of three bays. Again the effigies were re-arranged, being placed behind the new stalls. Here they remained until 1848 when the old stalls were destroyed and the present stone ones erected. These ancient memorials to the seven Saxon bishops were then moved to other positions.¹ In 1913 a new heating apparatus was installed and this gave the Dean and Chapter the opportunity of placing these effigies in the position they had formerly occupied in 1325, and thus the effigies of Bishops Dudoc and Giso again rest south and north of the high altar as they did in Bishop Reginald's Cathedral, and before that in the still more ancient Saxon Church.²

It was in no way unusual to commemorate the earlier bishops by a series of new tombs when a new church was built, and at Chichester (c. 1200) a parallel instance is met with when memorial slabs were placed to Bishop Seffrid and his six predecessors in the see in the new cathedral. At Wells there was a special reason for recording its past history for there had been controversy as to the right to elect the bishop between the canons of Wells and the monks of Bath.³ So the canons of Wells rejoiced in possessing seven bishop-tombs in Bishop Reginald's new cathedral, while the monks of Bath could only show four.

We are under a deep obligation to the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, for his valuable paper on *The Effigies of Saxon Bishops at Wells*⁴ in which he makes an exhaustive study of the successive changes of name and

1. Four were placed in different parts of the north and south aisles of the quire. One with a high mitre was thought to be Bishop Giso and found a position on the north side of the high altar. Two were located in the undercroft of the chapter house, but were returned to the south aisle in 1872.

2. When the effigies were re-arranged in 1913 the Dean of Wells took the opportunity of having them photographed in a standing position. These photographs of the effigies and the leaden tablets found under them are beautifully reproduced in *Archæologia*, LXX, Plates viii, ix, x and xi.

3. The canons of Wells took their share in electing Bishop Reginald, but his successor, Bishop Savaric, was elected by the monks of Bath without their concurrence. No final settlement was made until after Bishop Jocelin's death when his successor was forced by the Pope to assume the title of Bishop of Bath and Wells.

4. *Archæologia*, LXX, 95—112.

of position which they have undergone in the course of seven centuries.¹ The names moulded on leaden tablets found in the stone casings beneath the effigies have been copied for the letterings on the outside with the dates of their respective episcopates.² One effigy had no leaden tablet under it, and

1. Leland's *Itinerary*, III, p. 107 (ed. 1744), describes the Cathedral in 1540. He saw seven ancient effigies—four in the north aisle and three in the south, and Burwold's name was inscribed on the westernmost in the south aisle. Francis Godwin published his *Catalogue of English Bishops* in 1601. He mentions the effigies of Burwold, Dudoc and Giso, and states that Burwold's name was still to be seen on his tomb. John Britton wrote on the *Cathedral Church at Wells* in 1824, and his list of names for these effigies was taken from Collinson's *History of Somerset*, published in 1791. Britton says, however, that Brithwyn's effigy was made of Purbeck marble. Such an effigy in Purbeck marble no longer exists, or he may have been mistaken in the material, for all seven effigies are made of Doulting stone. There is no Purbeck marble effigy in the Cathedral excepting the incised slab to Bishop William Bitton II, the Saint. The Dean of Wells examines in his paper (*Archæologia*, LXV.) the position of these tombs on John Carter's plan made at the end of the eighteenth century, and on those given in Britton's *Wells Cathedral* (1824) and Winkle's *Cathedrals of England and Wales* (1835), and he comments on the important letters written by Mr. John Clayton to Canon Church in 1894. He has carefully sifted the local tradition of the succession to the see of Wells, comparing it with the tradition presented by the great chroniclers of the early part of the twelfth century. The earliest list is found in a brief history of the see written probably by a canon of Wells about 1175. This history is preserved in the Bath Chartulary now in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, and is known as the *Historiola*. The Wells local tradition is independent of the generally accepted tradition of the Wells Episcopate found in the *Historia Major*, preserved in the *Wells Liber Albus II*. This document was composed by a canon of Wells about the year 1410, and the writer is influenced by the tradition as given by Florence of Worcester (1117) and William of Malmesbury (1125).

2. The leaden tablets are illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate x. + SIGARUS EPC WELLENSIS; + DUDICO EPC WELLENSIS; + GISO EPC WELLENSIS; + EILWINUS EPC WELLENSIS; + BVRHWOLDUS EPC WELLENSIS; LEVERICUS EPC WELLENSIS. The Dean of Wells informs us that "when the effigies were lifted, the leaden tablets spoken of by Mr. Clayton were found with the bones, which in most instances were in boxes of elm wood newly made in 1848, but in one or two instances in cavities left in the masonry: there were small fragments also of the original oaken boxes, very much decayed. In Giso's tomb there was a rudely shaped cross of lead, and fragments of a red stuff in which the bones had once been wrapped. When the effigy assigned to Dudoc was removed, a box was disclosed which contained what appeared to be a complete skeleton, but with it was a tablet bearing Sigar's name. In a recess in the masonry nearer the wall was a skull with a number of bones and the tablet of Dudoc. Each of these receptacles contained small portions of the same red stuff which had been used as a wrapping. This tomb had yet

it is therefore unnamed. The tablet to Bishop *Levericus* is later than the other five,¹ and the Dean of Wells suggests that this tablet probably belongs to the period of re-arrangement of the tombs in 1325. The other five leaden tablets were made at the same time, and the Dean of Wells considers that the early form of N which has been made use of may also be seen on Bishop Reginald's seal, but not on those of his successors, while the use of E P C instead of E P S is found occasionally in Wells documents to the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century. These features harmonize with the conjecture that the series of leaden tablets were made at the beginning of the thirteenth century. This evidence points to the fact that the five effigies were made during the first or second decade of the thirteenth century, agreeing with the evidence adduced to the artistic treatment of the figures which assigns the earliest to about the year 1200 and the two latest to some thirty years after that date.

The Purbeck marble effigies formed the model in many cases for the freestone effigies; but these early memorial effigies to the Saxon bishops at Wells are of Douling stone,² and were in no way dependent on the efforts emanating from Corfe. It seems probable that the land-carriage from Dorset to Wells made Purbeck marble effigies so expensive that the masons employed on Bishop Reginald's new church were set the task of making them out of Douling stone. These effigies,

another surprise to offer; for when the masonry constructed in 1848 was taken to pieces, a large stone was found embedded in it, which bore the letters OLD, with parts of a letter before and after. It was obvious that this was a portion of the name BVRWOLDUS, which Leland had seen inscribed on one of the tombs." —*Archæologia*, LXV, 101.

Stone with fragment of the name of Burwoldus measured about 7½ ins. by 4½ ins.

1. The leaden tablet for *Levericus* is lettered in a later and more artistic style and is made of a whiter lead or some alloy. Probably the original tablet was lost or injured and this was made as a substitute. It is possible that an error may have crept in and that *Levericus* does not accurately represent the original name. The sixth name in the list given in the *Historiola* is Liowyngus and possibly *Levericus* is intended for this bishop.

2. Douling stone comes from the St. Andrew's quarry at the little village of Douling, situated some two and a half miles from Shepton Mallet. It is inferior oolite and very similar to Bath stone, which is the greater oolite. The Cathedral at Wells was built of this stone.

therefore, mark a stage in an English experiment a quarter of a century before the foundations of the Cathedral at Amiens were laid ; and looking at these early efforts¹ and then turning to some of the more highly developed work on Bishop Jocelin's west front we see how the English masons produced a statue-technique exhibiting a wonderfully tender feeling, spiritual in expression, and so solemn and serene in conception that it stands forth as one of the great glories of English Art in the thirteenth century. So tender and true is the feeling in some of this work that we question if this particular motif is found to the same extent in the more learned works of the French schools of this particular age.

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

NORTH AISLE OF QUIRE.

(a).—PERSON REPRESENTED. Bishop Sigar, 975—997, pupil to St. Dunstan and Abbot of Glastonbury, first name in the list of bishops of Wells in the *Historiola* and in the Hyde *Liber Vitæ*. William of Malmesbury gives the name as seventh in his list. Leaden tablet (about 6ins. by 2ins.) found under the effigy in 1913, lettered—+ SIGARVS : EPC : WELLENSIS.

EFFIGY (6ft. 4ins.) vested in alb, amice, stole with fringe, dalmatic, chasuble with ornamental band (2ins.) round neck having three scallops (4½ins.) in front, maniple with fringe (1ft. 10ins.), mitre (8ins.) having band round bottom and from centre to peak and no streamers, staff (broken top and bottom), hands placed naturally on body—right laid on maniple and left on staff, beard, moustaches and hair showing under mitre. Upper portion of body in trefoil-headed canopy resting on circular brackets with foliage filling corners. Back of canopy plain (9ins.); plain bracket

1. We know that the ranges of figures on the west front were gorgeous in blue and scarlet and purple and gold, for traces still survive. In the tympanum of the central doorway there is ultramarine, gold and scarlet, where there are also the marks of metal fittings ; and Mr. Benjamin Ferrey found a deep maroon colour on the figures of the Apostles, and a dark colour painted with stars in the Resurrection tier. As the figures on the west front were painted, it is, therefore, probable that these thirteenth century effigies to Saxon bishops were decorated in a similar manner, and chasubles, dalmatics, stoles, maniples, mitres, gloves and shoes were all resplendent, being worked in various patterns and colours to represent the actual vestments.

for feet (1ft. 7½ins. by 9¾ins.); slab (6ft. 6ins. by 2ft. 3ins. at head, tapering to 1ft. 7½ins. at feet by 2ins.). Effigy and slab date c. 1200, and made from Douling stone. (See Plate I, fig. 1.)

REFERENCES. Drawing by John Carter (1784) Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, plate ix; *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 296 (illustrated).

(b)—PERSON REPRESENTED. Bishop Levericus. The leaden tablet (about 4½ins. by 1½ins.) found in 1913 under the effigy, lettered—+ LEVERICUS : EPC : WELLENS, was probably made early in fourteenth century when these effigies were re-arranged behind new quire stalls. The tablet is of whiter metal and the lettering is later in date and more artistic in style than the other leaden tablets. (See illustration in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate x.) It may be that *Levericus* does not accurately represent the original name. The Dean of Wells, in his paper in *Archæologia*, LXV, p. 103, says that "Levericus may be a latinization of Leofric, but not of Living. Moreover, Living was translated to Canterbury; though Wells tradition says nothing of this, and possibly he may have been thought to have been buried at Wells." The Cornish succession has Lyfing, 1027—1038; Leofric, 1046—1072, while the name of Liowyngus is fifth in the list given in *Historiola*.

EFFIGY (6ft. 1in.) vested in alb, fringed stole, amice, dalmatic, chasuble, maniple (2ft. 5ins.), mitre (6½ins.) with bands round the edges and from centre to peak, and streamers with fringed ends (2ins. to 2½ins. at top and 2¾ins. to 3ins. at bottom), staff (damaged in two places) with foliated crook, face clean shaven and hair visible under mitre, hands crossed naturally on body—right laid on top of maniple and left placed over staff. The upper part of body is placed in a cinquefoil-headed niche with foliage filling corners. Back of canopy plain (8ins.) and feet rest on plain bracket (1ft. 8½ins.), slab (6ft. 4ins. by 2ft. 1in. at head, tapering to 1ft. 8½ins. to feet). Effigy and slab date from c. 1200, and made of Douling stone. (See Plate I, fig. 2.)

REFERENCES. Drawing by John Carter (1784), Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate ix.

(c).—PERSON REPRESENTED. Bishop Giso, 1061—1088, a native of Lorraine, chaplain or clerk of the chancery of Edward the Confessor, consecrated bishop by Pope Nicholas II; found church at Wells mean and the revenues so small that he writes in his own account the canons were forced to beg their bread. Edward the Confessor, Queen Edith, Harold and William the Conqueror gave various estates for the support of these canons. Giso, however, considered he was badly used by Earl Harold who seized certain estates left by Bishop Dudoc to the church at Wells by charter. Giso built a cloister, dormitory and refectory, and forced the canons

to lead a common life, causing them to choose one of themselves, named Isaac, to be their provost and to manage their temporal affairs. Leaden tablet (about 5½ins. by 2ins.) found in 1913 under the effigy is lettered— + GISO : EPC : WELLENSIS. Giso's name is tenth in the list given in *Historiola* and fourteenth in that of William of Malmesbury.

EFFIGY (5ft. 6ins.), vested in alb, amice, dalmatic, chasuble, low mitre (2¾ins.) with streamers (1ft. 2ins.) having rounded peaks; attachments show that the left hand once held wooden staff; right hand is placed high on breast; beard short, but hair worn long below ears. Head rests on rectangular pillow, and ornamented bracket (mutilated) at feet. Hands, feet and face mutilated. Slab (6ft. by 1ft. 10½ins. by 3½ins.) has plain bevelled edge. Effigy and slab date c. 1230, and made of Doulting stone. (See Plate II, fig. 5.)

REFERENCES. Giso's own account of himself in *Historiola de Primordiis*, Eccl. Documents, ed. Hunter (Camden Soc.); Kemble's *Codex Dipl.*, IV, 195-8; *Florence of Worcester*, I, 218; *William of Malmesbury, Gesta Pontiff*, pp. 194, 251 (Rolls ser.); Canon of Wells in *Anglia Sacra*, I, 559; Freeman's *History of the Church of Wells*, pp. 27-33; Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, II, 449-453; Eyton's *Domesday Studies*, "Somerset," passim; Green's "Earl Harold and Bishop Giso," *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, XII, ii, 148; *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, XXI, 399; Drawing by John Carter (1784), Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate xi; *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 296.

SOUTH AISLE OF QUIRE.

(a).—PERSON REPRESENTED. Bishop Burwold. The *Historia Major* inserts Burwold before Living and the Cornwall succession has Burwold (c. 1018). His name is the fourth in the list in the *Historiola*. Leaden tablet (about 6½ins. by 2ins.) found under effigy in 1913, lettered— + BVRHWOLDVS : EPC : WELLENSIS. The leaden tablets for Bishops Sigar, Eilwin, Burwold, Dudoc, and Giso were all made at one time out of two strips of lead soldered together possibly to save labour. The Dean of Wells remarks in his paper in *Archæologia*, LXV, p. 107, that "the word *Wellensis* on each tablet was cast in the same mould, and occupied the lower strip. But some of the bishops had names which were inconveniently long. A little patching got over the difficulty. Thus BVRWOLDVS filled about the same space as *Wellensis*, and left no room in the upper line for EPC. So these three letters were cast separately and added to the line, and a blank piece to go beneath them was somewhat clumsily contrived by obliterating the lettering of a similar cast of EPC: part of the P still remains,

turned upside down" (see illustration in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate x). The Dean of Wells also tells us that embedded in the masonry of the tomb made in 1848 was found a stone with the letters OLD and portions of a letter before and after, obviously a part of the name of Burwoldus which Leland saw on one of the tombs in 1540.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) vested in alb, stole with fringed ends, amice, dalmatic, chasuble, maniple (1ft. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) with fringed ends, mitre (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) with bands round edge and from centre to peak having streamers (1ft. 7ins.) with fringed ends, beard, moustaches and curly hair showing under mitre, staff (damaged), hands placed naturally on body and ring (damaged) on second finger of right hand. Head and shoulders in semi-circular niche (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high) richly ornamented with foliage, while on south side a dove (head mutilated) rests one foot on canopy and one on slab. Plain bracket (1ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) at feet. Slab (6ft. 6ins. by 2ft. 3ins. at head, tapering to 1ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. at feet by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

Effigy and slab made probably in first decade of thirteenth century of Doultling stone. (See Plate II, fig. 1.)

REFERENCES. Drawing by John Carter (1784), Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate ix.

(b).—PERSON REPRESENTED. Bishop Eilwin, 997—999, second name in list of bishops of Wells in the *Historiola* given as "ALWYNUS," and eighth in William of Malmesbury's list. Leaden tablet (about 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 2ins.) found in 1913 under effigy, lettered— + EILWIHVS : EPC : WELLENSIS.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) vested in alb, stole with fringed ends, amice, dalmatic, chasuble, maniple (2ft.) with fringed ends, mitre (7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) having bands round edges and from centre to peak but without streamers, staff resting on right shoulder with foliated crook, hands in gloves placed naturally on body, beard, hair shown under mitre but clean shaven over lip. Upper part of body in square-headed niche (1ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) richly foliated on the sides. Plain bracket (10ins. by 5ins. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) at feet. Slab (6ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 2ft. 1in., tapering to 1ft. 5ins. at feet by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

Effigy and slab made probably in first decade of thirteenth century of Doultling stone. (See Plate II, fig. 3.)

REFERENCES. Drawing by John Carter (1784), Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate viii.

(c).—PERSON REPRESENTED. It is not known to whose memory this effigy was made, but it forms one of the series of the early Saxon bishops sculptured for Bishop Reginald's new church. The leaden tablet has been lost, and it is just possible the effigy was intended for *Brithelm* (956), the third name in the list given in the *Historiola*, and the fifth in William of Malmesbury's list, or it

might be Brithwyn (1013), the twelfth in the latter list. Kineward (973) was Bishop Sigar's predecessor, as given by William of Malmesbury, and one may conjecture it was intended for this bishop.

EFFIGY (6ft.) vested in alb, stole with fringed ends, amice, dalmatic, chasuble, maniple (2ft. 3ins.) with fringed ends, mitre (7ins.) having bands round edges and from centre to peak but without streamers, staff (upper portion damaged), right hand placed on breast as if raised in act of blessing, left hand laid over staff, ring on second finger, hair shown under mitre but face clean shaven, upper part of body in trefoil-headed niche springing from brackets and richly foliated on sides. Plain bracket (9ins. high) at feet. Slab (6ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 11½ins., tapering to 1ft. 6ins. at feet by 2¼ins.).

Effigy and slab made probably in first decade of thirteenth century of Douling stone. (See Plate II, fig. 2.)

REFERENCES. Drawing by John Carter (1784), Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate viii.

(d).—PERSON REPRESENTED. Bishop Dudoc, 1033—1060, a German Saxon; Cnut gave him the estates of Congresbury and Banwell, which he left to the church of Wells; but Earl Harold took possession of them. Leadен tablet (about 6ins. by 2ins.) found in 1913 under the effigy is lettered—+ DVDICO : EPC : WELLENSIS. Dudoc is tenth in list given in the *Historiola* and fourteenth in William of Malmesbury's list. In both lists he is the immediate predecessor of Giso.

EFFIGY (5ft. 6ins.) vested in alb, amice, dalmatic, chasuble, low mitre (2¾ins.) with streamers (1ft. 4ins.), attachments show that left hand once held a wooden staff, right hand placed high on breast, hair worn long below ears. Head rests on rectangular pillow (1ft. 4½ins. by 10½ins. by 5ins.), feet (mutilated) once resting against an ornamented bracket. Slab (6ft. by 1ft. 10½ins. by 3½ins.) bevelled and adorned with foliage. Effigy and slab date c. 1230, and are made of Douling stone. (See Plate II, fig. 4.)

REFERENCES. Drawing by John Carter (1784), Brit. Mus. Addit. MS., 29926; Green's "Earl Harold and Bishop Giso," *Proc. Somerset Arch. Soc.*, XII, ii, 148; *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 296; illustrated in *Archæologia*, LXV, Plate xi.

The North Chapel of St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel.

BY THE REV. G. W. SAUNDERS, M.A.

With notes on the Heraldry of the Chancel, and the Will of John de Urtiaco, 1340.

BY THE REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

THE Parish Church of St. Andrew, Curry Rivel, is built on a hill, and the tower is a conspicuous object to any one approaching the village from the Langport side. It is situated at the north end of the village green close to the site of the old manor-house which was some yards to the north-west of it. Reference is made to the endowment of the Church in Domesday. "In the Church of Curi is half a hide. There a priest has one plough. It is worth 12 shillings." Of this early Church nothing remains except perhaps a few carved fragments recently dug up in the vicarage garden.

The main part of the present Church belongs to the XV Century, and is a striking example of what has been called Somerset Perpendicular. It consists of a western tower, rebuilt in 1860-61, nave, north and south aisles, a fine south porch, and a chancel which has evidently at some time, probably in the XVIII Century, been considerably shortened. On either side of the chancel is a chapel. The south chapel is of the same date as the rest of the Church. The north chapel, which is the subject of this paper, is much earlier and of very great architectural interest. (The east end of the Church is seen in Plate III.)

Until recently it was in a very neglected state. It was

covered with a flat plaster ceiling which cut off the apex of the east window. The floor level had been raised by 10-12 inches and hid entirely the bases of some beautiful monuments. A 1593 monument stood in front of the tomb-arcade, hiding from view what might be behind. The modern plaster was stripping from the walls, while the organ trespassed upon a large part of the floor-space. A careful restoration has recently been carried out by Mr. Bligh Bond, and this seems to be the proper time for a description of the chapel in the *Proceedings* of our Society.

A.

The Chapel measures internally 30ft. 9ins. by 18ft. 8ins. It is built of the local blue lias stone with Ham stone facings. It is lighted on the north side by two windows of three lights each. These windows have Ham stone scoinson or rear arches consisting of five complete foliations. Each of the six cusps terminates in a well-shaped ball flower. These rear arches are supported by no shafts and the foliations are curiously irregular. On stripping the plaster from this wall the sill of a third and intermediate window was revealed. The actual lights are raised considerably above the internal sills. This was probably due to the apex of the larger tomb rising above the sill of the central window.

The east window is also of three lights but these are larger than those on the north side. The interior angles of the jambs are furnished with shafts having octagonal bases, and the caps are ornamented with a small nail-head decoration. These support a rear arch which is not foliated, but decorated with a series of twenty-six ball flowers. These, with the rather heavy mouldings suggest a later date than the supporting shafts, which appear to belong to an original XIII Century window, though probably rebuilt in the XIV Century, as may be inferred from the fact that the southern jamb of the splay rests upon part of an incised slab of that period, which appears similar in character to those still in the chapel.

All these windows are filled with a very early form of Perpendicular tracery to which reference will be made later.



Piscina and Credence in the North Chapel.



The North Chapel taken from the N.E.
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, CURRY RIVEL.

From Photographs by the Rev. G. W. Saunders.

There are a few remains of early stained glass in the form of quarries with small painted foliations, and a few fragments of border work of double fleurs-de-lys. The rest is a patch-work and well illustrates the repeated and partial glazings so often referred to in the churchwardens' accounts.

The Chapel is divided from the chancel by an arcade of two arches of the same type of XV Century work as those of the nave. In one of these stands a handsome Jacobean tomb surrounded by iron railings, to which an antique iron bound casket is chained. The other is more than filled by the organ.

The stripping of the plaster, which was modern and bad, has revealed in the west wall the jambs of a window and a small door below it.

On each side of the altar was a bracket ; that on the north side is perfect, but the other has been torn away. In the south wall is a very fine piscina and credence (Plate III). The crocketed canopy of this terminates in a carved finial. The lead drain of the piscina pierces the east wall and issues close beside the southern buttress.

The most remarkable feature of the Chapel is the tomb arcade which runs the whole length of the north side. The central tomb recess is much larger than the others, and is not only built into the wall but protrudes on the other side so as to form externally a kind of pent-house with a weathered stone roof (Plate IV). On each side of this tomb is a smaller one of similar design. Each of these recesses is surmounted by a well moulded trifoliated arch circular at head, supported by short shafts with deeply undercut caps, above which rises a crocketed canopy to form a gable. The face of this gable is decorated with a very beautiful floral design of the conventional XIII Century character in low relief. It still bears distinct traces of colour. These recesses are flanked by heavy square gabled pinnacles terminating in curious bud-shaped finials. These appear to be strangely out of keeping with the rest of the work, but doubtless belong to the original design, though inferior in style and finish.

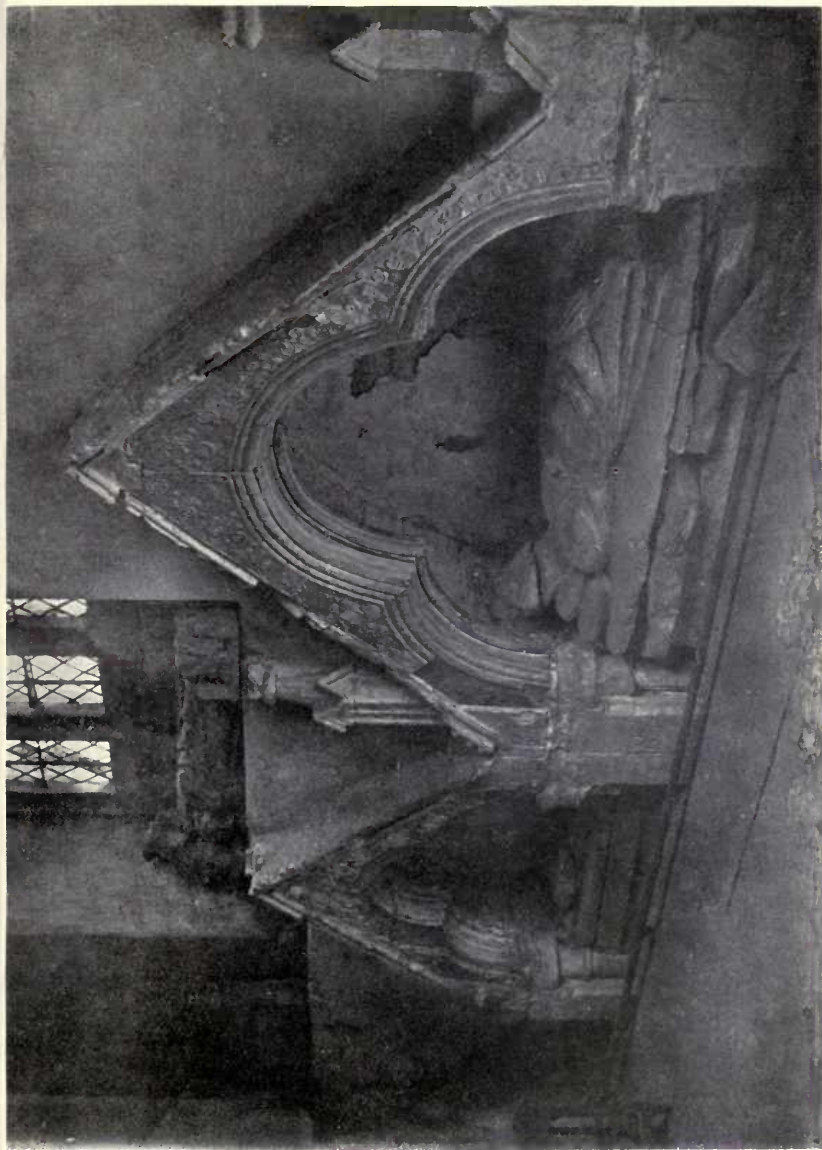
To the west of these three central recesses another and much smaller recess has been cut, but it possesses no architectural

features and is much decayed. The remains of the circular-headed trefoil in the form of the arch proclaim it as co-eval, or nearly so, with the three principal recesses.

The two extra recesses, which have been added to the east (making a total of six), are again of great interest. They are clearly of the XIV Century and may be contemporary with the alteration of the windows. They are contained beneath a moulded string-course which is returned vertically downwards at the west and terminates in a well carved head. They rest upon a raised base which probably marks the original height of the step or steps which went across the east end of the Chapel. The larger of these two recesses is covered by a trifoliated pointed arch, each cusp of which terminates in a ball-flower. The arch of the smaller recess is also trifoliated, but the cusps have lost their terminations. It is difficult to say what these easternmost recesses were intended for, but they appear to be part of the altar furniture, and we might venture the suggestion that the larger one, which is the western was an Easter Sepulchre since it contains a plain slab; and the smaller one an aumbry. These recesses have only recently been exposed to view by the removal of the Jennings tomb which stood against them. This tomb has now been placed against the east wall of the Chapel.

Effigies, to be described later, rested in the other central recesses. When removed the large figure of a knight was found to have been resting upon an embossed cross which extended the whole length of the coffin-lid, and which had been much damaged in consequence. This coffin when examined was found to contain the remains of a female skeleton wrapped around with lead. Evidently the figure of the knight had no business there!

Similarly the small effigies were also found to be resting upon incised crosses, and as neither of them fitted the recess in which it had been placed we may safely conclude that they also were in their wrong positions. A fourth effigy of a female had for years found a resting-place on the sill of the westernmost window. The way in which one side of this figure has been cut straight seems to show that it was intended to rest upon the south side of the Chapel, and it seems possible that



Tomb Arcade in the North Chapel, St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel (*before Restoration*).
From a Photograph by the Rev. G. W. Saunders.



before the organ was placed where it is, and the large Jacobean tomb filled the other arch, there was on this south side of the Chapel another range of tombs corresponding with those on the north side. There still remains at the east end of this side a small length of moulded stone which has been cut off to make room for the large tomb, which seems to be the base of a bench-table on which these effigies may have rested.

Before leaving the Chapel we should notice high up in the wall on the south side two plain Ham stone corbels, and a third which has been cut off flush with the wall. These corbels evidently supported the wall-shafts of the earlier roof.

When the external masonry of the Chapel was examined it was found that the old rough-cast still adhered to the wall in many places, and that the upper courses of stone were in a much better state of preservation than the courses below the sills of the windows. This masonry was in such a bad state of decay that it was found necessary to rough-cast the whole of the north side again. But the difference in masonry seemed to show that the walls of the Chapel had been raised. This accounts for the raising of the buttresses and the addition of a third one on the north side intermediate between the two corner ones.

The hood-moulds of the north windows terminate in ball-flowers, while that of the east window terminates in two small heads, one of which has been badly damaged.

The external roof is of a high pitch and the eastern gable is surmounted by a much weathered cross of XIV Century design.

The north wall is surmounted by a plain crenellated battlement enriched with gargoyles, which is returned westward and is continued round the walls of the rest of the Church.

B.

The history of the Chapel seems to start with the large recessed tomb on the north side. This, as we have seen, is not only built into the wall, but protrudes on the other side. The large Ham stone coffin contains the remains of a female

skeleton. It is probable that these are the remains of Sabina Revel—the last of the great family after whom the village is named. She married Henry de Urtiaco (del Ortiay, de l'Orti, or Lorty) and died in 1254. She probably built the Chapel during her life-time and provided this handsome tomb-recess for herself on the north side of it. On each side of this tomb a smaller one was added of a very similar design, these perhaps formed part of the original design (Plate IV).

The Chapel, as originally built, was lighted on the north side by three lancet windows. All that now remains of these in their original position are the outer jambs of the two exterior lights with their sills, and the sill of the central one. In the east wall there was probably a combination of two lancets contained beneath an arch which was supported by shafts ornamented with a small nail-head decoration. These shafts remain in their original position.

In the west wall there was another lancet window. The Chapel was entered by a small door below the west window. The walls were lower than they are now and buttressed at each angle by two short massive buttresses of two stages each.

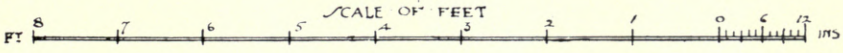
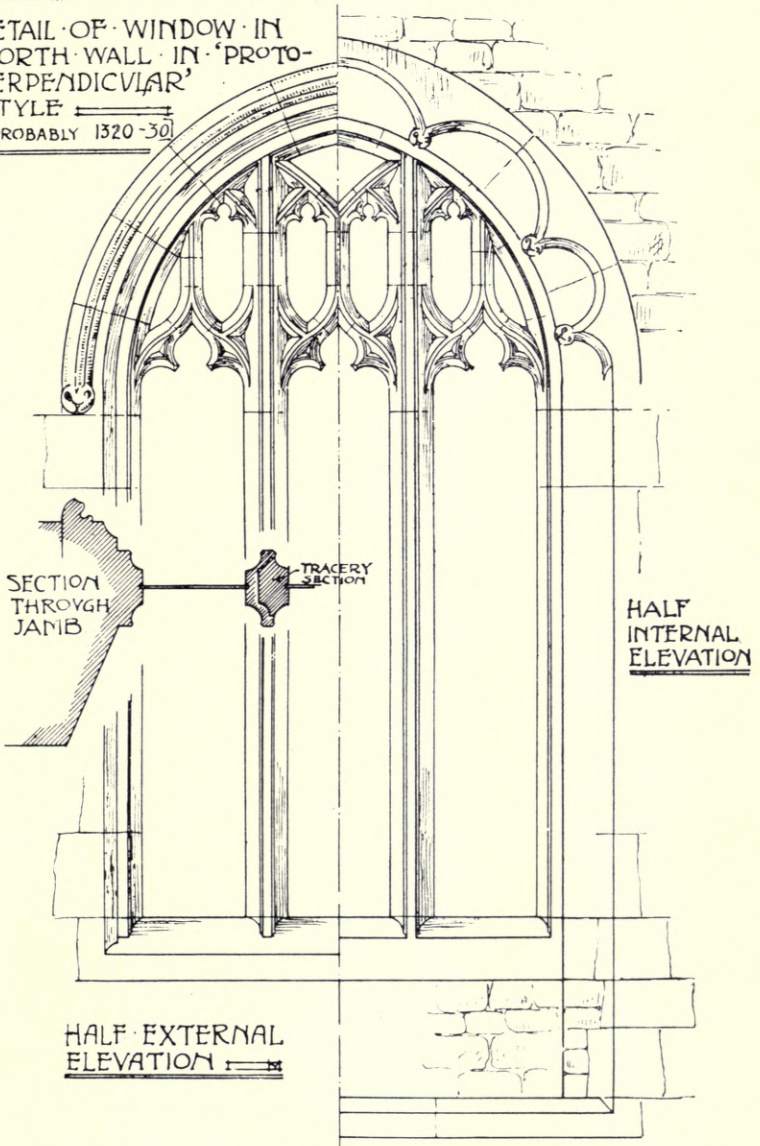
At a later period the Chapel underwent some great modifications of design. The two outer lancets were reconstructed as three-light windows and consequently much widened at the expense of the middle space which now presents a fair surface of plain walling in which no trace of the ancient masonry of the central lancet is visible above the sill, which however was left in the wall to tell its tale. The sills of the outer lancets were reused but lengthened. The inner jambs of the old windows were reused in their new positions and the new arches of Ham stone introduced above them. These make a very clumsy junction with the old work. Finally the walling between the reconstructed windows was rebuilt from the sill level upwards.

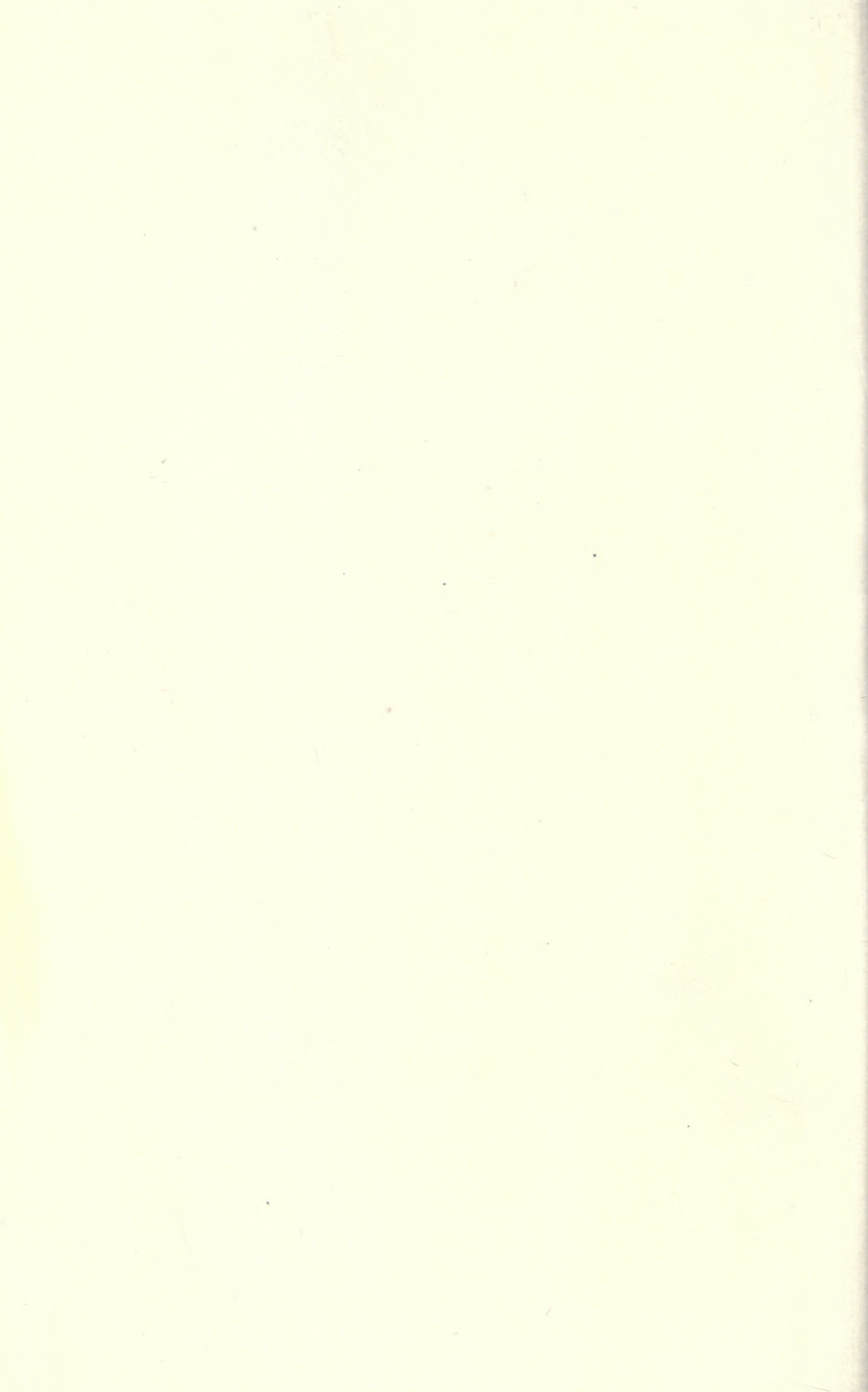
The tracery of these windows is remarkable (Plate V). At first sight it has the appearance of XV Century work and has been generally so regarded, but on examination it is found to present great peculiarities of detail both in regard to the mouldings and the formation of the cusps which are distinctly of the early XIV Century character being square-ended. Mr.

ST MARYS CHAPEL
CURRY RIVEL CHVRCH ⇒ SOMERSET

DETAIL OF WINDOW IN
NORTH WALL IN 'PROTO-
PERPENDICULAR'
STYLE

PROBABLY 1320-30





Bligh Bond is of opinion that a good deal of the Perpendicular work in Somerset as well as in the neighbouring counties of Wilts and Dorset is of a much earlier date than is commonly supposed and perhaps we have here one of the early essays of the style. The best known instance of early XIV Century Perpendicular is that at Edington Priory Church, Wilts, c. 1355, which is not far from the Somerset border. There is similar work at Bridport which is of still earlier date.¹ If it could be proved that the Curry Rivel windows pre-date these by twenty years or so the fact would be of very great importance in ecclesiology. There is an undeveloped character in the tracery which suggests the possibility, and the occurrence of the ball-flower must be taken into account.

The east window was also reconstructed. The early shafts were retained but a rear-arch decorated with twenty-six ball-flowers was added, and gives the appearance of being too heavy for the shafts. The lancets gave place to a window of three lights filled with tracery, somewhat different to that in the north windows. The cusps are pointed and the mouldings more refined, but the general appearance is still that of the XIV Century. Greater prominence was given to the altar which was now raised by one or two steps; brackets for images were built into the east wall, north and south of it; a handsome piscina and credence was added on the south side (Plate III), and the two eastern recesses were built on the north side. These probably caused the destruction of one of the original tomb-recesses, and part of the incised covering-stone has been built into the sill of the east window.

In the latter half of the XV Century the Church was practically rebuilt. A north aisle was added and the tall arch inserted between the Chapel and the new aisle. This arch contains a fan-vaulted oak screen described in "Roodscreens and Roodlofts" by F. Bligh Bond and Dom Bede Camm, but this belongs rather to the Church than the Chapel.²

The introduction of this arch and the addition of the aisle necessitated the destruction of the west window and door,

1. The Church of St. John's, Yeovil, was rebuilt in the period 1362-1382 (*Proc. LVI, i, 28*).

2. Account with illustration in *Proc. LIV, ii, 145*.

the northern jambs of which were left in the west wall. Close to these was built a staircase turret leading to the roodloft and the roofs.

At the same time the walls were raised and an arcade of two arches built between the new chancel and the Chapel. To give the extra support to the raised external walls the massive Early English buttresses were used as foundations for more slender additions which were built upon them in a style uniform with those of the rest of the Church. These new additions were so cleverly let into the older stonework that they appear to be solid masonry. An extra buttress was added to strengthen the wall between the two windows, and a battlemented parapet was added to the top of the wall on the north side.

The changes in the ownership of the manor in the XIV Century create great difficulties in coming to a clear decision on the date of these alterations. Baron Henry de Urtiaco died in 1321; his son and heir John in 1331 sold all his reversionary rights in the property to Sir William de Montacute. In his will (*see* appendix to this article) made and proved in 1340, John desired to be buried in the chapel, and left sixty pounds for his "sepultura." This date would be the very earliest at which Perpendicular tracery could be found; and the executors may have expended the balance of the funeral expenses (he seems to have died in London) in restoring the chapel, which however the testator could no longer describe as "mea." A junior branch of the family lived in Swell, an adjoining parish, but it is hardly likely that they would have interested themselves to preserve something to which they had no chance of succeeding. Neither the great family of Montacute nor that of Beaufort who succeeded would trouble themselves in the matter.

In 1593 Robert Jennings died and a tomb of classical design was raised to his memory. It is difficult to say where it originally stood. Since its removal from its original position it has had a roving but useful existence. For a time it stood in front of the piscina, and doubtless preserved it from damage, but at the same time the south bracket was removed from the wall to make room for it. Before the plaster was stripped

there was a clear cut marking the exact position of the tomb. It was expelled from this position to make room for the large railed tomb, and was then placed against the eastern recesses on the north side. Here again it doubtless preserved these recesses from much damage. It has now been placed below the East window, where it exactly fits and where it may have originally stood.

A larger and more elaborate tomb now stands in the eastern arch on the south side. This also does not stand in its original place. It may have stood in the centre of the Chapel.

The invasion of these tombs probably drove out the earlier effigies, which, as we have seen, may have rested on the south side. These were placed in the recesses on the north side.

Further interments resulted in the raising of the floor-level until it entirely hid the bases of the monuments on the north side.

On the outside a base-mould was added to the east wall but was not continued on the north side. It does not belong here, and it seems that when the chancel was shortened the extra moulding was utilized in this way.

In 1760 a plain king post roof and a flat plaster ceiling below was built by Mr. George Speke. There are no remains whatever of any earlier roof, but the line of the old stone drip of the XIV Century was exposed during the work of restoration, and the new roof roughly follows the same slope.

In 1915 a careful and conservative restoration was carried out. A cambered ceiling of oak ribs and panels has been substituted for the plaster ceiling and the floor lowered to its original level. Thus the Chapel is once more to be seen in its proper proportions. The slabs marking interments have been carefully replaced in the floor. The range of tombs on the north side has undergone slight necessary repairs and one or two missing stones have been inserted. The effigies have been placed again on the south side so that the embossed cross on the large tomb and the incised crosses on the smaller tombs are now visible. The organ has been pushed forward into the western arch so as to clear the floor space, and the small but interesting portion of the Ralph Trevillian tomb has been placed against it.

C.

It has been asked what was the original purpose of this Chapel? Some have suggested that this was the chancel of an earlier Church. But the existing jambs of a west window and of a door below it prove conclusively that it must have been a separate chapel probably attached to the earlier Church.

The presence of the early tombs and its close proximity to the site of the old manor-house which was situated some yards to the north-west of it, lead us to think that this must have been built as a Manorial Chapel, and perhaps dedicated to Our Lady. Margaret Clavelshaye, in her will dated June 10th, 1545, desires to be buried "in the elde (or aisle) of our Ladie of Curry Rivell Church."

Some time before the Reformation it seems to have lost its exclusive character of a Manorial Chapel, from the fact that it was thrown into the Church on the south and the west, and the private door of access obliterated.

In later years it seems to have been appropriated by the Jennings family who exercised very strict control over the burial rights in it.

In the Parish Church registers there are the following entries :

"Elizabeth Pitt wife of Jonathan Pitt Esq was buried on the ninth day of May in the North Ile by the leave of Marmaduke Jennings Esq in the year 1656."

"Thomas Trevillian, Gent, was buried the eighteenth day of August in the year 1657 in the North Ile by the leave of Marmaduke Jennings Esq."

In the will of John Isham, dated December 20th, 1675, it is actually called "Mr. Jennings' Ile."

"My desire is to have my body buried in Mr. Jennings' Ile at Curry Rivell, if my master Thomas Jennings Esq and the rest of my friends there will give leave."

In 1818 it was proposed to use the Chapel for the purpose of a Sunday school and the following petition was sent to Mr. William Speke from the Committee :

"We, the undersigned, the Minister and parishioners of Curry Rivell being met at a Vestry held for the purpose

of giving greater effect to the Sunday School establishment of the Parish, being of opinion that a more commodious schoolroom is absolutely necessary and that such room may be easily provided by erecting a floor over the North Aisle of the Chancel without any injury to the monuments, to the building, or to the internal appearance of the Church, do hereby petition you, William Speke Esq, to give us permission to carry this same into effect.

(Signed). James Sidgewick (minister), Samuel Alford, Henry Alford, Samuel Slatter, Wm. Fry, Thos. Fredk. Webb, John Fry, Wm. White, Thos. Dinham, G. Gristock and Wm. Sharrock."

Fortunately the petition was not granted; a room was found elsewhere. But at this date it is evident that the aisle was considered to be a part of the chancel, and Mr. William Speke was petitioned as the lay-rector.

II. TOMBS IN THE NORTH CHAPEL.

Along the north side of the Chapel is a tomb-arcade of, at present, four tomb-recesses; originally there were probably five. The easternmost recess seems to have been removed to make room for the later additions of the XIV Century. A portion of a covering-stone, decorated with an incised cross similar to those on the other covering-stones, has been built into the sill of the east window, which seems to confirm the view that at least one of the recesses has been destroyed. The large central recess contains a finely shaped stone coffin. When examined recently the coffin still contained the remains of a female. The other receptacles were apparently empty except for dust which might possibly have been the dust of human remains; but there were no signs of any lead or coffin.

The westernmost recess measures 3ft. 4½ins. in length. It is in a very bad state of decay and has lost all architectural features except the bases of the two shafts. The receptacle is quite plain and made of inferior stone to the others. It appears to be an afterthought.

The next recess measures 4ft. 4ins. in length. The covering-stone of the receptacle is 4ins. thick, and is decorated with an

incised foliated cross. The cross has been cut short at the foot to fit into the recess.

The central recess is 7ft. in length and contains a Ham stone coffin. This has the edges and top corners chamfered off and tapers towards the foot. The length of the coffin is 6ft. 7ins. and width at head 2ft. 2ins., at foot 1ft. 6½ins. A fine embossed cross runs the whole length of the lid. On each side was the matrix of a small shield. One of these has been destroyed. In the surviving matrix there is still to be seen a small hole indicating that a brass shield had been fastened to it. This coffin probably contains the remains of the founder of the Chapel, Sabina Revel, the wife of Henry de l'Orti.



Coffin Cover of Ham Stone,
in the North Chapel, Curry
Rivel Church (restored).

*From a Drawing by Mr. F.
Bligh Bond.*

The recess eastward is 4ft. 3ins. in length and contains a receptacle ; on the covering-stone is an incised cross ; the ends of the arm and of the foot have been cut off to fit into the recess. The face of the receptacle is decorated with four foliated crosses, placed side by side.

In the Chapel are also the large effigy of a knight and other smaller effigies, two males and one female. I am grateful to Dr. A. C. Fryer for the following description of them :

The effigy of the knight is made of Ham Hill stone and may be dated 1270 to 1280.¹ It is a remarkably fine figure and

1. The period 1270-80 assigned to the figure of the knight makes it very difficult to decide for whom it is intended. The first Henry de Urtiaco died in 1254, and his son and heir Richard before 1254. His son, Henry Baron de Urtiaco was born c. 1252, and died in 1321. It seems rather improbable that when quite a young man he would have laid down an effigy of himself, and at the same time have omitted his wife, living or dead. As he came of age in 1273, and would recover his lands from his guardian, I am inclined to suggest that he may then have commemorated his father or grandfather, and some other deceased members of the family.—E. H. B. H.

may be compared with the knight at Brympton where indications may be seen of the influence of the Bristol school of effigy-makers.

The knight is represented in mail-coif, hauberk, surcoat reaching below knees, mail-hose and knee-caps, girdle, shield-strap over right shoulder, and shield [emblazoned azure cross or (De Urtiaco)—present length 1ft. 10ins.] on left arm, right leg crossed over left, broad sword-belt with long pendant, right hand placed on pommel and sheathing sword, while left holds scabbard; two cushions under the head; right arm and legs below knees destroyed. The mail is not carved and the stone has been surfaced with *gesso*, a gummy plaster on which the mail rings, armorial bearings on shield, diaper work on cushions, etc., were painted. Fragments of colouring are still visible.

The three small effigies of Ham Hill stone have been considered to represent children; but it is not improbable that they are merely small effigies of two men and one lady. They represent civilians and are of special interest as the number now existing of this particular date is not numerous. They were made a little later than the middle of the XIII Century (c. 1260—1270). The larger of the two male figures (3ft. 6ins.) has two rectangular bolsters under the head, while the smaller effigy (3ft. 2ins.) has only one. They are both dressed in long gowns with sleeves, but the lower part of the gown of the larger figure is now destroyed; the hair is worn in curly tufts on either side of the face and falls below the ears; the hands are raised in prayer on the breast; the faces are clean shaven; while the animals or crockets at the feet are now too seriously mutilated to make out what they were originally intended for. The effigy of the lady (3ft. 4½ins.) does not show the kirtle at the wrists, but is clad in a sleeved cotehardi falling to the feet. The hair is worn in large curls to the neck, which was a fashion for a short time among some of the ladies of the latter part of the XII Century. The bronze effigy of Queen Eleanor in Westminster Abbey (c. 1290) shows us this fashion. The usual covering for the head in this century was the kerchief, and the hair was usually in small tufts on either side of the forehead. The hands are raised in

prayer on the breast, and the head rests on one rectangular bolster.

These may represent the three children of Henry Baron de Urtiaco—John, Richard, and Elizabeth. If this is so we must suppose that Sibilla who was the wife of Henry, and the mother of his three children, had all four effigies made during their lifetime. Probably on the death of her husband in 1321 she carried out the elaborate alterations in the Chapel already noticed and placed the figures upon the south side of it. She afterwards married John de Mohun, Lord of Dunster.

At the East end of the Chapel is a large tomb of good classical design commemorating Robert Jennings, died Nov. 10th, 1593. The inscription runs :

Esto memor mortis, transcivit lubrica vita
 Vixit enim quondam quem tegit iste lapis.
 Here lyeth Robert Jennings, deceased,
 the tenth day of November, anno dom., 1593.

Then follow three verses of rhyme, which may be read in Collinson, I, 28.

This tomb has no back to it, which seems to show that it was intended to be placed against a wall.

In the eastern arch on the south side of the Chapel is the large railed-in tomb of Marmaduke and Robert Jennings. The effigies lie side by side in full armour upon a marble slab, beneath a semicircular arch. The underside of the arch is divided into small squares each containing a rose; in the centre at the top is a small angel bearing a scroll with the words "gloria deo" on it. Four recumbent cherubs support a coat of arms (argent, a chevron or, between three bezants, on a chief, ermine, three cinquefoils gules. Crest a redbreast sitting on a moulded morion) which surmounts the tomb. Round the base of the tomb are kneeling weepers each with a name written above. The weepers on the south side are Anna Jennings, Mary Jennings, Eliza Jennings, Marmaduke Jennings, William Jennings and Robert Jennings. On the north side are Mary Powell, Marmaduke Jennings, Francis Bishop, Elizabeth Townsend, and five chrisom babies. Round

the tomb are massive railings of ironwork and attached to one of these on the south side by a chain and curious padlock is a small chest heavily bonded with iron.

There are two good drawings of this tomb in the Braikenridge Collection, Vol. I, pt. 3, in the Library at Taunton Castle. At the heads of the effigies is the inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Marmaduke Jennings Esq who was buried the 25th of April 1625 aetat. 58 also Robert Jennings Esq who was buried the 7th of May 1630 aetat. 32.¹

There are two portions of another tomb consisting of a base and a frieze. On the base are traces of a now illegible inscription. Round the outside of the frieze are the words "Remember young man in thy youth that thou must die, believe the truth." On the other side of the frieze are the words :

Here lyeth the body of Raphe the son of Raphe Trevilian who died the 15th day of April 1624 anno aetatis 27.

Mother of the said Raphe who died the 1642.
When thou kneelest down to pray to God
Remember him in heart and word
If at the Sacrament thou bee
Believe in Christ that died for thee.

Below these lines are the senseless words, "Trevillian's wife duringe her life 56 years and die her husband's mother."

This tomb is apparently an older tomb reused to commemorate Raphe Trevillian. It is illustrated in the Braikenridge Collection of Drawings, Vol. I, pt. 3.

In the floor are the following sepulchral slabs :

(1). Here lyeth the | bodye of Marye | the wife of Samuel | Powell gent who | departed this life | the 20th day of June | ano domi 1628.

(2). Here | lyeth the | body of Fran | cis late wife | of John | Bishop who | died the 16 day | of March 1630 | she had issue 2 | children | Carnis resurrecti | onem credo et per | mortem Christi | resurgam.

1. The Latin and English inscriptions are given in Collinson, I, 27.

(3). Here lyeth the | body of Marmaduke | Jennings esquire
 who | departed this life the 29th | day of January in the
 year | of our Lord God 1657 | Here lyeth Dame Jennings
 Lloyd | daughter of James Anderton | Esq & Elizabeth his wife
 & | grand-daughter of Thomas | Jennings Esq of Burton | By
 her first husband Sir Charles | Cornwallis Lloyd Bart She had
 no issue | by her second husband George Speke Esq She had
 four children | three sons & a daughter | Of the sons two are
 likewise | here buried the one dead born | the other named
 William an infant | She died June 29th 1754 | aged 54.

(4). Here lyeth the body of Thomas | Trevillian Gentle-
 man | who departed this | life the 30th day of July | in
 the year of our Lord | God 1657 | who was the Father of |
 Elizabeth Jennings the wife | of Marmaduke Jennings | Esquire
 & he also lyeth | hereby. |

Here lyeth Mary Anderton daughter of Elizabeth daugh | ter
 of Thomas Jennings Esq | who died April 29, 1716.

(5). Here lyeth the body of | Marmaduke Jennings Esquire |
 who departed this life the 7th day | of December in the yeare of
 Our | Lord God 1660 Who was son | of Marmaduke Jennings
 Esquire | Who also lyeth hereby. |

Rarely composed a body lyes enshrined
 Twas but the emblem of the rarest mind
 That part could but here we see
 The brightest sun will set & so is he
 Not lost but changed & in the change he's blessed
 For here on earth heir of eternal rest.

(6). Here lyeth the body of Anne | Pitt wife of John Pitt
 of | Merriott Esquire who died | the 16th day of July 1678 | who
 was the daughter of Mar | maduke Jennings Esquire.

Arms : Dexter side blank ; Femme ; Jennings.

(7). Jacet hic sepultum cor | pus viri vere dilectissimi |
 patriæque amici | Thomæ Jennings armigeri | qui nuptias cum
 domina Maria | Speke Filia Georgii Speke | armigeri ex antiqua
 familia | de Whitlackington inivit die | 5 Septembris anno 1672 |
 et relictis tribus libris | Thomæ, Maria, Elizabetha, | peractisque
 annis 30 et de | cem mensibus obiit Decemb | die 27 annoque
 dom̄i 1679.

Hic etiam | jacet corpus Ma | riæ Jennings | viduæ relictæ |
 Thomæ Jennings | armigeri quæ | obiit ultimo die | Martis
 Anno Dom̄i | 1715 | aetatis suæ 66.

Reader behold what works here Death hath done
 Removed a husband, father, friend, and son,
 But though his body underneath doth lye
 His inward rare endowments ne'er can dye.

He needs no statue every heart appears
 A monument to him—each eye with tears
 Becomes a marble whilst each tongue descrys
 His worth in these his funeral obsequies.
 Alas a friend is gone the loss not small
 He was lamented & beloved of all.

(8). Here lyeth the Body of Thomas | Jennings Esq (son of Thomas Jennings | late of Burton within the parish of | Curry Rivel in the County of Somerset Esq) | the last male issue of that fam | ily in the direct line who dyed | May 18th 1695 ætat. suæ. 12.

Arms : Jennings.

(9). Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth | the wife of John Trevillian of Mid | leney within the parish of Drayton | in the County of Somerset Esq sister to Thomas Jennings Esq the last | male issue in the direct line of | Burton family who dyed August | 23rd, 1727. ætat. suæ. 48.

Arms : Trevillian : Demi-horse issuing out of water in base ; imp. Jennings.

(10). Here lyeth the Body of | George Speke Esq | son of George Speke Esq | who died Nov. 18th 1758 | aged 25 years.

Arms : Barry of eight, over all an eagle displayed with two heads. Crest : Porcupine.

There are also preserved in the Chapel two portions of a sepulchral slab on which is roughly incised the head of a tonsured priest. This fragment was illustrated in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, XIV (1915), 268. A similar slab is preserved in Ilton Church and is illustrated in the Braikenridge Collection of Drawings, Vol. I, pt. 3, in Taunton Castle.

III. THE CHANCEL OF CURRY RIVEL CHURCH.

The Chancel of Curry Rivel Church appears to have been considerably altered in the XVII or XVIII Century. A drawing of the Church made about 1698 shows the south transept and chancel as apparently roofless and the east wall of the nave built up. Probably it was in a very bad state of repair which necessitated an almost entire rebuilding of the east end. The wall of the chancel was lowered ; this is marked by the parapet of the chancel now being considerably lower than that of the south chapel and nave. The south wall

was rebuilt, the old stone being re-used and the window reset in it. In places the base-mould was repaired with new stone.

At the same time the Chancel was shortened by 9 or 12 feet, the east wall being set back to line with the east wall of the north chapel. This was built of entirely new stone and a new east window filled with very inferior tracery. The old buttresses were built up again, but the pinnacle-shafts above the gargoyles were renewed, as also were portions of the base-course. The moulded base-course which was not required was placed against the east wall of the north chapel. During these alterations the heraldic shields were probably badly damaged and carelessly re-inserted in the new window.

The Chancel as it is now lacks a piscina, and is altogether unworthy of the rest of the Church.

IV. NOTES ON HERALDRY IN THE CHANCEL OF CURRY RIVEL CHURCH.

BY THE REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

In the east window of the chancel are four shields with armorial bearings, one perfect, and three imperfect, while a fifth shield bears the figure of a flaming heart. The perfect shield contains the arms of Beauchamp of Warwick : Gules, a fesse between six cross-crosslets or. The next shield still preserves : In chief arg. three bucks heads cabossed or, and the dexter part of a fesse azure, the remainder being filled with coloured pieces of glass, including a fragment of a pavement checquy sa. and arg. This is the coat of Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1443-1465 ; who bore : Argent, on a fesse azure a mitre with labels expanded or, betw. three bucks heads cabossed gu. in chief, and in base as many pheons sa. The complete coat may be seen in a window in the south choir aisle of Wells Cathedral (*Proc.* xxxiv, ii, 45, and illustration). The third shield is quarterly, of which the first and fourth quarters are now filled with quarrels, and the second and third bear the arms of Monta-

cute : Arg. three fusils in fesse gules. The fourth shield is also quarterly, but the only heraldic bearing now visible is a bend or. If this is anything more than a glazier's fancy the shield may have contained the arms of Le Despenser : Quarterly arg. and gules, in the second and third a fret or, over all a bend sa. The mother of Anne Beauchamp, wife of the king-maker, was Isabella daughter and heiress of Thomas le Despenser Earl of Gloucester. The difference in the colours both in this shield and in the arms of Beckington may be due to age.

Before considering what the missing quarters of the third shield may have contained, it is necessary to recall the history of the manor and advowson after John de Urtiaco had parted with them in 1331 to Sir William de Montacute the founder of Bustlesham (now Bisham) Priory in 1338. His son and successor, William second Earl of Salisbury, in 1386 paid £100 for licence to alienate the advowson of Curry Rivel to the Canons of Bisham, who were also enabled to appropriate the rectory to their own needs (*Pat. Rolls*, 9 Ric. II, p. 129). In 1395 the Earl sold the manors of Curry Rivel, Langport, and Martock, and the Hundred of Abdick and Bulstone to John de Beaufort Earl of Somerset ; at his death in 1397 he left five hundred marks to complete the buildings of the Priory, the burial-place of his father and mother, his son and himself.

Curry Rivel Church dates from the reign of Henry VII or his successor, whose badges of the portcullis and Prince of Wales' feathers are carved on the porch. In the older building the Canons of Bisham may have desired to commemorate their founder and the fortunes of his family by placing armorial insignia in the chancel which was their possession.

The appearance of the shields of Beauchamp of Warwick and perhaps of le Despenser is due to the marriage of Anne Beauchamp, the greatest heiress of her time, with Richard Neville the King-Maker, eldest son of Richard Neville Earl of Salisbury, in right of his wife Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Montacute Earl of Salisbury. Although Richard was married about 1440 it is probable that the shields were placed in the church after he had succeeded his father in 1460,

and certainly before his own death at Barnet in 1471. The appearance of the Beckington coat would further limit the date before 1465. After regaining the upper hand the Earl of Warwick conveyed the bodies of his father and his brother Thomas, also slain at Wakefield, to Bisham early in 1463, and buried them with stately ceremony, in the presence of the Duke of Clarence and other great peers (*D.N.B.*, XL, 282). It may be surmised that the appearance of these arms was something in the nature at once of a funeral monument, and of a visible reminder of the all-powerful might of the head of the family, the "proud setter-up and puller-down" of kings.

According to the later laws of heraldry, the vacant quarters in the third shield should hold the arms of Neville. But in earlier days the rule was rather to place the more important coat in the first quarter. And it is at least as likely that they held the arms of Monthermer (or an eagle vert), which were borne by the descendants of Sir John de Montacute, who married Margaret grand-daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Monthermer by his wife Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I. That coat, as showing descent from the blood royal might well be considered as the more important; but it implies a proud humility on the part of the king-maker, himself descended from John of Gaunt, to place his paternal arms after the quartered coat of Monthermer and Montacute. Yet such an arrangement appears in a shield in Ashton Church, Devonshire, described by Mr. F. M. Drake in an article in the *Transactions of the Exeter Dioc. Architectural Society*; he adds that the combined shield is common in the county, and appears in the chapter-house at Exeter. Richard Symonds¹ records that at Fladbury, near Worcester, he saw a shield of which the first quarter contained Beauchamp of Warwick, the second Montacute and Monthermer quarterly, the third Neville, and the fourth Le Despenser. In Salisbury Cathedral he records a shield bearing Montacute and Monthermer quarterly; and in Martock² Church a shield of which the first quarter was

1. "Diary of Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil War," Camden Society, 1859.

2. In his notes on this church Symonds records twenty-two shields, besides one hundred and twenty more in the clerestory windows. Not one of these is now in existence.

vacant, the second and third were Montacute, and the fourth Monthermer; this is the blazon of the Curry Rivel shield.¹

The portrait of the King-Maker in Rous's "Roll of the Earls of Warwick" (reproduced in the illustrated edition of Green's "Short History," II, 556) shows his shield bearing Montacute and Monthermer quarterly.

The evidence is somewhat conflicting, but on the whole I am inclined to believe that the vacant quarters in the Curry Rivel shield bore Monthermer rather than Neville. But if this latter coat was borne in the first quarter of this and the Martock shield, their disappearance may have been due to the desire of a zealous Yorkist official to obliterate the remembrance of the Proud Setter-up and Puller-down of kings. On his return from exile Henry of Bolingbroke executed Bushy and Green on the ground (amongst others) that they "from mine own windows tore my household coat, raz'd out my impress, leaving me no sign—save men's opinions, and my living blood—to show the world I am a gentleman" (Richard II, Act III, scene i).

V. WILL OF JOHN DE URTIACO, 1340.

BY THE REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

As my paper on the family of De Urtiaco (*Proc.* XLII, ii, 26) has been frequently referred to in these notes on Curry Rivel, it seemed a good opportunity to add to it by printing the will of John de Urtiaco. This was buried as effectually as the testator himself among the Harleian charters in the British Museum, but has been brought to light in the valuable Index recently printed in two volumes, a copy of which is in the Library at Taunton Castle.

Since the date of the paper (1896) more references have

1. The seal of the King-Maker engraved in Doyle's "Official Baronage" shows: Quarterly, first and fourth Montacute quartering Monthermer, second and third, Neville with a label compony arg. and az.

turned up, but at present it is only necessary to add that many deeds relating to the sale of Cucklington and Stoke Trister to John de Moleyns (p. 51) will be found in the Moleyns cartulary presented by the Right Honourable H. Hobhouse to the Society. Also that Sibilla wife of Baron Henry (p. 41) was not born de Beaumont. The official transcriber of the Patent Rolls read Vrriaco for Vesiaco (the name of her first husband), and anybody conversant with records will see that the names in court-hand are as like as two peas.

The Will. Harl. Charters, 57, D, 4.

In Dei nomine Amen. Ego Johannes de Vrriaco condo testamentum meum in hoc modo die Martis proximo post festum Pentecoste anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum quarto-decimo (6 June, 1340). Inprimis lego animam meam Deo et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in capella¹ juxta ecclesiam de Cory Rivel. Item lego fratribus Ivelchester xx sol. Item lego fratribus Brugewater xx sol. Item lego fratribus de Oth² unam marcam. Item lego x li. ad celebranda in dicta capella. Item lego Ricardo fratri meo manerium meum de Knoll ad terminum vite sue pro suo bono servicii, et post decessum ipsius Ricardi mihi et heredibus meis plenarie revertetur. Item lego dicte Ricardo ij meliores equos cum tota armura mea. Item lego Johanni de Mortim x li. Item lego Waltero de Thorhull unum equum qui vocatur Putteneye et xl sol. Item lego Stephano de Stapelton unum equum et xl sol. Item lego Johanni knapp unum pullum (foal) et xl sol. Item lego Waltero de Putteneye xl sol. Item lego Simoni de Putteneye xx sol. Item lego Waltero de Chaifecomb xx sol. Item lego quilibet de familia mea secundum ordinationem executorum meorum. Item lego ad sepulturam meam honeste factam lx li. Item lego omnia bona mea non legata ad ordinationem executorum meorum ut viderent anime mee melior expedire. Item ordino, facio, et constituo executores meos viz. dominum Radulfum de Middelye, Ricardum de Vrriaco, Johannem de Middelye et Nicholaum Laddrede ut ordinent et diffonent omnia predicta et residua ad proficuum anime mee; in cujus rei testimonium

meum sigillum apposui. Datum Londinio die et anno supradicto.

Mr. E. A. Fry, who has kindly checked my transcript with the original, has also read the probates, 57, D, 5. Another one indorsed on the will has been cancelled out. The first recites that probate was granted in our office in London on 13 Kal. July (19th June) 1340, after a previous probate granted in the office of the Archdeacon of London had been cancelled because the deceased had goods in the ville of Braynstyd outside his jurisdiction. This place is not identified, so it throws no light on the superior authority. The second probate, indorsed on the first in respect of goods situated within the diocese of Salisbury is dated the Ides of July (15th July, 1340).

The testator does not mention any relation besides his brother, although his wife and married daughter were both alive. He seems to have been an extravagant and lawless individual, who very soon came to grief among the greater wrong-doers of that period.

NOTES ON WILL.

1. A very short word has been absolutely erased. I venture to read "mea."
2. Fratres de Oth. There is no record of a Friary at Oth, now Oathe, also Worthe, in the parish of Aller, but on the Curry Rivel side of the Parrett. It was formerly reckoned to belong to Swell, but has been transferred by order of the L.G.B. in 1886. There is no reference to it as forming part of the endowment of a chantry at Swell by Mabel de Rivel (*S.R.S.*, ix, 383). There was a chapel at Oathe in 1373, see *Papal Letters*, iv, 189; and it may be that the testator really intended to remember the "capellanus." If it was connected with the chantry at Swell there would possibly be two "capellani" for legatees, and the plural would make an error easier."

Wells Wills.

[SEREL COLLECTION].

BY THE REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.

INTRODUCTION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

THE book, which is the property of the Somerset Archaeological Society, contains thirty-three leaves of paper (folio size), written on both sides and numbered as follows:—

12—28, 30—33, 79—85, 88—90, 92—93. Folios 29 and 86 are missing; folio 87 is bound up in place of 81 which is missing; folio 91 is missing.

There is a memorandum in Mr. Serel's handwriting (signed T. S.) to this effect:—

“These fragments were rescued from a butcher's shop in Wells where the book of which they had formed a part was being broken up for wrapping ‘steaks,’ ‘chops,’ etc., for customers.”

The first thirty-three leaves are written in a small neat hand; the rest of the MS. in a larger and more straggling script.

On folio 19, at the top is written, Jhūs merce.

On folio 20, Jhūs mercy lady help at nead.

On folio 21, Jhūs mercy John.

On folio 22, Johñs mercy Lady

help at nead have me comend.

The name and parish of the testators are given in the margin: when these differ from the text the difference is noted. An example occurs in No. 35.

TESTATORS AND THEIR PARISHES.

There are 150 Wills bearing date 1539–41. Three of the Wills are in Latin (Nos. 12, 26, 140).

The following Parishes are represented, and the number of Wills relating to each parish is appended :—

Axbridge, 5.	Langport, 1.
Badgworth, 4.	Leigh-on-Mendip, 1.
Banwell, 1.	Limington, 1.
Barwick, 1.	Locking, 2.
Batcombe, 1.	Lympsham, 5.
Berrow, 2.	Maperton, 2.
Bleadon, 2.	Marston Bigot, 2.
Brent, East, 8.	Martock, 6.
Brent, South, 3.	Milborne Port, 1.
Brewham, 6.	Montacute, 3.
Bruton, 1.	Pawlett, 2.
Burnham, 5.	Pennard, East, 2.
Cadbury, North, 3.	Penselwood, 1.
Castle Cary, 1.	Portbury, 1.
Charlton Mackerell, 1.	Puriton, 3.
Chewton, 1.	Puxton, 1.
Christon, 3.	Pylle, 1.
Churchill, 1.	Shepton Mallet, 4.
Clapton, 1.	Shepton Montague, 1.
Closworth, 1.	Somerton, 1.
Compton Pauncefoot, 1.	Stoke St. Michael, 1.
Congresbury, 13.	Stowell, 1.
Cranmore, 1.	Tintinhull, 1.
Ditcheat, 1.	Weare, 1.
Doulting, 2.	Weston-in-Gordano, 1.
Dunkerton, 1.	Wincanton, 2.
Frome, 2.	Winscombe, 1.
High Ham, 4.	Woolavington, 1.
Huntspill, 6.	Worle, 3.
Hutton, 2.	Wrington, 1.
Keinton Mandeville, 1.	Wyke St. Lawrence, 5.
Kilmersdon, 2.	No parish given, 1.
Kingsdon, 3.	

BROTHERHOODS AND GILDS.¹

The young men wardens of Puryton (3).²

There was a gild which took in all the young men of the place and they would meet in the Church House and yearly they all made their offerings to keep up the young men's light in the Church. At Stanford-in-the-Vale (Berks) in 1583 the lads between ten and thirteen years made a collection and provided for the Church House, four new platters, and two new pottingers.³

The Brotherhood of the B.V.M.

S. Brent (12). Ditcheat (26). N. Cadbury (80).

Stoke St. Michael (84).

St. Mary House at Congresbury (10).

Our Lady service (14) and passim.

Our Lady priest in E. Brent (136).

Our Lady Light to be prayed for 3s. 4d., East Brent (123).

Brotherhood of St. Michael's Chapel at Congresbury (10) and in most of the Congresbury Wills of which there are 13.

Brotherhood of Martock (25), (63), (103).

Brotherhood of Bruton (66), of Brewham (101), (125). At the latter reference "the brothred preist" is mentioned: of Batcombe (141).

Brotherhood service in Doultling (105).

Brotherhood priest of High Ham (127), (135).

The brothers and sisters of the "Sepulture light" at Charlton Mackerell (74).

The Shoemakers' brotherhood at Axbridge indicated by a bequest to SS. Crispin and Crispinians Light. These martyrs are the patron Saints of that trade (142).

St. Nicholas Service at Huntspill (113).

1. The word "gylde" only occurs once (118) when it means "aisle."

2. The figures in brackets refer to the number of the Will.

3. See a Paper by T. S. H. in *The Guardian*, Aug. 21st. 1889, p. 1265.

St. Nicholas "auter or servyse" at Burnham (104).

The Trinity Light at Axbridge (142).

DOWELL LIGHT.

I have found four references to this light :—

1516, will of Henry Style of Frome (*S.R.S.*, XIX, 187).

1524, will of Wm. Jorden of Frome (*S.R.S.*, XIX, 228).

1541, will of Robert Lewis of Frome (92).

And in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Stanford in the Vale (Berks). These are printed in "The Antiquary" for March, 1888, p. 118.

1554 (Receipt). Item of Robert Pynell collector for the Rode lyght uppon ye tweluet¹ evyn most comonly cawlyd ye dawell vjs. *ijd.*

This at first sight seems to settle this difficult question, but in the three Frome Wills, the high cross light is mentioned as well as the Dowell light ; in the Will of Wm. Jorden it is called "le dole light."

I am inclined to the explanation which I gave in *S.R.S.*, XIX, p. xxiii, that it is equivalent to the Almes light, *i.e.* Soul light or Dead light.

THE BUILDING OF CHURCH TOWERS.

1. Batcombe (51).

1540. To the belding of the towre of Batcombe 40 lode of Rowe stones or 5s. for them at the choice of the parish.

2. Chewton Mendip (95).

1541. To the byldynge of the Towre of Chewton 16*d.*

It may be said in passing that the usual opinion hitherto has been that towers of this type are to be dated about 1470 : but this I must leave to the experts.

To give one instance of the curiously varied orthography of the MS. :—

HEIFER is spelt in very many different ways, *e.g.* heffer,

1. Twelfth.

heffar, heyfer, heyfar, heiffer, hyeffar, yeaffer, yeaffar, yeffar, yeffar.

The Rev. W. Denton in "England in the XVth Century," p. 174, speaks of the foul and dangerous highways to which a bequest was often made of money, cattle or other goods. Instances of such bequests will be found at (10), (56), (75).

Perhaps it is worth noting that William Sowter of Badgworth had three sons all named John (62).

John my eldest son.

John my myddell son.

John my yowngyst son.

These five female names may be placed on record—Berde (87), Bryne (98), Clase (127), Gelyan (20), Richard (14).

Hort, Storre and Hawke are the names of three oxen (70).

As the Reformation was approaching the Wills as concerns church services, etc., are not so interesting as those printed in *S.R.S.*, XVI and XIX. The following are however mentioned:—

Bead-boke (64); trentals (65), (118).

Placebo and dirige (74); mass of requiem (74).

Holy Rood Lyght (*passim*); torches (48), (149); vestments (130); beam before the high altar (130); ringers (128); months mind (5), (81).

Sir Roger, Chantry priest of Woolavington (51), tithes forgotten (7 and *passim*).

WELLS WILLS.

[SEREL COLLECTION.]

1. **Jone Crome** of Portbury. Dated 28 March, 1541.
to be buried in churchyard of Portbury : Cath. of Wellys
2*d.* : church of Portbury a bushel of wheat : Agnes Tucke
a heffer, a pan and a forset¹ : my daughter² Agnes Stephyns
a mantyll : Alys Lock and Alys Crome my best kyrtell
and my best sloppe.³

1. Forcet, a little "forcer" or chest (*N.E.D.*)

2. Spelt *dough* throughout the MS., and son is *sonne*.

3. An outer garment, a mantle (*N.E.D.*)

Residue.—John Tuckye, my son.

Witnesses.—Wm. Russell, John Howell.

Summa Inventarii £13 16s. 0d.

2. **Thomas Warnemon** of East Brent. 8 Aug., 1540.

in churchyard of Est Brynt : Cath. Ch. of Wellys 4d. : church of E. B. 12d. : every one of my chylderne 5£ : Maud my servant 3 kye : John Clarke 12d.

Residue.—Edyth, my wyff.

Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curat, John Lyon, Tho. Sturry

Summa £55 0s. 8d.

3. **Humfray Myrth** of Puriton. 26 Oct., 1539.

in churchyard of Puryton : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : church of P. a sacke of malte : unto the yowng men wardens¹ a sacke of malte : ch. of P. a cow : my ghostly father 12d. : my son John Myrth 2 stears : John Sprytell my servant a heffer : John Yryssh a valow² yearling : my godson John Lacy 12d. : to every godchild at ther maryge a bushell of wheat : John Hore a taylyd³ heffer : yf my wyf wyll remove to Hunspyll or to any other place that then she shall have all sutch goods as I had with her and 20s. of my goods : the residue to remayn to John Myrth my sonne : if she do remayn and end her lyfe yn my howse at Peryton she shall be whole executrix.

Witnesses.—Master Vicar of Peryton, Humfray Wyke.

Summa £17 4s. 4d.

4. **William Dene** of East Brent. 28 Aug., 1540.

in churchyard of Est Brynt : Ch. of Wellys 2d. : ch. of E. B. 2d. : Exix. Crystyan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curat, John Long, John Dene.

Summa £3 18s. 8d.

5. **Cornell Welshe** of Axbridge. 4 Oct., 1540.

in churchyard of Axbryge : Ch. of Wellys 2d. : hye auter of

1. *i.e.* The wardens of the Young Men's Gild, see *S.R.S.*, iv, 1.

2. Fallow, of a pale brownish or reddish yellow colour (*cf.* fallow deer, *N.E.D.*)

3. Tailed (of cattle) = tagged, *i.e.* having the tail tipped with white or other distinctive colour (*N.E.D.*)

A. 4*d.* : our Lady auter 4*d.* : Jamys my servant my grene cote : Rychard Dycke my servant a jakete : John Welsshe my servant a jakete : Thomas Reve of Cheddar to be my overseer, at my beryng and at my monythys myne¹ to have for his labor 6*s.* 8*d.*

Residue.—Jone my wyf.

Witnesses.—John Wynter, curat, Wm. Coke, Tho. Reve, John Welssh.

Summa £10 11*s.* 4*d.*

6. **Jone Myllard** of Leigh on Mendip. 16 Feb. 1540.

in churchyard of Lye : church of Lye 20*d.* : Maud Toogod my best pan : Isat Myllard a coveredled : Alys Stanley my best kyrtell : Florens Stanley a kerchyff : Anstis Stanley a kerchyff : Ede Swete a kyrtell : Margery Swete a pan : Rychard Swete a platter : Alys Towcker of Downhed a petycote : Elyzabeth Wylsward a platter : Edoard Smyth my best gowne and a crocke with a howle² : Stephyn his son a cawdron : Stephen Mylward a hosecloth³ : John Toker a cyffe⁴ : Aslyng Cokeryll my best cappe.

Residue.—John Toker of Evercrych.

Witnesses.—Sir Richard Thomas, curate, John Swete, Edoard Smyth.

Summa 47*s.* 1*d.*

7. **William Goode** of Puxton. 8 Aug., 1540.

in churchyard of Puxton : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hye auter of P. for thethis⁵ forgotten 3*d.* : hye lyght 4*d.* : my son John 2 kye : my daughter Jone 2 kye : my daughter Issabell 40*s.*

Residue.—Alys my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Hodges, curat, Edm. Kene.

Summa £12 16*s.* 0*d.*

1. Month's mind (commemoration service) on 30th day after burial. See Rock's "Church of our Fathers" (1904), ii, 258, 417.

2. *i.e.* with a hole in it.

3. Hose, covering for the legs, frequently made of cloth of divers colours (*Drapers' Dict.*)

4. Sieve.

5. *i.e.* tithes. See "Wells Wills" 50 (note I).

8. **John Tryppe** of Christon. 10 Sept., 1540.

in churchyard of Cryston afore the porch : Ch. of Wellys
4*d.* : Ch. of C. a jeffar or a bullocke of the valew of 6*s.* 8*d.* :
Ch. of Banwell a bushel of barley : Wm. Trypp my son
a wayne, a sollow,¹ a dragg with all wother towlys by-
longyn to husbandry : 4 chylder of my son Wylyam 2
wethers and 2 yewys : Nycholas my son 2 wethers :
Joan my dau. 3 shepe : 2 children of my dau. 2 lambis :
John Markys my son in law a dowblet : John and Humfra
my sons the halff parte of the barley mowe : Margery my
dau. a cow : Thomas Bawlet 2 shepe : John my son the
half part of the wheat mowe west from the barley mowe.

Residue.—Wm., John, Nycholas and Humfra Tryppe.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas Wylyamson, Omfra Egell, Omfra
Kyst, Nich. Kyst, John Kyng.

Summa £15 3*s.* 4*d.*

9. **Raff Mulgrey** of Weston in Gordano. 8 Oct., 1539.

in churchyard of Weston : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : ch. of Weston
2 bushels of barley : my son Rychard my best hosys.

Residue.—Issabell, my wyff.

Witnesses.—Sir Wylyam Adams, parson, Master Edm.
Percevall, John Bonowey, Richard Wylcocks.

Summa £5 12*s.* 8*d.*

10. **Mathew Lonewell** of Congresbury. 4 Sept., 1540.

in churchyard of Congarsbury : hye auter for thethys for-
gotten 4*d.* : hye lyght 12*d.* : brotherred of St. Mychaells
Chappell² 3*s.* 4*d.* : my 2 sons Thomas and Edmund (be-
tween them) 46*s.* 8*d.*, and also that lyeth yn lynnyn cloth
owte of my shope 40*s.* : unto the cawss way that goyth
from my house and downe by Saynt Mary howse and so
to the Church 20*s.*

Residue.—Jone, my wyff.

Witnesses.—Sir John Danyell, my gostly father, John
Tryvet, Wm. Yowng.

Summa £20 17*s.* 8*d.*

1. Sull, zull, a plough.

2. *S.R.S.*, ii, 75.

11. **John Hardyng** of Clapton. 26 Feb., 1540.
 in churchyard of Clapton : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of C. 2
 bushels of barley : Ch. of Portyshed 1 bushel of barley :
 Ch. of Weston 1 bushel of barley : my dau. Elizabeth 20*s.* :
 my dau. Elizabeth Kempe a cowe : and a twylling¹ shete :
 my dau. Jone a yeffar : my son Jamys my best cote :
 my son Thomas 3 yewys.

Residue.—Ededy, my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Rychard Carcy, curat, John Horte, John
 Kyng, John Pryston.

Summa £5 9*s.* 4*d.*, *ob.*

12. **William Nichols** of South Brent. 8 April, 1540.
 sepult. in simiterio ecclesie divi Michaelis de Sowth Brynt :
 ecclesie Wellen 4*d.* : 4 luminibus² ecclesie parochie mee
 4*d.* : fraternitati B.M. 3*s.* 4*d.* : campanis 4*d.*

Residuum.—Cristine ux. mee et John Chamberlayne pri-
 vigno³ meo.

Testibus.—Ric. Peret, clerico ibidem curato, Tho. Borde,
 Ric. Holys.

Summa £4 6*s.* 4*d.*

13. **Thomas Palmer** of Puriton. 1540.
 in churchyard of Peryton : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye auter of
 my parish church 12*d.* : 3 auters more in the same ch.
 12*d.* : my curat 4*d.* : Sir Robert Fysssher 4*d.*

Residue.—Jone my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Rob. Fysssher,⁴ Robert Rew.

Summa £13 11*s.* 0*d.*

14. **William Cobe** of Huntspill. 10 Nov., 1540.
 in churchyard of Hunspill : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hye cross at
 H. 1 bushel of beans : owre lady servys 1 bushel of beans :
 Crystian my dau. one welshe heffer : Margaret my dau.

1. A table cloth of twill (Test. Ebor. iv, 17). "Unum pallium de le twyllly."
 Wadley's "Bristol Wills," 143.

2. *S.R.S.*, xix, xxii.

3. Stepson.

4. Instituted to the Vicarage 24 July, 1554. "Somerset Incumbents," 171.

the same : Richard Martyn a cowe and calff : Wm. Martyn,
the same.

Residue.—Rychard my wyf.

Overseers.—Rychard Organ, John Martayne.

Witnesses.—Cristofer Webster, prist, Rich. Alyn, Nich. More.

Summa £5 5s. 10d.

15. **Luce Boy** of East Pennard. 28 Aug., 1539.

in churchyard of Est Pennard : Ch. of E. P. 12d. : John
Sterwod a bullocke : Elner Golledge a brass pann.

Residue.—my son Thomas.

Witnesses.—John Harrys, Rych. Boweke, Wm. Golledge.

Summa £4 0s. 4d.

16. **John Hacker** of Limington. 6 Aug., 1540.

in churchyard of Lymmyngton : Ch. of Wellys 4d.

Residue.—Issabell my wyf.

Witnesses.—John Lye the elder, John Master, John Lye the
yownger.

Summa £12 17s. 4d.

17. **Issabell Laver** of Martocke. 1539.

to be buried in the parish ch. of Martocke : Ch. of Wellys
4d. : Ch. of M. 20s. : my dau. Jone Longe 6 silver sponys,
2 of my plow oxen, 6 pewter vessell standyng alway upon
my cowbarde : every one of my chylder chylderne 6s. 8d.

Residue.—John my son.

Overseers.—Wm. Hodgys of Lymmyngton, Thos. Cuff.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas Hecch, curat, Wm. Lavor, Wm.
Hodgys, Thos. Coff.

Summa £38 16s. 4d.

18. **Issabell Creye** of Locking. 12 Oct., 1540.

in churchyard of Lockyng : Ch. of Wellys 2d. : John Clarke
my son a cowe : Thomas Crey a cow : John Crey a cauff.

Residue.—John Crey my son.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas Day,¹ vycar, John Banwyll, John
Hurdwyck.

Summa £3 17s. 0d.

1. Instituted 24 May, 1524. "Somerset Incumbents," 128.

19. **Robert More** of Lympsham. 1 Feb., 1540.
 in churchyard of L. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye auter of L. 2*d.* :
 hye crosse a bushel of wheat : owr lady servys 3*s.* 4*d.* :
 Sir John Thomas, curat, 4*d.*
Residue.—Alyce my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir John Thomas, curat, Rych More, Rich.
 Gyllyng.
 Summa £13 9*s.* 6*d.*
20. **Thomas Mey** of Worle.
 in churchyard of Worley : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye auter of
 Worley a bushel of barley : John May 2 bollockys : Alys
 Mey a yearlyng : Ch. of Worley a bushel of wheat and a
 bushel of barley : Agnes Mey a cow : Issabell Mey a cow :
 Gelyam Mey a yearlyng : Jone Mey, the same : Crystyan
 Mey, the same.
Residue.—John May.
Witnesses.—Sir John Shyppard,¹ vycar, Tho. Tayler, John
 Bustull.
 Summa £7 19*s.* 0*d.*
21. **Agnes Geffrays** of Congresbury. 10 Oct., 1540.
 church of Congersbury 2*s.* : Ch. of Chedder a silver spone :
 Water Rogers a bolster : Issabell Rogers a kyrtell :
 Rychard and Roger Jeffray (each) a spone : Alys Harvyll
 my best peticote : Wylyam Rogers of dett of 26*s.* 8*d.*, the
 said Wm. to pay to myne Executor but 10*s.* : Richard
 Clarke a platter.
Residue.—My brother Wm. Geffayry.
Witnesses.—Raynall Sclatter, Rich. Clarke.
 Summa 38*s.*
22. **Thomas Came** of South Brent. 6 Nov., 1540.
 in churchyard of Sowth Brynt : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hye auter
 in S. B. 4*d.* : the rowde lyght a bushel of benys : the
 bellys 4*d.* : my two daus. a cowe (each).
Residue.—Jone my wyf.

1. Instituted 4 Sept., 1516. "Somerset Incumbents," 223.

Witnesses.—Sir Richard Browne, curat, John Gyllyng,
Rob. Adams, Nich. Wycks.

Summa £5 4s. 7d.

23. **Thomas More** of Stapeltun in Martock. 23 Nov., 1540.
to be buried in ch. of M. : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : M. Ch. 2
bushels of wheat : my gostly father 4d.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf and John my son.

Witnesses.—Sir Robert Lowgh,¹ Rob. Dyar, Wm. Gele.

Summa £4 10s. 8d.

24. **Thomas Burgys** of Shepton Mallet. 12 May, 1540.
my sowle to allmyghty God, my body to be buryd yn the
churchyard of S. M. : hie crosse ly3ght 2d : Saynt An-
drowys yn Wellys 2d. : the bellys in my parysh ch. 4d. :
Agnes my dau. a cow, a heffer and a calff.

Residue.—Jone my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Robt. Corbet, curat, Edm. Harwycke, Edw.
Medham.

Summa £4 10s. 8d.

25. **John Pulman** of Martock. 7 Mar., 1540.
to be buryd in the ch. of M. : mother Ch. of Wellys 4d. :
Ch. of M. 6s. 8d. : brotherred of the same ch. 1 bushel of
wheat : hye auter for ungoten thethys 4d.

Residue.—Alys my wyf shall have the governans of all my
goodis wyle that she ys wydow for to distribute among
my chylder and my wyfe shall save to herself certayne
[goods] acordyng to the custome² of Martocke.

Overseers.—Wm. Schereowd and John Palmer.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas Hecche, curat, Wm. Schere[wod],
John Palmer, Rychard Occaronn.

Summa £20 5s. 0d.

26. **Alice Oram** of Alhampton in Ditcheat. 7 Mar., 1541.
corpus meum sepeliendum in cimiterio Sancte Marie Mag-

1. Instituted 19 June, 1554. "Somerset Incumbents," 140. Formerly
"capellanus" of Stapleton Chapel, *S.R.S.*, II, 111.

2. The custom of Wincanton is mentioned (54), (73).

dalene de Dychat : Cath. Wellen 4*d.* : luminibus alte crucis de Dychat 6*d.* et unum annulum argenteum : fraternitati B. M. 5*s.* quod remanet in manibus Joh. Whyte de Dychat.

Residue.—Joh. Turner, filio meo.

Testators.—Dno. Joh. Batt suo confessore, Will. Austyng. Summa 40*s.*

27. **William Goldweg** of East Pennard. 8 Sept., 1540.
in churchyard of Est Pennard : Jone my dau. a coffer, 4 sylver sponys and a yowng calff.

Residue.—Em my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Henry Kyng, vicar, Rich. Bocke, Thomas Boy, John Furber.

Item to John Meddell my wyfs brother a gowne, a swerde, a buckler and a sheff of arrowys. Item to John Newbery a cote. Item Robert Furber a cote. To Thomas Boy a buckes skynne tawyd.¹

Summa £4 6*s.* 8*d.*

28. **Crystyan Dene, widow**, of East Brent. 4 April, 1541.
in churchyard of Est Brynt : mother ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : Ch. of E. B. 4*d.* : Jone my dau. a coffer, and another coffer to Edyth Burnet. Exör. John Dene my son.

Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curat, John Dene the elder, John Long.

Summa £4 5*s.* 0*d.*

29. **Jone Tryvet** of Congresbury. 1 May, 1541.
in churchyard of Congresbury : hye auter 4*d.* : hye lyzght a sylver ryng : St. Mychaellys Chappell a bushel of barley : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : Nycholas Wrytis chylder a cow : my dau. Agnes Hardwyll my best weryng clothys and my best mantell : my son John Tryvet the elder a pygg : my two godchylder 2 kerchyffs.

Residue.—My son John T. the yownger.

1. *Tawed* : made as white leather by the process of tawing.
Tawing : the process of preparing white leather (*N.E.D.*)

Witnesses.—Sir Rob. Roo my gostly father, John Tryvet.
Summa £4 15s. 0d.

30. **Richard More** of Weare. 10 Dec., 1540.

in parish ch. of Weer : Ch. of Wellys 2d.

Residue.—Jone my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Peter Lane my curat, Rob. Bawnton, John More.

Summa £5 11s. 10d.

31. **John Mayo** of Bleadon. 23 —, 1541.

in churchyard of Bledon : Ch. of Wellys 3d. : ch. of B. 12d. :
to the hye auter and unto St. Peter there 4d. pro decimis
oblitis : Sir John Webb my gostly father 12d.

Residue.—Jone my wyf and John my son.

Witnesses.—Sir John Webbe, curat, Tho. Clarke, John Buscell.

Summa £9 8s. 0d.

32. **William Kyng** of East Brent. 13 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of Est Brynt : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : Ch. of E. B. 4d. :
owr lady in the same ch. 3s. 4d. : my dau. Jone 4 kye and a heffer
and a calff and Phyllppe my son shall have the profyt of them the
furst yere and I pute John Wytyng and John Bolgen in trust to see
the foresayde kye to be vusyd to the profyt of my dau. and when that
she is at lawful age then to delyver them unto the mayd unto her
owne use and if she dye in the meantyme they to be bestowyd fur
the welth of her sowle.

Residue.—Phyllpe my son (he to pay my dettis).

Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curat, John Whytyng, John Bolgen.

Summa £14 14s. 3d.

33. **John Burton** of Burnham. 20 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of Burneham : Ch. of Wellys 2d. : Ch. of B. half
a bushel of benys : hye crosse a bushell of benys : owre lady
servys 2s. 8d. : John Burton my son 9℥ of

money except my wyff by the bargayn¹ unto him then he shall have but 40s., if he dye before the age of 20 year or els be marryd then hys goodis shall remayn halff to hyar a prist and the other halff to my wyf : my wyf shall kepe Thomas Burton my yowngest son honestly untyl he come to lawfull age to 7 year of age and to ray him honestly and then to geve hym 5s.

Residue.—Isabell my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Humfray Dunn, John Hart, Wm. Somersed, Henry Wyttyyn, Thos. Dune.

Summa £14 10s. 0d.

34. **John Clarke** of North Cadbury. 4 Feb., 154—.

in churchyard of N. C. : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : Wylyam Bucke my wean, 2 yokes, 3 yeryng² ropes, a sallow : John Clarke the elder 1 cow, 1 yearlyng, 1 coatt : John Clarke the yownger 1 cow, 1 yearlyng : Henry Baker 2 oxys, 2 ropys, a sowle³ : evry child of H. B. a chylver⁴ shepe.

Residue.—Elyzabeth my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas, Hewlet, prist, John Blackom, Wm. Gayne.

Summa £7 0s. 13d.

35. **Robert⁵ Roo** of Shepton Mallet. 6 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of S. M. : hye crosse lyght 2d. : Ch. of Wells 2d. : the bellys 4d.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Rich. Stayner, John Mydwynter, Rob. Hannam.

Summa 53s. 4d.

36. **Issabell Neades** of Congresbury. 15 Mar., 1540.

in crystyn buryell : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : St. Mychael Chappell at Congarsbury a nanfyll [an anvil] and a ryng : hye

1. A small farm-holding (*N.E.D.*)

2. Iron ropes. Yeryn is an old form of iron. See Nos. 42, 137.

3. *i.e.* Sallow (plough).

4. A ewe sheep or lamb *N.E.D.*

5. Henry in margin.

auter 6*d.* : hye ly³ght 8*d.* : my son Robert Nedys 4 sylver sponys and a pair of quelys [wheels] a yowke, a rope, a table bord and a table clothe : my dau. Jone Nedys my best bedde, a beryng shete,¹ 2 pair of beedis, halff a garnysh² of pewter and £6 13*s.* 4*d.* and my growne at Kyngton (if she die befor marriage, she shall give the said ground to one of her three brothers) : Kath Neads £3 6*s.* 8*d.* : John N. and Kath. N. all my weryng rayment.

Residue.—My 2 sons, Davyd N. and Wm. N.

Overseers.—John Hallyng and John Yeryssh.

Witnesses.—John Hallyng, John Yeryssh, Rob. Wyllet, Wm. Hunt, Raynold Slatter, curat.

Summa £38 5*s.* 0*d.*

37. **Roger Dyar** of Hutton. 19 May, 1541.

in churchyard of Hutton : hye auter ther 4*d.* : John Dyar my son a calff : Jone my dau. a calff : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Davy, Thomas, and Agnes my chylder a cowe.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Payne, parson, Thos. Hosyer, John Colyns the yownger.

Summa £4 2*s.* 0*d.*

38. **Raff Gollege** of Pylle. 14 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of Pull : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : the rode lyght in the ch. of P. 4*d.* : the bellys 16*d.* : Wm. Gollege my son 20*s.* : John Gollege my son 20*s.* : Alyce Gollege my mother 2 yewys with 2 lammys : Stephyn G. my brother, the same.

Residue.—Edyth [my wyf] whom I make myne executrix.

Overseer.—My father yn lawe, Wm. Sheppard.

Witnesses.—Sir Jamys Raynoll,³ parson ther, John Bowshe, Rychard Golledge.

Summa £11 8*s.* 4*d.*

1. A christening robe.

2. A garnish contains 12 platters, 12 dishes, and 12 saucers (*N.E.D.*)

3. Instituted 12 June, 1528. "Somerset Incumbents," 173.

39. **William Davys** of Bledon. 3 April, 1541.
 in churchyard of Bledon : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : Ch. of B. 4*d.* :
 my dau. Isbell 2 yearlyng calffys.
Residue.—Jone my wyf and Thomas my son.
Overseer.—Wm. Rowsyll.
Witnesses.—Thos. Lest, Edm. Gosse.
 Summa 33*s.* 8*d.*
40. **John Gervys** of Berrow. 9 May, 1541.
 in the holy herth : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : hye auter in my parish
 ch. a bushell of wheat : hye crosse a bushel of wheat,
 owr lady servys 3*s.* 4*d.* : Sir Davy my gostly father to
 pray for me a bushel of wheat : my dau. Alis to her maryage
 40*s.* and a cowe : to my dau. Jone's maryage 4 nobles
 and a cowe : bytwyxt John Borrow and Jone Borrow a
 heffer of 12 monyths of age.
Residue.—Margaret my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Davy Mylet, curat, Sir Marke Molard,
 Watkyn Banwell, John Come, Thos. Borrow.
 Summa £17 0*s.* 12*d.*
41. **John Parker** of Hutton. 22 May, 1541.
 in churchyard of H. : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : Gelyan my dau.
 a cow : Ilsabeth my dau. a cow.
Residue.—Jone my wyf and Thomas my son.
Witnesses.—Thos. Hoseer, John Colyns, Edm. Yowng,
 Germon Saylor.
 Summa £4 0*s.* 12*d.*
42. **Robert Banwell** of Lockyng. 11 Sept., 1540.
 in churchyard of Lockyng : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : John my
 eldest son a wayne, a sollow, a drag, a yowke, a rope of
 yron, a cow, a horse colte, my best jacket, a dowblet :
 Jelyan my dau. a cowe, 2 wenyd callvys, a mare colte,
 a pear of beddys [beads] : Thomas my son a cow : John
 my yowngyst son a yeffer.
Residue.—Joan my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Day, vycar, John Banwyll, John
 Risun, Ric. Came.
 Summa £9 0*s.* 22*d.*

43. **Edmund Maye** of Worle. 20 Feb., 1540.
 in churchyard of Worley : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye auter of
 Worell 4*d.* : Ch. of Worley 4*d.* : Wm. May, Thos. Maye,
 Henry May, Nycholas May, Roger May, Martayne May,
 Rychard May, Alys May (each) a cowe.
Residue.—Agnes my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir John Shepperd, vycar, John Pedder, Wm.
 Tokye, Tho. Goose.
 Summa £18 11*s.* 0*d.*
44. **Rychard Hody** of Lawrens Wyke. 21 Mar., 1541.
 in churchyard of L. W. : all my goodis to Issabell my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Tho. Smyth, curat, Wm. Tyrrell, Humfray
 Jefferey.
 Summa £3 15*s.* 4*d.*
45. **Helen Corwall** of Worle. 21 Feb., 1540.
 in churchyard of Worley : all my goodis to Rober Underwode.
Witnesses.—Sir John Shyperd, vycar, John Lerversege,
 Robert Fesse.
 Summa [none given].
46. **Rychard Clothyer** of North Cadbury. 14 April, 1540.
 in churchyard of N. C. : parish ch. 4*d.* : Wyllyam my son a
 yotyng¹ stone, my weyne and all that pertaynyth to hyt :
 Jone my dau. a yearlyng bullocke.
Residue.—Jone my wyf.
Witnesses.—Thomas Hewlet, pryast, John Blackmore, Henry
 Clothiar, John Pytman.
 Summa £5 6*s.* 8*d.*
47. **John Marshall** of Bruham. 14 Nov., 1540.
 in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hye crosse lyzghte
 and the torches 12*d.* : Rychard my son a bullocke of 2
 year age : Jayn a calf : Jone a bullocke of 2 year age :
 Agnes, the same : Henry, the same.
Residue.—Alys my wyf.
Overseers.—Wm. Copyn, Thomas Tabor.

1. A stone cistern used in brewing (*S.R.S.*, xix, 151).

48. **Alice Marshall** of Bruham. 20 Nov., 1540.

(widow of the above) : in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : my gostly father 40*d.* : the rode lyght and the torchys 12*d.*

Overseers.—Wm. Copyng, Hen. Marshal.

Witnesses.—Sir Robert Wellys,¹ Thomas Amys, John Baber-stoke.

49. **John Dune** of Kilmersdon. 27 Jan., 1540.

in churchyard of Kylmersdon : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : Wylyam Bure 4*d.* : John my son a cowe, my grette panne : Elyn my dau. a heffar.

Residue.—My wyffe.

Witnesses.—Sir John Jenkynson, vycar ther, John Sheparde. Summa £4 0*s.* 0*d.*

50. **Maude Stacy, widow**, of Maperton. 1540.

in churchyard of M. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of M. one cow : Ch. of N. Cheryton a cowe : parson of M. 12*d.* : every chylde of Thomas Clothyar and Agnes his wyf one rother best.²

Residue.—Thos. Clothyar and Agnes his wyf.

Witnesses.—Thomas heyse, clarke, John Andrews, Ric. Harvy, John Hawey.

Summa £15 5*s.* 8*d.*

51. **William Wyllyng** of Wollavington. 5 June, 154—.

in churchyard of Wollavyngton : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : owre lady ch. of W. 6*s.* 8*d.* : vycar 3*s.* 4*d.* : Sir Roger,³ Chantery pryast 12*d.* : parson of Barwyke 6*d.* : Katheryng my dau £6 13*s.* 4*d.* : every of my god chylder marryd 4*d.* : not marryd halff a bushel of wheat.

Residue.—Alys my wyf.

Witnesses.—Rob. Stone, vicar, Andrew Hore, John Olde-myxton, Wm. Palmer.

Summa £23 13*s.* 4*d.*

1. Formerly Canon of Bruton Abbey (*S.R.S.*, viii, liv).

2. An animal of the ox kind (*N.E.D.*)

3. Roger Wynbery (*S.R.S.*, ii, 62).

52. **John Lane** of South Brent. 8 Jan., 1540.

in churchyard of Sowth Brynt : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hye auter in S. B. 2*d.* : mayntaying of the be []¹ 4*d.* : the bellys in Marke Ch. 4*d.* : Edward, a grey mare : Jone my dau. a cowe : Agnes my dau. a yearlyng.

Residue.—Margery my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Rychard Browne, curat, John Roge.

Summa £5 3*s.* 11*d.*

53. **Humfray Typerton** of Christon. 1 April, 1540.

in churchyard of Cryston : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of C. 6*s.* 8*d.* : hye lyzght 8*d.* : my dau. Agnes a cowe : my son John a wayne, a dragg, a sollow with all other harnys belongyn therto : my dau. Issabell a harnys² gyrdell that was her mothers.

Residue.—John, Isabel and Elyn.

Supervisors.—Sir Thos. Williamson, Omfray Kyst, Nich. Kyst, Roger Ryche.

54. **Robert Hyne** of Wincanton. 31 Dec., 1540.

in churchyard of Wyneanton : Ch. of Wellys 6*d.* : Ch. of Wynecaluton 20*s.* : whereas Isabel my wyf has gevyn unto Richard Hine my son all such title as she in time coming might have sued for by custom at the lordis courte yn such holding and ground as I have bowzght for the term of lyff unto Rychard Hyne my son and unto Edward his son. In consideration whereof I geve and bequeath to the said Isabel my wyf all such goods that she brought unto me at the day of maryage and all such corne and malte as is in the barnehouse and barton to fynd her and her mayde (and when that is expended my sons Richard and Edward shall find her sufficient during her life) : and the house that she dwellyth yn rent free : Wm. Shote 3 shepe : Elyn Shot a yew and a lamb : John Clarke *als.* Clement a cote : Edward Gorwan a cote.

Residue.—Richard my son.

1. MS. torn.

2. Mounted with silver or other metal (*N.E.D.*)

Overseer.—John Dyar.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Smyth, curat, John Lane, John Chub.
Summa £20 8s. 9d.

55. **John Walle** of Burnham. 26 March, 1541.

in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wellys 3*d.* : St. Androw of B. 4*d.* : hie crosse a bushel of benys : our lady servys 2*s.* 8*d.* : St. Nycholas half a bushel of benys : Sir Humfray Dune my gostly father to pray for me 3*s.* 4*d.* : John Clarke 12*d.* : Item that Kateryn Gylyng my dau. in law be marryd of the holle [goods].

Residue.—Issabel my wyf and Rich. my son.

Witnesses.—Sir Humfra Dune, curat, Rich. Genocke, Tho. Senclar, Simon More.

Summa £16 8s. 8d.

56. **Wylyam Plucknett**¹ of Mylborn Port. 12 March, 1540.

to be buried in the church : Ch. of Wellys 12*d.* : Reparacyon of the Ch. of M. P. one akar of wheat : my son John my black gowne faced with black lame, a dowblet of black satyn, a jacket of say,² a rydyng cape of sattyng : Rychard my son a cow and a calf : William my son a yeffar of 3 year age : Jone my dau. the same : Alys Halet a yew and a lambe : William Exull my wyfs son a heffer : Jone Hyde my wyfs son (*sic*) 2 ewes : Richard Hyde a doublet of chamlet³ : John Exull my wyfs son 2 yewys : Thomas my son a yeffar : Davy my son the same : Reparacyon of the cawseway from Chamberlaynys myll unto his house an acre of wottis [oats] : John Clarke a lamme : every of my servants now beying in servys a chylver hogge. Item the legacys made by me to John, Richard, Wm., Margaret and Jone my chylder above named be delyvered to Rychard Frye and John Clyd within one quarter of a year next ensuing after my decease unto whose governance I commit my said chylthren Katheryng my wife to have

1. *S.D.N.Q.*, ii, 186.

2. A woollen stuff ; but sometimes it means silk (*Drapers' Dict.*)

3. A fine stuff : the origin of the word is very obscure : according to Skeat it was a sort of cloth originally made of camel's hair.

and injoye my farme of Wyke¹ which I have purchased lxxxv years from year to year during her natural lyff and afterward to John my son, Wm. my son, Richard my son, Thomas my son, Davy my son, my wyfs son Wm. Exull, the said Katheryn shall leve upon the said farme the table bord and the cowbord in the hawle.

Residue.—Katheryn my wyf.

Overseers.—Wm. Meer of Shurburne and John Plucknett of Horsynton.

Witnesses.—John Warman, Wm. Bysshope, Tho. Cammerlayne, John Glod, Jo. Clark.

Summa £55 7s. 7d.

57. **William Powre** of Bruham. 1 Aug., 1540.

in churchyard of Calsebroke² : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : my son Wm. 20s. : my kynsman Thos. Power a fleekat³ heffar of 2 year holde. Residue my wyf she to take of Wm. Hyll 46s. that was dew unto me at mydsummer last paste. Item 17d. of the said Wm. for a cowe grasse. Item of ney3gbur Parsons 25s. Item of Rychar Colyns 3s. Item of Wm. Horte 2s. Item of Jamys Pety 22d. for a cowe grasse.

Overseers.—Wm. Warbrunton, Robert Stacy.

My wyf to pay unto John Ele 6s. 8d. wych I was swerty for John Frode.

Witnesses.—John Warbrunton, John Hyll, Howdwen Lee, Robert Bancrofte.

Summa £8 8s. 8d.

58. **Omfray Foster** of Badgworth. 12 Aug., 1541.

in churchyard of Bagworth : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : Ch. of B. 12d. : Robert Foster a yearlyng yeffar : Izabell Nycholas a calff.

Residue.—Edyth my wyf and my chylder.

Overseers.—Walter Yenow and John Goldy.

1. Milborne-Wick.

2. There is no parish of this name.

3. Dappled, pied, spotted (*N.E.D.*)

Rychard my son shall pay to every one of his brothers and sisters 6s. 8d. apeace at the day of ther marryge.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Rowlandson, John Lyvyng, John Bolgen.

Summa £26 12s. 1d.

59. **Jone Harrys** of Badgworth. 10 May, 1541.

in churchyard of Bagworth : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : Ch. of B. 12d. : Izabell Stebbes a cow, my second kyrtell, my best neck kerchyff, a wovyng [woven] apron ; Thomas Stebbis her son a calff : Edyth my dau. my best kyrtell : Crystyan Paynys a payer of shetis : Jone Furbar a flannyng apron and a crescloth¹ kerchyff : Elyn Brese a russet kyrtell : Crystyan Taber a flaning petycote and a smocke : Richard Harrys my blacke mare and a wenlyng calff : Agnes Harrys a kerche.

Residue.—Walter Harrys my son.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Rowlandson, Rich. Harrys, Walter Harrys.

Summa £4 11s. 6d.

60. **Thomas Gybbons** of Axbridge. 1 Jan., 1540.

in churchyard of Axbryge : Jone G. my wyf exor of all my goodes under this condicyon if she do not marry : and if she do marry then Margery G. her dau. to be halff exix. : my son John G. a platter of tynne.

Witnesses.—John Smyth, John Wylmut, John Bolgar, Sir John Winter my curat.

Summa 40s. 8d.

61. **Jamys Gummer** of Martock. 1541.

in churchyard of M. : Ch. of Wellys 4d. : Ch. of M. 4d. : hy3ghe auter 2d.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Robert Low3ghe, John Stegge, John Illery the clerke.

1. Crest, the middle line of fold in broad cloth (*N.E.D.*)

62. **William Sowter** of Badgworth. 3 July, 1541.

in Churchyard of Bargworth : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of B. 2 bushels of wheat : Ch. of Bytтыsham 1 bushel of wheat : John my eldest son my donne mare and all my plough geer : John my myddell son 2 kye : John my yowngest son my blacke mare : Edyth my dau. 2 kye and a salte sellar : Jone my wyf 18 pece of pewter vessell and a aker of wheat in the sowth felde called hupper aker.

Residue.—John my eldest son.

Overseers.—Phyllype Say and John Lyvyng.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Rowlandson, Wm. Popull, Phyllyp Say, John Harrys.

Summa £19 16*s.* 11*d.*

63. **John Frye** of Martock. 1541.

in churchyard of M. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of M. a bushel of wheat and 4*d.* : hygh auter 4*d.* : the brothredyn ther 4*d.* : my son Hewghe a stere and a coffer : my dau. Jone a yeffar.

Residue.—Margaret my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Rob. Lowghe, Rog. Frye, John Simonds.

Summa £11 0*s.* 6*d.*

64. **Robert Vernam** of Pawlet. 16 —, 1541.

in churchyard of P. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : owre lady servys at P. 12*d.* : the bedde boke¹ at P. 3*s.* 4*d.* : Thomas my son a best dowblet : John my son a bullocke : Thomas and John 7 shepe that came from Whethys to be delivered to them at shere tyme : Jone my dau. a cow and 3*£.* : John Verman 6 sylver sponys after the decesse of his mother : John Gatcomb a lamb : Robert Flemmyng 4*d.*

Residue.—Izabel my wyf.

Overseers.—Wm. Lantrow, Tho. Dey.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas Sprynt, vycar, John Porkar.

Summa £36 0*s.* 14*d.*

1. *i.e.* Bead-roll.

65. **Thomas Tache** of Huntspill. 20 April, 1541.
 in churchyard of Hunspyll : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye crosse
 at H. 4*d.* : ovr lady servys 4*d.* : St. Nycholas servys
 ther 4*d.*
Residue.—Wm. Gyllyng and to Jone and Agnes his daus.,
 they to bestow 2 tryntallis¹ from my sowle : I wyll the
 longer liver afore maryage shall enjoy both partes of them.
Witnesses.—Christofer Webster, preast, Peter Rogers, John
 Clarke.
66. **George Wylton** of Wyke in Bruton. 28 Jan., 1540.
 in churchyard of Bruton : my 4 chylderne 4*£* a pece : par.
 ch. of B. 12*d.* : the brotherede of B. 12*d.*
Residue.—Jone my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Edmund Clarke, curat, John Walter the
 younnger, Tho. Amys.
 Summa £26 2*s.* 8*d.*
67. **John Peers** of Compton Pauncefoot. 1540.
 in churchyard of Compton Pansfote : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* :
 Ch. of C. P. 4 bushels of barley.
Residue.—Agnes my wyf.
 Summa £4 8*s.* 8*d.*
68. **John Sayard** of Lympsham. 21 June, 1541.
 in churchyard of L. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye aulter of L.
 for forgotten thethys 2*s.* : hye crosse 3*s.* 4*d.* : ovr lady
 servys 3*s.* 4*d.* : my son Wm. 5*£* and one quarter of my
 leote,² the other 3 quarters I geve to my brother Rychard :
 my dau. Johne S. 5*£* : my dau. Agnes S. 5*£*.
Residue.—Julyan my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir John Thomas, curat, Rd. Lawrens, Wm.
 Ambler, Rob. Bybell, John Tayler.
 Summa £30 6*s.* 0*d.*

1. Trentals, a set of 30 requiem masses said on the same day or on different days (*N.E.D.*)

2. *Sic MS.* ; it may be *bote*.

69. **Richard Goffe** of Closworth. 10 April, 154—.
in churchyard of Clovysworthe : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of
C. 6*s.* 8*d.* : Raynall my son a browne cow : Helys my son
a heffar : Issabel my dau. a heffar : Peter Coke a pann.

Residue.—my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Marsshe, my gostly father, Elys Rocke,
John Hull.

70. **John Flemman** of Pawlet. 6 May, 1541.
in churchyard of P. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of P. 12*d.* :
Robert my son a yowke of oxen named Hort and Storre
and a yearlyng : Agnes my dau. an oxe named Hawke :
Robert my son ye hogg colte.¹

Residue.—John Flemyng my eldest son.

Overseers.—Wm. Launtrow and Thos Day.

Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Sprynt, clerke, John Porker, Tho.
More.

Summa £5 0*s.* 8*d.*

71. **John Day** of Badgworth. 20 June, 1541.
in churchyard of Barworth : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : Ch. of B.
12*d.* : Nycholas Smythe 4*d.* : my chylder the thyrd parte
of my goods to be delivered to them when that my wyffe
doth mary agayne.

Residue.—Alis my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Rowlandson, Wm. Bleyke, Wm.
Groff.

Summa £12 0*s.* 16*d.*

72. **John Lawrens** of Montacute. 16 Nov., 1540.
in churchyard of Montagew : bellys of the same Ch. 20*d.* :
Edyth L. my dau. 20*s.*, and one chaffyngdyshe² : Gelys
Menbrye son to my wyf 2 cotys and my satten cappe :
Nycholas Cowlyng one cote : John L. my son the 4th
part of all my goodis not bequethyd.

1. A yearling colt.

2. A vessel to hold burning charcoal and other fuel for heating anything placed
upon it : a portable grate (*N.E.D.*)

Residue.—Isabel my wyf.

Witnesses.—Mr. Thos. Freke my gostly father, Wm. Rogers, Tho. Phyllyps (overseer of my will).

73. **Richard Bekyn** of Wincanton. 16 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of Wynecalton : Ch. of Wellys *2d.* : and for asmowch I am in dett the sum of 26*s.* 8*d.* rehersyd byfore Sir Ric. Smyth curat, John Plymton, and Edm. Shete with other and not able upon my own goodes to pay hyt ne to provyde mete and dryncke with other necessarys duryng my sycknys with other chargis concernyng my funerall when God shall plese to visyt me. In consyderation whereof I gyve and bequeth to John Vynyng junior *als* Dyar of Wynecalton di quarter of burgage in Wynecalton lyeng bytwyxe the half burgage of John Hody on the est parte and the ground in tymys past of John Chyke on the west part to have and to hold to the said John Dyer his heysr and assynges for ever paying feod. and knolege to the lord after custom and maner.

Residue.—John Dyar.

74. **Master John Walgrow Clarke.** 8 April, 1541.

lately rector of West Charelton.¹

to be buried in the church chancell of Charlton Mackerell : to the said Ch. 20*s.* for the intent to be prayed for among the brothers and the sisters of the sepulture lyght of that church : the Ch. of Charlton Adam 6*s.* 8*d.* to be prayed for among the brothers and sisters there : Ch. of Wells 12*d.* : ch. of Otcumbe 13*s.* 4*d.* : every howssholder of Otcumb ryeh and powre 12*d.*, so that the man and the wyff be at my dyrege and masse excepte sycknys or other necessary thyng let hyt and the priast shall have 20*d.* for his labor : every howss in Charlton Macrell 12*d.* so that the man and the wyff be at my dyryge and beryng except sycknys, etc. John Knyllar my servant all such stuff as I have at Otcumb with 6 sylver sponys : every

1. Also Rector of Odcombe. "Somerset Incumbents," 157. Instituted to Charlton Mackerell, 9 March, 1503. "Somerset Incumbents," 50.

godchild *4d.* : my exōr to provide some honest preast to pray for my sowle one year after my departyng in the ch. of Charlton Macrell the said preast shall every wyke ons by the year say placebo and dirige on the yevenyng and masse of requiem the next day followyng for my sowle specyally, and he shall have for his labor and for bread and wyn £6 13s. *4d.*

Residue.—(except my bokys). Thos. Whytelstawle.

Witnesses.—Master John Ly3ght the elder, Sir John Style, my parish preast, John Powell the elder, John Drew, John Knyller.

Summa £48 6s. *0d.*

75. **Edmund Kene** of Congresbury. 7 Sept., 1540.

in churchyard of Congarsburi : hye aulter *12d.* : Chappell of St. Mychaell to be prayd for *20s.* : hye ly3ght a bushel of wheat : Sir John Danyell to pray for me *3s. 4d.* : the reparacyon of the hye way *20s.* : my son John Kene *40s.* : Robert Wylet *6s. 8d.* (he to be overseer of my will).

Residue.—Jone my wyf and Thomas my son.

Witnesses.—Sir John Danyell, John Kyne, Rob. Wyllet.

Summa £60 8s. *6d.*

76. **John Wyllett** of Wrynton. 25 Nov., 1540.

in churchyard of Wrynton : ch. of Wrynton a bushel of wheat : my eldest dau. Jone W. £3 6s. *8d.* : my four sons William, Henry, John and John 5 marks apece : the chyld that my wyfe now goyth withall £3 6s. *8d.*

Residue.—Alys my wyf.

Overseers.—John Alayn and my brother Thos. Wyllett.

Witnesses.—Sir Robert Roo, curat, Wm. Lawrens, Robert Harrys.

Summa £77 0s. *20d.*

77. **John Dunn** of Colford in Kilmersdon. 27 Jan., 1540.

in churchyard of Kylmersdon : Ch. of Wells *2d.* : Wm. Bure *4d.* : John my son my best cow : Ellyn my dau. a cheyffar.¹

1. A portable grate ; a chafing dish (*N.E.D.*)

Residue.—Elizabeth my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Jenkynson, vicar, John Shyppard,
Rob. Baker.

Summa £4 0s. 0d.

78. **Andrew Adam** of Lympsham. ult. Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of L. : Ch. of Wells 4d. : hye alter of L. 20d. :
hye crosse a bushel of wheat : ovr lady servys 6s. 8d. :
John A. my son £4.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Thomas, curat, Water Gyst, Rich.
More, Roger Rich.

Summa £26 8s. 2d.

79. **John Morse** of Churchill. 8 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of Churchyll : Sir John Davy my gostly
father 6d. : my son John Barton my best cote : Thomas
my son a cowe : my wyf and my son William to succer
my dau. Jone to the best they cann.

Residue.—My wyf Alys and my son William.

Witnesses.—Sir John Davy, John Mors, Thos. Morys, Wm.
Merrid.

80. **Robert Petgrew** of North Cadbury. 30 May, 1541.

in churchyard of N. C. : Ch. of Wells 4d. : the brothered of
owre lady 12d. : my son Richard a cow and a calff, two
yearyd¹ dysshys of pewter and aker of dregge² and an
akar of meadow : my dau. Alys dwellyng at Glastonbury
a cowe : my son Thomas my olde oxe.

Residue.—Mawde my wyf.

Overseer.—John Hawy.

Witnesses.—Sir Water Veysy, curat, Job. Robyns, Rich.
Brownyng.

Summa £7 15s. 5d.

1. Eared.

2. A mixture of various kinds of corn, especially of oats and barley, sown together (N.E.D.)

81. **Richard Yevans** of Lympsham. 15 March, 1539.
 in churchyard of L. : ch. of Wells 4*d.* : hye crosse of L. a bushel of benys : ovr lady servys 4*d.* : four chylder of my son John Yevans 4 kye : viz. Richard, John, John and John. Moover bycause my wyf Joan is content to yealde up her ryght and wydowhod of my bargayne and tene-ment after my decesse to my son John I gyve her £4, a maser of sylver and my chambyr with althyng belongyn unto hyt, 40*s.* and the masar to be payd at the makyn of this testament and 20*s.* to be payd at my monythys mynd.

Residue.—John my son.

Witnesses.—Sir John Thomas, curat, John Borman, John Balett, Wm. Cocke.

Summa £8 7*s.* 2*d.*

82. **John Tryppe** of Christon. 1 Jan., 1540.
 in churchyard of Cryston : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : my brother Omfra Trippe all such detts as Omfra Edgell doth owe me and also the half part of a dowst bedde¹ with the appertynans to the same : the said Omfray five hogg² shepe, a peace of greene cloth : John T. my godson a yew : Agnes T. a calf : Robert T. a yew : John the son of Nicholas T. a yew : Yssbell T. a yew : Thomas Bawlet 12*d.* : Ch. of C. 3*s.* 4*d.* : hye lyght 8*d.* : Ch. of Banwell 3*s.* 4*d.* : Wm. T. all such debts as my brother Nycholas doth owe me.

Residue.—Wm. Tryppe.

Witnesses.—Sir Christopher Helme, Rob. Nebb, Nich. Kyst, John Kyng.

Registrum testamentorum a festo S. Michaelis, 1541, probatorum usque ad idem festum, 1542.

83. **Rie Sheryff als Osteler** of Castle Cary. 22 Sept., 1541.
 in churchyard of Castelcary : Ch. of C. a bushel of wheat :

1 A bed-tick mattress stuffed with chaff (*Eng. Dialect Dict.*)

2 A sheep from six months old till being first shorn.

the brotherrede of C. a bushel of wheat : my gostly father
20*d.* : my dau. Crystyan of Wells a bushel of wheat and
a bushel of drege.

Residue.—My dau. Alis.

Witnesses.—John Hycks, Stephen Hellyar, Wm. Coke, Rob.
Gypson.

Prob. coram Mag. Joh. Dawis in eccl. Cath. Wellen. 4 Oct.,
1541.

84. **Raff Meed** of Stokelane. 13 July, 1541.

in church of St. Michaell at Stokelane : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* :
St. Mychaell a shepe : the fraternyte of owr lady a yew :
my son John Meed five wethers : my dau. Jone five shepe :
John Rosetter a yew.

Residue.—Alys my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Gregory my gostly father, Wm.
Norman, John Broke.

Summa £14 9*s.* 3*d.*

Prob. in eccl. par. de Batcombe, 20 Sept., 1541.

85. **Richard Betley** of Axbridge. 18 Aug., 1541.

in par. ch. of A. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye auter of St. John
the Baptist 12*d.* : hye crosse lyght 6*d.* : Sir John Wynter
12*d.* : Ryse Willyam a dosyng sponis of sylver : Margaret
Walter a brasyng pott.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Wynter, Mr. John Payne, John Shep-
pard.

Prob. in eccl. de A., 27 Sept., 1541.

86. **Thomas Greneway** of Shepton Montagew. 6 Mar., 1540.

in churchyard of S. M. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : par. ch. 2 bushels
of wheat : my son Wm. a stere bullocke and a yeaffar
bullocke.

Residue.—My wyf.

Overseer.—John Bolsome.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Spenser my gostly father, John
Bolsome.

Prob. Batcombe, 20 Sept., 1541.

87. **John Hawy** of Maperton. 6 Sept., 1541.
 in churchyard of M. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of M. a hyeffer :
 Margaret my wyf my best cow and calff, the crophe of
 my corne : my son Wm. my wayne : Berde a shepe : the
 children of my son Richard a shepe.
Residue.—My son Richard.
Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Hayse, parson, Rob. Stevyns, Rob.
 Peerse.
 Prob. Batcomb. 20 Sept., 1541.
88. **John Androw als Hyckman** of Kyngsdon. 7 May, 1541.
 in churchyard of K. : Ch. of Wellys 12*d.* : Ch. of K. half an
 akar of wheat : parson of K. 4*d.*
Residue.—Issbell my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Wm. Abbot, Tho. Hilborne, Wm. Androw.
 Proved at Martocke. 23 Sept., 1541.
89. **Agnes (margin Alice) Erle, widow, of Dunkerton.**
 1 Aug., 1541.
 in churchyard of D. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of D. one of
 my best shetis : Richard Allyn a wayne, ropis and yokys
 a dosyn sylver sponys after his fathers and mothers lyffs :
 John Allyn a wayne : my godson Thomas Rowsewell a
 crocke : yowng Agnes Rowswell a pear of bedds [beads],
 a gyrdell, a pear of silver hoks : John Rowswell an angell
 nobell : Hurne 6*s.* 8*d.*
Residue.—My son in law Wm. Rowssell.
Witnesses.—Sir Edw. Allyn my curat, Wm. Rowsell, John
 Rose.
 Proved at Frome. 19 Sept., 1541.
90. **Harry Leyse** of Marston [Bigot]. 15 Oct., 1541.
 in churchyard of M. : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hygh crosse lyght
 4*d.* : Thomas my son two kye : Richard my son one hyve
 of bees : Jone Umfray one bullocke.
Residue.—Ede my wfy.
Witnesses.—Sir John Ashe my gostly father, Androw Butlar.
 Proved in Wells Cath. 5 Nov., 1541.

91. **Thomas Cheke** of Lawrenswyke. 1541.
in churchyard of St. Lawrens of Wyke : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* :
lyght of St. Lawrens at Weke a bushel of barley : John
my son a calffe : Jamys my son a calffe : Agnes my dau.
a calffe.
Residue.—Jone my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Smyth, curat, Wm. Carter, John
Banwell.
Proved in Axbridge. 27 Sept., 1541.
92. **Robert Lewis** of Frome Selwood. 12 June, 1541.
in churchyard of F. : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.* : hye crosse lyght in
F. 2*d.* : the Dowell¹ lyght in the same ch. 2*d.*
Residue.—My wyf Cesyly.
Witnesses.—Sir Tho. Phillips, curat, Wm. Frye.
Proved in Frome. 19 Sept., 1541.
93. **Katheryng Locke, widow**, of East Brent. 10 Nov., 1541.
in churchyard of Est Brynt : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of E. B.
12*d.*
Residue.—My three sons and Agnes my dau.
Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curat, Wm. Wawle, John Long.
Proved in E. B. 5 Dec., 1541.
94. **John Tucker** of Lawrens Wyke. 11 Sept., 1541.
in churchyard of L. W. : Ch. of Wellis 4*d.* : Ch. of St. L. at
Wyke 3*s.* 4*d.* : Jone my dau. 20*s.* and a cowe : Isbell my
dau. the same : Thomas my son 20*s.* : Wm. my son 26*s.* 8*d.* :
Henry my son 26*s.* 8*d.* : Margaret my dau. 20*s.* : Flore
my dau. 20*s.*
Residue.—Agnes my wyf and John my son.
Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Smythe, curat, John Cocke, Tho. Toky.
Proved in E. B. 5 Dec., 1541.
95. **Thomas Halstone** of Chewton. 14 March, 1541.
in churchyard of C. : to the byldynge of the Towre of
Chewton 16*d.* : Ch. of Wellys 6*d.* : Alis Beys my dau. one

1. See Introduction.

shepe : Jone and John her chyldren two shepe : Richard my son 20 shepe.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Gylis,¹ curat, Wm. Howse, Wm. Weste, John Beys.

Proved in Frome. 19 Sept., 1541.

[Fo. 29 missing
Fo. 30 fragmentary.]

96. Same parish [Shepton Mallet, see ante, No. 24].

Item. I will that mas and dryge be kept every day duryng the monyth after my beryng.

Residue.—Robert Bithese my son in law.

Overseer.—Thomas Champion, to him my best salte.

Witnesses.—Sir Robert Corbet, curate, John Buckland of Harptre, Ric. Hodgis, Sir Robert Hyll.

97. **John Androw** of Kyngsdon. 6 July, 1541.

at the bakehowse of the parish of Kyngsdowne : to be buried in churchyard of K. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Ch. of K. an akar of wheat : Thomas my son one bullocke : Helyn my dau. two shepe : Jone my dau. two shepe : John Andro my brother one cote withowte slevys : my syster Crystyn Far one cote with slevys : Robert Andro my brothers son one shepe : every godchild 2*d.*

Residue.—Alis my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Wm. Abbot, Tho. Browning, Wm. Olday.

Proved in Martock. 28 Sept., 1541.

98. **Edith Yllarys de Stowell**. 10 Jan., 1541.

in churchyard of Stoyle : Ch. of Wellys 6*d.* : par. ch. 2*s.* : Milburne Ch. 12*d.* : my dau. Edyth Rayers 20*d.* : Bryne ys dau. a posnett² : every godchild 4*d.* : Thos. Kyng for his labor (as overseer) 3*s.* 4*d.*

Residue.—Alis Whyte my daughters daughter.

1. Formerly canon of Bruton Abbey. (*S.R.S.*, viii, lv.)

2. A small pot or skillet.

Witnesses.—Sir Water Walssh, preast, Tho. Kyng, John Glede, Wm. Golbord.

Proved in Wells Cath. 25 Jan., 1541.

99. **Sir Nicholas Bush**, formerly Rector of Kyngton.¹

29 May, 1541.

to be buried in the chansell of Kyngton Manfyld in the north side : Ch. of Wellys 20*d.* : K. Ch. half an aker of barley : John Alam half an aker of wotts and half an aker of benys : Isbell Alam the bedd that I lye on : Peter Walter the testure of my bedd : Thomas Marche a sheet : Thomas Adams an old gowne.

Overseers.—John Walter and James Alam.

Residue.—To the churchwardens for the church behoof.

Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Nicholas, Water Walter, Wm. Chary.

Proved in Batcombe. 20 Sept., 1541.

100. **John Daly** of Burnham. 7 Sept., 1541.

in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wellis 4*d.* : St. Andro of B. half a bushel of wheat : hye crosse the same : owre lady servys 3*s.* 4*d.* : Agnes and Cristian my son William his chylder (each) a calffe.

Residue.—Cristyan my wyf and my son Thomas.

Witnesses.—Sir John Samford, John Harte, Tho. Donet, Wm. Mover.

Proved in E. Brent. 5 Dec., 1541.

101. **John Hore** of Brewham. 16 Feb., 1540.

in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : my gostly father 12*d.* : the clerke 4*d.* : the brothered of Brewham a year-lyng : hye crosse lyght 4*d.* : Henry Hore my son a year-lyng : Wm. Hore my son the same : John Hore my son a bolle : my dau. Jane Stoute 8*d.*

Residue.—Jone my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Rob. Wellys,² Steping Cox, Peter Byrte, Phillip Ynge.

Proved in Batcombe. 20 Sept., 1541.

1. Inst. Mar. 20, 1500. "Somerset Incumbents," 113.

2. Formerly Canon of Bruton Abbey. (*S.R.S.* viii, liv.)

102. **Robert Gest** of Berrow. 9 Oct., 1541.
 yn holye grave : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : hye auter a bushel of
 wheat : hye crosse the same : owre lady servys a yearlyng.
Residue.—Jone my wyf and Henry my son.
Witnesses.—Sir Davy Myllet, curat, Tho. Jonys, John Crese.
 Proved in E. Brent. 5 Dec., 1541.
103. **John Sibley** of Cote in Martock. 1541.
 in church of M. : Ch. of M. 5*s.* : hye auter 4*d.* : the brother-
 reden ther 4*d.* : Wm. my son a cowe : Robert my son a
 cow and a pair of whelys yron bownd : Wm. my son
 junior a yeaffar : my dau. Jone, the same.
Residue.—Jone my wyf.
Witnesses.—Sir Robt. Lowghe, John Pyttard.
 Proved in Montacute. 12 Dec., 1541.
104. **Christian Whityng** of Burnham. 1541.
 in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wellis 2*d.* : St. Androw of B.
 4*d.* : hye auter 4*d.* : hye crosse half a bushel of wheat :
 owre lady servys my best gowne : St. Nicholas auter or
 servyse a bushel of benys.
Residue.—My childer Richd. and Agnes.
Witnesses.—Sir John Flode, John Harte.
Overseers.—John Gollid, Robt. Davy, Rich. More.
 Proved in E. Brent. 5 Dec., 1541.
105. **John Quarman** of Doulting. 6 July, 1541.
 Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : brothered servyse in Dowltyng to pray
 for me and all crystyn sowles a cowe : hye crosse a shepe :
 hye auter 12*d.*
Residue.—My wyf Cicile.
Witnesses.—Sir Robt. Cocke, curat, Sir Wm. Bisschopp,
 preast.
 Proved in Batcombe. 20 Sept., 1541.
106. **Elizabeth Payne, widow**, of Doulting. 16 Feb., 1541.
 yn holye grave : Ch. of Wellys 8*d.* : hye auter of Dultyng a
 table cloth to make an auter cloth : hye crosse 7*d.* : bellys
 20*d.*

Residue.—Thomas Payne.

Witnesses.—Water Cocke, clerke, John Champyon, John Dorvall, Water Coocke.

Proved in Batcombe. 20 Sept., 1541.

107. **Jone Marshe, widow**, of Winscombe. 1541.

in churchyard of Wynescumb : hye auter 4*d.* : hye lyght ther 2*d.* : Ch. of Wellis 2*d.* : Jone my dau. a crocke, a podynger, etc. : John Marryshe the elder al my bedclothis and a curtell : Eliz Hawkyns my best petycote and a flannyng : Jone H. a candelstycke, etc. : three childer of John H. three sawcers.

Residue.—John Hawkyns.

Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Nortun, Joh. Adamys, Rich. Kyng.

Proved in Axbridge. 6 Feb., 1541.

108. **Richard Gyllyng** of Lympsham. 28 Dec., 1541.

in churchyard of L. : Ch. of Wellis 4*d.* : hye auter of L. 2*d.* : hye crosse a bushel of wheat : owre lady servyce 6*d.* : my two sons John G. and John 10*£.*

Residue.—Cristyan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Thomas, curat, Wm. Lock, Rich. Sparke.

Overseers.—John Gyllyng and Nich. Gyllyng of S. Brynt.

Proved 6 Feb., 1541.

109. **John Knyght** of Congresbury. 4 Jan., 1541.

in cristyan buriall : Ch. of Wellys 4*d.* : Chappell of St. Mychaell in C. a bushel of wheat : John my eldest son a yeaffar : my dau. Jone 20*s.* : Alis a cowe and 20*s.* : Elyn the same : Thomas, the same : William the same and 3 acres of new aster¹ and if the sd. Wm. departe before the 21 years be ended, the sd. growne to remayne to Thomas then to John : my two yowng children John and Agnes two yearlyngs.

Residue.—My wyf Issabell.

1. Astre, hearth. In Montgomeryshire Ansterland is that which had a house upon it in ancient times. (*N.E.D.*)

Overseers.—John Horte, Thomas Swayne.

Witnesses.—Wm. More, John Kyng, Tho. Swayn.

Proved in Axbridge. 6 Feb., 1541.

110. **William Nedes** of Congresbury. 12 Dec., 1541.

hye li3ght of Congersbury 4*d.* : Ch. of Wellys 2*d.*

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Robert Neds, Robt. Batcocke, Raynell Slatter, curat.

Proved 6 Feb., 1541.

111. **Thomas Hurrow** of Marston Bigod. 20 Jan., 1541.

in churchyard of M. : hy3ghe crosse ly3ght 4*d.* : Thomas my sonne a brode lome and an osset¹ lome.

Residue.—Edith my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Ashe, parson of M., Wm. Danyell, Stevyn Spreyte.

Prob. in Cath. Well. 22 Feb., 1541.

112. **Thomas Parfytte** of Cranmore. 8 Dec., 1541.

in churchyard of Cranmer : Ch. of Wells 2*d.*

Residue.—Jone my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Tho. Bowryng, John Cleve, Tho. Gyll.

Proved in Cath. Well. 22 Feb., 1541.

113. **John Gyllyng** of Huntspill. 2 July, 1541.

my sowle to Allmyghty God meke desyryng the gloryus vergyn our ladi to pray for me with all the celestyall company and my body to be bured yn the cymtory at Hunspyll : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : hye crosse at H. 12*d.* : our lady servyse 12*d.* : St. Nycholas servyse 12*d.* : Thomasyn and Julyan the chylder of Robt. G. (each) a yearlyng :

1. Osset (this has been conjectured to be a dialect pronunciation of worsted, but investigation does not favour this), some kind of woven material, apparently of wool : also osset loom, a loom for weaving osset.

1482. "6 yardes of blew osed" (English Gilds 321).

1543. Will of R. Parsons of Chard (at Wells).

"An osset lome, otherwyse called a narowe lome." (N.E.D.)

the longer lyver afore maryage to enjoy both : Wm. and Edith the childer of Robt. G. a cowe : Wm. Pepyng one colte.

Residue.—Thomasyn my wyf.

Witnesses.—Christofer Webster, preast, John Phelps, Ric. Allen.

Proved in Graynton. 7 Mar., 1541.

114. **James Hayne** of Huntspill. 18 Jan., 1541.

Ch. of Wellis 2*d.* : hye crosse 4*d.* : St. Nicholas servyse 4*d.* : our lady servyse 4*d.*

Residue.—Cristian my wyf.

Witnesses.—Cristofer Webster, preast, Wm. Blower, John Clerke.

Proved 7 Mar., 1541.

115. **Thomas Dun** of Huntspill. 17 Feb., 1541.

in the churchyard of Hunspyll : hye crosse 8*d.* : Sir Cristofer my gostly father 8*d.* : John Clerke 4*d.* : my son Luke Dun a maser : my yonger dau. Alis six sylver sponys : the childer of Jamis Hayne all the sum of money that their father owyth me.

Residue.—Luke and Alis my children.

Witnesses.—Christofer Webster, preast, John Clerke.

Proved 7 Mar., 1541.

116. **John Horsey** of Somerton. 21 Dec., 1539.

in church of St. Michaell of S. : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : Ch. of S. 10*s.* : Ch. of Northover 8*d.* : Ch. of Ilchester 8*d.* : Ch. of Lymyngton 8*d.* : Ch. of Yevylton 8*d.* : Ch. of Podymor Mylton 8*d.* : Ch. of Kyngesdon 8*d.* : Ch. of Charlton Makerell 8*d.* : Ch. of Compton 8*d.* : Richard and Robert my sons all the stuff withyn my shoppe, also £4 and two heyfers with the crese.¹

Residue.—Elizabeth my wyf.

Witnesses.—Umfrey Blowton, Thomas Cocks.

Overseers.—Mayster John Porter, Cuthbert Hillaker, clarke, Vicar there.

1. *i.e.* increase.

117. **Harry Forde.** 8 May, 1539.

lately of Congersbury : in church of C. : Ch. of Wells 2*d.* :
hie lyght a bushel of wheat : St. Michaellys chapell a
bushel of barley.

Residue.—Joan my wyf.

Witnesses.—John White, John Neads, John Horte.

118. **Agnes Cogan, widow,** of Montacute. 6 Aug., 1539.

to be buried yn the gylde¹[aisle] of St. Kateryn at Mountagew
nere unto the buriall of Thos. Cogan my husband : Ch.
of Wells 12*d.* : Ch. of St. Kateryngs at M. 6*s.* 8*d.* : my
gostly fater Mr. Thomas Freke 6*s.* 8*d.* : Ch. of S. Pether-
ton 3*s.* 4*d.* : Ch. of Stoke under Hampdon 20*d.* : Ch. of
Tyntenhull 20*d.* : Ch. of Otcombe 20*d.* : Ch. of Chyltron
20*d.* : Emlyn C. dau. of John Cogan 40*s.* : my salte of
sylver, one harnes gyrdell, one payr of beads of corall
gawded² with sylver stones gylte, one borde clothe of
dyaper, a testor for a bedde, one latyn basynge, a yower
to the same : Marget Cogan dau. of John C. my lasse [less]
cuppe or pese of sylver, a gyrdell of blew color with
sylver stodes, a payr of beads of amber gawded² with
sylver stones gylte : Jone Cogan my sons wyf a gowne :
John C. the son of the said Jone 5*s.* : Robert C. her son
5*s.* : Robert C. son of Thomas C. 5*s.* : Margaret Syngulton
a vyolett gyrtell : Margeth Symon a violet gowne : to the
Frenche woman a gyrtell : Jone Salman a curtell : Jone
Seton a mantell : Sir John Cogan 3*s.* 4*d.* : Emlyn C. dau.
of J. C. a curtell and a bedde shete : Thos. C. my exōr
to dole halpenye breade to the pepull for the helth of
my sowle both at the day of my burieng and also at the
day of my trygyntall and that there be at the lest five
prysts to pray for my sowle at both these days rehersyd
and every to have for his labor at every of these days 10*d.*

1. Yeld is the form it sometimes takes. See "Wells Wills," 31, 82, 110, 183, spelt *ilde* (No. 125).

2. "Par preclarum de amber cum gaudiis argentatis" (Wells Wills). A pair of beads of amber with silver gauds.

Every tenth large bead in the Rosary represents a Paternoster, and is called a *gaud*, each smaller bead stands for an Ave Maria (Wells Wills, 201).

Residue.—Thomas C. the son of John C. (my Exōr).

Witnesses.—Mr. Thomas Freke, my gostly father, Wm. Browne, Tho. Norman.

119. **Thomas Bearde** of Congresbury. 4 April, 1539.
in churchyard of C. : Agnes my dau. a cowe : Jone my dau.
a cowe.

Residue.—John my son.

Witnesses.—John Atwyll, Wm. Froman.

120. **William Swane** of Congersburie. 2 Feb., 1539.
in churchyard of C. : Harry my son all my title in a certayn
ground called Rydyngs in the par. of C. : Wm. my son
a heyfar : hige lyght half a bushel of wheat : St. Michaells
chapell a bushel of wheat : John Swayne my brother half
a bushel of wheat : Jone and Agnes my daus. two yearlings.

Residue.—Joan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Thomas Whiting, Nicholas Wryte.

121. **William Berde** of Congersberie. 12 April, 1539.
in churchyard of C. : hye lyght half a bushel of wheat :
St. Michaells chapell a pecke of wheat.

Residue.—Robert and Agnes my children.

Overseers.—John Cotton, John Knyght.

Witnesses.—John Atwyll, Will. Froman.

[Folio 81 missing : folio 87 bound up in its place.]

122.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf [Fo. 82], John my son.

Overseers.—Robt. Dowber, John Crosseman.

Witnesses.—Sir Marten Noble, John Longe, Joh. Crosseman.

123. **John Yowng** of East Brent. 8 May, 1540.
in churchyard of Est Brynt : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : Ch. of E. B.
a bushel of wheat : our lady light to be prayed for 3*s.* 4*d.* :
I owe to Powell of Wells £3 6*s.* 8*d.* : to Cowlys 13*s.* 4*d.* :
Moris Hunt of Wells 7*s.* : Kalewey of Bawlesborow owithe
unto me 3*s.*

Residue.—Sisly my wyf.

Overseer.—John Sheres.

Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curat, John Bulgen, John Long.

124. **Robert Dabar** of East Brent. 1540.

in churchyard of E. B. : Ch. of Wells *4d.* : Ch. of E. B. *4d.* *

Residue.—Joan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Lyle, curate of E. B., John Long, Tho. Litheyate.

125. **James (margin John) Wicks** of Brewham.

2 Dec., 30 H. 8.

to be buried in new ilde¹ of Brewham Ch. : Ch. of B. to helpe to maynteyn the brothred priest a kowe : John my son the yonger a cawldron : John my son the elder *4d.* : Elinor my dau. *4d.*

Residue.—My wyf Joan.

Witnesses.—Rich. Hart,² curat, Wm. Rekhed., John Itery, John Baberstocke.

126. **John Glister** of Langport. 25 Feb., 1539.

in churchyard of Lamport : Ch. of Wells *4d.* : Ch. of L. *3s. 4d.* : Thomas my son all my ground betwix the bothe brigges of Lamport in the North partye with my second best cuppe : my dau. Alice Rede my salte of sylver : my dau. Alice Gaterny my flatt peace of sylver the whiche cuppe of silver, salte and flatt peace I will my wif to occupy as long as she is widow and my said ground during her lyfe.

Residue.—My wif Joan.

Witnesses.—Sir Thomas Rocetor, vicar, Tho. Wever, Androo Bennet, Waiter Rede.

127. **John Gowle, senior, husbondman,** of High Ham.

8 Feb., 1539.

in churchyard of St. Androos of Hygham : Ch. of Wells *4d.* :

1. See No. 118.

2. Formerly Canon of Bruton Abbey (*S.R.S.* viii, liv).

Ch. of H. 4*d.* : Ch. of Compton Dondun 4*d.* : Ch. of Streit 4*d.* : my curat Sir John Jacson a bushel of wheat : Sir Laurence the brothernhed preist, the same. : Eliz. Tutton my dau. a calve of 8 weeks old.

Residue.—My wif Clase and John my son.

Witnesses.—Sir John Jackson, curat, John Parson, Robt. Snowe, Wm. Amore.

128. **William Popull, husbondman, of High Ham.**

24 Feb., 1539.

in church erthe of St. Androws of Hyham : Ch. of Wells 12*d.* : my gostly father Sir John Jackson, curett 12*d.* : my brother Redyng of Heham a cow : Ch. of Murlynche a blacke cowe : Edyngton Chapell 12*d.* : Chelton is chapell 12*d.* : Wm. Screvyn 2 oxen, 2 kye : my wyf Agnes 4 oxen, 4 kye : my 2 sons all my shepe : to 5 Ryngers 20*d.* : my rayment to Wm. my yonger son, save my best cote and Wm. my elder son to have hym : Thomas, servant to Wm. Screvyn a sleveless coote.

Residue.—My two children Wm. and Wm.

Witnesses.—Sir John Jackson, curate, John Gowle, John Crosseman.

129. **Peter Edmonde, husbondman, of High Ham.**

17 Jan., 31 H. 8.

in churchyard of St. Johns in the towne of Glastonbury : hie auter of the same ch. 4*d.* : same ch. of St. Johns 2*d.* : Sir Jas. Smythe my gostly father 4*d.* : Cristofer Newman, clarke, 2*d.* : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : Ch. of Hyham a sacke of wheat : hie auter of H. for forgotten tethes 12*d.* : my son John Emond my wayne, yowkes, roopes to be delivered at his mariage.

Residue.—Joan Edmond.

Witnesses.—John Hart, Baily of Glaston, John Raynsbury, John Thomas of the same town, Robt. Snowe and John Atwoll sen. of Higham.

130. **Sir John Page of Axbridge.** 13 April, 1540.

to be buried in the church of A. by my mother : Ch. of

Wells 4*d.* : highe [aulter] in A. 6*d.* : the lighte 6*d.* : the church for vestments 40*d.* : also ye shall receyve of Maister Kemys for his wiffs buriall in the church 6*s.* 8*d.*, and this money I geve to the meanteaning of the beame¹ before the highe aulter : every godson 4*d.* : my godson John Wise my chamlett girkyng : my godson John Hyet my wering coote of clothe : my brother John of Blakedon my mare : my brother Wm. Page a crock, etc. : Margaret Morow my 2 andyerns² : Rich. Hyet and Cristian his wif a broche, a frieng pan : Thos. Tanners wif a mantill : servyce of our lady in Wynscombe Ch. 40*d.* : my systers 2 children of Bertun 8*s.*, wh. I had of theirs to kepe and 13*s.* 4*d.* beside : my brother Thos. Shalman of Nye to pay this 21*s.*

Residue.—Isabell Hodge and Christian Shalman my sisters.

Overseers.—Sir John Goldwege and Tho. King.

Witnesses.—Sir Richard Brown, curat (12*d.*), Tho. King, Tho. Ball, Wm. Page.

131. **Thomas Wilkyns** ats **Heliar** of Montacute. 6 May, 1540. in churchyard of St. Katerine in Montagew : Ch. of M. 10*s.* in the hands of Edithe sumtime wif to John Payys : Wm. Elvard *als* Baker my burgage lying in the northe streeit of the borowge of M. : John Morleye, mason, my warking howse standing in the quarrys at Hamdon.

Residue.—Joan my wif.

Overseer.—Wm. Elvard *als*. Baker.

Witnesses.—Mr. Tho. Freeke my gostly father, John Morley, Angell Symes, Wm. Godwyn.

132. **Walter Gilbert** of Penselwood. 7 May, 1540. in churchyard of P. : highe aulter 12*d.*

Residue.—Alce my wyf.

Overseers.—John Illing and John Alvert.

the said Alice willingly agreeth to kepe herself sole without marieng except it be with the counsell and alowing of

1. "Wells Wills," 6 (note 1).

2. "Fire-dogs" to support burning wood on the hearth.

J. I. and J. Alford, if she do not keep the sd. promise of widowhede then it shall be lawful to take all such goods from the sd. Alice and to dispose them for the helthe of my soul.

Witnesses.—Sir Wm. Grene my gostly father, Sir Richard Swayne, John Palmour, Walter Moppe.

[Folio 86 missing : folio 87 in place of 81.]

133. **Bowge.**

in churchyard of Periton : Ch. of Wells 2*d.* : my curat 4*d.* : St. Michaell Ch. of P. a bushel of wheat : my dau. Elinore a yerlyng heffer : John Wilway a calve.

Residue.—Elizabeth Bowge my wif.

Witnesses.—Wm. Weke, Robt. Wilway.

134. **Nicholas Hardwill** of Lawrence Wike. 8 Jan., 1539.

in church of L. W. : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : Ch. of Wike for my buriall 6*s.* 8*d.* : every godchild 4*d.*

Residue.—Joan my wif and my 3 sons, John, Tho. and Wm.

Witnesses.—Sir Tho. Smyth, curate, Tho. Toker, Wm. Terrell.

135. **John Colyns** of High Ham. 2 May, 1540.

church erthe of St. Androw in Hyham : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : Ch. of H. 2 bushels of wheat : the brothereden one bushel of wheat : Wm. my son a cowe : my son John a stere : my son Robert a stere : my dau. Jone a cowe.

Residue.—My wyf Elizabeth.

Witnesses.—Sir John Jackson, Phil. Sherwyn, John Gowoll.

136. **Sir William Donne** of East Brent. 9 March, 1539.

my body to be buried in the chancell of E. B. : Ch. of Wells 8*d.* : Ch. of E. B. 8*d.* : mayntayning of our lady preist in E. B. 3*s.* 4*d.* : Sir Thomas Bovell 8*d.* : John Long the par. clerke 4*d.*

Residue.—My father John Cary.

Witnesses.—Sir Thos. Bovell, Rich. Mere, John Long.

137. **John Androos**, husbandman, of Kingsdon.

29 April, 1540.

in churchyard of Allhalow in Kingsdon : Ch. of Wells *4d.* :
Ch. of K. the shere of one acre of whete a long land : the
3 children of John Walford a great pan and a broche
[spit] : Joan Walford an yron rope.

Residue.—Joan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir Robt. Barbar, John Tompsy, Tho. Androos.

138. **Thomas Mors** of Congresbury. 2 Nov., 1539.

in churchyard of C. : Ch. of Wellys *4d.* : St. Michael chapell
a bushel of wheat : Joan my dau. 3 oxen : Thomas Rust
a chamlett dublat : Wm. Ruste a shirt : Sir Wm. parish
priest a shirt.

Residue.—Joan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Edm. Neads, Wm. Rust, Sir Wm.

139. **John Towkey** of Banwell. 11 March, 1540.

in churchyard at B. : Annys my wif and John my son all
my goods.

Witnesses.—Sir Hew Coper, curat, Tho. Cooke, Wm. Cooke,
clerk.

140. **John Bremelcumbe** of Tintinhull. 7 April, 1540.

sacre sepulture dive virginis Margarete de Tyntenhull :
Wellie *4d.* : eccl. B.V. Margaret *20d.* : filio meo meum
plaustrum cum rotis ferro ligatis : Thome filio meo unam
juvencam.

Residium.—Eliz. ux mee.

Testibus.—Will. Axe, meo confessore, Wm. Gill, Joh. Hop-
kyns.

141. **Thomas Penny** of Batcombe. 24 Aug., 1540.

in churchyard of B. : Ch. of Wells *4d.* : hye crosse lighte of
B. *4d.* : belding of the towre of B. 40 lode of Rowe stones
or 5s. for theym at the choice of the parishe : the brother-
heden of B. 5s. : 4 of my son Wm. Penys children Agnes
Peny, Alice and Alice Peny and Katerine Peny each
5 shepe.

Residue.—Julian my wif and Wm. my son.

Witnesses.—John Kingman, Wm. Yerebury, Ric. Williams.

142. **John Blewett** of Axbridge. 14 March, 1541.

in churchyard of St. John in Axbruge : Ch. of Wells *1d.* :
hie auter of A. *1d.* : the Trinytie lyght, the Roode lyght
and St. Crispyn and Crispinyanes¹ light (each) *1d.*

Residue.—Alys my wyf and Maude my dau.

Witnesses.—Sir Rich. Browne, curatt, Ric. Blewett, Morrys
Browne, Tho. Ball.

143. **Clare Sever** of Huntspill. 10 Oct., 1540.

in churchyard of Allhallon of Hunspyll : Ch. of Wells *2d.* :
hie crosse of H. *4d.* : our lady servys a ryngge : my dau.
Agnes Good my best gowne, a gyrdell.

Residue.—Richard Tawzon my son in law.

Witnesses.—Sir John Hancockes, Thos. Tatche, Rich.
Tauson.

144. **Thomas Gyste** of Burnham. 12 Dec., 1539.

in churchyard of St. Androw of B. : Ch. of Wells *2d.* : St.
A. of B. *2d.* : hie crosse *2d.* : my children Richard and
Joan 2 yerelyng heyfers.

Residue.—Joan my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Masse, John Harte, Rich. Jenett, John
Blower.

145. **Richard Browne** of Congresbury. 9 Feb., 1539.

to be buried at Puckiston : hye light at C. 2 bushels of
barley : St. Michall chapell the same : John my son the
elder 2 oxen, 2 kyne and a mare that is in the kepyng of
Thos. Williams : Wm. my son 2 oxen that are in the
kepyng of Agnes Colman, and 2 kyne in the kepyng of
John Bodie : John my son the yonger all my title in a
certain lease² at Wotfords hill with 8 colts being in the
same lease.

1. They are the Patron Saints of Shoemakers (*see* Introduction).

2. Leasow (meadow).

Residue.—Maude my wyf, John the yonger, and Thomas my sons.

Witnesses.—John Knyght, Tho. Cooke, Joh. Hunte.

Overseers.—J. K., T. C. and Rich. Aveyre.

146. **Wm. Bayly** of Lawrens Wyke. 26 Oct., 1539.

[rest missing : folio 91 missing.]

147. **William Harvie** of Stowford in Barwick. 16 March, 1540.

in the par. church of Mary Mawdelyn yn Barwycke : Ch. of Wells 12*d.* : hie crosse light of B. 8*d.* : Sir John Gryme my curett for my forgotten tethes 3*s.* 4*d.* : Ch. of B. 10*s.* : my son Antonye Harvie a goblett of sylver with the cover also a bedde in the low chambre with the tester and curtens and the hangyngs of say that ys in the hawlle after my wyves decease : Richard Harvye my son my salte of sylver with the cover : Jone Harvye £6 13*s.* 4*d.* : Anne Coles £4 : every of Richard Harves children a shepe : Phillipp Harvie one colte.

Residue.—Agnes my wyf.

Witnesses.—Sir John Gryme, parson of B., Rich. Harvie, Tho. Frye.

148. **Margaret Jorden** of Frome. 8 March, 1539.

in churchyard of St. Babtist in F. : Ch. of Wells 4*d.* : Rich. Morgan one coppe of sylver gylte : wyfe of John Layn a kyrtell violet color : Gabege wyffe a gowne : Isbell Spender a kyrchew holand : Thos. Phillipps curat a pair of shetes : Sir Robert Grey the same and a towell of dyaper for his aulter : John Horner the yonger servant unto Mr. Thomas Horner 4 platters of pewter : Thos. Bullocke 3 platters : John Horseman 4 platters : John Basyng the same : John Trugwell the same : George Felon 2 platters : Anne Burrough the crowne of 5*s.* which she borrowed of Edw. Jorden my husband : Jone Selbye a kyrtell : John Waterman is wyf one pair of canvas shetes : Jone Adene a kyrtell : Isbell my elder dau. and her husband one kerchew of lockeram¹ : Maystress Cocke a smokke : Margaret Johns

1. A linen, said to have been originally manufactured at Locronan in Brittany. (*Drapers' Dict.*)

a kyrche : Avas Edmunds my mantell : hie alter in F. a table cloth for an alter clothe : John Layn 9s. 6d.

Residue.—John Danyell my servant.

Overseers.—Mr. Tho. Horner (to whom one pece of sylver and a spruse borde).

Witnesses.—Sir Tho. Phillipps, curett, Sir Rob. Grey, prist, Mr. John Cooke, John Layn.

149. **Alice Maydman** of Brewham. 4 June, 32 H. 8.

in church of Brewham : Ch. of Wells 4d. : Ch. of B. 3s. 4d. : brothereden awter of B. 3s. 4d. : Mr. Wells my gostly father 12d. : John M. my son 4 steres, a payr of Ethes,¹ 2 sylver spones, a rownde borde, a wymshete² : to his wyff a curtell : John his son a wenlyng of this yeare : Margett his dau. the same : 2 other of his children 2s. : John Perry a cowe : a great whiche³ : Richard Perry a bullocke : Alys Pyrry a heyfer : 5 other children 5s. : Agnes Yowng a sylver spone and 6s. 8d. : John Pyrry a yerlyng : Alls Dole a maser : John Burton a podynger.⁴

Residue.—My son Wm. Dole and Syblie his wyfe : holy roode lyght 12d. : torches 4d.

Witnesses.—Sir Robt. Wells, prist, Stevyn Coxe, Phil. Davie, John Togood, John Frowde.

150. **Edmund Watts** of Shepton Malett. 25 Feb., 1540.

church yerth of S. M. : Ch. of Wells 4d. : hye crosse lyghte 4d. : bells 8d. : hye auter 2d. : John my son a brode lome and an osat lome⁵ : Leonard my son a brode lome : John my foresaid son 10 shepe : Leonard 6 shepe : Jone my dau. 10 shepe : Margere my dau. 10 shepe : Alys my dau. the same : to every of my s^d. daus. 10s. and a heiffer apece.

Residue.—Ane my wyf.

[The rest missing.]

1. Eythe, a harrow (*N.E.D.*) See *S.R.S.* xxi, 111, 140, 229.
2. A winnowing sheet.
3. A hutch or chest.
4. i.e. porringer.
5. See No. 111.

INDEX TO INTRODUCTION AND NOTES.

- Aisle, 118.
 Altarcloth, 148.
 Andirons, 130.
 Angel noble, 89.
 Armour, 27.
 Aster, 109.

 Bargain, 33, 81.
 Beads, 36, 42, 89, 118.
 Bead book, 64.
 Beam, 130.
 Bells, 24, 38, 52, 72.
 Bering sheet, 36.
 Boat, 68.
 Bridges of Langport, 126.
 Broche (spit), 130, 137.
 Brotherhoods (Intro.).

 Camlet, 56, 130.
 Chaffing-dish, 72, 77.
 Chilver shepe, 34, 56.
 Cows, names of, 70.
 Crescloth, 59.
 Crese, 116.
 Crispin, St. (Intro.), 142.
 Customs, 25, 54, 73.

 Dirige, 74, 96.
 Dowell light (Intro.).
 Drege, 80, 83.
 Dust bed, 82, 83.

 Ethes, 149.

 Female names (Intro.).
 Flecked, 57.
 Fosset, 1.
 Four lights, 12.

 Garnish, 36.
 Gauded, 118.
 Gyldes, 118.

 Harnys girdle, 53, 118.
 Heifer (Intro.).
 High cross light (*passim*).
 Highway, 10, 56, 75.
 Hive of bees, 90.
 Hog colt, 70.
 Hog sheep, 82.
 Hosecloth, 6, 9.

 Ilde, 125.

 Jesu mercy (Intro.).
 John (three sons named) (Intro.).

 Lease, 145.
 Lights (Intro.).
 Lights, the four, 12.
 Lockeram, 148.

 Months mind, 5, 81.
 Mowe, 8.

 Osset loom, 111, 150.

 Pig, 29.
 Placebo, 74.
 Podynger, 107, 149.
 Posnett, 98.
 Privignus, 12.

 Quelys, 36.

 Ray (array), 33.
 Requiem, 74.
 Rings, 128.
 Rood light (*passim*).
 Rother beast, 50.
 Rowe stones, 141.

 Say, 56, 147.
 Services (Intro.).

- Shoemakers brotherhood, 142
(and Intro.).
Sieve, 6.
Sloppe, 1.
Sowle, 34.
Sullow, 10.

Tawyd, 27.
Taylyd, 3.
Tithes forgotten, 7
Torches, 48, 149.
Towers, 95, 141.
Trentals, 65, 118.
Trinity Light, 142.
Twilling sheet, 12.
- Ungotten tithes, 25.

Valow, 3.
Vestments, 130.

Welsh heifer, 14.
Whiche, 149.
Wimshete, 149.
Working house, 131.

Yeared dishes, 80.
Yeryng rope, 34, 42, 137.
Yotyng stone, 46.
Young men wardens (Intro.).

Two Deeds Relating to Stavordale Priory and the Family of Sanzaver.

BY THE REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

BY the kindness of Mrs. Heneage I am enabled to publish two deeds from the large collection in the muniment room at Coker Court. Its contents have recently been carefully sorted and arranged in boxes, and provided with an excellent catalogue. While examining this I was interested to find that there were two documents relating to Stavordale older than any yet discovered, giving the name of a Prior hitherto unknown. The references to the Sanzaver family were equally curious; and it seemed worth while to put together a history of the family so far as it was connected with Somersetshire. A short account of Stavordale will be found in the *Proceedings*, L, ii, 94, to which these notes may be considered as an appendix.

I.

No. 993 in Coker Court muniments. Size, 9½ins. × 8ins.; good condition but seal missing. Indented at the top through cyrograph.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus presentem cartam visuris vel auditoris Willielmus divina permissione prior ecclesie sancti Jacobi de Stavordel et ejusdem loci canonici salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra nos divine pietatis intuitu et specialiter ob favorem domini Hugonis sine averio et heredum suorum, et pro anima Eve quondam uxoris sue et antecessorum suorum et sucessorum, quo multa bona

contulit ecclesie nostre, concessisse de consensu et voluntate venerabilis patris nostri Jocelini episcopi Bathoniensis quod unus canonicus ecclesie nostre imperpetuo pro animabus dicti Eve et dicti Hugonis et antecessorum suorum et successorum singulis diebus quibus licitum est celebrare pro defunctis divina celebret inperpetuum pro eisdem. Ita videlicet quod idem canonicus qui dicere officio preerit, in ullo sit dicto Hugoni vel heredibus suis subjectus; sed, cum de ipso humanitus contigerit, ut gratiam dicti Hugoni et heredibus suis in hac facie videamus et de ipsa sint certi, obligamur nos eisdem Hugoni et heredibus suis quod infra quindecim dies post mensem ad tardius postquam ipso canonicus infata decesserit, aliquem solitarem virum ydoneum ad predictum officium supplendum eisdem presentabimus quum in ecclesia nostra canonizabitur, quem recusare non poterunt dictus Hugo vel heredes sui qui pro tempore fuerint si ydoneus fuerit. Si vero tunc morati fuerimus presentandi, episcopus Bathoniensis qui pro tempore fuerit vel ejus officialis nos ad primam summonitionem dicti Hugonis vel heredum suorum per censuram ecclesiasticam et sequestrationem omnium bonorum nostrorum mobilium et immobilium, omni appellatione, cavillatione, et regia prohibitione postpositis ad presentandum dicto viro si necesse fuerit compellet. Nichilominus per unum canonicum ecclesie nostre celebrabitur quolibet die pro animabus predictis quousque canonicus vero predicto servicio in ipsa ecclesia subrogatur.

Et ut perpetue commendetur memorie volumus quod ipsa nostra permissio ponetur in martilogio nostro et quolibet menso (sic) semel ad minus in capitulo legatur et simili donationis recitatione, et dicatur psalmus De profundis cum oratione dominicali, et oratione speciali pro animabus predictis. Dictus vero Hugo attendens quod sibi et heredibus suis gratiam fecimus in premissis specialem, nolens quod ecclesia nostra in premissis gravetur, sed indemnitatem ecclesie nostre prospicere cupiens, ad unius canonici in dicta ecclesia sustentationem dedit ecclesie nostre et canonicis Deo et beate Marie et sancto Jacobo ibidem servientibus pure libere in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro animabus dicto Eve et antecessorum et successorum dicti Hugonis, triginta solidos

annualis redditus in villa de Batecumbe cum homagio Williemi le Esware et heredum suorum : salvo servicio Domini regis et forinseco, prout in carta domini Hugonis super hoc nobis perfecta plenius pertinetur. Omnem quod obligationem et premissorum donationem ad petitionem nostram et dicti Hugonis et heredum suorum dominus nostri dictus Jocelinus Bathoniensis episcopus auctoritate pontificali sicut pie et proinde sanctum est confirmavit. In cujus rei testimonium presens instrumentum in modo cyrographi confectum sigillo nostro et dicti domini Jocelini Bathoniensis episcopi fuit sigillatum.

Prior William desiring to make a return for all the kindness received from the lord Hugh Sine averio, and to benefit the souls of his late wife Eva and their ancestors and successors has obtained permission from Jocelin Bishop of Bath that a daily mass for the deceased shall be celebrated by one of the canons, who shall be subject to Hugh and his heirs ; on the death of the canon another shall be chosen within fifteen days under penalty of ecclesiastical censure and sequestration. This permission is to be entered in the martilogy and recited once a month in chapter. In return for this special favour Hugh has granted to the said canon thirty shillings of annual rent out of the village of Batcombe together with the homage of William le Esware and his heirs.

The document is not dated. Eva Sanzaver was alive in 1233, and Bishop Jocelin died 19th November, 1242.

II.

No. 994 in Coker Court muniments. Size, 7½ ins. × 3 ins. ; good condition, but seal missing.

Sciant presentes et futuri ego Willielmus prior ecclesie sancti Jacobi de Staffordel et fratres nostri ibidem Deo servientes tenemur acquietare imperpetuum dominum Radulfum sine averio et heredes suos de regali servicio et forinseco de terra quam habemus ex dono Amugerii sine averio fratris ejusdem Radulfi in villa de Rakincham, videlicet quantum pertinet ad tantam terram de eodem feudo in eadem villa ; et ut hic nostra regalis servicii et forinseco recognitio prout accidit rata

et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat hic carte nostre de communi assensu fratrum nostrorum sigillum nostrum duximus apponendum. Hiis testibus: domino Hugone sine averio, domino Willielmo de Hystenestham, domino Drugone de halta ripa, domino Willielmo Godmanestham, magistro Willielmo sine averio, Johanne de Hescite, Robert. Bosse, et multis aliis.

Prior William acknowledges that the Convent is bound to acquit the lord Ralph Sine averio of the royal and foreign service due from their land at Rackincham which his brother Amuger had given to them.

The charter is not dated. Ralph has succeeded his father who was alive in 1243; and Walter was prior in 1249. Rackincham was somewhere in the neighbourhood; and in the next century had become Rackington, as Godmanestham had become Godmanston. In the Buckland chartulary (*S.R.S.*, xxv) charter no. 230 mentions Bricm which the editor identifies with Bruton. So here are three cases in the same district where the —ham termination has given to place to —ton. Amuger is a very unusual personal name; due one would imagine to a misspelling of Mauger, with one letter transposed.

Spargrove the Somerset home of the Sanzaver family is now only a farm-house in the parish of Batcombe, to which the benefice was annexed in 1564. There was a church here in Norman times, as sundry architectural fragments, piously collected by Bishop Hobhouse and deposited in Batcombe Church testify.

Spargrove is not mentioned in Domesday and apparently was not yet separated from the parent manor of Batcombe, the property of Glastonbury Abbey. The only portion recorded as taken from that manor was a holding of Roger Corcelle rated at two hides, which became the curiously named manor of Twohyde, and was held with Spargrove in 1232. The Feodary of the Abbey,¹ drawn up in 1342, records that at some date previous to 1255 Robert de Bruwes (of Staple Fitzpaine) obtained the mesne lordship of Spargrove by concession from Thomas de Bruton. As the same authority states that before this transaction Saunzaver held Spargrove “imme-

1. *Som. Rec. Soc.*, XXVI, 111.

diate" of the Abbot, it is not easy to understand why the Abbot should have allowed Bruton and Bruwes to step between him and his tenant.

The earliest reference to Spargrove appears in an entry in the *Liber Ruber*, p. 222, under the date 1166. The Abbot of Glastonbury included in his list of tenants Sanson de Spertegrave; he had held the fee of one knight, which was then held by his son. This anonymous individual may have been the father of Richard son of John, who according to the *Feodary*, p. 111, held Spertegrave "in antiquis" of the Abbot for one knight's fee. Of him it can only be said that he was dead by 1232, leaving a son Henry, and a widow Eva who became the wife of Hugh Sansaver (*see post*).

The surname of Saunzaver (with many variations) represents the French *St. Sauver*, which is Latinized as *Sine averio*, the English equivalent of this being *Lack-cattle*. There has been considerable discussion on the origin of this peculiar surname.¹ One theory is that it is due to the efforts of a scribe to give a Latin form to the place-name of *St. Sauver* or *Sever*, in the department of *Calvados*. If the memory of the Saint was still fresh in the land, this somewhat profane handling of his name might have placed the rash scribe under ecclesiastical censures. I am not aware that *St. Sauver* is found in English records, except in *Charles' Roll*: *Hugh de St. Sauveur* bears *Azure three crescents or*.

Another view is that *Sine averio* is really a nick-name, of the same class as *Lackland*; which the Normans were notoriously given to fastening on each other on very small provocation, in this case apparently some unfortunate farming operations. It appears from some references in the *Lewes chartulary* that *Sanzaver* was so to say appendant to certain members of the great *Sussex* family of *Kahaignes*, *Keynes*, *Cheyney*, etc. *Kahaignes* like *St. Sauveur* is also in the department of *Calvados*, south-west of *Caen*. *Ralph* the third son of *William de Kahaignes*, *ob.* 1219, is styled *Sanzaver* "dictus sine averio," as is also his son *Hugh*, in a *Lewes charter*.² We shall meet these two again.

1. *Sussex Arch. Collections*, XXIV, XXV.

2. *Sussex Arch. Collections*, I, 128, article by Mr. W. S. Walford.

In this case the alternative name must have become appendant immediately after the Norman Conquest. Banks (*Baronies in Fee*, II, 131) records a Walter Sensavior as one of the first crusaders in 1096; "he afterwards perished miserably in that expedition of holy infatuation." The name does not occur in the list of tenants of the Earl of Arundel in 1166, but in 1186, when a scutage was levied for the expedition to Galwey,¹ Ralph Sanz Aver was pardoned thirty shillings among the tenants of the Honour of Arundel.

He may have been the Ralph Sanz Aver who in 1166 held one knight's fee of the king in capite in Devonshire. He paid one mark the following year, and twenty shillings in 1171, but after this date his name drops out of the Devon lists altogether.

In Sussex Ralph had an uncle William son of Richard de Kahaygnes, whose possessions are found in so many counties as to make it doubtful whether there were not several men bearing the same name. Uncle and nephew were both living in 1186-7; but at a later date Ralph Sanzaver and Matilda his mother confirmed the gifts made by his uncle William de Cheyney to Boxgrove Priory in Sussex. Ralph also made donations to Dureford Abbey, which was situated in his own parish of Biknor in Sussex, within the period 1180-1204 (*Sussex Arch. Collections*, VIII, 51, 53, 60).

Within the same period Ralph Sansaver appears at least as a visitor in Somersetshire. His name occurs among the witnesses to an *Inspeximus* and confirmation of a deed relating to land in Wells, to be dated 1184-88; and to another deed by which Henry Abbot of Glastonbury granted to Reginald Bishop of Bath the church of South Brent to form a prebend in Wells Cathedral.²

In the Montacute chartulary are two deeds relating to gifts of lands at Babcary to the Priory, to which Ralph Sanzaver is a witness. The deeds may be dated about 1195.³ In the

1. *Liber Ruber*, 58; Eyton's "Henry II," 269.

2. *Calendar of MSS. of Dean and Chapter of Wells*, I, 48; II, 548. The thanks of all students are due to the Hist. MSS. Commission for this enlarged and revised edition in two volumes.

3. *S.R.S.*, VIII, 149, 150.

Bruton chartulary is an *Inspeximus* and confirmation by Bishop Savaric (to be dated 1192-6) of the grant by the younger William de Moyun to the Canons of Bruton of the churches of Cutcombe and Luxborough. Among the witnesses are R. Sine averio, H. his son.

We cannot now tell what brought R. and H. into Somersetshire, where they held no land, to witness ecclesiastical transactions; but it may be noted that Bruton is only three miles from Spargrove; and when after a considerable interval we again meet "H. his son," (of Ralph Sanzaver we hear nothing more), he is settled at Spargrove as the second husband of Eva widow of Richard son of John.

A final concord for settling family affairs, dated Easter, 1233, is unusually full of detail.¹ Henry son of Richard son of John transferred all his rights in the manors of Spargrove and Twohyde to his mother Eva and to her husband Hugh de Sanzaver. His stepfather gave him in exchange the manor of Newham in Oxfordshire and his tenement at Lokinton in Sussex.

But it is quite possible that Henry son of Richard did not leave the neighbourhood after all. In 1238 the Prior of Bruton granted to the noble man Henry son of Richard permission to have a free chapel in his court of Charlton Adam. To this deed as well as to another by the said Henry giving a very satisfactory *quid pro quo*, *dominus Hugo sine averio* stands first in the list of witnesses.² At this period there was another Henry son of Richard, the lord of Buckhorn Weston in Dorsetshire, who died about 1243. His predecessor at Weston, John Fitzhamon gave the church of Charlton to the Priory of Bruton, and sold the manor to William son of Adam, who called it after his own name. There is nothing on record to lead one to suppose that these two individuals are really the same person.³

The contents of charter no. 1 show that Eva Sanzaver had predeceased Bishop Jocelin, whose death occurred on 19th

1. *S.R.S.*, VI, 366: 17 H. III, *divers cos.*, 103.

2. "Bruton Cartulary," nos. 205-7; *S.R.S.*, VIII, 48.

3. J. Batten, "Historical Notes on South Somerset," 124.

November, 1242. By 1243 Hugh de Sanzaver had remarried Emma grand-daughter and heiress of John de Suleni lord of Kilmersdon.¹ She had previously been the wife of Alexander de Arsyk' and of Walter de Tywe; and in the Inq. p.m. of her cousin Ralph de Suleni taken in 1243 she is styled de Praus.²

Hugh was succeeded by Ralph Sanzaver some time before 1249. Charter no. 2 shows that William is Prior of Stavordale, and Walter was Prior in 1249 (Ped. Fin., 33 Hen. III, 142). In 1256 after the grand assize had been summoned, Ralph and Matthew de Stratton made an agreement about their respective rights of pasture in Spertegrave and Stratton. Some of the bounds ran by the foot of the hill called Smaldon and the water called Alum (Ped. Fin., 40 Hen. III, 146). In the same year Sir Ralph and Sir Hugh his son, being present in the Lady Chapel at Bruton, witnessed the agreement whereby William de Carevilla gave up certain rights of way over the Prior's fields (Brut. Cart., no. 35).

According to Banks, in 1261 Sir Ralph was summoned to a Parliament to be held in the Tower of London, but it is hardly surprising that there was a general disinclination to attend except at Westminster (*D.N.B.*, xxvi, 25).

Shortly after this date the Priory of Bruton and the Abbey of Trouarn in Normandy made an exchange of their properties in Normandy and England "seeing that both houses could not have the issues of their possessions without very great difficulty and no small expence" (Brut. Cart., 313).

One of the English manors was Runcton in the parish of North Mundham near Chichester. As his Sussex property was in this neighbourhood, it is quite likely that Sir Ralph was aware of the troubles of the French monks and may have suggested the exchange to the Prior of Bruton.

In 1262 Sir Ralph obtained a charter of free warren for all his lands in Spargrove and Bicknor in Sussex. Before the end of the reign of Henry III he was succeeded by his son Sir Hugh.

1. *S.R.S.*, VI, 121; Ped. Fin. 27 Hen. III, 84.

2. Lord Hylton, "History of Kilmersdon," p. 6.

In 1272 he granted a holding in Spargrove to Ralph de Heselt for his life (Ped. Fin., 56 Hen. III, 153). An entry in the Hundred Rolls records that he was accused of having encroached on the King's highway at Croxton in Cambridgeshire by digging a ditch and thereby lessening the breadth of the road. Sir Hugh died on the Monday before the Festival of the Annunciation, 12 Ed. I (20th March, 1284). He owned lands and rents in Somerset, Southants, and Sussex. Ralph his son and heir was 22 between the Feasts of the Assumption (15th August) and the Nativity of the B.V.M. (8th Sept.), 1283.

In 1294 Sir Ralph was summoned to attend the King to advise on affairs of state apparently "a court or parliament held on 5th June" (Banks).

In 1296 he granted lands in Batcombe to Adam de la Rokele for his life.

Sir Ralph died in the autumn of 1314. The inquisitions are extant for his lands in Huntingdon, Sussex, and Cambridgeshire. In Hunts he held Great Grantisden of the Earl of Gloucester; in Cambridgeshire Croxton jointly with Christina his wife as the gift and grant of John de Helpiston and Alice his wife and subject to their life interest. Ralph his son and heir was 22 at the last Ascension Day; and was born in 1292. The rule that the head of the family should be Ralph and Hugh alternatively seems to have been dropped, but an elder son may have died young.

In the taxation roll of 1327 Ralph and his mother Christina are set down for thirty shillings under Batcombe¹; among the many taxpayers here was John de Spertgrove payer of twelve pence, whose connection with Sansom de Spertgrove cannot even be surmised. In 1337 Ralph sued Henry de Gray for the next presentation to the church of Croxton, when the pleadings disclose his pedigree back to Ralph Sanzaver temp. Ric. I.² The information given in his father's inquisition would imply that Croxton had come to him from his mother. In the same year the manor and advowson of Spargrove and

1. *S.R.S.*, III, 228.

2. *Genealogist*, n.s., IX, 79.

lands in Sussex and Hunts were settled on Ralph Sanzaver and Elizabeth his wife, remainder to his heirs for ever.¹

Ralph was dead by 1344 as in that year Spargrove and lands in Huntingdon and Kent were settled on Thomas son of Ralph Sanzaver and Elizabeth his wife; subject however as regards Spargrove to the life interest of Elizabeth who was the wife of Ralph Sanzaver.² Of Thomas we hear nothing further. The Black Death is about to pass through the land, and probably he and his wife and family perished in the visitation. His mother survived; as Elizabeth who was the wife of Ralph Saunt Zavoir she presented William de Schurchulle to the benefice of Spargrove on 26th February, 1349, when the mortality was at the highest; and on the 6th August in the same year she appointed his successor. From this time the family ceases to appear in the records of the county; and their property passed into the possession of Richard Earl of Arundel, who at his death in 1376 was reckoned to be the richest man in the realm. In 1382 the ancestral manor of Bignor in Sussex belonged to the Earl of Arundel.³ In 1412 the patron of Spargrove rectory was John Lord Maltravers, grandson of John the Marshall of England younger son of Earl Richard, who eventually succeeded to the title and estates. In the Subsidy Roll⁴ of 1428 the Earl of Arundel paid 6*sh.* 8*d.* for one knight's fee in Spertegrave which Elizabeth late the wife of Ralph Sanzaver formerly held.

1. Ped. Fin., divers cos., 10 Ed. III, 192 (*S.R.S.*, XII, 243).
2. Ped. Fin., divers cos. 19 Ed. III, 354 (*S.R.S.*, XII, 252).
3. Dallaway's "Sussex," II, i, 215.
4. *Feudal Aids*, IV, 385.

Somerset Trade Tokens, XVII Century : New Types and Varieties, and Corrections of Former Lists.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, AND HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.

THE Curator of the Taunton Castle Museum has recently been re-arranging the collection of XVII Century Trade Tokens belonging to the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, with which has been incorporated the large series of Somerset specimens collected and presented this year (1915) to the Museum by Mr. Charles Tite, of Taunton.¹ All the types and varieties have been clearly labelled.

The Society's collection of tokens has been further enlarged by the recent acquisition of the Arthur Hull collection, formerly exhibited in a small room adjoining the Town Hall at Chard. The Taunton collection of Somerset tokens is now one of the finest in the country.

In carrying out this interesting work in detail, the Curator has had the opportunity of observing a number of unrecorded varieties, and of making some corrections in lists already published. To these records have been added a large number of similar notes, the result of observations made by Mr. Henry Symonds from tokens in his own collection.

A few new types have also become known since 1889-91, when Dr. G. C. Williamson published his revised edition of

1. Subsequently Mr. Tite presented a large number of his XVII Century Somerset tokens (duplicates) to the British Museum and to the Museum at Weston-super-Mare.

William Boyne's "Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century" (1858).¹

Dr. Williamson was assisted in his great work by several token collectors and students of the subject, and the Somerset portion of his work was practically a re-issue (omitting Bristol) of "Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," by Mr. William Bidgood (the Curator of Taunton Museum at that time), published in the *Proceedings, Som. Arch. & N.H. Soc.*, vol. xxxii (1886), pt. ii, pp. 115-145. This was followed in 1911 by a paper in the *Proceedings*, vol. lvii, pt. ii, pp. 54-65, by Mr. Henry Symonds, entitled "Taunton Tokens of the Seventeenth Century," in which he re-arranged "the tokens, as far as possible, according to the streets in which the issuers lived, with additional biographical notes where such are available." This was rendered possible by an examination of the Hearth-tax return for 1664-5 preserved in the Public Record Office.

Mention should also be made of Mr. S. Sydenham's paper on "Bath Token Issues of the 17th Century," reprinted from the *Proceedings, Bath Nat. Hist. and Antiq. Field Club*, vol. x (1905), pp. 423-525; and of Sotheby's Sale Catalogue of the Collection of Tokens formed by Lieut.-Colonel B. Lowsley, May 3rd and 4th, 1899. The Somerset specimens in this collection, Lots 60 to 63, were sold for £23 12s. 0d., and consisted of 192 specimens.

1. The work of 1858 was followed by a paper entitled "Seventeenth Century Somersetshire Tokens not described in Boyne's work," by Mr. H. S. Gill, published in 1879 in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. XIX, n.s., pp. 99-107.

I. NEW TYPES WHICH HAVE COME TO LIGHT SINCE WILLIAMSON'S WORK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1889-91.

(Those marked [*] are figured in the accompanying illustrations, full size).

BATH.

**Obv.*—AMBROSE . BISHOP = A cogged wheel.

Rev.—IN . BATH . 1669 = A . M . B . (Fig. 1).

A specimen of this token was found in the City of Bristol in September, 1904, and was figured and described by Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., in *Trans. Bris. & Gos. Archæol. Soc.*, XXIX, 132. He presented the token to Taunton Museum in 1905, and it was again recorded in the Somerset Society's *Proceedings*, LI, i. 80. It was exhibited at the meeting of the Royal Numismatic Society on October 20th, 1904. It is fully recorded also in Mr. Sydenham's paper, where more than two pages are devoted to the Bishop family.

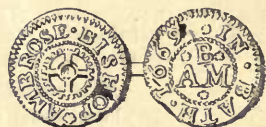


Fig. 1. Ambrose Bishop,
Bath, 1669.

BECKINGTON.

**Obv.*—WILL . BOYNE . CHANDL = The Grocers' Arms.

Rev.—IN . BECKINGTON . 1657 = W . B . (Fig. 2, no. 4).

This token was recently presented to Taunton Museum by Mr. C. Tite.

MELLS.

**Obv.*—RICHARD . MORE = 1670.

Rev.—MELLS . SOMMERSE^T = R . I . M . (Fig. 2, no. 1).

There is a specimen of this token in the cabinet of Mr. Symonds.

NORTON (Midsomer Norton).

Obv.—IOSEPH . HORLER = 1659.

Rev.—IN . NORTON = I . H .

This was placed by Williamson among the "uncertain" tokens (p. 1422), but we have no hesitation in assigning it to Somerset on account of the surname, which occurred frequently in Midsomer Norton and in the adjoining parish of Kilmersdon during the XVII Century.

STOGUMBER.

Obv.—IOHN . PHILLIPS . OF = A lion rampant.

Rev.—STOGOMBER . RED . LION = I . C . P .

This name has been verified in the parish register of 7 Sept. 1663.
An example of this token is in Mr. Symonds's cabinet.

TAUNTON.

**Obv.*—THOMAS . BVRRIDGE = A double rose.

Rev.—IN . TAVNTON . 1663 = T . E . B . (Fig. 2, no. 3).

There is a specimen of this token in Mr. Symonds's cabinet.

WELLS.

**Obv.*—RICHARD . ATWELL . OF . Y^E = A sugar cone.

Rev.—CITY . OF . WELLS . 1669 = R . A . (Fig. 2, no. 2).

This trader was a "confecon^r" in High Street, Wells, in 1661.
The specimen figured is in the British Museum.



Fig. 2. XVII Century Trade Tokens, Somerset.

1. Richard More, Mellis, 1670. 2. Richard Atwell, Wells, 1669.
3. Thomas Burridge, Taunton, 1663. 4. William Boyne, Beckington, 1657.

From Drawings by Mr. H. St. George Gray.

We will now proceed to give a list of new varieties, another of corrections of former lists, and a few notes on doubtful points. Some of the so-called corrections may, however, prove to be merely varieties, and *vice versa*. The following abbreviations will be used,—W. = G. C. Williamson; Bd. = W. Bidgood. (Collectors often speak of Williamson's work as the "new Boyne").

II. NEW VARIETIES.

ASHCOTT.

- ¹ 1a. *Richard Milles*. Variety, from another obverse die.

BATH.

- 6a. *Bath Farthing*, 1670. Variety, from another reverse die.
 10a. *Richard Bigges*. Variety, from another reverse die.
 12a. *John Bush*, 1656. A variety is dated, 1658, with same obverse die.
 18a. *John Fisher*. W. and Bd. give I.F.F. in the middle on the reverse; Mr. Sydenham in "Bath Token Issues" gives I.I.F. (The writers have not seen a specimen of this token.)

BISHOPS HULL.

- 45a. *William Barber*. There is a variety with initials W.B.B., on both obv. and rev., instead of W.F.B.

BRIDGWATER.

- 49a. *Bridgwater Farthing*. Variety, from another obverse die.
 50a. Obverse reads BRIDGE WATER. A bridge of nine arches on the reverse.
 62a. *John Linton*. A variety reads—
Obv.—IOH . LINTON = The Salters' Arms.
Rev.—BRIDGWATER = I . E . L .
 62b. As last, but IOHN .
 73a. *William Sealy*. Some of these tokens are over-struck on Blandford farthings (Mr. Symonds has one such). In the Lowsley collection there was a similar token with legend different and blundered.

BRUTON.

- 77a. *Robert Ludwell*. A variety reads—
Rev.—IN . BRVETON = R . L . (*not conjoined*).
 The obverse is from another die.

CREWKERNE.

- 109a. *John Grenway*. A variety struck from different dies.
 109b. *Ditto*. Another variety struck from different dies.

1. The numbers are those given in Williamson. "a" and "b" denote varieties.

CROSCOMBE.

113. *George Blinman*. Occurs in brass and in copper.
 115. *James George*. Occurs in brass and in copper.
 115a. *Ditto*. There is also a thick variety of this token in brass in Taunton Museum, besides the thin pieces. Colonel Lowsley's collection also contained a thick token.
 116a. *Onesiphorus Luffe*. Variety, from another obverse die.

FRESHFORD.

- 125a. *John Curle*. Variety, from another reverse die.

GLASTONBURY.

- 150a and b. *James Hopkins*. Including No. 150 in W's list, there are three varieties of this token. Two varieties are from different reverse dies; the other has a rose between the I. and H.
 153a. *Henry Mabson*. A variety reads—
Obv.—HENRY . MABSON . HOSIER . OF = A stocking.
Rev.—GLASTON . HIS . HALF . PENY = H . M . M .
 The Lowsley collection contained an unpublished "half-penny" of *H. Marson* of Glastonbury. Probably the B. was blundered and may have looked like R.
 156a. *Peter West*. A variety reads—
Obv.—PETER . WEST = P . W .
Rev.—IN . GLASTONBERY = 1652 and a rose.

ILMINSTER.

- 168a. *Robert Horwood*. A variety reads—
Obv.—ROBERT . HORWOOD . IN = A pair of scales.
Rev.—ILMISTER . CHANDLER = R . M . H .
 169a. *Robert Horwood*. A variety reads CHANDLER (not CHANDLE^R). The writers have never seen a specimen of No. 169, with CHANDLE^R.
 170a. *Alice Row*. A variety reads—
Obv.—ALICE . RAW . OF = A . R .
Rev.—ILEMISTER . 1664 = St. George and the Dragon.
 The A in the surname is struck over O.

MINEHEAD.

- 190a. *Samuel Crockford*. Variety, from another reverse die.

NETHER STOWEY.

- 198a. *William Patey*. Variety, from another obverse die.

NORTH PETHERTON.

- 201a. *Thomas Loveder*. Variety of both obverse and reverse ; the latter reads PETHERTO.

SHEPTON MALLETT,

- 211a. *Thomas Parfit*. Reads PAREIT, and the obverse die differs in other respects. (There is a specimen of this variety in the British Museum.)

SOMERTON.

- 213a. *Jerom Churchey*. Variety, from another's obverse die.

SOUTH PETHERTON.

- 217a. *Edmond Anstie*. The reverse reads PETHERTO^N. The writers have never seen W's No. 217, with PETHERTON.
218a. *John Willy*. Variety, from another reverse die.

TAUNTON.

- 240a. *William Chace*, 1662. The initials on reverse are inverted.
267a. *Mathew Munday*. Variety, from another obverse die.
281a. *Richard Snow*. Variety, from another reverse die.
285a. *Henry Tanner*. A variety reads—
Obv.—HENRY . TANNER . 1664 = The Haberdashers' Arms.
Rev.—IN . TANTON . DEANE = H . A . T .

WELLINGTON.

- 296a. *Thomas Marsh*. A variety has OF., instead of IN., before "Wellington."
297a. *Christopher Samford*. Both obverse and reverse are from other dies.

WELLS.

- 302a. *William Andrews*, 1651. Variety, from another reverse die.
306a. *James Middleham*. There is a variety with IN. omitted.
310a. *Robert Warmall*. Variety, from another obverse die.

WINCANTON.

- 320a. *John Keves*. A variety reads, KENES; this is generally seen on well-struck specimens. In No. 320 it is questionable whether the middle letter is intended for Y. or V. If a Y. the tail is extremely short. The full name was "Keynes."

YEOVIL.

- 329a. *John Banckes*. A variety reads BANCKS.
 335a. *John Hayne*. A variety reads—
 Rev.—OF . EYEAPELL . 1652 = I . D . H .
 338a. *Richard Moore*. Variety, from another reverse die.
 340a. *Ambrose Seward*. Variety, from another obverse die.

III. CORRECTIONS.

BATH.

20. *John Foorde*. W. and Bd. include the date, 1666, on the reverse (as on the specimens in Taunton Museum and elsewhere). The date is omitted by Mr. Sydenham.
 27. *John Pearce*. This variety reads MERCE^R, and the obverse die otherwise differs from No. 26. The Taunton Museum specimens have only the lower part of the R remaining,—due perhaps to the impression being badly centred.
 29. *Richard Pitcher*. “A feather” should be “feathers.”
 32. *George Reve*. In Bd.’s list (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxii, ii, 124) the date should be 1658 (not 1668).

BECKINGTON.

43. *Nicholas Thring*. CLOTHIER reads CLOTHIE^R on all the specimens examined.

BRIDGWATER.

51. *Alexander Atkins*. BRIDGWATER reads BRIDGWATTER.
 63 and 65. *John Linton*. The initials are misplaced, reading I . L .
 E .
 68. *Edmond Pettitt*. BRIDGEWATER reads BRIDGWATER.
 71. *James Safforde*. The date in Bd.’s list should be 1652 (not 1658).

CASTLE CARY.

81. *Edward Russe*. The initials on the reverse are divided by a triple flowering knot.

CHARD.

86. *William Buridg*. In W. and Bd.’s lists, BVRIDG is spelt with two R’s. The specimens in Taunton Museum and elsewhere have one R only.

87. *John Chapman*. In W. and Bd.'s list, JOHN should be IOHN.¹ (No. 88 probably likewise, but the writers have not seen the latter item.)
96. *Henry Seldred*. The device is a "card," not a woolcomb

CREWKERNE.

104. *Anne Adkins*. This token should, we think, be given to Chard where the name was common about 1660; on the other hand, it does not occur at all on Crewkerne subsidy rolls of that period.

GLASTONBURY.

142. *William Cooper*. The date in Bd.'s list should be 1666 (not 1668).
- 147 and 148. *Henry Gutch*. The thorn bush is inverted.
149. *Sidricke Hancocke*. W. and Bd.'s lists mention "Twenty dots for checkers." The specimens which the writers have seen have only twelve dots.
152. *Nicholas Hopkins*. In W. and Bd.'s lists, "Draper" is rendered DRA^R. The Taunton Museum and other specimens read DRA^{PR}.
154. *Thomas Roode*. The initials on the reverse read T . I . R .

ILCHESTER.

162. *Samuell Scot*. W. and Bd.'s lists give EVELL . CESTOR = S . D . S . The specimens in the British Museum, the Taunton Museum, and in Mr. Symonds's cabinet read EVELL . CESTAR = D . It is, however, impossible to say that CESTOR does not exist.
S . S .

MILVERTON.

185. *Giles King*. In W. and B.'s lists MILVERTON is given. All the specimens at Taunton and elsewhere read MILBERTON.

MINEHEAD.

188. *John Berry*. MINEHEAD should be TINHEAD (*Wilts*).— See Williamson, p. 1248. Both the tokens of John Berry in Taunton Museum and those examined elsewhere by Mr. Symonds are clearly TINHEAD.

1. The same remark applies to No. 62 (John Linton, Bridgwater).

192. *Robert Ugden.* The initials on the reverse are inverted, and read thus M.
R. V.

TAUNTON.

- 227-230. *Taunton Farthings.* All these are dated 1667 (not 1677 as given in W. and Bd.'s lists).
245. *John Cornish.* The animal is not a unicorn, but a galloping horse.

WELLS.

266. *Robert Middleton.* The Taunton and other specimens have "in" rendered thus, *И*. (not *IN*).

WELLINGTON.

298. *Nicholas Trocke.* In W's list the date should be 1655 (not 1665).
299. *Stephen Wright.* This token should be transferred to Wellington, Salop, where the name, Stephen Wright, occurs in the parish registers in 1660.

WESTON.

313. *Thomas Hancocke.* In W. and Bd.'s lists HANCOCK should be HANCOCKE.
314. *William Page.* The reverse reads SVMERSETSHEARE. Both legends are confused by reason of over-striking on another token—possibly on No. 66 which seems to have been issued by the same trader.

WINCANTON.

322. *John Rogers.* All the specimens we have seen read—
Obv.—IOH^N . ROGERS . MERCE^R = I . R .
Rev.—IN . WINCVLTON = 1657.

YEOVIL.

- 326 and 327. *The Borough of Yeovil.* Judging from several specimens examined by the writers the OF. on the obverse of No. 326 is large, the small ^{OF.} (above the line) occurring in No. 327 only.
333. *John Cosbey.* The Taunton and other specimens read COSBEY (not COSHEY), and the former rendering is probably correct (although there may be a variety with the H.).

IV. NOTES ON OTHER TOKENS.

89. *P.I. of Chard.*
The issuer was probably Peter Johnson. No other name on the tax rolls of 1664 corresponds with the initials on the token.
118. *F.H. Crocomb.*
The issuer was no doubt Francis Hill of Crowcombe who was living there in 1661. The armorial shield of that family bore an eagle displayed.
126. *Peeter Fisher, Freshford.*
The initials on the reverse are divided by a double flowering knot.
This token has been claimed for Freshford, co. Kilkenny, where one example is said to have been found. The Irish tokens, however, differ in size and style from the English series, and there are the additional facts that the parish register transcripts of Freshford, Somerset, contain an entry of the names of Peter Fisher and Elizabeth his wife on 10 Sept. 1688, together with earlier entries relating to other persons of the same name. This evidence appears to settle the point in favour of our county.
195. *John Clother, Montacute.*
The animal is a unicorn.
231. *Taunton*, octagonal token.
The legends are blundered.
253. *Hugh Graye, Taunton.* The last letter of the surname failed in the die and reads E., or F., or I. Both the specimens in Taunton Museum read GRAYF.
341. *John Pitman.* This token was issued in Sherborne, presumably by a gunsmith. As the town lay close to the boundary of Somerset, Pitman no doubt hoped that his farthing would circulate also in that county.

LANGPORT (Somerset) and LAMPOR (Northants).

Somerset. 177.

Obv.—IOHN . WEECH = The Haberdashers' Arms.

Rev.—IN . LAMPOR = I . W .

Northants. 56.

Same inscriptions, but the Mercers' Arms on obverse.

Mr. William C. Wells, in "Seventeenth Century Tokens of Northamptonshire" (*Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vols. VII and X) gives the above mentioned types under "Lampor," and numbers them in his list as Nos. 59, 59a,

59b, and 58 respectively. It is a significant fact, however, that Mr. Wells (p. 282, vol. VII) states that the names of Weech and of Browning (below mentioned) do not appear in the parish registers of Lamport, Northants. It is doubtful if any trader of Lamport in the XVII Century struck tokens. It was quite a small place. In 1801, Lamport, with the hamlet of Hanging Houghton, numbered only 265 inhabitants, and in 1851 the population had decreased to 228. Whereas Langport was always a much more considerable place and a corporate town. To this day the natives of Langport pronounce the name of the town, "Lamport." The family of Weech was well known in Langport, and there are numerous references to them in "Langport and its Church," by the Rev. D. M. Ross, 1911. Among its chief inhabitants given in two lay-subsidy rolls for 1662 and 1664, the name of John Weech is mentioned (Ross, p. 321; and p. 319). See also Mr. H. Symonds's remarks on this question in the *Brit. Numis. Journ.*, vol. XI.

Northants. 57.

Obv.—JOHN . BROWNING = St. George and the Dragon.

Rev.—IN . LAMPOR T = I . M . B .

This token is not attributed by Williamson to Somerset; a specimen has, however, been included among the Somerset tokens in Taunton Museum. The family of Browning was one well known in Langport (*see* Ross).

There can be no doubt that the tokens of Browning and Weech belong to Langport, Somerset.

WINSCOMBE (Somerset) and WINCHCOMBE (Glos.).

Somerset. 323.

Obv.—WILLIAM . IONES = A roll of tobacco wound round a drum.

Rev.—AT . WINCOMBE . 1666 = W . I .

Glos. 212.

Obv.—WILLIAM . IONES = The Armourers' Arms.

Rev.—AT . WINCOMBE . 1666 = W . I .

There has been some discussion as to whether the token, Somerset, No. 323, belongs to Winscombe (Somerset) or Winchcombe (Glos.). It is, however, placed under Somerset in Williamson's list, and is figured in "The Heart of Mendip," by F. A. Knight, 1915, p. 36.

Winchcombe was always the larger parish. In 1801 its population was 1888; in 1851 it had increased to

2824. Whereas in 1801, Winscombe consisted of 922 inhabitants, increasing to 1439 in 1851.

On the whole, we believe that this token (Som. 323) should be restored to Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, where "Wm. Joanes" was taxed for four hearths in 1662 (lay subsidy roll $\frac{11}{5}\frac{6}{54}$). On the other hand, Mr. Symonds has failed to identify anyone of that name in Winscombe, Somerset. An unusually full tax-roll for Winscombe, containing about seventy householders, in 1664-5, does not include the surname Jones (subsidy $\frac{27}{3}\frac{9}{6}$).

Glastonbury Abbey.

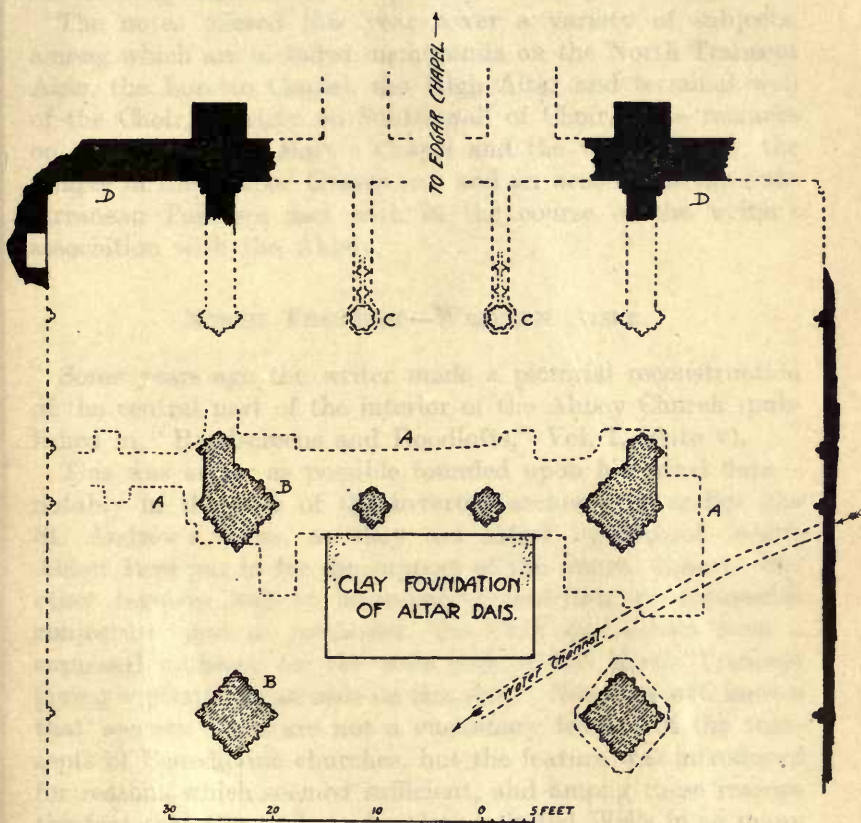
EIGHTH REPORT ON THE DISCOVERIES MADE DURING THE EXCAVATIONS.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

THE season's work though full of interest, and likely to prove very valuable in the future, has not reached a conclusive stage, and cannot therefore be the subject of a complete report this year.

In the circumstances, the writer was glad to avail himself of a suggestion thrown out by the Excavation Committee, that the space usually allotted to the Report should this year be given to a discursive article in the course of which sundry matters of interest which have not yet been published, but which have accumulated from year to year, might be touched upon. The suggestion seems most opportune as the unpublished residuum of notes has now attained large dimensions, and it is in fact a good deal more than can be disposed of in a single communication.

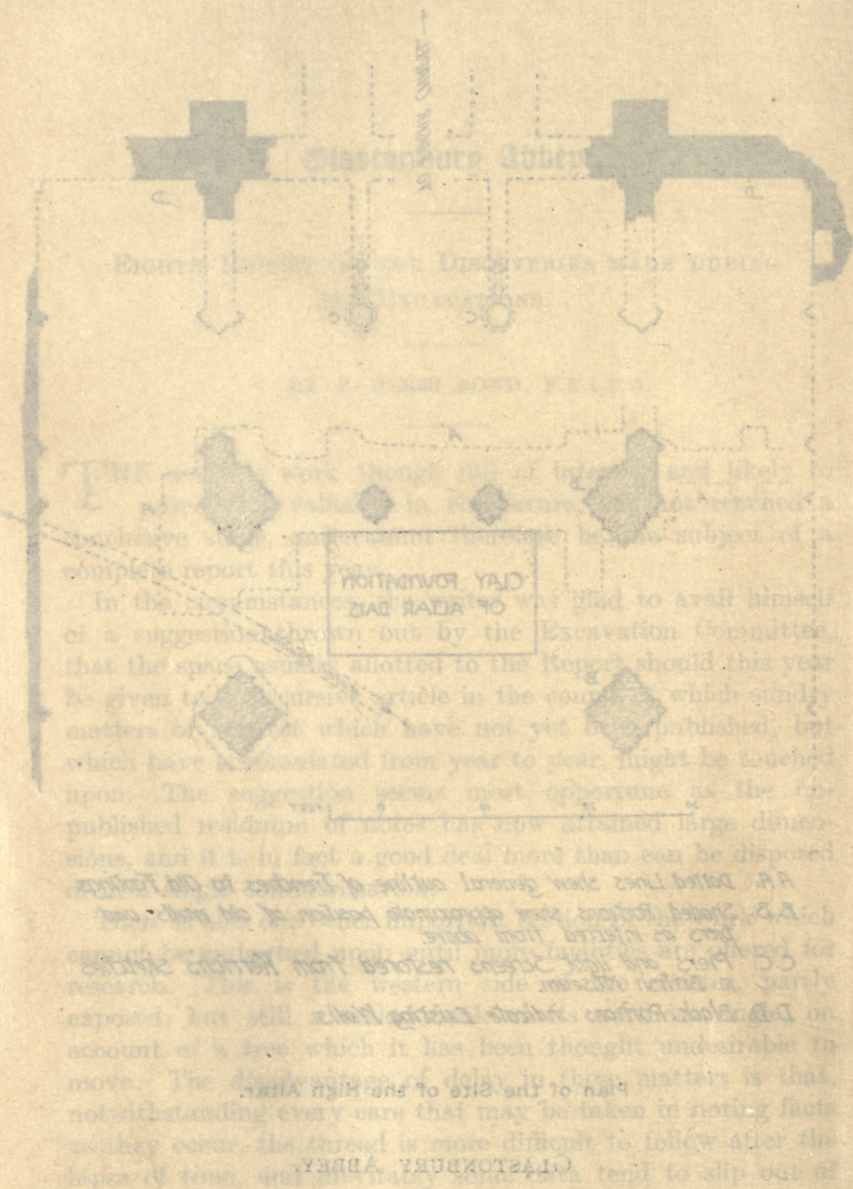
There is also one other important section of the work which cannot be embarked upon until more facilities are offered for research. This is the western side of the cloister, partly exposed, but still a sealed book at its northern angle, on account of a tree which it has been thought undesirable to move. The disadvantage of delay in these matters is that, notwithstanding every care that may be taken in noting facts as they occur, the thread is more difficult to follow after the lapse of time, and inevitably some data tend to slip out of



- A.A. Dotted Lines shew general outline of Trenches to Old Footings
 B.B. Shaded Portions shew approximate position of old walls and piers as inferred from above.
 C.C. Piers and light Screens restored from Kerrich's sketches in British Museum.
 D.D. Black Portions indicate Existing Walls.

Plan of the Site of the High Altar.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.



sight. Let us hope that in this case the opportunity will not be too long deferred of completing the story of the cloister.

The notes offered this year cover a variety of subjects, among which are included memoranda on the North Transept Aisle, the Loretto Chapel, the High Altar and terminal wall of the Choir, Sacristy on South wall of Choir, some remarks on the Well in St. Mary's Chapel and the well-chamber, the Chapel in the Monks' Graveyard, and an account of the Subterranean Passages met with in the course of the writer's association with the Abbey.

NORTH TRANSEPT—WESTERN AISLE.

Some years ago the writer made a pictorial reconstruction of the central part of the interior of the Abbey Church (published in "Roodscreens and Roodlofts," Vol. I, Plate v).

This was as far as possible founded upon historical data—notably in the case of the inverted arches—the arches like St. Andrew's Cross, as they are called by Leland—which Abbot Bere put in for the support of the central tower. But other features had to be supplied according to reasonable conjecture, and in particular, the view was shown from a supposed archway on the west side of the North Transept giving a glimpse of an aisle on this side. Now it is well known that western aisles are not a customary feature of the transepts of Benedictine churches, but the feature was introduced for reasons which seemed sufficient, and among these reasons the fact that Glastonbury builders imitated Wells in so many respects, coupled with the probability that in so large and important a house as Glastonbury, extra features of this kind might be expected, seemed to offer grounds for the inclusion of an aisle. Nevertheless the writer was attacked for his venturesome step.

But some time later, the opportunity having arrived for an exploration of this part of the site, the foundation of the west wall was exposed, together with a section of the north wall of the nave, and it was found that a second line of foundations ran out northward from the nave footings, about as far westward of the transept wall as would be necessary to form the

width of an aisle, which in the case of Glastonbury would be 13 feet or thereabouts. This foundation, broad and solid, ran parallel to the aisle wall and northward for the same distance, turning at length to form a perfect junction with the north end-wall of the transept. Thus the existence of something in the nature of a western aisle was proved, the only difficulty being to decide at what level such an aisle could have been floored, for, be it remembered, there was a difference in level of Nave and Transept at Glastonbury of some 4 feet.

The chance preservation of a small patch of floor-tiling *in situ* gives us the level of the transept floor at a point close against its west wall, and this is the higher level. If the western aisle communicated with the nave it seems stretching probabilities to assume a difference of level at their junction. But perhaps the difficulty may be met if we bear in mind the arrangement of the earlier plan. Before the time of Abbot Monington the choir was short—of four bays only—and although a few years previously Abbot Walter had completed his fine stone screen in the choir arch, and the stalls must from that time forward have occupied the structural choir and freed the transepts and crossing; yet before his time we have no warrant for supposing that the arrangement of the stalls would have been other than we find them generally in the older monastic churches—namely, within a screen placed at some little distance to the west of the crossing. We may thus suppose that in the church as originally planned, the transept level extended westward for a short distance into the nave, sufficiently to cover the point of junction with the transept aisle on the north and the door of access to the cloister on the south. Where a marked difference of level exists, as at Glastonbury, the whole width of the church, both nave and aisles may be supposed to have been solidly screened at the point of division.

The comparative shallowness of the footings at the point investigated also suggests that they were carried higher before the floor-level was arrived at. Those who have seen St. David's Cathedral will be able to realise the sort of partition suggested. There would have been a central doorway leading to the choir below the crossing, and on each side, in the north

and south aisles of the nave, another door giving access to the space behind the stalls, in which area would be included the transepts and the western aisle in question. At the later date indicated by the writer's sketch, all this space would be thrown into the crossing which would be cleared of obstructions.

The south transept had no western aisle, nor could it have had, since the angle of the cloister walk occupies its place.

LORETTO CHAPEL.

Leland says with regard to this that it was the work of Abbot Bere (1493-1524). We quote from him as follows:—

“Bere, cumming from his Embassadrie out of Italie made a Chapelle of our Lady de Loretta, joining to the north side of the body of the Church.”

The Chapel had long since disappeared and had faded from memory, but the old gardener at the Abbey, recently deceased, was always positive in his assertion that a wall of fine freestone used to lie in the bank on the north side of the nave, and was there until taken out by the former proprietor. The bank was cut into in one or two places but no positive indications were found. However the Cannon MS. seemed to offer additional evidence of a former building at this point, as the author gives a sketch of the general appearance of the ruins as he saw them, and he shows a rough pile of masonry here which he calls “chapter-house.” There is also another reference extant—but at this moment we cannot place it—by some antiquary of the old school, who describes this “chapter-house” as a fine piece of work.

But the walls, alas, are gone, and we doubt if even further research could give us the missing lines of the plan. All that now remains as evidence of Bere's fine work is confined to a few broken mouldings, the best being a section of a window-mullion, richly moulded, which was taken outward by the angle of the nave wall where it joins the western aisle of the transept. This section was of a character that accorded well with all that we know of Bere's work.

SITE OF THE HIGH ALTAR, AND EAST END OF THE CHOIR.

After the discovery of the Edgar Chapel, and the completion of the work of marking out its walls, attention was turned to the eastern extremity of the Abbey Church, as to the internal plan of which no reliable data existed. Readers may be reminded that Abbot Monington in the middle of the XIV Century, caused the Choir to be lengthened from four bays to six, and thus threw the retro-choir and processional avenue further east. The plan of this part has already been dealt with so far as the five chapels are concerned.

On opening the ground about the site of the east wall of Monington's choir, remains of stone footings were speedily found, and the two large masses marking the situation of the great angle-piers of the east wall were fairly well defined, in part by stonework, but more definitely by the clay matrix, which, here as everywhere, has proved the best of guides. Between these was a narrower line of masonry as for the support of a reredos wall, and at two intermediate points a greater width and convexity of outline bespoke the situation of two intermediate shafts, giving evidence of an original trio of arches behind the High Altar.

This was rather what had been expected, as it accords with Wells, and Monington's work seems from other indications to have been influenced in design by Glastonbury's nearest neighbour, as well as by the work at Gloucester. We do not doubt therefore that the triple arcade at Glastonbury would have taken very much the form of the Wells design, although there is reason to think that Monington's east window may have been more ambitious in scale than that of Wells, and from its magnitude, a source of weakness.

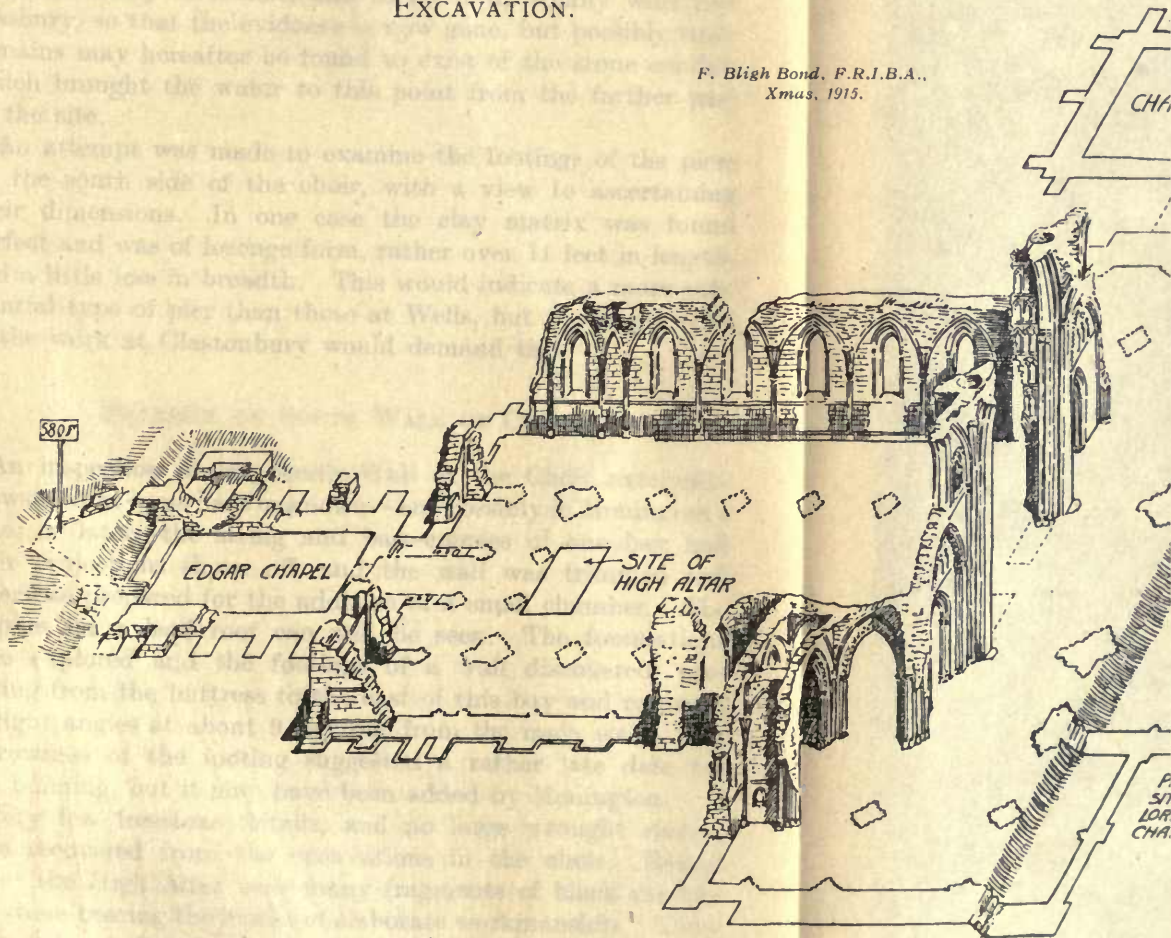
Just west of these footings the rectangular dais of the High Altar could be traced. Its dimensions were 20 feet by 12 feet for the actual platform of clay, and around this were some slight remains of a footing wall for steps.

There were signs that the last bay of the choir on the south had been occupied by a screen wall for the usual requirements of the sanctuary. Close to the south-west angle of the altar dais was a water-channel, of which the bed remained, and this

GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

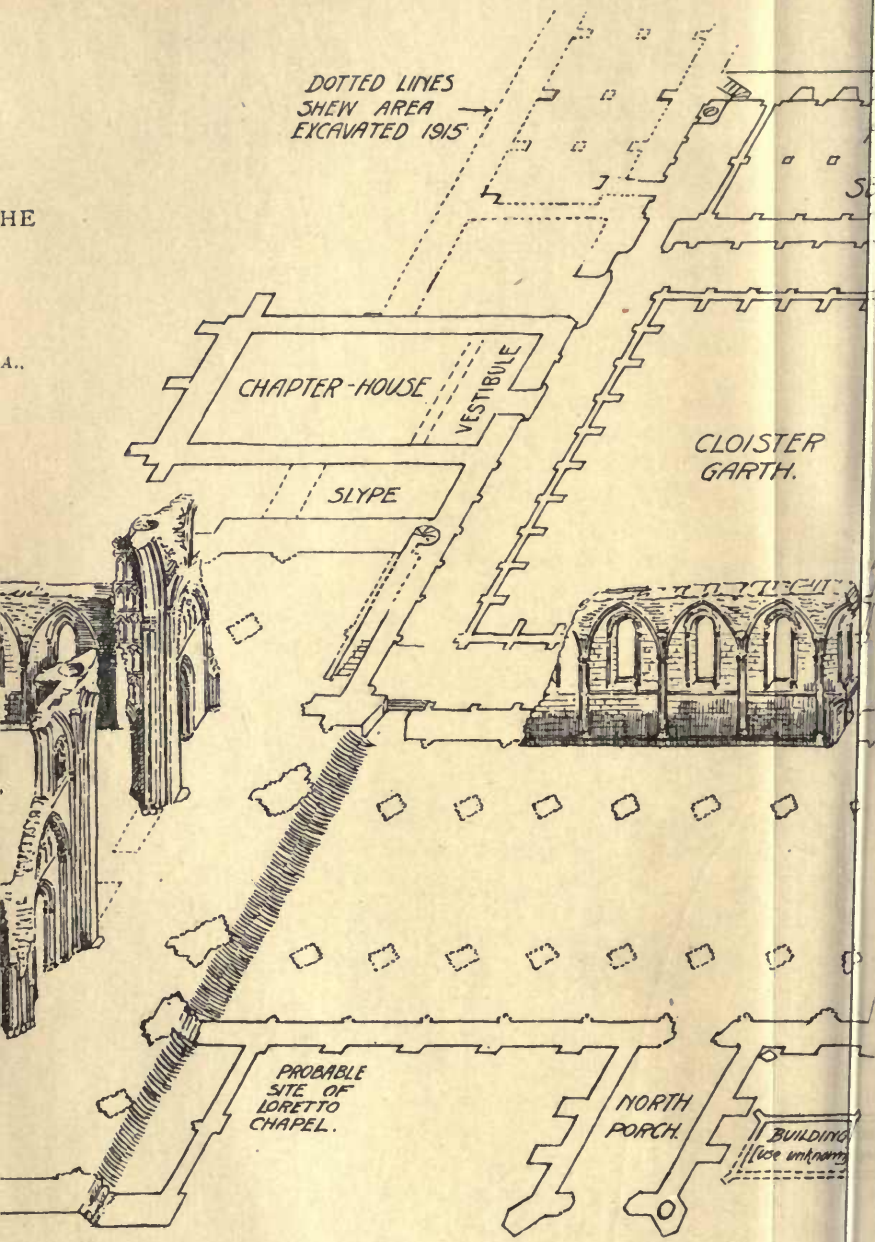
PLAN IN PROJECTION SHOWING ELEVATION OF RUINS AND THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES DISCOVERED BY EXCAVATION.

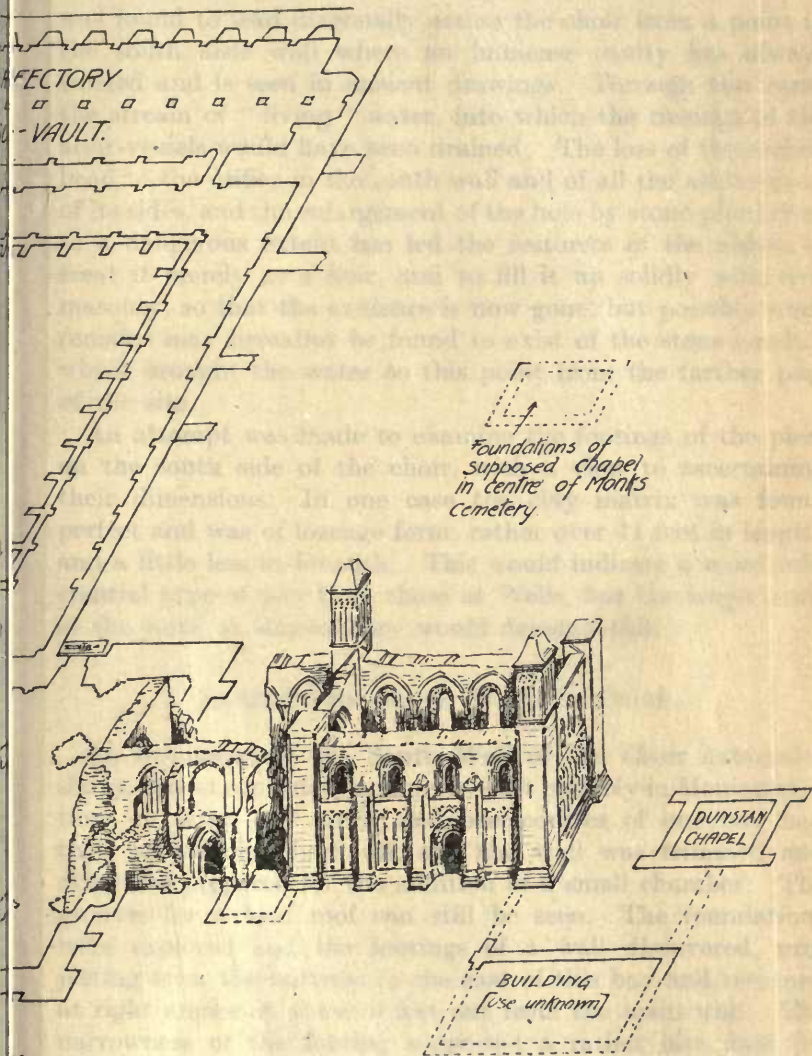
F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A.,
Xmas, 1915.



DOTTED LINES
SHOW AREA
EXCAVATED 1915

HE
A.,





was found to lead diagonally across the choir from a point in the south aisle wall where an immense cavity has always existed and is seen in ancient drawings. Through this came the stream of "living" water, into which the rinsings of the altar-vessels would have been drained. The loss of the arched head to the orifice in the south wall and of all the ashlar-work of its sides, and the enlargement of the hole by stone-plunderers to a dangerous extent has led the restorers of the abbey to treat it merely as a hole, and to fill it up solidly with new masonry, so that the evidence is now gone, but possibly some remains may hereafter be found to exist of the stone conduit which brought the water to this point from the farther part of the site.

An attempt was made to examine the footings of the piers on the south side of the choir, with a view to ascertaining their dimensions. In one case the clay matrix was found perfect and was of lozenge form, rather over 11 feet in length, and a little less in breadth. This would indicate a more substantial type of pier than those at Wells, but the larger scale of the work at Glastonbury would demand this.

SACRISTY ON SOUTH WALL OF CHOIR.

An inspection of the South Wall of the Choir externally shows that at some date unknown—but possibly in Monington's time, or later—the string and base-courses of one bay had their projections shorn off, and the wall was trimmed and otherwise prepared for the addition of a small chamber. The grooves for a lead roof can still be seen. The foundations were explored and the footings of a wall discovered, projecting from the buttress to the east of this bay and returned at right angles at about 9 feet out from the main wall. The narrowness of the footing suggested a rather late date for this building, but it may have been added by Monington.

Very few freestone details, and no large wrought stones, were recovered from the excavations in the choir. Round about the High Altar were many fragments of black marble-like stone bearing the marks of elaborate workmanship. These appeared as though from the reredos or altar-canopy. A

small fragment of similar stone, part of the arm of a figure in chain-mail, was found under the soil a little west of the altar platform. This may be—who shall say—the sole surviving relic of the once glorious tomb of Arthur.

THE WELL BY ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.

The main access to the chamber containing the Well is now from the crypt beneath St. Mary's Chapel. This access was formed by a cut through the footings of the older wall when the crypt was made in the XVI Century. The date of the well itself is entirely a matter of conjecture, but it was doubtless there in very early days. The arched recess in which it lies is formed of sections of late Norman work similar to, if not identical with, the arched heads of the triple lights in the west wall of the chapel.

The only possible view as to the origin of these is, in the writer's opinion, that they came from the east wall of St. Mary's Chapel in which they occupied a similar position to those on the west until they were thrown out by the removal of the wall when the Galilee was merged in the chapel.

The well is artificially fed. In the course of excavation there was found beneath the floor of the crypt, right at the south-east corner, a properly-formed stone conduit, for water carriage.

This appears to have brought pure water from a source higher on the hill. Portions of a larger stone channel have from time to time been taken up by the local builders or roadmakers at points lying between the Abbey and Chalice Well. There is good reason to suppose that the water from this well was artificially led into the Abbey and thus diverted from its natural outlet to the meadows on the further side of the southern ridge which, on the south, separates the Vale of Avalon from the adjoining low lands.

The architectural traces on the south side of St. Mary's Chapel indicate a former access to the Well-chamber above ground from the Galilee, through the arched opening in the westernmost bay (now concealed by a brand-new and un-historical ashlar wall), and this gave access to a small building

attached on the ground level to the south side of the Galilee, whence, by a stone stairway the well-house was reached. This stair, for the first part of its length, skirted the Chapel wall, running westward alongside it, past the base of the s.e. turret, turning south to join with the newel-stair of which the lower part only now remains. At the point where the stair turns, a junction was formed by the narrow entry of XV Century date leading through the south wall into the chapel itself, and thus the intercommunication would be made complete.

Traces of the abutment of the flight where it ran along the wall from the Galilee are still discernible, but the architectural evidence is now rendered quite obscure as the whole of the last bay of the Galilee is covered by new work on quite original lines.

THE CHAPEL IN THE MONKS' GRAVEYARD.

Old records speak of a "Capella Sancti Michaelis" in the midst of the graveyard of the *Vetusta Ecclesia*, near which were buried Joseph of Arimathea and other saintly men.

Reference to this chapel may be found in an extract from the MS. in the "Tabula" preserved at Naworth Castle, the Latin of which is given in *Proceedings*, XXXIV, ii, 120, and from which we gather that this chapel was originally dedicated to St. Michael and the Saints who reposed in this cemetery. In the year 1382, the fabric then being almost consumed by age, was rebuilt (*de novo reparata*) by Abbot Chinnock and dedicated in honour of the aforesaid Saints of whom the chief was Joseph of Arimathea.

It may be quite reasonably assumed that this added dedication was the origin of the name "St. Joseph's Chapel," popularly applied to the Chapel of St. Mary the Virgin.

It was assumed by the writer and his friend, Captain J. A. Bartlett, that the best place to look for remains of the chapel of St. Michael would be south of the south-eastern angle of the Lady Chapel, and, as nearly as could be computed, midway between that point and the site of the buildings of the Guest-House block, which could be fairly inferred

from other data in their possession. Here a sinking was made which turned out to be immediately over the south wall of a small and—to judge by the quality of the footings encountered—very ancient building. The remains were at a considerable depth, and consisted of the same ponderous yellow boulders—"Tor Burrs"—which had characterised some of the earliest footings encountered, and of which the "egg-stone" was a specimen.

This foundation was cleared to the s.w. angle and the return of the west wall cleared for a short distance in a northerly direction, but owing to the great depth, and the difficulty of digging—the whole ground being full of tree-roots—no entire excavation was possible.

But the work was carried eastward and showed the building to have had an extreme length, east and west, not much greater than 15 feet. At the s.e. corner a little of the superincumbent masonry was revealed, but no architectural character established.

Near this point, protected by a capping of rough slabs, appeared a lead pipe leading in an almost easterly direction from the south side of the wall, and this it was thought might have had some connection with the piscina of the former chapel. But, again, the care with which it was protected, and the length of its apparent run, seemed to suggest that its use was for bringing spring-water to this point.

Not far to the eastward and almost in line with this building appeared the foundation of another wall, terminating in a building of large dimensions, jutting out westward from the cloister. Here a considerable number of encaustic tiles were found, and the leaden Bulla already described in the *Proceedings*, LX, ii, 41-45, came to light. Among the small objects found close to the end of the chapel wall at its s.e. angle were a number of oyster-shells, which had been used by the monks as palettes for their colour work. One or two of these still contained traces of vermilion, others of azure, and others again the remains of black or neutral colours.

The colours were quite brilliant and a small portion of the azure was transferred to a support and used by the writer

as a pattern for colour work in chancel ceiling decoration in one or two Somerset churches.

This seems a fitting place for the acknowledgment of Captain J. A. Bartlett's services to the writer in the several years of his work at the Abbey. It was an old friendship and a community of interest which led to this association, and the sympathy of ideas—sometimes almost "telepathic" in its nature—which existed between the writer and his friend, undoubtedly laid the foundation of much of the success which all along so fortunately attended the work. An association of this nature is apt to produce a sub-conscious activity which, in combination with purely intellectual work, may sometimes yield exceptional results. More might be said on this subject, and possibly may, in its due time and place.

EVIDENCE OF SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGES.

Probably no ancient site in Britain has been without its traditions of secret passages of communication from some central point to the outlying district. These traditions attach themselves specially to our mediæval castles and abbeys, and it is noteworthy that in some instances their existence has been proved. Where a castle is in question their usefulness is sufficiently obvious, but the purpose of such subterranean channels in connection with a religious house would not be so easy to define.

The stories concerning these are frequently of the most fanciful description, and if founded on fact, have certainly not lost by being repeated from father to son since the close of the mediæval era.

Glastonbury was indeed no exception in this respect. The writer, during his six years' sojourn in the town, heard many of the tales current among the older folks, among which were two, possibly three, which appeared to have some probable foundation.

These were—

- (1). A communication from the Pilgrims' Inn to some point within the Abbey walls. This appeared well authenticated.

- (2). A passage underground from some point in the crypt either of the Lady Chapel or the Galilee, to some more or less distant point. With this story the typical legend of buried treasure had been mixed up.
- (3). A large underground passage on the south side of the Abbey, running approximately east and west.

Of the more fantastic stories it may be of interest to mention one which claimed the existence of a tunnelled way from the Abbey to the Tor Hill, or to the Chapel on the hill, and this was linked in the old peoples' imagination with No. 2. Another was to the effect that there existed a passage from Street to the Abbey, passing under the river Brue. This last being a little deficient in probability owing to the unfortunate nature of the subsoil in the marshes, there was grafted on it the legend of the dog. This accomplished animal it seems, having been put into the open end of the passage in Street, with great sagacity found its way out somewhere at the Glastonbury end.

Now as to story No. 1. There seemed some evidence for this but the Pilgrims' Inn had lost the obvious traces of it. There is a fine stone-vaulted cellar in this building approached by a spiral stone newel-stair on the east side, and there are traces of a second stair of access on the west. In the floor is a channel for the drainage of water which enters the soil under the High Street at the south end. The writer after tapping the wall at this end, was rewarded by discovering the orifice of the passage, which had been built up with brickwork, and the whole surface disguised with an uniform coat of whitewash. It was a low tunnel formed in well-cut stone with a pointed segmental roof, and furnished on each side with a projecting stone ledge, for an elbow-rest. The passage was found clear for some 20 feet south—or to about the centre of the road, where it was completely cut off by a brick sewer. What lies beyond is yet to be determined. The natural continuation would bring it to the near neighbourhood of the Abbot's Gateway where there was a porter's lodge.

The Pilgrims' Inn, now the "George," was built *temp.* Edward IV by Abbot Selwood, for the accommodation of

guests. It may perhaps be reasonably inferred that the quarters it provided would occasionally shelter some who in the guise of travellers were charged with special business of a confidential nature.¹

Such messengers would by means of the passage be able to enter the Abbey without publicity and transact their business unhindered by any curious persons.

(2). The story of the secret passage associated with the Crypt of the Lady Chapel was widely believed. According to one old tradition, it led from somewhere near the eastern end—which would be under the Galilee—but the soil below the Galilee floor-level in the last bay to the east—just outside the crypt—was excavated by the writer some years ago, and the result disproved the possibility of the existence of such a passage as far as the east wall was concerned. Neither, it is clear, is there any evidence now of any opening underground in the north or south walls of the Galilee, though for a while a certain feature noted in the footings of the north wall gave rise to speculation. This is a massive relieving-arch in the wall under the north side of the stepped bench-table in the Galilee. It has been examined inside and out and its purpose is now clearly seen as a measure of prudence on the part of the builders who had at this point to carry their walls over a bad piece of ground. It seems that at this point a small depression existed, and this was full of water and soft blue clay such as we meet with in the low lands. Just east of this comes the great church with its massive west front, formerly furnished with towers, and the greater weight of this would render the connection with the lighter Galilee wall rather unstable from the inequality of the strains. Hence the relieving-arch would serve a useful purpose in allowing the two parts of the foundations to take their bearings independently.

But the story of the passage was repeated in a more definite

1. "Y^e George Inn (w^{ch} they say was the Abbot's Inn) being built of fine carved freestone of great antiquity, very beautiful. wth y^e arms of some of y^e Abbots as also y^e figures of Faith, Hope and Charity, with Charity's two daughters, it being a free Inn for strangers and pilgrims who came on any business to y^e monastery." Cannon MS., p. 208.

manner by an old inmate of the Women's Almshouse, who said that in her childhood she remembered the passage being still open at the end, and she had been down it for some distance and had seen iron hooks or brackets in the walls.

This woman declared that it ran from the well-chamber on the south side of the chapel.

But the hole in the ground where the passage abutted on the chapel was a source of danger to the sheep which grazed in the Abbey, and on one occasion a lamb fell in and was lost, so that the owner of the Abbey had it sealed up.

This sealing of the head of the well-chamber did as a matter of fact take place at about the time this witness would have been speaking of. As we see it now, there is a freestone wall terminating the passage of access from the crypt to the well, and overhead is a modern brick vault.

In view of this evidence, the writer cut a circuitous trench around the outside of the well-chamber, commencing close to the south wall of the chapel at some distance to the west of the chamber and taking a radius of between 20 and 30 feet from the same, curving round to the east as it went. This cutting was taken to a depth of from 8 to 10 feet.

It passed through the soil of the monks' graveyard and this loose rubbly material was alone in view until a point was reached which was nearly due south of the well-chamber and therefore, roughly, opposite to the bit of freestone wall bounding the space by the well.

At this point, however, the rubble suddenly gave place to a filling of clay, and it was noted that this filling appeared to occupy a trench with vertical sides. Nothing was seen of any walling, and nothing to suggest that a walled enclosure had formerly been there except the perpendicular line marking the boundary of the clay. Nevertheless it is quite possible to suppose that, if there had been such a passage here, the trace of the cavity left by the clearance of its masonry would be very much as this appearance suggested.

Assuming such a passage, what, it may be asked, would be the use of it? It may be taken to have run south across the graveyard, towards the group of buildings containing the

guest-hall and almonry (if tradition may on this point be trusted).

The use would be one connected with the service of the crypt and this would make it quite a late contrivance. The crypt was for the accommodation of shrines frequented by pilgrims and as it would, owing to the nature of the plan, be somewhat disconnected from the main avenues of thoroughfare, it would seem that a covered way from the monastic buildings direct to this point might be a desideratum.

(3). There were many stories of a big underground passage in the field to the south of the Abbey. In one place there had been a subsidence and the stone head of some channel was said to have been noticed. An old workman (Thyer) gave a description of a deep walled passage covered with flagstones, which he said he remembered having seen when it was opened many years before by Mr. Austin, the then owner, who used some of the flags, and filled in the part unroofed. But he could not exactly locate it and the search made in the direction he thought most probable revealed nothing at all. More recently however other evidence came to hand of the existence of a large stone-built channel traversing the orchard to a point in the western boundary some way south of the Abbot's Kitchen.

Opportunity was afforded of running a trench in this direction at the time when the search was being made for the footings of the Abbot's House, to the south-east of the Refectory.

The passage was found a little beyond the southernmost boundary of the Abbot's House and proved to be—as had already been anticipated—the main drain of the Abbey. It was of large size, large enough to admit of easy exploration and one of the writer's pupils ascended it for some 60 feet. The course of the drain was slightly to the south-west, the ancient exit being at the lowest point of Magdalen Street where once was a chain bridge, and probably a water-gate to the Abbey for the entrance of barges.

It must be remembered that the mediæval abbey was inevitably dependent upon a canal system for the maintenance of its chief communications with the outside world. A mari-

time link must be read into its jurisdiction on the Avon at Bristol. Control over its extensive territories in Somerset must have been effected in a great measure by water, and we do not doubt that in ancient days the Abbot's barges plied actively on the waterways which intersected the marshes.

A few remarks may be permitted in conclusion on the subject of the secret-passage tradition connecting the village of Street with the Abbey. A passage exists, and is a well-formed one of ample size. It leads in some unknown direction from an outlying building in the grounds of the old Manor House of Street.

But a complete exploration of this interesting passage cannot be made until the obstruction which now blocks it at some distance from its mouth has been removed. The present theory is that it commenced in the house and formed a secret exit to the stables.

As far as can be seen at present it has several turnings which appear to head for the house.

Sir Ralph de Middelney :

OBIT 1363.

BY THE REV. D. MELVILLE ROSS, M.A.

SIR RALPH DE MIDDLENEY was one of the most noted of the Somerset Knights of his day, and had considerable possessions in Somerset and Dorset. He served under the famous leader, Sir Wm. de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and under his son, the second Earl, both of whom were high in favour with Edward III.

He was out in both the Scotch and French wars, and received honours and rewards for his services from the King. We know little of his family. His rise to prominence must have been materially assisted by his connexion with the de Montacutes, under whom he held a quarter part of the manor of Curry Rivel, and by his marriage into the baronial family of de Lorty. His brother John was rector of Curry Rivel, and may have been trained at Muchelney Abbey.

Middelney, on the River Ile, was one of the manors of the Abbey. In 1328¹ Abbot John of Muchelney granted the rent of a tenement in Middelney and the tenement itself after the death of Matilda, widow of Robert Mathew, to Ralph de Middelney for life by fine of half a mark. In 1338 Sir Ralph alienated a rent of 6s. 8d. out of lands called Randolfscroft in Middelney to Muchelney Abbey to keep the obits of his father and mother in the Church of St. Peter of Muchelney. Probably both they and he were buried in that same Abbey Church, for he was commemorated in the Calendar² on June 15th.

1. *Patent Rolls.*

2. Ancient Service book of Muchelney Abbey, now in Taunton Castle.

The Manor House at Midelney, which was probably Sir Ralph's home, is in Drayton Parish about a mile to the south of Drayton Village.³

By his marriage with Elizabeth, sister of Sir J. de Lorty, Sir R. de Midelney held the manors of Pitney of the King for 20s. yearly, and with it Knowle in Long Sutton of the Abbot of Athelney by homage and fealty.⁴ He held Earnshill under de Montacute;⁵ three mills in Martock from John de Fiennes;⁶

3. At the Dissolution, Midelney came to the Earl of Hertford. The copy (held by the Trevilians) of the Surrender of the Rectories, Parsonages and Advowsons, by the Earl of Hertford, of Abbott's Ile, Ilmynster, Meryett, Ilcombe, Hortcn, Somton, Fyffehead, Myddelney, Moreton and Drayton, has: "they were granted unto me to hold of the King's Highness in the 29th year of His Highness reign." The third Earl sold Mildelney 1 James I to Ed. Danyall, who in the same year sold it, together with Westover and lands in Kingsbury, to Raffe Trevillian, of Drayton, under the great Seal, with all its rights and appurtenances, for £558 5s. 8d.

The Manor house, now standing, was originally in the form of the letter H, and appears to be of early Tudor date, containing Ham stone arches of that period. Possibly parts of it go back to Sir Ralph de Midelney's time. The first Trevillian, of the Drayton branch in this neighbourhood known to us, was a Richard Trevillian, 4th son of John, who died 1489, and whose son, Nicholas, was in Martock in the early years of 1500. The family occupied Midelney before 1552. John Trevillian, of Kingsburie, in his will, dated 28 Aug. 6, Ed. VI, speaks of his 2nd son, Richard, as "of Myddelney." This Richard, in his own will (1567), calls himself "of Mydelney in Drayton," and leaves "my great chest in the Hawle with all the hangings of the house," amongst numerous other household goods between his two sons, John and Raffe. Raffe married Mary Jennings, dau. of Robert Jennings, of Burton, and bought the manor in 1603. His son, Richard, rebuilt part of the north wing of the house. A beam in the Barn bears the date 1666. Richard's son, John, made alterations in the south wing, and he added the present charming "new" staircase. He laid out the garden, which still contains some of his tall gate pillars in line with the grand gate-way to the deer park on the Midelney side of the River Ile. John Trevillian's nephew, Maurice Ceeley, succeeding to the estate on the death of his elder brother, took the name and arms of Trevillian under the Royal Sign Manual in 1774. In addition to his own. He had lived for the greater part of his life as a merchant in Bristol, and never removed to Midelney, where he laid waste the deer park. His son, John, resided there after 1784. After John's death, his brother, Captain Wm. Trevillian, greatly altered the house, taking down parts which had fallen into disrepair. From 1800 it has always been let as a farm house. (*For these details we are indebted to Mrs. E. B. Cely Trevilian.*)

4. *Patent Rolls*, 1340.

5. *Som. & Dor. Notes and Queries*; *S.R.S.*, Bp. Drokenford's Reg.

6. *Close Rolls*, 1339.

land in East Lydford and the advowson of its Church ;⁷ and land in Langport Westover leased from the Master of Buckland Priory for 2s. and a pair of gloves.⁸ In 1320⁹ he received pardon for acquiring the bailiwick of West Peret for life without royal license, after being fined 20s., and he received another license to demise it to whom he would for his life, as he was so much occupied with the business of his lords. He also held under Athelney in West Lyng ;¹⁰ and the Manor of Blakeford under Montacute Priory.¹¹

An arrangement was made between him and the Dean and Chapter of Wells, 12 Edw. III, as to the bounds between his land and theirs.¹² In 1352 (*Patent Rolls*) he was pardoned for entering upon the Manor of Purstoke without license. Sir Ralph also obtained the manor of Ham from the widow Sybil le Venour and her son John, who received the royal pardon for selling it without license.¹³

It seems impossible to disentangle all the references to High Ham and Nether Ham (Low Ham) lands as to the succession of the mesne tenants under the Abbey of Glastonbury. We know that the Norman, Serlo de Burci, held Nether Ham. The Rector Schael in Tudor days explodes the old wives' fables, which would have dared to make Nether Ham Church even older than High Ham.¹⁴ He also mentions that the Manor House at Nether Ham (that is the present farm-house west of the Church) was then called Burcy's Court. We can trace a long succession of Burcys in the Parish, but it is not clear what was their connexion with the Manor House and Church. The Nether Ham Manor went with the important forest barony of Petherton and with Exton.

After the tenancy of de Wrotham the lands in High and Nether Ham were divided amongst his married daughters as

7. *Patent Rolls*, 1336.

8. *S.R.S.*, XXV.

9. *Patent Rolls*.

10. *S.R.S.*, XIV.

11. *S.R.S.*, VIII.

12. *Wells MSS.*

13. *Patent Rolls*. 1315 and 1339.

14. *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, XL.

co-heiresses, one of whom married le Blund,¹⁵ and an heiress of this family married le Venour.¹⁶ Some misunderstanding arose between the Venours and Burcys about Nether Ham Chapel, for we find Bp. Drovensford writing in 1315.¹⁷

“In granting a Chantry to J. de Burcy in the Chapel of Nether Ham we were abominably deceived by him. Finding how hurtful it is to the Church of High Ham and to Wm. le Venour [husband of the above Sybil], we now recall it, and enjoin the Chaplain not to celebrate in presence of J. de Burcy who is removed, but to say Mass for W. le Venour as in times past.”

It may be well here to point out some of the references to the Burcy family which cover some three centuries from Serlo. About 1190 Wm. de Burci joined with Raher, parson of Aller, as a witness to a Charter.¹⁸ Robert le Burcy, 47 Henry III, gives land at Netherham with a messuage to Peter de Combe for a sore sparrow hawk, part of which land was formerly held by Geoffrey the Vicar.¹⁹ In 1275 Robert Burcy witnesses a grant by Philip de Erlegh.²⁰ In 1321²¹ the Inquisition P.M. of Sir Peter de Hamme, to whose family also by marriage had come part of the Wrotham estate, mentions that he held Exton of the King in chief, High Ham, and also a messuage with 40 acres arable and a windmill [the still existing High Ham Mill?], and land held in socage of John Burcy by service of 12*d.*, two pairs of gloves price 2*d.*, and 1*lb.* cummin price 2*d.* His grandson Peter, being a ward of the King had his marriage granted in 1335²² to Sir R. de Midelney for a fine of 20 marks. Did Sir Ralph marry him to a daughter and so get Exton and its advowson (*Patent Rolls*, 1339)? In 1322 the Sheriff of Gloucester is ordered to pursue and imprison John de Bursy

15. *I.P.M.*, 48 Henry III, Nether Ham and Exton, held by John le Blond, 19 Edw. I, *Cal. Inq.*

16. *Fine Rolls*, 1301.

17. *S.R.S. Reg.*, vol. I.

18. *Wells MSS.*

19. *S.R.S.*, VI.

20. *S.R.S.*, XXV.

21. *Cal. Inq.*, 15 Edw. II.

22. *Patent Rolls.*

of the Marsh (? Morton Hampine) and John de Bursy of Hamme.²³ Land in "Over Ham," 18 Edw. II, is granted to John son of Wm. Bury for life, Richard le Venour and Emma his wife being among the tenants.²⁴ In 1335 Wm. son of Wm. Bury granted 2s. yearly from his land at Ham to Taunton Priory.²⁵ Richard Bury, 20 Edw. III, grants one-third of the manor of Nether Ham to Geoffrey Gras for life to revert to his brother John Bury or to Richard.²⁴

We hear of Gras or Cras in the Feudal Aids, 1346, when Sir Ralph de Midelney with Galfrid Cras pay 20s. aid to the King at the knighting of the Black Prince for two fiefs in Netherham, formerly le Blund's. Finally in 1377-1378 after the Berkeleys had received Netherham from de Midelney, John Bury and Agnes his wife sell land in Netherham and Ham-Bury to Lady Berkeley, and thereupon buy lands in Curry Rivel, Drayton, etc.²⁶ As early as 1347 we find Lord Thomas Berkeley stocking Netherham, Ham Burci, Bere and a fourth part of Exton after his marriage with the Aller lady, Katherine, widow of Sir Peter de Veel.²⁷ Apparently Sir Ralph de Midelney had demised these manors to Maurice, younger son of Lord Thomas, who married his daughter Katherine. When Maurice died young, Lady Katherine de Berkeley obtained the manors for her son Sir John Berkeley. She also bought land in "Nether Hampine and Over Hampine" from Henry and Katherine Calfe. Sir John alone of her sons survived, and became the ancestor of the Berkeleys of Beverstone. He held Exton and Cheddar also. His son Sir Maurice was often styled "of Netherham," and was several times Sheriff of Somerset. His family held Netherham to the reign of Elizabeth when they sold it to George Hext.

The Drokensford judgment referred to above will show that Sir Ralph de Midelney and not de Buri held Nether Ham Chapel. In the Inquisition P.M. it is stated that Sir Ralph held Hampnie Bursy of Sir James de Audley by mili-

23. *Close Rolls.*

24. *S.R.S.*, XII.

25. *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, IX.

26. *S.R.S.*, XVII.

27. MacLean, "Lives of Berkeleys"; *Patent Rolls*, 1355; "Feudal Aids," 1428.

tary service. The two bells still in use at Nether Ham are pre-Reformation bells, one older than the other. The older bell has the inscription : " Sancta Maria hora (*sic*) pro nobis " with an unusual cross character. This cross is not found elsewhere, except on a Pitney and a West Chinnock bell. These two last bells have the same dedication : " Sancta Katerina de Monte Acuto," and the lettering is of the same period as on the Nether Ham bell. Mr. Walters of the British Museum holds that the three bells are all about the same date and by the same maker, *i.e.* 1350 A.D. We pointed out to him that Sir Ralph was patron of two of the Churches, and that he also held under Montacute, if he wished to hear of a Montacute bell-founder. We should not be surprised if the Pitney and Nether Ham towers, and perhaps also the High Ham tower with its Virgin and Child are of that period and owed much to Sir Ralph de Midelney, and it may be also to the Berkeleys.

If we would understand rightly the surroundings of Sir Ralph's life, we must remember that he belonged to a turbulent age when it often happened that might was right ; and that Sir Ralph was not better than his neighbours. There was a darker as well as a brighter side to that age. On the one hand we see England in the vigour of youth, engaging with zest in the Hundred Years' War, settling her political constitution, spreading her commerce, building noble churches, and laying the foundations of a national literature. On the other hand we have a century beginning with the ferocious murder of Edward II, and ending with the ferocious murder of Richard II by men of the upper class ; private wars waged with one another in the same class ; and superstition and ignorance going hand in hand with simplicity and devout faith. The century began with the utter breakdown of Government and social order, as all parts of the land and Somerset amongst the rest knew to their cost. The regicides, Maltravers and Gournay, were Somerset knights by whose connivance the murder of Edward II took place in the Castle of Lord Thomas de Berkeley.²⁸ It was to a son of this Lord

28. See this established in MacLean's " Lives." Langland and Chaucer will give us the besetting sins of the age, the opposites of those virtues which poets and preachers mostly extol, and which Froissart teaches belong to true knights.

Thomas that Sir Ralph de Middelney married his daughter, whilst a daughter of Sir Ralph's neighbour, de Clyvedon of Aller, was taken by Lord Thomas as his second wife. The leader whom Sir Ralph followed to the wars was Sir Wm. de Montacute, confidant of Edward III when he attacked Mortimer, to whom being at the Queen's side Berkeley had sent the news of Edward II's murder the day after the event. Yet Berkeley became one of the most important leaders and statesmen under Edward III.

The turbulence of the age is illustrated by events in which we meet Sir Ralph from time to time. We first hear of him in a charge brought against him (1322) that he and his brother John, Parson of Curry Rivel, with others broke into the manors of R. Tilly at Ashcot and Nether Ham, entering houses and fields and carrying away goods.²⁹ The Sheriff of Gloucester was ordered to pursue, arrest, and imprison them, together with John de Acton of Aller, and John de Bursy of Nether Ham. In 1336 the bitter was bit, for Sir Ralph had to complain that John Reyney of East Lydford, Philip de Wellesley and others had broken into his close at East Lydford and taken away 100 oxen and 400 sheep.³⁰ Sir Ralph's brother-in-law, John de Lorty, on going to the Scots' War caused Sir Ralph to act as his attorney, but the brother John de Middelney, Parson of Curry Rivel, was accused of hunting and carrying away deer from de Lorty's park at Stoke Trister together with the Parson of Trent.³¹ Already three years before, Sir Ralph had been put on a commission to judge concerning a complaint by de Lorty against certain persons breaking into Stoke Trister.³²

In the same year he was ordered with Richard de Acton, to arrest and imprison in the Castle of Nottingham certain Wells and Kingsbury men, and to enforce the Statute of Nottingham against suspected persons. Later³³ as Justice of the Peace he with others was ordered to examine a charge made

29. *Patent and Close Rolls.*

30. *Patent Rolls.*

31. *Patent Rolls, 1340.*

32. *Patent Rolls, 1337.*

33. *Patent Rolls, 1344.*

by Sir James de Audley, who owned land in Nether Ham, that certain men had carried away his goods, and assaulted his servant, John de Ashe, and kept him in prison till ten marks was paid for his deliverance; and that Vautort, Parson of the Church of Merton, and others broke his park near Bovey Tracey, hunted his deer, and assaulted his servants, so that their lives were despaired of and their service lost for the time. This de Audley was the redoubtable warrior at Poitiers, whose exploits were so highly commended by the Black Prince, as Froissart relates at length. We should have thought it rather a dangerous matter to offend such an one.

Sir Ralph sat on Commissions of a similar kind between 1350 and 1355 in conjunction with Hugh, Earl of Devon, Richard de Burton,³⁴ John de Clyvedon of Aller and others (1) concerning outrages committed against the widow of Leredekne by Gyan of North Curry and others, who had driven away her sheep and oxen, eaten down her pastures, and assaulted her servants; (2) about robberies and assaults made to the loss of John de Montacute at Dartmouth; and (3) concerning a charge against John Horselegh that he had broken into the house of Christina de Offynton near Frome, and taken her goods, charters and writings.³⁵

So much for the disorders of the day; we pass to another office of Sir Ralph. In 1333³⁶ he was made Escheator to the King in the four counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. As his office required, we hear of his doings constantly in all parts of the West. We may cite instances which will illustrate ecclesiastical or other customs of the day.

In 1335³⁷ in consideration of his valuable services in the war against Scotland—Edward had forced Balliol on Scotland, and when the Scots expelled the English nominee, Edward invaded the land to restore him—it was ordered by the King

34. This Richard was allowed to build a manorial chapel (Cantaria) by Papal Bull in Curry Rivel, and maintain a chaplain who s^d swear allegiance to the Rector. His son was allowed a limited use of the chapel (at Burton Pynsent?) *S.R.S.*, Reg. Droknensford.

35. *Patent Rolls*, 1350—1354—1355.

36. *Patent Rolls*; *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, passim.

37. *Patent Rolls*.

that Sir Ralph's office as Escheator in the four counties should be made permanent during good behaviour, and only be taken from him by reasonable cause whereof the King was to be certified before his removal.

In 1336³⁸ he was ordered to see that corn belonging to the Prebend of Combe St. Nicholas and Winsham should be kept for the King's use, "as much as may seem necessary for the safety of the soul of Robert de Tanton, Provost of Wells, the Keeper of the King's wardrobe who has not accounted for monies of the wardrobe to the King." In this unblushing subjection of Church revenue to royal advantage, at least that master passion of the day, religion, is kept in sight. It would be interesting to have a Dante's account of de Tanton's lot in the Inferno.

In 1337³⁸ when the war with France was beginning, Sir Ralph was ordered to take into the King's hand £500 of the two yearly tenths granted by the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, and deliver it to Anthony Bache, merchant. (A John Bache was Sheriff of Somerset 1392). The order was sent twice, and he was warned that if remiss in the execution, the King would punish him as disobedient. He was also ordered³⁹ to hand over to the King £500 collected from the Clergy of Exeter, part of the sixth yearly tenth imposed on the Clergy by the Pope. The King was not going to allow so large a sum to go to the Pope at Avignon. In the same spirit Edward seized Montacute in 1338, being an alien priory attached to the house of Cluny in France, and on their complaint³⁹ that certain people had carried away their goods, so that they could not pay the royal demands, Ralph de Midelney was sent to enquire. In 1340³⁹ he had a mandate to deliver the Priory to Wm. Earl of Salisbury, whenever by reason of war with France, the priory should come into the King's hands.

In 1338³⁹ Sir Ralph was under the Earl's banner in France, and received royal license to employ a deputy to execute his office of Escheator. He was back in 1339, being more fortunate than the Earl, about whom we read in the Chronicle of

38. *Close Rolls.*

39. *Patent Rolls.*

London (1339–40) that he was taken prisoner with others in the neighbourhood of Lisle, and sent to the King of France who promised that the men of Lisle should be well rewarded for the good service they had done him. The King said to the prisoners: "Traitors you shall be hung, since you cannot mend the harm which you and your king have done to my land." "Certainly, sir (said Salisbury), you are wrong and our king is right. I will prove that against all who come like a loyal knight in a foreign land." Then the Queen swore she would never be happy again if they were not vilely done to death. The old blind King of Bohemia said that would be great sin and madness to slay such lords, for then if the King of England ever happened again to enter France, and took any peer of our realm, we could not give these in exchange. Salisbury was eventually exchanged, but not until with Edward's consent he had agreed never again to take arms against France. Salisbury was so trusted by the King that he had been retained in his service for life after the affair of Mortimer, and we can understand how a knight of his following, like Sir Ralph, would benefit by his lord's favour with the king.

After his return from France the office of Escheator was conferred on Sir Ralph for life, in consideration of his services in the French war, notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary. He was to receive the fees pertaining to the office for life and could discharge the office by deputy.⁴⁰ But in 1340⁴¹ a serious charge was made against him by Sir Thomas de Marlberge, an important person in the County, who often held the office of Sheriff and of Knight of the Shire. The charge was that he with his brother John, the Parson of Curry Rivel, Thomas de Midelney, Walter le Venour, Stephen le Tailleur and other malefactors had attacked Marlberge who was appointed to keep the King's peace, and to sell sheaves, fleeces and lambs lately granted to the King, and to collect the King's wool, whilst he was executing his office near South Petherton. They wounded him so that his life was despaired of; they carried away goods to the value of £40; and they assaulted and wounded his men and servants.

40. *Patent Rolls*, Nov. 1339.

41. *Patent and Close Rolls*.

It was further said that Sir Ralph de Midelney and Thomas de Midelney made assemblies of armed men for war, and caused commotions amongst the people of these parts, whilst the King was absent beyond sea in the French War. Apparently the action went against Sir Ralph, and he was deprived of his office in 1341.⁴² Further, a royal writ was sent to Bishop Ralph of Bath and Wells to distrain John de Midelney and Ralph de Midelney touching goods and chattels to the value of £23, belonging to John de Lorty on the day he died at Stoke Trister.⁴³

But in June, 1341, Sir Ralph, was restored again at the request of the Earl of Salisbury, and was pardoned by the King concerning all his trespasses and excesses as well against the King as against the men of the four counties, whereof he had been indicted before the justices appointed to hear and determine oppressions inflicted by the King's ministers. He paid a fine of £200 to stay further process, which fine was given by the King to the Earl.⁴⁴

In 1345 and in several subsequent years Sir Ralph was elected Knight of the Shire. In 1346 he was appointed steward of the young Earl of Salisbury's lands,⁴⁵ and in the next year⁴⁶ was under his banner in the French War, and it was ordered that all assizes arraigned against him should be stayed. He was pardoned for exporting wool in the King's first passage to Brabant, to raise money for himself and his men then in the King's Service.⁴⁷

In 1350 Sir Ralph went on pilgrimage to Santiago (St. James of Compostella)^{47a}—one of the three great pilgrimages of the world—with his friends John de Crukern and Nicholas de Somerton. This John de Crukern was apparently the same man who makes complaint that he, an attorney for many of

42. *Patent Rolls.*

43. Bp. Ralph's Register.

44. *Patent and Close Rolls*, 1341.

45. *Patent Rolls.*

46. *Close Rolls*, 1347.

47. *Patent Rolls*, 1347.

47a. An excellent article in *Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1914, describes these pilgrimages.

the King's lieges, was besieged in his house a whole day at Crukern by Wm. Mareschall of W. Chinnock and others, and then chased out of his dwelling and his goods carried off.⁴⁸

In 1356 Order was made to pay Sir Ralph £10 per annum for himself and his clerk, out of fines levied at Sessions of the Justices, for his work as Justice in keeping the Statute of Labourers.⁴⁹

In 1357 Sir Ralph obtained exemption for life from all public appointments of Escheator, Sheriff, Coroner and the like, and from serving on juries and assizes.⁵⁰

In 1358 the old suit of 1341 was revived against him,⁵⁰ and other misdemeanours were added to the charge—that he had obtained £400 from the Provostship of Wells;⁵¹ that he had levied £1000 in five years; and that he had entered upon property at Huish Champflower by reason of the nonage of the heir, and taken the issues. The King in consideration of his former pardon and a fresh fine of £200 granted him pardon in full.

He died in 1363. The Inquisition P.M. taken for the County of Dorset, August 7th, 1363, states that he held in conjunction with his wife Elizabeth, who is still surviving, the Manor of Purstoke, held of the King in Chief by the service of rendering £18 and a pair of gold spurs, and that the Manor is worth 100s. The heirs are said to be his four sisters, Alice atte Orchard, aged 50 years and more; Alice atte Patte who has deceased, and her son is 23 years and more; Matilda atte Welle, deceased, whose daughter Cecilia Corbyn is 22 years and more; and Isabell frye, aged 23 years and more. Sir Ralph's son John had married Sibyl daughter of John de Lorty, his first cousin, and had a child John, but both son and grandson seem to have died.

The Inquisition for Somerset was taken at Yeovil by John de Bekynton on August 4th, 1363, by oath of Wm. Welde, John Ledred, Roger Warmwelde, John Peytenyn, John Forster, John Clerk of Lotesham, Richard Large, John Botor,

48. *Patent Rolls*, 1362.

49. *Close Rolls*.

50. *Patent Rolls*.

51. *Close Rolls*, 1324.

Wm. Cloke, John of Thorn, Robert of Warton, and Walter Hillary, who found that Sir Ralph conjointly with his wife Elizabeth held by military service of the King in chief the Manor of Netherhampnie worth near £10 ; and of Simon de Wardeney by the service of xii pence yearly the Manor of Morton⁵² worth nearly 100 shillings ; and of Sir James de Audley by military service the Manor of Hampnie Bursy worth nearly xl shillings. Sir Ralph also held of the Abbot of Athelney by military service two messuages, two carucates of arable and 40 acres of pasture in Lyng worth 100 shillings ; and of the Earl of Salisbury by military service one messuage, one carucate, 12 acres of pasture, and 12 of wood in Cory-ryvel worth 50 shillings. He held also conjointly with his wife in chief by military service the quarter of the manor of Exton with the advowson of the church worth 50 shillings, and the manor of Puteneye Lorty with the advowson of the church, with remainder to his son John and his wife Sibil, and to the heirs of Sibil, and then to the heirs of Elizabeth ; and he held the manor of Knolle by military service of the Abbot of Athelney worth 20 marks ; and it is further added that the manor of Pitney which was of the inheritance of his son John and Sibil was worth six pounds ; and that the reversion of the lands in Lyng, Chademedede, and Curry Rivel belonged to Katherine, wife of Thomas de Berkeley, senior ; and that the four sisters of Sir Ralph are his heirs.

Pitney Manor⁵³ and the advowson of its Church with Knolle were held by his widow Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert de Ashton. After her death Sir Robert married Philippa, who after Sir Robert's death carried these lands by marriage to Sir Matthew de Gourney of Stoke-under-Ham, son of the Sir Thomas de Gourney the regicide.⁵⁴

The following extract gives the heraldic seal of Sir Ralph de Midelney, as well as a notice of land once held by him :
“ Sciant, etc. Radulphus de Middelnaie dedi, etc., Willelmo

52. Another name of this was Morton Hampnie, probably for “ Moor-town,” tenements close to the moors in the parish of the island of Ham.

53. *Patent Rolls*, 1363.

54. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLII, ii, 55.

de Spicer de Welles et Elisabeth uxori sue messuagium, terras, prata, etc., apud Hibroke (in Somerton) que ego tenui de perquisito Roberti patris mei. Testibus Johanne de Perham, Reginaldo Huseye, Johanne Bysshopp, Johanne le Knight, Johanne le Hare." (No date.)

Heraldic seal : SIGILLUM . RADULFI . MIDELNIE—3 snayles (Ex. Pole. MS. at Anthony, Cornwall).

Notes on the Heraldry in Chubb's Maps of Somerset.

BY FRANCIS WERE.

PLATE II. Saxton's Map, 1575. Over the Bristol Channel (not named) but between the two Holmes and a large Whale is the remarkable Achievement of Queen Elizabeth: viz. MODERN FRANCE. *Azure three fleur de lys, two and one or in first and fourth quarters; quartering in second and third.* ENGLAND. *Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or; surmounted by Royal Helmet, and cap of dignity thereon for crest, a Lion statant (scarcely) guardant or, royally crowned proper.* The shield is encircled with the Garter and its Motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense; and on scroll below the motto, Dieu et mon droit.* But the remarkable thing is, that on the mantling are two shields both ensigned with a coronet, the first would be blazoned, *Azure a harp or stringed argent.* IRELAND; this appears on the Great Seal; the second would be blazoned *Quarterly gules and or four lions passant (really) guardant counterchanged.* WALES. This arrangement is probably unique, but has been evidently added to this achievement to show the strong connection and trading between the County of Somerset and these two countries. Below is the title of the map. "Somersetensem. Comitatus (Agri fertilitate Celebrem) hec ob oculos ponit Tabula"; below this again is the date. Anno, 1575, et D. Elizabeth Regine A^o 17.

[Therefore the Scotland in the text on p. 1, has to be corrected to Wales.]

The other Achievement is that of Thomas Seckford:

Saxton's patron ; which is a very puzzling one, and gives one the idea that it has never been confirmed ; the only blazons and pedigrees I can find are in Metcalfe's Visitations of Suffolk, in 1561-1577-1612. In the *Dict. Nat. Biog.* he is given as living from ? 1515-1588, barrister of Gray's Inn, held several posts on Commissions, and was M.P. for Ipswich in 1572. In Essex Visitation, p. 368, is the interesting notice of the marriage of Mary, daughter and sole heire of Thomas Seckford with Anthony Cage ; but unless this marriage blazon could be found it is no help to the achievement.

The shield is quarterly of four. 1st quarter is SECKFORD, *Ermine, on a fess gules three escallops or.* 2nd quarter. Argent a fess gules between three bugle horns sable furnished or, (stringed). HUNTER, so given in the Suffolk Visitation ; but not in any of the Armories ; the horns certainly point to its belonging to a Hunter. There is no such marriage in the pedigree. 3rd quarter, *Chequy or and Vert* ; so given in the Visitation, but not named. In the copy of the map in the library at Taunton Castle, it seemed to me to be argent and gules. Papworth assigns the coat Or and Vert to HAKEFORD. Both argent and gules, and or and gules are legion ; there is nothing in the pedigrees to show the family. 4th quarter. Paly of six *or and gules, a chief ermine.* This I think is JENNY of Norfolk ; though the Jenneys in the Norfolk Visitation bore quite a different coat ; however there is nothing in the Seckford pedigree to prove it. It gives one the impression that these last two might have been brought in by the supposition Hunter alliance, which had never been confirmed. On an Esquire's helmet a cap of dignity thereon on wreath a *talbot statant.* (? proper) for Crest ; which is quite different from the one given in the Suffolk Visitation and in the book of Crests, viz. *Cock's head per pale or and vert, combed and wattled gules.* Below on a scroll a Motto, which is said to be *Pestis Patriæ Pigricies.* "The scourge of a country is laziness" ; these mottoes must not be taken as Seckford's own, though possibly he chose them ; since the Gloucester map of Saxton's bears, *Industria naturam ornat.*

Plate IV. Speed's Map, 1610. At the top the Bristol Channel, just leaving out the Holmes, is filled with plans of

the City of Bath and the King's Bath ; but in the corner are the Arms of the CITY OF BATH, viz. Per fess embattled azure and gules, the base masoned, and with three crosses botony for loopholes 2 and 1 sable, in chief two bars wavy argent, over all a sword in pale of the last, hilt and pomel or, on the blade a key (? proper or sable). At the bottom are seven shields, one of them blank :—

1. MOHUN, *Gules a hand proper issuing from a maunch ermine, holding a fleur-de-lys argent, it may be or.* The hand "proper" outrages heraldry, but it is found on Mohun seals of the XIII Century, figured in Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte's *History of Dunster*, II, 499. The style underneath is the shortened Reginald de Mohun, Lord of Dunster and Earl of Somerset ; there is nothing to prove for which of the two Reginalds it is intended.

2. BEAUFORT, *Quarterly modern France and England within bordure gobony argent and azure.* The style below, says John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset ; this must be the third Earl, who was created Duke of Somerset in 1443, and died the year after.

3. This is a curious piece of heraldry. The shield bears : Modern France and England quarterly debruised by a baton sinister arg. ; within a bordure quarterly 1 and 4 erm., 2 and 3 compony or and az. Over all an inescutcheon of pretence : quarterly gu. and vairée, charged with a lion ramp., on a chief az. three castles. The style is : Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Somerset. A portrait of this young man is given in Doyle's *Baronage*, with an illustration of his arms taken from a seal. He was a natural son of Henry VIII and Elizabeth Blount, and was created Duke of Richmond and Somerset. He married in 1533 Mary Howard, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and died in 1536 at the early age of seventeen. The arms on the inescutcheon of pretence may be those of his mother, but are not assigned to any Blount in Burke's *Armory*.

4. The augmentation coat as given to the family of Seymour. *Or on a pile gules between six fleurs de lys 3 and 3 azure, three lions of England.* Styled Edward Semer, Duke of Somerset, created 1546-7, beheaded 1551-2.

5. The blank shield ; the style looks like Philip Chandew, Erle of Bath. I imagine this is meant for Philibert De Chandée, given by *G. E. C.*, I, 263, created Earl of Bath by Henry VII, who brought over troops to help the Earl of Richmond's army ; he was knighted at Milford Haven, August 7th, 1485, and created Earl, January, 1485-6. Reitstap gives *Chandee Coat*, as far as I can make out, as Azure a bend or six plates in orle.

6. *Argent a cross engrailed gules between four water bougets sable*, BOURCHIER. Styled John Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarine ; there were several Johns, the first was created 1536.

7. *Gules five fusils in fess conjoined argent*, DAUBENY. The style says Henri Daubney, and is ensigned with an Earl's coronet, so I suppose this represents Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, created 1538, though he generally bore only four fusils.

At the top in the Severn Sea is the Royal Achievement of James I. Quarterly, 1 and 4 grand quarters, MODERN FRANCE and ENGLAND, quartered. 2, grand quarter, SCOTLAND. 3, grand quarter, IRELAND. Surrounded by the Garter and its Motto, and ensigned with a Royal Crown ; supported by a dexter, a Lion rampant guardant, and on sinister, the Unicorn (argent) gorged with royal coronet and chained (or). Below on scroll, the Motto Dieu et mon droit.

Plate VII. Bleu's Map, 1648. At the bottom there are eight shields, two of which are blank, the rest are evidently copied from Speed's Map, Plate IV. (1), is MOHUN, as 1 in Speed's map. (2), BEAUFORT, as 2 in Speed's map. (3), HENRY FITZROY, Duke of Somerset, as 3 in Speed's map. (4), as 4 in Speed's map. (5), blank, as 5 in Speed's map, but styled Phillip Chandew, really Philibert de CHANDEE, whose Arms are I think, as given in Rietstap, *Azure a bend or six plates in orle*. (6), as 6 in Speed's map. (7), as 7 in Speed's map. (8), blank, both in shield and style. In the top corner, the three lions of ENGLAND.

Plate VIII. Blome's Map, 1673. Achievement of Maurice BERKELEY, third Viscount Fitz Hardinge of Berehaven ; *Gules a chevron ermine between ten crosses pattee*, 4, 2 and 1, 2, 1 argent, ensigned with viscount's coronet and supported

by two unicorns gorged with roses. The style below is, "To the Rt. Honble. Maurice Berkeley, Baron Berkeley of Rathdowne in Ireland, Viscount Fitz Harding of Bearehaven in the said Kingdom, &c., this Mapp is humbly dedicated by Richard Blome." *G. E. C.* says he was the third Viscount, but elder brother of the first, and a Baronet of Bruton, Somerset.

CORRECTIONS.

Plate IV, 1. Although the hand is generally described as proper, the Newenham Abbey register says distinctly that it was *argent*. (See Lyte's *History of Dunster*, II, 499.)

Plate IV, 3. The inescutcheon of pretence is quarterly gu. and vairée or and vert, charged with a lion ramp. arg., on a chief azure three castles arg.

Roman Remains found at West Coker.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

IN August, 1915, Mr. L. J. Pomeroy, of "Inglemount," East Coker, reported to me that he had found on his property near his house what appeared to be fragments of Roman pottery and a fire-place, and asked me to go over to see the site and remains. This I had an opportunity of doing on October 5th, in company with Mr. J. B. Paynter (local secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological and N.H. Society for Yeovil).

It appears that the pottery, etc., were found in laying a water-supply pipe across two or three fields in 1914, the trenching for this purpose reaching to a depth of about two feet.

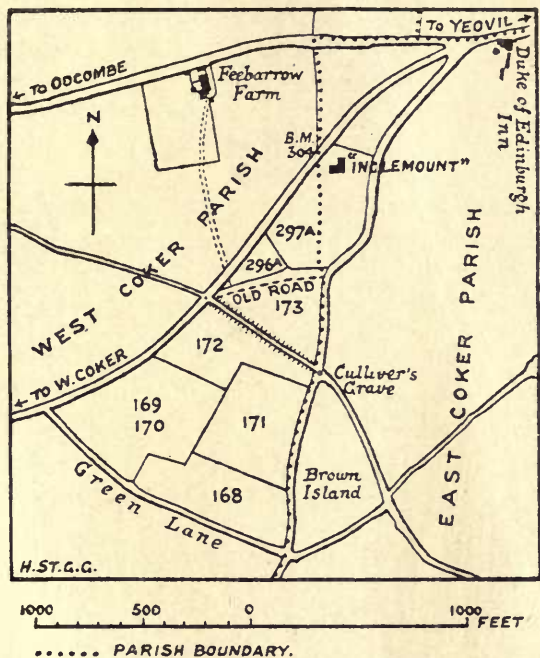
The remains were found in almost flat grass fields to the s.w. of "Inglemount"—which is situated in the extreme n.w. corner of East Coker parish about 300 feet above sea-level. The two fields in which the remains were discovered are, however, just over the n.w. boundary of East Coker parish, and in the parish of West Coker, the area being bounded by "Inglemount" on the n.e., Green Lane¹ on the s.w., Culliver's Grave² and Brown Island³ on the e. and s.e., and by the road

1. Green Lane is the road on the s.w. boundary of Mr. Pomeroy's land.

2. The spot called "Culliver's Grave," at the intersection of the cross-roads near the n.w. boundary of East Coker parish, is probably the place of a suicide's burial ("Notes about East Coker," by the Rev. C. Powell, 1910, p. 4). The Roman remains found in the Cokers are barely mentioned in this pamphlet (p. 3).

3. "Brown Island" is bounded by three roads. The name was given me by the Rev. C. Powell.

from Yeovil to West Coker on the n.w. The position is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles s.w. of Yeovil Parish Church, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles s.e. of Montacute Church, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the nearest part of the Roman road running from Ilchester to Vagg, Preston Pluck-



Map of the borders of the Parishes of West Coker and East Coker.

The Hearth was found in Field No. 172; and the shards of Roman Pottery in Fields Nos. 169 and 172.

nett, Key (near Barwick), and Batcombe (Dorset), and rather over the same distance s.w. of Larkhill Quarry, Preston, where a number of Roman remains were found in 1908-9 which were presented to the Taunton Museum.⁴

On enquiry Mr. Pomeroy told me that the field in which

4. *Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries*, XI, 345-6; and *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LV, i, 91.

he had found a hearth and some of the fragments of pottery in the southern half was called "Chessels" (No. 172 of the accompanying map),⁵ and that the adjoining field (Nos. 169, 170), in which pottery only was collected on the N.E. side, was named "Bread, Cheese and Chessels" on the Tithe Map.⁶ To this I added that about 1820 a well known mosaic pavement (representing two men returning from the chase carrying a spear and a dead stag slung from a pole propped on their shoulders, with a small dog barking below the stag) was discovered on the site of a Roman villa in a field called "Chesil," or "Chessells,"⁷ in the parish of East Coker. This mosaic is exhibited in Taunton Museum. A Roman villa and two mosaic pavements were also found at East Coker in 1753, and the mosaic, etc., found about 1820 were probably obtained from the same site, namely, that marked "Villa" in the 6-inch ordnance sheet about 1½ miles s.w. of Yeovil Parish Church, and 3½ furlongs N.E. of North Coker House.

On returning home I found, on reference to Professor Haverfield's article on Roman Somerset,⁸ that Mr. John Moore discovered and partially examined a Roman villa in a field also called "Chessells," in the parish of West Coker, in 1861, and found a large number of Roman remains, including Samian and other potsherds, iron nails, a small bronze statuette of Mars, a pair of tweezers, a penannular brooch, and an inscribed bronze plaque.⁹ On that occasion the digging was carried to a depth of about 2 feet.

Mr. Moore does not describe the precise position of the area he examined in West Coker, but it is highly probable that his

5. This field is also No. 172 in the Tithe Map of 1838 and the Tithe Apportionment (dated 1839).

6. This field is also marked Nos. 169 and 170 in the Tithe Map.

7. The Rev. C. Powell, Vicar of East Coker, informs me that farm-hands in his parish were in the habit of calling Roman tesserae found in the fields, *chessells*, but he had not heard the term very recently. It may be noted that Professor J. Wright in the "English Dialect Dictionary" gives *chesle-money*,—Roman brass coins found in some places in Gloucestershire.

8. *Victoria County History, Somerset*, I, 330-1.

9. *Journal, British Archaeological Association*, XVIII, 392-5, and XIX, 321-2. Some of the objects are figured.

villa was situated in the fields now owned by Mr. Pomeroy;¹⁰ and if this is the case the ground has no doubt already yielded its chief treasures.

In digging the trench above mentioned last year, a circular hearth (about 2 feet in diameter) was uncovered, consisting of slabs of stone embedded in clay; the middle piece was Ham Hill stone and was considerably reddened by the action of fire. Mr. Pomeroy had this taken up and laid out under a little shelter in the yard adjoining his house.

No metals were discovered. Indeed there was little found beyond about two dozen fragments of pottery. These shards are typical of the Roman period and include a large proportion of the common black ware; a well formed black handle has been preserved and a piece of pottery ornamented with the common lattice pattern. Specimens of both the cream-coloured and hard New Forest ware were found and two fragments of a flanged pot of imitation Samian pottery. A piece of a thick grey amphora was also noticed among the shards, and at least one fragment bearing traces of a thin coating of glaze.

It might be recorded here that the old road marked on the north side of Field 173 in the accompanying map no longer exists. This route from West Coker to Yeovil was discontinued in the first half of the XIX Century, when the new and more direct road was made which passes the west side of "Inglemount." The track running N.W. from Culliver's Grave is now a deep broad ditch, some 6 feet below the level of Fields 172 and 173. Carts, however, can still pass along it.

10. Mr. Paynter informs me that in 1838, Field No. 172, "Chessels," belonged to Mr. Thomas Warry, as also did No. 168, "Long Chessels," and No. 171, "Middle Chessels;" whilst the field numbered 169, 170, "Bread, Cheese and Chessels," belonged to Mr. John Moore. No. 173 was called "Docking Street;" and Nos. 296A and 297A then formed part of "Feebarrow" Farm. All these fields now belong to Mr. Pomeroy, and are marked on the accompanying map, which is based upon the ordnance survey (Somerset Sheet LXXXIX, N.E.—1904) and the Tithe Map of 1838.

The Bog-mosses of Somerset.

BY WALTER WATSON, B.SC.

BOG-MOSSES are familiar to all lovers of a moorland ramble especially if they are not too fastidious in choosing a dry and easy path, but prefer to overcome difficulties of passage if, by so doing, they obtain a peep at another leaf of Nature's infinite and wondrous book. Those who have an interest in wild flowers, or in some of the curiosities of organic life, are amply rewarded for their labours when they visit the homes of the Bog-mosses for here they may find the pretty pink flowers of the Bog-pimpernel, the delicate blooms of the Bog-bean, the acid fruits of the Cranberry, the insectivorous Sundews and Butterworts, or other interesting or rare flowering plants. The microscopist who examines some of the water in which the Bog-moss grows is often delighted by the wealth and beauty of life revealed to his aided eye, some of the most beautiful Desmids, Diatoms and other Algae being found in company with many interesting forms of low animal life, whilst the entomologist "takes" some of his most interesting captures in the Bog-moss area.

Every moss which grows in a bog can be called a bog-moss, but many of these are not included in the plants called Bog-mosses in a more limited sense. These are also known as Turf-mosses or Peat-mosses but the best name is their botanical one of *Sphagna*, a name which is restricted to one definite group of plants usually growing in bogs, and cannot, like the other terms, be used in a general sense for any moss found in a bog, or on peat or turf.

From botanical reasons it is necessary to separate *Sphagna* from other mosses, in fact some botanists doubt the propriety of including them amongst the true mosses at all.

STRUCTURE OF PLANT.¹

A Sphagnum plant has a stem bearing small leaves and is usually much branched, the branches often being so arranged that several arise from the stem at the same level (Fig. 1, A and B), some of these branches spreading out at right angles to the stem whilst others may hang down and almost hide the stem from view. The leaves of the divergent branches (Fig. 1, B) are larger and broader than those of the pendent ones and are more effective in obtaining the carbonaceous food from the surrounding air or water, the pendent branches being largely concerned in keeping the plant moist, the small chambers between them and the stem serving as capillary tubes along which the water passes. There are no roots whatever; in fact the adult plants have no means whereby they are attached to the soil, being kept in position merely by the crowded condition of the plants. In other mosses "root-hairs" (rhizoids) are present on the stem, and these serve as means of attachment, and partially for the absorption of water, but such hairs are only present in Sphagnum when the plant is in a juvenile condition.

The stem is almost thread-like and contains no true vascular tissue. A transverse section (Fig. 2, A) shows that it usually consists of a core of thin-walled and fairly large cells which gradually merge into smaller and thicker-walled ones so as to give a certain amount of strength and rigidity to the stem. Outside these the cells usually become much larger (Fig. 2, B) and in some cases have openings or pores in them, so that water is able to be absorbed quickly. In some cases the outermost layer of cells not only have pores but are also strengthened by fibres, e.g. *S. cymbifolium* (Fig. 2, N).

The leaves of a species of Sphagnum are variable in form and structure, the leaves of the branches being usually very distinct from those of the stem. The branch-leaf (Fig. 1, G) is oval or lance-shaped in form and is very thin, having only a single layer of cells (Fig. 1, J. Fig. 2, O and P). These

1. As *Sphagna* vary somewhat according to the species, any definite measurements or statements made must be understood to apply to *S. acutifolium* var. *subnitens* unless otherwise stated.

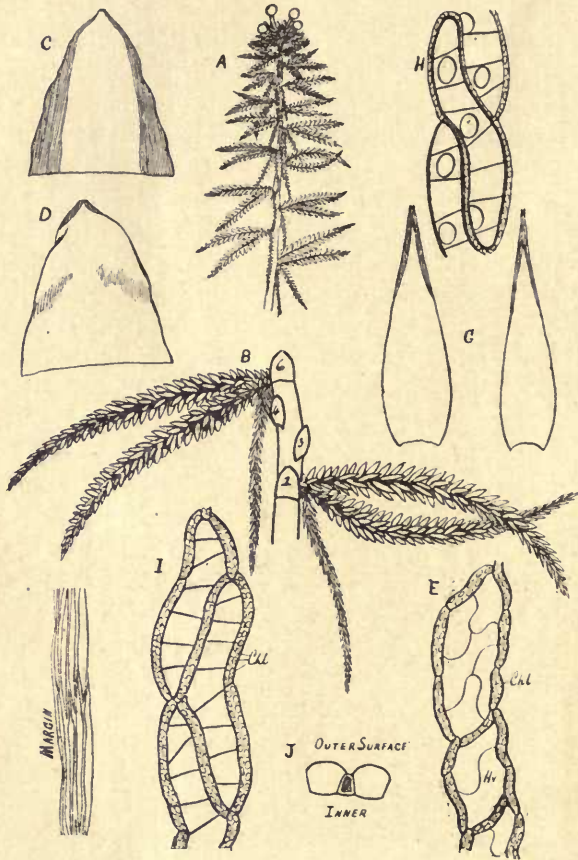


Fig. 1. *Sphagnum subnitens*, R. & W. A. Diagrammatic sketch of the fertile plant, $\times \frac{1}{2}$. B. Portion of the plant showing two fascicles or groups of branches $\times 3$; the stem leaves are numbered to show the $\frac{2}{3}$ arrangement, leaves 2 and 5 being on the other side of the stem. The leaves 3 and 4 are usually nearer together than they are shown in the figure. C. Stem-leaf, $\times 17$ indicating the border of narrow cells becoming broader below. D. Stem-leaf $\times 17$ showing undulations and the margin inrolled at apex. E. Cells from the middle of the stem-leaf, $\times 210$. Chl. Chlorophyllous cell with chlorophyll-granules. Hy. Hyaline or empty cell which is usually divided by oblique septa. F. Cells from the margin of the stem-leaf, $\times 210$. G. Branch-leaves, $\times 17$. H. Outer surface of branch-leaf showing fibres and pores, $\times 210$. I. Inner surface of branch leaf, $\times 210$. Chl. Chloroplastids. J. Portion of section of branch-leaf showing 2 hyaline and 1 chlorophyllous cell, $\times 210$.

cells (Fig. 1, H, I and E) are of two kinds—(1) assimilating or chlorophyllous cells which contain the green colouring matter (chlorophyll) and are the agents by which the gaseous carbon dioxide of the air is changed into carbonaceous food for the plant; (2) hyaline or empty cells which have no chlorophyll and appear empty. The latter are larger than the chlorophyllous cells, are provided with holes or pores through which water can readily enter and to prevent collapse have spiral and ring-like thickenings on their walls.

The stem-leaves (Fig. 1, C, D and E) are usually of a different shape, have a broader insertion, are often auricled at the base and chiefly consist of hyaline cells.

The upper branches are usually more crowded than the lower ones and form a capitulum (*see* Fig. 1, A) where the reproductive organs are borne. These, however, are rare in some species which simply continue to grow and multiply by the decaying away of the lower portions of the plant so that the lateral branches become separated and form distinct plants. From the reproductive organs shown in Fig. 2, E, small capsules (Fig. 2, J and K) are eventually produced, and in these many minute spores, (Fig. 2, M), each of which is capable of forming a new Sphagnum, are formed.

LIFE-CYCLE OF SPHAGNUM.

In dealing with the life-history of an organism there is always the difficulty of selecting a starting-point. Should we begin with the fully-developed plant, or with the germ from which this comes? From some points of view the best starting-post would be the former, but this course would involve too long a description owing to its complexity, and the spore is probably the most convenient stage from which to begin our survey of the life-cycle. The spore is a small, more-or-less rounded body of a yellowish colour¹ studded with minute warts and about twenty-eight micromillimetres²

1. *See* footnote 1 on page 167.

2. A micromillimetre is $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a millimetre, and as about 25 millimetres are contained in one inch, the spore is almost $\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch in diameter.

in diameter (Fig. 2, M). After it falls on the ground it germinates and divides into a number of cells so that finally

Fig. 2. *Sphagnum subnitens*, R. & W. A. Portion of transverse section of stem, $\times 65$. B. Longitudinal view of two cells from the outer layer of the stem, $\times 65$. C-M. Reproductive organs. C. Perichaetial leaf $\times 10$. D. Perichaetial leaf indicating the border of narrow cells, $\times 10$. In the middle of the leaf the hyaline and chlorophyllous cells are distinct, in the lower part they are indistinctly differentiated, in the upper part they are smaller, relatively broader and not differentiated. The hyaline cells have no fibres or pores and are one- or more-septate. E. Archegonium, $\times 65$, *o*, egg cell; *n*, neck. F. Branch bearing antheridia in the portion *Ap.* $\times 17$.



G. Leaf and antheridium $\times 20$. H. Two antheridia $\times 65$, the larger one is older. The wall-cells only are shown; the central cells are full of sperm-mother cells which give rise to the spermatozoids.

I. Spermatozoid, \times over 500. J. Sporogonium, with 2 perichaetial leaves, \times about 3. K. Older sporogonium, \times about 3; *l*, lid. L. Vertical section of sporogonium, \times about 7; *N*, Neck

M. 3 spores, $\times 240$. The upper one shows the papillose surface, the two lower show the triradiate marks indicating where 3 other spores have been attached.

N. *S. cymbifolium*, Ehrh. Two of the outer cells from the stem showing fibres and pores, $\times 240$. O. *S. subsecundum*, Nees. Part of transverse section of branch-leaf, $\times 240$, showing 2 hyaline and 3 chlorophyllous cells.

P. *S. papillosum*, Lindb. Transverse section of leaf, $\times 240$.

of old archegonium. C. Calyptra. S. Spore-bearing portion. Col. Columella. F. Foot. P. False seta. L. Base of perichaetial leaf.

a flat greenish plate of cells is produced. This protonema, as it is called, is very similar in appearance to the prothallium of a fern, but differs from this, since it is never more than one

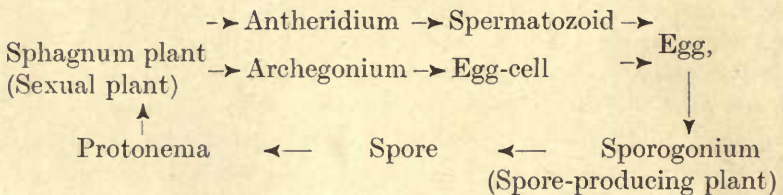
cell thick and is much smaller, usually less than 2 to 3 millimetres broad. On this plate of cells, colourless root-hairs (rhizoids) are formed at the margin, and these fasten it to the earth, whilst on the upper surface a protuberance which eventually becomes a bud is formed. From this bud the stem and leaves of the moss-plant are developed by ordinary growth and a plant 10 or more centimetres (about 4 inches) in length and with many branches is formed. Some of the branches differ from the vegetative ones which have been previously described, in having sexual bodies present in the axils of the leaves (Fig. 2, F and G). In *S. acutifolium* the leaves of these branches are usually red but in some of the *Sphagna* they remain green or only become yellowish or brownish. This sexual body is known as an antheridium (Fig. 2, H), is borne on a slender stalk, has a globular head, and, what is most important of all, within this head are produced a large number of male cells or spermatozoids (Fig. 2, I), each of which is a spiral nucleated mass of protoplasm with two exceedingly fine threads or cilia, the lashings of which enable the spermatozoid to swim through the water and ultimately reach one of the female cells which are described below.

The egg-bearing organs or archegonia are formed at the apex of a shoot, and each of them (Fig. 2, E) consists of a short stalk attaching it to the stem, a swollen-out portion (venter) and a narrower upper portion which is called the neck. In the bulging part a large cell which is known as the egg-cell, is formed. The inner cells of the neck form a kind of canal which leads down to the egg-cell, and at maturity disorganise into a mucilage which exerts an attractive influence on the male cells, so that these swim down to the egg-cell, and an egg is formed by the fusion of one of the male cells with the egg-cell. This egg begins to grow and soon gets too large for the case (venter) in which it is contained, so that a rupture necessarily takes place, the lower portion of the case remaining at the base of the embryo (developing egg) whilst the shrivelled-up neck may be carried up on the top of the enlarged embryo as a small cap. The embryo eventually develops into a spore-case (sporogonium,

Fig. 2, J and K), the middle portion of which produces some spore-forming tissue, each cell (spore-mother cell) forming four spores (Fig. 2, L and M). In order to provide for the nutrition of its tissues and developing spores, the spore-case swells out at its lower portion into a bulbous foot (F in Fig. 2, L) which acts as an absorbing organ whereby food is taken from the apex of the stem. The spores must also be dispersed and as this could scarcely be effected if the spore-case remained hidden amongst the perichaetial leaves (Fig. 2, C and D) at the top of the stem, the latter grows and carries the spore-case up with it so that when the spores are ripe, and the lid formed at the top of the case falls off, the spores can be carried some distance by the wind away from the parent plant.

In this life-cycle of *Sphagnum* we may see that there are two reproductive cells, the spore and the egg, each of these producing its own kind of plant; the egg never produces a moss directly but always a spore-bearing plant, whilst the spore always gives rise to a moss-plant. We may then consider that in the life-cycle of the moss two distinct generations alternate, one being the sexual plant bearing the sexual cells by the fusion of which the egg is produced, the other being the spore-producing plant which is somewhat parasitic on the sexual plant. The spores are so light that they are readily scattered by the wind, and so the moss becomes more widely distributed.

The following shows this cycle in a diagrammatic manner.



HABITAT AND DISTRIBUTION.

Sphagna grow in boggy or peaty places, some species being completely immersed in boggy pools, whilst other species are able to grow in the drier parts of moorlands. They nearly

always grow in situations where the water has a very small percentage of mineral substances dissolved in it, and this is probably correlated with their remarkable powers of absorbing and retaining water.

The wetness of the habitat is one factor in the distribution of the various species, and the following list gives a general idea as to the preferences of the species for water, those coming first on the list preferring the moister situations:—*S. cuspidatum*, *S. subsecundum*, vars. *obesum* and *viride*, *S. riparium*, *S. intermedium*, *S. teres*, *S. acutifolium*, *S. squarrosum*, *S. girgensohnii*, *S. papillosum*, *S. cymbifolium*, *S. medium*, *S. acutifolium*, var. *quinquefarium*. It must be borne in mind that many departures from the order given in the above list may occur owing to the entrance of other influences, the amount of available water being only one of the factors affecting distribution.

Some attempts have been made of recent years to show that the mineral food is obtained from the water through the agency of some colloidal substance present in the cell-walls, the colloid adsorbing the base and liberating the acid from the mineral salt dissolved in the water, so that all water containing Sphagnum is of an acid character, and this theory has had a good case made out for it by its exponents. Much less satisfactory have been the attempts to make out a list showing the relative powers possessed by the different species of liberating the acid and of living in acid waters, but from actual field observations *Sphagnum acutifolium*, *S. cuspidatum* and *S. papillosum* appear to be the most tolerant to acid water, *S. subsecundum* and its varieties favour situations where the water is fresher, whilst *S. cymbifolium*, *S. intermedium* and *S. squarrosum* have an intermediate distribution in regard to the acidity factor.

The accompanying sketch-map of Somerset (Fig. 3) clearly shows the preference of Sphagna for the non-calcareous, uncultivated regions of the county, these being mainly on its western portion, where the bog-pools of the plateaus and the drainage areas of the flanks of Exmoor, Brendons, and Quantocks provide an abundance of Sphagna on the siliceous rocks of the Devonian system.

The geological distribution of *Sphagna* in Somerset may be summarised as follows:—

Devonian:—Exmoor, Brendons, Quantocks.

Old Red Sandstone:—North hill, Black Down, Beacon hill and Downhead Common, all on the Mendips. Failand.

Lower and Mid-Lias:—Blackdown hills, Chard Common.



Fig. 3. Sketch-map of Somerset to show the distribution of *Sphagna*.

The areas where *Sphagna* have been found are shaded, dotted lines represent the contour-line of 700 feet, the continuous lines indicate the contour-line of 1000 feet. A few towns are indicated by crosses.

Kimeridge and Oxford Clays of the Oolite:—Kingsettle hill to Longleat.

Greensand:—Blackdown hill.

The Mendip region is chiefly formed of Carboniferous limestone and *Sphagna* are only found in a few localities where inliers of Old Red Sandstone occur. On the Wiltshire border (Kingsettle hill, Gare hill, Longleat) patches of *Sphagnum* are present on the Oolitic formation but always on the non-calcareous clays. On the Blackdown hills the *Sphagnum*

areas are on the Greensand or Lower Lias shales, whilst a small *Sphagnum*-moor still survives on the south side of Chard, this being on Mid-Lias siliceous or argillaceous beds.

The map also shows that *Sphagnum* is chiefly present in areas higher than 700 feet but this must not be taken to mean that it is only an upland plant, it rather shows the activity of man in draining and cultivating the lowland moors. The middle portion of Somerset with the more or less uncultivated Sedgemoor is chiefly on a calcareous substratum and *Sphagnum* is almost absent.

On the flanges of Exmoor *Sphagna* are sometimes present below an altitude of 400 feet, on the Brendons, Blackdowns and Quantocks they are rarely found below 600 feet whilst the *Sphagnum* areas of the Mendip region are all over 700 feet high. The lowest elevations in which *Sphagna* have been recorded for the county are Shapwick 50ft., Horner 300ft., Timberscombe 300ft., Chard Common 320ft., and Longleat 300ft., but in some counties where low moorland is present on siliceous soil certain species of *Sphagna* are found almost at sea-level. We may then regard the present upland distribution of *Sphagnum* as due to human activity having eliminated it from its former lowland situations.

ECONOMIC USES.

Sphagnum is used by gardeners for potting and other purposes, it is very useful for germinating experiments, has often been employed for packing brittle articles and has lately been much used in hospitals both as an antiseptic and as a substitute for raw cotton. It is said to be used as a medium for giving molasses to poultry, and also is of interest in connection with peat and its many uses, since peat in many cases consists largely of the decayed remains of *Sphagnum*.

CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE.

Sphagnum is usually placed with the mosses but it differs in so many respects from the ordinary mosses (*Bryales*) that it is better to create a distinct order (*Sphagnales*) for it, this

order having a single family (Sphagnaceæ) consisting of only one genus (Sphagnum). The naming of the species is a complicated question as so many authors have adopted different methods.

The nomenclature generally used in the British Isles has been that adopted by Braithwaite and Dixon but recently the Warnstorffian method has become much used by systematists.

In his nomenclature Warnstorff attaches great importance to (1) the position and form of the chlorophyllous cells as seen in transverse sections of the branch-leaf, (2) the form and distribution of the pores in the walls of the hyaline cells of the branch-leaf, and to a less extent, of the stem-leaf. This system seems to be an artificial one, but it works out fairly naturally in practice, except perhaps in the case of the *Sphagna subsecunda* group, still it is not such a natural method as the earlier one and splits up the genus into a number of species of unequal value, therefore I have preferred, in the main, to follow the earlier system, though the characters which Warnstorff emphasises, especially such a constant structural character as the position of the chlorophyllous cells, have been carefully considered when naming the plants. For the convenience of those who have used the Warnstorffian system I have given an additional list showing the distribution of the Warnstorffian species in Somerset.

LIST OF SPHAGNA.

The numbers 5 and 6 refer to the two botanical vice-counties into which Somerset is divided, North Somerset (6) being the N. and E. portions of the county; South Somerset (5) being the portion S. and W. of the river Parrett and of a line drawn from Ilchester to the northern extremity of Dorset.

Frequency is indicated by "very common," "common," "frequent," "infrequent," "rare" and "very rare"; these frequency notes do not refer to the vice-county as a whole but only to the Sphagnum areas.

An asterisk denotes that the species is not given for the vice county in the Census Catalogue of British Mosses, 1907.

The species for which no first vice-comital records are given are recorded for the first time.

The heights given only refer to Somerset.

The sign "!" after the name of a collector indicates that the specimen has been examined by the author.

In cases of critical species the kind assistance of other bryologists is often indicated in the text; thus "*teste* Wheldon" means that the specimen has been examined and the naming agreed to by Wheldon. In some cases the presence of sporogonia on a plant is indicated by *c. fr.* (= *cum fructus*).

PHYLUM BRYOPHYTA.

ORDER SPHAGNALES. FAMILY SPHAGNACEÆ.

GENUS SPHAGNUM.

SECTION I. CYMBIFOLIA.

This group contains the most robust species of *Sphagnum*. The superficial cells of the stem are fibrose and porose (Fig. 2, N), the stem leaves are not bordered with narrow cells, the branch leaves are very broad and much incurved at the apex. *S. CYMBIFOLIUM*, Ehrh. Very common in wet boggy places, by the sides of streams and pools, but seldom completely submerged. 300—1700ft. Sporogonia common.

First published records for V.C. 5 and 6. *Census Catalogue*, 1907, on the authorities of plants collected by Armitage on Exmoor (1891), and by Parsons on Gare hill (1868).

var. *squarrosulum*, N. and H. Infrequent; usually in shadier places, as by the sides of woodland streams, wet places shaded by hedges and other vegetation, and sides of ditches. 300—1000ft.

First published record for V.C. 5. "*A Somerset Heath and its Bryophytic Zonation*," W. Watson; *New Phytologist*, 1915; for V.C. 6, *Census Catalogue*, on the authority of Waterfall.

- 5.* Chard Common. Blagdon hill. Winsford hill.
6. Black Down and Burrington Combe, Mendip. King's Warren near Witham.
var. *congestum*, Schp. Rare. On drier moors.
- 5.* Winsford hill, 1000ft.
- 6.* Kingsettle hill, 700ft.
- S. PAPPILLOSUM, Lindb. Frequent in boggy places, 300—1200ft. Differs from *S. cymbifolium* in the hyaline cells of the branch-leaves having small conical papillae on their walls (Fig. 2, P).
- First records for V.C. 5 and 6. *Census Catalogue*, on the authority of Waterfall.
5. Exmoor (Waterfall). Winsford hill and other places on Exmoor. Tonehead,¹ Brendon hills. Chard Common.
6. North hill, Mendip (Parsons. No specimen in herbarium).
var. *confertum*, Lindb. In drier places. Rare.
First record for V.C. 5. "*A Somerset Heath and its Bryophytic Zonation*," W. Watson, *New Phytologist*, 1915.
- 5.* Chard Common (350ft.).
var. *sublaeve*, Limpr. Infrequent in wet boggy or swampy places, 1000ft.
- 5.* Winsford hill and other places on Exmoor. Tonehead, Brendon hills.

SECTION II. SUBSECUNDA.

Stem with one layer (two to three layers in *S. laricinum*) of large superficial cells without fibres and pores. Branches often somewhat secund. Stem leaves bordered with narrow cells, the border of almost equal width to the base. Branch leaves more or less oval and usually narrow at apex, usually arranged in a somewhat secund manner, and with the chlorophyllous cells median (Fig. 2, O).

S. SUBSECUNDUM, Nees. Bogs, wet heaths, often by the sides

1. Tonehead means the higher reaches of the river Tone.

of streams and more or less immersed. Frequent. 300—1000ft. or higher. Sporogonia occasionally found.

First record for V.C. 5. "*Distribution of Bryophytes in the Woodlands of Somersetshire*," W. Watson, *New Phytologist*, 1909. For V.C. 6. *Census Catalogue* (collected by Parsons in 1881 at Gare hill).

- 5.* Chard Common. Leigh hill and Castle Neroche. Blackdowns. Combes of Quantock hills. Tonehead, Brendon hills. Ley hill near Porlock. Near Tarr Steps, Exmoor.
6. Gare hill (Parsons). North hill, Mendip (Roper!). Kingsettle hill. Near Cogley wood, Bruton.
var. *contortum*, Schp. One of the commonest Sphagna of the county, it is found in similar situations as the type but is much commoner. 300—1200ft. or higher. Sporogonia occasionally found.
- 5.* Very common on all the Sphagnum areas:
6. Very common. First record, *Census Catalogue* (collected on Downhead Common by Parsons in 1881).
var. *turgidum*, C.M. Frequent in wet places, peaty streams, bogs and boggy pools, but not usually wholly submerged. Sporogonia rare. 600—1200ft. or higher. Sporogonia rare.
- 5.* Winsford hill (c. fr.) and Ley hill, Exmoor. Hodder's Combe, Seven Wells Combe and Thorncombe hill, Quantocks. Widcombe moor, Blackdowns.
- 6.* Black Down, North hill (Roper!) and Beacon hill (Roper!), Mendip.
var. *obesum*, Schp. V. rare, submerged in very wet places as boggy pools, 1100ft. Sporogonia not seen.
- 5.* Winsford hill and Exford, Exmoor (*teste* Wheldon).
var. *viride*, Boul. Infrequent. In shady places, wet ditches, and ditch-holes; usually submerged. 400—1100ft. Sporogonia not seen.
- 5.* Withypool and Exford, Exmoor. Tonehead, Brendon hills. Widcombe moor and Britty Common, Blackdowns.
- 6.* Downhead Common and North hill, Mendip (Parsons!). Failand (Roper!).

- S. LARICINUM, Spruce. Very rare. Wet place, 1000ft.
5.* Ley hill (*teste* Wheldon).

SECTION III. TRUNCATA.

Similar to Section Subsecunda except that the stem has two to three layers of large superficial cells, the branches are straight and closely set, the border of the stem leaf is more pronounced, the leaves are truncate and the chlorophyllous cells are nearer to the outer surface.

- S. RIGIDUM, Schp. Given in the *Census Catalogue* for V.C. 6, but the plant on which the record is based has been recently examined by the author, and also by Ingham, and it is *S. subsecundum* var. *viride*.

5.* Pinkery pond, Exmoor (var. *subsquarrosum*, W. *fide* Larter).

SECTION IV. SQUARROSA.

Stem with two to three layers of large superficial cells without fibres and pores. Stem-leaves large, broad at apex, without fibres and narrowly bordered. Branch-leaves usually more or less squarrose and with many large pores. Chlorophyllous cells inserted between the hyaline cells on the outer surface of the leaf.

- S. SQUARROSUM, Pers. Infrequent in boggy places, sides of moorland streams, near boggy springs, and often in partially-shaded wet places in oak-woods. 500—1100ft. or higher. Sporogonia not seen.

First record for V.C. 5. *Census Catalogue* (Armitage, Exmoor).

5. Exmoor (Armitage). Cloutsham, 1100ft. Holford Combe.

6.* King's Warren near Brewham.

- S. TERES, Angstr. Rare. Sporogonia not seen.

5.* Swampy place, 1100ft. Tonehead, Brendon hills.

var. *squarrosulum*, Warnst. Rare. Sporogonia not seen.

5.* Boggy place, 1000ft. Pennycomb water near Exford (*teste* Ingham).

SECTION V. ACUTIFOLIA.

Plants usually slender. Stem with two to three superficial layers of large cells which are without fibres but sometimes have a few pores. Stem leaves small, widened at base, and with a broad border of narrow cells below, obtuse at apices. Branch leaves ovate to lanceolate and narrow at apices, the chlorophyllous cells inserted between the hyaline cells on the inner surface, the pores usually numerous. *S. molle*, which perhaps is better placed in a section of its own, has a narrow border to the stem leaves which are larger and widened in their middle portions.

S. ACUTIFOLIUM, Ehrh. The type is infrequent being much less common than some of its varieties. Boggy places and pools. 300—1500ft. Sporogonia frequent.

First records. *Census Catalogue*, on the authority of Waterfall.

5. Exmoor (Waterfall). Cutcombe, Badgworthy, Exmoor. Treborough, Brendon hills. Blagdon hill and Widcombe moor, Blackdowns.

6. Black Down (c. fr. Roper!). Burrington Combe (c. fr. Roper!). Berkley and Gare hill (Parsons). King's Warren near Brewham.

var. *subnitens*, Dixon (Figs. 1 and 2). The commonest variety of *S. acutifolium* and one of the commonest Sphagna in Somerset. Sporogonia common. Bogs and wet peaty places on moors, occasionally in the wet open places of oak or oak-hazel woods.

First records. *Census Catalogue*, 1907, on the authorities of plants collected by Armitage on Exmoor (1894), and by Parsons on Downhead Common (1881). In the Leipner collection of mosses in the Bristol Museum there is a specimen of this plant. It is labelled *S. cymbifolium*, and was collected near Glastonbury about 1868.

var. *rubellum*, Russ. On moors. Not uncommon, 350 1000ft. or higher.

5.* Chard Common (wet heath, *teste* Wheldon). Winsford hill (1000ft.). Quantocks, Widcombe moor.

var. *gracile*, Russ. Recorded in the *Census Catalogue* for 5, but I cannot trace the specimen.

var. *quinquefarium*, Lindb. This is another common member of the *acutifolia* group. It often forms large cushions by the sides of streams in oak-woods and is frequently found in much drier places than any of its allies. Sporogonia rare. 300—1600ft.

First record for V.C. 5. *Moss Exchange Club Report*, 1914; specimen collected by the author in Horner woods.

5.* Dunkery, Horner woods, etc., Exmoor. Quantocks. Brendons. Haddeo valley. Blackdowns. Treborough (c. fr.).

6.* King's Warren near Brewham.

S. GIRGENSOHNII, Russ.

5.* Boggy place in hollow of heath, 600—700ft., Blagdon hill, Blackdowns (*teste* Ingham).

var. *gracilescens*, Grav.

5.* Some of the plants from Blagdon hill are referable to this variety or form.

S. FIMBRIATUM, Wils. The only claim to include this rests on a plant from a moist bank (700ft.) in Hodder's Combe V.C. 5. In my notes it is placed under form *compactum*, W., but the specimen has been lost.

S. MOLLE, Sull. Rare. Near moorland streams. No sporogonia seen.

5.* Cold Harbour, Treborough (1000ft.)

var. *tenerum*, Braithw. Very rare.

5.* Moist bank, Hodder's Combe, Quantocks (700ft.)

SECTION VI. CUSPIDATA.

Stem with superficial cells usually not well differentiated from the inner cells, without fibres or pores. Stem leaves obtuse, usually small and with broad border of narrow cells below. Branch leaves ovate to lanceolate, when dry usually undulate or crisped, narrowed above, with pores few or small; chlorophyllous cells free on the outer surface. *S. tenellum* does

not agree in all these characters with the other members of the group and perhaps is better placed in a group of its own.

S. INTERMEDIUM, Hoffm. Common in boggy and wet places on the heaths. 300—1200ft. or higher. Sporogonia not seen.

First record for V.C. 5. *Census Catalogue*, 1907, on the authority of a plant collected by Armitage on Exmoor.

5. Common on all the Sphagnum areas.

6.* Black Down, North hill (Roper!), Mendip. King's Warren.

var. *pulchrum*, Lindb. Wet boggy places. Rare.

First record for V.C. 5. *Moss Exchange Report*, 1915, specimen collected by the author from Blagdon hill in 1913.

5.* Blagdon hill and Widcombe moor, Blackdowns.

S. CUSPIDATUM, Ehrh. Rare.

5.* Sides of moorland pools, Dunkery, 1600ft. The Chains, Exmoor (*vide* Larter).

6. Recorded in the *Census Catalogue*. I have recently had an opportunity to examine the plant on which the record probably rests and it is *S. intermedium*.

var. *falcatum*, Russ.

5.* Bog pools, Dunkery, 1600ft.

var. *plumosum*, Nees and Hornsch. Completely immersed.

5.* Near Porlock, on Exmoor, 1000ft., in pool.

var. *serratum*, L. & J. Immersed.

5.* Dunkery, 1600ft., in bog pool with *Gymnocolea inflata* f. *natans*.

S. TENELLUM, Ehrh. This plant is recorded for V.C. 6 in the *Census Catalogue* but I have recently been able to examine the specimen on which the record is based, and it is *S. auriculatum*. This name has been confirmed by Wheldon.

SPHAGNA ACCORDING TO THE WARNSTORFIAN SYSTEM.

- S. CYMBIFOLIUM, (Ehrh.) W. See *S. cymbifolium*, p. 177.
 The colour-varieties *glaucescens*, W., and *fusco-flavescens*, (R.) W. are very common; *glauco-flavescens*, (R.) W., *glauco-pallens*, W., *fusco-pallens*, W., and *flavo-glaucescens*, (R.) W., are frequent; *fusco-rubescens*, W., and *fusco-glaucescens*, W., and *fuscescens*, W., are occasionally found.
- S. PAPILLOSUM, Lindb.
 var. *normale*, W. See *S. papillosum*, p. 178.
 forma *conferta*, (Lindb.) W. = *S. papillosum* var. *confertum*, p. 178.
 var. *sublaeve*, Limpr. = *S. papillosum* var. *sublaeve*, p. 178.
- S. COMPACTUM, D.C. = *S. rigida*, p. 180.
- S. SQUARROSUM, Pers.
 var. *spectabile*, Russ. See *S. squarrosum*, p. 180.
- S. TERES, (Schp.) Angstr.
 var. *imbriatum*, W. See *S. teres*, p. 180.
 var. *squarrosulum*, (Lesq.) W. = var. *squarrosulum*, p. 180.
- S. CUSPIDATUM, (Ehrh.) W.
 var. *falcatum*, Russ. = var. *falcatum*, p. 183.
 var. *submersum*, Schp. See *S. cuspidatum*, p. 183.
 var. *plumosum*, Bry. germ. = var. *plumosum*, p. 183.
- S. TRINITENSE, C.M. See *S. cuspidatum* var. *serratum*, p. 183.
- S. PULCHRUM, (Lindb.) W. = *S. intermedium* var. *pulchrum*, p. 183.
- S. RECURVUM, (P.B.) W. See *S. intermedium*, p. 183.
 var. *mucronatum*, (Russ.) W. Common. 300—1000ft. or higher.
 5.* Chard Common. Ley hill, Exmoor, etc.
 6.* King's Warren. North hill (Roper !), etc.
 var. *amblyphyllum*, (Russ.) W. Common. 600—1200ft. or higher.
 5.* Leigh hill and Widcombe moor, Blackdowns. Tonehead and Treborough, Brendons. Winsford hill.
 6.* King's Warren.
- S. MOLLUSCUM, Bruch. = *S. tenellum*, p. 183.

- S. FIMBRIATUM, Wils.
 var. *tenuë*, Grav. See *S. fimbriatum*, p. 182.
- S. GIRGENSOHNII, Russ. = *S. girgensohnii*, p. 182.
 var. *gracilescens*, Grav. See p. 182.
- S. WARNSTORFII, Russ. = *S. acutifolium* var. *gracile*, p. 182.
- S. RUBELLUM, Wils. = *S. acutifolium* var. *rubellum*, p. 181.
 Colour-variety *purpurascens*, W., Chard Common (5).
- S. QUINQUEFARIUM, (Lindb.) W. = *S. acutifolium* var. *quinquefarium*, p. 181.
 Colour - varieties *pallido-viride*, W. very common ; *virescens*, W. common ; *pallescens*, W. and *roseum*, W. frequent.
- S. SUBNITENS, R. & W. = *S. acutifolium* var. *subnitens*, p. 181.
 Colour - varieties *flavo-rubellum*, W., *versicolor*, W., *violascens*, W. are common ; *pallescens*, W. is frequent ; *flavescens*, W., *purpurascens*, W., *obscurum*, W., and *griseum*, W. are infrequent.
- S. ACUTIFOLIUM, (Ehrh.) R. & W. See *S. acutifolium* type, p. 181.
 Colour-varieties *pallescens*, W., *viride*, W., *roseum*, W., *rubrum*, W., *flavo-rubellum*, W., *obscurum*, W., and *versicolor*, W., have been found in the county.
- S. MOLLE, Sull.
 var. *pulchellum*, W. See *S. molle*, p. 182.
 var. *tenerum*, Braithw. = var. *tenerum*, p. 182.
- S. CONTORTUM, Schultz. = *S. laricinum*, p. 180.
- S. SUBSECUNDUM, (Nees.) Limpr. The *subsecunda* group is a difficult one in which to correlate the two systems and it is impossible to place exactly the Warnstorffian species as varieties equivalent to them in the earlier system ; only general statements can be made. All the plants belonging to the Warnstorffian *S. subsecundum* can be placed under *S. subsecundum*, Nees. Wet boggy places. Rare. 300—1000ft.
 First record "A Somerset Heath and its Bryophytic Zonation," W. Watson, *New Phytologist*, 1915.
- 5.* Chard Common. Leigh hill and Castle Neroche, Blackdowns.
- 6.* Near Cogley wood.

- S. *INUNDATUM*, (Russ.) W. This species, like the last, has many pores on the outer surface of the branch-leaf and few on the inner, but has larger stem-leaves with the hyaline cells mostly divided and fibrose. Many plants belonging to it, would be placed with *S. subsecundum* var. *contortum*, but others would have to be placed under var. *viride* or the type of the Neesian species, unless the Warnstorffian *S. subsecundum* is extended to embrace some plants with leaves longer than 1mm. Frequent by stream-sides and bogs, often more or less submerged. 300—1000ft. or higher.
- 5.* Quantock Combes. Blackdowns. Tonehead, Brendons. Chard Common. Selworthy. Ley hill and Winsford hill (c. fr.), Exmoor.
- 6.* Black Down and Downhead Common, Mendip. Kingsettle hill.
- S. *AURICULATUM*, Schp. Many plants of this species are referable to the var. *viride*, p. 179, but there is no exact correspondence in the two nomenclatures. The pores are similar to the two preceding species, but the stem-leaves are much larger and narrowed at the base. Rare. In very wet peaty places, often submerged. 300—1100ft.
- 5.* Exford, Winsford hill, Britty Common, Castle Neroche (*teste* Sherrin).
- 6.* Longleat. North hill; Mendip (*teste* Wheldon). Black Down, Mendip.
- S. *CRASSICLADUM*, W. Usually belong to var. *turgidum* or var. *viride* of the other system. In ditches, streams, and moorland pools, usually completely submerged. Infrequent. 300—1200ft. Sporogonia rare.
- 5.* Winsford hill. Withypool. Quantock Combes. Tonehead, Brendon hills. Castle Neroche. Ley hill, Porlock.
- 6.* Beacon hill, Mendip. Failand.
- S. *RUFESCENS*, (Bry. germ.) Limpr. The most common member of the *subsecunda* group and mostly to be placed under var. *contortum* of the other system. It is also the most variable both in its characters and habitat, usually submerged or in wet places. Very common in all the

Sphagnum areas. Sporogonia occasionally found. 300—1500ft.

5.* First record in "*A Somerset Heath and its Bryophytic Zonation*," W. Watson, *New Phytologist*, 1915.

6. First record in the *Census Catalogue*, 1907, from a specimen collected by Parsons at Downhead Common and submitted to Ingham.

var. *aquatile*, W. Submerged. Rare.

5.* Winsford hill. Quantock Combe.

S. OBESUM, (Wils.) W. See *S. subsecundum* var. *obesum*, p. 179, as all the plants recorded under that variety belong to this Warnstorffian species.

In the preparation of the above lists hundreds of plants from different parts of Somerset have been examined microscopically, and in many critical cases have been passed on for other bryologists to examine.

Very little work had been done on the Sphagna of Somerset till the author began his investigations; there is not a single Sphagnum mentioned in the Victoria History of the county, only thirteen species and varieties (with one extra Warnstorffian species) are given in the *Census Catalogue of British Mosses*, 1907, and two of these were cases of mistaken identity, and the only other references to Sphagna species were found in the publications mentioned in the list, which now shows thirty-two (and eight additional Warnstorffian) species or varieties.

For the adjoining counties of Devon, Gloucester, Dorset and Wiltshire eight (with four additional Warnstorffian), five (with one additional Warnstorffian), sixteen (with two additional Warnstorffian), nine species or varieties are respectively recorded in the *Moss Census Catalogue*, but the list in the case of Gloucestershire has been extended to eleven (with five additional Warnstorffian) species and varieties by H. H. Knight, in *The Mosses of Gloucestershire*. The rarer species or varieties recorded for Somerset are *S. teres* and its var. *squarrosulum*, *S. molle* and its var. *tenerum*, *S. acutifolium* var. *gracile* (a doubtful record), *S. girgensohnii*, *S. inter-*

medium var. *pulchrum*, *S. cuspidatum* var. *serratum*, *S. subsecundum* type and its vars. *obesum* and *viride*, whilst the common or widely distributed species *S. medium*, *S. rigidum* and *S. tenellum* have not as yet been seen by me from the county.

S. girgensohnii var. *gracilescens* has, so far as I am aware, not been previously recorded for the British Isles.

For help in various ways, such as testing plants, collecting specimens, sending lists of plants, etc., I am indebted to Miss Eleonora Armitage (Ross), Miss C. Larter (St. Mary Church), Miss Ida M. Roper (Bristol), H. N. Dixon (Northampton), W. Ingham (York), J. A. Wheldon (Liverpool), J. E. Saul (Radlett), W. R. Sherrin (Norwood), the late H. F. Parsons (Croydon), and the late W. B. Waterfall (Bristol).

It is much to be regretted that the two latter bryologists did not live to see the publication of the list of *Sphagna* to which they had contributed.

Notes on the Diptera of Somerset.

PART I.

BY H. J. CHARBONNIER.

THE following notes contain records of between 600 and 700 species of Diptera observed within the county of Somerset, this however must be an imperfect list, owing to the immense number of species of Diptera, and to the fact that very few localities have been at all worked by collectors. In a county offering such a rich diversity of conditions there are, no doubt, over 2000 species.

Entomologists have much neglected this order of insects and though much attention has been given to the biting species, owing to their relation with the spread of disease, nothing is yet known of the life histories of most of them, and they offer a fruitful and almost unworked field for valuable original work.

Diptera are easy to find anywhere, and I would strongly urge our local entomologists to take them up. I may add that I shall be very pleased to give any information or help to beginners.

Short notes relating to life histories, or guides to identification are added in many cases.

Approximate English meanings of the family or generic names are given, where possible, in brackets following the names.

I thankfully acknowledge the kindly help and co-operation I have received particularly with the obscure species, from Mr. A. E. J. Carter of Monifieth, Dundee. I have also had

help in identification from the late G. H. Verrall, Messrs. J. E. Collin, F.E.S., A. H. Hamm, F. W. Edwards, B.A., F.E.S., and the late Dr. Wood.

For specimens kindly sent me from within the county, my best thanks are due to (P.) Miss B. Punfield; (I.M.R.) Miss I. M. Roper, F.L.S.; (B.) Mr. Charles Bartlett; (G.) Mr. G. C. Griffiths; (H.) Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., F.E.S.; (J.) Col. Jermyn; (M.) Mr. H. W. Mapleton; (R.) Rev. S. O. Ridley; (S.) Mr. Henry Slater; (W.) specimens in the Watkins collection in Bristol Museum; (V.H.) the less common species recorded in the *Victoria County History, Somerset*, by Lt.-Col. Linley Blathwayt, F.L.S., F.E.S.

The arrangement is that adopted in Verrall's List of British Diptera, 1901.

(S.M.) means that the species occurs round Shepton Mallet.

DIPTERA NEMATOCERA.

(Antennae filiform, and of more than six joints.)

PULICIDAE (Fleas)=SIPHONAPTERA (*i.e.* wingless suckers).

Pulex irritans, L. Too common.

Ctenocephalus canis, Curt. Dog flea, very common.

„ *felis*, Bouché. Quite distinct from the last, not so common.

Spilopsylla cuniculi, Dale. Not uncommon on rabbits.

Leptopsylla musculi, Dugés. On house mice.

Ceraptophyllus gallinae, Schr. Common in fowls' nests.

Archaeopsylla erinacei, Bouché. On hedgehog.

CECIDOMYIDAE. (Gnats whose larvae live in galls on plants).

Minute and fragile looking gnats, whose hairy wings have very few veins. Some of their wings are beautifully iridescent.

Cecidomyia brassicae, Winn. In galls on cabbage and turnip.
S.M.

„ *crategi*, Winn. Local; on shoots of hawthorn.

„ *galli*, Lw. On yellow bedstraw (I.M.R.).

„ *persicariae*, L. On *Polygonum amphibium*.
Winscombe (I.M.R.).

- Cecidomyia tiliae*, Schr. Common on lime blossoms.
 „ *ulmariae*, Bremi. Under leaves of meadow sweet (I.M.R.).
 „ *urticae*, Perris. Local; galls on nettles.
 „ *bursaria*, Bremi. Not uncommon on leaves of ground ivy.
Asphondylia genistae, Lw. Galls on broom. Pensford (I.M.R.).
 (Asphondylia refers to the hairs of antennae not being arranged in a circle as in the other Mycetophilidae.)
Lasioptera rubi, Schr. Strumous galls on bramble; the flies emerge in May and June, the pupa skin is left sticking partly out of the hole in the gall (Lasioptera = hairy wings).
Diplosis pyrivora, Riley. In pears (S.) generally distributed and sometimes very destructive.
Hormomyia corni, Gir. On leaves of cornel. Leigh Woods. (Hormomyia refers to thorax bulging over head.)

MYCETOPHILIDAE. (Gnats whose larvae feed on fungi).

- Graceful little gnats with more veins in the wings than the last family, and mostly having spines on the legs. The larvae of *Rhymosia* and *Allodia* bury an inch or two in the earth, and spin a light silken cocoon. The larvae of *Sciara* live in decaying animal and vegetable matter.
Sciara thomae, L. Very common.
 „ *morio*, F. Sometimes common in March.
 „ *pulicaria*, Mg. As early as February.
 „ *brunnipes*, Mg. S.M.
 „ *ruficauda*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in October (H).
 (Sciara = loving the shade.)
Ceroplastes tipuloides, F. Rare. July. S.M.
 (Ceroplastes = dilated antennae.)
Sciophila fasciata, Zett. In May. Brockley (J). Leigh Woods (H).
 (Sciophila = shade loving.)
Mycetophila punctata, Mg. S.M., in July. Leigh Woods, in October (H).
 „ *lineola*, Mg. S.M., in April.
 „ *cingulum*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in September (H).

Rhymosia fenestralis, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

Allodia crassicornis, Stan. S.M., in February, hibernating in caves.

„ *lugens* = *ornaticollis*, Mg. Of Verrall's list. Leigh Woods (H).

Macrocera centralis, Mg. S.M. Locally common.

„ *vittata*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in August (H).

„ *lutea*, Mg. Cranmore Woods.

„ *fasciata*, Mg. Weston-super-Mare, in May (J).
(*Macrocera* = very long antennae, by which they are easily known.)

Exechia fungorum, Dg. S.M. February.

„ *lateralis*, Mg. S.M.

BIBIONIDAE. (*Biblio*. Lat. used of an insect supposed to be generated in wine).

Medium sized, black, and very hairy flies, often seen in swarms in spring.

Biblio marci, L. St. Mark's fly, very common.

„ *leucopterus*, Mg. S.M. Axbridge (R).

„ *Johannis*, L. St. John's fly, very common.

„ *clavipes*, Mg. Freshford (V.H.).

„ *hortulanus*, L. Apparently very local. Cannington (S).
Leigh Woods (H).

„ *venosus*, Mg. S.M., in May, uncommon.

„ *laniger*, Mg. Common, with *Johannis*.

„ *pomonae*, F. S.M., uncommon.

„ *reticularis*, Lw. Leigh Woods (H), apparently rare.

Dilophus febrilis, L. Fever fly. Common, larvae in cow dung.

„ *femoratus*, Mg. S.M., in June.

„ *albipennis*, Mg. S.M. and Nailsea, in May.

(*Dilophus* = two rows of spines on prothorax.)

Scatopse notata, L. Small shining black flies occurring in swarms. Have bred them from decaying narcissus and shallot bulbs.

„ *flavicollis*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in October (H).

(*Scatopse* = living in dung.)

SIMULIDAE. Sand flies, small dark flies that are terrible biters

and sometimes quite a plague to men, horses, and goats ; some species are said not to bite.

Mr. F. W. Edwards, B.A., F.E.S., has written a monograph of the group and has kindly given me the following Somerset localities.

Simulium ornatum, Mg. Taunton and Wells.

„ *angustipes*, Edw. Wells.

„ *equinum*, L. Taunton.

„ *latipes*, Mg. The commonest species all over England.

I have taken *ornatum* and *latipes* in the county myself.

CHIRONOMIDAE (= methodical waving of arms), so named from the habit these midges have, when at rest of elevating the front pair of legs and swaying them about.

The males have beautiful plumose antennae. The larvae live in ponds and are called blood worms. None are biters except *Ceratopogon*, whose larvae live in manure.

Chironomus plumosus, L. A large species, half an inch long. Common.

„ *pallens*, Mg. Taunton, in May.

„ *virescens*, Mg. Nempnett, in dense swarms.

„ *pedellus*, Deg. Leigh Woods, in August (H).

„ *albimanus*, Mg. S.M., in May.

„ *riparius*, Mg. Cheddar, in September (H).

„ *dispar*, Mg. Axbridge (R).

„ *annularis*, Deg. Axbridge (R).

Cricotopus. Delicate little midges with plumose antennae, whose legs are conspicuously barred with white.

Cricotopus annulipes, Mg. S.M., in April.

„ *bicinctus*, Mg. S.M., in September.

„ *tremulus*, L. Axbridge (R), in April.

Corynoneura minuta, Winn. The smallest of the midges.

Camptocladius aterrimus, Mg. Common in Winter and early Spring.

Orthocladius variabilis, Staeg. S.M., in February.

„ *notatus*, Mg. S.M., in April.

„ *irritus*, Wlk. Axbridge (R).

- Orthocladius stercorarius*, Deg. S.M. Leigh Woods (H).
 „ *lucens*, Zett. Leigh Woods (H).
Diamesa obscurimana, Mg. S.M.
Tanypus varius, F. S.M., common in April.
 „ *nebulosus*, Mg. S.M., in August.
 „ *choreus*, Mg. S.M., common in May.
 „ *ferruginecollis*, Mg. S.M., in September.
 (Tanypus = feet spread out). Midges mostly with spotted wings.
Ceratopogon pulicarius, L. Very common and a severe biter.
 „ *femoratus*, F. Nailsea.
 (Ceratopogon = bearded antennae). Very small midges 1½ to 2mm., the wings are often spotted and sometimes hairy; occur in swarms and are a great plague.

PSYCHODIDAE (from Psyche, a butterfly). Tiny flies like fairy moths, with broad hairy wings, and long beautifully whorled antennae. They are often seen on windows and occur in immense numbers. Our great authority for this family, the Rev. E. A. Eaton, M.A., F.E.S., has recorded the following species for Somerset.

- Pericoma cognata*, Eat. Near Bruton.
 „ *mutua*, Eat. Near Bruton.
 „ *revisenda*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *palustris*, Mg. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *gracilis*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *extricata*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *compta*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *pulchra*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *trifasciata*, Mg. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *trivialis*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *notabilis*, Eat. Stoney Stoke.
 „ *morulae*, Eat. Near Wincanton.
 „ *fusca*, Meg. Near Wincanton and S.M.
 „ *canescens*, Mg. Near Wincanton.
 „ *fratercula*, Eat. Near Wincanton.
 „ *soleata*, Hal. Near Wincanton.
 „ *ocellaris*, Mg. Near Wincanton.

- Pericoma incerta*, Eat. Near Wincanton.
 ,, *exquisita*, Eat. Blackmore Vale.
 ,, *fallax*, Eat. Blackmore Vale.
 ,, *blandula*, Eat. Blackmore Vale.
 ,, *gracilis*, Eat. Near Bruton.
 ,, *advena*, Eat. Bratton Seymour.
 ,, *consors*, Eat. Ashcot.
 ,, *ustulata*, Hal. Ashcot.
 ,, *caliginosa*, Eat. Minehead.
 ,, *nubila*, Mg. Minehead and S.M.
 ,, *neglecta*, Eat. Minehead.
Psychoda erminea, Eat. Near Cutcombe.
 ,, *lucifuga*, Hal. Bruton.
Ulomyia fuliginosa, Mg. Stoney Stoke.

CULICIDAE (Lat. *Culex*, a gnat). The so-called musquitos; the females of most are terrible biters. The larvae live in ponds and ditches. The females hibernate in caves and hollow trees.

Theobaldia annulata, Schr. Very common, a large species with striped legs, sometimes quite a plague.

Culex pipiens, L. = *Ciliaris* of V.H. The commonest species.
 ,, *nemorosus*, Mg. Nailsea and Leigh Woods (H).

Corethra plumicornis, F. S.M., in May. The larvae are aquatic and are quite transparent, "phantom larvae," locally common.

(*Corethra* = brush-like antennae.)

Anopheles maculipennis, Mg. S.M., in December and February.

,, *bifurcatus*, L. S.M. and Freshford, in May.
 (Anopheles = importunate.)

DIXIDAE (refers to binary division of wing nervures).

Dixa maculata, Mg. Cheddar.

PTYCHOPTERIDAE (= folded wings). Rather small crane flies having spotted wings. Larvae with long respiratory tube, living in pools.

- Ptychoptera contaminata*, L. S.M., in June.
 ,, *albimana*, F. S.M., in June.
 ,, *paludosa*, Mg. S.M. and Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *lacustris*, Mg. Crook's Peak (R).

LIMNOBIDAE (loving marshes), long and thin legged gnats.
 Most of them when at rest elevate the hind pair of legs,
 like the chironomidae do the front pair; and vibrate the
 body up and down.

- Limnobia stigma*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in August (H).
 ,, *nubeculosa*, Mg. S.M., in February.
 ,, *tripunctata*, F. Pill (H).
 ,, *flavipes*, F. Cheddar, in August (G). Pill (H).
Limnophila ochracea, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *discicollis*, Mg. Ham Lane (J).
 ,, *nemoralis*, Mg. Portbury and Leigh Woods (H).
Dicranomyia mitis, Mg. Flax Bourton, in September (H).
 ,, *aequosa*, Verr. S.M., in April.
 ,, *didyma*, Mg. Leigh Woods (G).
 ,, *chorea*, Mg. Common from March to October.
 ,, *sericata*, Mg. Leigh Woods and Cheddar (H),
 in August.
 ,, *lutea*, Mg. Leigh Woods (G).
Rhipida maculata, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
 (Rhipida from beautiful fanlike arrangement of
 antennae of male.)
Empeda flava, Scham. S.M., in September.
Rhypholophus lineatus, Mg. S.M., in April.
 ,, *haemorrhoidalis*, Zett. Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *nodulosus*, Mg. S.M. and Leigh Woods, in
 August (H).
 ,, *similis*, Staeg. Cheddar, in July.
 (Rhypholophus from hairiness of head, the wings
 are also very hairy.)
Erioptera fuscipennis, Mg. Cheddar, in August (H). Brock-
 ley, in May (J).
 ,, *macrophthalma*, Lu. S.M., in May.
 ,, *trivialis*, Mg. Common.
 ,, *taenionata*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in August (G).

Erioptera lutea, Mg. Leigh and Flax Bourton (H).

(*Erioptera* = woolly wings, they have also spines along the nervures.)

Trichocera annulata, Mg. S.M., in January. Leigh Woods, in October (H).

„ *hiemalis*, Deg. Very common.

„ *regelationis*, L. Very common.

„ *fuscata*, Mg. S.M., in February.

(*Trichocera* = Capillary antennae). These are the Winter gnats seen dancing in the air in Winter.)

Dicranota bimaculata, Schmm. S.M., in May.

Amalopis immaculata, Mg. Cannington (S).

Ula pilosa, Schum. Leigh Woods (H).

Pedicia rivosa, L. Wellington (V.H.).

Cylindrotoma distinctissima, Mg. S.M., in August.

(*Cylindrotoma* = cylindrical joints of antennae.)

TIPULIDAE. (*Tipula*, ancient name for insects that ran on water.)

Daddy long-legs or crane flies. The larvae live in earth and are sometimes very destructive to the root of crops.

Dolichocheza sylvicola, Curt. Weston-super-Mare (J).

(*Dolichocheza* = long footed.)

Pachyrrhina histrio, F. S.M., in July.

„ *quadrifaria*, Mg. S.M., in July.

„ *maculosa*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.). Clevedon (W.).

(*Pachyrrhina* = thick muzzle) medium sized crane flies, yellow with black markings; found near water. The larvae live in decayed wood.

Tipula gigantea, Schr. Batheaston (V.H.). Freshford.

„ *rufina*, Mg. S.M., in May.

„ *nubeculosa*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *marmorata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *scripta*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.) and S.M., in September.

„ *vernalis*, Mg. Very common in Spring.

„ *oleracea*, L. Too common.

„ *paludosa*, Mg. Very common.

- Tipula ochracea*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.). Leigh Woods (H).
 Weston-super-Mare (J).
 „ *lateralis*, Mg. Cannington Brook (J).
 „ *nigra*, L. Shapwick (V.H.).
 „ *lunata*, L. Weston-super-Mare (J).
 „ *lutescens*, F. Wellington (V.H.).

RYPHIDAE. Gnat-like flies with spotted wings, often seen on windows (Ryphus = rapid).

- Rhyphus fenestralis*, Scop. Common, tip of wing spotted.
 „ *punctatus*, F. Common, tip of wing clear.

DIPTERA BRACHYCERA.

(Antennae short, not more than three joints.)

STRATIOMYIDAE (armed flies, i.e. spines on scutellum).

- Stratiomyia chamaeleon*, L. Highbridge and S.M.
 „ *potamida*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.).
 „ *furcata*, F. Shapwick Moor (S). Burnham (V.H.).
S. riparia in Victoria History is a synonym of *furcata*. Large and handsome black and yellow flies; the larvae live in ditches.
Pachygaster tarsalis, Zett. Portishead (H).
 „ *atra*, Pz. Langport (V.H.). Crook's Peak (R).
 Portishead (H).
 „ *leachii*, Curt. Wincanton, Verrall.
 (Pachygaster = wide abdomen.)
Nemotelus uliginosus, L. Minehead (V.H.).
 (Nemotelus refers to thread-like end of antennae.)
Oxycera formosa, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.).
 „ *pulchella*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.).
 „ *trilineata*, F. Puddimore Milton (V.H.). Somerset
 (Verrall).
 (Oxycera = pointed horns.)
Odontomyia viridula, F. Minehead (V.H.).
 (Odontomyia = spines near mouth.)
Chrysonotus bipunctatus, Scop. Batheaston (V.H.). Shepton
 Montagu (Verrall), and Leigh Woods, in August (H).
 (Chrysonotus refers to golden yellow spots.)

- Sargus flavipes*, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.).
 ,, *cuprarius*, L. Batheaston (V.H.).
 ,, *iridiatus*, Scop. Common, described as *S. infuscatus* in V.H.
 (Sargus was Pliny's name for a fish.)
Chloromyia formosa, Scop. Fairly common.
 (Chloromyia from its emerald green colour.)
Microchrysa polita, L. Common.
 (Microchrysa = little golden green fly.)
Beris clavipes, L. Leigh Woods (H).
 ,, *vallata*, Forst. Freshford. S.M., and bred from narcissus bulbs.
 ,, *chalybeata*, Forst. Freshford and S.M. May to July.
 ,, *morrisii*, Dale. Porlock (Verrall).
Chorisops tibialis, Mg. Batheaston (V.H.). Clevedon, in August (W).

TABANIDAE. Gad flies, horse flies, or breeze flies ; the females are among the worst tormentors of men and cattle ; they are bulky bodied flies ranging from 6mm. to over an inch in length. There are over 1,500 species known.

- Tabanus bovinus*, L. Wellington (V.H.).
 ,, *autumnalis*, L. Minehead (V.H.). Somerset (Verrall).
 ,, *bromius*, L. Leigh Woods, in August and Somerset (Verrall).
 (Tabanus, ancient name for a gad fly.)
Atylotus fulvus, Mg. Wellington (V.H.).
Theriopectes tropicus, Mg. Freshford and Shapwick, in July.
 ,, *distinguendus*, Verr. Cannington (S).
 ,, *micans*, Mg. Wellington (V.H.).
 (Theriopectes is distinguished from Tabanus by its hairy eyes.)
Haematopota pluvialis, L. Cleg or stout. Very common.
 (Haematopota = blood drinker.),
Chrysops relictus, Mg. Crook's Peak (R). Shapwick Moor (S).
 ,, *caecutiens*, L. Common round woods.
 ,, *quadrata*, Mg. Rare. Ashcot Moor (R).
 (Chrysops refers to their beautiful golden eyes.)

LEPTIDAE. Flies with long legs and wings; the larvae are "glassy" looking and found in damp moss. Some of them are suspected of biting.

Leptis scolopacea, L. Common.

„ *tringaria*, L. Common.

„ Var. *nigriventris*, Lw. S.M. and Cheddar.

„ *lineola*, F. S.M. Rare. In July.

„ *conspicua*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).

(*Leptis* = slender bodied.)

Chrysopilus cristatus, Verr. Not scarce; this is *C. auratus* of V.H.

„ *aureus*, Mg. S.M. Cheddar (G).

(*Chrysopilus* refers to the beautiful short golden hairs on the body of these flies; these get worn off.)

Atherix ibis, F. Freshford. Very rare.

Xylophagus ater, F. Leigh Woods. Very rare.

(*Xylophagus* = wood eater: in larval stage.)

ASILIDAE. Hawk flies. Medium to large, powerful, very spiny flies, that live on other insects.

Asilus crabroniformis, L. Batheaston (V.H.). Clevedon (W).

(*Asilus* was a Roman name for a fly the Greeks called *Ostreus*.)

Isopogon brevirostris, Mg. Withycombe (S).

(*Isopogon* = equal bearded.)

Philonicus albiceps, Mg. Leigh Woods and Burnham (S).

(*Philonicus* = fond of fighting.)

Machimus atricapillus, Fln. S.M., in August, and Clevedon (W).

(*Machimus* = warlike.)

Dysmachus trigonus, Mg. Kewstoke (J). Axbridge (R).

This is probably the fly described as *D. forcipatus* in V.H.; *forcipatus* is not British.

(*Dysmachus* = unconquerable.)

Epitriptus cingulatus, F. Taunton.

Dioctria atricapilla, Mg. Freshford.

„ *oelandica*, L. Holford, in May (P).

„ *rufipes*, Deg. Common.

Dioctria flavipes, Mg. Taunton, in August. Weston-super-Mare (J).

„ *linearis*, F. Somersetshire (Verrall), and Weston-super-Mare (J).

Leptogaster cylindrica, Deg. Freshford. Clevedon (W). Sometimes common.

(*Leptogaster* = slender abdomen.)

BOMBYLIDAE. Beautiful bee-like hovering flies seen in early Spring. They are in the larval stage parasites of the humble bees.

Bombylius discolor, Mik. Fairly common in Spring.

„ *major*, L. Fairly common in Spring.

„ *canescens*, Mik. Very rare. Brockley (B).

The insect recorded in Victoria History as *B. minor* was probably this species. (*Bombylius* = loud humming.)

Anthrax paniscus, Rossi. Coast sandhills in Somerset (Verrall). Very rare.

(*Anthrax* = black winged.)

THEREVIDAE. Scarce flies, generally seen on a path in the hot sunshine.

Thereva nobilitata, F. Freshford.

„ *plebia*, L. Burnham (V.H.).

„ *marginata*, Rossi. Freshford.

(*Thereva* = a hunter.)

SCENOPINIDAE. Sometimes called carpet flies: black and shining.

Scenopinus fenestralis, L. Not uncommon on windows.

CYRTIDAE.

Oncodes pallipes, Latr. Very rare. Leigh Down. Wells (Verrall).

(*Oncodes* = tumified) these flies have round swollen looking bodies.)

Acrocera globulus, Pz. Very rare. Shepton Montagu (Verrall). (*Acrocera* = antennae on top of head.)

EMPIDÆ. Small to medium-sized flies that live by sucking other flies.

(Empis, from *Empino*, I drink.)

Empis tessellata, F. Very common.

„ *livida*, L. Very common.

„ *chioptera*, Fln. S.M.

„ *pennipes*, L. Cheddar and Freshford.

„ *nigritarsis*, Mg. Freshford. S.M. Clevedon (W). Pill (H).

„ *decora*, Mg. Cheddar, in July.

„ *brunneipennis*, Mg. Cheddar, in July.

„ *vernalis*, Mg. Cheddar and Brockley (J).

„ *punctata*, Mg. Freshford, in May and June.

„ *stercorea*, L. Pill (H).

„ *trigramma*, Mg. S.M., in May.

Hybos grossipes, L. S.M. Leigh Woods (H). Clevedon (W).

„ *femoratus*, Müll. Leigh Woods (H). Clevedon (W).

(*Hybos* refers to humped thorax.)

Cyrtoma spuria, Fln. Freshford.

„ *melaena*, Hal. S.M., in May.

Rhamphomyia sulcata, Fln. Freshford. Caught one at Bleadon killing a *Bibio clavipes*.

„ *fuscipennis*, Zett. Bleadon, in August.

„ *filata*, Zett. S.M., in May.

„ *flava*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H).

„ *cinerascens*, Mg. Cleeve Coombe (J).

(*Rhamphomyia* = beaked fly.)

Pachymeria femorata, F. Ashton and Freshford, in April and May.

(*Pachymeria*, thick femora.)

Hilara niveipennis, Zett. S.M., in June.

„ *nigrina*, Fln. Long Ashton, in August.

„ *maura*, F. Common.

„ *pilosa*, Zett. S.M., May to July.

„ *chorica*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H), in August.

„ *clypeata*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H), in August.

„ *thoracica*, Mcq. Leigh Woods (H), in August.

(*Hilara* refers to their gay aerial dances—generally over water.)

- Trichina flavipes*, Mg. Freshford and Leigh Woods (H).
(*Trichina* = hair-like antennae.)
- Microphorus anomalus*, Mg. Leigh Woods, in June.
(*Microphorus* = little brigand.)
- Oedalea flavipes*, Zett. Cheddar, in July.
,, *stigmatella*, Zett. Holford (P). Stourton Wood (J).
,, *holmgreni*, Zett. Leigh Woods and Portbury (H).
(*Oedalea* = swollen.)
- Ocydromia glabricula*, Mg. S.M. and Leigh Wood (H).
(*Ocydromia* = quick runner.)
- Leptozepe sphenoptera*, Lw. Rare. Leigh Woods and Portishead (H).
(*Leptozepe* = slender or delicate feet.)
- Tachypeza nubila*, Mg. S.M., in June.
(*Tachypeza* = quick footed.)
- Tachista arrogans*, L. S.M., in June.
(*Tachista* = very quick.)
- Tachydromia flavipes*, F. S.M.
,, *maculipes*, Mg. S.M.
,, *flavipennis*, Wlk. Holford (P).
,, *pallidiventrifera*, Mg. Leigh Woods (H).
,, *nigritarsis*, Flin. Weston-super-Mare (J).
,, *longicornis*, Mg. Flax Bourton (H).
(*Tachydromia* = quick runner.)

DOLICHOPODIDAE. Rather small, metallic green, and very spiny flies, often seen running swiftly near water; they are all rapacious.

- Dolichopus atratus*, Mg. Holford (P).
,, *campestris*, Mg. Common.
,, *plumipes*, Scop. Batheaston (V.H.).
,, *confusus*, Zett. S.M. Axbridge (R).
,, *discifer*, Stan. S.M. One specimen being eaten by *Scatophaga stercoraria*!
,, *griseipennis*, Stan. Common.
,, *ungulatus*, L. Very common: described as oeneus in V.H.
,, *trivialis*, Hal. S.M. Clevedon (W).
,, *arbustorum*, Stan. S.M.

- Dolichopus festivus*, Hal. Common. Axbridge (R).
(*Dolichopus* = long footed.)
- Poecilobothrus nobilitatus*, L. Locally common.
Distinguished from *Dolichopus* by the dark wings of the male having a white spot at the tip, and by the hairy arista.
- Hercostomus nigripennis*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H).
- Hypophyllus obscurellus*, Fln. Leigh Woods (H).
(*Hypophyllus* = under a leaf.)
- Chrysotus gramineus*, Fln. S.M. Leigh Woods (H).
,, *laesus*, W. S.M. and Freshford.
(*Chrysotus* = gilded.)
- Psilopus platypterus*, F. S.M. Portishead (H).
,, *wiedemanni*, Fln. S.M.
- Neurigona pallida*, Fln. Portbury, in June (H).
- Argyra diaphana*, F. Freshford. Brockley (J).
,, *argyria*, Mg. Portbury (H).
(*Argyra* = silvery, and describes these beautiful insects.)
- Machaerium maritime*, Hal. Burnham (R).
(*Machaerium* = sword-shaped antennae.)
- Medeterus truncorum*, Mg. Ashton Park (H).
- Campsicnemus curvipes*, Fln. Portbury and Leigh Woods (H).
(*Campsicnemus* = bent shin.)
- Syntormon biseriatus*, Lu. Rare. Leigh Woods (H).
- Micromorphus clavipes*. Clevedon (W), in August.

LONCHOPTERYDAE (lance-shaped wings) small yellowish flies with straight wing veins ; common in early Spring.

- Lonchoptera lutea*, Pauz. Common.
,, *trilineata*, Lett. Leigh Woods (H). Axbridge (R).
,, *flavicauda*, Mg. S.M.
,, *lacustris*, Mg. S.M.
,, *tristis*, Mg. Common.

Charles Marcus Church, M.A., F.S.A.

SINCE we lost him various endeavours have been made to record something of Canon Church as a devout priest, the beloved Principal of the Theological College, a diligent dignitary, a competent historian. But what we all recognised was the charm of his modesty, his gracious courtesy, his unfailing kindness. Sir Charles Nicholson has happily expressed it, "I shall always remember him as one of the most charming and courteous and kindest men I have ever known, and I think I shall most of all remember how, in spite of his wealth of knowledge and his wide experience, he had the gift of putting a much younger and less experienced man entirely at his ease on all occasions."

Charles Marcus Church was a son of John Dearman Church, High Sheriff of Cork in 1809, who afterward lived in Portugal and Italy, and Caroline Metzener a native of Hanover. His uncle General Sir Richard Church was one of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence. Charles Church was born on February 2nd, 1823, in Florence, but his father dying when he was about three years old, his mother soon afterwards returned to England, settled in Bath, and lived until Charles was old enough to go up to Oxford. So except for his infancy, a prolonged tour in the Near East and two years in London, his home was ever in Somerset.

Whilst he was an undergraduate at Oriel, his brother Richard, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, was a Fellow of the College and one of the two Proctors whose veto prevented the condemnation of Tract XC. In 1845 Charles took a second class in Lit. Hum. and after a short time at Eton as private tutor to the Marquis of Hastings, went in 1848 on a long tour to Italy, Malta, Greece (staying at Athens with his uncle

Sir Richard), Constantinople, and as far as the Crimea. He had for a companion Edward Lear, a Dane, who painted many water-colour sketches of the places they visited and became famous for his "Book of Nonsense."

On his return from the East Charles Church entered as a student at the new Theological College at Wells, and in 1850 was ordained to the curacy of Shepton Beauchamp and Barrington. From there he went for two years to Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, but in 1854, on a thrice repeated request of the Principal, he returned to Wells as Vice-Principal and resumed a connection with the College which lasted until his death. In 1855 he was given a Prebendal stall in the Cathedral and in 1861 was appointed Sub-Dean.

In the same year he married Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Rev. Henry Bennett of Sparkford Hall, and lived to celebrate in 1911 his golden wedding. The picture is from the group photographed on that occasion.

In 1862 he became a member of our Society. In 1870 the Historical MSS. Commission examined some of the documents of the Chapter and reported on them as dirty and unarranged. Some four or five years later he began those studies in the muniments of the Chapter and the See which continued to be the chief occupation of his leisure until the end. But it was not until he was made a Canon Residentiary in 1879 and had resigned his work as Principal of the College that he obtained the position and the leisure which enabled him to pursue these studies with full effect. In 1880 an expert from the British Museum was brought down to put the whole mass of original documents into good and accessible condition, and two years later his brother-in-law, the Rev. James A. Bennett, began his great work of calendaring which reached its final form and was shown to Canon Church not many days before his death.

In 1887 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In the same year he became one of the original members of the Somerset Record Society and may have suggested to his brother-in-law, the first Secretary, its motto. The next year he, with others, founded the Wells Natural History and Archæological Society; in 1894 he rendered essential service

in the provision of its museum ; and in 1908 secured the amalgamation with it of the Mendip Nature Research Club.

He watched the growth of our Society from under four hundred to over nine hundred members, was appointed a Local Secretary for Wells in 1888 and was elected a Vice-President at the Wells meeting in 1909 ; at his death there were only three with a longer membership. He was fortunate both in the first meeting he attended and the last. At the Wells meeting in 1863 there was Freeman to expound the genius of the place, J. R. Green to tell of Giso and Savaric, and Stubbs knowing "every action of every bishop who had ever lived," Professor Willis whom Freeman called "my master," to tell the story of the growth of the Cathedral, and J. H. Parker to serve as cicerone in the Palace and other ecclesiastical houses. And when they went out to Wookey they had Boyd Dawkins to tell of his recent exploration of the Hole.

The last meeting he attended was in 1913 when he came to Cadbury and climbed the steep ascent to the camp. Standing there, on ground enchanted by traditions of Arthur, told to his children by their mother and recorded for all time by her brother, and now tested by scientific excavation, with his back to the ancient earthworks he gazed across the countryside so full for him of memories. There, away to the right at Whatley was the grave of Richard his famous brother revered by the highest and best of men ; beyond the Tor of Glastonbury in the hollow this side Mendip was the scene of his own long life's work ; at his very feet the village and Church, the trees and Hall of Sparkford where he had found the bride, with whom so lately he had kept his golden wedding surrounded by the throng of their children, save two, one of whom had died *pro patria* in far Hartebeestefontein.

In the last year or so of his life there was some slight failure of hearing and in sureness of step, but his vitality was remarkable ; ever active in body, alert in mind. When he was 88 years old he had himself lowered in a workman's cradle over the parapet of the central tower that he might examine a figure in a niche at the N.W. corner which he thought might be a 14th century statue of Elias de Dyrham, a Prebendary

of the Cathedral, well known at Salisbury and Winchester, and in 1220 "one of the two incomparable artificers" of the shrine of St. Thomas at Canterbury. After he was 90 he took a visitor up to and all round the triforium and up the central tower. Only two days before his death he took part in a chapter meeting. His last visit to the Cathedral was on his ninety-second birthday, Candlemas, when he assisted at the altar and read the Gospel for the day which includes—Lord now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace.

A brass to his memory has been placed in the south transept of the Cathedral, and the epitaph by Dr. Field a son-in-law, sums up in felicitous words his life story. Within a border of branches of olive bearing their fruit, and having at the four corners the lily of Florence his birthplace, the arms of his family, his college, and the cathedral, beneath the words IN PACE and a floriated cross:—

CAROLVS MARCVS CHVRCH
 FLORENTIAE NATVS
 CVM REDINTEGRATAE FORTVNIS
 ITALIAE RENASCENTISQVE GRAECIAE
 PER NECESSITVDINES SOCIATVS
 CAELI ALIENI ITA DESIDERIO IMBVTVS
 VT PER ANNOS FERME LX CONTINVS
 SCHOLAE SACRAE THEOLOGIAE VICE PRINCIPALIS
 PRINCIPALIS CVRATOR OPERAM IMPENDERET
 IN HAC ECCLESIA PRAEBENDARIVS
 SVBDECANVS CANON RESID:
 STVDIO INDEFESSO
 ANTIQVITATES EXPLORARET AEDIFICIVM CVRÆRET
 SACRA OFFICIA DILIGENTISSIME IMPLERET
 OB. VI. ID. FEB. A.S. MCMXV
 ANNOS NATVS XCII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

REFERENCES.

- (1). *Proceedings of the Somerset Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society.*
- (2). *Archæologia*, published by the *Society of Antiquaries, London*
- (3). *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries.*
- (4). *Reports of the Wells Nat. Hist. and Arch. Society.*

1879. *The Greek Frontier, 1829-1879.* (*New Quarterly*).

1884. *The Prebend of Dinder.* (1).

PLATE VIII.



THE REV. CANON C. M. CHURCH, M.A., F.S.A.

Dawkes & Partridge, photographers, Wells.

1887. Bishop Reginald. (2).
 1888. Bishop Savaric. (2).
 Bishop Jocelin. (2).
 Documentary evidence relating to the Early Architecture of Wells Cathedral. (1).
 1889. Bishop Roger of Salisbury. (2).
 1890. Early Church Builders: Winscombe. (3).
 Archbishop Laud's Visitation of Bath and Wells. (3).
 1891. Early Bishops of Bath and Wells. (3).
 Connection of the Bitton family with Wells. (4).
 1892. The Chapter House and its Builders. (4).
 Notes on Mendip Forest and East and West Harptree. (4).
 1893. The Prebendal Psalms in the Church of Wells. (1).
 Humphrey Willis. (3).
 1894. Chapters in the Early History of the Church of Wells, 1136-1333, Svo, pp. i-xiv, 1-450.
 Rise and Growth of the Chapter of Wells. (2).
 Documents bearing upon the Excavations on the south side of the Cathedral. (1).
 1895. Notes on the Chartularies of Bath Priory. (1).
 The families of Bridport and Meysy at Wells. (3).
 Condition and arrangement of the Cathedral in the XIII Century. (4).
 1897. The Cathedral Church of Wells. Svo. 82pp.
 Stalls and Misericords in the Church of Wells. (2).
 Oak Canopy in the Library. (3).
 Early Christian Memorials in Rome. (4).
 Wells Cathedral. (*Good Words*).
 1898. History of the Stained Glass in the Cathedral. (4).
 1899. Portus de Radeclive, Redcliffe. (3). Ancient form of election to the Deanery of Wells. (3). The Bekynton Chantry, Wells. (3). The Prebendaries of Wells in 1551. (3). Comparative value of the Prebends of Wells in 1291 and 1536. (3).
 1901. Buildings, Books, and Benefactors of the Library of the Dean and Chapter. (2 and 4).
 Wells Prebends and Prebendaries in 1536 and 1551. (3).
 1902. Place of the Bishop of Bath and Wells at the Coronation. (4).
 The Chapter Library.
 1903. Will of Bishop Bubwith. (3). Battle of Shrewsbury. (3).
 1904. Visit of Henry VII to the Deanery of Wells. (4).
 Historical Traditions at Wells, 1464-1497.
 1905. Joint editor (with Mrs. Church), Sir Richard Church in Italy and Greece. Svo. 356pp.
 1908. Some Reminiscences of Travel in Greece, 1848-1906.
 1909. Remarks on Mr. St. J. Hope's paper on the first Cathedral Church of Wells. (1).
 The Clock and Quarter-Jacks in the Cathedral. (1).
 Four Somerset Bishops, 1136-1242. Svo. 98pp.
 Wells in the Old Time. Svo. 122pp.
 1911. Wells and its Cathedral. (*Church Family Newspaper*).
 1913. The Wells Corporation Seals. (3).

J. HAMLET.

Isaac Sadler Gale, M.A.

THERE passed away on October 1st, 1915, in his ninetyeth year, the Rev. I. S. Gale, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and one of the oldest members of our Society,—having joined in 1871.

For forty-four years he took a very keen interest in Somerset archæology. Appointed Vicar of Kingston St. Mary in 1870 he restored the beautiful church, built a new vicarage and devoted fifteen of the best years of his life to diligent, pastoral work. A lecture delivered by him in 1884 on “Kingston Church: its History and Architecture” was afterwards published. During these years he was a member of the Committee of this Society and frequently occupied the chair at the monthly meetings.

Prebendary Gale removed to Cleeve in North Somerset in 1885, and is best known as being in conjunction with five others the founder of the Northern Branch of this Society; this was on February 12th, 1890. For eight years his chief work as secretary was that of organization, and many enjoyable visits to the local churches were arranged by him.

The Northern Branch, after an existence of a quarter of a century is still flourishing under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., with fifty members, and a credit balance of £69. It is responsible for the publication of interesting local pamphlets relating to the Parishes of Backwell, Barrow Gurney, Chew Magna, Flax Bourton, Tickenham and Wraxall; and also of the Rev. C. S. Taylor's paper on the Long Ashton Rural District from the time of the Romans to the Reformation.

The writer of this brief record would like to add that there was a graciousness and a beauty about the late Prebendary Gale's life that endeared him to all the members, and his retirement from the district to spend his closing years in Malvern was a cause of general regret.

J. BYRCHMORE.

Thomas William Jex-Blake, D.D.

DEAN OF WELLS, 1891-1910.
PRESIDENT AT GLASTONBURY, 1902.
OB. 2 JULY, 1915, AGED 83 YEARS.

THE late Dean of Wells filled many parts in his long life. His rule as headmaster at Cheltenham and Rugby will be remembered by his pupils for years to come; and it is also due to his memory to put on record his services to archæology in Somersetshire.

The appointment to the Deanery did not mean in this case a dignified and leisurely retirement; and the great floods in the county shortly after his arrival gave Dr. Jex-Blake an opportunity of taking an active part in raising and distributing the funds provided for the unfortunate sufferers.

The Cathedral was his constant care, and numerous works of repair and decoration were carried out under his supervision, including the much needed restoration of the great central tower. One of the bells added to complete the peal of ten was his gift.

The work of the County Archæological Society was bound to appeal to a born educationalist. The volume for 1894 contained an article from his pen on Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1466-1491, whose memorial chapel had just been disinterred, though levelled down to the foundations, in the lawn on the south side of the Cathedral. This was followed by another article on the battle of Lansdown, 1643, based on a lecture delivered to the members on the actual site of the struggle. For a long period Dr. Jex-Blake was a regular attendant at the excursions of the annual meeting, when his remarks stimulated discussion, and his courteous expression of thanks to owners of invaded properties and houses was a real recognition that their kindness was appreciated.

In 1902 when the Society met at Glastonbury the Dean worthily filled the office of President for the year; he gave an address which dwelt on the great acquisitions of knowledge produced by excavation, instanced by those in the "Forum Romanum" and, at the other end of the scale of civilisation, in the Lake Village near Glastonbury.

For these and many other efforts to increase the growth of sound knowledge, the memory of the late Dean of Wells deserves to be had in remembrance.

In 1902 when the Society met at Glastonbury the Dean worthily filled the office of President for the year; he gave an address which dwelt on the great acquisitions of knowledge produced by excavation, instanced by those in the "Forum Romanum" and, at the other end of the scale of civilisation, in the Lake Village near Glastonbury.

For these and many other efforts to increase the growth of sound knowledge, the memory of the late Dean of Wells deserves to be had in remembrance.

PLATE IX.



FRANCIS ARNOLD KNIGHT.

From a Painting by Mr. Percy Bigland.

Francis Arnold Knight.

MR. F. A. KNIGHT, of "Wintrath," Winscombe, who passed away on February 11th, 1915, had been a member of our Society just a quarter of a century; and, although he had not contributed to our *Proceedings* he had done much excellent literary work in which Somerset formed a prominent feature. For many years he was one of the masters at the great school connected with the Society of Friends at Sidcot, and subsequently had a school of his own at "Brynmelyn," Weston-super-Mare. Those who came under his influence at these places have borne loving and grateful testimony to his many and varied gifts and to the charm of his personal character. Moreover, their appreciation found expression in various ways. For instance, there was an annual serenade by former pupils after he had settled down in his delightful and picturesque home on the sunny slope of Mendip; while pupils and friends also presented him with his portrait, painted by an old Sidcotian, Mr. Percy Bigland, a photographic reproduction of which accompanies this notice (Plate IX). After his death, the Sidcot Old Scholars' Association sent three ambulances and the Old Brynmelyn Boys a touring car for the use of the Friends' Ambulance Unit in France and Belgium, in memory of their old master.

Mr. Knight was a zealous student of Nature, and a real lover of good literature. Moreover, he had the great gift of being able to make excellent use of the knowledge he thus gained. His walks near home and the trips he took during his holidays were often delightfully described in the leading columns of one of the great London dailies, in a well-known weekly, or in a popular magazine. Many of these articles subsequently took more permanent form in such volumes as "By Leafy Ways," "Idylls of the Field," "The Rambles of a Dominie," or "By Moorland and Sea."

When shattered health compelled him to retire from the profession of teaching, he wrote some of his most substantial books, such as "The Seaboard of Mendip" and its companion volume "The Heart of Mendip." The latter was published only a week or so before he passed away. In it, he tells us that he had "endeavoured to embody the personal recollections, experiences and researches of more than half a century spent in the Mendip Country, supplementing his own knowledge by drawing largely on the works of previous writers, and availing himself in great measure of the help of many friends." But he pathetically reminds his readers that a large part of the work had been completed under circumstances of great physical disability.

Mr. Knight also wrote "A History of Sidcot School: A Hundred Years of West Country Education—1808-1908," an intensely interesting volume, most sympathetically written. The volume on "Somerset," in the series of Cambridge County Geographies was another of his books. In this (with the assistance of his daughter, Mrs. Dutton) he gave an excellent summary of the history of the county and of its physiography.

But the volumes named do not exhaust the list of his labours. There were others, such as "In the West Country," and the charming description of his own home and its surroundings, "A Corner of Arcady." Mr. Knight also edited, for a short period, "The Annual Monitor," the yearly record of departed Friends.

C. T.

Joseph Houghton Spencer.

MR. J. H. SPENCER, of Corfe, who died on 30th September, 1914, was a member of an old Norfolk family, but was born at Taunton, where his father, the Rev. John Ward Spencer, was vicar of Wilton for a long period. He served his articles with a firm of architects in London, but returned to his native town, and carried on his profession there about forty years. His quiet, genial, gentlemanly manner endeared him to many friends and neighbours, while his devotion to his profession caused him to be consulted about many works of considerable importance, especially as to the building, restoration and repair of churches, schools, manor-houses and almshouses in Somerset and elsewhere.

Mr. Spencer made a careful study of Taunton Castle, some of the results of which were embodied in a paper he wrote for our *Proceedings* in 1910, entitled "Structural Notes on Taunton Castle."¹ This was admirably illustrated by an excellent series of plans and drawings. He also superintended certain alterations of the Castle buildings, and advised the Council of our Society on such matters during many years. When he retired from practice, he was appointed as their Hon. Consulting Architect.

Mr. Spencer contributed two other papers to our annual volumes: one on "Castle Neroche: its Position with Relation to Neighbouring Earthworks"; and another on the use of the place-names "Tangier and Gibraltar" at Taunton. Few names have been so long on our list of members as that of Mr. Spencer, for he joined the Society in 1871.

C. T.

1. This brochure is also sold separately at 4d.

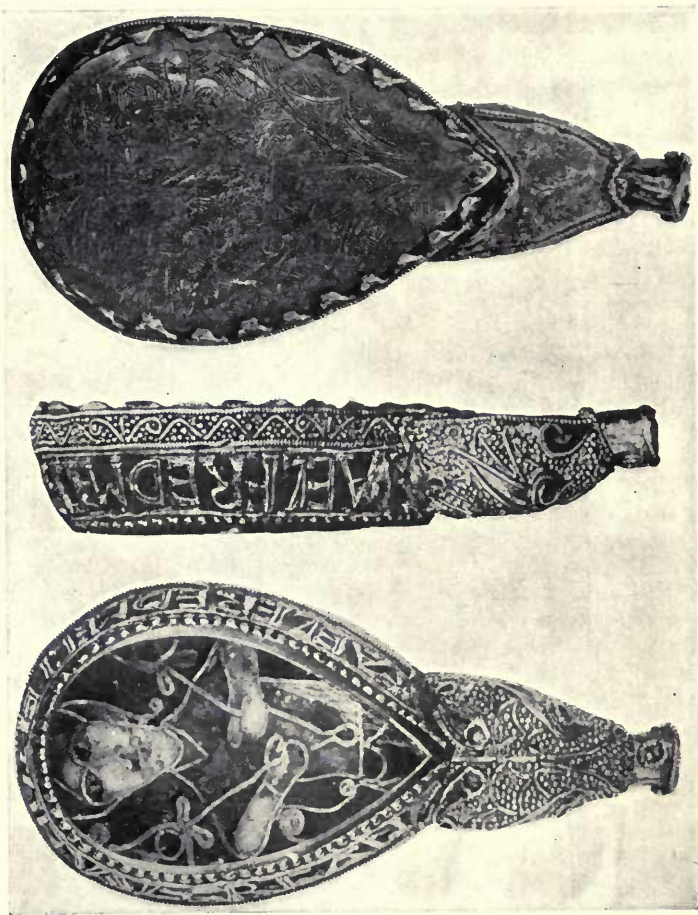
Notices of Books.

PULPITS, LECTERNS, AND ORGANS IN ENGLISH CHURCHES, by the Rev. J. C. COX, LL.D., F.S.A. (Oxford University Press, 1915; 8vo., pp. xii, 228; with 155 illustrations; price 7s. 6d. net).

There are abundant signs in the shape of books to show that at last the arts and crafts of old England are being studied to advantage. Architecture led the way, and we are now gradually discerning that the building was not only a work of beauty in itself, but also held a store of marvels of workmanship in stone, wood, metal, glass, and parchment. The senseless destruction in the sixteenth century of all outward manifestation of the beauty of holiness, and the importation of pseudo-classical imitations in the seventeenth and following century ruined the artistic life of the country. What the palmer-worm and the locust had left the canker-worm of modern restoration has too often devoured.

In the series of books dealing with church art in England, this volume, including also an account of hour-glasses and their stands, has been assigned to the veteran antiquary Dr. Cox. With the help of abundance of illustrations he has written a work which appeals very strongly to dwellers in the west country. Somersetshire has been allotted twenty-three illustrations. There is a full catalogue of the stone medieval pulpits; and the wooden one at Trull is described as "superior in design and interest to any other throughout the kingdom." It has an illustration; and another may be found as a frontispiece to vol. LIV of our *Proceedings*. There is a goodly list of Jacobean and Caroline pulpits. That at Stoke St. Gregory is illustrated on p. 125; the figure group in a panel generally taken to be the Virgin and Child appears more probably to represent the vision in the Apocalypse, XII, 1-5, as the Woman is furnished with wings and has a crown y-starred on her head.

The learned author takes a pleasure in demolishing the vulgar error that sermons were infrequent before the Reformation. We do not so easily follow him in his assertion as to a continual lack after that event. When affairs quieted down the innate love of all Englishmen for edification in their favourite beliefs elevated the sermon to a pitch which has only just been lowered. Sermons lead naturally to hour-glasses. The visitor to Pilton church in Devonshire may be startled by the weird sight of a bare arm issuant (to use an heraldic phrase) out of the pulpit, and supporting a frame for the hour-glass (p. 13). Taunton Museum preserves an hour-glass stand formerly in North Newton Church. Brancepeth is not in Devon but in Durham (p. 85); and Thurleston (p. 136) is a misprint for Thurloxton. This is an interesting and beautiful book.



THE ALFRED JEWEL.

Found near Newton Court, Somerset, in 1693.

(From "Alfred the Great," by Miss B. A. Lees, 1915.)

ALFRED THE GREAT: THE TRUTH TELLER, MAKER OF ENGLAND, 848-899, by Beatrice Adelaide Lees, sometime Tutor of Somerville College, Oxford (G. P. Putnam's Sons, the Knickerbocker Press, 1915; 8vo., pp. xv, 493, illustrated; price 10s. 6d. net).

The inclusion of King Alfred the Great among the *Heroes of the Nations* needs no apology such as appears in the preface to this volume, and in view of the close connection of the great king with Somerset at a crisis of his fortunes any book dealing with his life must appeal to members of this Society. The authoress sets out to bring together the chief results of recent historical and literary research, but in so far as regards a point of main interest to Somerset readers, the site of the battle of Ethandun, the hopes she raises are doomed to disappointment. Miss Lees admits that the only tests by which the site of a battlefield can be fixed without direct historical evidence are philological and strategic. It is clear from her "Note on the Site of the Battle of Ethandun" that she is not unaware of the weighty strategical evidence in favour of Edington on Poldens which has been got together, mainly by members of this Society.¹ Yet not the slightest attempt is made to weigh the strategical evidence in favour of the Somerset site or the evidence which makes the accepted Wiltshire site, Edington near Westbury, almost impossible for strategical reasons. This may be a clue to feminine inability to deal adequately with this aspect of the question or to the difficulty of reconciling the strategical aspect with the views of the philological authorities followed by Miss Lees. At any rate she is content to decide the question on philological grounds alone, blindly following an authority whose argument may be summed up as follows:—The evidence that the Wiltshire Edington bore the name Ethandun is incontrovertible; evidence as to any other site bearing that name is inconclusive; therefore in King Alfred's time there can only have been one place so named; therefore the Wiltshire Edington must be the site of the battle and the Ethandun of King Alfred's will.

Relying on this evidence drawn from incomplete and doubtful documents, Miss Lees has, we infer, never examined the topography of the campaign on the spot or looked across to Boroughbridge from Edington Hill on the Poldens; and though she appears to have visited Athelney and its immediate neighbourhood she falls into the common error of saying that it lies *between* Tone and Parret, though she correctly describes its position on the left bank of the former river.

This is not the place to renew a discussion of this question but

1. References are given to Dr. Clifford's paper in vol. XXII of the *Proceedings*, to the Rev. C. W. Whistler's papers in *Memorials of Old Somerset* and *The Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, vol. II, to the Rev. W. Greswell's *Story of the Battle of Edington*, and to *Early Wars of Wessex*, by A. F. Major, ed. by C. W. Whistler.

we cannot refrain from expressing surprise that Miss Lees makes not the slightest allusion to the very strong evidence in favour of the identification of Cynuit Castle with the ancient stronghold on Cannington Park, near Combe, at the mouth of the Parret. She also states positively that King Alfred bequeathed to his wife Lambourn, Wantage "and Ethandun, *the scene of his victory over Guthrum*" (the italics are ours), whereas it is almost certain that this Edington of the will was the manor of Edington, near Hungerford, adjacent to the Lambourn and Wantage manors, despite the fact that this Edington masquerades in Domesday as Eddevetone. It is the fashion, we know, to treat Domesday Book as infallible. This doubtless simplifies the study of place-names, yet it hardly justifies a historian who professes to set out the results of previous controversies in setting down as a fact a point which is certainly open to dispute.

As regards Athelney the strategical value of King Alfred's position there is not brought out. But the advantages it conferred by its situation among the vast royal domains in Somerset, where the King had the support not only of his personal following but also of the royal servants employed on the Crown lands and of the tenants of the Crown, are not overlooked, though this point would probably have been brought out even more forcibly had local authorities on the subject been consulted, *e.g.* the various volumes for which Mr. Greswell is responsible.

Besides these failures to deal fairly or fully with certain aspects of the subject, which would probably not bulk very largely in the eyes of anyone not specially interested in King Alfred's connection with Somerset, Miss Lees in our view hardly deals adequately with King Alfred as a warrior and a strategist, probably for the reasons that have led her to ignore the strategical side of the Ethandun controversy. Apart from this we have nothing but praise for her work. Chapters on "Europe" and "England before Alfred the Great" set the general European and the local situation in clear perspective and the relations between the two are brought out throughout the volume. The events of the king's life and reign are carefully and critically discussed, while chapters on the Alfredian State, Alfredian Society and Alfredian Literature do ample justice to the great king's devotion to letters and to the part he played in fostering a revival in Wessex of the arts and crafts of peace. A final chapter on "The Myth of King Alfred" traces the growth of the various legends which have clustered about the king and the varying ways in which his memory has been cherished by subsequent generations. The illustrations, drawn from various sources and illustrating various aspects of the subject, are excellent and excellently chosen.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY
SOCIETY.

Officers and Members, 1915-16.

Patron:

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

President:

THE RIGHT HON. EARL WALDEGRAVE, P.C.

Vice-Presidents:

SIR C. T. DYKE ACLAND, BART.
THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF BATH.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.
HON. PROFESSOR W. BOYD DAWKINS, D.SC., F.R.S., F.S.A.
SIR EDMUND H. ELTON, BART.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD FRY, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
FRANCIS J. FRY, Esq.
THE REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.
THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOBHOUSE, P.C.
THE LORD HYLTON, F.S.A.
SIR HENRY C. MAXWELL LYTE, K.C.B., F.S.A.
A. F. SOMERVILLE, Esq. CHARLES TITE, Esq.
THE REV. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A. THE REV. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S.

Gen. Treasurers:

HENRY JEFFRIES BADCOCK, Esq.
LIEUT. REGINALD C. BOYLE.

Hon. General Secretaries:

REV. F. W. WEAVER, M.A., F.S.A.
REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.
CHARLES TITE, Esq.

Trustees:

H. J. BADCOCK, ESQ.
 THE MARQUESS OF BATH.
 H. H. P. BOUVERIE, ESQ.
 W. B. BROADMEAD, ESQ.
 A. E. EASTWOOD, ESQ.
 THE REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

THE RT. HON. H. HOBHOUSE, P.C.
 THE LORD HYLTON, F.S.A.
 THE LORD ST. AUDRIES, P.C.
 A. F. SOMERVILLE, ESQ.
 THE EARL WALDEGRAVE, P.C.

 Council:

1915. H. J. Badcock.	1914. Col. E. St. C. Pemberton.
1915. Rev. J. Byrchmore.	1914. Rev. S. J. M. Price, D.D.
1915. Arthur E. Eastwood.	1914. Rev. W. T. Reeder.
1915. Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet.	1914. H. Byard Sheppard.
1915. Rev. C. H. Heale.	1913. F. Were.
1914. Rev. A. J. Hook.	1914. W. B. Winckworth.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Treasurers, General and Local Secretaries, are ex-officio Members of the Council.

 Assistant-Secretary, Curator & Librarian:

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Taunton Castle.*

 Trustees of the Pigott Collection of Drawings, Somerset.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County.	The Members of Parliament for the County.
The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.	The Clerk of the Peace for the County
The Chairman of Quarter Sessions.	

District or Local Secretaries :

F. J. Allen, M.D., <i>Cambridge.</i>	Geo. B. Milne-Redhead, <i>Frome.</i>
E. E. Baker, F.S.A., <i>Weston-s.-Mare.</i>	George Norman, <i>Bath.</i>
F. Beale, <i>Clevedon.</i>	J. B. Paynter, <i>Yeovil.</i>
F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., <i>Glastonbury.</i>	Rev. D. J. Pring, <i>North Curry.</i>
A. Bulleid, F.S.A., <i>Midsomer Norton.</i>	Rev. W. T. Reeder, <i>Porlock.</i>
G. L. Bulleid, <i>Glastonbury.</i>	Rev. D. M. Ross, <i>Langport.</i>
C. E. Burnell, <i>Shepton Mallet.</i>	Rev. G. W. Saunders, <i>Curry Rivel.</i>
Rev. W. E. Catlow, <i>Bridgwater.</i>	Rev. J. A. Sorby, <i>N. Quantocks.</i>
W. S. Clark, <i>Street.</i>	C. B. Stewart, M.B., <i>Burnham.</i>
John Coles, <i>Wellington.</i>	W. Stewart, M.D., <i>Wiveliscombe.</i>
Rev. J. A. Dodd, <i>Axbridge.</i>	Rev. Preb. J. Street, <i>Ilminster.</i>
E. A. Fry, <i>London.</i>	G. Sweetman, <i>Wincanton.</i>
A. R. Graham, <i>Somerton.</i>	G. F. Sydenham, <i>Dulverton.</i>
Rev. W. Greswell, <i>Minehead.</i>	Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., <i>Banwell.</i>
Rev. Preb. Hancock, F.S.A., <i>Dunster.</i>	Charles Tite, <i>Taunton.</i>
Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, <i>Yeovil.</i>	R. H. Walter, M.B., <i>Stoke-under-Ham.</i>
Rev. D. Ll. Hayward, <i>Bruton.</i>	Rev. F. W. Weaver, F.S.A., <i>Evercreech.</i>
Rev. C. H. Heale, <i>Williton.</i>	J. R. H. Weaver, <i>Oxford.</i>
Chancellor Scott Holmes, <i>Wells.</i>	The Dean of Wells, F.S.A., <i>Wells.</i>
H. W. P. Hoskyns, <i>Crewkerne.</i>	F. Were, <i>Bristol.</i>
Rev. Dr. W. Hunt, <i>London.</i>	W. B. Wildman, <i>Sherborne.</i>
Rev. E. S. Marshall, <i>West Monkton.</i>	

Natural History Sections of the Society.

Headquarters :—Taunton Castle.

Date of
Formation.

1909. ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION.—*President* :—The Rev. Preb. A. P. WICKHAM. *Recorder* :—A. E. HUDD, F.E.S., F.S.A. *Hon. Treasurer* :—W. A. BOGUE, F.E.S. *Hon. Secretary* :—HENRY H. SLATER, Brooke House, Cannington.
1910. ORNITHOLOGICAL SECTION.—*President* :—The Right Hon. Lord ST. AUDRIES. *Recorders* :—Miss AMY SMITH and Dr. J. WIGLESWORTH. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—GEORGE E. HISCOCK, 6, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
1910. BOTANICAL SECTION.—*President and Recorder* :—The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—W. D. MILLER, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.

Presidents of Sections on their election to office also become members of the Council, provided they are subscribing members of the S. A. and N. H. Society.

Branch and Affiliated Societies.*Date of
Affiliation.*

1890. NORTHERN BRANCH.—*President* :—SIR EDWARD FRY, P.C., D.C.L., &c. *Hon. Treasurer* :—C. O. MASTER. *Hon. Secretaries* :—FRANCIS WERE and G. H. WOLLASTON.*
1891. WESTON-SUPER-MARE AND AXBRIDGE DISTRICT BRANCH.—*President* :—Colonel WM. LONG, C.M.G. *Hon. Treasurer* :—Major G. DAVIES. *Hon. Secretary* :—C. H. BOTHAMLEY.*
1899. TAUNTON FIELD CLUB AND CONVERSAZIONE.—*President* :—T. W. COWAN, F.G.S., F.L.S.* *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.
1902. GLASTONBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—*President* :—ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—G. C. SWAYNE. *Joint Hon. Secretary* :—G. LAWRENCE BULLEID.
1903. BATH AND DISTRICT BRANCH.—*President* :—The Right Hon. LORD HYLTON, F.S.A. *Hon. Treasurer and Secretary* :—THOMAS S. BUSH.* *Hon. Excursion Secretary* :—GERALD J. GREY.
1904. SHEPTON MALLET NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—*President* :—JOHN HIGGINS. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—G. H. MITCHELL.
1905. WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—*President* :—THE LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* :—E. E. BARNES.
1910. BRIDGWATER FIELD CLUB.—*President* :—J. C. HUNT. *Hon. Treasurer*—SIDNEY JONES. *Hon. Secretary* :—HENRY CORDER.

Those marked with an asterisk have been appointed by their Society as representatives on the Council of the Parent Society.

Representative Trustee on the Axbridge Town Trust :

COL. WILLIAM LONG, C.M.G.

Representative Trustee on the Ilchester Town Trust :

REV. PREB. E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

Societies, etc., in Correspondence for the Exchange of Publications.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.
British Museum, Copyright Office.
British Museum, Natural History, South Kensington.
Public Record Office.
Guildhall Library, City of London.
Society of Antiquaries of London.
Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
British Archæological Association.
*Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.
Royal Irish Academy.
Royal Dublin Society.
The British School at Rome.
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.
Cambrian Archæological Association.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
Cardiff Naturalists' Society.
Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society.
Cornwall, Royal Institution of.
Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society.
Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Devonshire Association.
*Devon and Cornwall Record Society.
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.
Essex Archæological Society.
Essex Field Club.
Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society.
Hertfordshire Natural History Society.
Kent Archæological Society.
Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society.
Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society.
London and Middlesex Archæological Society.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of.
Northamptonshire Natural History Society.
*Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall N.H. Society
Powys-Land Club, Montgomeryshire.
Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.
Surrey Archæological Society.
Sussex Archæological Society.
Thoresby Society, Leeds.
Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
Yorkshire Archæological Society.
Geologists' Association.
The Scottish Historical Review.
Canadian Institute.
Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Mass., U.S.A.
New England Historic Genealogical Society.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.
Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, U.S.A.
United States National Museum, Washington, U.S.A.

* Part Exchange.

List of Members, 1915-16.

Those marked * are Life Members.

Those marked † are Members of the Council.

Those marked ‡ are Honorary and Corresponding Members.

- 1900 ABBOT, H. NAPIER, 2, Beaufort Road, Clifton, Bristol.
1880 †ACLAND, Sir C. T. D., Bart., Killerton Park, Exeter, V.P.
1905 ADAMS, E. CAY, Brentwood, Combe Down, Bath.
1905 ALDRIDGE, Rev. G. DE Y., Kingweston Rectory, Somerton.
1899 ALFORD, Rev. MARTIN, Wayside, The Avenue, Minehead.
1903 ALFORD, Mrs. MARTIN, Wayside, The Avenue, Minehead.
1907 ALFORD, ROBERT, Heale House, Curry Rivel.
1913 ALLAN, Rev. G. A., The Vicarage, Ile Abbots, Taunton.
1910 ALLEN, Mrs. ARTHUR, Stocklinch Manor, Ilminster.
1914 ALLEN, Miss CHARLOTTE H., Dashwoods, Watchet.
1914 ALLEN, Miss EILEEN M., Saxon Close, Watchet.
1884 †ALLEN, F. J., M.D., 8, Halifax Road, Cambridge.
1914 ALLEN, JOHN, Neston House, Newbridge Hill, Bath.
1908 ALLEYNE, Miss H. M., The Lawn, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1910 ALTHAM, Rev. A. S., The Rectory, Lapford, N. Devon.
1900 ANDREW, T. H., Northwood, Minehead.
1913 ANNESLEY, Rev. H. A., Shepton Montague Vic., Castle Cary.
1901 ANSTICE, Rev. J. B., 3, Prews Terrace, Burnham (deceased).
1902 APLIN, J. SHORLAND, Yeovil.
1904 ARDEN-DAVIS, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Clevedon.
1910 ARMSTRONG, Rev. W. D. H., The Vicarage, Berrow, Burnham.
1907 ARNOLD, T. P., Marsh House, Kingston, Taunton.
1903 ASHMAN, T. R., Devonshire Cottage, Wells Road, Bath.
1876 ASHWORTH-HALLET, Mrs., Claverton Lo., Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1899 ATCHLEY, Rev. H. G. S., Godney Vicarage, Wells.
1911 ATHERTON, Rev. W. BERNARD, Coberley Rectory, Cheltenham.

- 1914 AUSTIN, Miss A. S., Hillside, Baltonsborough, Glastonbury.
 1909 AUSTIN, RUPERT C., A.R.I.B.A., 37, Old Queen St., Westminster.
 1910 AUSTIN, STANLEY, Brookfield, Blagdon Hill, Taunton.
 1897 AVELINE, H. T. S., M.D., Cotford, Norton Fitzwarren, Taunton.
 1879 BADCOCK, DANIEL, Kilve Court, Bridgwater (deceased).
 1901 BADCOCK, Miss HENRIETTA, Euston Lodge, Wilton, Taunton.
 1872 †BADCOCK, H. J., Broadlands, Taunton, **Trustee, Joint Treasurer.**
 1891 BAGEHOT, Mrs. WALTER, Herds Hill, Langport.
 1912 BAILEY, Capt. WM. HENRY, Municipal Buildings, Taunton.
 1913 BAILEY, Mrs. W. H., St. George's, Wilton, Taunton.
 1909 BAILY, A. A., Wanganella, Rectory Road, Burnham.
 1910 BAKER, ARTHUR E., F.R.HIST.S., Public Library, Taunton.
 1883 †BAKER, E. E., F.S.A., The Glebe House, Weston-super-Mare.
 1892 BAKER, Rev. S. O., 10, Caledonia Place, Clifton.
 1908 BALDOCK, Colonel W., Foxdown, Wellington.
 1906 BARNICOTT, PERCY J., Belvedere, South Road, Taunton.
 1911 BARRETT, A. G., Eastbrook, Trull, Taunton.
 1911 BARRETT, Mrs. A. G., Eastbrook, Trull, Taunton.
 1875 BARRETT, JONATHAN, Ashfield Lodge, Taunton.
 1908 BARRETT, Miss, Ashfield Lodge, Taunton.
 1896 BARSTOW, J. J. JACKSON, The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
 1891 BARTELOT, Rev. R. G., Fordington St. George, Dorchester.
 1914 BARTELT, F. L., Corston Lodge, near Bristol.
 1914 BASKETT, S. R., Evershot, Dorchester (deceased).
 1908 BASTARD, Rev. J. M., Mountswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1915 BATCHELOR, G. B., Combe Florey House, Taunton.
 1904 †*BATH, The Most Honourable the Marquess of, Longleat, War-
 minster, **Trustee, V.P.**
 1886 BATTEN, H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
 1899 BATTEN, Mrs. H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
 1903 BATTEN, Major H. C. CARY, Ryme Intrinseca, Yetminster, Dorset.
 1886 BATTEN, H. PHELIPS, Lufton, Yeovil.
 1897 BATTEN, Capt. J. B., Lynn Lodge, Mullingar, co. Westmeath.
 1886 BATTEN, Col. J. MOUNT, C.B., Upcerne, Dorchester (deceased).
 1913 BAXTER, Lieut.-Col. W. H., The Wilderness, Sherborne.
 1913 BAXTER, Mrs. W. H., The Wilderness, Sherborne.
 1908 BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., The Vicarage, Ash Priors, Taunton.
 1903 †BEALE, FRANK, Bank House, Weston-super-Mare.
 1914 BEARE, ALFRED JAMES, 7, The Avenue, Taunton.

- 1913 BEATTIE, I. HAMILTON, Artillery Mansions, Westminster.
- 1909 BELCHER, WALTER, Fore Street, Bridgwater.
- 1912 BELFIELD, Major S., Bagborough House, Taunton.
- 1897 BELL, Rev. W. A., Charlynch Rectory, Bridgwater.
- 1912 BELLOT, HUGH H. L., D.C.L., High Ham, Somerset.
- 1906 BENNETT, Rev. F. S. M., Hawarden Rectory, Chester.
- 1891 BENNETT, Mrs., 2, Bradmore Road, Oxford.
- 1911 BENSON, Capt. P. G. R., Bishops Lydeard House, Taunton.
- 1893 BENTLEY, F. J. R., Woodlands, Wellington.
- 1895 BERE, CHARLES, Old Halls, Milverton.
- 1909 BERESFORD, Rev. Preb. J., St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Wells
- 1907 BERRYMAN, F. H., Field House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1898 BERTHON, Mrs., North Curry.
- 1914 BIRD, CHARLES A., Alcombe House, Alcombe, Dunster.
- 1914 BIRD, JOHN F., Alcombe Cote, Alcombe, Taunton.
- 1907 BIRKBECK, L. H. C., M.B., The Old Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1908 BIRKS, Rev. J., F.G.S.
- 1910 BLACK, W. N., Otterhead, Taunton.
- 1908 BLAKE, E. J., The Old House, Crewkerne.
- 1902 BLAKE, Colonel M. LOCKE, Bridge House, South Petherton.
- 1911 BLAKE, ROBERT, Yeabridge, South Petherton.
- 1911 BLAKE, Mrs. R., Yeabridge, South Petherton.
- 1908 BLAKE, W. FAREWELL, Bridge House, South Petherton.
- 1908 BLATHWAYT, G. W. WYNTER, Melksham House, N. Wilts.
- 1891 BLATHWAYT, Lt.-Col. LINLEY, F.L.S., Eagle House, Batheaston.
- 1910 BLATHWAYT, R. W., Dyrham Park, Chippenham.
- 1887 BLATHWAYT, Rev. WYNTER E., Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.
- 1909 BOGUE, W. A., F.E.S., Lloyds Bank, Watchet.
- 1912 BOLES, Lt.-Col. D. F., M.P., Watts House, Bishops Lydeard.
- 1903 †BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1909 BONUS, Maj.-Gen. J., R.E., Newlands, Stanstead Abbots, Herts.
- 1898 BOODLE, R. W., 7, Pershore Road, Birmingham.
- 1905 BOORD, PERCY, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1915 BOORMAN, Rev. HAROLD, Tauntfield Cottage, Taunton.
- 1892 †BOTHAMLEY, C. H., Weston-super-Mare.
- 1896 BOTHAMLEY, Rev. H., Richmond Lodge, Bath.
- 1878 †BOUVERIE, H. H. PLEYDELL, Brymore, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1912 BOWEN, Miss E., Wentwood, Clevedon.
- 1912 BOWEN, Miss M., Wentwood, Clevedon.

- 1908 BOWNES, Mrs., Creech St. Michael, Taunton.
1914 BOYD, Rev. Preb. S. A., B.C.L., The Rectory, Bath.
1911 BOYLE, Miss MARION M., The Manor, Staple Fitzpaine, Taunton.
1904 BOYLE, Capt. MONTGOMERIE, The Manor, Staple Fitzpaine.
1906 †BOYLE, Lt. R. C., The Grove, Cheddon Fitzpaine, **Joint Treasurer.**
1897 BOYS, Rev. H. A., North Cadbury Rectory, S.O., Somerset.
1905 BRADFORD, Mrs. A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.
1908 BRADFORD, Mrs. JOHN, Ashfield, Martock.
1902 BRAITHWAITE, JOSEPH BEVAN, The Highlands, New Barnet.
1899 BRAMBLE, Miss E. M., Caerleon, Weston-super-Mare.
1910 BRAMWELL, Rev. ERNEST, The Vicarage, Axminster, Devon.

BRANCH AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES :—

- 1903 BATH AND DISTRICT BRANCH (T. S. Bush, Hon. Sec., Bath).
1910 BRIDGWATER FIELD CLUB (H. Corder, Hon. Sec., Bridgwater).
1902 GLASTONBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (G. C. Swayne, Hon. Sec.,
Glastonbury).
1890 NORTHERN BRANCH (G. H. Wollaston, Hon. Sec., Flax Bourton).
1904 SHEPTON MALLET NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (G. H. Mitchell,
Hon. Sec., Shepton Mallet).
1899 TAUNTON FIELD CLUB (H. St. George Gray, Hon. Sec., Taunton
Castle).
1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (E.
E. Barnes, Hon. Sec., Wells).
1891 WESTON-SUPER-MARE AND AXBRIDGE DISTRICT BRANCH (C. H.
Bothamley, Hon. Sec., Weston-super-Mare).
1908 BRANCKER, Rev. P. W., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Highbridge.
1915 BRETON, Miss ADELA C., 15, Camden Crescent, Bath.
1910 BRIGGS, CHARLES A., Rock House, Lynmouth, R.S.O.
1914 BRISTOWE, H. C., M.D., Wrington, Bristol.
1889 †BROADMEAD, W. B., Enmore Castle, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
1877 BRODERIP, EDMUND, Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
1911 BRODERIP, EDMUND F., Branksome Chine House, Bournemouth.
1898 BROWN, DAVID, Estayne House, Wellington Road, Taunton.
1882 BROWN, JOHN, Wadeford House, Chard.
1906 BRUTON, F. A., 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.
1914 BRUTTON, Major R. HALL, 15, The Park, Yeovil (deceased).
1909 BRYMER, Ven. Archdeacon F. A., Charlton Mackrell, Somerton.
1914 BUCHANAN, NORMAN, Osborne House, Yeovil (deceased).

- 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., Ashbury, South Road, Taunton.
 1881 BULL, Rev. T. WILLIAMSON, Charlecote, Lansdown, Bath.
 1893 †BULLEID, A., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1913 BULLEID, A. HILARY, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1914 †BULLEID, G. LAWRENCE, Above Town, Glastonbury.
 1909 BURN, R. CHRISTIE, Sidecot School, Winscombe.
 1902 †BURNELL, C. E., Henley, Shepton Mallet.
 1910 BURT, SAMUEL, Woodstock, Hendford, Yeovil.
 1892 BUSH, R. C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Bath.
 1892 †BUSH, THOS. S., 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.
 1898 BUTLER, W. B., Southgate, Wellington Road, Taunton.
 1910 BYNE, Major R. M., 10, Tregonwell Road, Minehead.
 1911 †BYRCHMORE, Rev. J., West Hatch Vicarage, Taunton.
 1911 CAIRNS, The Earl, Farleigh House, Bath.
 1914 CAMERON, Rev. A. T., The Rectory, Chipstable, Wiveliscombe.
 1914 CAMERON, Mrs. A. T., The Rectory, Chipstable, Wiveliscombe.
 1901 CAPEL, ARTHUR, Bulland Lodge, Wiveliscombe.
 1912 CAPRON, EDWARD, Waverly, Station Road, Wellington.
 1913 CARDEW, Major F. E., Bush, Spaxton, Bridgwater.
 1909 CARÖE, W. D., F.S.A., 3, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.
 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.
 1887 CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
 1912 †CATLOW, Rev. W. E., School House, Mount Street, Bridgwater.
 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.
 1913 CECIL, Lady FRANCIS, Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Chancellor Sir C. E. H., K.C.B., Wyphurst,
 Cranleigh; and Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, London.
 1913 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Miss, New Place, Porlock.
 1910 CHAFFEY, Capt. R. S. C., East Stoke House, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1905 CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., 12, Hovelands, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1908 CHAMBERS, E. W., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
 1913 CHANNELL, WILLOUGHBY T., Henlade House, Taunton.
 1902 CHANT, T. W., Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Rd., Watford, Herts.
 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., F.S.A., The Rectory, Parracombe, S.O.
 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, Conway, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., 13, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
 1912 CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE, Rev. C. W., The Vicarage, Martock.

- 1908 CHATER, A. G., 41, Porchester Square, London, W.
1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton.
1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazelcroft, Horsington, Templecombe.
1892 CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Lieut.-Col. J. F., Thornfalcon (deceased).
1863 CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Wells (deceased).
1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.
1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.
1902 CLARK, ROGER, -Street.
1873 †CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishops Hull, Taunton.
1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Cutsey, Taunton.
1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., Cutsey, Taunton.
1915 CLATWORTHY, Miss R., Hawthorne Cottage, Mount St., Taunton.
1910 CLELAND, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
1910 CLELAND, Mrs. A. M. S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
1909 CLERK, Mrs. R. MILD MAY, Charlton House, Shepton Mallet.
1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
1882 COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., The Vicarage, Haselbury Plucknett.
1901 †COLES, JOHN, 18, Mitchell Street, Wellington.
1891 COLES, Rev. Canon V. S. S., 19, Fore Street, Seaton.
1912 COLLIER, CHARLES, Bridge House, Culmstock, Devon.
1907 COLLINS, W. GROSETT, The Priory, Cannington, Bridgwater.
1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
1912 COLTHURST, W. B., A.R.I.B.A., 51, High Street, Bridgwater.
1908 COMMANS, JOHN E., 11, Brock Street, Bath.
1909 CONEY, Lieut. GERALD B., The Hall, Batcombe, Everereech.
1910 COOPER, H. MONTAGUE, 29, East Street, Taunton.
1912 COOTE, Rev. F. G., Staple Fitzpaine Rectory, Taunton.
1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull.
1912 COPP, A. G., Watchet, Somerset.
1912 CORFIELD, The Hon. Mrs. CLAUDE, St. Mary's Vicarage, Taunton.
1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
1916 CORNER, H. R., Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
1876 CORNISH, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Redelyffe, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
1911 CORNISH, A. VIVYAN, Odcombe Rectory, Montacute.
1914 COSTOBADIE, HUGH, F.R.C.S. Edin., Midsomer Norton, Bath.

- 1891 COTCHING, W. G., Wild Oak, Taunton.
- 1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
- 1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., 10, Chesham St., King's Cliff, Brighton.
- 1906 †COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Upcott House, Bishops Hull.
- 1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
- 1907 CRAVEN, CAMPBELL J., 11, Lansdown Pl., Victoria Sq., Clifton.
- 1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
- 1911 CRUTTWELL, PERCY W., Northcote, Frome.
- 1911 CUFFE, T. W., Keenthorpe House, Fiddington, Bridgwater.
- 1915 *CURZON OF KEDLESTON, The Rt. Hon. Earl, K.G., G.C.S.I.,
F.R.S., etc., 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.; and
Montacute House, Somerset.
- 1910 DAMON, EDMUND, Ellisfield, Summerlands, Yeovil.
- 1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil (deceased).
- 1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
- 1911 DAUBENEY, Colonel E. K., Eastington House, Cirencester.
- 1907 DAUBENY, Major E. A., The Mount House, Milverton.
- 1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., Ottery House, Bristol Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
- 1912 DAVIES, Rev. W. POWELL, Babcary Rectory, Taunton.
- 1893 DAVIS, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
- 1909 DAVIS, Rev. Preb. T. H., Mus. Doc., The Liberty, Wells.
- 1910 DAWE, W. J., Holmdene, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1863 ††DAWKINS, Hon. Prof. W. BOYD, D.SC., F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield
House, Fallowfield, Manchester, **V.P.**
- 1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
- 1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Sneyd Park House, Clifton.
- 1891 DERHAM, WALTER, F.G.S., Junior Carlton Club, London, S.W.
- 1908 DE SALIS, The Rt. Rev. C. F., Bishop of Taunton, Bishops
Mead, Taunton.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., 65, South Audley St., Mayfair, London, W.
- 1916 DILKS, T. BRUCE, East Gate, Bridgwater.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1911 DIXON, Rev. Preb. H. T., D.D., Christ Church Vicarage, Clifton.
- 1875 DOBREE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
- 1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1900 †DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.

- 1880 DOGGETT, H. G., Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton (deceased).
1910 DOIDGE, HARRIS, The Bank, High Street, Taunton.
1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
1913 DONNE, THOS. SALISBURY, Millbrook, Castle Cary, Som.
1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
1911 DOWNES, HAROLD, M.B., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.
1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
1913 DREWETT, R. B., Park Mount, Castle Cary, Som.
1906 DUCKET, Mrs. E. A., Radnor House, The Manor Way, Blackheath, London, S.E.
1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
1905 DUNHAM, D., Hillcroft, St. Peter's Hill, Caversham, Oxon.
1913 DUNN, Rev. JOHN, LL.D., Woodlands, near Frome.
1913 DYKE, ERNEST H., New Barn, Wincanton.
1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
1910 EASTMENT, F. M., Drayton Court, Curry Rivel.
1911 EASTON, PERCY P., County Club, Worthing.
1901 †EASTWOOD, A. E., Leigh Court, Taunton, **Trustee**.
1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
1912 ELLERY-ANDERSON, W. E., 76, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
1881 †ELTON, Sir EDMUND H., Bart., Clevedon Court, **V.P.**
1908 EMERSON, Maj.-Gen. A. L., Elm Cottage, South Rd., Taunton.
1897 ERNST, Mrs., Manor Cottage, Westcombe, Evercreech.
1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. MCD., Lenham Vicarage, Maidstone.
1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Somerset.
1915 EVANS, Rev. G. M., Puckington Rectory, Ilminster.
1914 EVANS, SEBASTIAN, Goosehill House, Bower Hinton, Martock.
1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1912 EVERY, RICHARD, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.
1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, The Vicarage, Chard.
1911 FAUSSET, Rev. W. YORKE, The Vicarage, Cheddar (deceased).
1916 FEAR, Rev. P. J. J., St. James's Vicarage, Taunton.
1910 FEARNSIDES, J. W., Knapp House, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.
1914 FINCH, ALEX. H., M.R.C.S., Raddon House, Shepton Mallet.
1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.

- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
 1908 FORBES, B. R. M., Moraston, Clevedon.
 1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1909 FOX, Mrs. C. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
 1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O. (deceased).
 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., The Rectory, Templecombe.
 1912 FOX, J. HOWARD, Robin's Close, Wellington.
 1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
 1914 FRANCK, CHARLES E., Hill Court, Yatton, Som.
 1876 FRANKLIN, H., 3, Herbert Road, Burnham, Som. (deceased).
 1916 FRANKLIN, Miss, c/o Mrs. Colson, Briar Lea, Mount St., Taunton.
 1913 FREWEN, Lt.-Colonel S., Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton.
 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.,
 late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, **V.P.**
 1893 †FRY, E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, **V.P.**
 1914 FRYER, ALFRED C., PH.D., F.S.A., 13, Eaton Crescent, Clifton.
 1913 FULFORD, Mrs. E. S., Abbotscourt, Ilminster.
 1871 GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern (deceased).
 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
 1913 GANE, CHAS. E., 3, Kensington Villas, Brislington.
 1909 GARDNER, E. C., Capital and Counties Bank, Aldershot.
 1911 GARNETT, WM., Backwell Hill House, Bristol.
 1913 GARSIA, Miss G. M., Woodlands, Congresbury, Som.
 1904 GAWEN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
 1914 GEORGE, Rev. F. H., King's College, Taunton.
 1915 GENT, Mrs. W. CONWAY, Trevarrick House, North Curry.
 1908 GERVIS, HENRY, M.D., F.S.A., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
 1908 GIBBON, Rev. HENRY, The Vicarage, Bathampton.
 1910 GIBBS, GEO., Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Flax Bourton.
 1884 GIFFORD, Lt.-Colonel J. W., Oaklands, Chard.
 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1913 GILL, Miss J. T., North Street, Ilminster.
 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.

- 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Derriads, Chippenham ;
and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater (deceased).
- 1910 GOODDEN, Lt.-Colonel J. B. H.
- 1914 GOODDEN, WYNDHAM C., 23, Warrington Crescent, London, W.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS. J., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, Captain C. HAROLD, Comeytrowe, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, Lieut. E. STANLEY, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, 10, Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 1, Brick Court, Middle Temple,
London ; and 20, Granard Rd., Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- 1889 GOUGH, W., Grove Park Road, Weston-super-Mare (deceased).
- 1915 GOULD, Sir FRANCIS CARRUTHERS, Kt., Upway, Porlock.
- 1906 †GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 1912 GRAHAM, Miss, The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 1888 GRANT, Lady LAURA, Huntly Lodge, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.
- 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Linleys, Audley Park Road, Bath.
- 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
- 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
- 1915 GRESWELL, Miss M. BLANCHE, 2, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.
- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Martlet House, Minehead.
- 1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1913 GRIFFITHS, Rev. TREVOR, Sparkford Rectory, Bath.
- 1911 GRIMSDALE, GEO. E., Nunney Court, Frome.
- 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
- 1910 GUEST, The Lady THEODORA, Inwood, Templecombe.
- 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
- 1913 HAINES, Rev. F. C., The Rectory, Blackford, North Cadbury.
- 1914 HALE, W. M., Claverton, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1909 HALLETT, H. H., Bridge House, Taunton.
- 1913 HALLIDAY, Miss C. C., Glenthorne, Lynton.
- 1916 HALL-STEPHENSON, J. C. M., Somerton Court, Somerton.
- 1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
- 1908 HAMILTON, Mrs. S. E., Fyne Court, Bridgwater (deceased).
- 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. Preb., Shepton Beauchamp Rect., Seavington, S.O.
- 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High Street, Taunton.

- 1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
- 1912 HANCOCK, Rev. P. W. P., The Rectory, Huish Champflower, Wiveliscombe.
- 1886 †HARBIN, Rev. Preb. E. H. BATES, Newton Surmaville, Yeovil,
V.P., Trustee, and General Secretary.
- 1915 HARE, H. S., Somerville, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1903 HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Wells.
- 1908 HARLAND, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
- 1914 HARRISON, FREDERIC, D.C.L., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1915 HARRISON, HAROLD B., Applehayes, Clayhidon, Wellington.
- 1910 HARROLD, Miss ELISABETH SEARS, F.S.A. Scot., Westover, Virginia, U.S.A.
- 1916 HAVERFIELD, Prof. F. J., LL.D., F.S.A., Winshields, Headington Hill, Oxford.
- 1909 HAWKEN, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
- 1911 HAWKEN, Rev. C. S., The Rectory, Brympton, Yeovil.
- 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS L., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1914 HEAD, J. M., F.R.G.S., 14, Royal Crescent, Bath (deceased).
- 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Williton.
- 1897 HELLIER, Rev. Preb. H. G., Dinder Rectory (deceased).
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G.
- 1912 HELYAR, KENNETH CARY, Poundisford Lodge, Taunton.
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., The Uplands, Saltford, Bristol.
- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
- 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford, Somerton (deceased).
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1908 HERAPATH, Major E. L., Rozel, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1912 HERBERT, The Hon. AUBREY, M.P., Pixton Park, Dulverton.
- 1910 HICHENS, Mrs. THOS. S., Flamberts, Trent, Sherborne.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1914 HIGGINS, L. R. C., Wootton Ho., Butleigh Wootton, Glastonbury.
- 1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1911 HIGNETT, Mrs. G., Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., The Old Rectory, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Ham Court, High Ham.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.

- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
1913 HIPPISEY, GERALD W., Northam House, Wells.
1913 HIPPISEY, HENRY E., South Lawn, Ston Easton, nr. Bath.
1888 HIPPISEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
1912 HISCOCK, GEORGE E., 6, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House, Castle
Cary, **V.P., Trustee.**
1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
1910 HODGKINSON, GUY A., Wells, Somerset.
1911 HODGSON, Rev. W. E., 28, Close Hall, Wells.
1909 HOLLIS, JAS., Waldegrave House, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
1910 HOLLOWAY, F. H., Townsend House, Curry Rivel.
1910 HOLLOWAY, Mrs. F. H., Townsend House, Curry Rivel.
1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, D.D., East Liberty, Wells.
1913 HOLT, Mrs. T., The Hall, Berrow Road, Burnham.
1912 HOLWORTHY, F. M. R., 6, Parkhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 81, Lansdown Road, Handsworth.
1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
1906 †HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., The Vicarage, Hambridge, Taunton.
1914 HORNE, Miss C. A., Belmont, St. Decuman's, Watchet.
1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., Mells Park, Frome.
1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
1905 †HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
1905 HOSKYNs, R. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, S. Petherton.
1911 HOTCHKIS, JOHN, Leycroft, Taunton.
1912 HOUGHTON, Rev. W., Rock House, Yatton, Bristol.
1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
1915 *HUGHES, ALLAN, Lynch, Allerford, Taunton.
1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1913 HUGHES, R. T. A., Daydon Lodge, Bruton, Som.
1907 *HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, M.R.C.S., Tyndale, Yeovil.
1910 HUNT, Mrs. W. A., Tyndale, Yeovil.

- 1908 HURLE, Capt. J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1909 HURLE, Mrs. J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1910 HUTTON, STANLEY, 54, Alfred Hill, Kingsdown, Bristol.
- 1900 †HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock, **V.P., Trustee.**
- 1910 ILCHESTER, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, Melbury, Dorchester.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1908 INGHAM-BAKER, LAWRENCE, Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
- 1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., LITT.D., The Manse, Chase Side, Enfield.
- 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
- 1908 JENNER, Lt.-Col. Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1914 JERMYN, Col. T., Highcliff, 5, Highbury Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., Riverside, Batheaston.
- 1896 JEX-BLAKE, A. J., 13, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
- 1891 JEX-BLAKE, Rev. Dr. T. W., F.S.A. (deceased).
- 1911 JOHNSON, Rev. J. BOVELL, M.D., Bruton, Somerset.
- 1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Hesketh, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1914 JONES, Miss PARNELL, Ar-y-Bryn, Llanddewi-Skirrid, Abergavenny.
- 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol (deceased).
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Dinder, Wells.
- 1909 JOYCE, Miss A. B., The Gables, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., The Vicarage, Buckland Dinham, Frome.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, St.D.M., The Beeches, Claverton Down, Bath.
- 1895 †KENNION, The Rt. Rev. G. W., D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, **V.P.**
- 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., Belmont, Taunton.
- 1911 KER, H. M. B., 3, Hamp Green Rise, Bridgwater.
- 1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
- 1908 KIDNER, Mrs. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.
- 1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.
- 1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY P., Newbridge House, Bath.

- 1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
 1887 KITE, G. H., Highfield, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe (deceased).
 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 13, Crawford Street, Wolverhampton.
 1913 KNIGHT, W. H., Towns End, Limington, Ilchester.
 1915 KNOWLES, Rev. C. Q., Ye Retreat, Milverton.
 1910 KYRKE, Colonel A. VENABLES, Staplegrove Elm, Taunton.
 1908 LAMBRICK, Rev. G. MENZIES, Blagdon Rectory, Bristol.
 1913 LANCE, Rev. A. P., The Vicarage, Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
 1911 LANG, JOSEPH, The Limes, Curry Rivel.
 1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Vicarage, Axminster.
 1910 *LANGMAN, Maj. A. L., C.M.G., North Cadbury House, Somerset.
 1913 LANGMAN, Mrs. A. L., North Cadbury House, Somerset.
 1904 LAURENCE, Mrs.
 1909 LAWRENCE, Sir ALEX. W., Bart., Brockham End, near Bath.
 1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.
 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, 14, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1914 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
 1912 LEAKER, WM. CHAS., Parr's Bank, Glastonbury.
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1914 LEE, C. J., "Somerset County Herald" Office, Taunton.
 1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.
 1916 *LEIGH, Capt. J. HAMILTON, F.S.A. Scot., F.L.S., Bindon, Wellington.
 1913 LEIR-CARLTON, Maj.-General R., Ditchat Priory, Evercreech.
 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1910 LETHBRIDGE, Rev. A., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
 1911 LEVEREDGE, R. CORAM, Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.
 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
 1907 LEWIS, Rev. G. H., Allandale, Berrow Road, Burnham.
 1909 LEWIS, Rev. H. D., The Vicarage, Crewkerne.
 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton (deceased).

LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES :—

- 1894 BARNSTAPLE, N. DEVON ATHENÆUM (T. Wainwright, *Librarian*).
 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath (*Reference Library*).
 1902 BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARY (E. R. N. Mathews, *Librarian*).
 1915 BRUTON, The Ward Library (Rev. D. Ll. Hayward, *Chairman*).

- 1910 EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY (H. Tapley-Soper, *Librarian*).
- 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION (G. W. Wiltshire, *Treasurer*, Garden House, Frome).
- 1913 HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (*per* E. G. Allen & Son, 14, Grape St., Shaftesbury Av., London).
- 1909 MANCHESTER, The John Rylands Library.
- 1913 MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Piccadilly, Manchester.
- 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).
- 1885 PLYMOUTH FREE LIBRARY (R. E. Wellington, *Librarian*).
- 1913 PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION, Athenæum, Plymouth (pt. exchange).
- 1887 QUARITCH, BERNARD, 11, Grafton Street, London, W. (for the Boston Public Library, U.S.A.).
- 1909 SOMERSET MEN IN LONDON (Maurice G. Chant, Hon. Sec., Bassishaw House, 70A, Basinghall St., London, E.C.).
- 1912 UPPSALA, KUNGL. UNIVERSITETETS BIBLIOTHEK.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF, (*Chapter Library*).
- 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1916 LIDDON, Rev. E. PARRY, The Vicarage, Minehead.
- 1912 LINDESAY, H. de la P.C., The Manor House, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1915 LINDLEY, The Hon. Judge W. B., Corfe House, Taunton.
- 1909 LISSANT, G., 54, Roseneath Road, Clapham Common, London.
- 1906 LLEWELIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
- 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton (deceased).
- 1912 LLOYD, Lieut. J., Fairview, Galmington, Taunton.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
- 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, North Street, Langport.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1916 LOVELACE, MARY, Countess of, Ashley Combe, Porlock; and Ockham Park, Woking.
- 1914 LUCAS, Miss F. G., Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
- 1914 LUCAS, Miss M. E., Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
- 1914 LUCAS, Rev. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
- 1914 LUCAS, Mrs. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
- 1906 LUTTRELL, A. F., Dunster Castle.

- 1915 LYONS, Rev. JOHN, The Presbytery, Minehead.
1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
1870 †LYTE, Sir HENRY C. MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 61, Warwick Square, London, S.W., V.P.
1910 MCCALL, HAROLD W. L., Foys, Chetnole, Sherborne.
1912 McCLEAN, Rev. M. Y., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
1913 MACCONNELL, ARCHIBALD, Compton Manor, South Petherton.
1894 MCCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
1909 McCORMICK, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wellington, Salop.
1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., LL.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
1912 MCGOWAN, Miss M. E., Kingston, Taunton (deceased).
1915 MACGREGOR, NORMAN, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
1915 MACGREGOR, Mrs. N., Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1912 MACMILLAN, W. WALLACE, Woodville House, Castle Cary, Som.
1916 MACNAMARA, Rev. J. R., The Rectory, Angersleigh, Taunton.
1910 McMILLAN, WM., Auldgirith, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
1898 MAGGS, F. R., Barton-on-Sea, New Milton, Hants.
1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
1907 MAJOR, ALBANY F., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
1908 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
1897 MALET, T. H. W., 46, St. Petersburg Place, London, W.
1915 MANNING-KIDD, S. M., Oxenways, Membury, Axminster.
1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
1914 MARDON, A. C., Ashwick, Dulverton.
1906 MARDON, HEBER, Cliffden, Teignmouth.
1913 MARSH, W. SUTCLIFFE, The Ferns, Mount Street, Taunton.
1905 †MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., Oak Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
1908 MARSHALL, Mrs. F., Old Manor House, Combe Florey, Taunton.
1898 MARSON, Mrs., 86, Oakwood Rd., Golder's Green, London, N.W.
1891 MARWOOD-ELTON, Lt.-Colonel W., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
1909 MATHISON, J., Wearne, Langport.
1913 MATTERSON, W. A. KEY, Langford Manor, Fivehead, Taunton.
1914 MATTHEWS, S., Sidbrook, West Monkton, Taunton.
1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.

- 1914 MAUDE, Miss A. E., 19, Upper High Street, Taunton.
 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Amphilh Rectory, Beds.
 1912 MAY, Mrs., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby Rd.,
 Bournemouth.
 1911 MAY, Miss B. I., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby
 Road, Bournemouth.
 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Westleigh, Wellington Road, Taunton.
 1907 MAYO, F. W., Swallowcliffe, Yeovil.
 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, 8, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
 1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vic., Shifnal, Salop.
 1912 MICHELL, EDWIN LEE, Stamerham, Wellington.
 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Trewirgie, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
 1913 MILDMAY, GEORGE ST. JOHN, Queen Camel, Bath.
 1908 MILES, Capt. Sir C. W., Bart., Leigh Court, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
 1908 MILLER, T. HODGSON, 16, Royal Crescent, Bath.
 1910 MILLER, W. D., Cheddon, Taunton.
 1907 †MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
 1914 MITCHELL, G. H., Waterloo Road, Shepton Mallet.
 1908 MITCHELL, W. R., Seaborough Court, Crewkerne.
 1910 MITCHELMORE, W. R. E., Middle Street, Yeovil.
 1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.
 1909 MONCK, Rev. Preb. G. G., The Vicarage, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1913 MONCKTON, REGINALD, Sedgemoor, West Kirby, Cheshire.
 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
 1902 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
 1911 MORGAN, Lt.-Col. W. LLEWELLYN, R.E., Brynbriallu, Swansea.
 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wytral, Glastonbury.
 1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
 1916 MOYSEY, Miss H. G., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
 1911 MURRAY, J. TUCKER, Banwell Abbey, Somerset.
 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Melbury Rectory, Dorchester.
 1912 NATHAN, Lt.-Col. Sir MATHEW, G.C.M.G., Brandon House,
 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.
 1911 NEAL, Miss M. E., Wheatleigh, Taunton.
 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington, Bath.

- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1914 NICHOLLS, Lt.-Col. F. P., Mountlands, South Road, Taunton.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Colonel COMPTON, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1888 †NORMAN, G., M.R.I.A., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1914 NORRIS, F. E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Hill View, Ryde's Hill, Guildford.
- 1909 OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., D.D., 9, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
- 1910 *OKE, ALFRED W., F.S.A., F.G.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., M.R.C.S., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1913 *OXLEY, SELWYN, 75, Victoria Road, Kensington, London ;
and Union Society, Oxford.
- 1908 PAGET, Sir RICHARD, Bart., Old Fallings, Wolverhampton.
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.
- 1913 PARRIS, Miss A. E., Elmfield, Churchill, Bristol.
- 1910 PARSONS, F., 28, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1910 PARSONS, Miss K., Starhunger, Minehead.
- 1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.
- 1906 PASS, Capt. A. D., Manor Ho., Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke Court, Taunton.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 9, Princes Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1907 PAULL, Colonel J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
- 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Merrow, Taunton.
- 1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Merrow, Taunton.
- 1913 PEARS, Miss C. E., Wilmington, Dunster.
- 1909 PEEL, The Viscount, 52, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
- 1914 †PEMBERTON, Colonel E. St. C., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.
- 1914 PEMBERTON, Mrs., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.
- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., 8, Upper Church Street, Bath.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
- 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.L.S., Commonwealth Library, Melbourne.
- 1910 PETTER, JOHN, West Park, Yeovil.
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
- 1913 PHELPS, Miss A., Castle Cary, Somerset.

- 1916 PHILLIPS, Rev. C. W., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1913 PHYTHIAN-ADAMS, W. J., Artillery Mansions, Westminster.
- 1913 PICTOR, ARTHUR J., Pitcombe, Bruton, Somerset.
- 1908 PIKE, Rev. C. E., F.R.HIST.S., 13, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
- 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
- 1915 PITTARD, Miss FLORENCE E., Torre Lea, The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing House, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
- 1907 POLLOCK, Captain J. M., Ivy Lodge, Churchill, near Bristol.
- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, Carbery, Minehead.
- 1908 PONSONBY-FANE, The Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER, G.C.B. (deceased).
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
- 1907 POOLE, W. J. RUSCOMBE, 5, Edinburgh Place, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
- 1916 PORCHER, Rev. Preb. G. L., The Rectory, Dinder, Wells.
- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Right Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, **Patron.**
- 1911 PORTMAN, The Hon. HENRY B., Buxted Park, Uckfield, Sussex.
- 1909 POTT, Rev. A. G., Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
- 1909 POULETT, The Right Hon. Earl, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
- 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1911 PRICE, FRANCIS H., L.R.I.B.A., 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
- 1912 PRICE, W. SYDNEY, Fernleigh, Wellington.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., F.S.A., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1905 PRING, Capt. FRANCIS J. H., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1914 PRITCHARD, JOHN E., F.S.A., 22, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Lt.-Col. F., Norton Manor, Stoke-s.-Ham.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1915 RADFORD, A. LOCKE, F.S.A., Manor House, Bradninch, Devon.
- 1910 RADFORD, Miss E. J., Sunny Hill, Bruton.
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Bridge House, Bickenhall, Taunton.
- 1911 RAWLENCE, E. A., Newlands, Salisbury.
- 1913 RAWLINS, Major E. B., Ashley Grove, Box, Wilts.
- 1909 RAYMOND, F. L.

- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
1902 †REEDER, Rev. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy, Taunton.
1913 REEDER, Mrs. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy, Taunton.
1910 RENDALL, ATHELSTAN, M.P., The Knoll, Yeovil.
1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Bath and County Club, Bath.
1914 RICHARDSON, Mrs., Langford Court, near Bristol.
1913 RIDLEY, Rev. S. O., Compton Bishop Vicarage, Axbridge.
1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
1914 ROBERTS, Rev. ROBERT O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
1914 ROBERTSON, Rev. J. HUNTER, 1, Queen's Terrace, Southsea.
1908 †ROBINSON, The Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells.
1913 ROBINSON, Mrs., Chamberlain Street, Wells.
1915 ROBINSON, Miss C., 5, King's Terrace, Holway Avenue, Taunton.
1916 ROBINSON, Rev. Preb. R. HAYES, The Vicarage, Burnham.
1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
1912 ROE, Rev. WILFRED T., Trent Rectory, Sherborne.
1913 ROGERS, A. S., The Towans, Burnham, Somerset.
1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., D.S.C., F.G.S., 16, Park Street, Taunton.
1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
1914 ROGERS, Miss JESSIE, White House, Williton.
1914 ROGERS, S. L., White House, Williton.
1908 ROPER, FREEMAN, F.L.S., Forde Abbey, Chard.
1912 ROSE, JOHN, Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.
1912 ROSE, Mrs. J., Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.
1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton, Weston-super-Mare (deceased).
1903 †ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
1914 ROSS, F. GORDON, Braeside, Crewkerne Road, Chard.
1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Taunton.
1913 ROWLEY, J. C., Burnham, Somerset.
1909 RUCK, Captain G. A., The Copse, Shiplett, Weston-super-Mare.
1909 RUSHTON, Miss, Highnam, Minehead.
1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Linton Vicarage, Cambs.
1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.
1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate; and Stavordale Priory.
1895 †ST. AUDRIES, Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., St. Audries, Som., **Trustee.**
1912 SALAMAN, CLEMENT, Treborough Lodge, Roadwater, Taunton.

- 1908 SANDERS, Colonel R. A., M.P., Barwick House, near Yeovil.
 1911 †SAUNDERS, Rev. G. W., The Vicarage, Curry Rivel.
 1914 SAUNDERS, Mrs. G. W., The Vicarage, Curry Rivel.
 1912 SAVORY, J. HARRY, 4, Rodney Place, Clifton.
 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.
 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
 1910 SCRATTON, ARTHUR, Old Rectory, West Coker, Yeovil.
 1915 SCRUTTON, The Hon. Sir T. E., Royal Courts of Justice, London.
 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
 1908 SHARP, CECIL J., 27, Church Road, Hampstead, N.W.
 1916 SHAW, Lieut. PERCY, Steyning Manor, Stogursey.
 1909 SHELDON, FRANK, The Gatehouse, Keward, Wells.
 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
 1903 †SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
 1914 SHICKLE, Rev. C. W., F.S.A., 9, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
 1896 SHORE, Comdr. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
 1906 SIMEY, G. I., 9, Ellenborough Park North, Weston-super-Mare.
 1913 SIMMONDS, THOS. G., The Hill, Congresbury, Somerset.
 1910 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton, Devon.
 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., Brooke House, Cannington, Bridgwater.
 1907 SMITH, Miss AMY, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.
 1898 SMITH, A. J., 4, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
 1893 SMITH, Sec.-Lieut. J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
 1907 SMYTH, Rev. A. W., The Vicarage, Monks Kirby, Lutterworth.
 1911 SNELGROVE, A. G., 23, Sprowston Rd., Forest Gate, London, E.
 1914 SNELGROVE, L. E., 14, Albert Quadrant, Weston-super-Mare.
 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
 1914 SOAMES, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Drayton, Somerset.
 1914 SOAMES, Mrs. F. W., The Vicarage, Drayton, Somerset.
 1883 †SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells, **V.P., Trustee.**
 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
 1904 †SORBY, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Over Stowey, Bridgwater.
 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., 6, Henrietta Street, Bath.
 1908 SPARKS, Miss, Bincombe House, Crewkerne.
 1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
 1881 SPILLER, Miss K., Sunny Bank, Bridgwater (deceased).
 1909 SPILLER, R. G., Stanford House, Chard.
 1915 SPILLER, WILFRED H., French Weir House, Taunton.

- 1901 SPRANKLING, E., L.R.I.B.A., Brookfield Cot., South Rd., Taunton.
1912 SPURWAY, Lieut. G. V.
1914 STALEY, Miss D. C., Combe Hill, Barton St. David, Taunton.
1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1908 STAPLE, J. H., Doulting, Shepton Mallet.
1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., Wandsworth Prison, London, S.W.
1907 STAWELL, Colonel G. D., Hill End Grove, Henbury, Glos.
1908 STENHOUSE, Major V. D., Netherleigh, Minehead.
1915 STENNING, Mrs., Hill Cottage, North Curry, Taunton.
1912 †STEWART, C. BALFOUR, M.B., Huntspill, Highbridge.
1912 STEWART, Miss ETHEL, Huntspill, Highbridge.
1909 †STEWART, WM., M.D., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
1909 STEWART, Mrs. W., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.
1915 STONE, Lt. H. S. WALCOTT, A.R.I.B.A., 64, East Reach, Taunton.
1914 STRACHEY, THEODORE E., 5, Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.
1902 STRACHIE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Sutton Court, Pensford.
1906 STRANGWAYS, The Hon. H. B. T., Shapwick, Bridgwater.
1914 STREATFEILD, Mrs., Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.
1900 †STREET, Rev. Preb. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
1903 STRONG, WM., Waterend House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
1912 STUCKEY-CLARK, Miss M., c/o Parr's Bank, Yeovil.
1913 STURDEE, H. KING, Norton Manor, Taunton.
1913 SULLY, Miss GWLADYS, Avalon, Weston-super-Mare.
1908 SULLY, H. T., M.I.E.E., Eastwood, Durdham Park, Bristol.
1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Bigstone, Chepstow.
1908 SULLY, PERCY R., Poole Cottage, Wellington.
1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
1908 SULLY, Miss W. C., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London, E.C.
1916 SWAINSON, Rev. S. J., Blackford Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
1902 †SWEETMAN, GEORGE, Wincanton.
1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
1907 SYMONDS, HENRY, F.S.A., 30, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.
1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Somerset.
1910 TAPP, W. M., LL.D., F.S.A., 57, St. James' Street, London, S.W.
1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Somerset
1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
1911 TERRY, C. W., 92, Harcourt Road, Sheffield.

- 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Silva House, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
- 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1913 THRING, Sir ARTHUR T., K.C.B., Charlton Mackrell Ho., Taunton.
- 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Fen Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton, Cambs.
- 1908 TILLARD, Admiral P. F., Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
- 1879 †TITE, CHAS., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **V.P., General Secretary.**
- 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., Stoneleigh, Taunton.
- 1914 TODD, ARTHUR, Fulwell House, Nunney, Frome.
- 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
- 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
- 1910 TRASK, Miss H. E., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Somerset.
- 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Shute House, Bishops Hull.
- 1900 TREPPIN, E. C., F.S.A., 90, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1908 TRESTRAIL, Major A. B., F.R.G.S., Southdale, Clevedon.
- 1908 TREVELYAN, EDWARD, Morda Lodge, Oswestry.
- 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
- 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., Standchester, Curry Rivel.
- 1915 TREVILIAN, Maj. MAURICE F. CELY, Midelney Pl., Curry Rivel.
- 1915 TREVILIAN, Mrs. MAURICE F. C., Midelney Place, Curry Rivel.
- 1909 TREVOR, Colonel EDWARD, Halesleigh, Bridgwater.
- 1914 TRIPP, C. L. H., M.R.C.S., The Chestnuts, Staplegrove.
- 1908 TROLLOPE, The Hon. Mrs., Crowcombe Court, Taunton.
- 1909 TROUP, Captain R. D. R., Elm Grove, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
- 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Lt.-Col. E. G., Siltan Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
- 1911 TURNER, ARTHUR W., Fitzroy, Norton Fitzwarren.
- 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton.
- 1908 TURNER, W. M., Billet Street, Taunton.
- 1901 TYLOR, Sir EDW. B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Linden, Wellington.
- 1913 †USSHER, W. A. E., Alexandra Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
- 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Old Hall, Somerton (deceased).
- 1908 *VASSALL, H., F.S.A., F.G.S., The Priory, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.
- 1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wraxall, Bristol.
- 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
- 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Taunfield House, Taunton.

- 1898 VILLAR, MRS. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
1908 VISGER, CHAS., M.R.C.S., Beachcroft, Clevedon.
1909 VONBERG, M., Rozelle, Wells.
1909 VONBERG, MRS. M., Rozelle, Wells.
1911 WADE, ARTHUR R., Southwell House, Highbridge.
1914 WADE, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Kingsbury Episcopi, Martock.
1909 WAINWRIGHT, C. DONALD, Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1913 WAKE, W. H., Elm Grove, Taunton.
1916 WAKEFIELD, MRS. J. E. W., Amberd, Taunton.
1899 †WALDEGRAVE, The Rt. Hon. Earl, P.C., Chewton Priory, Bath,
President, Trustee.
1911 WALDEGRAVE, The Hon. and Rev. H.N., The Rectory, Lullington.
1905 WALSH, Major T. L., Lower Marsh, Kingston, Taunton.
1902 †WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, Wake Hill, Ilminster.
1908 WARDLE, FREDK. D., Claremont Villa, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1909 WARREN, Rev. W. M. K., Meare Vicarage, Glastonbury.
1908 WARRY, Captain B. A., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Road, Yeovil.
1910 WASON, MRS. C. R., Cossington, Bridgwater.
1907 WATERMAN, A. N., 10, Cambridge Pk., Durdham Down, Bristol.
1910 WATERMAN, WM. ROLAND, Stoke-under-Ham.
1913 WATSON, THOMAS, The Grey House, Somerton, Somerset.
1913 WATSON, MRS. T., The Grey House, Somerton, Somerset.
1912 WATSON, WALTER, B.SC., Taunton School, Taunton.
1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Milton - Clevedon
Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **V.P., General Secretary.**
1903 †WEAVER, J. R. H., Trinity College, Oxford.
1908 WEBBER, Miss E., Combe Lodge, Minehead.
1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
1857 WELCH, C., Ellerker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey (deceased).
1896 †WERE, FRANCIS, Walnut Tree House, Druidstoke Avenue,
Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 6, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
1911 WESTON, FRED, 15, Crofton Park, Yeovil.
1912 WETHERMAN, G. H., 33, Upper Belgrave Rd., Clifton, Bristol.
1913 WHATELY, Rev. G. P., The Vicarage, Bishops Lydeard.

- 1912 WHITE, FRANK, Hareston, South Road, Taunton.
 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Highlands, Taunton.
 1909 WHITTAKER, C. D., LL.D, Taunton School, Taunton.
 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
 1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
 1916 †WICKHAM, Rev. Preb. A.P., The Vicarage, E. Brent, Highbridge.
 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.
 1913 WICKS, A. T., Durham School, Durham.
 1914 WIGLESWORTH, J., M.D., Springfield House, Winscombe, Som.
 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
 1913 †WILDMAN, W. B., Sherborne School, Dorset.
 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., M.R.C.S., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Taunton.
 1914 WILLIAMS, Rev. W.H.W., The Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1908 WILLS, ERNEST S., Ramsbury Manor, Hungerford.
 1909 WILLS, GEO. A., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
 1912 WILLS, Major Sir GILBERT, Bart., M.P., Northmoor, Dulverton.
 1896 WILLS, H. H., Barley Wood, Wrington.
 1910 WILLS, Miss M., Bishop Fox's School, Taunton.
 1913 WILSON, ALEXANDER, Shovell, North Petherton.
 1912 WILSON, Rev. C. T., F.R.G.S., The Rectory, Hatch Beauchamp.
 1908 WILSON, H., 18, Kent Terrace, Hanover Gate, London, N.W.
 1912 WILTON, Rev. T. G., The Rectory, Luccombe, Taunton.
 1907 WINCH, Miss CHARLOTTE, Childown, near Chertsey.
 1903 †WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
 1914 WINTER, E., 5, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1860 †WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath, **V.P.**
 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Rothesay House, Dorchester.
 1909 WITHERS, A. H., 10, Essex Villas, Kensington, London, W.
 1914 WOOD, W. E. RAMSDEN, M.D., Southernhaye, Lyme Regis.
 1914 WOOD, Mrs. RAMSDEN, Southernhaye, Lyme Regis.
 1912 WOODHOUSE, A. E. C., Kilve, Bridgwater.
 1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H., Heatherton Park, Taunton.
 1911 WOODWARD, EDWARD R., 61, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.
 1911 WOODWARD, Miss M. C., Briarclyst, Beer, Devon.
 1885 WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
 1912 WRIGHT, H. E., 57, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1914 WYNTER, Miss M., Canons House, Taunton.
 1912 YOUNG, Rev. H. CHRISTIAN, The Rectory, Crowcombe.

INDEX.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

PROCEEDINGS, VOL. LXI (4TH SERIES, VOL. I),

COMPILED BY

E. A. FRY AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

- Agnes, 94.
— James, 59.
— John, 94.
— Laurence, priest, 96.
— Maud, 59.
— William, priest of Congresbury, 99.
Abbot, William, priest, 85, 87.
Abbots, Ile, 144.
Accounts of the Society, xvii, xxiv-xxvi.
Acre, Joan de, 50.
de Acton, John, 149; Richard, 149.
Adams (Adam), Agnes, 82; Andrew, 82;
John, 82, 90; Robert, 65; Thomas, 88;
William, 61.
ADDITIONS TO LIBRARY, 1915, xix, xli,
xlii, lix-lviii.
ADDITIONS TO MUSEUM, 1915, xviii, xl,
xli, xlv-lviii.
Adene, Joan, 101.
Adkins, Anne, 123.
Advertisements of Publications, 268.
Epyornis eggs, Madagascar, lv.
Agate beads of Arab type. (*See* Beads).
Alam, Isabel, 88; James, 88; John, 88.
Alayn, John, 81.
Alford, Henry, 41; Samuel, 41.
Alfred Jewel (*illus.*), 217.
Alfred the Great, by Miss B. A. Lees
(*review—illus.*), 217, 218.
Alhampton (Ditcheat), 65.
Allen, Richard, 92.
Aller, parson of, 146.
Allyn, Edward, 85; John, 85; Richard,
63, 85.
de Alta Ripa, Drugo, 108.
Alvert, John, 97.
Alwynus (Eilwinus), Bishop of Wells,
effigy of, 29.
Alum (stream), 112.
Ambler, William, 78.
Amore, William, 96.
Amys, Thomas, 72, 78.
Anderton, Elizabeth, 46; James, 46;
Mary, 46.
Andrews (Andrew, Androos), Alice, 87;
Helen, 87; Joan, 87, 99; John, 72,
87 (2), 99; Robert, 87; Thomas, 87,
99; William, 85, 121.
Andrews (Andrew) *als* Hyckman, Isabel,
85; John, 85.
Animals, stuffed, added to Museum, lv.
Annual Meeting, Taunton, 1915, xiii-
xxvii.
Annual Report of the Council, xv-xxiii.
Anselm, Bishop, effigy of, in St. David's
Cathedral, 12.
Anstie, Edmond, 121.
Arizona, bird-arrows, 1.
Arms, Bath, city of, 159; Bath, Earl of,
Chandée, 160; Beauchamp of Warwick,
48; Beaufort, 159, 160; Beckington,
Bishop of Bath and Wells, 48;
Berkeley, 160; Bouchier, 160; Bullen,
1; Danbeny, 160; Hakeford, 158;
Hunter, 158; James I, 160; Jennings,
44; Jenny, 158; le Despenser (?), 49;
Mohun, 159, 160; Montacute, 48, 49;
Monthermer, 50; St. Sauveur, 109;
Seckford, 158; Somerset, Duke of,
Fitzroy, 159, 160; Somerset, Duke of,
Seymour, 159; Speke, 47; Trevillian,
47; de Urtiaco, 43.
de Arsyk, Alexander, 112; Emma, 112.
Arundel, John, Earl of, 114; Richard,
Earl of, 114.
Ashcot, 149.
Ashcott, trade tokens, 119.
Ashe, John, priest, 85, 91.
de Ashe, John, 150.
de Ashton, Elizabeth, 155; Robert, 155.

- Athelney Abbey, 144, 145.
 Athelney, Abbot of, 155.
 Atkins, Alexander, 122.
 atte Orchard, Alice, 154.
 atte Patte (Putte), Alice, 154.
 atte Welle, Matilda, 154.
 Atwell, Richard, 118.
 Atwoll, John, 96.
 Atwood, Thomas, Master of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, 5.
 Atwyll, John, 94 (2).
 Auckland, Lord, Bishop of Bath and Wells, portrait, liv.
 de Audley, James, 147, 150, 155.
 Austyng, William, 66.
 Aveye, Richard, 101.
 Axbridge, 59, 76, 84, 86, 90, 91, 96, 100.
 Axe, William, 99.
 Ayscough, William, Bishop of Salisbury, 3.
 Babcary, 110.
 Baberstocke, 95.
 Baberstocke, John, 72.
 Bache, Anthony, 151; John, 151.
 Badges, military, Somerset, xlvii; of Taunton clubs, lii.
 Badgworth, 75, 76, 77, 79.
 Baker, Henry, 68; Robert, 82.
 Baker, Elvard *als.* (*See* Elvard).
 Balance Sheet and Accounts for 1914, xxiv-xxvi.
 Balett, John, 83.
 Ball, Thomas, 97, 100.
 Balliol, King of Scotland, 150.
 Banckes, John, 122.
 Bancrofte, Robert, 75.
 Banners.—Barrington Club, xli; West Monkton Club, xlviii.
 Banwell, 61, 83, 86, 99.
 Banwell, Jelyan, 70; Joan, 70; John (3), 70; Robert, 70; Thomas, 70; Watkyn, 70.
 Banwyll, John, 63.
 Barbar, Robert, priest, 99.
 Barber, William, 119.
 Barrel trucks (cider), Wiveliscombe, xlviii.
 Barrington, banner of club, xli.
 Barton, John, 82.
 Barwick, 72, 101; (Stowford), 101.
 Basle, Council of, 1434, 7.
 Basyng, John, 101.
 Batcocke, Robert, 91.
 Batcombe, 84 (2), 85, 88 (2), 89, 90, 99, 107, 113; (Twohyde), 108.
 Bath Branch of the Society, xxi, xxix.
 Bath, City of, Arms, 159.
 Bath, Earl of, Philibert de Chandée, 160.
 Bath and Wells, Bishops of, Lord Auckland, liv; Joceline, 106; Ralph, 153; Reginald, 110.
 Bath, trade tokens, 117, 119, 122.
 Batt, John, 66.
 Battle Gore, Williton, xxviii.
 Bawlesborow, 94.
 Bawlet, Thomas, 61, 83.
 Bawnton, Robert, 67.
 Bayly, William, 101.
 "Bead-boke," 58.
 Beads of agate of Arab type, from Ham Hill (?), xlix.
 Bearde, Agnes, 94; Joan, 94; John, 94; Thomas, 94.
 Beauchamp, Anne, 49.
 Beaufort, arms, 159, 160.
 Beaufort, Edmund, Count of Mortaigne and Duke of Somerset, 7; John, Duke of Somerset, 159; John de, Earl of Somerset, 49.
 Beckington, trade tokens, 117, 122.
 Bekyn, Richard, 80.
 de Bekynton, John, 154.
 Bennett, Andrew, 95; Elizabeth Mary, 206; Henry, 206.
 Berde — (? a Christian name), 85.
 Berde, Agnes, 94; Robert, 94; William, 94.
 Bere, 147.
 Berkeley, arms, 160.
 Berkeley, John, 147; Katherine, 147, 155; Thomas, 147, 148, 155; Maurice, 161.
 Bernard, John, Precentor of Wells, 4.
 Berrow, 70, 89.
 Berry, John, 123.
 Bertun (place), 97.
 Betley, Agnes, 84; Richard, 84.
 Beverstone, 147.
 Beys, Alice, 86; Joan, 87; John, 87.
 Bicycle, geared-ordinary, xlix.
 Biddisham (Byttysham), 77.
 Bigges, Richard, 119.
 Bignor (Bicknor), (Sussex), 110, 112, 114.
 Bird-arrows, Arizona, 1.
 Birds' Eggs, Somerset, acquired, xxi, xxxv, lv.
 Birds, Somerset, observations, xxxv-xxxvi.
 Bisham (Bustlesham) Priory (Berks.), 49.
 Bishop, Ambrose, 117; Francis, 44, 45; John, 45.
 Bishopp, William, 75, 89.
 Bishops Hull, trade tokens, 119.
 Bithese, Robert, 87.
 Blackom, John, 68.
 Blackmore, John, 71.
 Blakedon, 97.
 Blakeford, 145.

- Bleaddon, 67, 70.
 Blewett, Alice, 100; John, 100; Maude, 100; Richard, 100.
 Bleyke, William, 79.
 Blickling, (manor, Norfolk), 9.
 Blinman, George, 120.
 Blount, Elizabeth, 159.
 Blower, John, 100; William, 92.
 Blowton, Humphrey, 92.
 Blue Anchor, botanical notes, xxxviii.
 le Blund (Custancia), 146; (John), 146.
 Bocke, Richard, 66.
 Bodie, John, 100.
 BOG-MOSSES OF SOMERSET, by W. Watson (*illus.*), 166-188.
 Boleyn (Boloyn, Bolon, Bolonia, Boulen, Bullen), Arms of, 1, 9, 10; Anne, 9; Cecily, 9; Geoffrey, 8; Hamo, 10; Henry, 5; John, 8, 10; Margaret, 9; Margery, 10; Thomas, 1-10; William, 9, 10.
 BOLEYN, THOMAS, by the Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, D.D., 1-10.
 Bolgar, John, 76.
 Bolgen, John, 67, 76.
 Bolsome, John, 84.
 BOND, F. BLIGH, on GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATIONS, Eighth Report (*illus.*), 128-142.
 Bond, F. Bligh, on excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, 1915, xxi, xxx-xxxii.
 Bonowey, John, 61.
 Bonville, Sir William, 2.
 Books, acquired by exchange, lxx-lxvi; donations, xix, xli, xlii, lix-lxv; purchased, xix, lxvii-lxviii.
 Borde, Thomas, 62.
 Borman, John, 83.
 Borrow, Thomas, 70.
 Bosse, Robert, 108.
 BOTANICAL SECTION, xx, xxxvi-xxxix, xlii.
 Botiller, Ralph, Knt., 9.
 Botor, John, 154.
 Bouchier, arms, 160.
 Bouchier, John, Lord Fitzwarine, 160.
 Bovell, Thomas, priest, 98.
 Bovey Tracey (Devon), 150.
 Boweke, Richard, 63.
 Bowge, —, 98; Elinor, 98; Elizabeth, 98.
 Bowryng, Thomas, priest, 91.
 Bowshe, John, 69.
 Boxgrove Priory (Sussex), 110.
 Boy, Lucy, 63; Thomas, 63, 66.
 Boyle, William, 117.
 Brabant, 153.
 Bray, Sir Reginald, 4.
 Braynsted (? Braxted, Essex), 52.
 Bremelcumbe, Elizabeth, 99; John, 99; Thomas, 99.
 Brent, East, 59 (2), 62, 66, 67, 86, 88, 89, 94, 95, 98.
 Brent, South, 64, 73, 90, 110.
 Brese, Elen, 76.
 Brewham (Bruham), 71, 72, 75, 88, 95, 102.
 Brewing-pitcher, local make, 1.
 Bridgwater (Brugewater), 52.
 Bridgwater, trade tokens, 119, 122.
 Bridport, Viscount, liv.
 Broke, John, 84.
 Bronze objects, from Kilmersdon, xli, xlv; Ham Hill, xlvi, lvi.
 Brooches. (*See* Fibulae).
 Brooches, penannular, Ham Hill, lvi.
 Brotherhoods in Somerset, 56.
 Browne, John, 100 (2); Maud, 101; Morris, 100; Richard, 65, 73, 97, 100; Thomas, 101; William, 94, 100.
 Browning, John, 126; Thomas, 87.
 Brownynge, Richard, 82.
 de Bruton, Thomas, 108.
 Bruton, trade tokens, 119.
 Bruton, 78; (Wyke), 78.
 de Bruwes, Robert, 108.
 Bryne (?) —, 87.
 Bucke, William, 68.
 Buckhorn Weston (Dorset), 111.
 Buckland Dinham, ancient remains at Murtry Hill surveyed, xxviii.
 Buckland, John, 87.
 Buckland Priory, 145.
 Bulgen, John, 95.
 Bulla, leaden, Calixtus III, Glastonbury Abbey, xlv.
 Bulleid, Dr. A., donation of fibulae, Kilmersdon, xli, xlv.
 Bulleid, G. L., *re* excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, 1915, xxi, xxx, xxxii-xxxiii.
 Bullocke, Thomas, 101.
 de Burey (Bursy, Burci), Agnes, 147; John, 146, 147, 149; Peter, 144, 147; Richard, 147; Robert, 146, 147; Serlo, 145, 146; William, 146, 147.
 Bureys Court (Nether Ham), 145.
 Bure, William, 72, 81.
 Burgys, Agnes, 65; Joan, 65; Thomas, 65.
 Burnet, Edith, 66.
 Burnham, 67, 74, 88, 89, 100.
 Burridge, Thomas, 118; William, 122.
 Burroughgh, Anne, 101.
 Burton, Isabel, 68; John, 67 (2), 102, 150; Thomas, 68.
 Burwold, Bishop of Wells, effigy of, 28.
 Buscell, John, 67.
 Bush, John, 119; Nicholas, 88.
 Bushy, —, 51.
 Bustlesham. (*See* Bisham).

- Bustull, John, 64.
 Butlar, Andrew, 85.
 Butler, Thomas, Earl of Ormond, 9.
 Buttons, Somerset (mostly military),
 xvii.
 Bybell, Robert, 78.
 Byconel, William, Prebendary of Wells, 2.
 "Bygones," xli.
 Byrte, Peter, 88.
 Bysshopp, John, 156.
 Cadbury, North, 68, 71, 82.
 Cade, Jack, rebellion of, 3.
 Cage, Anthony, 158; Mary, 158.
 Calfe, Henry, 147; Katherine, 147.
 Calixtus III, bulla of, Glastoubury
 Abbey, xlv.
 Calixtus, St., Chapel, Wells Cathedral,
 1, 3.
 Calsebroke (*sic*, place), 75.
 Calton, Nicholas, Archdeacon of Taun-
 ton, 3; Robert, 6.
 Cambridge, St. Margaret's hostel, 6.
 Came, Jone, 64; Richard, 70; Thomas,
 64.
 Cammerlayne, Thomas, 75.
 Caps, baby's, xlix.
 Carcy, Richard, curate, 62.
 de Carevilla, William, 112.
 Carter, William, 86.
 Cary, John, 98.
 Castle Cary, 83.
 Castle Cary, trade tokens, 122.
 Ceeley, John, 144; Maurice, 144.
 Celts of stone, Ham Hill, xlvii, lviii.
 Chace, William, 121.
 Chademedé (Lyng?), 155.
 le Chaifecomb, Walter, 52.
 Chamberlayne, John, 62.
 Chamberlaynys Mill (Milborne Port), 74.
 Champion, Thomas, 87.
 Champyon, John, 90.
 de Chandée (Chandew), Philibert, Earl
 of Bath, 160.
 de Chandée, arms, 160.
 Chanter in Cathedral of Bath and Wells, 4.
 Chapman, John, 123.
 CHARBONNIER, H. J., on "Diptera of
 Somerset," 189-204.
 Charbonnier Collection of Pewter, addi-
 tions, liii.
 Chard, collection of trade tokens, 115,
 122.
 Chard Museum (Arthur Hull collection),
 xl.
 Charlton Adam, chapel, 111.
 Charlton Adam, 80.
 Charlton Mackerell, 80, 92.
 Charterhouse-on-Mendip, crucible, xlv.
 Chary, William, 88.
 Checks (trade), Somerset, lii.
 Cheddar, 60, 64, 147.
 Cheke, Agnes, 86; James, 86; Joan, 86;
 John, 86; Thomas, 86.
 Chelsea (Middlesex), 7.
 Chelton chapel, 96.
 Chert implements, Somerset, xlv.
 Cheryton, North, 72.
 Chewe, Thomas, 2.
 Chewton, 86.
 Chewton-on-Mendip, 2.
 Cheyney, William, 110.
 Chinnock, West, church bell, 148.
 Christon, 61, 73, 83.
 Chub, John, 74.
 CHUBB'S MAPS OF SOMERSET, HERALDRY
 IN, by F. Were, 157-161.
 CHURCH, REV. CANON C. M., F.S.A.,
 Obituary notice (*illus.*), 205-208; bib-
 liography of, 208-209.
 Church, Caroline, 205; Charles M., xxii;
 Elizabeth Mary, 206; John Dearman,
 205; Richard, Gen. Sir, 206.
 Church Bells, West Chinnock, 148;
 Pitney, 148.
 Churchill, 82.
 Churchill. (*See* Dolbury).
 Churchstanton, plants from, xxxvii.
 Chyke, John, 80.
 Chyltron (*sic*) 93.
 Cider-barrel truck, Wiveliscombe, xlviii.
 Cider-shoe or warmer, xlviii.
 Clapton, 62.
 Clarence, Duke of, 50.
 Clark, T. Beavan, donation of Roman
 coins, xli, li.
 Clarke, Edmund, curate, 78; Elizabeth,
 68; John, 59, 63, 68, 74, 75, 78;
 Richard, 64; Thomas, 67.
 Clarke *als* Clement, John, 73.
 Clavelshaye, Margaret, 40.
 Clement, Clarke *als*, John, 73.
 Clerke, John, 92 (2), 154.
 Cleve, John, 91.
 Cloak used at Ilfracombe during
 Napoleonic scare, xlviii.
 Clock face, Taunton, XVIII Century,
 xlvii.
 Cloke, William, 155.
 Closworth, 79.
 Clothier, John, 125.
 Clothyer, Agnes, 72; Henry, 71; Joan
 (2), 71; Richard, 71; Thomas, 72;
 William, 71.
 Club-banners, Somerset, xli, xlviii.
 Club-brasses, Somerset, xlvii, xlviii.
 Clyd, John, 74.
 Clyvedon (John), 149; John, 150; (Kath-
 erine), 149.
 Coach, early Victorian, model, xlviii.

- Cobe, Cristina, 62; Margaret, 62; Richarda, 63; William, 62.
- Cocke, John, 86; Mistress, 101; Robert, curate, 89; Walter, clerk (2), 90; William, 83.
- Cocks, Thomas, 92.
- Cogan, Agnes, 93; Emlyn, 93; Joan, 93; John (2), 93; Margaret, 93; Robert (2), 93; Thomas (2), 93.
- Coin Department, xviii, xli.
- Coins, English, xviii, xli, l, li; Roman, xviii, xli, li-lii.
- Coke, Peter, 79; William, 60, 84.
- Coker Court muniments, 105.
- Coker, East, 162; Brown Island, 162; Culliver's Grave, 162; Inglemount in, 162.
- COKER, WEST, ROMAN REMAINS, by H. St. George Gray (*illus.*), 162-165.
- Coker, West, 162; Green Lane in, 162; Chessels (3) in, 164-165; Bread, Cheese and Chessels in, 164; Docking Street in, 165; Feebarrow Farm in, 165.
- Cokeryll, Aslyng, 60.
- Cokyr, Thomas, 3.
- Colman, Agnes, 100.
- Coles, Ann, 101.
- Colford (Kilmersdon), 81.
- Colyns, Elizabeth, 98; Joan, 98; John, 69, 70, 98 (2); Richard, 75; Robert, 98; William, 98.
- Comb, weaving, Ham Hill, lvii.
- de Combe, Peter, 146.
- Combe St. Nicholas and Winsham, Prebend, 151.
- Come, John, 70.
- de Compostella, St. James, 153.
- Compton, 92.
- Compton Dondun, 96.
- Compton Paucefoot, 78.
- Congresbury, 61, 64, 66, 68, 81, 90, 91, 93, 94 (3), 99, 100; Kyngton (?) in, 69; Rydyngs in, 94; St. Michael's chapel in, 61; Wotford's hill in, 100.
- Cooke, John, 102; Thomas, 99, 100; William, 99.
- Cooper, William, 123.
- Coper, Hugh, curate, 99.
- Copyn, William, 71, 72.
- Corbet, Robert, curate, 65, 87.
- Corbyn, Cecilia, 154.
- Corcelle, Roger, 108.
- Cornish, A. V., his collection of Ham Hill relics, xli, xlvi.
- Cornish, Right Rev. Bishop, books presented, lxi.
- Cornish, John, 124.
- Corrigenda, xi.
- Corwall, Helen, 71.
- Cosbey, John, 124.
- Cote (Martock), 89.
- Cottenham (Cams.), 9.
- Cotton, John, 94.
- Council, Report of the, xv-xxiii.
- Cowan, T. W., books presented, lxi; mounting of botanical specimens, xx, xxxix, lvi.
- Cowlyng, Nicholas, 79.
- Cowlys, —, 94.
- Cox, Rev. Dr. J. C., on "Pulpits, Lecterns, and Organs" (*review*), 216.
- Cox, Stephen, 88, 102.
- Cranmore, 91.
- Cras (Gras), Galfrid, 147.
- Crese, John, 89.
- de Crewkerne (Crukern). John, 153.
- Crewkerne, trade tokens, 119, 123.
- Creye, Isabel, 63; John, 63; Thomas, 63.
- Crockford, Samuel, 120.
- Crome, Alice, 58; Jone, 58.
- Croscombe, trade tokens, 120.
- Crosseman, John, 94, 96.
- Crowcombe, trade token, 125.
- Croxton (Cams.), 113.
- Crucibles, Charterhouse-on-Mendip and Exeter, xlv.
- Cucklington, 52.
- Cuff, Thomas, 63.
- Culbone Church, lithograph, lv.
- Cullen, W. J., donation of Maori implements, xlv, 1.
- CURATOR'S REPORT, 1915, xl-xliii.
- Curle, John, 120.
- Currency, Turkish, lii.
- Curry Rivel, court rolls presented, xix.
- CURRY RIVEL, NORTH CHAPEL OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND ITS HERALDRY, by Rev. G. W. Saunders and Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin (*illus.*), 31-53.
- Curry Rivel (Cory Rivel), 52, 147, 155; manor, 143.
- Cutcombe, church of, 111.
- Dabar, Joan, 95; Robert, 95.
- Daly, Agnes, 88; Christian, 88; John, 88; Thomas, 88; William, 88.
- Danyall, Edward, 144; John, 61, 81, 102; William, 91.
- Daubeny, arms, 160.
- Davie, Philip, 102.
- Davy, John, priest, 82; Robert, 89.
- Davys, Isabel, 70; Joan, 70; Thomas, 70; William, 70.
- Dawis, John, 84.
- Day, Alice, 79; John, 79; Thomas, vicar, 63, 70, 79.
- Dene, Christian, 59, 66; Joan, 66; John, 59, 66 (2), William, 59.
- Deodatus (mason), 22.
- Devon, Earl of (1451), 2; Hugh, 150.

- Dey, Thomas, 77.
 Diamond Jubilee Celebration, alterations and improvements, xiii.
 Dinham, Thomas, 41.
 DIPTERA OF SOMERSET, by H. J. Charbonnier, 189-204.
 Ditcheat, 65; (Alhampton), 65.
 Dogmersfeld (manor), 2.
 Dolbury Camp, pottery, xlv.
 Dole, Alice, 102; Siblie, 102; William, 102.
 Donations of Illustrations, v.
 Donations to Library and Museum, 1915, xviii, xix, xlv-lxv.
 Donet, Thomas, 88.
 Donne, (John), Dean of St. Paul's, London, 17; William, priest, 98.
 Dorvall, John, 90.
 Doultling, 89.
 Dowber, Robert, 94.
 Dowell light, 57.
 Downhead, 60.
 Drawing, Taunton Castle and moats (Spencer), xli.
 Drayton, 144, 147.
 Drew, John, 81.
 Drokensford (John), Bishop of Bath and Wells, 146.
 Dudoc, Bishop of Wells, effigy of, 30.
 Dultingcote (Dultecote), Prebend of, Wells, 2, 4.
 Dunkerton, 85.
 Dunn (Dun, Dune), Alice, 92; Elizabeth, 82; Ellen, 72, 81; Humphrey, 68, 74; John, 72 (2), 81 (2); Luke, 92; Thomas, 68, 92.
 Dunster Church, coins from, lii.
 Dureford Abbey (Sussex), 110.
 Dyar, Agnes, 69; Davy, 69; Joan, 69; John, 69, 74; Robert, 65; Roger, 69; Thomas, 69.
 Dyar, Vynying *als*, John, 80.
 Dycke, Richard, 59.
 de Dyrham, Elias, Preb. of Wells, 207.
 Earnshill, 144.
 Earthworks Committee, Somerset, xxi, xxviii-xxix.
 Earthworks, Somerset, Stokeleigh Camp, liv.
 Eden, R. J., third Baron Auckland, liv.
 Edgell, Humphrey (Omfra), 83.
 Editorial Committee, v.
 Edmonde, Joan, 96; John, 96; Peter, 96.
 Edmunds, Avis, 102.
 Edyngton Chapel, 96.
 EFFIGIES (MONUMENTAL) IN SOMERSET, by Dr. A. C. Fryer (*illus.*), 11-30.
 Egell, (Humphrey) Omfra, 61.
 Egg, *Apyornis*, fragments, lv.
 Eggs of Birds, Somerset, acquired, lv.
 Ele, John, 75.
 Eleanor, Queen (c. 1290), 43.
 Election of new members and officers, xxii, xxvi.
 Elvard *als* Baker, William, 97.
 English coins, xli, l, li.
 ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION, xx, xxxiii-xxxiv, xlii.
 Erle, Agnes, 85; Alice, 85.
 de Erlegh, Philip, 146.
 le Esware, William, 107.
 Evercreech, 60.
 Everingham, Adam de, 13; Margaret, 13.
 EXCAVATIONS AT GLASTONBURY ABBEY, by F. Bligh Bond (*illus.*), 128-142.
 Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, xxi, xxx-xxxiii, 128-142; accounts, xxx; short reports by F. Bligh Bond and G. L. Bulleid, xxxi-xxxiii.
 Excavations at Meare Lake Village, xxi.
 Exchange of Publications, lxv, lxvi.
 Exeter, crucible found, xlv.
 Exmoor, Old Burrow Camp, whetstone, xlv.
 Exmouth, Viscount, liv.
 Exton, 145, 146, 147; manor, 155.
 Exull, William, 74.
 Falsolf (Fastolf), Sir John, 9.
 Far, Christine, 87.
 Felon, George, 101.
 Fesse, Robert, 71.
 Fibulae (Roman), Ham Hill, xlvi, lvi; Kilmersdon, xli, xlv.
 Fifehead, 144.
 Finances, xvii, xxiv-xxvi.
 Fisher (Fyssh), Elizabeth, 125; John, 119; Peter, 125; Robert, 62.
 Fitzhamon, John, 111.
 Fitzroy, Henry, Duke of Somerset, 159.
 Fitzwarine, Lord, John Burchier, 160.
 Flemman, Agnes, 79; John (2), 79; Robert, 79.
 Flemmyng, Robert, 77.
 Flint implements, Somerset, xlv, xlvi.
 Flode, John, priest, 89.
 Forde (Foorde), Harry, 93; Joan, 93; John, 122.
 Forster, John, 154.
 Foster, Edith, 75; Humphrey, 75; Richard, 75; Robert, 75.
 Frederick the Great, medal, lii.
 Freke, Thomas, priest, 80, 93, 94, 97.
 Freshford, trade tokens, 120, 125.
 Frode, John, 75.
 Froman, William, 94 (2).
 Frome, 85, 86, 101.
 Frome Selwood, 86.
 Frowde, John, 102.

- Fry, E. A., donation of index to Browu's Somerset Wills, xix.
- Frye, Hugh, 77; Isabel, 154; John, 41, 77; Jone, 77; Margaret, 77; Richard, 74; Roger, 77; Thomas, 101; William, 41, 86.
- FRYER, DR. A. C., "Monumental Effigies in Somerset" (*illus.*), 11-30.
- Fryer, Dr. A. C., 42.
- Furber (Furbar), Joan, 76; John, 66.
- Gabege, —, 101.
- Gale, Rev. Preb. I. S., obituary notice, 210.
- Gatcomb, John, 77.
- Gateryn, Alice, 95.
- Gayne, William, 68.
- Gele, William, 65.
- Genocke, Richard, 74.
- Geoffrey, vicar of (? Nether Ham), 146.
- George, James, 120.
- German weapons presented, lviii.
- Gervys, Alice, 70; Joan, 70; John, 70; Margaret, 70.
- Gest, Henry, 89; Joan, 89; Robert, 89.
- Gilbert, Alice, 97; Walter, 97.
- Gill, William, 99.
- Giso, Bishop of Wells, effigy of, 27.
- Glasgow, Canon of, 9.
- Glass, Nailsea, 1.
- Glastonbury, 96.
- Glastonbury Abbey excavations, xxi, xxx-xxxiii, 128-142; accounts, xxx; short reports by F. Bligh Bond and G. L. Bulleid, xxxi-xxxiii.
- GLASTONBURY ABBEY, EIGHTH REPORT ON EXCAVATIONS, by F. Bligh Bond (*illus.*), 128-142.
- Glastonbury Abbey, bulla of Calixtus III, xlv.
- Glastonbury, Abbot of, Hugh, 110.
- Glastonbury, trade tokens, 120, 123.
- Glede, John, 88.
- Glister, Joan, 95; John, 95; Thomas, 95.
- Glod, John, 75.
- Gloucester, Earl of, 113.
- Gloucester, Sheriff of, 146.
- Godmanestham, William, 108.
- Godwyn, William, 97.
- Goffe, Helys, 79; Isabel, 79; Raynall, 79; Richard, 79.
- Golbord, William, 88.
- Goldweg, Em, 66; Joan, 66; John, priest, 97; William, 66.
- Goldy, John, 75.
- Gollid, John, 89.
- Gollege (Golledge), Alice, 69; Edith, 69; Elner, 63; John, 69; Ralph, 69; Richard, 69; Stephen, 69; William, 63, 69.
- Goode, Agnes, 100; Alice, 60; Isabel, 60; Joan, 60; John, 60; William, 60.
- Goose, Thomas, 71.
- Gorwan, Edward, 73.
- Gosse, Edmund, 70.
- de Gournay, Matthew, 155; Philippa, 155; (Thomas), 148, 155.
- Gowle, Clase (*sic*), 96; John (2), 95, 96.
- Gowoll, John, 98.
- Grantisden, Great (Hunts), 113.
- de Gray, Henry, 113.
- GRAY, H. ST. GEORGE, on "Roman Remains found at West Coker" (*illus.*), 162-165.
- GRAY, H. ST. GEORGE, on "Somerset Trade Tokens, XVII Century" (*illus.*), 115-127.
- GRAY, H. ST. GEORGE, his Report as Curator, xl-xliii; notes on Withypool Stone Circle, xxviii; ancient remains at Murtry Hill, Orchardleigh, surveyed, xxviii.
- Gray, Lionel St. G., palæolith, Yarty stream, xlv.
- Gray, Mrs. St. G., assistance given, xlii; Yarty implement, xlv.
- Graye, Hugh, 125.
- Graynton, 92.
- Gregory, John, priest, 84.
- Green (Grene), —, 51; William, priest, 98.
- Greneway, John, 119; Thomas, 84; William, 84.
- Grey, Robert, priest, 101, 102.
- Gristock, G., 41.
- Groff, William, 79.
- Gryme, John, parson, 101.
- Guilds in Somerset, 56.
- Gummer, Agnes, 76; James, 76.
- Gunthorp, John, Prebendary of St. Stephen's, Westminster, 4; Dean of Wells, 5.
- Gutch, Henry, 123.
- Gyan, —, 150.
- Gybbons, Joan, 76; John, 76; Margery, 76; Thomas, 76.
- Gylis, John, curate, 87.
- Gyll, Thomas, 91.
- Gylling, Christian, 90; Edith, 92; John, 65, 90 (2) 91; Julyan, 91; Katherine, 74; Nicholas, 90; Richard, 64, 90; Robert, 91; William, 78, 92.
- Gypson, Robert, 84.
- Gyst (Gyste), Joan, 100 (2); Richard, 100; Thomas, 100; Walter, 82.
- Hacker, Isabel, 63; John, 63.
- Hakeford, arms, 158.
- Halet, Alice, 74.
- Halle, Thomas, Prebend of Portpool, St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 7.

- Halling, John, 69.
Halstone, Agnes, 86; Richard, 86; Thomas, 86.
Ham (manor), 145.
Ham-Burcy, 147.
Ham, High, 95, 96 (2), 98, 145, 146.
Ham Hill, antiquities, xli, xlvi, lvi, lvii; beads of Arab type, xlix; hoard of Roman coins, xli.
Ham, Low or Nether, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149; Burcy's Court in, 145.
Hamdon, 97.
HAMLET, REV. PREB. J., Obituary notice of Canon Church (*illus.*), 205-209.
de Hamme, Peter, 146.
Hamptie Bursy, 155.
Hancocke, Sidricke, 123; Thomas, 124.
Hancockes, John, priest, 100.
Hannam, Robert, 68.
HARBIN, REV. PREB. E. H. BATES, on "Heraldry, etc., in Curry Rivel Church," 31-53.
HARBIN, REV. PREB. E. H. BATES, on "Two deeds relating to Stavordale Priory and the family of Sanzaver," 105-114.
Harbin, Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates, library work, xli; portrait of, liv.
Hardwill (Hardwyll), Agnes, 66; Joan, 98; John, 98; Nicholas, 98; Thomas, 98; William, 98.
Hardyng, Edey, 62; Elizabeth, 62; James, 62; Joan, 62; John, 62; Thomas, 62.
le Hare, John, 156.
Harewell, John, Bishop of Wells, 3.
Harpischord by Kirekman, xli, xlvi.
Harpree, 87.
Harris (Harrys), Agnes, 76; Edith, 76; Joan, 76; John, 63, 77; Richard, 76; Robert, 81; Walter, 76.
Hart, John, 68, 88, 89, 95, 96, 100.
Harvy (Harvie), Agnes, 101; Anthony, 101; Joan, 101; John, 72; Philip, 101; Richard, 72, 101; William, 101.
Harwycke, Edmund, 65.
Hawkins, Elizabeth, 90; John, 90.
Hawy, John, 82, 85; Margaret, 85; Richard, 85; William, 85.
Hayne, Christian, 92; James, 92; John, 122.
Hayse, Thomas, parson, 85.
Heale, Rev. C. H., books presented, lxii.
Hecche (Heccch, *sic*), Thomas, curate, 63, 65.
Heifer, different ways of spelling, 57.
Heliar, Wilkins *als.* (See Wilkins).
Hellyer, Stephen, 84.
Helme, Christopher, priest, 83.
Heneage, Mrs., of Coker Court, 105.
Henry V, monument at Wingfield (Suffolk), 13.
Henry, son of Richard, 111.
Henry, son of Richard son of John, 111.
Henstridge Club, liii.
HERALDRY IN CHUBB'S MAPS OF SOMERSET, by F. Were, 157-161.
Heron, Roger, master of Maidstone College, 8.
Hertford, Earl of (Edward), 144.
de Hescite, John, 108.
de Heselt, Ralph, 113.
Hewlet, Thomas, priest, 68, 71.
Hext, George, 147.
Heyse, Thomas, clerk, 72.
Hibroke (Somerton), 156.
Hilborne, Thomas, 85.
Hill (Hyll), Francis, 125; John, 75; Robert, priest, 87; William, 75.
Hillaker, Cuthbert, vicar, 92.
Hillary, Walter, 155.
Hodge, Isabel, 97.
Hodges, John, curate, 60.
Hodgis, Richard, 87; William, 63.
Hody, Alexander, 2; Isabel, 71; John, 80; Richard, 71.
"Holy Rood light," 58.
Holys, Richard, 62.
Hope, Sir W. H. St. John, identification of tomb of Thomas Boleyn, 1.
Hopkins, James, 120; John, 99; Nicholas, 123.
Hood, Sir Alexander (Viscount Bridport), liv.
Hore, Andrew, 72; Henry, 88; Joan, 88; John, 59, 88 (2); William, 88.
Horler, Joseph, 117.
Horner, John, 101, 102; Thomas, 101, 102.
Horselegh, John, 150.
Horseman, John, 101.
Horse's head ornament, Wiveliscombe, xlix.
Horsey, Elizabeth, 92; John, 92; Richard, 92; Robert, 92.
Horte, John, 62, 91, 93; William, 75.
Horton, 144.
Horwood, Robert, 120.
Hoseer, Thomas, 70.
Hosyer, Thomas, 69.
Howard, Mary, 159.
Howell, John, 59.
Howse, William, 87.
Huish Champflower, 154.
Hull, Arthur, Chard Museum, xl; collection of trade tokens, 115; John, 79.
Hunt, Henry, medalet of, li; John, 101; Moris, 94; William, 69.
Hunter, arms, 158.
Huntspill, 62, 78, 91, 92, 100.
Hurdwyck, John, 63.

- Hurrow, Edith, 91; Thomas, 91 (2).
 Husee, Henry, Dean, (1302-05), 1, 3.
 Huseye, Reginald, 156.
 Hutton, 69, 70.
 Hyckman, Andrew *als.* (See Andrews).
 Hycks, John, 84.
 Hyde, John, 74; Jone, 74; Richard, 74.
 Hyet, Christian, 97; John, 97; Richard, 97.
 Hyne, Edward, 73; Isabel, 73; Richard, 73; Robert, 73.
 de Hystenestham, William, 108.
- Ilchester, 92.
 Ilchester, trade tokens, 123.
 Ilcombe, 144.
 Ilfracombe, cloak used during Napoleonic scare, xlviii.
 Illery, John, clerk, 76.
 Illing, John, 97.
 Illustrations, donations of, v.
 Ilminster, 144.
 Ilminster, trade tokens, 120.
 Implements of stone, Somersset, xlv, xlvii, lviii.
 Index Committee, xvii.
 Inge. (See Ynge).
 Inglemount (East Coker), 162.
 Irish. (See Yryssh).
 Iron objects, Ham Hill, xlvii, lvi.
 Isham, John, 40.
 Itery, John, 95.
 Ivelchester, 52.
- Jackson, John, curate, 96 (2), 98.
 James I, arms, 160.
 Jay, Rev. W. (Bath), medal of, li.
 Jeboult, H. A., harpsichord deposited, xli, xlvii; lecture, xlii.
 Jefferey, Humphrey, 71.
 Jeffrays (Geffrays), Agnes, 64; Richard, 64; Roger, 64; William, 64.
 Jenett, Richard, 100.
 Jenkinson, John, vicar, 72, 82.
 Jennings, Anna, 44; Eliza, 44; Marmaduke, 40, 44, 46; Mary, 44, 144; Robert, 38, 44, 144; Thomas, 40, 46, 47; William, 44.
 Jenny, arms, 158.
 Jex-Blake, Rev. T. W., D.D., obituary notice, 211.
 Joceline, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 106, 111.
 Johns, Margaret, 101.
 Johnson, Peter, 125.
 Jones, William, 126.
 Jonys, Thomas, 89.
 Jorden, Edward, 101; Isabel, 101; Margaret, 101.
- Kahaigues, Hugh, 109; Ralph, 109; Richard, 110; William, 109, 110.
 Kalewey, —, 94.
 Kempe, Elizabeth, 62.
 Kemys, —, 97.
 Kene, Edmund, 60, 81; Joan, 81; John, 81; Thomas, 81.
 Kenes, John, 121.
 Keves, John, 121.
 Keynes, John, 121.
 Kilmersdon, 72, 81, 117; (Colford), 81.
 Kilmersdon, Roman fibulae, xli, xlv.
 King (Kyng), Giles, 123; Henry, 66; Joan, 67; John, 61, 62, 83, 91; Oliver, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 4; Philip, 67; Richard, 90; Thomas, 87, 88, 97; William, 67.
 Kingman, John, 100.
 Kingsbury, 144.
 Kingsdon, 85, 87, 92, 99.
 Kington Manfield, 88.
 Kirkman, A. & J., harpsichord by, xli, xlvii.
 Knapp, John, 52.
 Knight, F. A., "Heart of Mendip," xlv; obituary notice (*illus.*), 213-214.
 Knight, Mrs. F. A., donation of Mendip antiquities, xlv.
 Knight, F. H., "discharges," Taunton St. James, xlii, lxii.
 Knight (Knyght), Agnes 90; Alice, 90; Elyn, 90; Isabel, 90; Joan, 90; John, 90 (2), 94, 101, 156; Thomas, 90; William, 90.
 Knolle (manor), 52, 155.
 Knowle (Long Sutton), 144.
 Knyllar, John, 80, 81.
 Kyne, John, 81.
 Kyngton (? Congresbury), 69.
 Kyst, Omfra (Humphrey), 61, 73; Nicholas, 61, 73, 83.
- Labourers, Statute of, 154.
 Lacy, John, 59.
 Laddrede, Nicholas, 52.
 Lamp, shade for early electric, xlix.
 Lamport (Northants), trade tokens, 125.
 Lane, Agnes, 73; Edward, 73; John, 73, 74; Jone, 73; Margery, 73; Peter, curate, 67.
 Langport, 95.
 Langport, trade token, 125.
 Langport Westover, 145.
 Lantrow, William, 77, 79.
 Large, Richard, 154.
 Lark Hill Quarry (Preston), 163.
 Late-Celtic pottery, Dolbury Camp, xlv; Ham Hill, lvii; Meare Lake Village, xxi.
 Late-Celtic remains, Meare Lake Village, xxi.

- Laver, Isabel, 63; John, 63; William, 63.
 Lawrence, Samuel, donations to Museum, xlix, liii, liv.
 Lawrence Wike, 98.
 Lawrens, Edith, 79; Isabel, 80; John, 79, 80; Richard, 78; William, 81.
 Layn, John, 101, 102.
 Lear, Edward, 206.
 Ledred, John, 154.
 Lee, Howdwen, 75.
 Lees, Miss Beatrice Adelaide, on "Alfred the Great" (*review—illus.*), 217-218.
 Leigh on Mendip (Lye), 60.
 Leigh Woods, Stokeleigh Camp, plans, liv.
 Lercedekne, —, 150.
 Lest, Thomas, 70.
 Levericus, Bishop of Wells, effigy of, 27.
 Leverage, John, 71.
 Lewis, Cecily, 86; Robert, 86.
 Leyse, Ede, 85; Harry, 85; Richard, 85; Thomas, 85.
 LIBRARY, ADDITIONS TO, xix, xli, xlii, lix-lxviii.
 Library, work in, xix, xli.
 Limington, 63, 92.
 Linton, John, 119, 122.
 List of Members of the Society, 224-248.
 Litheyate, Thomas, 95.
 Lloyd, Charles Cornwallis, 46; Jennings, 46; William, 46.
 Lock, Adam, mason, 22; Agnes, 86; Alice, 58; Katherine, 86; William, 90.
 Locking, 63, 70.
 Lonewell, Edmund, 61; Joan, 61; Matthew, 61; Thomas, 61.
 Long (Longe), Joan, 63; John, 59, 66, 86, 94, 95 (2), 98.
 Lorica scales, Ham Hill, lviii.
 L'Orty family, 143.
 L'Orty, Elizabeth, 144; John, 144, 149, 154; Sibyl, 154.
 Lorty. (*See also de Urtiaco*).
 Loveder, Thomas, 121.
 Lovett, E., donation of beads of Arab type, xlix.
 Lowghe, Robert, priest, 65, 89.
 Lowzghe, Robert, 76, 77.
 Ludwell, Robert, 119.
 Luffe, Onesiphorus, 120.
 Luxborough, church of, 111.
 Lydford, East, 145, 149.
 Lye, John, 63 (2).
 Lyle, John, curate, 59 (2), 66, 67, 86, 95 (2).
 Lympsham, 64, 78, 82, 83, 90.
 Lyng, 155; (Chadmede?), 155.
 Lyng, West, 145.
 Lyon, John, 59.
 Lyvyng, John, 76, 77.
 Lyzght, John, 81.
 Mabson, Henry, 120.
 Madagascar, eggs of *Epyornis*, lv.
 Maidstone, Kent, college of, 8.
 Major, Albany F., on "Alfred the Great," by Miss B. A. Lees, (*review—illus.*), 217-218.
 Maltravers, John, 114, 148.
 Man-traps, xlvi.
 Manuscripts presented, xix.
 Maori implements presented, xlv.
 Maperton, 72, 85.
 Map showing distribution of Bog-mosses in Somerset, 174.
 MAPS OF SOMERSET, HERALDRY IN, by F. Were, 157-161.
 Maps and plans, Somerset, liv, lxiii.
 Marche, Thomas, 88.
 de Marchia, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 11.
 Mareschall, William, 154.
 Markys, John, 61.
 de Marlberge, Thomas, 152.
 Marsh (Marsshe, Marryshe), Joan, 90; John, 79, 90; Thomas, 121.
 Marsh (? Morton Hampine), 147.
 Marshall, Rev. E. S., Somerset plants presented, xx, lvi.
 Marshall, Agnes, 71; Alice, 71, 72; Henry, 71, 72; Jane, 71; Joan, 71; John, 71; Richard, 71.
 Marston Bigot (or Bigod), 85, 91.
 Martock, 63, 65 (2), 76, 77, 85, 87, 89, 144; (Cote), 89; (Stapleton), 65.
 Martyn, John, 62; Richard, 62; William, 62.
 Masse, John, priest, 100.
 Master, John, 63.
 Mathew, Matilda, 143; Robert, 143.
 May (Maye, Mey), Agnes, 64, 71; Alice, 64, 71; Christian, 64; Edmund, 71; Gelyam, 64; Henry, 71; Isabel, 64; Joan, 64; John, 64; Martin, 71; Nicholas, 71; Richard, 71; Roger, 71; Thomas, 64, 71; William, 71.
 Maydman, Alice, 102; John (2), 102; Margaret, 102.
 Mayo, Joan, 67; John (2), 67.
 Meare club, liii.
 Meare Lake Village excavations, xxi.
 Medals and medalets, Somerset, etc., xviii, xli, li, lii.
 Meddell, John, 66.
 Medham, Edward, 65.
 Meed, Alice, 84; Joan, 84; John, 84; Ralph, 84.
 Meer, William, 75.
 Meeting, Annual, Taunton, 1915, xiii-xxvii.
 Mells, trade tokens, 117.
 Members of Society, attendance at Museum, xlii; numbers, xv, xlii; list, 224-248.

- Menbrye, Gelys, 79.
 Mendip antiquities, xlv.
 Mere, Richard, 98.
 Merrid, William, 82.
 Merton (Devon), parson of, 150.
 Meryett, 144.
 Metzener, Caroline, 205.
 DE MIDELNEY, SIR RALPH, by Rev. D. M. Ross, 143-156.
 de Midelney, Elizabeth, 153, 155; John, 52, 143, 149, 152, 153 (2), 155; (Katherine), 149; Ralph, 52, 143, 146, 147, 149, 155; Robert, 156; Sibil, 155; Thomas, 152, 153.
 Midelney, arms, 156.
 Midelney (manor), 143, 144; (Randolfs-croft), 143.
 Middleham, James, 121.
 Middleton, Robert, 124.
 Midsomer Norton, trade tokens, 117.
 Midwynter, John, 68.
 Milborne Port, 74, 87; (Chamberlaynys mill), 74.
 Milborne-Wick, 75.
 Milles, Richard, 119.
 Milverton, trade token, 123.
 Minehead, trade tokens, 120, 123.
 Miner's lamp (Davy type), xlix.
 de Mohun, John, 44; Reginald, 159; William (Moyn), 111.
 Mohun, arms, 159, 160.
 Molard, Mark, 70.
 Moleyns, John, 52.
 Monkton, West, club banner, xlviii.
 de Montacute, Alice, 49; John, 50, 150; Thomas, Earl of Salisbury, 49; William, Earl of Salisbury, 143; William, 38, 49, 149.
 Montacute, 79, 89, 93, 97.
 Montacute Priory, 145, 151.
 Montacute, trade token, 125.
 Montagu's Harrier, eggs of, Exmoor, xxxv, lv.
 Monthermer, Margaret, 50; Ralph, 50.
 "Months mind," 58.
 MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES IN SOMERSET, by Dr. A. C. Fryer (*illus.*), 11-30.
 Moorlinch, 96.
 Moppe, Walter, 98.
 More (Moore), Agnes, 65; Alice, 64; Joan, 67; John, 65, 67; Nicholas, 63; Richard, 64, 67, 82, 89, 117, 122; Robert, 64; Simon, 74; Thomas, 65, 79; William, 91.
 Moreton, 144.
 Morgan, Richard, 101.
 Morleye, John, 97.
 Morow, Margaret, 97.
 Mors, Joan (2), 99; Thomas, 99.
 Morse, Alice, 82; Joan, 82; John (2), 82; Thomas, 82; William, 82.
 Mortaigne, Count of, Edmund Beaufort, 7.
 de Mortim, John, 52.
 Mortimer (Roger), 149.
 Morton (manor), 155.
 Morton Hampine (? Marsh), 147.
 Morton Parva (Hereford), Prebend of, 4.
 Morys, Thomas, 82.
 Mover, William, 88.
 de Moyun, William, 111.
 Muchelney Abbey, Abbot John, 143.
 Mulgrey, Isabel, 61; Ralph, 61; Richard, 61.
 Munday, Mathew, 121.
 Mundham, North (Sussex), 112; (Runc-ton), 112.
 Murtry Hill, near Orchardleigh, ancient remains surveyed, xxviii.
 MUSEUM, ADDITIONS TO, 1915, xviii, xl, xli, xlv-lviii; rearrangement of, xviii.
 Museum at Chard, xl.
 Museum, Society's, attendance of visitors, xxii, xlii, xliii; staff, xlii; work in, xl, xlii.
 Musgrave, C., clock-maker, Taunton, xlvii.
 Myllard, Isat, 60; Joan, 60; Stephen, 60.
 Myllet, Davy, curate, 70, 89.
 Mylward, Stephen, 60.
 Myrth, Humphrey, 59; John, 59.
 Nailsea glass rolling-pin, l.
 Natural History acquisitions, lv, lvi.
 NATURAL HISTORY SECTIONS, xx-xxi, xxxiii-xxxix, xlii, lv, lvi.
 Naval men, Somerset, liv.
 Neades (Neads, Nedes, Nedys), Agnes, 91; Catherine, 69; David, 69; Edmund, 99; Isabel, 68; Joan, 69; John, 93; Robert, 69, 83, 91; William, 69, 91.
 Needle, bronze, Ham Hill, xlvi.
 Nether Hampnie (manor), 155.
 Neville, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, 49; Thomas, 50.
 Newbery, John, 66.
 Newman, Christopher, 96.
 Newton Surmaville, photographs of, liv.
 New Zealand, implements presented, xlv.
 Nicholas (Nycholas), Isabel, 75; Thomas, priest, 88.
 Nichols, Cristine, 62; William, 62.
 Noble, Marten, priest, 94.
 Noiers, Godfrey de, mason, 22.
 Norais, Thomas, mason, 22.
 Norfolk, Duke of, 159.
 Norman, Thomas, 94; William, 84.
 Normandy, Duke of, Robert (1135), 13.

- Northover, 92.
 Nortun, Thomas, priest, 90.
 NOTICES OF BOOKS: Pulpits, Lecterns and Organs in English Churches, by Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., 216; Alfred the Great, The Truth-Teller, Maker of England, by Beatrice Adelaide Lees, 217.
 Numismatics, xviii, xl, xli, 1-liii.
 Nye (place), 97.
 Oathe (Oth), 52, 53.
 OBITUARY NOTICES: Church, Charles Marcus, F.S.A., (*illus.*), 205-208; Gale, Isaac Sadler, 210; Jex-Blake, Thomas William, D.D., 211-212; Knight, Francis Arnold (*illus.*), 213-214; Spencer, Joseph Houghton, 215; short notices, xv-xvi.
 Occaronn, Richard, 65.
 Odcombe, flint scraper, xlvi.
 Odcombe (Otcumbe), 80, 93.
 Officers of the Society, xiv, xxii, xxvi, 219-222.
 Offyn-ton, Christina, 150.
 Olday, William, 87.
 Oldemyxton, John, 72.
 Oram, Alice, 65.
 Orchard. (*See* atte Orchard).
 Orchardleigh, ancient remains at Murtry Hill surveyed, xxviii.
 Orewell, William, 3.
 Organ, Richard, 63.
 Ormond, Earl of, Thomas Butler, 9.
 ORNITHOLOGICAL SECTION, xxi, xxxv-xxxvi, xlii.
 del Ortiay, de l'Orti. (*See* L'Orty and de Urtiaco).
 Osteler, Sheryff *als.* (*See* Sheryff).
 Otterford, palæoliths from Yarty stream, xlv; plants from neighbourhood, xxxvii.
 Overay, Thomas, Precentor of Wells, 4.
 Page, John (2), 96, 97; William, 96, 97, 124.
 Palæolithic implements, Somerset and Hants, xlv.
 Palmer, Joan, 62; John, 65; Thomas, 62; William, 72.
 Palmour, John, 98.
 Parfit (Parfytte), Joan, 91; Thomas, 91, 121.
 Parker, Gelyan, 70; Ilsabeth, 70; Joan, 70; John, 70; Thomas, 70.
 Parson, John, 96.
 Parsons, —, 75.
 Parys, Edith, 97; John, 97.
 Patey, William, 120.
 Patte. (*See* atte Patte).
 Pauncefoot Hill, Romsey, stone implements, xlv.
 Pawlet, 77, 79.
 Payne, Elizabeth, 89; John, 69, 84; Thomas, 90.
 Paynter, J. B., xlix, 162, 165.
 Paynys, Christian, 76.
 Pearce, John, 122.
 Pedder, John, 71.
 Peers, Agnes, 78; John, 78.
 Peerse, Robert, 85.
 Pellew, Capt. E., liv.
 Pennard, East, 63, 66.
 Penny, Agnes, 99; Alice (2), 99; Julian, 100; Katherine, 99; Thomas, 99; William, 99.
 Penselwood, 97.
 Pepyng, William, 92.
 Percevall, Edmund, 61.
 Peret, Richard, curate, 62.
 Peret, West, 145.
 de Perham, John, 156.
 Perry, Alice, 102; John, 102; Richard, 102.
 Peter of Chichester, Dean of Wells, 3.
 Petgrew, Alice, 82; Mawde, 82; Richard, 82; Robert, 82; Thomas, 82.
 Petherton, 145.
 Petherton, South, 93.
 Petherton, South, trade token, 121.
 Pettitt, Edmond, 122.
 Pety, James, 75.
 Pewter, Charbonnier collection, additions, liii.
 Peytenyn, John, 154.
 Phelps, W. R., donation of Roman coins, Ham Hill, xli.
 Phelps, Mrs. W. R., donations, xlvi, 1.
 Phelps, John, 92.
 Phillips, John, 86, 118; Thomas, curate, 80, 101, 102.
 Photographs, Somerset, liii, liv.
 Pilton church, 4.
 Pin (bronze), Ham Hill, lvi.
 Pistols, flint-lock, and other, xlix.
 Pitcher for brewing, 1.
 Pitcher, Richard, 122.
 Pitman (Pytman), John, 71, 125
 Pitney, church bell, 148.
 Pitney (manor), 144.
 Pitney (Puteneye) Lorty (manor), 155.
 Pitt, Anne, 46; Elizabeth, 40; John, 46; Jonathan, 40.
 Plans and maps, Somerset, liv, lxiii.
 Plants, Somerset, xxxvi-xxxix.
 Plucknett, Davy, 74; Joan, 74; John (2), 74; Katherine, 74; Margaret, 74; Richard, 74; Thomas, 74; William (2), 74.
 Plymton, John, 80.

- Podymor Mylton, 92.
 de la Pole, Michael, Earl of Suffolk, monument, 13.
 Pole-heads of Somerset clubs, xlvii, xlviii.
 Pomeroy, L. J., 162.
 Poorstock (Purstocke), (Dorset manor), 145, 154.
 Popull, Agnes, 96; William (3), 77, 96.
 Porker, John, 77, 79.
 Porlock, submerged forest. xlv.
 Portbury, 58.
 Porter, John, clerk, 92.
 Portishead, 62.
 Portpool, Prebend of (St. Paul's, London), Thomas Halle, 7.
 Pottery, English and of local make, 1; fragments from the Wansdyke, xlvii; Late-Celtic, Dolbury, xlv; terra cotta vase from Sidon, xlvii.
 Powell, —, 94; Rev. C., 162, 164; John, 81; Mary, 44, 45; Samuel, 45.
 Power (Powre), Thomas, 75; William (2), 75.
 de Praus, Emma, 112.
 Preston, Thomas, Master of Maidstone College, 8.
 Preston, 163; (Lark Hill Quarry), 163.
 Price, Rev. Dr. S. J. M., gift of clock-face, xlvii.
 Pryston, John, 62.
 Publications, Advertisements of, 268.
 Public Records, Royal Commission and Taunton Castle Library, xix.
 Pulman, Alice, 65; John, 65.
 Pulpits, Lecterns, and Organs, by Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox (*review*), 216.
 Purchase of Books, xix, lxvii, lxviii.
 Puriton (Peryton), 62, 98; vicar of, 59.
 de Puttenye, Simon, 52; Walter, 52.
 Puxton (Puckiston), 60, 100.
 Pylle, 69.
 Pyttard, John, 89.

 Quarman, Cecily, 89; John, 89.

 Raheer, parson of Aller, 146.
 Rakincham (place), 107.
 Randolseroft (Middelney), 143.
 Rayers, Bryne (?), 87; Edith, 87.
 Raynoll, James, parson, 69.
 Raynsbury, John, 96.
 Record Society, Somerset, xxvii.
 Rede, Alice, 95; Lewis, canon of Wells, 2; Walter, 95.
 Redyng, —, 96.
 Reeder, Rev. W. T., donation of English coins, xviii, xli, 1.
 Rekhed, William, 95.
 Repairs to the Castle, xvii.

 Reve, George, 122; Thomas, 60.
 Revel, Mabel, 53; Sabina, 36, 42, 44.
 Rew, Robert, 62.
 Rewallin, Charles, virginal maker, xli.
 Reyney, John, 149.
 Reynolds, John, subdean of Wells, 2.
 Rich (Ryche), Roger, 73, 82.
 Richard son of John, 111; Eva, wife of, 111.
 Richmond and Somerset, Duke of, Henry Fitzroy, 159.
 Risun, John, 70.
 ROBINSON, VERY REV. J. A., D.D., on "Thomas Boleyn," 1-10.
 Robinson, Very Rev. J. A., D.D., remarks on Canon Church, xxii.
 Robyns, Job. (?), 82.
 Rocetor, Thomas, vicar, 95.
 Rocke, Elys, 79.
 Rodney, first Baron, medalet of, li.
 Roge, John, 73.
 Rogers, Isabel, 64; John, 124; Peter, 78; Walter, 64; William, 64, 80.
 de la Rokele, Adam, 113.
 Roller of wood with depressed ornament, xlix.
 Rolling-pin, glass, Nailsea, 1.
 Roman coins, Ham Hill, xli; others, xli, 1-lii.
 ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT WEST COKER, by H. St. George Gray (*illus.*), 162-165.
 Romsey (Pauncefoot Hill), stone implements, xlv.
 Roo, Agnes, 68; (Henry), 68; Robert, 67, 68, 81.
 Roode, Thomas, 123.
 Rose, John, 85.
 Rosetter, John, 84.
 ROSS, REV. D. M., on "Sir Ralph de Middelney," 143-156.
 Row (Raw), Alice, 120.
 Rowlandson, Richard, 76 (2), 77, 79.
 Rowsewell, Agnes, 85; John, 85; Thomas, 85; William, 85.
 Rowswyll, William, 70.
 Royal Commission on Public Records and the Society's Library, xix.
 Runcton (N. Mundham, Sussex), 112.
 Russe, Edward, 122.
 Russell, William, 59.
 Rust, Thomas, 99; William, 99.
 Rydyngs (Congresbury), 94.

 Sage, F. G., gift of club-brasses, xlvii, xlviii.
 Safforde, James, 122.
 St. Sauver, 109. (*See* Sanzaver).
 St. Stephen's, Westminster, Prebend of, 4.

- Salisbury, Earl of, 155; William de Montacute, 49, 143, 151, 153; Thomas de Montacute, 45; Richard Neville, 49.
- Salle (Norfolk), 8.
- Salman, Joan, 93.
- Samford, Christopher, 121; John, priest, 88.
- Santiago, 153.
- SAZAVAR FAMILY, by Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, 105-114.
- Sanzaver, Amugerus, 107; Christina, 113; Elizabeth, 114; Eve, 105, 111; Hugh, 105, 107, 111, 112; Matilda, 110; Ralph, 107, 110, 112, 113, 114; Thomas, 114; Walter, 110; William, 108.
- SAUNDERS, REV. G. W., on "The North Chapel of St. Andrew's Church, Curry Rivel" (*illus.*), 31-53.
- Savaric, Bishop, 111.
- SAXON BISHOPS OF WELLS, EFFIGIES OF (Burwold, Dudoc, Eilwin, Giso, Levericus, Sigarus), 18-30.
- Say, Philip, 77.
- Sayard, Agnes, 78; Joan, 78; John, 78; Julyan, 78; Richard, 78; William, 78.
- Saylor, Germon, 70.
- de Schurchulle, William, 114.
- Scot, Samuel, 123.
- Screvyn, William, 96.
- Seal-box of bronze, Ham Hill, lvii.
- Sealy, William, 119.
- Seckford, Mary, 158; Thomas, 157, 158; arms, 158.
- SECTIONS, NATURAL HISTORY, xx-xxi, xxxiii-xxxix, xlii.
- Selbye, Joan, 101.
- Seldred, Henry, 123.
- Senclar, Thomas, 74.
- Sensavoir. (*See* Sanzaver).
- SEREL COLLECTION OF WELLS WILLS, by Rev. F. W. Weaver, 54-104.
- Serel manuscripts, xix, xli, 54-104.
- Seton, Joan, 93.
- Sever, Clare, 100.
- Seward, Ambrose, 122.
- Seymour, Edward, Duke of Somerset, 159; arms, 159.
- Shalman, Christian, 97; Thomas, 97.
- Sharrock, William, 41.
- Shell (Schael), (Adrian), 145.
- Sheppard (Shyppard, Shypperd), John, vicar, 64, 71 (2), 72, 82, 84; William, 69.
- Shepton Mallet, 65, 68, 102.
- Shepton Mallet, trade tokens, 121.
- Sherborne, trade token, 125.
- Sheres, John, 95.
- Sherwod (Scherewod), William, 65.
- Sherwyn, Philip, 98.
- Sheryff *als* Osteler, Alice, 84; Christian, 84; Richard, 83.
- Shete, Edmund, 80.
- Shote, Ellen, 73; William, 73.
- Sibley, Joan (2), 89; John, 89; Robert, 89; William (2), 89.
- Sidgewick, James, 41.
- Sidon, terra-cotta vase, xlvii.
- Sigar, Bishop of Wells, Effigy of, 26.
- Simonds, John, 77.
- Sine Avero. (*See* Sanzaver).
- Slatter, Raynold, curate, 64, 69, 91; Samuel, 41.
- Sling-bullets, Wonersh, Guildford, xlvi, xlvii.
- Smaldon (hill), 112.
- Smyth (Smythe), Edward, 60; James, priest, 96; John, 76; Nicholas, 79; Richard, curate, 74, 80; Robert, master of Maidstone College (Kent), 8; Stephen, 60; Thomas, curate, 71, 86 (2), 98.
- Snow, Richard, 121; Robert, 96 (2).
- Society, number of members, xv, xlii; list of members, 224-248; officers, xiv, 219-222.
- Somersed, William, 68.
- Somerset, birds presented, xxxv, lv; books, xix, xlii, lix; buttons, xlvii; club-brasses, xlvii, xlvi; earthworks, xxviii, liv; medals, xli, li; palæolithic implements, xlv; plants, xxxvi-xxxix; lvi; trade tokens, XVIII Century, l, li.
- Somerset, Duke of, Edmund Beaufort, 7; John Beaufort, 49, 159; Henry Fitzroy, 159; Edward Seymour, 159.
- Somerset Record Society, xxvii.
- SOMERSET TRADE TOKENS (Gray and Symonds, *illus.*), xviii, xl, li, 115-127.
- de Somerton, Nicholas, 153.
- Somerton, 92, 144, 156; (Hilbroke), 156.
- Sowter, Edith, 77; Joan, 77; John (3), 77; William, 77.
- Spargrove (Spertegrove), 108, 109, 112, 113, 114. (*See* de Spertegrave).
- Sparke, Richard, 90.
- Speke, Elizabetha, 46; George, 39, 46, 47; Jennings, 46; Mary, 46; Thomas, 46, 47; William, 40, 41.
- Spencer, J. Houghton, obituary notice, 215; his plan of Taunton Castle, xli, liii.
- Spender, Isabel, 101.
- Spenser, Richard, priest, 84.
- de Spertegrave (Spargrove), Eva, 109; Henry, 109; John, 109, 113; Richard, 109; Sanson, 109.
- Spicer, Elizabeth, 156; William, 156.
- Spindle-whorls, Ham Hill, xlvi, lvii.
- Spoons of pewter and latten, liii.
- Spreyte, Stephen, 91.

- Sprynt, Thomas, vicar, 77, 79.
 Sprytell, John, 59.
 Stacy, Maude, 72; Robert, 75.
 Staff, Museum, xlii.
 Staines, manor of (Cottenham, Cambs.), 9.
 Stanley, Alice, 60; Anstis, 60; Florence, 60.
 de Stapelton, Stephen, 52.
 Stapelton (Martock), 65.
 Stavordale, Priors of, Walter, 112; William, 105.
 STAVORDALE PRIORY, TWO DEEDS RELATING TO, by Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, 105-114.
 Stayner, Richard, 68.
 Stebbes, Isabel, 76; Thomas, 76.
 Stegge, John, 76.
 Stephyns, Agnes, 58.
 Sterwod, John, 63.
 Stevyns, Robert, 85.
 Stewart, Dr. C. B., stone implements from Romsey, xliv.
 Stickford (Linc.), 1-10.
 Stiffkey (manor, Norfolk), 9.
 Stogumber, trade tokens, 118.
 Stoke under Hampdon, 93.
 Stokelane, 84.
 Stokeleigh camps, plans, liv.
 Stoke Trister, 52, 149.
 Stone Circle, Withypool, inspected, xxviii.
 Stone Implements, Somerset, etc., xliv, xlv, lvii.
 Stone, Nicholas, mason, 16; Robert, vicar, 72.
 Story, Edward, 6.
 Stoute, Jane, 88.
 Stowell, 87.
 Stowey, Nether, trade tokens, 120.
 Stowford (Barwick), 101.
 de Stratton, Matthew, 112; Ralph, 112.
 Stratton, 112.
 Street, 96.
 Sturry, Thomas, 59.
 Style, John, priest, 81.
 Submerged forest, Porlock, xlv.
 Suffolk, Earl of, Michael de la Pole, monument, 13.
 de Suleni, Emma, 112; John, 112; Ralph, 112.
 Sunshades, early Victorian, xlviii.
 Sutton, Long, 144; (Knowle), 144.
 Swane, Agnes, 94; Harry, 94; Joan (2), 94; John, 94; William, 94.
 Swayne, Richard, priest, 98; Thomas, 91.
 Swete, Ede, 60; John, 60; Margery, 60; Richard, 60.
 Symes, Angel, 97.
 Symon, Margaret, 93.
 SYMONDS, HENRY, on "Somerset Trade Tokens, XVII Century" (*illus.*), 115-127.
 Syngulton, Margaret, 93.
 Taber, Christian, 76.
 Tabor, Thomas, 71.
 Tache, Agnes, 78; Joan, 78; Thomas, 78.
 le Taillour, Stephen, 152.
 Tanner, Henry, 121; Thomas, 97.
 de Tanton, Robert, 151.
 Tatche, Thomas, 100.
 Taunton, C. Musgrave, clock-maker, xlvii; club badges, lii; priory, 147; trade tokens, 118, 121, 124, 125.
 Taunton Castle, plan of (Spencer), xli, liii; re-arrangement of collections, xviii; repairs, xvii.
 Taunton Field Club, xlii.
 Taunton St. James, "discharges" (F. H. Knight), xlii, lxii.
 Tayler, John, 78; Thomas, 64.
 Tawson (Tanson), Richard, 100.
 Terrell, William, 98.
 Thomas, John, curate, 64, 78, 82, 83, 90, 96; Richard, curate, 60.
 Thompson, H. S., Somerset plants presented, xxxix, lvi.
 de Thorhull, Walter, 52.
 de Thorn, John, 155.
 Thring, Nicholas, 122.
 Tilly, R., 149.
 Tintinhull, 93, 99.
 Tite, Charles, gifts of books, xix, xli, lix, lxiii; gifts of Somerset and other trade tokens, XVII Century, xviii, xl, li; other donations, xli, xlvii, li-liiii.
 Togood, John, 102.
 Tokens, Somerset, XVII Century, xviii, xl, li, 115-127; XVIII Century, 1, li.
 Toker, John, 60; Thomas, 98.
 Toky, Thomas, 86; (Tokye) William, 71.
 Topsy, John, 99.
 Towcker, Alice, 60.
 Towkey, Annys, 99; John (2), 99.
 Townsend, Elizabeth, 44.
 Trade checks, lii.
 TRADE TOKENS, SOMERSET, XVII CENTURY (*illus.*), by H. St. George Gray and H. Symonds, 115-127.
 Trade tokens, Somerset, etc. (*Also see* Tokens).
 Trade tokens, illustrations of, 118.
 Trent, parson of, 149.
 "Trentals," 58.
 Trevillian, Elizabeth, 46, 47; John, 47, 144; Mary, 144; Nicholas, 144; Ralph, 39, 44, 144; Richard, 144; Thomas, 40, 46; William, 144.
 Trocke, Nicholas, 124.

- Trouarn, Abbey of (Normandy), 112
 Trugwell, John, 101.
 Tryppe, Agnes, 83; Humphrey (Omfra), 61, 83; Isabel, 83; Joan, 61; John (2), 61, 83; Margery, 61; Nicholas, 61, 83; Robert, 83; William, 61, 83.
 Tryvet, Joan, 66; John (2), 61, 66, 67.
 Tucke, Agnes, 58
 Tucker, Agnes, 86; Flore, 86; Henry, 86; Isabel, 86; Joan, 86; John (2), 86; Margaret, 86; Thomas, 86; William, 86.
 Tuckye, John, 59.
 Turkish currency, lii.
 Turner, John, 66.
 Tutton, Elizabeth, 96.
 Twcezers, bronze, Ham Hill, lvi, lvii
 Twohyde (Batcombe), 108.
 Typerton, Agnes, 73; Elyn, 73; Humphrey, 73; Isabel, 73; John, 73.
 Tyrrell, William, 71.
 de Tywe, Emma, 112; Walter, 112.
 Ugden, Robert, 124.
 Umfray, Joan, 85.
 Underwode, Robert, 71.
 de Urtiaco, Elizabeth, 44; Henry, 36, 42; John, 31, 38, 44, 49, 51; Richard, 44, 52.
 de Urtiaco, John, will of, 51.
 de Urtiaco. (*See also* L'Orty).
 Vautort, —, parson of Merton (Devon), 150.
 de Veel, Katherine, 147; Peter, 147.
 Vernam, Isabel, 77; Joan, 77; John, 77; Robert, 77; Thomas, 77.
 le Vernour, Emma, 147; John, 145; Richard, 147; (Sibilla), 145, 146 (2); Walter, 152; (William), 146, 147 (2).
 Veysy, Walter, curate, 82.
 Virginal by Rewallin, xl, xli.
 Visitors to Museum, 1915, xxii, xlii, xliii.
 Vynying *als* Dyar, John, 80.
 Wake, Humphrey, 59.
 Walford, Joan, 99; John, 99.
 Walgrow, John, clerk, 80.
 Walle, Isabel, 74; John, 74; Richard, 74.
 Walssh, Walter, priest, 88.
 Walter, John, 78, 88; Margaret, 84; Peter, 88; Walter, 88.
 Walter, E. H. and S. H., German weapons presented, lviii.
 Walter, Dr. R. Hensleigh, his collection of Ham Hill relics, xli, lvi, lvii.
 Wansdyke, shards of pottery, xlvi.
 Warbrunton, John, 75; William, 75.
 de Wardeney, Simon, 155.
 Warham, William, Precentor of Wells and Bishop of London, 4.
 Warmall, Robert, 121.
 Warman, John, 75.
 Warmwelde, Roger, 154.
 Warnemon, Edith, 59; Thomas, 59.
 de Warton, Robert, 155.
 Warwick, Earl of, 50.
 Waterman, John, 101.
 WATSON, WALTER, on "Bog-Mosses of Somerset" (*illus.*), 166-188.
 Watts, Alice, 102; Ann, 102; Edmund, 102; Joan, 102; John, 102; Leonard, 102; Margery, 102.
 Wawle, William, 86.
 Weare, 67.
 WEAVER, REV. F. W., on "Wells Wills" (Serel Collection), 54-104.
 Weaving-comb, Ham Hill, lviii.
 Webb, John, curate, 67; Thomas Frederick, 41.
 Webster, Christopher, priest, 63, 78, 92 (2).
 Weech, John, 125.
 Weight of brass, lii.
 Weke, William, 98.
 Welde, William, 154.
 Welle. (*See* *atte* Welle).
 de Wellesley, Philip, 149.
 Wellington, trade tokens, 121, 124.
 Wells, Robert, priest, 102.
 Wells, 7; *passim*, 58-102.
 Wells, Canon of, Thomas Boleyn, 2; Dean of, John Gunthorpe, 4; Precentor of, Thomas Boleyn, 1-10.
 Wells, cathedral, xxii; trade tokens, 118, 121, 124.
 WELLS WILLS (SEREL COLLECTION), by Rev. F. W. Weaver, 54-104.
 Wellys, Robert, priest, 88.
 Welsh, Cornell, 59; Joan, 60; John, 60.
 WERE, FRANCIS, on "Heraldry in Chubb's Maps of Somerset," 157-161.
 West, Peter, 120; William, 87.
 West Monkton, club banner, xlvi.
 Weston, 62.
 Weston, trade tokens, 124.
 Weston in Gordano, 61.
 Westover, 144.
 Wever, Thomas, 95.
 Whethys (place?), 77.
 Whetstone, Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor, xlv.
 White (Whyte), Alice, 87; John, 66, 93; William, 41.
 Whiting (Whytyng), Agnes, 89; Christian, 89; John, 67; Richard, 89; Thomas, 94.
 Whittingham, W. F., books presented, lxii.
 Whytelstawle, Thomas, 81.

- Wick St. Lawrence, 71, 86 (2), 101.
 Wicks (Wycks), Elinor, 95; James, 95;
 Joan, 95; John (2), 95; Nicholas, 65.
 Wilkins *als* Heliar, Joan, 97; Thomas,
 97.
 William son of Adam, 111.
 William son of Richard, 110.
 Williams, Richard, 100; Ryse, 84;
 Thomas, 100.
 Williamson, Thomas, 61, 73.
 Williton, earthworks inspected near,
 xxviii.
 Willy, John, 121.
 Wilson, Rev. C. T., Sidon vase presented,
 xvii.
 Wilway, William, 98.
 Wincanton, 73, 80.
 Wincanton, trade token, 121, 124.
 Winch, Miss C., donations of books, xix,
 xlii, lix-lxi.
 Winchcombe (Glouc.), trade token, 126,
 127.
 Wingfield (Suffolk), 13.
 Winscombe, 90, 97.
 Winscombe, trade token, 126.
 Winter (Wynter), John, curate, 60, 76,
 84.
 Wise, John, 97.
 Withypool stone circle inspected, xxviii.
 Wiveliscombe, cider-barrel truck, xlvi;
 horse's head ornament, xlix.
 Womersh, sling-bullets, xlvi.
 Woodrising (Norfolk), 8.
 Wookey, 2.
 Worle, 71 (2).
 Wotford's Hill (Congresbury), 100.
 Wright, Stephen, 124.
 Wrington, 7, 81.
 Wrington rectory, 2, 4.
 de Wrotham (Richard), 145.
 Wryte, Nicholas, 94.
 Wrytis, Nicholas, 66.
 Wyke (Bruton), 78.
 Wylcocks, Richard, 61.
 Wyllett (Wyllet), Alice, 81; Henry, 81;
 Joan, 81; John (3), 81; Robert, 69, 81;
 Thomas, 81; William, 81.
 Wyllyng, Alice, 72; Katherine, 72;
 William, 72.
 Wylmut, John, 76.
 Wylsward, Elizabeth, 60.
 Wylton, George, 78; Joan, 78.
 Wynberg, Roger, priest, 72.
 Wyttyng, Henry, 68.
 Yarty stream (Otterford), stone imple-
 ments, xlv.
 Yenow, Walter, 75.
 Yeovil, map of, 1831, liv; trade tokens,
 122, 124.
 Yerebury, William, 100.
 Yevans, Joan, 83; John (4), 83; Richard
 (2), 83.
 Yevylton, 92.
 Yllarys, Edith, 87.
 Ynge, Philip, 88.
 Young (Yowng), Agnes, 102; Edmund,
 70; John, 94; Sisly, 95; William, 61.
 Yryssh (Yeryssh), John, 59, 69.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

*May be obtained from the Assistant-Secretary by
Members of the Society, at the following
NET PRICES (postage extra ; 5d. in most cases) :—*

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
I*	1849-50	Taunton—Wells	12/6
II†	1851	Weston-super-Mare	12/6
III	1852	Bath	5/-
IV	1853	Yeovil	3/6
V†	1854	Taunton	15/-
VI	1855	Dunster	5/-
VII	1856-7	Bridgwater—Bruton	5/-
VIII	1858	Bridgwater	3/6
IX	1859	Glastonbury	3/6
X	1860	Clevedon	5/-
XI	1861-2	Langport—Wellington	5/-
XII	1863-4	Wells—Burnham	3/6
XIII	1865-6	Shepton Mallet—Ilminster	4/-
XIV	1867	Bristol	6/-
XV	1868-9	Williton—Axbridge	3/6
XVI	1870	Wincanton	7/6
XVII	1871	Crewkerne	7/6
XVIII	1872	Taunton	5/6
XIX	1873	Wells	3/6
XX	1874	Sherborne	3/6
XXI	1875	Frome	10/-
XXII	1876	Bath	3/6
XXIII	1877	Bridgwater	3/6
XXIV	1878	Bruton	3/6
XXV	1879	Taunton	3/-
XXVI	1880	Glastonbury	7/6
XXVII	1881	Clevedon	10/-
XXVIII	1882	Chard	6/-

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
XXIX ...	1883	Wiveliscombe	5/6
XXX ...	1884	Shepton Mallet	7/6
XXXI ...	1885	Weston-super-Mare	7/6
XXXII ..	1886	Yeovil	3/6
XXXIII ...	1887	Bristol	3/6
XXXIV ...	1888	Wells	3/6
XXXV ...	1889	Minehead	3/6
XXXVI ...	1890	Castle Cary	3/6
XXXVII ...	1891	Crewkerne	3/6
XXXVIII ...	1892	Wellington	5/-
XXXIX ...	1893	Frome	4/6
XL ...	1894	Langport	5/6
XLI ...	1895	Bath	5/6
XLII ..	1896	Sherborne	4/6
XLIII ...	1897	Bridgwater	5/6
XLIV ...	1898	Taunton	4/6
XLV ...	1899	Clevedon	4/6
XLVI ...	1900	Dulverton	5/6
XLVII ...	1901	Bristol	6/-
XLVIII ...	1902	Glastonbury	6/-
XLIX ...	1903	Chard	5/6
L ...	1904	Gillingham	6/-
LI ...	1905	Weston-super-Mare	6/-
LII ...	1906	Minehead	6/-
LIII ...	1907	Shepton Mallet	6/6
LIV ...	1908	Taunton	6/-
LV ...	1909	Wells	6/-
LVI ...	1910	Yeovil	6/-
LVII ...	1911	Frome	6/-
LVIII ..	1912	Wellington	6/-
LIX ...	1913	Castle Cary	6/-
LX ...	1914	Bath	8/6
LXI ...	1915	Taunton	8/6

Some details of the Contents of Vols. I—XLVIII will be found in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, pp. 163-176; but the prices given there have been revised.

Two General Indexes to the *Proceedings* are still obtainable. Vols. I—XX, price 4/-; Vols. XXI—XL, price 4/-

* Most of the remaining copies of Vol. I have two or three plates deficient.

† The few remaining copies of Vols. II and V are slightly soiled. No absolutely perfect copy of Vol. V remains which can be sold separately, i.e. apart from a complete set of the volumes.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.

The under-mentioned Publications can be obtained from the Curator, at the Museum, Taunton Castle. The approximate postage is given ; any excess is refunded.

* *Published by the Congress of Archæological Societies.*

ARCHÆOLOGY, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.

- Report on the Excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey.**—By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY. pp. iv + 78. 12 plates ; 10 illustrations in text. Price 3/6 (postage 3d.).
- The Gold Torc found at Yeovil, 1909.**—By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY. With illustrations. Price 1/- (postage 2d.).
- Structural Notes on Taunton Castle.**—By J. HOUGHTON SPENCER. With illustrations. Price 4d. (postage 1d.).
- Stillington's Chapel at Wells and Excavations (1894).**—By the Very Rev. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, *Dean*. With several Plans and other illustrations (some coloured). Price 3/- (postage 3d.).
- Edward Augustus Freeman, D.C.L.**—By the Rev. W. HUNT. With Frontispiece. Price 6d. (postage 1d.).
- Glossary of Provincial Words and Phrases in use in Somerset.** Price 1/- (postage 2d.).
- ***Report of the Committee on Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures, 1915.** Price 2d. (postage 1d.).
- ***Scheme for Recording Ancient Earthworks and Fortified Enclosures ;** published 1910. Price 6d. (post free).

LOCAL HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

- Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somersetshire, 1572-1914.** By T. CHUBB. xii + 232 pp. ; 16 plates. Cloth. Price 10/- (postage 5d.).
- Locke's Western Rebellion :** containing the names of persons condemned by JUDGE JEFFERIES, executed, etc. Reprinted in *facsimile* from a scarce pamphlet. Price 1/- (postage 2d.).
- Short History of Taunton Castle.**—By Rev. D. P. Alford. With illustrations. Price 4d. (postage 1d.).
- Court Leet of the Borough of Taunton.**—By H. Byard Sheppard. 66 pp. ; 3 illustrations. Price 1/- (postage 2d.).
- Leland in Somerset.**—By Rev. E. H. Bates. Price 2/- (postage 2d.).

MUSEUM GUIDES, HANDBOOKS, AND CATALOGUES.

- Guide to the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter, in Taunton Castle Museum.** Enlarged Edition, 1912. With several illustrations. Price 9d. (postage 2d.).
- Somerset Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century.**—By W. BIDGOOD (1886). With a few illustrations. Price 1/6 (postage 2d.).
- Somerset Trade Tokens, XVII Century : New Types and Varieties, and Corrections.**—By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY and H. SYMONDS (1915). With a few illustrations. Price 9d. (postage 1d.).
- Guide to Dr. Norris's Collection, in Taunton Castle Museum.**—By H. ST. GEORGE GRAY. Illustrated. Price 4d. (postage 1d.).

NATURAL HISTORY.

- The Flora of Somerset.**—By Rev. R. P. MURRAY. lxii + 438 pp. Cloth. Price 10/- (postage 6d.).
- Supplement to Murray's Flora of Somerset (1914).**—By Rev. E. S. MARSHALL. iv. + 242 pp. Cloth. Price 5/- (postage 5d.).
- The Mollusca of Somerset.**—By E. W. SWANTON. xlii + 86 pp. Cloth. Price 3/6 (postage 4d.).
- The Mosses of Somerset.**—By W. WATSON. Price 1/6 (postage 2d.).
- The Bog-Mosses of Somerset.**—By W. WATSON. Price 1/- (postage 2d.).
- Catalogue of the Feline Fossils in Taunton Castle Museum.** 25 folio Plates. Price 4/- (postage 7d.).

INDEXES.

- Proceedings, Som. Archæol. & N.H. Society.**—Vols. I—XX, 4/- (postage 4d.); Vols. XXI—XL, 4/- (postage 3d.).
- Index to Monumental Brasses** mentioned in the Society's *Proceedings*, vols. I—LII. Price 3d. (postage 1d.).
- Index to Collinson's History of Somerset.**—Cloth. Price 20/- (postage 8d.). Large paper edition, 31/- (postage 9d.).
- *Index of Archæological Papers** published in 1908, 1909.—Price 1/- each year; postage 2d. each.

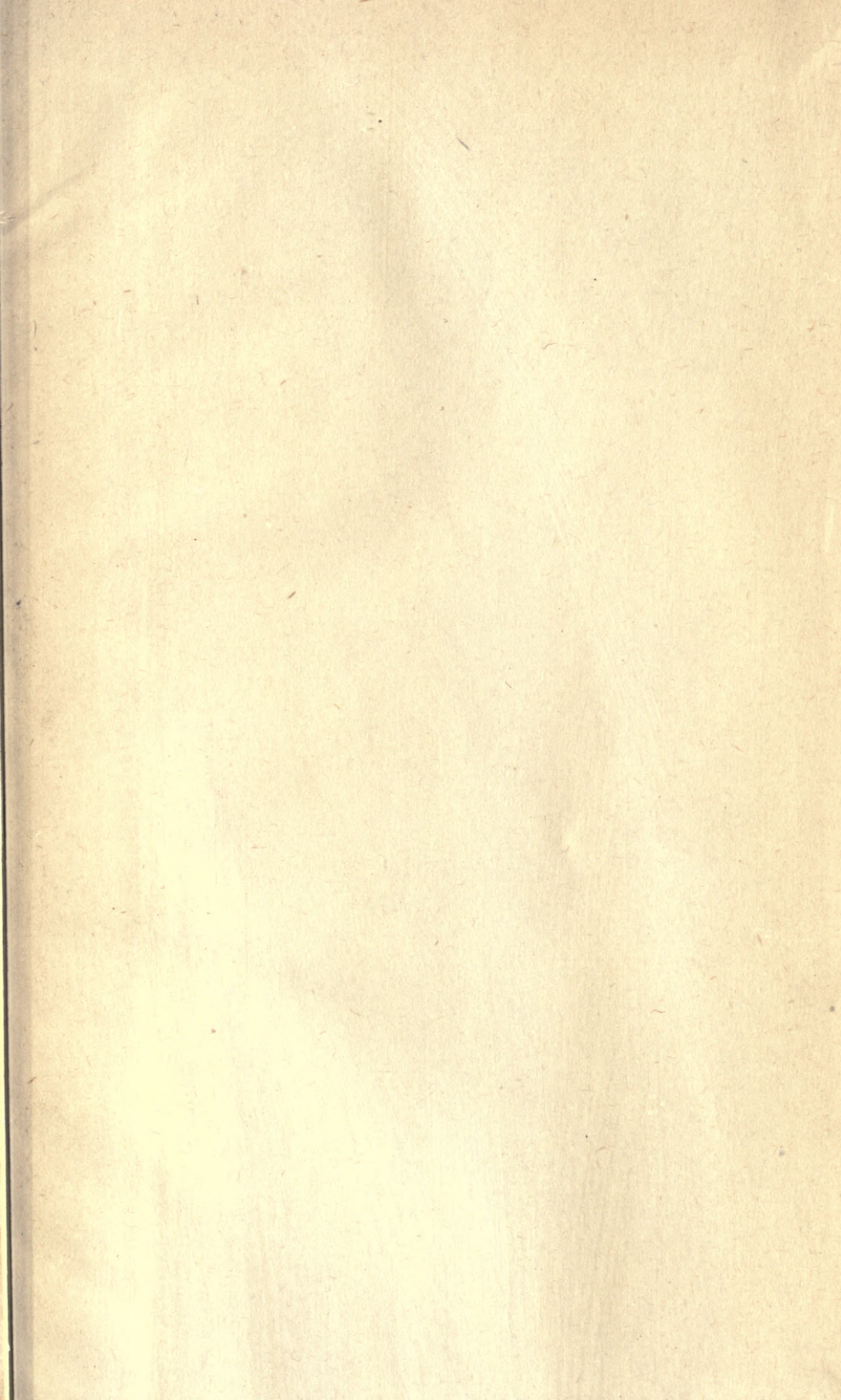
PRINTS, ETC.

- Somerset Church Towers.**—Set of 60 plates of Collotypes, from Photographs by the late Mr. R. P. BRERETON. Price 12/- (postage 6d.). Copies of Taunton St. Mary, N. Petherton, Cheddar and Huish Episcopi, 4d. each (postage 2d. for one or all).
- St. Mary's Church, Taunton (exterior).**—Impressions from the Copper Plate (19in. by 24in., on Imperial paper). By A. P. MOORE, 1809. Price 3/6 (postage and roller 1/-).
- Loose Plates** from back numbers of the Society's *Proceedings* may be obtained. Prices 4d. to 1/- (according to size and scarcity).
- Photographs** of Taunton Castle, Specimens in the Museum, and Somerset Illustrations in the Library on application.

"THE GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE,"

A full Description of the Excavations and the Relics discovered, 1892–1907. By ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., and H. ST. GEORGE GRAY. Royal 4to. Bound in strong cloth. Vol. I, published 1911; pp. xxviii + 352; 58 plates, 136 illustrations in the text. Vol. II, of similar dimensions, will be published shortly. Price, 2 vols., £2 12s. 6d. *net*; carriage extra.

2





DA
670
S4986
v.61

Somersetshire Archaeological
and Natural History Society
Proceedings

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
LIBRARY**

