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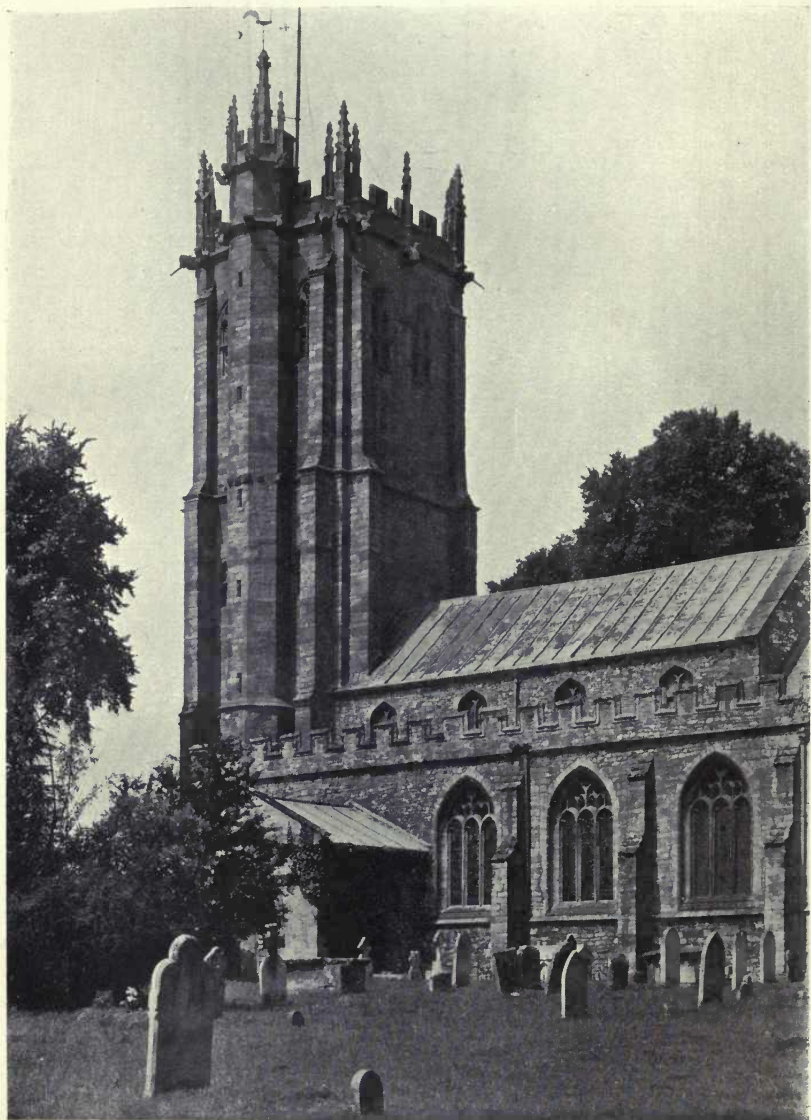
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Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1912.

VOL. LVIII.

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.



WELLINGTON PARISH CHURCH, SOMERSET.

From a Photograph by Dr. F. J. Allen.

Allen

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archæological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

VOL. LVIII.



Taunton:

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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin and Mr. F. Bligh Bond for their amplification of the excursion notes subsequently to the annual meeting at Wellington ; and to the following members for contributing towards the cost of the reproduction of some of the illustrations in this volume : Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Richard Every, Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, the Rev. H. H. Winwood and Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter.

Drawings and photographs for the volume have been kindly provided by : Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Dr. F. J. Allen and Mr. H. St. George Gray.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Gray for his valuable help in the preparation of the manuscript for the press and in the correction of the proof sheets.

F. W. W.

February, 1913.

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CORRIGENDA.

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

VOL. XLVIII.

Pt. i, p. 47, line 29, for *1611* read *1561*.

VOL. LVII.

Pt. i, p. 111, bottom line, for *New Caledonia* read *Egypt*.

Pt. i, p. 25, line 33, for *J.K.* read *T.K.*

Pt. ii, p. 72, line 2, for *Phæcotremella* read *Phæotremella*.

Pt. iii, p. 46, line 28, for *ancylus* read *ancylus*.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1912.

THE Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Wellington on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 16th, 17th and 18th, and was favoured with beautiful weather. This was an especially fortunate circumstance in view of the fact that the summer of 1912 was abnormally wet and cold.

A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday morning, and was followed by the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Town Hall. The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, v.p., acted as temporary chairman, in the absence of Lord Hylton, the retiring President.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN briefly explained the reason for Lord Hylton's absence, and formally proposed the election of Professor Boyd Dawkins as President for the ensuing year.

Dr. J. MEREDITH seconded the proposition, and it was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Professor W. BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A., then took the chair ; and the names of members who had sent expressions of regret at inability to be present were announced.

The Annual Report.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., read the Annual Report, which was as follows :—

“ In presenting the sixty-fourth annual report your Council wishes to state that since its last report 65 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses by death and resignation have been 56. Altogether the net gain has been 9. The total membership at date is 870, against 861 at the time of the Annual Meeting last year.

“ 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. D. P. Alford (1897), a member of your Council and President of the Taunton Field Club; author of the Society’s guide book, ‘ A Short History of Taunton Castle.’ He was keenly interested in the history, archæology, ornithology and botany of West Somerset. An obituary notice, with his portrait, appeared in the *Proceedings* for 1911.

“ Mr. T. E. Rogers (1870), who died on February 12th last at the age of 94 years. He was Recorder of Wells from 1872 to 1901, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells from 1884 to 1903, and compiler of the ‘ Records of Yarlinton.’

“ Dr. John Beddoe, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (1873), the eminent anthropologist, a bibliography of whose contributions to scientific periodicals is given in ‘ Man,’ October, 1911. In 1910 he published an autobiography entitled ‘ Memories of Eighty Years.’ At one time he frequently attended the annual meetings of your Society, but few of his researches had reference to Somerset.

“ The Rev. W. H. Lance (1871), rector of Buckland St. Mary (1885-1904), and later of Bagborough, who was keenly interested in the work of the Society.

“ Lord James of Hereford (1901), M.P. for Taunton from

1869 to 1880; the Rt. Hon. John W. Mellor, P.C., K.C. (1885); Mr. H. B. Batten, Town Clerk of Yeovil (1887); Mr. J. M. Atkins, Editor of the *Wells Journal* (1884); Lt.-Colonel A. G. Boyle (1910); Mr. A. S. Bicknell (1883); the Rev. R. S. Bond (1897); the Rev. Stafford Tordiffe (1883); Mr. George Attwood, M.I.C.E. (1908); and Mr. R. Donne Hancock (1910).

“The balance of your Society’s Account at the end of 1910 was £85 16s. 3d. in favour of the Society, all of which, however, belonged to the Museum and Library Extension Fund. At the close of 1911 there was a deficit of £9 1s. 7d., and a further liability of £4 2s. 8d. on the Extension Fund. 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. The total expense attending the issue of Vol. LVII (for 1911), including printing, illustrations and delivery, has been £158 9s. 9d. The illustration fund was kindly contributed to by Mr. J. McMurtrie, Mr. F. Were, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, and Mrs. D. P. Alford. Thanks are also due to the following for providing drawings and photographs for the volume:—Miss Foxcroft, Messrs. McMurtrie, F. Bligh Bond, H. St. George Gray, and J. H. Spencer, and Dr. F. J. Allen.

“The end of last year saw the completion of the structural alterations and decorating at Taunton Castle, carried out in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Society. The whole of the fund, viz., £1,060, has now been spent, and the operations were in progress for over two years; full details of the work have been given on former occasions. The Annual Meeting, being held this year within such easy reach of Taunton, gives to many members living at a distance an opportunity of seeing the alterations and improvements which have taken place at your headquarters.

“In the last report the Council had the pleasure of announcing that Miss J. L. Woodward, of Clevedon, had bequeathed

the sum of £500 to your Society for the Library and Museum. This fund is being specially devoted to the furnishing of the new Library and Coin Room and the purchase of books of reference. About half the money has already been spent. The new Library is now completely furnished, but several additional cases have yet to be provided for the Coin Room.

“Your Council has completed the revision of the Society’s Rules, and much time has been bestowed upon their full consideration. Copies have been sent out to all members of the Society, and discussion upon the subject will be invited at the adjourned meeting this afternoon.

“Several important additions have been made to the Museum during the past year, including one of the carved oak doorways of Taunton Priory, which was purchased from Miss Fremlin ; it is figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLIV, pt. i, p. 65. Ham Hill has again produced some valuable Late-Celtic and Roman remains, and these are being deposited in your Museum by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter. Included among the objects which have already arrived is a large portion of a cuirass or *lorica*, consisting of 301 bronze scales alternately tinned. A valuable cope of the XV Century and a leather altar-cover *circa* 1600 have recently been given. Your Museum now contains the dies of the seals of the last four Archdeacons of Taunton from 1827, viz., Archdeacons Hamilton, Denison, Ainslie and Askwith. A large number of interesting local coins has been added to the collection, including about a hundred small silver Roman coins of the IV Century A.D., belonging to the well known hoard found at Holway, near Taunton, and a hoard of silver *denarii* discovered several years ago at Charterhouse-on-Mendip. The numismatic department has also been enriched by gifts from Mr. H. Symonds, Mr. Vonberg and Mr. S. Lawrence, and by purchases of coins found in the county. Other donors to your collections during the past year are :—The Rev. J. E. W. Honnywill, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, Mr. W. J. Cullen, Mr.

W. de C. Prideaux, Miss Barrett (Taunton), Mrs. J. H. Spencer and Mr. J. Standfast.

“The largest of recent donations is the collection of archaeological and ethnographical specimens from many parts of the world presented by Mrs. Jervis-Smith, widow of the Rev. F. J. Jervis-Smith, F.R.S., Millard Lecturer in Mechanics, Trinity College, Oxford, who was formerly Vicar of St. John's, Taunton. This collection also includes some good specimens of ancient glass from Glastonbury Abbey, presented by Mr. E. J. Jervis-Smith.

“In 1907, your Council reported that Mr. T. Charbonnier had lent to the Museum, for a period of five years, an interesting collection of Pewter consisting of some two hundred specimens. He has recently added largely to this collection, and has kindly agreed to allow it to remain in your Museum until 1917. This collection of Pewter is undoubtedly one of the finest in the kingdom, and now occupies two large wall-cases in the Coin Room. A second edition of the Pewter guide book, with illustrations, will shortly be issued by the Society (price 9d.)

“Since the last Annual Meeting, Locke's ‘Western Rebellion’ (1782) has been reprinted in a cheaper form, and is now sold at 1s. a copy. ‘The Mollusca of Somerset,’ by Mr. E. W. Swanton, being published in three parts in the Society's *Proceedings*, is about to be issued as a complete volume (price 3s. 6d.), uniform with Murray's ‘Flora of Somerset.’

“The Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin and the Curator have bestowed much time recently upon the re-arrangement of the Library, but a great deal yet remains to be done.

“The Library has been considerably added to, and your Council recently purchased a manuscript volume containing transcripts (about 1720) from the Glastonbury Cartulary preserved at Longleat. The Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse has enriched the Library by presenting several reports of the ‘Historical Manuscripts Commission,’ 1891-1905, and two valuable cartu-

laries, one containing a calendar of title-deeds of Sir John de Moleyns, relating to the manors of Cucklington and Stoke Trister, written about 1350, and another, drawn up about 1460, recording the possessions of the Hungerford family, at one time owners of Farleigh Castle. Sir Prior Goldney has presented a number of Anglo-Saxon books, and several botanical books which belonged to the late Dr. R. C. A. Prior. Mr. H. Rodney has sent to the Library a large volume of Domesday Maps of Somerset and Dorset, compiled by himself. Nine vols. of 'Patent Rolls,' covering the periods 1216-1266, 1350-1354, and 1391-1399, have been added to the Library. Donations to the Library have also been received from the following, among others:—The Rev. F. M. T. Palgrave, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Mr. C. Tite, Mrs. D. P. Alford, and the Rev. Dr. Price. Mr. Tite has also presented a complete Calendar and Index of the Serel Manuscripts in the Society's possession.

“It is no doubt a source of satisfaction to the members of your Society that Vol. II of the 'Victoria County History of Somerset' has now been published, and it is to be hoped that the succeeding volumes will follow with considerably less delay.

“Your Council take this opportunity of congratulating Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray on the publication of Vol. I of their exhaustive work on 'The Glastonbury Lake Village,' which is replete with information not only referring to the Lake Village, but to other Late-Celtic sites in Britain. As a work of reference—and it has gone to the chief libraries of the world—it has been held up as a model of what permanent record of archaeological excavations should be. No expense has been spared in its production, but a large number of copies have yet to be subscribed for.

“Much time has been expended during the past year in the ticketing of your collections, and in bringing the portraits of Somerset worthies and framed Somerset pictures into a better condition for exhibition.

“ Last winter H.M. Office of Works, co-operating with the Somerset County Council, initiated a list of Ancient Monuments in Somerset which were thought worthy of preservation, and they invited the assistance of your Council. The subject of the preservation of ancient monuments was discussed at the Congress of Archæological Societies, at which the Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. H. St. George Gray were your delegates.

“ Excavations have again been in progress in the County, both at Glastonbury Abbey and at the Meare Lake Village. A certain amount of exploration has also been continued in Wookey Hole Cavern.

“ The digging at Glastonbury Abbey is almost at a standstill, owing to lack of funds. It is much hoped that Mr. F. Bligh Bond will receive some substantial encouragement to continue his work. Mr. Bond and Mr. Gray will also gratefully receive donations towards the deficiency of £120.¹

“ The third season's excavations at the Meare Lake Village, under the direction of Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray, were in progress from May 27th to June 15th last. Although the items of structural interest proved to be of considerable importance, the relics discovered were less numerous than in previous seasons. The fund is now practically exhausted, and the work up till now has been supported chiefly through the generosity of the late Lord Winterstoke.

“ The Natural History Sections of the Society are making good progress. The Entomological Section has been at work in the field, and the members are taking specimens for a Type Collection of Somerset Lepidoptera. For this purpose a large and convenient cabinet has been procured for your Museum. The Ornithological Section has added considerably to its members, and great interest has been taken by local ornithologists in the notes on Somerset birds edited by the Recorder, Mr.

1. Particulars as to the present position of the Fund and the proposed scheme for continuing the Excavations will be found at the end of the Excursion notes (in Part I of this volume).

James Turner. The Botanical Section has not held a meeting recently, but the members have had the advantage of taking part in the annual foray of the British Mycological Society, who made Taunton Castle their headquarters for a few days in September last. The meetings and excursions were most successful, and were reported upon in the last volume of your *Proceedings*. Members of the Parent Society may join any of the Natural History Sections on payment of 2s. 6d. annually; non-members pay 5s.

“Your Museum was visited by 7,137 persons during 1911, including 1,271 visits from members.

“In conclusion, the Council desires again to call the attention of the members to the inadequacy of the funds at the Society’s disposal, and they recommend that the amount of 10s. 6d. be regarded only as a minimum subscription, in the hope that those who take an interest in the work, and feel able to do so, will contribute more largely.”

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, in proposing the adoption of the report, said he was particularly interested in the last paragraph concerning subscriptions. He was willing to allow that archaeologists were more interested in getting instruction than in money-making, but the Society needed a larger income, and the question was how to get it. Their annual subscriptions did not much more than cover half their ordinary expenditure, but he thought it would be a mistake for the Society to arbitrarily raise the subscription. Members would rather raise their subscriptions themselves, and if the half-guinea were regarded as a “minimum,” many members would gladly double the amount they gave because of the interest they took in the Society and the work it did.

The Rev. C. H. HEALE seconded and said that the interesting report which had just been read showed that the efforts of Mr. St. George Gray, their Assistant-Secretary and Curator, had been replete with success. During the last few years the Museum cases had been constructed on modern lines,

but there were still many of an antiquated type which would sooner or later have to be replaced by new ones, and the need of funds for this purpose was greatly felt. Many valuable gifts had been received during the past year, and the pewter collection was well worth a visit. One excellent move in connection with the work of the Society of recent years was the formation of natural history sections. They were arousing a great deal of interest among experts, and one result was that they were considerably increasing the Society's collections of natural history specimens.

The adoption of the report was agreed to.

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, Senior Hon. Treasurer, presented the balance sheet for the year 1911, which was as follows:—

like the subscription raised to one guinea. He knew that could not well be done, but he hoped that the voluntary payment of an increased amount would gradually mature into a universal custom.

Mr. E. A. FRY seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

Election of New Members and Officers.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, the Assistant-Secretary, read the names of 65 new members, who had been provisionally elected by the Council since the last Annual Meeting, and their election was confirmed on the motion of the Rev. D. J. PRING, seconded by Mr. T. W. COWAN.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD asked if the branch societies supported the parent society by getting members for it.

Mr. GRAY replied that comparatively few members of the branch and affiliated societies belonged also to the parent society.

The Rev. Preb. F. HANCOCK, F.S.A., proposed that the Officers of the Society be re-elected, with the additions of Lord Hylton as a Vice-President, and Mr. J. Houghton Spencer as Honorary Consulting Architect. They were, he said, fortunate in having Mr. Gray for their Assistant-Secretary. He came to them with a reputation of work in various branches of archæology, and he had well maintained that reputation among them. They also recognised the good work he had done in the matter of excavation throughout the country. They were also grateful for the way the General Secretaries, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin and Mr. C. Tite, conducted their duties. On visiting a certain country house recently he stopped before a book-case labelled "Poetry and Fiction," and to his surprise saw the publications of the Somerset Record Society and the *Proceedings* of that Society were included. The extreme care, knowledge and accuracy Mr. Bates Harbin put into the Record volumes proved

the great mistake the owner of the house had made. They all rejoiced to have Mr. Badcock as Treasurer, and it was a great help to have him to manage their accounts. The speaker also favoured the proposal which Mr. Badcock had suggested, viz., that half-a-guinea should be regarded only as a minimum annual subscription.

The Rev. G. S. HENNING in seconding the proposition, fully concurred in the remarks which had been made in regard to the annual subscription.

The motion was agreed to.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN said the Somerset Record Society was getting on as well as could be expected in these times. Last year's volume contained Star Chamber Proceedings in the reigns of Henry VII and Henry VIII. That was the first time they had attempted that class of records, and he had been fortunate enough to get a Somerset lady (Miss G. Bradford) for editor, who was keeping up the very high standard which was set from the beginning of the Society.

This year's volume would be a continuation of the Quarter Sessions Records of Somerset, as the County Council had found money for the transcription. The volume would deal with the Commonwealth period, and would be found not less interesting than the two volumes of the kind which had preceded it.

He hoped that next year they would have a continuation of the Episcopal Registers of the first part of the XV Century. That volume would contain references to Lollardy in the county, and how it was got rid of.

Their subscribers had not fallen off in numbers, but he would be glad to get the names of some new ones.

The Presidential Address.

Dr. W. BOYD DAWKINS, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S., Hon. Professor in the University of Manchester, then delivered his address,

ON SOME POINTS IN THE PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY OF SOMERSET.

INTRODUCTION.

It is with mixed feelings that I take the chair of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, with which I have been connected for the last fifty years, in Wellington, where I attended my first meeting in 1862, as a "colt," fresh from digging the Hyæna Den at Wookey Hole, and in company with J. R. Green, who was then collecting materials that ultimately were used in the "History of the English People." Edward Ayshford Sanford was President, and among those prominent in the proceedings were Freeman, J. H. Parker, Hugo, F. H. Dickenson, W. A. Sanford, Moore, Warre, and W. A. Jones, all of whom have passed away, leaving the county richer for their labours. To that meeting I owe a lifelong friendship with H. H. Winwood, one of the few who have not yet finished their work. To that meeting, also, I owe the kindly appreciation of my efforts to discover the secrets of the caves, that led me in later years to attack the higher problems of the antiquity of man, and of the pre-history of Britain, using the discoveries in Somerset as a starting-point for enquiries elsewhere, and never losing touch with the county, in a somewhat strenuous life. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that I, only a Somerset man by adoption, have accepted the honour of being your President.

I propose to address myself to the aims and the work of the Society, and to a few points of special archæological value.

THE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society, in common with those of the other counties,

has advanced the general education of the people, not merely by kindling an interest in the antiquities and natural history of the district surrounding the various centres of the annual meetings, and thus revealing the wealth of knowledge awaiting discovery, but also by collecting materials bearing on the history of man, and of the sequence of events, out of which the present order of nature has been evolved. It has been fortunate, from the very beginning, in attracting to itself the leaders of thought from the outside. At the first meeting at Taunton, in 1849, under the presidency of Sir Walter Trevelyan, we may note Buckland, one of the founders of geological science, born at Axminster and, therefore, almost a native of Somerset, explaining the relation of the scenery to the structure of the earth, and pointing out that the land in the vale of Taunton and Bridgwater was "too fat," and did not demand sufficient work from the well-fed farmers to encourage the study of agriculture. In that address he laid down the principles on which are founded our present geological knowledge of the county. We may also note among contributors to the early records of the Society, from the outside,—in architecture Willis; J. H. Parker, and Freeman, and Rolleston in pre-historic archæology. At the same meeting, too, Warre described the camp at Norton Fitzwarren, in the first of a series of essays dealing with the place of the camps in the pre-history and history of the West of England, and making the way smooth for the explorers of later times. The high character of the proceedings at this first meeting has been maintained down to to-day, and they constitute a county encyclopædia indispensable to the students of pre-history and history,—of architecture and of natural history.

Nor can it be said that the Society has finished its work, and that there is little left to be found out in the county. So far from this being the case, one discovery invariably leads to another, revealing the infinite abundance of the memorials of the past, and more minute investigation throws new light on

previous finds. In Somerset, at the present time, there is as much room for research as there ever was, and the field for enquiry is ever growing wider. The old order has given place to the new, but there is no sign of diminution in the numbers, or in the energy, of the workers. The establishment of the Somerset Record Society by its members is of itself a sufficient proof of vigorous growth, to say nothing of the explorations that it has carried, and is now carrying, out.

THE MUSEUM.

The present Museum at Taunton, in which the objects relating to the pre-history, history, and natural history of the county are arranged so that they tell their own story, is among the most important results of the work of the Society. Hitherto museums have not taken their due place in education. We are, however, slowly realising that the higher learning is that derived from the study of things as well as of books, and that the fruits of the tree of knowledge, plucked without the study of things, are sour grapes in our mouths. I look forward to the time when the museum will be used by students in the same way as a public library, and made intelligible to the visitors by plain, informal lectures, as is now the case in Manchester,—to the time when it will meet the demand for knowledge of their surroundings felt by all children, until their “satiabile curiosity,” as Rudyard Kipling terms it, is so effectively killed by our methods of teaching, that it only survives occasionally in after life, in adults remarkable for their originality. From all these points of view it is clear that the Society is keeping pace with the growth of ideas, and the wider outlook of the scientific renaissance of the XIX Century.

THE FOUR STAGES OF HUMAN CULTURE.

I now turn to the consideration of a few of the more noteworthy points in the archæology of the county. In 1862 the

four stages of human culture, palæolithic, neolithic, the bronze, and pre-historic iron ages, had been clearly proved by researches over the whole of Europe: each being higher than that which preceded it, and all testifying to the truth of the view of Draper, that mankind is to be looked upon as "one man always living and incessantly learning." All are amply represented by discoveries in the county, and some of them more fully than elsewhere.

THE RIVER DRIFT HUNTER.

The oldest traces of mankind in Somerset are the rude, unpolished implements, found by Pritchard and Elton in the river gravels and surface deposits, in the region extending from Broom in the Valley of the Axe, on the Dorset border, northwards through the districts of Chard and Whitestaunton, and Staple Fitzpaine, into the Valley of the Tone as far as Taunton. They are identical with those of River-drift Man (= *Chellean*, *Acheulean*, *Mousterian*, of French archæology) found elsewhere in Britain and on the Continent in association with the remains of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, the horse, bison, stag, reindeer, and other wild animals, in the river deposits of Pleistocene Age. Here they are mostly formed of the Upper Greensand Chert of the Blackdown Hills and the adjacent districts to the south in Dorset and Devon, and they therefore indicate not only the presence of man, but the further important fact that he found his way into Somerset from the south, where the materials for implements were abundant. His range north of Taunton has not yet been ascertained. It is however certain, from the occurrence of chert implements in Oxfordshire, that he ranged far into the Midlands, armed with weapons made in the south of England. He was a hunter, following the wild animals in their annual migrations, like the lions, bears, hyænas and wolves of the period, as I have pointed out elsewhere, under geographical and climatic conditions entirely unlike those of to-day.

The river-drift hunter found no difficulty in following the herds of wild animals from France into and across the Valley of the English Channel, into Dorset, Devon and Somerset, and across the great forest-covered lowlands then occupying the estuary of the Severn, and sweeping to the 100-fathom line far to the north and far enough to the west to include Ireland. He hunted without the aid of the dog, and was ignorant of the use of pottery, and held his place against the great carnivorous beasts with the rudest and most primitive weapons. The climate was continental with hot summers and cold winters, and as the general level of the British area was not less than 600 feet higher than it is now, it is probable that the higher hills in Wales, such as the Brecon Beacons and the highlands further to the north, were crowned with snowfields, and that the upper tributaries from them to the Usk, Wye, and Severn, ran milk-white from the melting glaciers. It is a significant fact that no river-drift implements or remains of the Pleistocene wild beasts have been met with in any of the upper tributaries to the above rivers. It probably implies the existence of an ice-barrier in South Wales, preventing the invasion of the upper valleys, either by the wild beasts or the hunters. This barrier to migration, we may note, forms part of that extending diagonally across Britain from the estuary of the Severn to the north-east as far as Flamborough Head and the East Riding of Yorkshire. To the south-east of this line were the hunting grounds in which the remains of the game and the implements of the hunter are associated in the river gravels, at the same time that the glacial clays and sands were being deposited by the melting of the glaciers in Wales and the region generally to the north-west of that line, where river-drift implements and the Pleistocene beasts are conspicuous by their absence. From all these facts it may be inferred that the hunter in the plains of Somerset at that time looking northwards saw the glaciers of South Wales, and wondered at their beauty in the rays of the rising and setting sun.

The river-drift hunter left his implements in the cave of Brixham, explored in 1858-59, and in the lower strata of Kent's Hole, near Torquay, 1864-78; while in the upper portion of the cave-earth the more elaborate implements belong to hunters of a higher type, whom I have termed the cave-men (=all palæolithic hunters later than Mousterian in French archæology). We have, therefore, here a sequence showing that the former is the older of the two, a conclusion since verified by a similar association in other caves, both in Britain and in France.

THE CAVE-MAN.

The presence of cave-man in Somerset is proved by the discoveries made in 1859-64 in the Hyæna-den at Wookey Hole, laid before the Society at Wellington in 1862. Like the river-drift man he was a hunter, ignorant of pottery and of domestic animals, including the dog. He was a nomad, wandering as the hunt led him from one shelter to another, and ranging over middle Europe as far to the south-west as the Spanish side of the Pyrenees, as far to the south as the Alps and the Carpathians. In Britain he ranged as far north as the Cresswell Caves in south-eastern Yorkshire. He is specially distinguished from the river-drift man by his wonderful artistic skill in carving the animals that he hunted, and in representing their action either in incised lines on bone, antlers or stone, or as in the discoveries recently made in Auvergne, and in the province of Santander, by the frescoes in red, yellow, and black on the sides and roofs of the caves.

THESE HUNTERS PROBABLY OF DIFFERENT STOCK.

There were, therefore, in our county two groups of palæolithic tribes; the older, or the river-drift, and the newer, or the cave-man. It is probable that the first of these belongs to the Neanderthal race, proved to have been living at the time in Germany and France, and as far south as Gibraltar. With

regard to the latter, all the evidence we possess indicates that he is to be classed with the Eskimo. His art, implements, and weapons were the same, and he hunted the same animals, seals, whales, reindeer, and musk-sheep. For these reasons, although no human skeletons have as yet been found of the age of these remains, I am inclined to group the cave-man in Britain with that Arctic race. This view, put forward in the sixties, has been strengthened by later discoveries, in similar refuse heaps in the caves of middle eastern Europe and in Asiatic Russia, that bridge over the interval separating the cave-men of Britain and France from the Eskimo inhabiting the shores of Behring Straits.

THE GREAT ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Both these tribes of hunters lived in Britain and on the Continent, at a time so remote that it is impossible to fix a date in terms of years. There are no chronometers in nature that can be used to measure time past. All attempts to measure it by an appeal to the rate of erosion of the land, or the thickness of the deposit from floods, or the amount of salt in the sea, are idle speculations, founded on the false assumption that there was no variation in these things in the past. They are themselves variable, and therefore cannot be used as standards of time. We may, however, infer, from the great geographical and climatal changes that took place in Britain at the close of the pleistocene age, as well as from the sequence of events that separate the pleistocene age from the historic period, that the occupation of Somerset by the two races of hunters goes back to a vast and immeasurable antiquity. Both disappeared from Europe at the close of the pleistocene period, and both are mapped off from their neolithic successors of the succeeding prehistoric period, by the geographical changes, by the sinking of the land, by which the sea occupied the low lands and isolated Britain from the Continent, and divided it from Ireland, and thus preventing migration from

the Continent. The Continental climate became insular at this time too, and more equable than it was before. It was sufficiently long to allow of the extinction of the characteristic pleistocene wild beasts.

THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE PLEISTOCENE AND PREHISTORIC PERIODS.

The interval between the pleistocene and prehistoric periods has not in my opinion been bridged over by discoveries either in France or in Britain. In France the mingling of palæolithic with neolithic remains in the cave of Mas d'Azil is due to the introduction of the latter during or after the neolithic age. In Britain the implements found in and around the flint-mines of Cissbury and Grimes Graves, taken by Reginald Smith to be palæolithic in age, are merely implements more or less imperfect, and in process of manufacture from the block of flint towards the ordinary finished article of late neolithic or early Bronze Age. The transition from palæolithic to neolithic culture took place somewhere, but the region where it took place is still unknown.

THE PREHISTORY.

We must now pass on to the consideration of some points of interest in the prehistory of our own county after the British Isles were severed from the Continent. The prehistoric period is characterised by the introduction of the domestic animals, and the neolithic industrial arts and civilization, and by the higher developments of culture, marked by the use of bronze and of iron, brought into Britain by successive bands of immigrants. It ranges in time from the neolithic age to the dawn of history, or in other words to the Roman Conquest.

The prehistoric farmers and herdsmen passed westwards into Somerset over the dry chalk-downs of Dorset and Wilts, and along the ranges of Lower Greensand, Oolites, and Upper Greensand, extending from Dorchester to Axminster and the Devon border. The settlements occur mainly on the dry up-

lands and were only extended into the lower forest-clad marshy grounds in the Prehistoric Iron Age. They consist of clusters of circular huts sometimes protected by a rampart and enclosing sufficient ground to take in their flocks and herds. They are also marked by the burial mounds, and are more or less linked together by roads following the ridges, and avoiding the valleys then filled with forest and morass.

THE PREHISTORIC ROADS.

We may take for example the long line of ridgeways, running along the summit of the Quantock Hills, from St. Audries to Cothelstone, linking together the burial mounds and the camps, and west of Taunton through Wiveliscombe and along the Brendon Hills to join the network of other prehistoric roads near Exford which are dated by both mounds and settlements. A third example is presented by the ridgeway running east and west on the top of the Blackdown Hills past Castle Neroche to join 'the oldway' at Ilton, north of Ilminster. It is crossed by three roads running north and south; one on Combe Hill passing Simon's Barrow on towards Wellington, a second from Broom Down northwards past Widecombe towards Taunton, and a third from Combe St. Nicholas to Castle Neroche and also making for Taunton through Staple Fitzpaine. We may also quote a fourth in the ridgeway, modified in later times by the Roman engineers, extending from Frome on the east along the Mendips, throwing off one branch near Shipham to the north past Dolebury Camp, and a second at Banwell towards Weston-super-Mare. It continued to the west as far as Uphill, and the mouth of the Axe, from which there was free communication along the sands to Weston-super-Mare and Worlebury.

These roads began as tracks linking one neolithic settlement with another, grew into roads for pack-horses, if not for carts, in the Bronze Age, and were further developed into the network of well-defined roads for wheeled vehicles in the Pre-

historic Iron Age, that extended over Britain at the time of the Roman Conquest, and forms the basis of the existing routes of travel. An important section of the future work of the Society will be the fixing of the archæological date of these roads by their association with settlements and tombs.

THE POPULATION.

The population in the Neolithic Age in Somerset, as in the rest of Britain, was small, and confined mainly to the uplands. In the Bronze Age it was large and also on the uplands. In the prehistoric Iron Age it centred chiefly in the lowlands, and at convenient points on the rivers and on the sea; such for example as Worlebury, the settlements in the marshes of Glastonbury and Meare, and last, though not least, in Bath—the city of Sul. I would also add to the list Wellington and Taunton, from the convergence of the prehistoric roads. If this line of enquiry be followed up, it will probably be found that most of the existing towns in the county date as far back as the prehistoric Iron Age, if not beyond.

THE ETHNOLOGY.

The prehistoric inhabitants of the county fall, as in the rest of Britain, into three well marked groups: (1) The small oval-headed tribes, probably dark in complexion and with black hair, were the sole possessors of the land in the Neolithic Age. They belong to the stock which I have termed Iberic in Britain, in France, and Spain, and which Sergi has called Mediterranean in Italy and the Mediterranean region.

(2) These were invaded in the Bronze Age by the broad-headed and mostly taller tribes, who had already conquered and absorbed into their mass a portion of the Iberic population of the Continent, and imposed upon them their Goidelic or Gaelic tongue—the older of the two divisions of the Celtic language. Their speech still survives in the Highlands of Scotland, in Ireland, and the Isle of Man, and has left its mark

in river- and hill-names in almost every part of Britain. In Somerset the Axe (water) may be quoted among the rivers, and Dunkery Hill, Bleadon, Dundon among the hills (*Dun*=camp or fort).

(3) The third great invasion from the Continent took place in the Prehistoric Iron Age, the tribes speaking the Brythonic (Welsh) tongue, who have also left their mark on our topography in such names as Pen, Pennard (*pen*=hill, *ardd*=ploughland: compare Penarth in Glamorganshire); Pylle, Pilton (*puyll*=pool); Mendips (*maen*=stone); Ebbor Rocks (*aber*=mouth or entrance); Avon (*afon*=water) and others. These tribes found their way into Britain before the days of Pytheas, and were followed some 250 years later by others, speaking probably a closely-allied tongue—the Belgæ, whose conquests, arrested by the Roman arms, did not extend over Southern Britain further to the west than Somerset.

SOMERSET IN THE PREHISTORIC IRON AGE.

I must now conclude with a brief summary of the additions made to the archæology of our county by the recent exploration of the Lake-villages at Glastonbury and Meare, and of the remains left in Wookey Hole Cavern by the dwellers in the Prehistoric Iron Age. The researches of Warre and of Dymond into the fortified settlement of Worlebury, at Weston-super-Mare, had proved that the inhabitants of Somerset before the Roman Conquest were far advanced in civilization, but they gave very little precise information as to the date. By these new discoveries this phase of culture finds its true place in the pre-history of the county.

The Lake-villages were clusters of round huts surrounded by a stockade, planted for security on the edge of the marshes. The inhabitants of that at Glastonbury smelted iron and made various edged tools and weapons—axes, adzes, gouges, saws, sickles, bill-hooks, daggers, swords, spears, etc. They also smelted lead ore from the Mendip Hills, and made net-sinkers

and spindle-whorls. They probably carried on the manufacture of glass beads and rings and other personal ornaments. They were also workers in tin and in bronze. It is likely that the beautiful Glastonbury bowl was made in the settlement, since unused rivets of the same type as those of the bowl have been commonly met with. They were expert spinners and weavers, carpenters and potters, using the lathe at least in the former industries. The discovery of a wooden wheel, with beautifully-turned spokes, proves that they possessed wheeled vehicles, while the snaffle-bits of iron imply the use of the horse. Their commerce was carried on partly by land, and the possession of canoes gave them the use of the waterways. They were linked with other settlements by the road running due east from Glastonbury, that formed a part of the network of roads traversing the county in the Prehistoric Iron Age, and more especially with the lead-mines and the fortified villages or camps of Mendip, and of the rest of the county.

The Lake-villagers were undoubtedly in touch with their neighbours by sea and by land. Their jet probably came from Yorkshire; their Kimmeridge shale from Dorset; the amber from the eastern counties or from the amber coast south of the Baltic. The cocks for fighting were probably obtained from Gaul, and the oblong dice are identical with those used in Italy in Roman times. Some of the designs on their pottery are from the south, and the bronze mirrors are probably of Italo-Greek origin. The technique of the Glastonbury bowl is that of the goldsmiths of Mykenæ. The whole evidence points to a wide intercourse with the other British tribes, as well as to a commerce with those of the Continent, extending as far south as the highly civilized peoples of the Mediterranean. It falls in line with that offered by other discoveries recorded in other parts of Britain, in settlements and tombs, by General Pitt-Rivers, Sir Arthur J. Evans, and others, proving that the inhabitants of Britain were highly civilised, and were not isolated from the higher

Mediterranean culture, for some 200 years before the Roman Conquest.

We may infer from the absence of Roman remains that the Lake-villages were abandoned before the influence of Rome was felt in Somerset.

All doubt, however, as to this point is removed by the recent exploration of Wookey Hole Cavern, where the group of objects in the Lake-villages was found in five well-defined layers underneath two superficial strata of Roman age, the latter being dated by the coins ranging from the time of Vespasian (A.D. 69-79) to Valentinian II (A.D. 375-392). Here we have proof that the civilization of the Prehistoric Iron Age was pre-Roman, and that it ended in Somerset with the Roman Conquest. It has been traced in other parts of Britain as far back as 150 to 200 B.C.

In conclusion, I take this opportunity of thanking the discoverers and explorers to whom we owe these two most valuable contributions to prehistoric archæology,—Messrs. Bulleid and St. George Gray, for their long and patient work (from 1892-1907) in the Lake-village of Glastonbury, the first instalment of which has been published by the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society,¹ and to Messrs. Balch and Troup for their memoir, "On a Late-Celtic and Romano-British Cave-dwelling at Wookey Hole, near Wells," read before the Society of Antiquaries of London.² It is to be hoped that their discoveries will be followed up by other workers in other places, and that the exploration of the two Lake-villages at Meare, begun under the auspices of our Society, will be completed so as to throw more light on the last, and perhaps the most fascinating period in the Prehistory of Somerset.

The Rev. J. WORTHINGTON moved a hearty vote of thanks to the President for his address. He said it was full of prac-

1. "The Glastonbury Lake Village," 4to., 1911 (Vol. I).

2. *Archæologia*, LXII (1911), pp. 565-592.

tical suggestions and they should take to heart some of the things he called upon them to do. Professor Boyd Dawkins had alluded to his work in the north. He (the speaker) was a Manchester man and one of the earliest students of Owen's College which was opened sixty-one years ago, and in connection with which their President had worked so nobly. They trusted he would be spared for many years to find his way into Somerset and take his place as a member of their valuable, and they might now say ancient, Society.

Mr. C. TITE, in seconding, said they well knew what Professor Dawkins had done for the county and also for the country at large. As to his suggestions about Museums, he could inform the meeting that the Taunton Museum was visited by the children of several schools in the town and district. Only the previous week a large number of working men from all parts of the country came to Taunton for a special purpose, and a very considerable number visited the Museum.

The resolution was carried with acclamation.

Luncheon was served at the Squirrel Hotel at 1.15 p.m.

Rules of the Society.

At 2.15 p.m. the members re-assembled at the Town Hall, for the special business of considering the Rules of the Society as provisionally revised by the Council. A copy of the proposed new Rules to be submitted to the Annual General Meeting was sent out to every member of the Society at least three weeks previous to the meeting held for their consideration.

The President occupied the chair. The revised Rules were read by the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, one of the Hon. Secs., and all the additions to, and alterations of, the former Rules were mentioned and some of them discussed.

Rule XV was freely discussed and several suggestions were

made for its improvement. Ultimately it was unanimously resolved that it should read as follows:—

“Each Member on admission to the Society shall pay an entrance fee of 10/6, and an annual subscription of not less than 10/6. Subsequent annual subscriptions shall be due on January 1st. Other members of a subscriber’s family, living at home, may pay a reduced annual subscription of not less than 7/6, but such members will not be entitled to receive a copy of any of the Society’s publications free. Any member intending to withdraw from the Society shall give notice to that effect to the Assistant-Secretary on or before December 31st, failing which such member shall pay the subscription for the ensuing year. The fee for Life Membership shall not be less than Ten Guineas.”

Major Griffith Davies proposed and the Rev. C. H. Heale seconded that the Rules as revised and amended be accepted by the Society. This proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Rules of the Society, the Bye-Laws for the Government of the Museum and Library, and those relating to the Formation and Affiliation of Branch and District Societies, as adopted at the Annual General Meeting, are printed at the end of this Volume.

Wellington Parish Church.

The Meeting at the Town Hall was followed by a visit to the Parish Church (*see* frontispiece), which was described by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

He said: The Church of St. Mary the Virgin in Wellington (commonly but quite erroneously known as the Church of St. John Baptist) is of very ancient foundation, as may be seen from the admirable summary of records relating to Wellington by the late Mr. F. T. Elworthy embodied in Vol. XXXVIII of this Society’s *Proceedings* (1892). In the year 904,

Wellington became an Episcopal Manor, as appears by a charter of that date, and was associated with Buckland, whose Church is also dedicated to St. Mary.

Domesday records show that the place was a considerable one at that time, as well as an ancient one, but as regards the Church, there is a gap in the documentary records till A.D. 1215, when we first hear of a 'parson' of Wellington. This gap is, however, bridged by architectural evidence, since we have traces of two buildings at least, and possibly three, preceding the present, which is of the Perpendicular period. These evidences consist of a few Norman stones found in the rebuilding of the chancel in 1848, but which have unfortunately not been preserved; an Early English doorway to the south porch incorporating two stones¹ of earlier date (now forming the bases of the nook-shafts, but which seem unmistakably to be Romanesque capitals inverted); a window and priests' doorway of about the same period on the south side of the chancel, of which sketches are preserved in the Pigott collection (these have been removed in the rebuilding of 1848 and are now brought out on the wall of the extended south aisle); and, lastly, a sepulchral recess and effigy of the first part of the XIV Century, formerly in the north wall of the chapel on the north side of the chancel, but now removed to a position underneath the east window of the same. This, however, brings us to a later date than that during which the records are silent, and this piece of work is probably A.D. 1320 or thereabouts, together with the reconstructed piscina on the south side of the chancel.

The effigy of which mention has been made is that of an ecclesiastic and there is an obscure and mutilated inscription around its base not now entirely accessible for inspection, but which was deciphered many years ago by an official of the British Museum, and which runs as follows:—

1. These two stones are of a material different to the rest of the doorway, and show a coarse diagonal tooling of Norman character.

✠ . RICHARD : PERŋ : d(e) (Saint) MERE : OF : WELINTONE :
 (HERE) : LIGGITH : IN : GRAVE : IHV : CRIST : GODES : SONE :
 GRAWNTE : HIM : (REST?)

Note, in passing, the evidence this supplies of the original dedication of the Church, which is substantiated by several wills.

Mr. Edmund Buckle, at the Society's Meeting here in 1892, gave it as his opinion that the figure represented that of the founder of the north chapel, and Mr. Elworthy considered that the remains of the late XIII or early XIV Century Church (he instances the south doorway and the east window of the chancel, of which the present one is a reproduction) were probably representative of additions or restorations made by the same former vicar of Wellington whose tomb and effigy are here preserved.

If this be so, then it may not be amiss to speak of this parson as the founder of the chapel, and it is possible that certain facts, whose records are to be found in the Register of Bishop Drovensford at Wells (c. 1316), may throw light upon his identity.

In Mr. Elworthy's notes (*Proc.* XXXVIII, 233) you will see an extract from the Drovensford Register by which it appears that on 19 August, 1316, the Bishop issued a commission to two clergymen of the locality to 'reconcile', *i.e.* to re-consecrate, the Church, probably as a result of crime within its walls.

These clergy were Dr. Thomas Dillynton, rector of Combe Florey, and Richard de Ford, sometime rector of Bradford-on-Tone, who was then quite a young man, and was ordained priest shortly after 1309. He and his colleague were both bishop's chaplains, and Richard de Ford afterwards received various promotions.

There were several Fords in the neighbourhood of Wellington, but the principal place so named was the manor of Forde in Bradford, held in the time of Henry III by William de Forde.

These facts may be only in the nature of coincidences, but they seem to offer presumptive evidence for asking whether

(a) There is any record of a Ford Chapel in this Church.

(b) Richard de Ford's preferments included that of the vicariate of Wellington.

The corollary would be that this is the tomb of Richard de Forde, of Forde in Bradford, parson of Bradford, and then of Wellington, and bishop's chaplain, afterwards prebendary and cathedral treasurer, who, with Dr. Dillynton, reconciled the Church, and through whose agency, or that of his family, the fabric was in part rebuilt after its pollution by crime. The date 1320 is about the latest that can well be fixed for the monument in Wellington church to its vicar, as in 1323 another cleric, Bartholomew de Welynton, is named in the same register, and Mr. Elworthy says that he must have been appointed some time before 1321, as the commission given him by the bishop, which was to collect payments from all his bailiffs, would hardly have been issued to him upon his first coming into residence.

The piscina in the chancel is a good deal modernised, but retains two curious corbel-heads in support of the shafts on each side. One is the head of a king, the other that of an ape. Their meaning we can only conjecture. We might agree to let them stand as symbols of a contemporaneous event,—the defilement of the Church, represented by the brute,¹ and its reconciliation, typified by the crowned head opposing it.

Another smaller piscina, of a date apparently rather later in the XIV Century, is in the wall of the south aisle behind the place where Judge Popham's great tomb now stands. This tomb which is of Elizabethan date, stood in former times partly under the arch towards the chancel (and at that time the south chapel terminated with the first arch, the other being added in the XIX Century extension). There were palisades of wood

1. The ape has a monk's tonsure; and the two other heads, which terminate the label over the arch, are those of a monk and a woman.

and iron around it, and the space it now occupies was a chapel, thought by Mr. Elworthy to have been that of the Guild of St. Saviour in Wellington, as a small crucifix is cut on the centre mullion of the window over this part. The east wall of this chapel, now rebuilt in a position further to the east, contains still the old window in the jamb or internal splay of which may be seen some niche-work for small statues. There were other guilds or friendly societies¹ of ancient date in the town, having chapels in the parish church, namely those of St. George, St. Katherine and the Trinity. That of St. Katherine was on the north side of the nave, in a former aisle. As the whole of the northern part of the Church is new, we cannot identify the place.

The Church as we now see it is chiefly of the XV Century, to which epoch belongs the lofty nave with its ceiling, and the first pair of arches flanking the chancel on the north and south sides. Much harm was done at the reconstruction of the Church in 1848, when the chancel as well as the north aisle were rebuilt, many old features being lost, including the rood-loft turret and stair. The orientation of the chancel was altered.² The south porch underwent alteration in the time of Queen Elizabeth (see tablet with names of churchwardens and date 1577). At this date the Early English arch was probably rebuilt and altered. The western tower is a fine feature, though not one of the most elaborate (*see* frontispiece). The stair-turret is placed in a peculiar and conspicuous position in the middle of the south side, and this arrangement will be seen in one or two other churches locally. The evidence of the bonding of the walls of aisle and tower on the north is in favour of a later date for the tower.

A very fine feature is the panelled arch between tower and

1. These guilds were not trading guilds but benefit societies.

2. Both aisles were at this date extended one way to the eastward, necessitating the construction of two new arches to the chancel, which are copies of the two original XV Century arches just westward of them.

nave. The chancel arch is inferior, and appears to be a very late piece of work, probably taking the place of a narrower one, just as was the case at Bradford and Buckland close by.

Minor features of interest are the two stone brackets on the piers north of the nave, and similar ones in the hollow of the jambs of the east window of the south chapel; remains of the old screen-panels worked up in the west galleries and the pulpit; a fine old Jacobean chest in the vestry; two old sanctuary chairs; and a reading-desk made out of a Jacobean bedstead.

The pulpit is a composite structure, put together in 1799, the basis being a good work of the type prevalent at the end



Wellington Church.

*Screen Vaultings in
the Pulpit Stem.*

of the XVII Century. Affixed to its panels are some smaller and more ancient panels of very delicate and beautiful late Gothic tracery, bearing shields charged with three clover-leaves, and in one case a cross fleury.

The pulpit is raised upon a hollow stem, the sides of which are filled with very fine sections of fan-vaulting, evidently a spoil from the old rood-screen. These are embossed with foliated canopy-work, agreeing in character with the flat panels now in the galleries, but more rich in execution. The work is now hidden from sight, but if the pulpit were raised it would have an excellent effect.

The Rev. W. W. PULMAN, Vicar of Wellington, asked if it was likely that the mother church of Wellington and the daughter church of West Buckland would have the same dedication. He thought it far more likely that the original dedication of the Church was to St. John the Baptist, and that after a period, during which it was ascribed to St. Mary the Virgin, the old dedication to the Baptist was reverted to.

Mr. BLIGH BOND replied that there was no evidence before the XVIII Century that it was dedicated to St. John.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER mentioned the case of Frome Church, which was really dedicated to St. John the Baptist, but for a time was attributed to St. Peter, and said the bishop's registers supported the mediæval wills with respect to the dedication of Wellington Church to St. Mary. There was no evidence to support a theory about a double change in the dedication. It was rather hard that after members of the Society, twenty years ago, clearly pointed out that the true dedication was to the B.V.M., they should on that occasion come into the Church and see "St. John the Baptist" on all the notices.

The PRESIDENT remarked, with regard to the controversy over the dedication of the Church, that the meetings of the Society would be very dull if they did not now and then "make the feathers fly."

Dr. F. J. ALLEN said the fine and interesting tower belonged to a class which prevailed throughout the western part of Somerset, and throughout Devon and Cornwall. They were distinguished by the way the buttresses were set at a

short distance from the corners, and the extraordinary scarcity of windows, but in the case of the Wellington tower one could see influence of the neighbouring towers of the Quantock district, especially in the window tracery. The very numerous grotesque figures of the parapet were frequent in the Devon towers. The stair turret occupied the centre of the south side where windows to let in light would have been more appropriate.

West Buckland Church.

After a short interval for tea, the members drove to St. Mary's Church, West Buckland, where Mr. BLIGH BOND gave another descriptive address. He said :

This parish in mediæval days was coupled with Wellington, and the Church partakes of the character of the sister Church at Wellington in some respects. This is notably the case in the lofty and spacious proportions of the nave, and in the design of the western tower. The roof is of the XV Century, but has at some time been lowered, and the heads of the clerestory windows cut off.

The nave arcades have been described as "Decorated," but they cannot be later than about 1260, and are in all probability earlier than this. On the north side are remains of a scroll moulding, which is still perfect on the cap at the east end of this arcade. There is also a square section remaining in the caps on this side, but every other feature has been pared away, so that the general character is lost and the piers have a nondescript aspect. There remain, however, some evidence of yet earlier piers in the plinth blocks on which the present ones are constructed. These are XII Century in appearance.

The same may be said of the curious fragment of masonry remaining in the southern jamb of the chancel arch. Here may be seen traces of the east wall of the earlier nave, in the shape of a portion of a hagioscope with flat segmental head

and curved label. There would have been two of these, one on each side of the narrow chancel arch of the period, but, following the custom of later years, these obstructions were chopped away to make room for a wider arch. Some of the detail of the chancel arch is of the Devonshire type. Here may be seen a typically West-country capital let into the work.

In the south aisle wall appears a rood-loft staircase, opened during the recent restoration. The small single-light window in the north wall of the chancel was discovered and opened up at the same time.

The square bowl of the font is probably of the XII Century. Two of the sides show original work in the flat diaper-work of the panels, but the other two appear to be much more recent, and were probably worked when the font was removed from its original position.

There are a few good benches left in the Church. These are solid, well-moulded but plain, and were pronounced by Mr. Freeman to be interesting examples of XIV Century work. There are a few good old encaustic tiles in the Church floor. Jeboult mentions a fine screen standing in 1873. Of this no trace remains. There are two interesting chairs of the Queen Anne period in the sanctuary.

The present Vicar of Wellington had taken great interest in West Buckland Church, and had carried out its restoration in an excellent manner.

Dr. F. J. ALLEN stated that the tower was a smaller specimen of the same type which they had seen at Wellington, but the buttresses were diagonal. His attention had been drawn by Mr. E. Capron (Wellington) to the fact that John Peryn, of Wellington, who made his will in November, 1509, bequeathed 3s. 4d. to the building of the new tower of Buckland. That satisfactorily gave them the date of it.

Leaving Buckland Church the party proceeded to

Gerbestone.

In the ordinance of Bishop Joceline concerning the endowment of the provostship of Combe St. Nicholas, made 1235, from the endowment of the Vicar of Wellington, the hay of the demesne of Gerebert, knight of Wellington, and of his heirs was excepted (*Cal. MSS. of Dean and Chapter of Wells*, vol. I, p. 244). From this knight Gerbardestone may have received its name. The tithing of Gerbardestone is mentioned in the earliest court roll extant of the Manor of Wellington, 12 Dec., 1277, when John de Gerbardestone was a juror. (*Materials for the History of Wellington*, by A. L. Humphreys, pt. ii, p. 166). In 1334 John de Gerberdeston and Agnes, his wife, settled one messuage, the mill, and various lands in Gerberdeston on John de Moleton of Ashill and Isabella, his wife, with remainder to their son Thomas (*Ped. Fin.*, 8 Edw. III, no. 49; *S.R.S.*, XII, 171). In 1365 John de Molton sold the manor of Gerberdeston, subject to the life interest of Agnes, widow of John de Gerberdeston (who must therefore have been a later generation than the juror of 1277), to Sir Henry Percehay, Justice of the Common Pleas (*Ped. Fin.*, 39 Edw. III, no. 3; *S.R.S.*, XVII, 60).

After the death of Sir Henry's only son William, *c.* 1390, his large property was divided between the families of Warre and Francis, his cousins and heirs; and in this division, Gerbestone came to William Francis, who settled himself at Combe Florey. In the Court Rolls of Wellington, under 1432—Gerbereston.—William Fraunceys makes default of common suit; therefore in mercy. (Written over: 'by fine heretofore'). (*Humphreys*, II, 194). The farm was now let on lease. In 1556 Richard Buckland of Martock, by his will, left to his wife Cecilia his lease of the manor of Gerberdiston which he had of the demise of Sir William Francis, *knt.*, deceased, with remainder to his nephew, Christopher Dodington, and to his son William. In 1581 John Perry left to his wife Elizabeth

'all such wenscott, bordes, bedsteeds, and hangings within my house at Gerberston,' together with all the farm and stock and growing crops, also the lease made to him by John Francis (to whom he left a short gowne furred throughout with collar) of the farm and barton, dated 22 Oct., 12 Elizabeth (1570), with remainder to John Perry of Halse, his brother, and his children. The widow died in 1595, and in the numerous wills of the Perry family extending to 1754, as given in *Humphreys*, there is no reference to Gerbestone.

By kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Marke the party were able to wander at will over this interesting old house.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, after referring to part of the history given above, said: As regards the date of the building it is hardly likely that Elizabeth Perry, with no children to succeed, would build a new house or make much alteration in an old one during her widowhood, 1582-1595. John Perry's will shows that he was a man of substance, and there is nothing in the plan or details to forbid the period between the grant of his lease, 1570, and his death in 1582, as that in which the house, if not erected *de novo*, was at all events altered on the Elizabethan plan.¹ This was a central hall with wings at either end; and it will be noticed that the hall is simply a large room with another floor over it, instead of occupying the whole space up to the roof tree. The south wing contains traces of an older building, and has several stairs made out of solid blocks of wood. As a rule a moderate sized house of this period would have a staircase at either end of the hall to give access to the wings; and when the hall has been altered beyond recognition in modern times, the stairs will often provide a clue to its original position in the building.

The PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the Society to Mr. and Mrs. Marke for allowing the members to inspect their house.

1. The next tenant to Mrs. Perry may have done some building in this style.

Evening Meeting.

After the Annual Dinner at the Squirrel Hotel, a Meeting for the reading of Papers was held at the Town Hall, the chair being taken by the President.

Meare Lake Village.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., and Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Joint Directors of the excavations, who described the work conducted at the Village during that season. Mr. Bulleid dealt with the items of structural interest, and Mr. Gray with the antiquities discovered. Their remarks were illustrated by lantern slides.

The following is a résumé of their report:—¹

The third season's exploration of the Meare Lake Village by the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society began on May 27, 1912, and was continued for three weeks under the joint supervision of Messrs. Arthur Bulleid and H. St. George Gray. The ground excavated was situated in the same part of the village and was directly continuous with last year's work.

The digging included the examination of parts of the following mounds: N.E. portions of Mounds X and XI, remaining from the excavations of last year; N. quarter of Mound XII, and the S.W. portions of Mounds XIII and XIV.

With the exception of Mounds XI and XII, none of the above-mentioned sites appear to have been occupied for any length of time as dwellings, for neither wall-posts nor hurdles were discovered, and the clay floors were without the usual covering of black earth and charcoal. This no doubt accounts for the paucity of smaller finds during the season's digging. Mound XII contained two hearths, both of which were incomplete and in a poor state of preservation.

1. An account of the excavations of 1910 will be found in the *Proceedings*, LVI, i, 38-43; the work in 1911 is described in Vol. LVII, i, 42-47.

With reference to the construction of the mounds, several points of interest were noted, and foremost among these was the substructure under Mound XIII. This mound was supported by a massive foundation of logs and timber, of greater importance than any hitherto found at Meare. Apart from the strength and arrangement of the timber, the substructure yielded many pieces of worked oak and wattled hurdles. The latter included one complete hurdle and parts of five others. The complete hurdle measured 14 feet in length by 5 feet 6 inches in width. Amongst the pieces of worked wood were several mortised oak beams, three knobbed oak piles with sugar-loaf shaped heads, a wheel-shaped disc cut from a solid piece of oak, and a wooden handle belonging to some implement.

With reference to Mound X, a noteworthy feature was the large number of slabs of lias covering the surface of the upper floor.

Although the items of structural interest proved to be of considerable importance, the relics discovered were much less numerous than in previous seasons, and some of the clay floors examined did not appear to have been lived upon. The following is a summary of the objects found :—

Bone.—A very few pieces of cut bone of minor importance. Another worked shoulder-blade bone, with perforation, was found, bringing the total number of these objects up to thirty-nine.

Crucibles.—Seven items from Meare are now classified under this heading, including an almost perfect triangular specimen repaired this season, which has fused bronze adhering to the inner surface.

Bronze.—Five objects of bronze were collected this year, including a rivet-head and two spiral finger-rings, one being composed of two twisted strands of wire, the other ornamented like the fragment of a bracelet figured in ‘The Glastonbury Lake Village,’ vol. i, plate xlii., E 12.

Flint.—Six scrapers, two worked knives, and four other small roughly worked implements were found this season ; also a large number of flakes, and several pieces of burnt flint.

Glass Beads.—Only one (with herring-bone pattern) was added this year, bringing the total up to twenty-eight.

Antler.—Few of the fragments of cut antler were of special interest, but an object covered with large dots and circles, presumably the greater part of a hair ornament, was found. Only one weaving-comb of this material was discovered.

Iron.—The few pieces of iron collected were in a bad state of preservation.

Kimmeridge Shale.—Part of a plain armlet and another worked fragment were added to the collection.

Querns.—An upper and a lower stone of rotary querns and fragments of others were found ; also part of a saddle quern.

Other Stone Objects.—Several sling-stones, found singly ; about twenty whetstones ; a pounder ; ten small smooth pebbles (perhaps *calculi*) ; and a few flat discs, not perforated. A stone socket, formed from a water-worn slab of lias, presumably for the support of a wooden post, was also found.

Spindle-whorls.—These objects have now reached a total of forty-five.

Baked Clay.—A few objects of baked clay were found, including parts of two triangular loom-weights, and some small balls, partly perforated.

Pottery.—The shards were not so abundant as in former seasons, but the proportion of ornamented pieces was perhaps larger than usual, and the greater part of some pots was found. The treatment of the curvilinear designs, herring-bone patterns, the trumpet patterns, and the dot-and-circle ornaments fully exemplify the skill and artistic feeling of the Late-Celtic potter. Most of the pots bear indented designs, and some are ornamented by means of potter's stamps and the roulette. Some of the pots are ornamented on the bottom, and several of the bases are perforated.

Animal Remains.—Large quantities of mixed bones of domesticated animals, for the most part broken small, were found in Mounds X and XI, and on the first floor of Mound XIII. Few complete bones were dug up, and the remains of beaver, otter, and birds were not so plentiful this season.

A few hazel-nuts were discovered in the foundations, and fragments of charred bun-shaped 'cakes,' which await microscopical examination to determine the composition of the food.

Mr. GRAY stated that the sum of £208 had been expended upon the excavations from 1910 to 1912, including the late Lord Winterstoke's gift of £100.

The PRESIDENT in thanking the speakers said it was perfectly clear that at Meare, as in the Glastonbury Lakevillage, rectangular huts preceded the round ones, though as a rule it would be the reverse.

Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey.

The next item on the programme was an account by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., of the recent excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, which he has been carrying out since 1908. His remarks were illustrated by lantern slides. A paper on the subject is printed in Part II of this volume.

Somerset Church Towers.

The programme concluded with a lantern paper by Dr. F. J. ALLEN entitled "Further Notes on Somerset Church Towers." It is printed *in extenso*, with illustrations, in Part II of this volume.

Mr. W. SYDNEY PRICE was cordially thanked by the President for the use of his powerful lantern.

Second Day's Proceedings.

At 9.30 a.m. on Wednesday, carriages and motor-cars left

Wellington for Burlescombe, proceeding there *viâ* the Exeter Road and Maiden Down.

Burlescombe Church.

At the Church of St. Mary the members were welcomed by the Vicar, the Rev. Ernest Bramwell, who gave every facility to the Society to see the building and its contents.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND was the chief speaker here. He said :

For the substance of the following notes, the members are indebted to the Rev. E. Bramwell. They are extracted from a manuscript "History of the Manors, Church, Chapels, Families, etc., belonging to and connected with the parish of Burlescombe in the county of Devon," compiled and written by the Rev. Thomas Tanner in the year 1813, and revised in 1912 by Mr. Bramwell.

In all probability this Church was founded soon after the Norman Conquest. William I bestowed the Manor of Leigh upon Walter de Claville, whose descendant, William de Claville founded the Augustinian Priory of Leigh in the XII Century. Mr. Elworthy says that the Church at Burlescombe always from its foundation belonged to the Abbey of Canonleigh. Mr. Tanner does not say upon what evidence he bases his assertion as to the earlier foundation.

There is a deed of endowment of the Vicarage of Burlescombe dated 20 Nov. 1324, which mentions a grant of the dwelling-house which the "Chaplains of the said parish used to occupy and possess."

The present Church appears to have been erected during the XIV and XV Centuries, the oldest portion of the Church being, in Mr. Tanner's opinion, that section of the chancel wall in which there was visible a square window surmounted by a dripstone belonging to an earlier building. On March 29th, 1830, the piscina under this window was discovered.

The nave and south aisle were built probably a century

before the north aisle. The windows in the south aisle are of Beer stone and differ in their tracery and mouldings from those of the north aisle. They have also drip moulds. The windows of the north aisle, chancel, and tower, are composed of yellow or Somerset freestone.

There is no document, Mr. Tanner says, in the possession of the parish which can throw any light on the history of the Church. Mr. Elworthy's note in the *Proceedings*, XXXVIII, i, 39, gives the origin of the north or Ayshford aisle, and shows it to be a chantry founded by the last prioress of Canonleghe. This appears in a Chantry roll of 37 Hen. VIII (1546). The date of the aisle, whose erection may have preceded this endowment, could be computed with some degree of accuracy from the heraldry on the carved shields attached to the pillars. Among the families represented here as allied by marriage with Ayshford, are Frauncies of Combe Florey (on the eastern pillar), Wadham of Knap, Pawlett, and Ferrers.

Mr. Tanner continues, "A few of the massive oak seats remained up to a recent date, but have now disappeared. The outward ends of many were carved." In 1846 the Church was rebenched. On scraping the walls texts of scripture were discovered in old black letters apparently of the reign of James I, but on exposure they crumbled to dust. (He describes the nave roof as having a modern cornice of plaster, with roses of the same material at the intersections of the square compartments of the ceiling.)

The roof of the north aisle is ornamented with bosses of oak, having a beautiful cornice of vine and oak leaves also, with winged figures at regular intervals bearing shields with Ayshford arms and quarterings in the upper (? eastern) half of the aisle, which no doubt was once separated by a screen. The eastern half is distinguished by the name of the Ayshford aisle and it had a chantry at the upper end. The piscina still exists. In this part are two mural, and three flat, monuments. The brass plate on which was the inscription is removed from

one of these. Probably, Mr. Tanner says, it bore the name of Nicholas, the father of Roger Ayshford, and son, or grandson, of Nicholas Ayshford who was interred in the year 1563. Here some remains of stained glass decorate the windows, showing the arms of Pawlett, Ferrers, and Ayshford.

The roof of the south aisle was once similar to the roof last mentioned. The fastenings of the cornice remain, but the cornice itself and the other ornaments have disappeared.

In the upper part of this aisle were two doors long since closed; the one a chancel door communicating with the yard, and the other opening to the stairs of the rood-loft. An external abutment shows the situation of these stairs. The small door to the chancel is below the window and almost buried up.¹

The porch on the north side of the nave shows a niche now empty, and three panels bearing arms of Ayshford and Frauncis within quatrefoils. These appear to have been part of a tomb.

There was a western gallery, removed in 1844, when the tower arch was opened up, and the ringing stage carried higher. The gallery dated from 1776. The pulpit with reading-desk and clerk's desk below, and a canopy or sounding board over, used to be on the south side of the nave. The pulpit was built in the year 1735, and is described as a hexagon of wainscot, surmounted by a handsome canopy.

The light screen between the nave and chancel was formerly painted white, but in 1845 it was scraped to the wood and emblazoned, the then vicar's son, William John Tanner, aged 18, doing the work of decoration. It must be admitted that the colour and ornament are exceedingly well chosen on the old part of the screen, but the modern frieze is flat and coarse and destroys the character of the whole.

1. The plain recesses in north and south walls indicate stairways at both ends of the loft. The turret on the south side is now used as a flue. The upper opening appears on the face of wall. The turret on the north is removed, and a modern buttress substituted.

Mr. Tanner thinks there can be no doubt that this screen was erected about the time that the north aisle was built and the chancel lengthened. The Royal Arms (one of the Georges) used to be over the centre.

The fine altar tomb under the arch on the north side of the chancel was erected about the year 1500 by Nicholas Ayshford for himself and his two wives, but no interment was made there. Mr. Tanner seems to think that Nicholas Ayshford made use of an existing arch at this point, and repaired it, as he thinks the arch was built integral with the earlier wall, and might have been a founder's tomb or Easter sepulchre.

In the vestry at the west end of the south aisle is the old communion table with massive embossed carved work, bearing date 1637. This was removed in 1844, when the vicar's two sons gave a new one. The reredos was placed there at the same time, and was the gift of Mr. F. Wanson, of Minehead, in memory of his wife.

The tower is a plain but substantial building, bearing a freestone tablet over the doorway which Mr. Tanner thought to have shown the names of the churchwardens responsible for the rebuilding, which is deemed to have taken place in the XVII Century. He gives the dates as 1637 and 1638, but Mr. Buckle in 1892 read them as 1638 and 1677.¹

The west window, says Mr. Tanner, is of undoubted antiquity, and thought to be one of the spoils of Canonleigh Nunnery. It was much dilapidated in his day. The fine vane and scroll on the turret was fixed in 1799, and came from Pugham House. On the last visit to this Church in 1892, five bells were mentioned, but it appears there are now six, the last having been added in 1910 to the memory of the two Tanners who were vicars in the parish for nearly ninety years. This is the treble bell.

1. 1637-8 appears to be correct for the date of the tower re-construction, and I should make the south porch the same. The mouldings have the curious semi-Gothic character found in Carolean work; the arches are semi-circular.

Under or near the fine old yew-tree in the south-west part of the churchyard are five old tombs, as follows:—

- (1) Richard Culme of Canonsleigh, Esq. d. 1658, aged 23.
- (2) Benjamin Culme ,, ,, d. 17 Sept. 1663,
aged 23.
- (3) John Browne, Esq. of the same, d. 14 Nov. 1793,
aged 51.
- (4) In obitum viri praeclarae famae Johannes Crosse qui
vita excessit aet : suae 31, 28 die Feb : 1644.
- (5) Peter Weare, d. 28 Dec. 1637, aet : suae 86.

Several vicars of this parish were buried within the chancel, but no monument marks their resting-place. The registers of burials, which date from 1587 alone testify to the fact. The baptismal registers date from 1579 to 1583, and from 1588 onwards; those of marriage from 1579 to 1581, and from 1588 onwards.

In the body of the Church are buried members of the Chave and Walker families.

In the Ayshford aisle are the tombs of Roger Ayshford (1610); Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Ayshford, and only dau : of Viscount Athlone (1635, aet. 23); a flat stone, believed to cover the remains of William, grandfather of Roger Ayshford; also, under an inscribed flat stone opposite the east window, the remains of Nicholas Ayshford¹ and his wives. This stone is inscribed "Here resteth in peace by the grace of God Nicholas Ayshforde, Esq., Elizabeth and Margarete hys wives." In the centre appear the initials H.A.E. and E.M.V. and between them "Christ Jesu have mercy on us. Amen," followed by the date 1563. Mr. Tanner suggests that these initials are abbreviated from "Hanc aram erexit" and "Egreae Memoriae Vir" or "Esto Memor Vitae," because near this spot, to the east, was an altar in memory of William, the father of the said Nicholas.

1. Probably a grandson of the other Nicholas whose memorial is in the chancel, but the point requires investigation.

A few points not touched upon by Mr. Tanner remain to be mentioned. These are (1) A credence in the north aisle; (2) Recesses in the walls, north and south, showing the former position of the rood-loft stairs opposite the first pair of pillars.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER said that in mediæval times a testator often directed that his tomb should be erected on the north side of the high altar; at the same time expressing a wish that it should be used as an Easter sepulchre.

The Rev. J. F. CHANTER said the oldest piece of plate was an Elizabethan chalice, with cover parcel gilt. It was of the Exeter type; the distinguishing feature was the marked lip. It was the work of John Jones, goldsmith of Exeter, and might be dated as 1572, as the only marks were I and IOWS. After that date the Exeter town-mark also appeared on all Jones' plate. On the button of the cover was the inscription "The . parysh . of . Burscombe." The other chalice was of London make, *circa* 1638, and the gift of Philip Culme. The Culmes resided at Canonleigh. The flagons were all flat-lidded tankards of the XVII Century; the two largest were also the gift of Philip Culme and of the same date as his chalice; the smallest, which was of slightly later date, bore the arms of Ayshford.

(Nicolaus Aisch'ford . armig . Isab'lla
Margar'ta uxores j eius eorū qz liberi)

(*Nicolaus Aischeford . armiger . Isabella
Margareta uxores . ejus eorumque liberi*)

Part of Inscription on slab of Altar Tomb in north wall of Sacrarium of
Burlescombe Church.

Ayshford Chapel and Manor House.

It was a matter of regret to those responsible for the arrangement of the excursion programme that Ayshford Chapel and Manor House could not, from their distance and awkwardness

of approach, be included in the Burlescombe visit; but Mr. F. BLIGH BOND has contributed the following notes on them :—

There is only a fragment left of the once stately manor-house of Ayshford, but that is sufficient in itself to command the interest and attention of antiquaries; whilst the little chapel which stands by its side is a charming example of a mediaeval domestic chapel. It is a small detached rectangular building, having a range of windows in north and south walls of Perpendicular type, and a somewhat larger east window. A curious feature of its exterior is the large number of minute perforated quatrefoils which are built into the walls. Over the west door (a modern work of XIII Century type) are some ancient stones built into the masonry. Some of these are Norman.

Among other features of interest are the oak screen of early XV Century date which still retains a good deal of colour decoration, possibly renovated, and the tiled floor of the sanctuary in which are apparently some old glazed tiles with an impressed design, and these have been carefully copied in the supplementary work added to complete the floor.

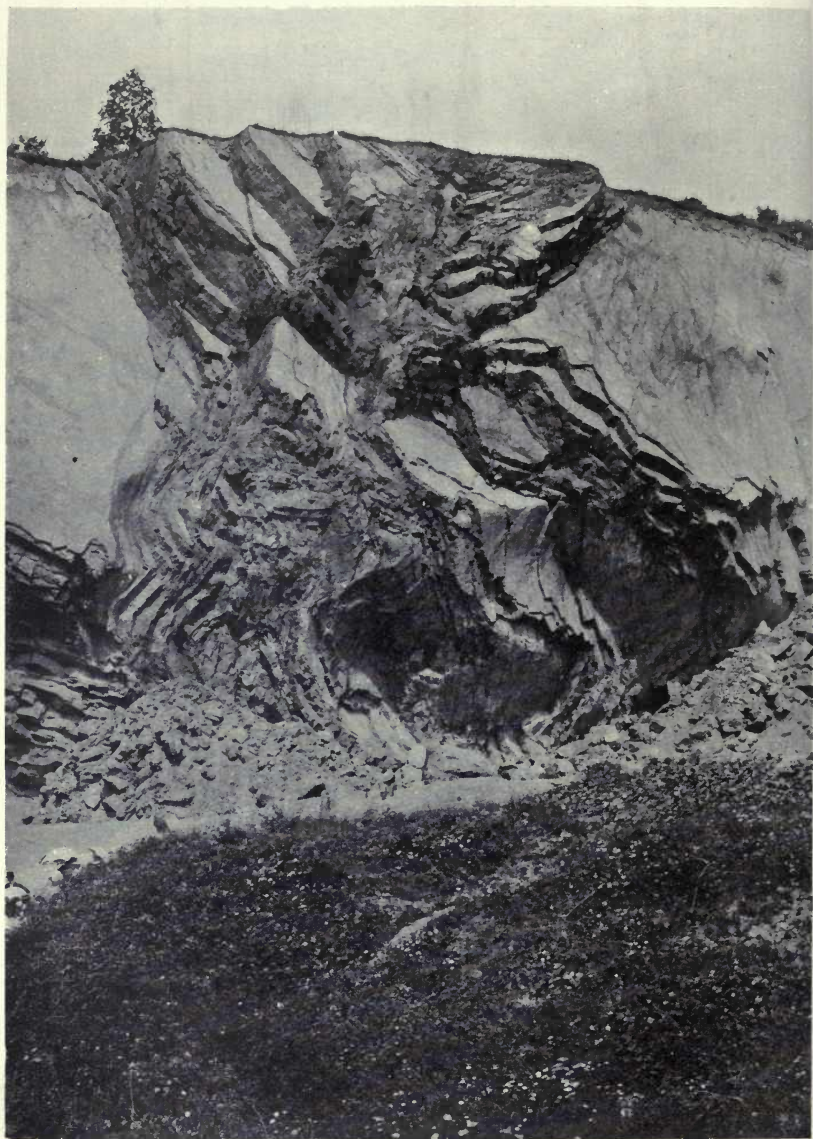
Under the communion table is a large vault, and on the floor within the rails is a plain stone bearing the inscription :—

“Hic jacet Henricus Ayshforde Armiger, qui obiit X^o die Februarii anno domini 1649 anno aetatis suae 73.

“Hic etiam jacet Amia uxor ejus quae obiit ultimo die Octobris Anno Domini 1659, anno aetatis suae (?).” Here are sculptured the arms of Ayshford with Bluett—three spread-eagles.

Henry Ayshford was high sheriff of Devon in 1632. Amia, his wife, was the daughter of Richard Bluett Esq., who married the daughter and heiress of Chichester, and whose family seat was for many centuries at Holcombe Court.

The chapel contains a very handsome mural monument of marble gilt and carved. It is surmounted by a shield bearing



WESTLEIGH QUARRIES.
Contorted and Crumpled Strata.

From a Photograph by Mr. H. St. George Gray.

twenty-eight quarterings of Ayshforde and their matches, with the crest above (a Saracen's head) emblazoned in proper colours. On the right of the monument is a male figure holding an hour-glass, and on the left a female figure holding a skull. Below the inscription are the arms of Ayshford and Sanford on each side, and between them are those of Ayshford and Knightley, and the inscription runs as follows :—

“Near this place lies interred the body of John Ayshford of Ayshford in the county of Devon, who departed this life the 24th day of February 1689, in the 49th year of his age. As also the body of Susannah Ayshford, daughter of Lucy Knightley of London, merchant, the youngest son of Richard Knightley of Fausley in the county of Northampton, Esq., who departed this life 6th day of December 1688, in the 24th year of her age.”

There is also a memorial to Henry, son of Arthur Ayshford, d : 17 Jan. 1666, an infant.

In the upper rooms of the house are still to be seen two very fine ceilings of Jacobean date, in ribbed ornamented plaster. They are excellent examples. There is one good three-light mullioned window of an older house incorporated, dating from about the time of Henry VIII.

The Westleigh Quarries.

By permission of Mr. G. P. Chamberlain, the manager, these famous quarries were visited, where the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., addressed the members. He said :—

This is the third visit that the Society has made to these well-known quarries. The first was during the meeting at Langport in 1862, when Messrs. W. A. Sanford and Charles Moore described them ; few, if any, of the present company, except myself, were present at that excursion.

The second visit was during the Wellington meeting in 1892, under the presidency of the late Mr. W. A. Sanford,

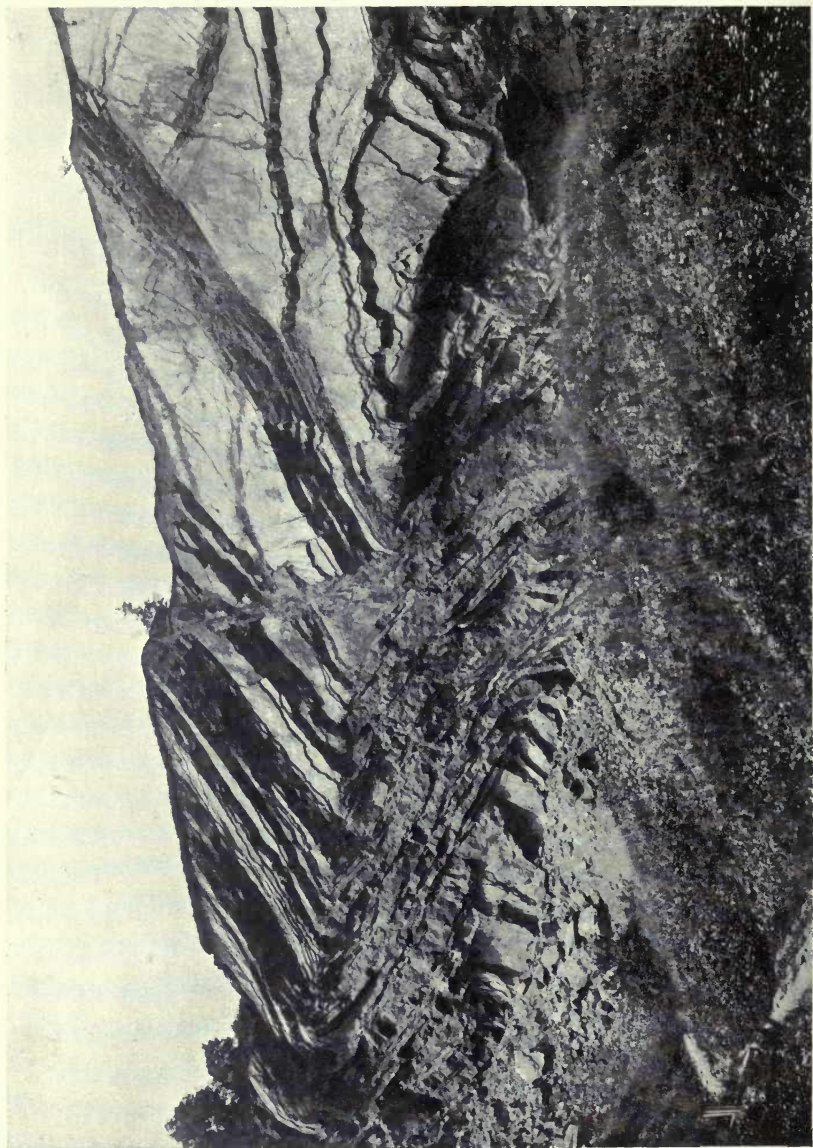
when the geologists, Prof. Boyd Dawkins, your distinguished President, and Mr. Ussher addressed the members. Several communications from the latter have appeared in the *Proceedings* relative to the Geology of the district. It remains for me to gather up the threads and present them to you in a connected form.

These quarries, as well as those of Greenham and Whipcoats, are of peculiar interest to geologists, and much has been written on their connection with the series of grits, slates and limestones ranging away to the north. The general conclusion that these rocks are the southerly extension of the great Devonian exposures on the north coast, and that they appear or crop up in their due order of succession may now be accepted. In other words they represent the lower portion of the Culm Measures, a term given to the Carbonaceous rocks of Devonshire running right through the country to Bideford, where they are worked for impure coal.

What is the meaning of the word "Culm"? The origin is doubtful—probably a local name for coal—a sort of stone coal allied to anthracite. So in this Culm series of Somerset and Devonshire we have the representatives of the lower Carboniferous strata.

These Culm Limestones forming the base of the Coal Measure series, of which you have a fine example before you, vary very much in thickness, passing in many places into thin bands of hard calcareous shale, used in the country for paving and coping stones.

When we consider the variety of the beds forming the Devonian series (that great mass of rocks the stoney record of hardened sands and muds of the ancient sea bottom), the red grey and purple Foreland grits on the north, the Lynton and Ilfracombe slaty shales, grits and limestones, the Pickwell Down sandstones, the calcareous arenaceous slates and grits of Baggy and Pilton passing upwards into the thick limestones of the lower Culm Measures, imagination fails to picture the



numerous changes in land and water that followed one another. Deep succeeding shallow water, the former depositing those sediments which subsequently formed the limestones, you see before you; the gradual shallowing of the water which laid down the more muddy deposits, now slates, graduating into sands, grits and coarser pebbles, and forming the littoral fringes of the neighbouring land.

Tracing the succession of the rocks from the sea-board of North Devon, with the exception of the fault between the Morte Slates and the sandstones of Pickwell Down, there is not apparently any unconformity between the Devonian Pilton beds and these lower Culm Measures. The northerly strata dipping at a more or less high angle south with many synclinal folds, follow each other in an orderly succession. A better example of these tilted and contorted strata cannot be found in the district. Those at the west end of the quarry are dipping at an angle of 45° , whilst those at the other are vertical. What, then, is the lesson we learn from this tilting and folding of rocks which were once horizontal? The result of natural forces acting through long periods of geological time. The force that crumpled them up was not sudden and catastrophic, but continuous and irresistible, so that "beds of hard limestone once horizontal were (in Mr. Downes' words) rolled over one another as a cook might roll up paste with comparatively few fractures." A beautiful example of such a fold, assuming a sigmoidal form, may be seen at the right-hand corner of Whipcoats quarry as you enter. Unfortunately time does not permit us to visit it.

As to the fossils whereby alone we are able to define the position of these beds, a good collection has long been a desideratum; but thanks to the labours of Mr. Harding, the Rev. W. Downes and others, sufficient number have in recent years been collected to decide what the mere lithology could not. The presence of two fossils, found by myself some years ago, alone suffices, *i.e.*, *Posidonomya Becheri*, and *Goniatites*;

the former an equivalve, concentrically ribbed shell characteristic of the Culm Measures of Nassau in Germany ; the latter a cephalopod found in the limestone and shale also characteristic of the Carboniferous limestones and the Coal Measures proper.

Besides the above, impressions of calamites, reeds, and traces of vegetation occur in the red and light coloured shales, indicative of the existence of neighbouring land, and also characterising Carboniferous times. If you ask for fossils the quarrymen will bring you what they consider "moss," which is merely dendritic markings of manganese, or else specimens of calcite and quartz crystals which are formed in the joints of the limestones.

It may occur to some, that the colour of these limestones is peculiar. This red colour is only superficial and comes from the Triassic rocks that once covered them up but which have since been cleared away by denudation, one of nature's powerful agents which has removed thousands of feet of strata and enabled man and the members of this Society to see and ponder over the result in these upturned and remarkable beds of Westleigh Quarry.

The PRESIDENT asked the manager of the quarries for what purpose the stone was used, and if it was a pure limestone.

Mr. G. P. CHAMBERLAIN replied that the stone was not a pure limestone, and a great deal of it could not be burnt into lime. They did a certain amount of lime-burning. The lime they produced was not such a good building lime as that made from the blue Lias, and it was used principally for agricultural purposes. The men who worked in the quarries knew the beds which were suitable for lime-burning and picked them out. There were running through a great many of the beds what he regarded as veins of black siliceous ; it was quite black and extremely hard, and no steel tool they used would touch it. Until five or six years ago the stone from the quarry was considered to be the best stone for making roads. Now granite

was imported from a long distance, with results disastrous to them from a commercial point of view. There was less sale for their stone and they had to pay rates to meet the cost of the stone purchased from their competitors! They hoped that before long the question of the maintenance of the roads would be taken up by a great central body. Then perhaps, as they had gone in for tarring the stone they produced (and with marked success), they might be given a chance.

The PRESIDENT said the rocks before them were formed on the margin of a sea which was full of sandbanks and mudbanks, but with areas of comparatively clear water in which the limestone could be formed from the minute creatures and the calcareous seaweeds which existed in it. In the Mendip Hills they had something like 2,000 (?) feet of very nearly pure limestone, with very few traces of such mudbanks as were shown by the sections in the Westleigh Quarries. The reason for the difference was that during the time the Carboniferous limestone was being accumulated in the clearer and deeper waters further from the shore in the area of the Mendips, the spot whereon they were assembled was nearer the shore, and consequently they had more sandbanks and mudbanks. In the Mendips they had nothing of the nature of the Culm Measures, but above the Carboniferous limestone there was the important Bristol coalfield, in the same relation to the limestone as the great South Welsh field in South Wales, the Forest of Dean coalfield, and the various coalfields of Somerset and Gloucester.

The Culm Measures represented a portion of the time when the coal seams were being accumulated. The foldings and contortions which were to be seen in the rocks before them took place at the close of the period of the deposit of the Coal Measures. There appeared to have been at that time one of those periods of unrest in the structure of the earth similar to that in the political world, from which they were all suffering at the present time.

The great line of the smashing and folding of the rocks throughout southern England ran east and west. The Mendips marked the directions of that line and formed the southern boundary of the workable coalfield as they found it in this country. The same rocks as in the Mendips occur in Kent on both margins of the south-eastern coalfield. It was a very great pity that the boring for coal near Dunball was not carried deeper. The boring ended in red rocks, probably of Permian age.

Though the Mendips formed the southern boundary of the coalfields now being worked, a coal seam occurred in their southern flank about one mile to the north-west of Wookey Hole village near Ebbor overlaid by the Carboniferous limestone, in a line of smash, compared to which that seen in the Westleigh Quarries was a mere trifle. Along that great line of smash in that spot the heat had been developed to such an extent, that the limestone was converted into marble. They were still in an attitude of inquiry respecting the Coal Measures to the south of the Mendips. He wished he had a sufficiently large estate to be able to spend £4,000 or £5,000 in boring for coal somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Polden Hills.

In conclusion, he expressed to Mr. Chamberlain the thanks of the Society for allowing them to come there again, and said he felt particularly favoured in coming there for the third time with his old friend, the Rev. H. H. Winwood.

Canonleigh Nunnery.

A short walk brought the members to the remains of Canonleigh Nunnery, where the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN stated that the first religious house established on the site was a cell to Plympton, and that after the canons had been starved out because they displayed too great independence, a nunnery was established in 1284 with funds provided by Maud, daughter of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, and widow of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford and Gloucester, who is said to have

been the first abbess. A short history of the Abbey by the Rev. T. C. Tanner, with a sketch of the ruins existing on the east side of the enclosure, will be found in the *Proceedings*, XXXVIII, ii, 347.¹ On the west side is the gatehouse still standing, though in a lamentable and dangerous state of decay. It is a building of considerable height and dignity of outline. The area between these two groups of buildings is of considerable spaciousness ; it now contains a modern dwelling-house, built upon cellars which may have served the same purpose before the dissolution of the Abbey. The confused ruins beyond are very difficult to describe, and still more to allot to their original purpose, differing authorities having suggested the kitchen and scullery, the sanitary offices, and the water-mill.

Holcombe Rogus Church.

An excellent luncheon at the "Ayshford Arms," close to Burlescombe Station, was followed by a visit to All Saints' Church, Holcombe Rogus, where the party was welcomed by the Rev. L. T. Ward, the Vicar.

Mr. BLIGH BOND in his description of the Church said :

This place no doubt took its name from the ancient family of Roges, and the patronage of the Church belonged to the priory of Montacute in early days. The deed of this gift by Simon son of Rogo is within the period 1159-1189 ; and we may assume that the actual foundation of the Church or Chapelry was a good deal earlier still, though the visible fabric is now Perpendicular in its entirety, except, possibly, for some XIV Century masonry in the lower part of the tower.

The Church contains many features of interest, yet its general aspect is somewhat disappointing, as it has been so extremely renovated in recent years.

In the interior, the first object that strikes the eye is the

1.—See also an article by F. T. Elworthy, *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.*, XXIV, 359-376 ; reprinted and bound up in the same writer's "Notes on Wellington," 4th edition.

presence of the two opposing schools of work in the arcades north and south of the nave, exhibiting respectively the methods and traditions of the Devon and Somerset craftsmen. Next we should notice the panelled enrichment in freestone on the flat spaces on the walls each side of the chancel threshold, where formerly the rood-screen stood. The panels on the west are the more elaborate.

The screen-work which occupies the arches on the north side of the chancel may possibly contain some remnants of the former rood-screen worked up into it, but in the main it consists of parts of the rood-screen of Tiverton Church, broken up and thrown out of that church at the so-called restoration in 1854 (when the most beautiful work was destroyed), and brought here by the Rev. W. Rayer, just after his purchase of the Holcombe property from the Bluetts. It was Mr. Rayer's son who had the screen re-constructed here. The work is of the XVI Century, dating probably from 1517 or thereabouts. This was the period at which Tiverton Church was beautified by the munificence of its wool and cloth merchants. The lights of the screen are wide and very low in proportion. In the tracery is inserted the badge of the Woolstaplers Guild; and below are some ribbon ornaments which are quite unusual and very effective.

Some remains of rich colour decoration are to be found on the oak panels. There is a small section of the lower part of a screen remaining near the chancel opening, but whether this is part of what was once the rood-screen of this Church, or whether it came from Tiverton, cannot perhaps be stated with confidence. The Tiverton work is known to have been coloured and gilt.

The Bluett manorial pew enclosure will very likely attract even more attention. There were at one time many of these manorial pews, and there are still a fair number left. One excellent specimen is at Alwington, near Barnstaple. Sometimes they were canopied.

The Bluett pew is Jacobean, in date about 1610, and the work of Dutch or Flemish carvers. The medallions containing scriptural subjects are of great interest.

On the Society's previous visit to this Church, note was made of some peculiarities in the window tracery, notably with respect to one of the windows in the north aisle. Attention should also be directed to the roofs, which are of the "barrel" or "waggon" form. That of the north aisle is the best. Following the Devonshire type of church, there is no structural demarcation in the form of a chancel arch, but the roof is uninterrupted throughout.

The rood-loft ran upon the screen from side to side of the Church, and was lit at the southern end by the window placed high in the wall.

The porch has some architectural detail in it worthy of investigation.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER stated that there were about twenty references to the name of Hobhouse in the registers, and he believed that family went from Holcombe to Minehead and Bristol.

Great interest centred in the elaborate Bluett monuments in the Church.

Holcombe Court.

HOLCOMBE COURT AND THE FAMILY OF ROGES.—Since the meeting the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN has contributed the following notes :—

Among the numerous Domesday tenants of Baldwin of Exeter, the Sheriff, in this county was Rogo, Rogus, or Rogro (as the name is varied in the Exeter and Exchequer copies), among his manors being Holcombe. In Somersetshire Baldwin's manors of Porlock and Appley (a part) were held by Drogo according to the Exchequer, but Rogo in the Exeter copy, which also adds his father's name Nigel; and evidence

of a later date shows that this is the correct reading. Porlock was settled on a younger branch of the family, to be held of the owner of Holcombe, and their descent may be traced in Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey's "History of Parts of West Somerset," under that parish. Succeeding generations adopted Rogo as their patronymic, with the addition of filius or Fitz-.

At a very early date the family began to make benefactions to Montacute Priory. William, son of Rogo, gave land at Culm and Culentone by an undated deed, and the grant was confirmed by Richard, son of Baldwin, in a deed *temp.* Henry I (Mont. chart., nos. 155, 159; *S.R.S.*, vol. viii). To him succeeded Simon, son of Rogo, who in 1166 held 5 knights fees in Devonshire of Robert, son of the King (*Lib. Niger*; Round, "Feudal England," pp. 472-3; Reichel, "Early descent of Honour of Okehampton," *Devonsh. Assoc.*, xxxviii, 352). By an undated deed (no. 138) he gave to Montacute the Church of St. Mary of Holcombe, among the witnesses being Stephen the first prior of Taunton (1159-1189); and by another undated deed (no. 139) he gave lands to the Church of St. Mary of Karswell (a cell to Montacute) "that monks may be procured on the day of the anniversary of Matilda the grantor's wife, one of whom on the same day shall celebrate the divine office for the soul of the aforesaid Matilda." In another charter done in full county (court) at Exeter in 1206, Simon, son of Rogo, expresses his great contrition for having unjustly detained a moiety of the Church of Holcombe from the monks of Montacute, and having obtained pardon he resigns the moiety to them for ever (no. 140).

It is quite probable that his second wife was Alice de Roges, who gave to Reginald, Bishop of Bath (1174-1191), the Church of Winsford in frankalmoin, as the family held lands there. In 1280, Simon Roges of Holcombe, was fined for sending a party of his villeins to Winsford, where in a fray with the men of the place, one of the latter was wounded to death by an arrow (Chadwyck-Healey, 241). The gift how-

ever did not take effect, and the advowson was given to Barlynch Priory *temp.* Hen. III, by William de Reigny of North Winsford.

The immediate successor of Simon, son of Rogo, does not appear to be known ; but, in a charter dated 1257, Jordan, son of Rogo, confirmed the gifts mentioned above made by his ancestors William, son of Rogo, and Simon, son of Rogo, his grandfather (no. 157) ; and by another charter, dated 1256, he releases his claim to one pair of monkish boots, and one monkish gown to be received on the feast of St. Martin, for the land of Culump and Paddocksbroke (no. 159).

To him succeeded Sir Simon, son of Rogo, ob. 1306, Henry Fitzrogus, and finally Jordan Fitzrogus, whose daughter, and eventually heir, Margaret, married about 1333, Richard de Chesilden. At this date there was a good deal of controversy concerning Holcombe ; firstly a suit between Richard and Margaret and John de Roges to enforce a covenant relating to the manor, 1333 ; in the same year a claim by Edmund de Roges against John de Roges for the said manor ; and lastly a petition by the said John against Richard de Chesilden his guardian in 1334. The "wicked" guardian was probably grandfather of the above-named Richard ; and no more is heard of John or of any other male representative of Fitzroges of Holcombe.

The Chesildens were landowners in Wilts and Dorset ; Nicholas, son of the 'guardian' who died in his father's lifetime, married Johanna, daughter and heir of Walter Tatifer or Tauntifer, a large landowner in Devon, who also held Penselwood in Somerset. John Chesilden, son of John Chesilden and Joan his wife, and grandson of Richard and Margaret, died in 1420, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warre, several children, all unmarried. Eventually his property was divided between the two surviving daughters, Margaret, wife of William Wadham, and Matilda, wife of John Bluett of Greenham, who succeeded to Holcombe.

Some notes on the early history of Bluett will be found under Greenham; and it must suffice to say here that the long possession by the family came to an end on the death of Peter Bluett, Esq. in 1852, when Holcombe was sold to the Rev. W. Rayer, father of the late owner.

HOLCOMBE COURT.—The building is shortly described in Garner and Stratton's great work on English Architecture of the Tudor period. "The existing house dates from the early part of the XVI Century, when it was built by Sir Roger Bluett who married Jane, daughter of Sir John Rowe, serjeant at law In 1845 the north-west wing was taken down." The most striking feature of the building is the tower with its projecting stair-turret. The three upper floors are lighted by oriel windows which project over the main entrance on the ground floor. This arrangement is very suggestive of some college gateway at Oxford or Cambridge, or of some mansion in East Anglia, where these towers are more common than in the west. In 1590 there was a great reconstruction of the building, and while the hall which is lighted by two large windows was retained in its old position in the centre of the house, considerable additions were made in either wing. On the uppermost floor is a long gallery flanked by small rooms. This is reached by the original newel-stair with the treads set at a most slippery angle.

This beautiful specimen of English domestic architecture was visited by the kind permission of Mrs. Rayer, who unfortunately was too unwell to receive the members in person.

Before entering the house the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN and Mr. BLIGH BOND gave short descriptive addresses, and Mr. Montague Cooper photographed the members in a group.

Greenham Barton.

By the kind permission of Mr. M. Hill, the occupier, the members were allowed to examine the interior of this house. The kitchen with its gigantic fireplace was much admired.

Over a doorway in the front garden was noticed a stone bearing the Bluett arms,—a chevron between three eagles.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN has written the following notes on Greenham Barton:—

In Domesday Bretel St. Clare held of the Count of Mortain a compact property in this district, consisting of Ashbrittle, Appley, Wellisford, and Grindeham. In Devon he held Colebroca *rectius* Holebroca, and other manors. Some of these lands at an early date were in the possession of a family called de Grindeham after their dwelling-place. About 1235 William de Grindenham held of Walter de Esseleigh, the representative of St. Clare, Holebrooke Grindham in Honiton Clyst, co. Devon; to whom succeeded Simon de Grindeham, owner of Grindeham and Kydeford in 1284 ("Kirby's Quest"), and Henry and William Grindenham apparently joint-tenants in 1316. In the same year William de Grydenham and Juliana¹ his wife settled lands in Kydesford with the advowson of the Church there on themselves and the heirs of William. (*Ped. Fin.*, 10 Ed. II, no. 1; *S.R.S.*, XII, 59; a misprint gives "Trydenham"). Soon after the family failed in the male line; Gerard (*Particular Description*, p. 42) and Collinson state, but without giving their authority, that the heiress Christian de Grindeham became the wife of Walter Bluett.

A family of this name was settled in the county *temp.* Domesday, when Ralph Blowet held Yeovilton and Hinton (Blewitt) of William de Ow, but the name rarely occurs in the early records. Tradition says that Walter Bluett came from Ragland, co. Monmouth; and a list of the tenants of the Earl of March in Hereford and the Marches of Wales in 1425 includes Ralph and John Bluett.

Walter and Christian must both have died before 1341, for in that year Peter Scalleford, custodian of Walter Bluett the

1. Collinson, III, 29, describes her as the daughter of Jordan de Roges, and wife of Simon de Grindenham.

younger, presented to Kittisford Church (*S.R.S.*, x, 443). His son, or more probably grandson, John Bluett, married in 1404 Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas and Margaret Beaupyne of North Petherton, and his successor, also John, still further increased the fortunes of the family by marrying Matilda co-heiress of John Chesilden of Holcombe Rogus, and went over the border to his wife's home.

It is necessary to bear the dates of these marriages in mind when considering the age of the present buildings at Greenham Barton.

As in the case of several old manor-houses visited by the Society there are two distinct buildings of different ages close together. An illustration of Greenham is given in the Wellington volume of *Proceedings*, 1892, pt. i, p. 45. The conspicuous features are the fine porch with a room over, and the double range of windows formerly lighting the hall. Mr. Bligh Bond attributed these portions as well as a door and a window at the back to the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). But a very short space behind this house is another block of buildings, one part set at a right angle to the other. There has been no attempt to form a courtyard between the buildings, which at one point approach so closely as to leave only a narrow passage. The doorways and windows of the back block have a decidedly earlier appearance than the corresponding features in front. It seems very probable that this may have been the earlier house, while the building in front may be attributed to the access of fortune produced by the marriage in 1404 of John Bluett with Margaret Beaupyne.

Kittisford Church.

From Appley Cross, where tea was served in the School House Garden, the members proceeded to the Church of St. Nicholas, Kittisford, where the Rector, the Rev. P. W. P. Hancock, received the members.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said : The Church, which has not hitherto been visited officially by the Society, will be found to repay in many respects the time given this year to its examination.

The edifice is of ancient foundation, the tower arch being decidedly early in character, and similar to that of Bradford, Holcombe, and Buckland. It is in red sandstone. The body of the Church, and the upper part of the western tower with the west window, are of the late XV Century, there being a very notable and rare feature on the south side of the nave, where the arcade is constructed of timber. These oak arches have good bold mouldings characteristic of their period, and the natural camber of the wood has enabled the artificers of them to construct a very fair curve.¹ The font is quite a good one, though finished only on five sides out of the eight.

The south aisle wall with its low square-headed, deep-set windows, is also of unusual proportions, the wall-plate of its lean-to roof being of very slight elevation, giving a rustic effect. As at Burlescombe, the porch is placed at the extreme west end of the south aisle. The chancel was restored in 1864, and now presents no features of special interest. The chancel arch and side arch are good modern Perpendicular work in white freestone. Some of the original oak benches are still preserved. These are plain, but solid and well-moulded. The pulpit, which Jeboult in 1873 described as abominable, proves to be rather an ornament to the Church than otherwise, inasmuch as it is Jacobean, rather ornate, if somewhat rough and flat in treatment, and bears its date 1610, twice repeated. The final '0' on the south side is worked into the running pattern of the upright member.

There are also some interesting brasses of the Bluetts, and by means of the heraldry on the shield (Bluett impaling Verney) it appears that the figures represent Richard, younger

1. Similar arcading occurs at Nymet Rowland, near Lapford, Devon, and at Ribbesford, near Bewdley, Worcs.

son of Walter Bluett, of Holcombe Rogus, and his wife Agnes Verney. He died 1524.

A valuable collection of old helmets, or parts of helmets, lies in the church chest. One fine damascened piece is probably *temp.* Henry VIII.

But *the* feature of unique interest in this Church is the little annexe on the north side of the nave built in the year 1659, during the Commonwealth, in the debased style of the period, showing a quaint mixture of "Gothic" and "Renaissance" forms in its windows and other architectural features. Additions of this date to our churches are so rare that they can perhaps be counted on one's fingers. It was built by the direction of Roger Wood, of Overtown in Kiddlesford, who in his will dated 3 Sept., 1657,—administration granted 18 Feb., 1657-8,—left £200 for building a new aisle at Kiddlesford Church (Brown, Som. Wills, II, 80).

Jeboult says that there was formerly a screen in this Church. He also calls attention to a curious old stoup.

The Church contains monuments of the Escott and Webber families.

Outside the north aisle are several tombstones to the memory of the Wood family, owners of the manor in the XVII Century, which were formerly in the floor of the north aisle.

That to the memory of Tristram Wood, father of Roger, who died in 1638, contains the following punning epitaph:¹

"As the tree falls, here he lyes—
So doth rest till he arise
To glory, who the whiles he stood,
Was the glory of the Wood."

Cothay Barton.

This ancient manor house in Kittisford parish was afterwards visited, by the kind permission of Mrs. Cape, the tenant.

1. Communicated by the Rev. F. E. W. Langdon, Membury Vicarage.



FIREPLACE WITH CARVED OVERMANTEL AT COTHAY MANOR,
TEMP. CHARLES II.

The following account of Cothay has been written by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN since the meeting :—

Although Collinson gives the ownership of Kittisford and Cothay to the family of Sydenham from a very early date, the records quoted under the account of Holcombe Rogus prove that the manor and advowson came from the family of de Grindeham to that of Bluett about 1330. The inquisition *post mortem* of Walter Bluett, taken 1481, enumerates among his other possessions the manor and advowson of Kittisford and lands, etc., in North and South Cothay. These became the portion of his younger son Richard, who married Agnes Verney ; and from the architecture of the older portion of the buildings, it is very probable that they were erected by the said Richard after his father's death. A stone, not *in situ*, but preserved in the house bears a shield with four quarters : 1, Bluett ; 2, a lion rampant ; 3, doubtful ; 4, Verney. By 1600 the property was divided and sold. Kittisford was purchased by Richard Weekes of Nynehead Florey, who parted with it to Tristram Wood ; and Cothay became the residence of William Every.

The Wellington volume of *Proceedings* for 1892 contains two illustrations of the house and surroundings. Originally the courtyard was surrounded by a high wall or by buildings as at Bratton Court, near Minehead, and Poyntington Manor. This was entered by a lofty gateway, of which only one arch remains, flanked by a gatehouse still surmounted by a bell-turret. On the opposite side is the main building consisting of a central portion with wings at either end. Passing through the porch the hall is entered on the right hand. It is a fine room, lighted by two lofty windows, with a capacious fireplace. Beyond, on the ground floor, are two rooms, perhaps a dining-room as at Holcombe, and a cellar behind. Unfortunately this portion is in a very neglected condition. Beyond the hall is a pleasant room now used as a drawing-room. Over the fireplace are three shields bearing the arms

of Every and alliances of the family (*see* the accompanying illustration).¹

Mr. RICHARD EVERY gave a short account of the house and its successive owners.

Wellington was not reached till 7.35 p.m.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Nynehead Church.

On Thursday morning the members started on their excursion at 9.30 a.m. and made their first stop at All Saints' Church, Nynehead, where they were received by the Rev. H. C. Launder, Vicar.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said it was always a pleasure to come to such a beautiful church as that. Of course it had undergone very large modifications within recent times, but they had there the remains of an Early English Church, with extensive Perpendicular additions. The remains of the old Church included the tower arch, which was of the early pointed style, and the piscina on the south side of the chancel, which dated from about 1220.

There was in the tower a nice little Perpendicular window of a simple type, and the date of the south aisle could be fixed by a note which Mr. Weaver had given him of the will of a

1. Communicated by Mr. R. Every:—

No. 1. Every, Or, four chevronels gu., imp. Arg. 3 bars gemelles az., on a chief gu. a fesse dancettée or, Haydon.

William Every of Cothay, married, c. 1601, Margaret dau. of Robert Haydon of Cadhay, Ottery St. Mary.

No. 2. Every, imp. Per pale arg. and az., in the first 3 pallets sa, Trenchard.

John Every, M.P. for Bridport, *ob.* 1679, grandson of the above William, married Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Trenchard of Wolveton, Dorset.

No. 3. Arg. on a chief embattled gu. three plates, Leigh, imp. Every.

John Leigh of North Court, Isle of Wight, married Ann sister and co-heiress of the above John Every.

certain John Wyke who in 1410 left money for an aisle to Nynehead Church. He (Mr. Bond) judged that the date of the aisle would be a little after that.

In the additions made by the late Mr. Sanford to the Church, nothing of importance was sacrificed except a three-light window in the former short transeptal chapel and two small windows in the north wall of the chancel. Mr. Sanford was a very able amateur architect and personally designed the additions to the Church. There were two very pretty rose windows, and altogether the additions showed a refinement of taste which put this work quite above what any amateur architect was supposed to be capable of.

Until quite recently the north side of the nave had two ugly domestic windows, brought from a neighbouring house. Under his (Mr. Bond's) superintendence they were taken out, and two windows similar to that in the tower were put in instead. The nave roof was old, and he had no doubt that if the plaster were set back the moulded ribs would be shown full size.

One little bit of old glass existed in the charming figure of St. Catherine in one of the top lights of the window at the end of the south aisle. Another of the series looked so good that he fancied it was partly old.

There was a beautiful screen of the kind customary in West Somerset and Devon. It was very much of the pattern they found down the east side of the Exe Valley. It was on record that the arch above it was built in the time of Henry IV (about 1412), and that the son or grandson of the donor of it put in the screen. He put the date of it at about 1480, and he thought that in the old days it stood a little more forward, but that after the Reformation it was treated like so many other screens—set back and mutilated. He believed it to be the original screen of the Church. A screen which had been described in almost identical terms to that one was turned out from Hill-farrence Church about 1840 or 1850, and was represented by

some carved wood at the top of that screen, facing the chancel, and some on the front of the organ.

Mr. Bond gave a few interesting extracts from the churchwardens' accounts which had been handed him by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, including a reference to the rough-casting of the Church in 1681, and he remarked that rough-cast was a very useful thing where the stone was apt to be porous and to allow the wet to come into a building. He also read the following document relating to the burial of a felon which had been found in the parish chest by Mr. Prideaux :—

“The above Certificate being signed I do according to mine office condemn ye Corps of the felon to be buried at a Crossway a stake struck through him and so forth *in terrorem*, &c. Your humble servant, John Clarke, Jan. 8, 1734.”¹

The VICAR repeated the information given to him by the late Mr. W. A. Sanford as to the figures by Luca della Robbia and other works of art placed in the Church in modern times by members of the Sanford family. He also mentioned that Mr. Sanford in restoring the Church used as far as possible the work of persons living in the parish or in the immediate neighbourhood.

The PRESIDENT remarked that Mr. W. A. Sanford was a very excellent artist himself and could turn himself to almost any department of knowledge and master it. He (the President) was very intimate with that Church from about 1860 to 1890, and remembered during those years coming there to worship in the most comfortable Sanford pew. It was a great pleasure to them to see all that old system done away with and to notice the admirable manner in which the Church was now seated. It was a place of beauty where everybody could worship on equal terms. Other great families who had churches which were more or less of the nature of domestic chapels might follow the example of the Sanfords in enriching

1. This Certificate is figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, xxiv (1912), 94.

those churches with works of art, as in such places they would do more to elevate the artistic taste of the people than if placed in picture galleries.

Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX quoted a few other extracts from the churchwardens' accounts (see Part II).

Bradford-on-Tone Church.

From Nynehead the members of the party were driven *viâ* "The Hollow Way" to Bradford-on-Tone, where the Church of St. Giles¹ was described by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND. He said :

This Church is characterised by simplicity. It contains features of XIII Century work in the nave arcades, and traces of an early form of chancel opening, probably of narrow dimensions, now removed and roughly widened in order to open up the full width of the chancel in agreement with the West-country type of church. It is most probable that the older arrangement provided a small archway set between two hagioscopes. This was evidently so in the neighbouring Church of Buckland, where the change was not quite so completely effected, and where sufficient remains of the old squint on the south side to determine the earlier type.

The arch on the south side of the chancel at Bradford was designed after the fashion of the Devonshire builders, in contrast with that on the north which is of the Somerset type. This seems a local compromise arranged amicably between the two schools of masons, and we find the same rule carried

1. This modern dedication, first given in Ecton's *Valor*, 1754 edition, has been allowed to supersede the original dedication to the Blessed Virgin. The will of Thomas Asshecombe, a London lawyer, made 6th Oct. 1466, runs thus : "I bequethe to the chirch of our Lady of Bradford in the shire of Somerset, wherin I took my cristendome, 6s. 8d." (*S.R.S.*, xvi, 210). The family of Asshecombe are mentioned in the will of Sir John Halsanger, probably vicar, who left directions to be buried in the churchyard of Bradford juxta Taunton (*S.R.S.*, xvi, 130) ; and the surname occurs in the parish register, 1596-1607.—E. H. Bates Harbin.

out to a more marked extent in other places on the fringe of the two counties, as at Burlescombe and Holcombe Rogus.

Under the arched recess in the south aisle is the figure of a knight in armour, for which Mr. Buckle gave the conjectural date 1380. This is stated by Jeboult to be that of the founder of the Church, *i.e.* the mediæval re-builder (*see note*).

This Church underwent restoration in the sixties of the last century, prior to which a part of the roodloft stairs were said to be visible. The upper doorway to the loft is now seen in the north wall of the nave. There is a piscina in the chancel and another in the chapel on its north side. Jeboult mentions two holy-water stoups. The font is new, but the old one is preserved in the Church.

The pulpit is a very fine work of the late XVII or early XVIII Century, and is said to have been brought here from St. Mary's, Taunton, at the restoration, being judged then unsuitable for a "Gothic" church. The old benches have disappeared, but a good specimen of a XV Century book-chest, with desk-top and high square ends, remains in the Church. This is now behind the organ in the north chapel. One of the ends has a good sunk tracery-panel.

The chancel stalls are quite new, and were placed in the Church as a memorial to the late Mr. Edgar Watson.

The tower of the Church reflects the character of that of Wellington, but is much plainer. In the churchyard are preserved the village stocks. There are five ancient bells, some of which are of the time of Henry VI. These have already been described in *Proceedings*, XXXVIII, i, 23.

Since the meeting the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN has contributed the following note :—

"The style of the armour on the figure belongs to the latter part of the XIV Century, 1370-1400. In the absence of any inscription or heraldry the identity of the person represented can only be surmised. Sir Simon de Meryet, owner of Bradford, the last member of the Hestercombe branch of that

family, died shortly before 1372. He lived at Hestercombe where the bishop had granted a licence for a private chapel; there are no monuments of the family in the parish church of Kingston, and he may have desired to be commemorated at Bradford. His widow remarried in 1372 Thomas de Welyngton, who died in 1382, and this monument may have been placed to his memory. She survived till 1393, having outlived William de Percehay of Kitton in Holcombe Rogus, who owned the reversion of the manor. It seems most probable that the figure is intended to represent Sir Simon de Meryet."

Bishop's Hull Church.

The Rev. R. C. W. RABAN, the Vicar, after welcoming the party, read a paper in which he said:—

The oldest part of the present Church dates from about King John's time, but there was an older Church, as in Henry I's time the great tithes of the parish were conveyed by the then Bishop of Winchester to Taunton Priory, on condition that a payment of £6 13s. 4d. should be annually made to the Parish Priest of Hill Bishoppes—as the parish was then called. This payment is still made to the Vicar, as on the dissolution of the Priory it was settled on certain lands in the parish now known as the Milligan Hall estate. From time to time various alterations have taken place.

Early in Henry VIII's reign the chancel was partly rebuilt. In 1826 the parish, having increased at the Taunton end, the building was enlarged, but unfortunately much to the detriment of its appearance. The windows of the south aisle were replaced in the new wall, but a new west front was erected. The old Church up to then consisted of nave, with north and south aisles, chancel, side chapels and tower. The vestry was probably then erected and the window was taken from the north wall of the Church.

Four of the old benches remain in the pews. There are two

faculty pews—one the Upcott pew and the other pew belonging to Oldbury Lodge. There were several other faculty pews, but they were given up about fifty years ago, when the organ was placed in the Lady Chapel. Previously a barrel-organ was used in the west gallery, but it was sold when the organ was obtained. At the same time the pulpit seems to have been moved to its present position. The panels of the pulpit were taken from the rood-screen and some pieces have been made up into kneeling-stools for the sanctuary. The fine monument of Mr. George Farwell has lately been repaired by Sir George Farwell and Mr. E. J. Blake, the lay rector. On the south chancel wall are monuments to Sir George and Lady Farewell, also to Mrs. Brune, their daughter, to a granddaughter, Mrs. Fowell, and a memorial to three children who died in infancy. This memorial was for many years beneath the chancel east window, but was moved to its present position when the reredos was erected about thirty years ago. The heiress of the Farewells married a Mr. Jarman, and from the Jarmans the rights of lay rector passed to the Blake family, who still hold them. The registers go back to 1562.

The font in use came from St. Mary's, Taunton. The old one belonging to the Church is now in the porch. It was at first placed in the churchyard, but as it was getting injured by the drip of the trees it was removed to its present position. The church plate was chiefly contributed by members of the Farwell family, but there is a curious spoon which seems to have been the gift of one of the Parsons family, who lived at what is now known as Haydon Farm, but was in the XVII Century a manor house.

There is a tablet in the Lady Chapel to Dr. Crotch, the celebrated musician, and the Royal College of Music has erected a tombstone to his memory by the church tower in recognition of his being their first president. It is due to Mr. H. A. Jeboult to say that this was carried through by his energy and tact.

Mr. BLIGH BOND then made the following remarks:—

Before the year 1828, this must have been a beautiful little church. But perhaps through its being a fashionable resort of Taunton churchgoers, and its pulpit occupied by an attractive preacher, its limits of accommodation were outgrown, and it was remodelled in the dreadful manner of that period, without the smallest regard for proportion or veneration for old features.

The arcade between the nave and south aisle was pulled down, the aisle wall raised, and the old roofs swept away to be replaced by a modern ceiling and flat-pitched roof in a single span. All this was done, apparently, in order that the galleries might be inserted, and a clear view had from all the new seats.

At the same time, it can hardly be doubted, the greater part of the glorious old benches were swept away, to make room for dreary deal boxes, and the roodscreen, which, like the beautiful one at Bishop's Lydeard, carried on its cornice a creed carved in raised gold letters, was destroyed, and nothing is now known of its fragments.

One is disposed to agree with Jeboult, who, writing in 1873, says with regard to this nave, "all we have to say is, that the quicker it is taken down and the original building restored, the sooner an eyesore will be removed from a wealthy and populous parish."

The original work in the east part of the Church is, however, of much interest. It includes a dated chancel, with chapels on each side, that on the south being of course a continuation of the old south aisle.

A valuable note in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, VII, 264, records a dispute concerning the building of a chancel in Hill Bishop's Church in 1523. We have also, incised upon the scroll held by a small stone angel in the east wall of the chapel on the north side, the date 1530, so we may assume that in the course of the seven years elapsing between

these two dates, the whole of the eastern part of this Church came into being. The work is a good specimen of late Perpendicular. For example, the piers and arches on the north side are bold and well-moulded, without being coarse. The corbels which support the two arches are a strong feature, and recall a somewhat similar type of design in St. Mary's, Taunton, where the date of the work is 1503.

Among the features of particular interest in this north chapel are the brackets on the east wall, of which there are four. The two lower ones are angels bearing scrolls, and one can understand their purpose as being for the support of statuettes. But above these, high on the wall, appear two others in the form of clumsily cut grotesque heads, very debased in expression and in execution. These cannot be considered as contemporaneous work, and I venture to think that they occupied some position on the exterior wall of the older fabric, and were kept in a conservative spirit by the later builders.

In the same chapel, there remains also a small credence. The oak roof is original and unaltered, and is a good specimen of its kind. Note the carved pateræ in the cornice.

In this chapel also is a series of fine carved bench-ends, the best remaining in the Church. There are others in the nave, but not many, still left on the north side. Perhaps the most remarkable of the chapel series is that which represents, in the conventional manner of the XVI Century, the ascent of Our Lord from the tomb, a cross in his left hand, the sleeping soldiers lying by. Below is seen the pelican, emblem of the Mother Church. In the east window of this chapel is a scanty remnant of old glass, in which appears the symbol of St. Luke. The chancel shows, on its south wall, evidences of a stopped-up window of three lights, and a priest's doorway, also closed up. The altar screen, which stood in 1873, was described by Jeboult as being panelled with the remains of some of the bench-ends. The pulpit incorporates others.

The font in the Church is XV Century, and came from St. Mary's, Taunton. Another font in the western porch is the font properly belonging to the Church. The chapel on the south side of the chancel is the pew of the Cowan family. It is an interesting survival of the old-fashioned private box. Here you see an interior fitted in the manner which pleased our great-grandparents, with fireplace, Turkey carpet, and other little comforts, allowing them to support in complacent humour the tedium of the long sermons then in vogue. In this chapel is an old oak chest which should be inspected.

The roodscreen is gone, but traces of its ancient beauty linger in the small fragments of carved panels and canopy-work embodied in the pulpit. The kneelers in the sanctuary are also made of it.

Externally the principal object of interest is the tower, which is octagonal, on a square base. The lower part is Early English, but the top stage is of XV Century work, and it is probably this part which, according to local tradition, was the gift of the weavers who were formerly numerous in the parish.

There is one little early window,—quite a gem in its way,—of the Geometric Early English period, *circa* 1260. This must have come from the tower, but now appears in the west wall of the modern vestry which is built against it. The window is the best remaining bit of architectural evidence of the antiquity of this little Church, which was in very old days a chapelry under the Priory of Taunton. On the dissolution of the abbey it fell to the Crown, and it seems to have been granted to the Farwells, who remained patrons until 23 Elizabeth, when the Queen granted it with other advowsons, to Edmund Downynge and Peter Assheton.

There are numerous monuments of later date in the Church, among which are some to members of the Seymour, Collis, Dance, Darch, Kerstman, Snowden, Shapland, Shelley, Codrington, Gunston, and Maclean families.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN remarked that the Society

was then visiting its parish church for the first time, as until quite recently Taunton Castle was in the parish of Bishop's Hull.

Bishop's Hull Manor House.

From Bishop's Hull Church the members walked to the Manor House, where they were welcomed by Mrs. Rawlins, who was thanked by the President for allowing them to visit her beautiful residence.

Mr. T. L. WALSH (Mrs. Rawlins' brother) said the house was supposed to be built by George Farwell in 1586, that date with his paternal coat of arms being placed over the doorway, though some thought that some of the upper windows showed it to be older.

Mr. BLIGH BOND pointed out that there was no trace of Gothic character in the building except in the mullions and the steep pitched roof. There were Ionic columns at the sides of the door. The two earlier windows on the east side above those of Elizabethan date were probably parts of an older house which had been built into that one; their mouldings appeared to be about the time of Henry VIII.

After passing through the beautiful gardens, with sub-tropical plants growing in the open air, the party inspected the interior of the house. An alabaster crucifix, found in the house, was exhibited.

The following notes have been contributed by Mr. J. HOUGHTON SPENCER:—

Bishops Hull Manor House, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, Court House,¹ stands on the eastern slope of the hill which gives its name to the village in which it is situated;

1. Since the above was written it has been noticed that in a document in the Exchequer of Taunton Castle dated 22nd Dec., 1761, the house is referred to as the "Mansion House commonly called the Great House within the parish of Hullbishops otherwise Bishops hull heretofore in the tenure of Richard Farwell since of George Farwell."

Bishops Hull being formerly written Hill Bishop. It faces southward about 14° west of south, and is substantially built in the form of the letter **E** of local grey sandstone, such as was used for the old towers of Taunton St. Mary Magdalene's and St. James' Churches, the outer walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. The porch,—which bears the date 1586 and a shield with the arms of Farwell, a chevron between three escallops quartered with Rilleston a saltire, impaling Dyer, a chief indented,—is of Ham stone in its lower part and may have been an addition to the house at that date, for the stones of its walls are not bonded into the front wall of the house as was seen, when recently examined, in the room over the porch.

Simon Farwell the younger married Dorothy Dyer, sister of the Lord Chief Justice James Dyer. On his death, which happened before 1586, his eldest son John sold the estate here to his younger brother George. He seems to have added the porch, but replaced the paternal shield instead of adding his own. The evidence of his connection with the Dyer family is repeated, as on his monument in the Church the paternal shield again appears without the Rilleston coat.

In dealing with and to some extent restoring the house, by its late owner, Col. Rawlins, in 1901, some interesting features which were hidden by plaster have been opened up, including several blocked windows and doorways, so that it would now be easy to make a plan showing all the original openings in the external walls of the house. With regard to the original internal arrangements there is a doubt as to the positions of some of the partitions and the staircases. If there were two circular staircases the present attic staircase probably marks the place of one leading to the ground floor in the eastern wing, but there is nothing to show the position of the other which possibly was in the western wing. Only one room retains the original oak panelling, which has in the upper part the outlines of a series of forty-five shields from which the armorial bearings appear to have been taken. This room, now a bedroom, may have been

the original muniment room, and the following extract from a paper by Wm. Arthur Jones, on Chief Justice Dyer (*Proc.*, xvi, ii, 55), seems to show what became of the super-imposed shields with armorial bearings :—

“In the series of shields with armorial bearings (about fifty in number) removed from the old mansion of the Farwells at Hills Bishop, and now in the possession of the writer, there are several which note the alliance with the Dyers ; and among other families may be named : Ewerne, Hannam, Stawel of Cothelstone, and Rodney of Rodney Stoke.”

The drawing-room, with its plastered and moulded ceiling, although the ceiling is of a later date than the house, refers no doubt by means of the shell ornaments at the four corners to the escallops on the shield of the Farwells.

At the north-east angle of the eastern wing two narrow loops or windows, with internal broad splays, were hidden by the plaster, and, just under the floor, between the windows, was found a square perpendicular shaft or flue, leading from the bedroom to the ground floor, with which flue an arched channel was connected, making an angle of 45° with the building ; leading in one direction to the exterior of the main north wall, and in the other to the exterior of the east wall. A disused brick drain, of a later date, was connected with it, and there was found fixed at the bottom of the shaft a piece of Ham stone, 14ins. by 12ins. and 8ins. thick, hollowed out to the depth of 5ins.

These loops, shaft, etc., were probably used in connection with a garderobe, or privy chamber, on the bedroom floor, and may have been both for the purpose of defence, when necessary, and for convenience only at other times, as was the case with projecting closets in castles of an earlier period. Shafts with arched openings connected with garderobes at Langley Castle, Northumberland, are illustrated in “*Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*,” XIV Century (Parker). In reference to the idea that the loops in this chamber were at times used for

the purpose of defence, it is interesting to notice what prominent and important points can be seen from them. The eastern loop looks directly towards the Mount, Taunton, in a line with Holway and Thorn Hill, and the splay of the jamb guides the eye to Haines Hill. This line, if continued, would connect Bickenhall, Ashhill and Ilminster. It may be noticed in connection with Haines Hill that the old main road from Taunton to Exeter was that which now passes by Wheatleigh and through Galmington. It is so shown in "Britannia Depicta, or Ogilby improved," dated 1731, and probably continued to be a main road to a later date than that.

The northern loop looks towards Kingston and a straight line drawn from it connects Dodhill, Broomfield, Cannington, and Worle Hill, Weston-super-Mare, while the splayed jamb points to Norton in a line with Cothelstone, Danesborough, and Little Stoke on the Bristol Channel. It would thus appear that these loops were designedly arranged, for anyone keeping an outlook, to obtain signals, passed from point to point, on well known important and clearly defined ancient lines of communication. In the western wing a third and very similar loop was re-opened on the staircase landing. In connection with the room over the porch it was found that the original floor existed about 2ft. below the present floor, and that the ceiling, as indicated by holes in the walls for joists, was much lower than it is now, so that if the original floors were restored, and the upper blocked window re-opened, there would be two rooms about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, each with its own window, where now only one lofty room, with one window, exists. There are indications that the upper room was approached from the lower one by means of a trap-door in the ceiling of the latter, so that it was in some respects a concealed chamber.

The dining-room, as it now stands, is not of its original form, the partition and sideboard recess at its northern end being modern. There is a window of five lights on the east side of

this room, one of which is blocked on the inside. It seems probable that one, or perhaps two, of the five divisions of this window originally lighted an adjoining room, part of which room has since been included in the dining-room; and as an original fire-place has been found in the wall of the adjoining cellar stairs, which stairs are a later addition to the house, here may have been the site of the original buttery adjoining the eastern entrance of the house.

It is a curious fact that the western wing is not parallel with the eastern wing, but is inclined about 5° more towards the south than the other. Whether this was done—for there can be no doubt that it was the result of deliberate design and not of accident—to throw its windows more away from the higher part of the hill, and so to obtain more light from the south, or from some deeper reason connected with the adjacent parish church and orientation, is not apparent; but it is reasonable to suppose that those rules of orientation in connection with architecture, which so greatly influenced earlier buildings, both ecclesiastic and domestic, were not entirely lost sight of in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, when probably both the house and porch were respectively built.

In this connection it may be noted that the splayed jamb of the east loop, before referred to, would guide the eye towards that point in the horizon where the sun rises on the shortest day; while the splay of the western loop, on the staircase in the western wing, would similarly guide to the point where it sets on the longest day of the year.

Norton Fitzwarren.

VOTES OF THANKS.

From Bishop's Hull the members drove to the Village Institute at Norton where luncheon was served, after which the **PRESIDENT** said that there was one thing he should like to

do before leaving them, and that was to give the thanks of the Society to those who had done so much work in making that annual meeting a success. First, he would like to mention Mr. Bligh Bond for his explanation of the churches and manor-houses. Then they had to thank the officials of the Society—more particularly Mr. Bates Harbin, the excursion Secretary,—for all the trouble they had taken. They must not forget to acknowledge the energy of Mr. Gray. The Society was most fortunate in getting a man of his parts to do the work he was doing in the county. He wished also to express the thanks of the Society to the clergy and the owners and occupiers of ancient houses for so kindly and courteously throwing open the buildings of which they had charge.

The Rev. Preb. H. G. HELLIER said they all most heartily agreed with every word which had fallen from the lips of the President, but he had omitted the name which ought to stand first of all when they were giving honour and thanks, and that was his own.

Mr. F. F. TUCKETT said he never rose with so much pleasure as he did to second that expression of thanks to their President. In addition to his wide knowledge and his time-keeping powers, they had had the advantage of his good judgment to say the right thing in the right words.

The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, and acknowledged by the President.

Mr. BATES HARBIN acknowledged on behalf of the workers the kind way in which their efforts had been appreciated. He said that Mr. Gray, Mr. Bond, and himself went over the ground twice beforehand, and what one did not see the others did, and he thought the result had been very satisfactory.

Dr. J. MEREDITH begged to be permitted to say a word on behalf of the people of Wellington, and to assure the members of the Society that their visit had given pleasure and added to the interest felt by many in the neighbourhood in

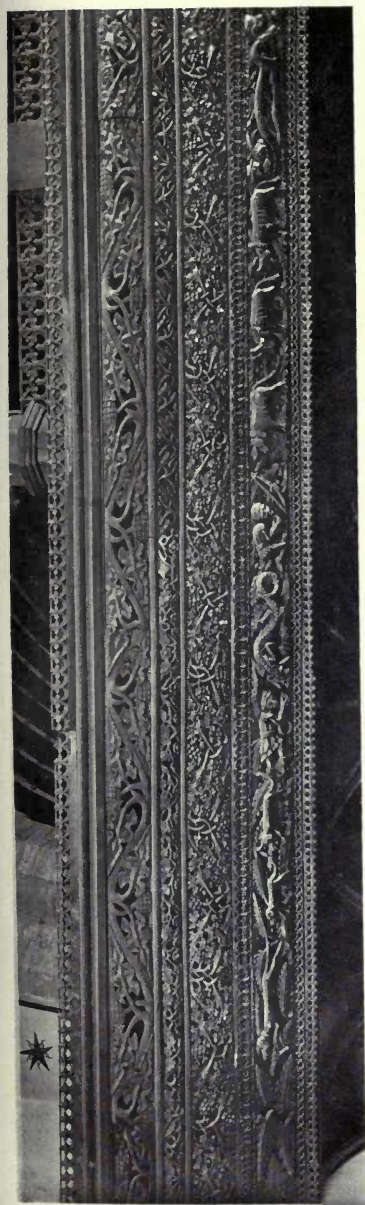
the work of the Society. He hoped the visit would leave a pleasant impression on the minds of those who had favoured the locality with their presence.

Dorton Fitzwarren Church.

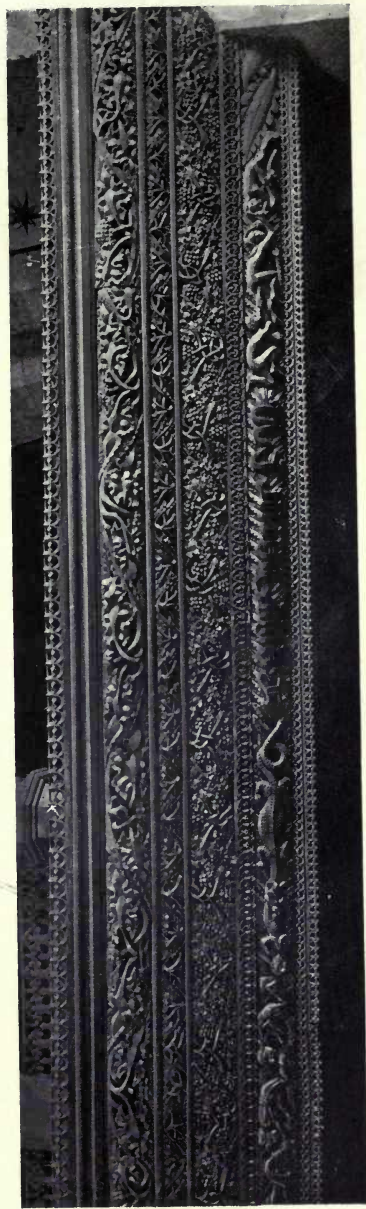
Luncheon was followed by a visit to All Saints' Church, where the members were received by the Rector, the Rev. W. P. Hewett.

Mr. BLIGH BOND remarked that there was little to say about the Church as in the process of "restoration" it had been largely rebuilt, and nothing was left of the old building but the tower and nave arcade, and the woodwork. The base of the tower dated from the end of the XIII or beginning of the XIV Century. The west door was clearly of the same date, while the arcade on the north side of the nave was an early XIII Century piece of work. The rector had told him that to the best of his knowledge the new work was carried out on the lines of the old, but as there was nothing left of the old windows that was doubtful. The glory of the Church was certainly its roodscreen, which was of a character quite different to any other he had met with in Somerset, and he did not quite know what school it represented. There were some special features about it, the framing of the doorway being more after French style than English. Other charming features were the peculiar depth of the vaulting and the singular cornices. At one end they found the name of Raphe Harris, churchwarden (*see* accompanying plate). The screen was a late piece of work, dating about the year 1500, and was all of the same period. The restored ornaments, the Rood and figures of St. Mary and St. John, occupied the traditional place for these figures. Reference was also made to the parclose screen dividing the chancel from the north chapel.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN remarked that when every church in England had such splendid carving as that before



SOUTHERN HALF.



CORNICE OF THE ROODSCREEN, NORTON FITZWARREN CHURCH. The Centre of the Screen is included in both Photographs.
From Photographs by Dr. F. J. Allen.

them they could imagine how very instructive it must have been to the congregation of those days. With regard to what the President had said respecting the restoration of artistic ornaments in the churches some parishioners might consider their admission to be straying from the paths of true religion, and it was quite likely that chancellors would refuse faculties for them. Until the parishioners could believe that those things were not inconsistent with the doctrine of the Church of England, it was rather dangerous to have them placed in the churches.

Dr. F. J. ALLEN made some observations on the tower, which he described as an excellent specimen of the Devon type. Besides the form, another characteristic of Devon was the profusion of grotesques on the exterior. So far as he could judge from the tracery in the windows it was one of the earliest towers in the neighbourhood. Towers rather similar, but of later character, were to be found at St. Decuman's, Minehead, and Cannington. (For illustration of the tower, see Part II of the volume, Paper I, Fig. 7).

Milverton Church.

At St. Michael's Church, Milverton, which was the next place visited, the members were welcomed by the Vicar, the Rev. E. F. Felton, and Mrs. Felton.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND described the Church. He said :—

The foundation of this Church goes back to the Norman conquest. There was then a chaplain, and land was attached to the building. The existing edifice appears to be of at least three dates, (1) the lower part of the tower, together with the wall adjoining to the east, which is transitional work of the end of the XII Century, (2) the nave arcade, upper part of tower, and the west porch of the south aisle, which are XIV Century, and (3) the south aisle and the chancel, which are Perpendicular of various dates.

The fact that the tower is inclined at a considerable angle to the wall adjoining may indicate that its core contains masonry of a yet older date, and its narrow proportions would tend to confirm this view. The upper part of the tower is inferior in proportion and detail to the work in the body of the Church, and is of the XIV Century. The general proportions of the Church are spacious, and give it a certain distinction not possessed by others in the neighbourhood.

The arcade on the north side of the nave is original, dating from about 1320, but that on the south is a modern copy of it. The spacing of the two arcades does not agree, but the discrepancy has been got over with some ingenuity. It has also been stated that considerable alterations were effected in the XVI Century. The arches at the east of the nave are modern insertions. There are traces of a former roodloft turret on the exterior face of the south wall, where this point is now marked by a large buttress, substituted for the turret in the modern rebuilding.

The porch or lobby which has been constructed at the west end of the south aisle recalls those at Kittisford and Burlescombe. The Archdeacons of Taunton used to hold their Court here. The Church was in past times intimately connected with the archdeacons, and the old house, now the Vicarage, was until 1883 the archidiaconal residence, but at that date was restored and handed back, with the glebe, to the Church.

The plinth of the old font is missing, but the bowl, which is late Norman, has been restored.

The chief glory of the Church is in the wonderful set of carved benches which adorn it, and which, for fine and imaginative variety, as well as for their completeness, seem unsurpassed in the county. Those of Wiveliscombe Church, before its ruin in the early years of the XIX Century, would have rivalled, perhaps even outshone them, but that Church is a sorry wreck.

The date of the Milverton benches is probably given on the panel now incorporated with the modern screen. This is inscribed "The Yere of Oure Lorde God MDXL." Like the rest of the old work fitted into the screen, this was probably a bench-end. Among the remainder are several grotesques, deeply cut, occupying the upper part of the panels, the lower sections being filled with Gothic tracery, but these have lost about a third of their length. The same designs preponderate in the nave, and there is a fair number remaining in the aisles, in a perfect state.

In the bench-fronts to the gangways is an excellent series of figures in high relief set in the panels, and there is an even better series in the chancel stalls, which portray the apostles for the most part, but among the figures on the north side is one of St. John the Evangelist with his symbol, the eagle, very finely cut. The figure holds a book in the right hand, and in the left a cup, from which rises a dragon's or serpent's head.

The choir-stalls, with their poppy-heads, have a fine appearance, but much of their framework is modern.

Some of the ends in the Church have heads on them which may be intended for portraits. One in the north aisle is very like Henry VIII; the figure facing it is said to represent one of his wives. Of the kneeling figures in the gangway one was supposed to be Queen Mary, another Cardinal Pole, and a third, Bishop Gardiner; Mr. Buckle, on the last visit of the Society, considered this all pure fancy.

In the vestry are the old panels of the pulpit,—very fine work of about 1625. One of the best bench-ends exhibits the royal Arms (in garter), of Henry VIII, with the badges of the Houses of England and Arragon,—the rose and pomegranate. One of the modern series in the south chapel has a carved end adapted from this, with the Victorian arms, dated 1850.

There seems little doubt that most of the carvings are the work of members of a local, or travelling guild, and there is always room for the opinion that the foreign influence shown is

the result of the use of imported specimen books, which were then getting into common use. There is variety in the quality of execution, pointing to the presence of many hands.

The screen is modern, and does not altogether carry out old principles. It would appear as though constructed for a loft, but is flat on the back, so that this is an appearance only. It seems a pity that so much old work has been incorporated in a fragmentary manner, as it is obviously unsuited to the position.

Jeboult says that the Church was enlarged at the restoration in 1849-50, and that previous to this there was a staircase on the south wall leading to the rood-loft. The north aisle seems to have been partly rebuilt at both ends, but the extent of the alteration involved has not been exactly determined.

Mr. BATES HARBIN said the Society had seen abominable modern glass in nearly every church they had visited, and Milverton Church was no exception.

Mr. BLIGH BOND mentioned that in that Church men sat on one side of the nave and women on the other, but in the aisles they could sit together.

Milverton Vicarage.

The ancient dwelling-house, figured in *Proc.*, XXXVIII, i, 56, formerly known as the Archdeaconry and now Milverton Vicarage, was visited by the kindness of the Rev. E. F. Felton and Mrs. Felton. Speaking in the hall, Mr. BATES HARBIN said the date of the building was about 1480. It was the last of the domestic buildings they were visiting, and he thought they had had a very interesting series. In every one of them they noticed that the hall was the central point of the house. The great idea in Elizabeth's time was symmetry, but there they had a hall still in existence and use as originally intended. It was at the present time a very nice drawing-room. The panelling reminded him very much of that to be seen at Sherborne. The oriel was now the doorway leading to other

parts of the house, which had in course of time been considerably altered. The house was said to be connected with Cardinal Wolsey, who was believed to have been Archdeacon of Taunton. There is no authority for this, although Wolsey was a great pluralist; and the pluralist of the XVIII Century was a very poor specimen compared with that of the pre-Reformation period. It was unlikely that Wolsey ever had anything to do with that house, which must have been built before his time.

The visitors were then conducted over the house and shown its various interesting features. Subsequently Mr. Bates Harbin thanked Mr. and Mrs. Felton for their kindness in allowing the party to see their residence; and remarked that members had had considerable experience of the great kindness of West Country residents in the last three days.

It had been announced that Mr. and Mrs. E. Swanwick would entertain the members to tea at their residence, "The Fort." As they were away from home, that was not practicable, but they provided tea at St. Michael's Parish Room. Mr. and Mrs. Felton acted as host and hostess in their absence and were asked to give them the hearty thanks of the members.

THOMAS YOUNG'S BIRTH-PLACE.

After tea, Mr. CHARLES TITE took the members to the Old Bank House, where Thomas Young, one of Somerset's most famous sons, was born on June 13th, 1773. Outside the building, Mr. Tite gave a brief outline of the life and work of this remarkable man, who was one of the first scholars of the age in which he lived, and one of the most eminent scientists England has yet produced. He said the Youngs were a good old Quaker family who had long been connected with Milverton and Taunton as traders and bankers.

The wonderful abilities of Thomas Young became apparent in his early childhood: when he was two years old he could read fluently, and at four he had read the Bible twice through.

At school his teachers were too slow for him, and when he was fourteen he had mastered Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and several other languages. It was recorded that, on being asked for a specimen of his writing, he wrote a sentence in his neatest hand in fourteen different languages. When he went to Cambridge, the master of his college introduced him to his tutors with the remark, "I have brought you a pupil qualified to read lectures to his tutors." At the age of twenty-one he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, as a colleague of Sir Humphrey Davy. He also qualified as a medical man, and was appointed a physician at St. George's Hospital. He was a voluminous writer on all sorts of subjects connected with literature, science, and art. But his fame to-day rested principally upon the fact that he first established the undulatory theory of light, and that he discovered the key to the hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Mr. Tite mentioned that it was not a little remarkable that Edwin Norris, the great Orientalist, who was born at Taunton in 1795, and who assisted so largely in deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions of Persia and Assyria, and Thomas Young should have been born only about seven miles apart, and within a quarter of a century in point of time.

Langford Budville Church.

The last place to be visited was the Church of St. Peter, Langford Budville.

Speaking in the churchyard, Dr. F. J. ALLEN said that it was the first time he had seen the Church, but he recognized the tower at once as belonging to the Devon group, by the form and position of the buttresses and the great scarcity of windows. Even such windows as were present were very small. This tower and that of West Buckland represented the two chief forms of the smaller Devon towers, Langford

having rectangular buttresses and a corner turret, while Buckland had diagonal buttresses and a turret in the middle of the south side. He called attention to the fact that in 1509, John Peryn, of Wellington, left 3s. 4d. towards the building of Langford tower, and a similar amount towards the tower at West Buckland.

In the Church the Rev. F. W. WEAVER pointed out the representation of a needle and thread carved in stone on the capital of one of the pillars of the south arcade of the nave, upon which the late Mr. F. T. Elworthy wrote a paper in the *Proceedings*, XLVII, ii, 138. He said the building was a daughter church of Milverton and like it was in the gift of the Archdeacon of Taunton. The east end of the nave roof was more ornamented than the other part, because it was over the former position of the rood.

Dr. ALLEN said the north aisle appeared to have been rebuilt. It bore the date 1866.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND has contributed the following notes :

The body of the Church, together with the chancel and south aisle, are ancient, but the north aisle, and the arcade on that side of the nave are modern. The nave roof is of the West-country type, and contains that feature of peculiar interest—the canopy of honour over the former rood-loft—the whole surface of the eastern compartment being decorated with enriched panels. Behind the modern chancel arch are still to be seen the brackets which supported the beam. The architectural detail of the south aisle and south porch are curious, and have the appearance of debased style, being quite possibly Marian in date. The font appears to have the same character. Apart from these features, and the curious detail of the capitals on this side (which are well worthy of note), the Church presents little to call for special mention.

Wellington was approached by way of Tonedale and North Street, and the sixty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Society was brought to a close.

Glastonbury Abbey Excavations.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE SOMERSETSHIRE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1912.

IT is well known to all members of the Society that the Abbey Trustees have for some years past been spending a considerable sum of money on the preservation of the existing walls, etc., of this ancient building, and that side by side with that work Mr. F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., has been making excavations, more especially at the extreme ends of the Abbey buildings, uncovering many hidden features of the ground plan, and clearing up disputed points.

Among the structural features which he has brought to light are:—The foundations of the Edgar and Dunstan Chapels; the great North Porch foundation; the foundations of the two Western Towers; the Western Aisle to the North Transept; the remains of the Cloisters; the Chapter House; the Sub-Vault of the Refectory, etc.

This work makes it necessary that a large sum of money should be raised annually if the excavations are to be brought to a successful issue. The efforts of the Society up to the present, have mainly been that of helping Mr. Bond in this part of his work.

In 1910, at the suggestion of the Society, a few local gentlemen who were interested in the Abbey Excavations associated themselves with Mr. Bligh Bond and assisted him in various ways. It was found that the contributions from all sources did not cover the expenditure, and that an overdraft at the bank was increasing. In the meanwhile the Rev. Preb. Barnwell

and Mr. Bligh Bond made themselves responsible to the bank for the overdraft, which, at Mr. Barnwell's death, amounted to about £120. As it was thought that his estate should not be held liable for his kindness in making himself responsible for the debt, the Society asked the Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. E. Swanwick and Mr. H. St. George Gray to see what could be done. These gentlemen energetically set to work, and in a fortnight after "the Appeal" was sent out, were able to announce, that, mainly through Mr. Gray's exertions, enough money was raised to pay off the liability at the bank and other bills owing for labour. Towards the deficiency the Abbey Trustees generously paid £35 for work which they considered had been done to the advantage of the Trust. A list of subscribers, as well as a balance sheet, is given at the end of this report.

At the Society's Council Meeting held on December 13th, 1912, a communication was read from the Trustees of Glastonbury Abbey, asking the Society to appoint a Committee to deal with the Abbey Excavations, and suggesting the following as a part of their duties :—

1. To furnish the Trustees annually with a detailed statement of the proposed excavations for the year, together with a plan, estimate of expenditure, etc.
2. To submit these to the Trustees for their approval before the work is commenced.

To this request the Council agreed, and appointed the following gentlemen to serve on the Committee, as well as to undertake the duties suggested by the Trustees :—The Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet, the Revs. A. J. Hook, C. H. Heale (Conventer), W. T. Reeder and F. W. Weaver ; Messrs. Roger Clark, H. St. George Gray, John Morland and E. Swanwick, all of whom have consented to serve.

The Excavations suggested to be carried out during the year 1913 are the completion of the Cloister area, walks, etc.

DONATIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE

Glastonbury Abbey Excavation fund,

NOVEMBER—DECEMBER, 1912.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Trustees, Glastonbury Abbey	35	0	0	Langman, A. L., Esq. ...	1	9	0
Bath & Wells, Bishop of ...	5	0	0	Lawrence, F. W., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Bouverie, H. H. P., Esq....	5	0	0	Lecture (Rev. C. L. Marson)	1	1	0
Box, Glastonbury Abbey, (Oct. 7--Dec. 1, 1912) ...	1	10	0	Lecture Do. ...	1	1	0
Bramble, Miss	0	5	0	Liddon, Dr. E. ...	1	1	0
Caldey, Abbot of	2	0	0	Moore, F. S., Esq. ...	0	10	6
Chichester, Mrs. C.	1	1	0	Morland, John, Esq. ...	2	0	0
Church, Rev. Canon	1	0	0	Moysey, C. F., Esq. ...	0	5	0
Clark, W. S., Esq.	5	0	0	Paynter, J. B., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Clark, J. B., Esq.	1	0	0	Penny, T. S., Esq. ...	0	10	6
Copleston, F. S., Esq. ...	0	10	6	Pollock, Capt. J. M. ...	0	5	0
Cowan, T. W., Esq.	2	0	0	Pope, Alfred, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Dinham, Mrs. H.	0	10	6	Prideaux, W. de C., Esq.	0	5	0
Dyson, John, Esq.	1	1	0	Reeder, Rev. W. T. ...	1	1	0
Fox, Mrs. C. H.	1	0	0	Rocke, Mrs.	5	0	0
Fry, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. ...	1	1	0	Rocke, Miss	5	0	0
Garnett, Wm., Esq.	2	0	0	Ruck, Capt. G. A. ...	0	10	0
Gibbs, H. Martin, Esq. ...	5	0	0	St. Audries, Rt. Hon. Lord	1	0	0
Graham, A. R., Esq.	1	0	0	Stawell, Col. G. D. ...	0	10	0
Grubb, John, Esq.	0	10	6	Stewart, Dr. Wm. ...	0	5	0
Hamlet, Rev. Preb. J. ...	0	10	6	Sully, T. N., Esq. ...	1	1	0
Harbin, Rev. E. H. Bates	1	1	0	Swanwick, Ernest, Esq.	0	10	6
Hobhouse, Mrs. E.	2	0	0	Taunton Field Club ...	0	10	6
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. H. ...	2	0	0	Taylor, Rev. C. S. ...	0	10	6
Hodgkinson, W. S., Esq.	5	0	0	Taylor, Theo., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Hook, Mrs.	1	0	0	Thompson, Miss Archer	2	0	0
Hughes, Rev. F. L.	0	5	0	Tuckett, F. Fox, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Hughes, Mrs. F. L.	0	5	0	Were, Francis, Esq. ...	2	2	0
Hunt, W. A., Esq.	1	0	0	Wills, Geo. A., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Hurle, J. Cooke, Esq. ...	1	0	0	Wills, H. H., Esq. ...	2	0	0
James, E. H., Esq.	1	1	0	Worthington, Rev. J. ...	0	10	6
Jardine, Ernest, Esq. ...	1	1	0				
Jenner, Lady	1	0	0				
				Total Receipts	£126	15	0

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT,
Glastonbury Abbey Excavation Fund,
 DECEMBER 31st, 1912.

1912.	EXPENDITURE.	£ s. d.
Nov. 20-26.	Wilts and Dorset Bank, Glastonbury, to meet the Overdraft	40 7 0
Dec. 13.	Ditto, balance of Overdraft	70 3 5
Dec. 13.	Ditto, Bank Charges	2 3 10
Dec. 18.	F. Bligh Bond, Labour one man, Oct. 7 to Nov. 22	8 13 0
Dec. 13.	Barnicott & Pearce, Printing "Appeal" and Envelopes	1 19 0
Dec. 13.	Cheque and Receipt Books	0 2 0
Dec. 13.	Postage of "Appeal" and Receipts	1 9 3
		£124 17 6
	Balance in hand	1 17 6
	Total Receipts	£126 15 0

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

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, Stawell, Bridgwater.

OUR members increase in number, but we wish they would take more interest in field-days. Our new cabinet is taking shape, and will be found, we believe, to be an advance on anything of the same kind elsewhere in its usefulness to those who consult it, for the range in the County of each species (as so far ascertained) will be visible at a glance. This feature, moreover, gives an opportunity, even to beginners in entomology, of assisting, for we have no notes or specimens from many parts of the County. We shall welcome, from our members or others, donations of specimens of butterflies or moths of which we have none in the collection, or an imperfect series. A series consists of two pairs, except in the case of very variable insects (for which we shall allow more room); the specimens should be well-set on black pins, accurately labelled with locality and date, and, of course, must have been taken in the County.

We are making a start with the supplementary list of insects discovered in the county since the publication of the *Victoria County History*. We hope to extend this to all orders of insects, and are making a commencement with the additions to the macro-lepidoptera.

It is manifestly unfair that our Recorder should have to guarantee, by publication in his own name, the authenticity of

imperfectly identified species ; and we do not wish to have to discount our work by a subsequent list of apologies for errors. We must therefore ask all members to be scrupulously careful in recording their captures, and not to be above having their identifications verified—especially in the case of critical species—by some of the entomological specialists, of whom we all have one or two amongst our correspondents.

As the Secretary found, in his own experience of pupa digging in 1912, that a very large proportion of the pupae unearthed were dead and mouldy, owing to the prevailing wet weather, he thought it best not to try and arrange for an autumn field-day for this purpose.

Our day at Castle Neroche on May 27th (Whit-Monday) only needed the presence of a few more members to make it as successful as it was in every way enjoyable. The Secretary, in arranging for such field-days has hitherto acted on the belief that Bank Holidays are the most suitable days for the purpose (as they are the only possible days for some members). But if they are unsuitable to the majority, he would like to know it.

The Ornithological Section.

President—The Right Hon. LORD ST. AUDRIES.

Recorder—Mr. JAMES TURNER, Burnham, Somerset.

Secretary and Treasurer—Miss AMY SMITH, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.

THE Secretary and the Recorder have both been busy during the past year, and correspondents in different parts of the county have obligingly contributed notes upon rare birds that have been obtained or seen in their several localities.

The Annual Meeting was held at Taunton Castle on June 20, 1912, when there was a fair attendance of local ornithologists.

It should also be mentioned that Mr. Harry Cox, F.Z.S.,

Organizing Secretary for the West of England of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, gave a lantern lecture on "Holidays in Bird-land," to the Taunton Field Club, on Nov. 16, 1911.

The Section now consists of over 40 members.

Some rare specimens have been kindly presented to the Museum, chiefly by the Rev. Father R. Chichester, including a Baillon's Crake, recently killed near Minehead.

It will be gratifying to members to know that the Raven, Peregrine Falcon, Common Buzzard, Merlin, Lesser Redpoll, Marsh Warbler, Lesser Black-backed Gull, Great Crested Grebe, Guillemot, and Manx Shearwater, breed regularly in the county ; also the Garganey Duck and the Woodcock have, on clear evidence, nested this season.

Mr. A. F. Luttrell of Dunster Castle has in his collection a specimen of that very rare North American wanderer, the Yellow-shank, shot in February, 1903, on Dunster Beach, by his keeper ; and apparently, from the label on the back of the case, the bird was duly identified when set up by a Cardiff naturalist.

On October 26, 1912, one of the party shooting with Lieut-Colonel D. F. Boles, M.P., at Sandhill Park, near Taunton, killed a duck which completely baffled everyone who examined it. The Recorder, with Col. Boles' permission, sent up the skin to the British Museum (Natural History) where the bird was pronounced to be a female Mandarin Duck. This species is not included in the list of British Birds, and it would be interesting to know if any West Somerset resident has missed a bird of this species from his ornamental ponds.

The action already taken by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to make the Brean Down promontory a Wild Birds Protected Area and endorsed by an order of the Somerset County Council is a most generous and valuable step, and they will receive the thanks of everyone who is interested in bird preservation and particularly in Somerset ornithology.

The "Royal Society" now appeals to Somerset bird-lovers for assistance towards the cost of the watchers on the promontory during the coming nesting season.¹

The notes which the Recorder has received are far too numerous to be inserted here, but the details will be issued to members of this Section in due course. The few pounds which the Section have in hand will be required for this purpose.

During the year the Secretary has compiled and published a little book (pocket edition) entitled "The Rarer Birds of Somerset" (The Wessex Press, Taunton). 1/6 net.

The Botanical Section.

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

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

THE Section has suffered a great loss by the death of the President, the Rev. Preb. Gilbert E. Smith, which occurred at Langford, on November 8th, 1912, at the age of 82 years. Genial, cultured and broad-minded, Mr. Smith was well known and greatly respected. He was deeply interested in geology, botany and ornithology, and had done much in a quiet way to promote the love of nature study. For many years his services were in great request at flower shows as a judge of wild flowers. Preb. Smith held the perpetual curacy of Barton St. David, Somerset, for about forty years, and then accepted the living of Brent Knoll, which he held for five years, before retiring and settling down at Langford.

A Meeting was held at the Museum, Taunton Castle, on Thursday, November 21st, 1912, Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., in the chair, when there were fifteen members and others

1. Any help will be gladly received, and duly sent on, by the Hon. Secretary, or the Recorder.

interested present; and afterwards—by the courtesy of the Taunton Field Club—members were able to attend two interesting illustrated lectures on “The Mosses of Somerset” by Mr. Walter Watson, and “Cleeve Abbey” by Mr. Cuthbert Short.

At the Meeting a sincere vote of sympathy was passed with the family of the late President; and the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., Recorder of the Section, was elected to the Presidency thus vacant. Though at the beginning of the year the membership of the Section was hardly strong enough to encourage the idea of systematic and combined work, there are now about twenty subscribing members, and circulars are sent to many other botanists in the county. There is therefore every prospect of arranging field-days in 1913 and otherwise organizing the work of the Section. It was decided to hold a meeting early in March for this purpose.

Botanical notes have been received from Mr. C. E. Salmon, F.L.S., the Misses Sandford, and others, among the most interesting records being *Tulipa sylvestris*, at Wheathill (the Rev. W. G. Paterson), *Polygonatum officinale* at Oare (the Rev. E. S. Marshall), *Callitriche truncata* in the canal near Durston (Professor Glück of Heidelberg) and many new stations.

The Secretary announced that there was a balance of 25/- to credit of the Section, and the meeting authorized the purchase for the Library of Mr. E. W. Swanton's new book on “British Plant Galls,” Mr. C. Tite presenting the fellow-book on “Fungi.”

The need of cabinet room for mounted specimens was urged, and a cupboard in the Great Hall at the Castle has since been suitably fitted up for this purpose, largely at the expense of the Section. This cabinet will be filled with the specimens belonging to the Parent Society, the mounting of which is being carried out by Mr. and Miss Cowan.

It is hoped that there will be from time to time sufficient

funds to enable the Section to incur such desirable expenses as these, and all who are interested in botany are cordially invited to become subscribing members.

The scale of annual subscriptions is as follows :—

Members of the Parent Society and ladies, 2/6. Men—
not members of the Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society—5/- (to
be reduced to 3/6 for members of two or more other natural
history Sections of the Parent Society).

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the year ended December 31st, 1912.

OWING to the details given in the Council's Report at the Wellington Meeting, the Reports of the three Natural History Sections, and the detailed list of Museum and Library acquisitions during the year, there is little additional information to record here. Some permanent re-arrangement of the contents of the Museum has been carried out, especially in the new "Coin Room," and a large amount of ticketing has been done, the assistant (M. S. Bevan) being able to devote about half his time to this branch of the Society's work. The systematic labelling of the specimens acquired during the year has alone occupied much time.

The Museum has been enriched by many important objects, including the second half of the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter, one of the carved doorways of Taunton Priory, a remarkable flint implement of large size found in West Somerset, two inscribed sepulchral slabs from Mynchin Buckland Priory, the Meare Lake Village antiquities discovered in 1912, the archæological remains described in the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham's book entitled "Records by Spade and Terrier," relics from Ham Hill, miscellaneous objects presented by Mr. E. J. Jervis-Smith, Roman coins found in the county, local birds, and a large variety of miscellaneous objects, chiefly of local interest, described elsewhere.

Thanks to the bequest made by the late Miss J. L. Woodward the Coin Room has, during the past year, been furnished with polished mahogany cases costing £100, and the central cases required for the same room are at present being con-

structed (at a cost of £60), for the purpose of properly exhibiting the Society's collection of Coins and Tokens. The local Bank-Notes and Medals are already shown in separate cases; and the Lamps and Lighting Appliances have been brought together in one case. Two other cases on the north side of the room are devoted to illuminated manuscripts and early printed books. A large plate glass frame has recently been added containing an embroidered altar frontal (formerly a cope) of the XV-XVI Century,—from a Somerset church.

The other wall cases in the Coin Room are filled with the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter, consisting of over four hundred pieces, many being of great artistic merit and value. In this connection Mr. Charbonnier and the Curator have produced a Guide Book, covering 36 pages, well illustrated by typical specimens in the collection. Its price is 9d.; by post 10d.

In the Great Hall (temporarily arranged in this room), the antiquities from the Meare Lake Village have been brought together; also the series styled "Human Form in Art," and "Foot-gear." A case is now kept in this room for new acquisitions, so that visitors may see some of the objects recently obtained before they are placed in their proper collections.

The New Library has already proved a great comfort to members requiring a "silence room" for study, and it has also been utilized for meetings. During the year the Ante-Room adjoining the Library has been fitted with book-cases brought down from the Somerset Room; by degrees the books are disappearing from the latter room. In the round room the "Charles Tite Collection of Somerset Books" is still increasing, and the growth of the Library in this direction is by no means completed.

The Natural History Sections continue to do good work. The Entomological Section—the first formed—held its annual meeting at the Museum on February 8th, and since that time the Parent Society (with the assistance of the Section) has purchased a 40-drawer cabinet for a Type Collection of

Somerset Lepidoptera. It is at the present time being spaced out and partly filled by Mr. H. Doidge, whose services are of great value in this matter.

On June 20th the Ornithological Section held a meeting at the Castle, and Mr. James Turner (the Recorder) is now editing a second series of notes upon Somerset birds, which will, it is hoped, be issued before long to members of the Section. Their work has been instrumental in encouraging the presentation of rare local birds to the Museum, and the Rev. Father Chichester has already given some interesting specimens. Colonel Sanford has presented to the Museum such of his father's (the late Mr. W. A. Sanford) collection of birds as are in a sufficiently good state of preservation for exhibition.

The Botanical Section held a joint meeting with the Taunton Field Club at the Museum on November 21st, when some exhibits were made and a lecture given on the Mosses of Somerset (published in Vol. LVIII, *Proceedings*). At that meeting the death of the Rev. Preb. G. E. Smith, the first President of the Section, was announced, and emphasis was laid upon the good work he had done in various departments of natural history. The Recorder (the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S.) was elected to succeed Mr. Smith. A cabinet has, since then, been fitted up in the Great Hall for the proper display of local botanical specimens.

The Society has recently published a separate volume (bound in cloth apart from the *Proceedings*), on "The Mollusca of Somerset," by Mr. E. W. Swanton, price 3s. 6d.

The Taunton Field Club has had the privilege of holding conversaciones at the Castle on February 29th and November 21st.

The Som. Archæological and Nat. Hist. Society at this date consists of 877 members, viz. 867 ordinary members, nine life members, and one honorary member, the total at the end of 1911 being 867.

At the Annual Meeting at Wellington in July it was decid-

ed to increase the admission to the Museum and Castle to 6d. (children 3d.) on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the fee on Thursdays, Saturdays and Bank Holidays remaining as before, viz., 2d. This arrangement has been found necessary to meet the growing expenses of the upkeep of the institution, and we are glad to report that there has been no decrease in the number of visitors. Indeed there has been a slight increase; from July 22 to Dec. 31, 1912, there were 2976 visitors, compared with 2918 during the same period in 1911.

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. ...	86	377	July ...	124	780
Feb. ...	133	406	Aug. ...	134	1247
Mar. ...	119	435	Sept. ..	100	727
Apr. ...	112	729	Oct. ...	110	500
May ...	113	515	Nov. ...	115	421
June ...	100	567	Dec. ..	93	335
				1339	7039

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

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

Additions to the Museum.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1912.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

LARGE chipped flint celt, or axe, of Neolithic type, the exact archæological *provenance* of which is unknown. The implement had been used for many years as one of the stones (including alabaster) to keep up the earth for flower-beds at a cottage at Roadwater, in the parish of Old Cleeve, West Somerset.—*Purchased.*

The implement is 12½ins. in length; max. width 4½ins.; max. thickness 2¾ins.; weight about 5¼lbs. avoirdupois. A considerable piece of the flint is missing at one end, and it is broken slightly at the other end also. In one or two places the crust of the flint is seen. The implement is well patinated and appears to have had much use. The river Wash runs close to the spot where the implement was found, and there are the remains of several ancient camps in the neighbourhood.

Barbed and tanged arrowhead of slate, roughly shaped and worked; nearly 1in. long. Dug up by the donor in his garden at Wembdon, 1911.—Presented by Mr. R. D. R. TROUP.

Twelve flint implements, found at Avebury, the Kennet Avenue, and Hackpen Hill, North Wilts.—*Purchased.*

Eight gun-flints.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

The following Maori stone implements:—(a) Axe with bevelled cutting-edge, length 11ins.; (b) polished adze, cutting-edge slightly oblique, length 9½ins.; (c) pestle for flax, grooved at the butt-end, length 9¾ins.; and (d) large oval polished stone used in connection with the pestle for flax, length 7½ins., width 5¾ins.—Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

All the Late-Celtic antiquities found during the third season's excavations, May—June, 1912, conducted by Mr. Arthur Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, on behalf of the Som. Arch. and N. H. Society, at the Meare Lake Village; reported upon at the Dundee Meeting of the British Association (1912), and at the Wellington Meeting of the Som. Arch. Soc., July 16th, 1912. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVIII, i, 38-41).—Presented by the owner of the field, Miss EMMA COUNSELL.

Two sepulchral slabs, apparently of lias, from Mynchin Buckland Priory (near Durston Station), now a farm, the property of Lord Portman.

(a) Incised slab from the tomb of Alienor de Actune, a nun of the Priory, c. 1280; this slab is perfect and measures 6ft. 8ins. long and 2ft. 9ins. in max. width. It is figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, x, ii, 89, in the Rev. T. Hugo's paper on the Priory, and the inscription is there given. Hugo assumed that Alienor de Actune was Prioress, but the tomb would probably have borne the word "Priorissa" if she had been. This slab has been carefully preserved for many years, built up in the wall of the cider cellar at Buckland Farm.

(b) Slab with cross in relief and rudely incised inscription. It was in three pieces, but they have now been joined and mounted in an oak frame; length of slab 4ft. 2ins.; max. width 1ft. 2ins. It was found during draining operations close to the farm buildings a few years ago, when human skeletons, etc., were also discovered.

Deposited on loan by the VISCOUNT PORTMAN (*per* Mr. E. C. Treplin).

One of the carved oak doors of Taunton Priory, figured and described in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLIV, i, 65-7. Height of door 5ft. 3½ins.; width 2ft. 9½ins.; max. thickness 4ins.—*Purchased* (Miss Fremlin).

Two carved finials, or "poppy-heads," removed from the tops of bench-ends, St. Mary's Church, Taunton; also casts of others.

They date from about 1845, when the Rev. Dr. J. Cottle was vicar; all of them were cut off the pews in the time of the Rev. Preb. W. R. Clark (1859-

1880). The finials are seen in position in the photograph of the interior of the church in "The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, 1508-1908," plate facing p. 44.

Presented by Mr. A. J. VICKERY.

Pieces of stained glass found in the ruins of Glastonbury Abbey; mostly XV Century.—Presented by Lieut. E. J. JERVIS-SMITH.

The following antiquities found in the excavations, conducted by Mr. H. St. George Gray, at Maumbury Rings (Roman amphitheatre), Dorchester, Dorset, 1909-10.

From the Prehistoric Shafts.—Antler picks, nos. 155 (1909), 241, 242, 243 and 244,—the last four found in 1910. Fragments of prehistoric pottery from the bottom of Shaft VI (part of "find" 247, 1910).

Found in 1909.—Shards of Romano-British pottery, Cutting XV; fragments of pottery, flint flakes and iron nails, from Pedestal ii, Cutting XII; Romano-British pottery and iron nails, Cutting XII (below 4ft.); large smooth pebble; Roman pottery, no. 158; Roman tile fragment, no. 143.

Found in 1910.—Human skeleton and skull, Romano-British, found in Cutting XVIII, N. Entrance, 1910 (described in No. 3 *Report*, pp. 10-11); nails and pottery found in post-holes, Cutting XII Extension; iron nails from "inner trench," ditto; sample of shingle from the arena floor; tray of Roman pottery, Cutting XX; pottery fragments, nos. 194, 199 and 225, one fragment from Cutting XII Extension, one from Cutting XX, and two from Cutting II Extension.

Presented by the DUCHY OF CORNWALL (owners of the property), and the DORSET COUNTY MUSEUM.

Embroidered cope, English; late XV or early XVI Century. From Allerton Church, Somerset (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xvii, 51; and XLVI, ii, 98).

The cope is now changed into an Altar Frontal, measuring 7ft. 4ins. long by 3ft. wide. It was made of "baudekyn," or silk, the web being of linen. The embroidery is "opus plumarium," or feather work. It was probably made in Flanders, and perhaps at Bruges. In the centre is represented the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, two angels supporting her on either side. It was found in 1858 at the bottom of an old chest in Allerton Church. (It is now exhibited in a large plate-glass frame).

Brass-handled single-bladed clasp-knife, with a sort of patriotic seal of St. George and the dragon at the butt; early XVIII Century. Found, in 1911, between an oak floor

and ceiling at Cothay Manor, near Wellington (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVIII, i, 64)—*Purchased.*

The following remains found in the donor's excavations in a much mutilated chambered long-barrow, situated in a small field, called "Giants Ground," on Charmborough Hill, parish of Holcombe, August 1909. (Described in "Records by Spade and Terrier," by the Rev. J. D. C. Wickham, 1912, where some of the objects are figured).

(a) Flint scraper of Neolithic type, length 36mm.

(b) Flint arrowhead of the leaf-shaped variety, finely chipped. The upper portion of the blade has incurved sides. Its length is 33·5mm. ; max. width 17·5mm. ; max. thickness 2·5mm. ; its weight is only 16 grains. The form has been found in Somerset previously (see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LII, ii, 157-9 ; see also *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, xxxiii, Pl. ix, fig. 26 ; and *Man*, 1904, 105).

(c) Four "third brass" Roman coins, *viz.*, Postumus. A.D. 259-267 ; Claudius II, A.D. 269-270 ; Constantine I, A.D. 306-337 ; and Constantius II, A.D. 337-350.

The following remains found in the donor's excavations in the Rectory Field, Holcombe, Somerset, September, 1911. (*Some of the objects are figured and described in the book previously mentioned.*)

(a) Flint arrowhead of the leaf-shaped variety, finely chipped ; broken off at the base, present length 34mm.

(b) Half a spindle-whorl formed from a piece of Romano-British pottery.

(c) Bronze fibula of the hinged variety ; pin missing ; the ornament on the bow bears traces of enamel or some other substance.

(d) Part of the head and bow of a bronze fibula ; ornamented by a row of raised lozenges.

(e) Three small pieces of Castor (?) ware ; Roman.

(f) Iron nails and other iron objects, much corroded.

(g) A few pieces of red-deer antler.

(h) A large number of fragments of pottery of the Roman period, including red Samian and the rim of a large grey bowl (with wave pattern).

(j) A few fragments of hard grey pottery, showing traces of glaze ; apparently Norman.

Presented by the Rev. J. D. C. WICKHAM.

Cast of a bone object of the Late-Celtic period, ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern,—the original found by Mr. H. E. Balch in Wookey Hole Cavern and figured in

Archæologia, LXII, 582.—Presented by Mr. J. HARRY SAVORY.

Tanged knife of iron, single-edged, length 5ins.; and an iron buckle with the pin missing, length 3½ins. Found by the donor on August 23, 1912, above the femur of a human skeleton (Danish battle-burials) at Cannington Park Quarry. (Mr. Reginald Smith says that these objects date from the VI Century, onwards). Fifteen fragments of rude pottery found by the donor with the same Danish burials, in 1907. (See *Saga-Book of the Viking Club*, v, 241; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, i, 71.—Presented by Mr. C. BAZELL.

Socketed celt of bronze, found by the donor on March 27, 1910, on the southern slope of the Mendip Hills at a place called Fry's Hill, near Axbridge; found on earth thrown out of a rabbit's hole.

The celt has one loop; it has a square socket and is 4½ins. in length. The implement is of English type and similar to *Evans*, fig. 121, from the Cambridge Fens. A somewhat similar, but longer and narrower, celt was found with the Taunton Union Workhouse hoard.

Deposited on loan by Mr. HENRY G. CHISLETT.

Bronze celt, or palstave, without loop; length 6½ins.; below the stop-ridge, on both faces, is the usual shield-shaped ornament (much worn down). Found in Olands Meadow, Wellington, Somerset, *circa* 1870. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVIII, i, 71).—Deposited on loan by Mrs. C. H. FOX.

Fragment of prehistoric pottery found with the remains of five human skeletons in a chambered tumulus situated in the garden at "Fromefield," Frome, *circa* 1820.—Presented by Mr. H. BYARD SHEPPARD.

Iron axe-adze, a few fragments of pottery, etc., all apparently of the Romano-British period, found in excavations conducted by Mr. W. M. Tapp, F.S.A., and Mr. H. St. George Gray, at Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor, E. Devon, 1911; described and illustrated in *Trans. Devonsh. Assoc.*, XLIV, 703-717.—Presented by Miss. C. C. HALLIDAY, Glenthorne.

Plan of the Glastonbury Lake-village, 1892-1907, mounted on canvas and fitted with rollers, the whole measuring 5ft. 10ins. square.

The same plan is reproduced in eleven plates in Vol. I of "The Glastonbury Lake Village," by A. Bulleid and H. St. G. Gray, 1911; these eleven plates have been fitted together and mounted.

Presented by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A.

Handle-end of seal-top spoon of latten; XVI-XVII Century. Dug up by the donor in a piece of allotment ground at Watchet.—Presented by Mr. W. A. BOGUE.

Wooden implement, probably oak, perhaps part of an ancient paddle; length 14 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Found in draining operations, at a depth of 6ft. in running sand, close to Beam Bridge, parish of Sampford Arundel, July, 1912.

Plaster cast of a Roman post-hole, Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1912, showing the exact form of the roughly pointed stake which formerly occupied the hole (*with iron tripod*).

Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Fragments of glazed pottery, Norman. Found in excavating for a roadway at Lester's (or Leicester's) Hill, Ilminster, 1912 (depth about 3ft.).—Presented by Mr. G. W. WARRY.

The following specimens found in 1894 in Elton Ballast Pit, L. & N.W.R., in association with pit-graves containing crouched skeletons. Further particulars *re* locality, etc., will be found in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LII, i, 69. (a) *Sestertius* of Severus Alexander, A.D. 222-235. (b) *Sestertius* of Papienus, A.D. 238. (c) Two broken vessels of brown ware of the Roman period. (d) Bronze ring, two bronze mounts, part of an iron spur, two iron knives, and an iron fragment.—Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

Cinerary urn, or sarcophagus, of terra-cotta, painted a light drab colour, and containing a cremated body. Dimensions 15ins. by 13ins. by 8ins. Etruscan, about III Century, B.C. It is said to have been found in the ruins of Pompeii.

On the cover, a recumbent draped female figure, the head on a double pillow. On the front face a subject which has usually been interpreted as representing the hero Echethus (or Echetlaeus), fighting with a ploughshare to assist the Greeks at the battle of Marathon (the story is told by Pausanias, I, 32, 5), but Mr. H. B. Walters, F. S. A. (Brit. Mus.) thinks it is more probable that it refers to some unknown Etruscan legend. The type of cinerary urn is a common one; there are two in the Brit. Mus. (*Cat. of Terra-cottas*, nos. D792-793) bearing a similar subject. Mr. Walters is inclined to think that its presence at Pompeii, if authenticated, is accidental; Etruscan things are not found there as a rule.

Presented by Mr. EDGAR BANCROFT, Puckington.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Pair of spectacles, with silver rims, which belonged to the donor's great-grandfather, William Stuckey, who was born at Muchelney Abbey in 1773. They bear the date-mark, 1815-6. —Presented by Miss M. STUCKEY-CLARK.

Yoke and pole, for a pair of oxen, for attachment to the plough or other agricultural implement; used within the living memory of man at Stream, near Williton.

The total length of the pole, etc., is 10ft., the cross-bar or yoke measuring 4ft. 1½ins. The wooden loops or collars for the neck are deficient.

Presented by Mrs. DATE.

Blue silk banner, with yellow fringe, 8ft. by 5ft. On both sides are painted (in various colours) the Royal arms, and "Barrington Perpetual Society. May the Guardian angels of Britain favor our Design."

Pitcher, height 10¾ins., glazed inside. On the outside in the upper half there is rude yellow "slip" ornamentation and the letters B.C. (Barrington Club). The jug was probably made at Crock Street, and is said to be of the early XIX Century.

"Club-brass" of the Barrington Club, complete with pole; length 7ft. 4ins., including the "brass" (6ins.)

Presented by the Rev. PREB. J. HAMLET.

Steward's "club-brass" of the Glastonbury Club, in the form of an acorn, the upper part being of brass, the bottom of wood; height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The wooden pole was painted dark blue. This club is said to have been founded in 1817.—Presented by the Lady THEODORA GUEST.

Cross pointing implement, for doing the fancy stitching on the backs of leather and fabric gloves. From Tintinhull. The specimen may be nearly 100 years old; and has probably been out of use for some 30 years.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

"Caxton's head," carved in stone; height of head and shoulders $23\frac{1}{2}$ ins. This was one of the last of the shop-signs of the kind used in Taunton, at a shop on the site of Stuckey's Bank, kept by F. Clarke, printer.—Presented by Mr. J. STANDFAST.

Cider firkin, length $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins., stamped J.C. (J. Cottle); early XIX Century; used at Chelvey Court, N. Somerset.—Presented by Mrs. JOHN COTTLE.

Sampler in old black frame measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. "Mary Bridges, her work, done at M. Craze's, Wellington, Jany. 27th, 1802."—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

Lady's walking-stick, length 3ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins., French; iron key XVI Century, length $3\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; steel cabinet key, XVI Century, length $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; special constable's staff, small, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; top of a constable's staff, painted; iron stirrup, height $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins., (?) South America.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Enormous man-trap, 7ft. long (but not in a good state of preservation); "dogs," rachets, and iron cooking-pot and cover (nine pieces in all).—*Purchased.*

Rush-light holder, all of iron, height 8ins.; "hubble-bubble" pipe (one part deficient).—Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Pair of buff-coloured leather breeches, of fine make; said to be of Somerset manufacture of the early XIX Century.—*Purchased.*

Flexible life-preserver, weighted at both ends, length $13\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
—Presented by Mrs. D. P. ALFORD.

Three white silk infants' bonnets; two wool-work bags; and a black watered silk sunshade; all early Victorian.—Presented by the Misses BARRETT, Taunton.

Early Victorian Leghorn bonnet, worn by the donor's mother (ob. aged 80 years) at her own wedding; said to have cost three guineas.—Presented by Miss BILLET.

Puzzle chair, height 7 ins., made by Russian prisoners when in England after the Crimean war.—Presented by Miss TITE.

Piece of the first Atlantic cable, length $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; bottle containing brimstone matches and tinder; covers of Buddhist *ola* book, with a few leaves, length 19 ins.; kite-shaped covering, of lead and green glass,—the complete dress of a small Cingalese, Colombo; bambu musical instrument, Jaffa; twine on spindles in two stages of manufacture, Capri (fishing-nets are made of this twine); Basque wine bottle of skin with horn fittings at the mouth, St. Jean de Luz, Basses Pyrénées.

Pair of slung balls used by the Maori in the Poi game, Rotorua, New Zealand.

This is a kind of rhythmic posturing dance, accompanied by song (*rangi poi*). A number of performers range themselves and twirl these *poi* in every direction, keeping time with the song, and with graceful movements of body and arms. The game is still popular. The balls themselves are *poi*.

Foot-gear.—Pattens; or shoes, Italian Lakes; pair of sabots, Normandy; pair of red leather shoes, with tufts of black wool on the toes, Greece; pair of woman's blue leather shoes, Morocco; pair of Basque baby shoes, St. Jean de Luz, Basses Pyrénées.

Two pairs of carved wooden clog-sandals of usual N. Indian type, from Rajputana.

The peg, which should be tightly fixed in, is clipped between the big toe and the next, so as to keep the clog on. There is no other attachment to the bare foot. The mushroom top of the peg prevents its slipping through the toes.

Presented by Lieut. E. J. JERVIS-SMITH.

Feather cape, New Zealand.

In an oak frame, 41ins. by 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins., provided by the Society. The cape was previously deposited on loan in the Museum.

Presented by Mrs. J. H. SPENCER.

Embroidered cape of red cloth, India.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Model of Maori canoe, carved, New Zealand; length 7ft. 6ins.

This specimen was collected by the donor's father and was deposited on loan in Taunton Museum from 1868 to May 11th, 1912, when it was presented. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xv, i, 44).

Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

Pair of Lapland boots, of reindeer hide, native make; from Haparanda, Swedish Lapland, 1878; pair of Lapland boots, native make, from Bossekop, N. Norway, 1910; pair of small lined shoes of seal skin, native make, from Tromsö, N. Norway, 1911; pair of mocassins, N. American Indian, Canada, 1897; pair of mocassins, N. A. Indian, Shoshone tribe, United States, 1879.—Presented by the Rev. J. E. W. HONNYWILL (who collected them).

Mummy-head brought over from Luxor, Egypt, in 1909.—Presented by Mr. R. T. LOVE.

White-metal and brass armlets, anklets, and other ornaments,—nineteen pieces. From the Santal Parganas, a district of British India in the division of Bengal, 1872.—Presented by Mrs. CHARLES LANCE.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Two wine bottles of black bottle-glass, each 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high; one marked N. Bidgood, 1773; the other J. T. Wride.—Presented by Lieut. E. J. JERVIS-SMITH.

Twenty-two pitchers of ordinary red "flower-pot" ware, glazed externally in the upper half. They were found in

October 1905 in clearing out a disused well, at a depth of 44ft., at Crock Street, Somerset, on the donor's property.

The pitchers are of various sizes up to $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high; all of them are more or less broken, some having the handle still remaining.

There were about thirty pitchers, etc., found; three of the pieces not included in this collection were dated 1755, 1757 and 1763.

The only existing pottery in the neighbourhood in 1905 was that of C. & A. Arlidge at Donyatt, where a little rude ornamented glazed and plain ware was still made, besides flower-pots, etc. C. & A. Arlidge of Pitt, Donyatt, stated that their father recollected five potteries in the immediate neighbourhood. The Arlidges obtain their clay about half-a-mile from their works. The best clay is found 8ft. thick, below which was clay suitable only for bricks.

The last Crock Street pottery was given up in 1901. It was worked by Thos. Rogers, afterwards of Lydmarsh, near Chard; the pottery is now part of a farm, the chief pottery building being converted into a cow-stall.

Presented by Mr. R. T. COMBE, Earnshill.

IV. NUMISMATICS, AND PEWTER.

Collection of English Pewter, together with a few foreign examples, all of which are catalogued (some being illustrated) in "A Guide to the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter," 1908, and the Supplement, 1912 (now issued together as one pamphlet).

The following additions have been made since the publication of the catalogue:—Pewter tankard, with cover, height $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins., ornamented with wriggled work, date *circa* 1700 (no. 249a); pewter flagon, with cover, height $8\frac{7}{8}$ ins., late XVII Century (no. 34a); latten spoon, seal top, length $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins., marked M. 1627 (no. 218a); latten spoon, seal top, length 6ins., marked G.W. (no. 218b).

Deposited on loan by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Die of the seal of the Ven. Wm. Henry Askwith, Archdeacon of Taunton, 1903-1911 ($3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins.)—Presented by Mrs. W. H. ASKWITH.

Die of the seal of the Ven. A. C. Ainslie, LL.D, Archdeacon of Taunton, 1896-1903 ($3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins.)—Presented by Mrs. AINSLIE.

Die of the seal of the Ven. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Taunton, 1827-1851 (3½ins. by 2½ins.)—Presented by Mr. W. J. JEWELL.

Eleven Roman *siliquae*, found with the great hoard in 1821, in a field called "Ten Acres," at Holway, Taunton, in a Roman vessel containing a large number of silver coins. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVII, i, 101). The following emperors are included:—Julian II, A.D. 335-363 (1 coin); Valens, A.D. 364-378 (4); Gratian, A.D. 367-383 (1); Valentinian II, A.D. 375-392 (1); Theodosius, A.D. 379-395 (1); Flavius Victor, A.D. 388 (1); Eugenius, A.D. 392-394 (1); Arcadius, A.D. 394-408 (1).—Deposited on loan by the Rev. D. J. PRING.

Four bronze coins, Roman, found at Holway, Taunton, many years ago:—(1) *Dupondius* of Domitian, A.D. 72-96; (2) *Sestertius* of Trajan, A.D. 98-117; (3) *Sestertius* of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161; and (4) "third brass" coin of Constantine I, A.D. 306-337.—Presented by the Rev. D. J. PRING.

Silver penny of Cnut, A.D. 1017-1035, Ilchester mint; two XVII Century trade tokens, Glastonbury, 1666, (1) William Cooper, (2) Henry Mabson.—Presented by Mr. H. SYMONDS, F.S.A.

One Pound bank note, Milverton and Taunton Bank, March 3rd, 1813 (in frame).—Presented by Mrs. MOYSEY.

"Third brass" coin, Constantine the Great, A.D. 306-337. Found when taking out a gas-main in Cheddon Road, Taunton, 1912.—*Purchased*.

Pair of bronze medals, struck to commemorate the coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, Bridgwater, 1902; also a pair commemorating the coronation of King George V and Queen Mary, Bridgwater, 1911.—Presented by Mr. M. VONBERG.

"Third brass" coin, early IV Century, considerably defaced. Dug up in the donor's garden at Pitcombe.—Presented by Mr. ALAN N. PICTOR.

Sherborne halfpenny, 1793. (See *Proc. Dor. Field Club*, XXIX, 83).—Presented by Mr. G. SWEETMAN.

French counter, XV Century,—used for the purposes of reckoning. Found in the donor's garden at Evercreech Post Office, March, 1912.—Presented by Mr. GEO. TREEBY.

Brass half-guinea weight, George III, 2dwts. 16grs. Found at Milton Clevedon.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER.

Penny token, "Bristol and South Wales," 1811.—*Purchased.*

One Shilling and Sixpence of Charles I, found at North Town, Taunton, during the demolition of the northern arch of the bridge in 1894.—Presented by Mr. J. H. WOOLSTON SMITH.

Jubilee Threepence, 1887.—Presented by Mr. A. WEDLAKE.

The following Greek coins (originals):—*Circa* B.C. 450, tetradrachm, Syracuse (Sicily); *circa* B.C. 350, didrachm, Agrigantum (Sicily); ditto, Tarentum (Italy); *circa* B.C. 320, three didrachms, Corinth (Greece); *circa* 300, didrachm, Veleia (Italy).

The following fabrications:—*Circa* B.C. 380 for original, tetradrachm, Syracuse; tetradrachm, Carthage (no similar original); didrachms (two kinds), Metapontum (Italy); Roman Republican *denarius* of L. Rutilius Flaccus (original *circa* B.C. 77).—Presented by Miss A. EVANS.

50 cents piece, Ceylon, Victoria, 1893; 25 cents, do., Victoria, 1895; 25 cents, do., Edward VII, 1903; 10 cents, do., Edward VII, 1908.—Presented by Mr. H. B. T. BOUCHER.

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

Fifteen original Plans, Sections, and Drawings, by the donor—

Worlebury.

(1) Index Plan; (2) Hill-shaded Plan of Worle Hill and environs; (3) Geological Map of Worle Hill and environs; (4) Copy of S. Martin Atkins' Plan of Worlebury, dated 1852; (5) Two bird's-eye views of Worlebury;

- (6) Hill Sections ; (7) Structure of Walls ; (8) Ditches, Entrances, etc. ;
(9) Pits in Camp ; (10) Examples of Walling.

Stanton Drew.

- (11) 6in. Ordn. Map, environs of Stanton Drew ; (12) Early Plans of Circles at Stanton Drew ; (13) Plan and Views, 1876 ; (14) Ditto., 1894.

Abbot's Way, Westhay Heath.

- (15) Large scale Plan and Sections.

Presented by Mr. C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

The following enlarged photographic portraits (frames supplied by the Som. Arch. and N. H. Society) :—

(1) William Arthur Jones, M.A., F.G.S. (1819-1873) ; Hon. Sec., Som. A. & N. H. Soc., 1853-1873 ; contributed a number of papers to the Society's *Proceedings*.

(2) Francis Warre, M.A. (1806-1869) ; Vicar of Bishop's Lydeard, 1836-1869 ; Hon. Sec., Som. A. & N. H. Soc., 1850-1865—V.P. 1866-1869 ; contributed several papers to the Society's *Proceedings*, chiefly relating to ancient buildings and earthworks.

(3) James Hurly Pring, M.D. (1815-1889) ; member of the Council of the Som. A. & N. H. Soc., and Hon. Sec., 1867-1873 ; author of various archæological papers, and "The Briton and the Roman on the site of Taunton" (1880).

Presented by the Rev. D. J. PRING.

Photograph (framed) of the Ven. W. H. Askwith, Archdeacon of Taunton, 1903-1911, and Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, 1887-1911.

He was born at Leeds, 17 Sept., 1843, and died at St. Mary's Vicarage, Taunton, 9 April, 1911. He was curate of Tiverton, 1867-1874, and of New Radford, Notts, 1874-1876 ; Vicar of Christ Church, Derby, 1876-1887. Rural Dean of Taunton, 1889-1903, and of Wellington, 1897-1902 ; Prebendary of Barton St. David, 1891-1903 ; Prebendary of Milverton Prima (in right of Archdeaconry), 1903.

Presented by Mrs. W. H. ASKWITH.

Photograph (framed) of part of a certificate found in a chest in Nynehead Church :—

"The above Certificate being signed I do according to mine Office condemn ye Corps of the felon to be buried at a Cross way a stake struck through him and so forth—In terorem &c

Your humble Servt

John Clarke

Jany. 8, 1734''.

Lithograph (framed) of William Carew Rayer, Master of the Tiverton Foxhounds, 1868-1892.

He was born on Sept. 26, 1820, and was the son of the Rev. Wm. Rayer, one of the four rectors of St. Peter's Church, Tiverton. His mother was Jane, dau. of Sir Thomas Carew, Bt., of Haccombe Marley, and the Castle, Tiverton. He was educated at Blundell's, Eton and Christchurch (Oxford). At Eton he was captain of the Boats; later he was in the 1st Devon Militia. In 1869 he married Charlotte, youngest dau. of Admiral Wm. Bateman Dashwood. Mr. Rayer died at Holcombe Court, Holcombe Rogus, 11 Jan., 1892. During his later years he hunted the Foxhounds at his own expense and they were advertised as "Mr. Rayer's Hounds."

Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Enlarged photograph of Wm. Ayshford Sanford, F.G.S., F.Z.S., of Nynehead Court, Somerset, who died in his 84th year, 28 Oct., 1902. He was President of the Som. Arch. & N. H. Society, 1872 (Taunton) and 1892 (Wellington).—Presented by Miss SANFORD.

Photograph of the Henstridge Club at Inwood, 14 June, 1912. The men carry their flags and "club-brasses."—Presented by the Lady THEODORA GUEST.

Play-bill, Theatre Royal, Bath, 18th April 1848; printed on white satin by John and James Keene, 7, Kingsmead St., Bath.—Presented by the Misses BARRETT.

Photograph of the seal on the deed of surrender of Athelney Abbey, 8 Feb. 1538.—Presented by the Rev. J. M. CHADWICK.

Map of "The Road from Bristol Co^m Somst to Exeter Co^m Dev^o; by John Ogilby Esq^r His Ma^{ties} Cosmographer"; 17½ins. by 13½ins.—*Purchased.*

Photograph of the group of the Som. Arch. & N. H. Society, taken by Montague Cooper, at Holcombe Court, the

seat of Mrs. Rayer, 17 July 1912 (in frame) ; also key.—*Purchased.*

Three photographs of old Somerton and Church.—Presented by Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS.

Large photograph of indenture *re* the disposal of land in the county of York, and signed by Guy Fawkes, 1592. (Mentioned in Davies' "Fawkes's of York," appendix, pp. 57-59).—Presented by Dr. C. J. PEACOCK.

Twelve engravings of classical writers, etc., in gilt frames.—Bequeathed by the late Mr. W. GARE, Bampton.

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

Collection of stuffed birds in cases, some having been taken in Somerset; the majority in a bad state of preservation. This collection formerly belonged to the late Mr. W. Ayshford Sanford. (*They are given to the Council of the Society to deal with as they think best; and many of them will be destroyed.*)—Presented by Colonel E. C. A. SANFORD, C.M.G.

Baillon's Crake (*Porzana Bailloni*), killed at Minehead, 12 Nov., 1912; Green Sandpiper (*Totanus ochropus*), from the neighbourhood of Minehead, 4 Jan., 1906; White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*), from the neighbourhood of Minehead, early April, 1900; and a nest of Hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), taken from a quince tree in the neighbourhood of Bath, 3 May, 1894.—Presented by the Rev. Father R. CHICHESTER.

Spotted Crake (*Porzana maruetta*), shot by the donor's father, Chas. Wm. Dare, in West Sedgmoor, Somerset, *circa* 1850.—Presented by Mr. E. C. DARE.

Duck-billed Platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*), Australia, length 19¼ ins. This animal lives in water, lays eggs, and suckles its young.—Presented by Mrs. D. P. ALFORD.

Two *incus*, bones of the tympanum of the whale's ear, from

Green Harbour, Spitzbergen, 1911.—Presented by the Rev. J. E. W. HONNYWILL.

Skins of three birds, called "Sac-a-bully," from Natal.—Presented by Mrs. F. J. JERVIS-SMITH.

(2). ROCKS, MINERALS, FOSSILS, ETC.

Collection of Somerset Mosses recently made.—Presented by Mr. W. WATSON, B.SC.

Large fossil from Westleigh Quarries, E. Devon; ? *Posidonomya Becheri*.—Presented by Mr. G. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

Small collection of geological specimens obtained by the late Mr. C. Rowley, husband of the donor.—Presented by Mrs. F. ROWLEY.

Twenty-five geological specimens, also two shells and a piece of coral, chiefly from Northern Norway. (The specimens were collected by the donor in 1910-11, and are marked with the localities).—Presented by the Rev. J. E. W. HONNYWILL.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

RELICS FROM HAM HILL, 1912.

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

(a) **Found on Site A '07.** (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, i, 87).

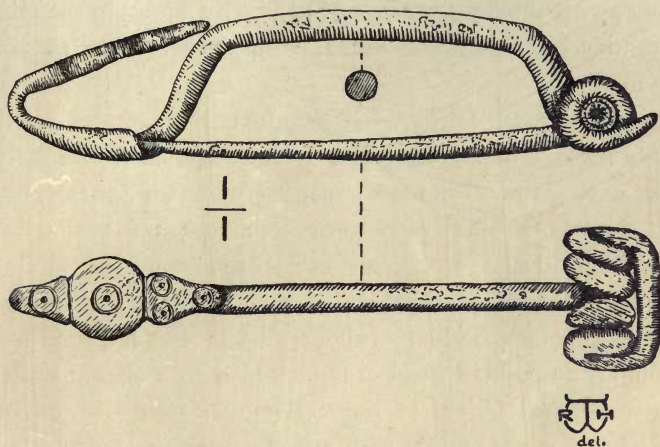
Bronze scale of a *lorica*, 24mm. by 14mm.; thin bronze eyelet (hole 6mm. in diam.).

(b) **Found on Sites C '07, D '10, and F '11.**

Nine bone pins, complete, with moulded and faceted heads, of various designs; lengths vary from $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. (All found on Site D '10, except No. 6 (F '11) and No. 8 (C '07)).

(c) **Found on Site D '10.** (*Proc.*, LVI, i, 107).

Bronze fibula of La Tène I type, of exceptional size, length 86mm. ($3\frac{3}{8}$ ins.); figured in the accompanying illustration. (*This specimen deposited by Eric Hensleigh Walter*).



Bronze Fibula, of La Tène I type, of exceptional size.
Found on Site D '10, Ham Hill, S. Somerset, May, 1912.

The pin and one coil of the spring were broken in ancient times and replaced by a pin and coil of iron. The bronze pin now in the fibula was found on the same site shortly afterwards; from its length and calibre it is supposed to be the original pin of the ornament. The foot of the fibula is expanded and turns back towards the bow; this part is ornamented by the dot-and-circle pattern in five places. The extremity of the foot, as in several of these fibulae, resembles a bird's head. Found in May, 1912.

Bronze Fibulae or Brooches.—Small cruciform fibula, tinned, length 35mm., catch missing; bow of a fibula, length 65mm., arched, and ornamented with a sinuous punched design (pin on separate card); part of a T-shaped fibula, width 44mm., with diamond-shaped ornaments enclosing enamel; tinned fibula, of Roman provincial type, length 47mm., pin missing, perforation through catch-plate; cruciform fibula, with moulded bow, one of the side projections broken off, length 46mm.; T-shaped fibula, length 38mm., with projection on the bow inlaid with

red enamel; brooch, length 34mm., of oval outline, the two semi-circular depressions in each half bearing evidence of having been filled with enamel (pin missing); circular brooch, diam. 27mm., having a central boss with impressed device resembling a cock's head (pin missing); enamelled brooch, length 57mm., with oblong perforation (14mm. by 8mm.) in the middle, triangular ends of brooch filled with orange-coloured enamel (pin missing).

Other Bronze Objects.—Penannular ring of oval outline, 32mm. by 28·5mm. externally; spiral finger-ring of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ turns, ext. diam. 21mm., ornamented with transverse grooves and ridges,—a similar pattern occurring on bronze from the Lake-villages of Somerset; shaped piercer, having a double curve and moulded end, length 96mm.; plain pin with flat head, length 330mm. (about 5ins.); slender pin, length 76·5mm., the pointed head ornamented with a zigzag pattern; baluster-shaped object of concavo-convex cross-section, ornamented across the middle with raised moulding, length 60mm.; three oblong strap ornaments, length respectively 24mm. by 11mm., 34mm. by 12mm., and 35mm. by 10mm., all ornamented with *niello* work, and one of them tinned; bow of a plain handle, the attachments broken off, length 91mm.; finely patinated ring, ext. diam. 31·5mm., probably a harness-ring; foot, probably of a bowl, length 32mm. (said to have been found with eleven similar feet which were lost in the rubble).

Other Materials.—Oval carnelian gem, 12mm. by 10mm., with engraved head; bone button, or toggle, with transverse perforation; twenty-five glass beads and one of bronze, found with coins of IV Century A.D.

(d) **Found on Site F '11.** (*Proc.*, LVII, i, 117).

Bronze Objects.—Penannular brooch, complete, with pin, max. ext. diam. 27mm.,—of a common type in S. W. Britain; ornament having a broken eye or hook for attachment, length 44·5mm.; dress-fastener consisting of a piece of wire, the

pointed ends bent round facing each other, length 40mm. ; small hinge, the two rivet-holes being surrounded by concentric circles (the rivets remain), length 27mm. ; ear-pick with hole for suspension, length 49mm. ; small fibula of La Tène III type, length 31mm. (found close to foundations of s. wall of Enclosure, Central Plateau, 36 yards w. of cross-wall at E. end.

Iron fibula, hinged ; of common type ; length 56·5mm.

Additions to the Library.

From January 1st, 1912, to December 31st, 1912.

DONATIONS.

A large number of volumes by Somersetshire authors to be added to the donor's collection of books in Taunton Castle.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

The Serel MSS.—Calendar and Index (compiled by A. J. Monday; Index prepared and type-written by A. E. Baker; Calendar copied by M. S. Bevan); *The Bath and Wells Diocesan Gazette*, 1906-1910; Swanton's *Fungi and how to know them*; *Hand-list of the Lichens of Great Britain, etc.*, 1912; Baring Gould and Sheppard's *A Garland of Country Song*; *On the so-called Divining-Rod*, by Prof. W. F. Barrett; *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. LXI, pt. 2, no. 242, 1905 (Somt. items); *Cat. Kerrich Collection of Roman Coins*; *Description of Soane Museum*, 6th edit.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE.

The Early Norman Castles of the British Isles, by Mrs. ELLA S. ARMITAGE.—Presented by the Publisher.

The First Twelve Centuries of British History.—Presented by the Author, Mr. J. W. JEUDWINE.

The Sea Walls of the Severn.—Presented by the Author, Mr. SANFORD D. COLE.

Index to Vols. I to XXV, *Derbyshire Arch. and N. H. Society*.—Presented by Mr. F. WERE.

Somerset Record Society.—*Quarter Sessions Records, James I and Charles I*, vols. XXIII, XXIV.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN.

The Index Library (*British Record Society*), pts. 128-9, including (1) Devonshire Wills ; (2) Gloucester Inquis. p.m., vol. VI.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

Index to the Charters and Rolls in the British Museum, vol. II ; (Index Locorum, 1882-1900, and Religious Houses).—Presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.

British Plant Galls, by E. W. Swanton.—Presented by the Botanical Section.

British Non-Marine Mollusca (pocket guide).—Presented by the Author, Mr. E. W. SWANTON.

The Coleoptera of the British Islands, 5 vols., by the Rev. W. W. Fowler ; *The Castle Cary Visitor*, 1911.—Presented by Mr. W. W. MACMILLAN.

Illustrated Introduction to Lamarck's Conchology, by E. A. Crouch.—Presented by Mrs. ROBERT BLAKE.

Somersetshire Folk Lore (reprint).—Presented by the Author, Mr. A. F. MAJOR.

Compendium of Notes on the Dwelly Family.—Presented by the Compiler, Mr. E. DWELLY.

Primitive Folk, by Élie Reclus ; *The Origin of the Aryans*, by Isaac Taylor ; *The Village Community*, by G. L. Gomme ; *The Science of Fairy Tales*, by E. S. Hartland.—Presented by Mr. W. B. WINCKWORTH.

The Distribution of Early Bronze Age Settlements in Britain.—Presented by the Author, Mr. O. G. S. CRAWFORD.

Bath Friendly Societies.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, F.S.A.

Downside Review, nos. 59, 60, 63, 90-93 ; Index, vols. I—XXV, 1880-1906.—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

Portishead Parish Magazine (Notes on the history of the Parish), 1905-1909.—Presented by the Rev. H. G. S. ATCHLEY.

Calendar of Dorset Deeds presented to the Dorset Field Club in 1909 by Mr. E. A. Fry ; *The Manor Hundred and Priory Courts of Cranborne, 1725-1735* ; *The Bristol Mint of Henry*

VIII and Edward VI.—Presented by the Author, Mr. H. SYMONDS, F.S.A.

Church Spires of Cambridgeshire.—Presented by the Author, Dr. F. J. ALLEN.

Early Records of English Merritts.—Presented by the Compiler, Mr. DOUGLAS MERRIT.

Sir Matthew and Lady Holworthy, by Albert Matthews.—Presented by Mr. F. M. R. HOLWORTHY.

Suffolk Green Books.—No. XVI (1) *Shotley Registers and Tombstones, 1571-1850*; No. XVI (2) *Shotley Parish Records.*—Presented by the Editor, Rev. S. H. A. HERVEY.

MS.—Collection of Notes on the Church and Parish of East Chinnock (in 2 vols.).—Presented by the Compiler, the Rev. J. D. D. KEILOR.

The following MSS., etc., presented by Mr. F. S. DODSON :
MS. Bye-Laws of the Borough of Taunton, 1684; *Observations on a Second letter addressed to Mr. Disraeli, by a "Loyal, True and Harmless Individual"* (1835); MS. Book of Notes of James Billet, surgeon and oculist, and founder of the Eye-Hospital, (he came to Taunton 3 July, 1815, and lived in East Street from 18 July, 1826); Coaching Bill *re* Coaches from Lynton to Taunton, 1858; two printed papers (one 1810, one undated) *re The Expediency and Means of obtaining a Renewal of the Charter of Incorporation of Taunton*; Receipt Form, W. Somerset Savings Bank, 1831; Blank Cheque, Taunton Bank, John Daniel and Henry Badcock; *Taunton Improvement and Market—Minutes of Evidence*, Jan., 1847; *An Assessment for Land Tax made in the Borough of Taunton, 1799-1800*, 2 vols., MS.; Grant by Maria Theresa, Queen of Bohemia, to Henry Franklin (Franquelin) of England, to establish a Bohemian woollen and linen cloth business, &c., dated Vienna, 16 June, 1753 (*with fine seal*).

MS. copy of *Rate of Shipmoney for the County of Somerset : Vice Comite Giwillelmo Bassett Armigero*, 1636.—Presented by Miss E. H. FAIRBROTHER.

Deed, circa 1272-1290, Babcarry.—Grant by Clemencia de Erleg', late wife of Sir Henry de Erleg' to Robert le Large of entry into her land and pasture in the vill of Babbekary.—Presented by Mr. W. M. BROWN, F.S.A.

Bundle of MS. documents and parchments.—Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

A bill entitled *A Calendar of the Prisoners for the Lent Assizes, to be holden at the Castle of Taunton, on Saturday the 27th of March, 1819, before the Hon. Sir George Sowley Holroyd, Knight, and the Hon. Wm. Draper Best, Esquire.*

The Spirit of Election Wit at Exeter, 1812.—Presented by Mr. H. P. PALMER.

A Few Notes on the History of Weston-super-Mare, from 1326.—Presented by the Author, Mr. E. E. BAKER, F.S.A.

Particulars of the Claim of Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte to the Barony of Wharton.—Presented by the Author, Mr. ST. DAVID M. KEMEYS-TYNTE.

Sale Catalogue of the Redlynch Estate, Bruton (the Earl of Ilchester), May 16, 1912.—Presented by the Auctioneers.

Pedigrees of Montgomeryshire Families.—Selected about the year 1711-12 from Lewis Dwnn's original Visitation.—Presented by the Powys-land Club.

The Great Siege of Bedford Castle.—Presented by the Author, Mr. A. R. GODDARD.

Fête de Vignerons, Vevey, 1889 and 1905. Official Albums—coloured illustrations. (The Fête is held only once in about fifteen or sixteen years). Cameron's *Guide Book to Aberfeldy.*—Presented by Mr. PERCY P. EASTON.

Twelve post-cards of antiquities in the Castle Museum, Colchester.—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR G. WRIGHT.

The Mithraic Tablets and Zoroaster in Media.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. A. B. GRIMALDI.

Transactions, British Mycological Society, vol. III, pt. 5, with report on the Taunton Meeting, Sept. 18-23, 1911; Proceedings, Bath Branch, Som. Arch. and N. H. Socy., for 1911

and 1912; *Quatuor Coronati Lodge*, Summer Outing, June 1911, Wells and Glastonbury; *Report, Wells Natural Hist. and Archæol. Society*, 1900-1907, 1909 and 1911; *Tenth Report, Somerset Men in London*; *Journal, Torquay Nat. Hist. Society*, vol. I, no. 4; *Proceedings, Prehistoric Socy. of East Anglia*, vol. I, pt. 2, 1910-1912; *Report of the National Trust*, 1911-1912; *Report, Peterborough Nat. Hist., Scientific, and Arch. Society*, 1910; *Textile Institute Journal*, vol. II, no. 2; *Nova Scotia Inst. of Science*, vol. XII, pt. 3; vol. XIII, pts. 1, 2.

Report on the Meare Lake Village Excavations, 1912; *Old Burrow Camp, Exmoor* (illustrated); *Hache Doloire du Camp d'Old Burrow, E. Devon*.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Somerton Almanack, 1913 (with article on Ilchester).—Presented by Mr. J. G. WILLIAMS.

Notice sur le Torque d'Or trouvé à Jersey et sur les Torques Hélicoïdaux.—Presented by the Author, Mr. E. TOULMIN NICOLLE.

The Fawkes's of York in the XVI Century.—Presented by Dr. C. J. PEACOCK.

The Intrigue to deprive the Earl of Essex of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. C. E. PIKE.

Bristol Royal Infirmary, 1735-1912 (King Edward VII Memorial, opened by King George V, June 29, 1912); also Official Programme; the *Standard Tune Book*.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Address to Birmingham and Midland Institute on *The Origin of Life*, by John Hall-Edwards.

Annual Report, 1911-1912, Western (or Wellington) Division of Somerset,—Parliamentary Divisional Conservative Association.—Presented by Mr. E. SWANWICK.

Programme, Bazaar and Garden Fête, St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, July 3-4, 1912.

Illustrated reviews, Charbonnier Collection of Pewter, *The*

Cabinet Maker, 21 Dec. 1912, and *The Goldsmith's Review*, 28 Dec. 1912.

Further Reports (No. 5) on Flies as Carriers of Infection.

The following Museum and Library Reports : 6th Report, 4th Supplement to Catalogue of 1906, and Souvenir (1912), Taunton Free Library ; 11th Report, Museum and Library, Weston-super-Mare ; Colchester Museum, 1911-12 ; Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, 1911 ; Yarmouth Library and Museum, 1911-12 ; 63rd Report, Museum and Free Library, Ipswich ; Guide to Museum and Art Gallery, Plymouth, 1912 ; Public Museums, Sheffield, 1910-12 ; Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, 1912 ; Bristol Public Libraries, 1911-1912 ; Horniman Museum, 1911.

The Times, 1912.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

Som. County Gazette, 1912.—Presented by the Proprietors.

Somerset County Herald and Taunton Courier, 1912.—Presented by the Proprietors.

West Somerset Free Press, 1912.—Presented by the Proprietors.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR
THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

British Association—*Report*, 1911 ; *Report of the Corresponding Societies' Committee*, 1911.

British Museum (Natural History)—*A Guide to the Fossils, Mammals and Birds ; Students' Index to the Collection of Minerals ; Guide to Mr. Worthington Smith's Drawings of Mushrooms ; Guide to the Exhibits of Animals, Plants and Minerals ; Memorials of Charles Darwin ; Memorials of Linnæus ; Books and Portraits illustrating History of Plant Classification ; Introduction to the Study of (a) Rocks, (b) Minerals, (c) Meteorites ; Guide to the Fossil Invertebrate Animals ; Guide to the Fossil Reptiles, Amphibians*

- and Fishes*; *Monograph of the Mycetozoa—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Species in the Herbarium in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.)*, 2nd ed.; all published in 1910-1911.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland—*Journal*, vol. LXVIII, pt. 4; vol. LXIX, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- British Archæological Association—*Journal*, vol. XVII, n.s., pts. 3, 4; vol. XVIII, pts. 1, 2.
- Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Part exchange)—*Journal*, vol. XLI, pt. 2; vol. XLII, pt. 1; *Man*, 1912.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland—*Proceedings*, vol. XLV.
- Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland—*Journal*, vol. XLI, pt. 4; vol. XLII, pts. 1-3.
- Royal Irish Academy—*Proceedings*, vol. XXIX, sect. B., pts. 7-9; vol. XXX, pts. 1-2; vol. XXIX, sect. C, pt. 9; vol. XXX, sect. C, pts. 1-8; *Index to Serial Publications, 1786-1906*; *Clare Island Survey*, pts. 2, 11-13, 15-20, 23, 26-31, 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 53, 56-60, 63.
- Royal Dublin Society—*Scientific Proceedings*, vol. XIII, nos. 12-26; *Economic Proceedings*, vol. II, pt. 5.
- Associated Architectural Societies of Counties in the Midlands—*Reports and Papers*, vol. XXX, pt. 2; vol. XXXI, pt. 1.
- Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XXXIV, pts. 1-2.
- Bristol Naturalists' Society—*Proceedings*, 4th ser., vol. III, pt. 2.
- Cambridge Antiquarian Society—*Proceedings*, vol. I, no. 2, 1852; vol. II, no. 12, 1862; vol. II, nos. 13 (1863), 14 (1864); vol. IV, no. 19, 1878; vol. XVI, no. 1, 1911.
- Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society—*Journal*, vol. XVI, pt. 2; vol. XVIII.
- Clifton Antiquarian Club—*Proceedings*, vol. VII, pt. 2.
- Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vols. XI, XII, n.s., 1911-12.

- Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Journal*, vol. XXXIV.
- Devonshire Association—*Transactions*, vols. XLIII and XLIV ;
Calendar of Devonshire Wills, pts. xi and xii.
- Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club—*Proceedings*, vols. XXXII, XXXIII.
- Essex Archæological Society—*Transactions*, vol. XII, n.s., pts. 3-4.
- Essex Field Club—*Essex Naturalist*, vol. XVI, pts. 7-12 ; vol. XVII, pts. 1-3.
- Hampshire Field Club and Archæological Society—*Proceedings*, vol. VI, pts. 3, 4.
- Hertfordshire Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. XIV, pts. 3, 4.
- Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society—*Transactions*, vol. LXIII.
- Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. LXII ; *Index*, vols. I-LXII.
- London and Middlesex Archæological Society—*Proceedings*, vol. II, n.s., pt. 2.
- London, Guildhall Library—*Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London*, Edward I to Henry VI,—Books A to K.
- Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society—*Proceedings*, vol. LVI, pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne, Society of Antiquaries of—*Archæologia Æliana*, vol. VIII, 3rd ser. ; *Proceedings*, vol. v, 3rd ser., pp. 137-240.
- Northamptonshire Natural History Society—*Journal*, nos. 125-128.
- Powys-Land Club—*Montgomeryshire Collections*, vol. XXXVI, pt. 2.
- Public Record Office—*Patent Rolls*, 2 vols., Henry III (1216-1232) ; *Patent Rolls*, 6 vols., Henry III (1232-1266), Edward III (1350-1354), Richard II (1391-1399).

- Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Transactions*, vol. II, 4th ser., pts. 1, 2, 3.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History—*Proceedings*, vol. XIV, pt. 2.
- Surrey Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. XXV.
- Sussex Archæological Society—*Collections*, vol. LIV.
- Thoresby Society, Leeds—vol. XX, pt. 1, 1911.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society—*Magazine*, vol. XXXVII, nos. 116-117 ; *Catalogue of Antiquities*, Devizes Museum, pt. 2, 1911.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society—*Journal*, pts. 84, 85, 86 ; *Index to Paver's Marriage Licences*, vol. II, 1567-1630 ; *Catalogue of Manuscripts*.
- Geologists' Association—*Proceedings*, vol. XXIII, pts. 1-5.
- The Scottish Historical Review—vol. IX, pts. 2-4 ; vol. X, pt. 1.
- The Antiquary—vol. VIII, new series, 1912.
- New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. LXVI, nos. 261-264 ; Supplement to No. for Apr. 1912.
- Smithsonian Institution, Washington, U.S.A.—The following reprints:—*The Plumage of the Ostrich* ; *Migration of the Pacific Plover to and from the Hawaiian Islands* ; *A Contribution to the Ecology of the Adult Hoatzin* ; *The Significance of the Pulse Rate in Vertebrate Animals* ; *The Natural History of the Solitary Wasps of the Genus Synagris* ; *Recent work on the Determination of Sex* ; *The Cave Dwellings of the Old and New Worlds* ; *Geographical and Statistical View of the Contemporary Slave Peoples* ; *The Origin of Druidism*.
- ☞ Bureau of American Ethnology—*Bulletin*, nos. 47, 52.
- United States National Museum—*Proceedings*, vols. XL, XLI ; *Bulletin*, nos. 50, 77 ; *Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium*, vol. XIII, pt. 12 ; vol. XIV, pt. 3 ; vol. XVI, pts. 1, 2, 3 ; *Report*, 1911.
- Canadian Institute—*Transactions*, vol. IX, pt. 2, 1912.

PURCHASED.

- Harleian Society—vol. LXIII, *Staffordshire Pedigrees*, 1664-1700; *The Registers of St. Bene't and St. Peter, Paul's Wharf, London*, vol. IV, *Burials*; *The Registers of St. Mildred and St. Margaret Moses, London*, 1558-1853.
- Early English Text Society—no. 142, *The English Registers of Godstow Nunnery, Oxford*, 1540.
- Palæontographical Society—vol. LXV, 1911.
- Ray Society—*The British Tunicata*, vol. III; *A Monograph of the British Desmidiaceæ*, vol. IV.
- Pipe Roll Society—vols. XXXII and XXXIII, *The Great Roll of the Pipe, 29 and 30 Henry II.*
- Somerset Record Society—vol. XXVII, 1911, *Star Chamber Proceedings, Hen. VII and Hen. VIII.*
- Victoria County History, Somerset*, vol. II.
- The Complete Peerage of England, Ireland, Scotland, etc.*, by G. E. Cokayne; vol. II, Bass to Canning; edited by the Hon. V. Gibbs.
- Commonwealth Probates*, vol. II, pts. 1 and 2 (1652-1653).
- Calendar of Wills and Administrations at Taunton*, pt. 5.
- The Registers of Bruton, 1681-1812*, vol. II. (Rev. D. L. Hayward).
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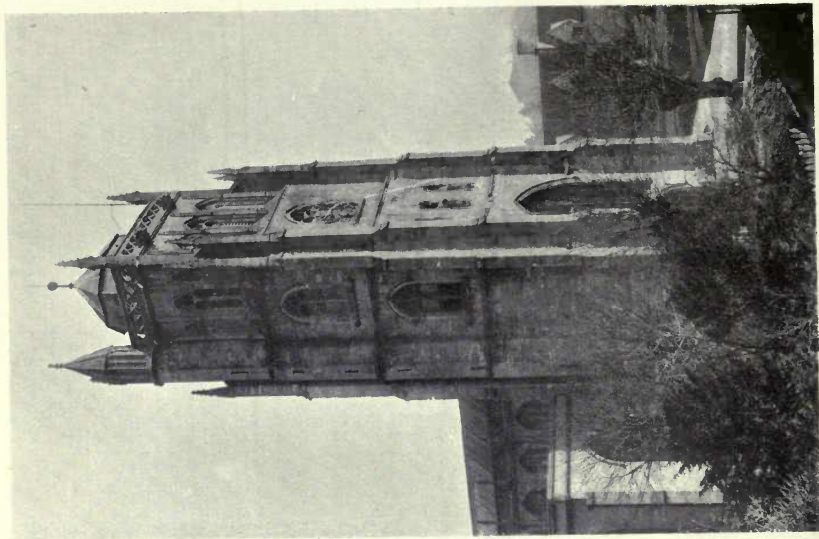
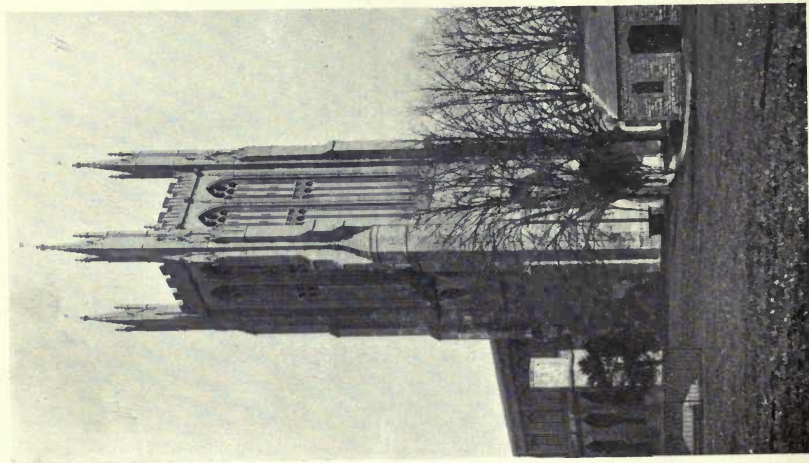
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PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1912.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Further Notes on the Somerset Church Towers

BY F. J. ALLEN, M.D. CANTAB.

YEARS ago it was my intention not to publish any classification of the Somerset Towers until my acquaintance with the subject should be so complete that I should never have to retract a statement, though I might add subsequent observations. But in 1902, when I had already worked at the subject for more than twenty years and had made a great quantity of notes and photographs, my friend Mr. R. P. Brereton entered the same field of work: and, as he decided to publish his results in 1904, I was obliged to publish a paper simultaneously, in order to assert my priority; although I knew that several more years of work were necessary before my classification could attain the standard of accuracy at which I aimed.

As I foresaw at the time, it has been necessary to modify

my views in some respects. In my former papers (see the *Proceedings*, vols. L and LI, 1904-5) I made the arrangement of the windows the primary basis of classification of the towers : but a more extended acquaintance with the towers has shown me that, although the window arrangement is important, it is only the secondary distinguishing feature. The true basis of classification is the schools of builders, each of which left its characteristic features on the towers which it built. I imagine that the schools of masons, attached to Wells Cathedral and to the various abbeys and priories, competed with each other in the production of fine towers ; hence the high degree of perfection attained in this county.

My attempts to identify the schools of builders are only speculative, and open to correction : but I believe that the reality of the "groups" will be corroborated by further research, even if opinions differ as to the exact relationship of those towers which combine features of two or more groups.

The following are the eight principal groups of towers :—

- | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | The Cathedral | group (Fig. 1). |
| 2. | „ West Mendip | „ (Fig. 2). |
| 3. | „ East Mendip | „ (Fig. 3). |
| 4. | „ Quantock | „ (Fig. 4). |
| 5. | „ North Somerset | „ (Fig. 5). |
| 6. | „ South Somerset | „ (Fig. 6). |
| 7. | „ Devon | „ (Fig. 7). |
| 8. | „ Brislington | „ (Fig. 8). |

Each group appears to be the product of a particular school of masons ; but in the absence of certain knowledge about the schools it is best to name the groups of towers according to their geographical situation. Each group, except No. 8, belongs to a definite area ; though a few towers, especially on the confines of the areas, show the influence of two or more schools.

The two Mendip groups and the Quantock group are all three closely related, being all developed from one model.

The other groups are more distinct in form and detail, (though not so high in quality,) and probably had independent origins.

Although the *grouping* which I now present is somewhat different from that given in my former papers, the former *descriptions* of the towers require hardly any alteration beyond the corrigenda given in the second paper. (*Proceedings*, LI, 1905).

In the former papers the single-window towers were not classified; therefore in the present paper these are more minutely described than the multiple-window towers, which were previously considered.

The Stair Turret.—The presence or absence of this is not distinctive of any school. In nearly all the towers of the County a stair turret is a prominent and beautiful feature. In three towers,—St. Cuthbert's, North Petherton, and Lyng,—it ceases below the middle of the tower: at Wrington and Lymsham one of the turrets is larger than the rest, to accommodate the stair: at Mells, Leigh, Chewton, Evercreech, Glastonbury St. John's, and Wells Cathedral, the stair does not affect the form of the tower.

In three of the accompanying illustrations, namely Bruton, Bishops Lydeard, and Norton-under-Hamdon, the stair turret does not appear, though it is present in each of these towers.

(I.) THE CATHEDRAL GROUP.

1. *Triple-windowed, i.e. having three windows abreast in the top-stage.*
Cathedral Central Tower.
2. *Double-windowed.*
Cathedral Western Towers, Wells St. Cuthbert's.

The idea of producing distinguished towers evidently originated at Wells, and in fact at the Cathedral itself.

The CENTRAL TOWER, built early in the XIV Century, set a model which was afterwards repeated with modifications in

several other towers. Looking at this tower, we may note that each face of it is divided into three tall compartments, containing windows above, the tracery of which is *continued*¹ downwards so as to form blind panels in the lower portion. I have called this arrangement the "long panel": it causes the two upper stages together to appear outwardly as a tall single stage.

The original features of the central tower are somewhat concealed by the alterations of a later period, when the window-openings were partially filled, and much small ornament was added.

The WESTERN TOWERS of the Cathedral were imitated from the central. Harewell's, the southern of them, was built about 1386; and Bubwith's, the northern, was copied from it about 1424. Both of these have two tall compartments with long panels, but their outline differs widely from that of the central tower, owing to the different arrangement of the buttresses and the absence of corner turrets.

ST. CUTHBERT'S church tower (Fig. 1) is made up of details borrowed mostly from the Cathedral towers. It has the long panel arrangement: the prominent buttresses were perhaps suggested by the western towers, and the corner turrets are developed from those of the central tower. Thus St. Cuthbert's carries on the traditions of the Cathedral towers, and may be a later work of the men who produced Harewell's and Bubwith's.

(No other tower can be certainly attributed to the same school. Nevertheless the long-panel device was borrowed by the East Mendip builders for Batcombe and Evercreech, and by the North Somerset builders for Wrington. Ilminster tower is a distant imitation of the Cathedral central tower, by a later school of builders.)

1. Contrast with the *discontinuous* tracery at Ilminster, Leigh, Mells, Chewton, Glastonbury St. John's, and the Gloucestershire towers.

(II.) THE WEST MENDIP GROUP.

1. *Triple-windowed.*

Shepton Mallet (Fig. 2),	Wedmore (central),
Winscombe,	Bleadon,
Banwell	Weare,
(<i>Illus. in Proceedings, LI</i>),	Mark,
Cheddar,	Brent Knoll.
Axbridge (central),	

2. *Double-windowed.*

Locking,	Hutton.
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3. *Single-windowed.*

None truly characteristic, though several single-windowed towers have points of resemblance to the group; *e.g.* Kewstoke, Dinder, Pylle.

This is the next in antiquity of origin to the Cathedral group. It is the most homogeneous of all the groups, and may safely be attributed to a school of builders attached to Wells, possibly a section of the Cathedral school employed on parish churches rather than on the Cathedral.

The earliest extant of this group is the tower of Shepton Mallet, which appears to be the oldest of the great parochial towers of the County, and it would be interesting to know when this tower was built. A possible clue to the date is afforded by the form of the tracery in its windows. This tracery occurs in nearly all the towers of this group, and in several towers in North Somerset and South Gloucestershire: it was also inserted (in the Perpendicular period) into most of the Early English windows at Wells Cathedral. Otherwise this form of tracery is uncommon. It does not occur, I believe, in adjacent parts of England; but it prevails in the towers of the East Riding of Yorkshire, especially in that of the chapel at Skirlaugh, near Hull, built by Walter Skirlaugh, a native of the said village, who was Bishop of Bath and

Wells from 1386 to 1388. It is possible that under Walter Skirlaugh's rule this form of tracery was introduced from Yorkshire into Somerset or vice versâ,¹ and the West Mendip towers may have been begun soon after 1386. The towers of Shepton Mallet and Banwell, also Winscombe except its later parapet and pinnacles, have other early characters in addition to the Skirlaugh tracery, so that it is reasonable to suppose that these three were built before the year 1400. Cheddar and Axbridge towers are probably not much later.

The early tower at Shepton Mallet has the beginning of a spire. The slightly later tower at Banwell has squinches prepared for a spire which was not added. During the building of these two towers the spire went out of fashion, and all the later towers are spireless.

Parapet.—All the characteristic members of this group have a straight parapet without battlements, pierced with quatrefoils or trefoils, or in one instance (Wedmore) with an arcade.

Window Tracery.—The Skirlaugh form of tracery occurs in all except Brent Knoll, the latest of the group.

Buttresses.—Those at Shepton Mallet are very prominent and very complex, rectangular below, but becoming diagonal at the top. In the later towers the buttresses become progressively simpler. Their lower portion is placed rectangularly in most cases, the only towers with entirely diagonal buttresses being Bleadon, Locking and Hutton.

(III.) THE EAST MENDIP GROUP.

1. *Triple-windowed.*

Bruton (Fig. 3),

Weston Zoyland,

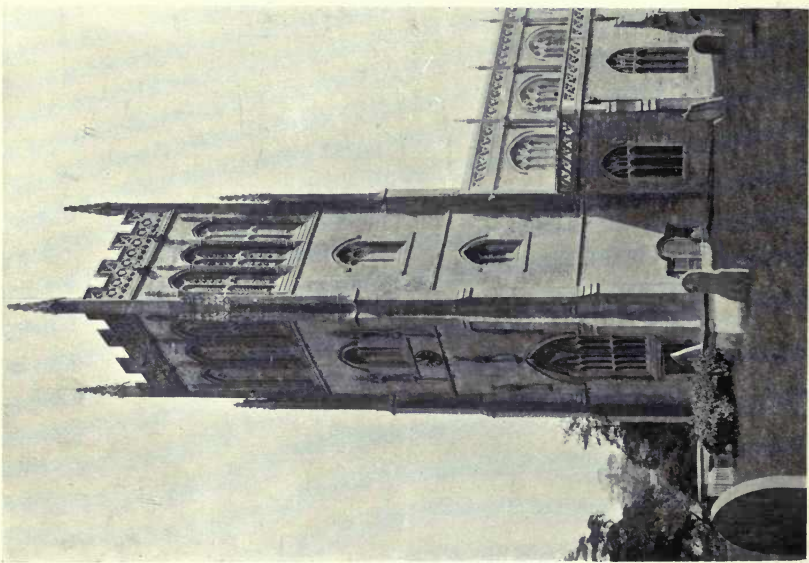
Cranmore,

Mells,

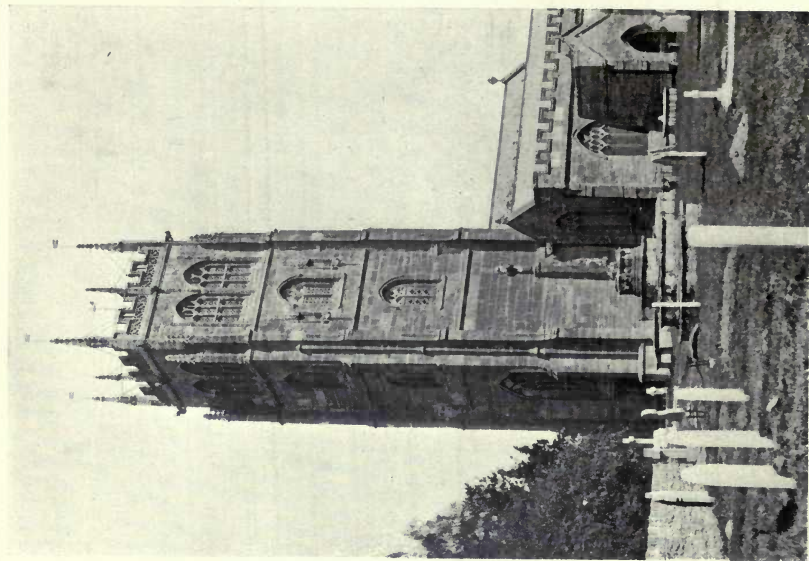
Leigh-on-Mendip, } with windows in Double Tier,

Batcombe, . . . Long-panelled.

1. The latter is more probable, since the Perpendicular style originated at Gloucester.



BRUTON.



BISHOPS LYDEARD.

2. *Double-windowed.*

Middlezoy,

Evercreech, . . . Long-panelled

(*Illus. in Proceedings, L.*)

3. *Single-windowed.*

Nunney.

The design of this group is derived from that of West Mendip; but its towers, being later in date, are generally more florid. Those of Bruton, Weston Zoyland, and Middlezoy, are extremely alike, Weston Zoyland being a florid copy of Bruton, and Middlezoy a simplified copy, smaller and with double instead of triple windows. The towers of Mells and Leigh-on-Mendip are elaborate developments from the Bruton design without extraneous influence. Batcombe tower shows the West Mendip influence in its straight parapet; Evercreech the South Somerset influence in the form and position of its buttresses; Middlezoy and especially Weston Zoyland the Quantock influence in the window tracery, which has an admixture of ogee curves; also in the form of the gargoyles, which are placed in the Mendip positions at Middlezoy, but in the Quantock positions at Weston Zoyland.

Cranmore tower is a small plain imitation of that at Shepton Mallet; but it has the battlemented parapet and the depressed arches and window tracery of the East Mendip group.

The geographical distribution of this group is peculiar, most of the towers being near Bruton, while two are near the Parret and detached from the rest. This seems to indicate that the towers were built by the school of masons attached to Bruton Priory, the Taunton Priory masons collaborating in the two towers by the Parret.

Parapet.—All the East Mendip towers, except Batcombe, have a battlemented parapet, in which feature they differ from the West Mendip, and resemble the Quantock towers. The

parapet is generally perforated, the exceptions being Mells and Cranmore.

Window Tracery.—This is of the Skirlaugh form, but somewhat modified by having flatter curves than that of the West Mendip windows. An admixture of ogee curves at Middlezoy and Weston Zoyland has already been mentioned.

Buttresses.—These are generally similar to those in the West Mendip group. They are rectangular below in nearly every case: the only exception is the single-windowed tower at Nunney, which has entirely diagonal buttresses. At Evercreech the buttresses have an arrangement somewhat resembling that in the South Somerset towers, for which see below.

(IV.) THE QUANTOCK GROUP.

1. *Double-windowed.*

Bishops Lydeard (Fig. 4),
Taunton St. James
(rebuilt),

Lyng,
Ruishton,
Chedzoy,

Ile Abbots (partly
rebuilt, illus. in
Proceedings, XL),
Kingston-by-Taunton,
Staple Fitzpaine,
Huish Episcopi (illus.
in *Proc.* XL),
Kingsbury Episcopi
(illus. in *Proc.* L),
North Petherton.

Taunton St. Mary Magdalene, with double windows in triple tier (rebuilt).

2. *Single-windowed.*

Hatch Beauchamp.

A few other single-windowed towers have the Quantock form of window tracery, but are otherwise not truly characteristic; *e.g.* Lydeard St. Lawrence.

(Chewton tower, with double windows in double tier, shows the influence of this group. See "Residual Towers" below.)

As in the case of the East Mendip towers, the design of this group was derived from that of West Mendip. The earliest tower of the group, Bishops Lydeard, has a composition intermediate between those of Shepton Mallet and Bruton, the prototypes of the Mendip groups, but its *details* are distinctive. In the towers on the borders of the Parret the details show the influence of the East Mendip builders.

There can be little doubt that the towers of this group were built by the school of masons of Taunton Priory: but the merely geographical name "Quantock Group" implies no assumption in the absence of direct evidence; and besides, the name "Taunton" as a class designation has acquired a dubious meaning, having been applied by Freeman, and afterwards by Brereton, to artificial groups including towers obviously built by other schools.

Parapet.—Always battlemented and pierced. The gargoyles slender, generally shams not transmitting water, and placed one at each corner and one at the middle of each face of the tower. (See further under *Pinnacles*).

Window Tracery.—This differs widely from that of the East and West Mendip types. In the early towers all its curves are of the ogee form. In the late towers other forms are occasionally used.

Buttresses.—Nearly resembling those of the two Mendip groups, but simpler in section: usually rectangular below and diagonal above: entirely diagonal at Hatch Beauchamp only. At Bishops Lydeard and Lyng, the earliest towers of the group, they are continued as pinnacles: at Chedzoy and Kingsbury Episcopi they cease below the parapet. In the more ornate towers a number of little pinnacle-shaped pilasters are attached to the surface of the buttresses.

Pinnacles.—In all the towers later than Bishops Lydeard the pinnacles are more or less independent of the buttresses.

At St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, the pinnacles and parapet are of Gloucestershire origin, being imitated with exaggeration from the tower of Gloucester Cathedral.

(V.) THE NORTH SOMERSET GROUP.

1. *Single-windowed.*

Chew Magna,

Yeovil,

Winford

(Fig. 5),

Batheaston,

Portishead,

Nailsea,

Publow

(illus. in *Proc.* XLVII),

Dundry.

2. *Double-windowed.*

Blagdon,

Bristol Temple Church.

Wrington, long-panelled (illus. in *Proc.* XLV),

Lymphsham, derivative of Wrington, without long panels,

Backwell, with top stage reconstructed in 17th century.

The towers of this group are formed on a model which differs from that on which the Mendip and Quantock towers are formed. The main difference is in the shape and position of the buttresses: the arrangement of the windows is different also. The distribution of the towers leads one to surmise that they were built by the masons of Bath Abbey, collaborating in some instances with those of St. Augustine's Abbey at Bristol. The influence of Bath Abbey may account for the building of a tower of the North Somerset type in so distant a place as Yeovil.

The Yeovil tower appears to have been built soon after 1380,¹ and is possibly the earliest of the group; unless Chew

1. Robert de Sambourne, incumbent, who died in 1382, left by his will a bequest of money "to the work of Yeovil Church begun by me." This is taken as referring to the present church, of which the body and tower are homogeneous in masonry, though differing in window tracery, either as a matter of convenience or as the result of the employment of different schools of masons.

FIG. 6.

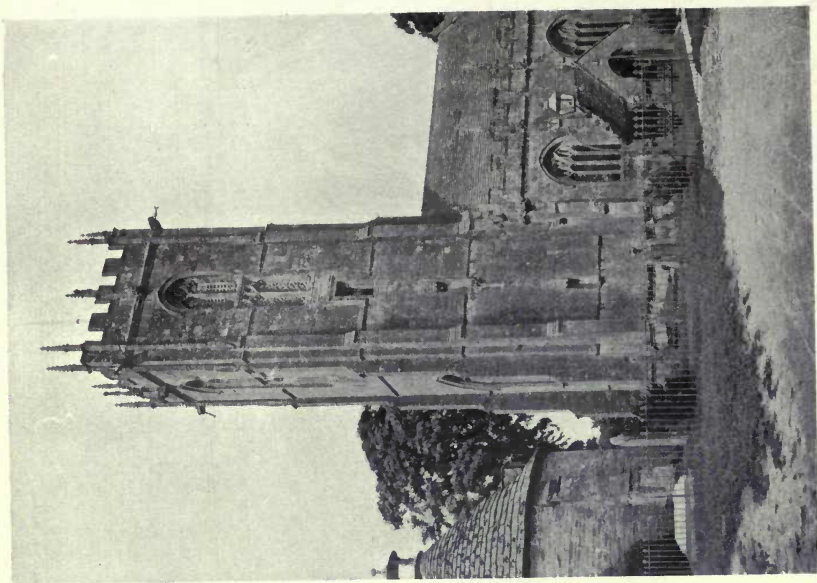
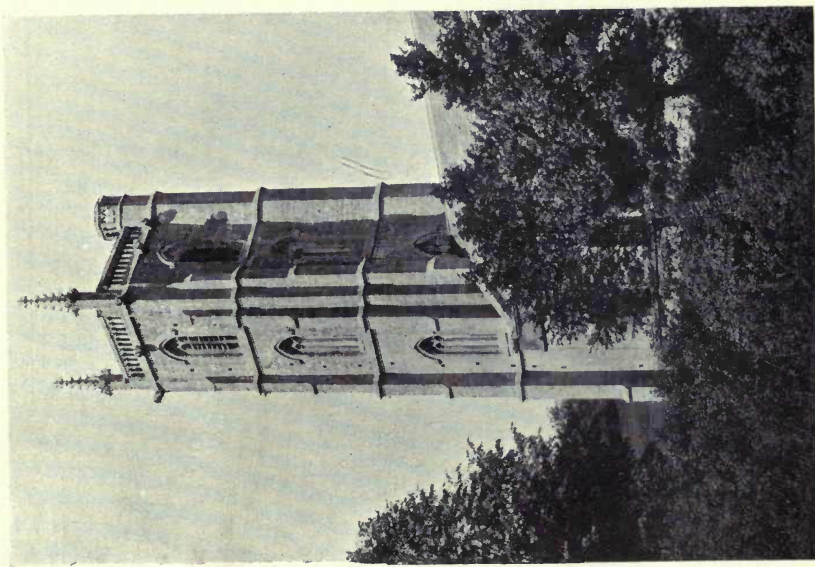


FIG. 5.



Magna, which most resembles it, be yet earlier. I have given reasons for supposing that the West Mendip towers (which have the same form of tracery) originated about the same time.

Windows and Tracery.—These towers make a great show of windows, but most of them in the middle-stages are shams,—mere blind ornaments. The tracery is of the Skirlaugh form in the earlier towers (Chew Magna, Yeovil, Winford, Blagdon, Bristol Temple Church) but variable in the later ones.

Buttresses.—Always of very simple form, rectangular, ceasing at some distance below the parapet, and placed at a few inches from the angle of the walls, so that the corner of the tower is seen from base to summit. The string-courses of the walls are generally continued right round the buttresses, a Gloucestershire feature.

Pinnacles.—Independent of the buttresses. Simple in the earlier towers; absent at Yeovil and the Temple Church; ornate at Portishead; imitated from St. Cuthbert's, Wells, at Wrington and Lympsham; of Gloucester pattern at Dundry.

Parapet.—Generally straight. Pierced with arcade in most cases, with trefoils at Portishead and Wrington (West Mendip or Wells influence). At Dundry the parapet and pinnacles are of the elaborate Gloucestershire form, being most nearly related to those at Bristol St. Stephen's, Thornbury, and Cardiff.

Wrington, in adopting the long panel and other features from the Cathedral group, departs widely from the physiognomy of its neighbours; nevertheless the buttresses and corners of the tower indicate its origin from the North Somerset school. Lympsham, following Wrington, is also very divergent, and possibly the latest of the group: from Mr. Bligh Bond I learn that it was partly reconstructed in the 17th century.

(VI.) THE SOUTH SOMERSET GROUP.

1. *Single-windowed.*

Norton-under-Hamdon (Fig. 6),
 Crewkerne (central),
 Curry Rivel (rebuilt),
 Shepton Beauchamp,
 Hinton St. George.

2. *Double-windowed.*

The influence of the South Somerset builders is shown in the two undermentioned towers, for which see further under "Residual Towers."

Muchelney,
 Glastonbury St. Benign's.

The conspicuous feature of this small group of towers is the form of the top windows. The arrangement of the buttresses and pinnacles, though less striking, is equally characteristic.

Buttresses, Pinnacles, and Parapet.—These resemble the corresponding parts in the principal towers of Dorset, namely the group which includes Wyke Regis, Fordington, Dorchester St. Peter's, Piddletrenthide, Beaminster, and others. The buttresses are rectangular, and placed a few inches from the corner of the tower: they cease several feet below the parapet, and from the top of each buttress a triangular pilaster runs up the wall and through the parapet, and terminates as a pinnacle. Thus these pinnacles stand, not *at* the corner, but *near* it, a pair for each corner: but at Hinton St. George, also in the Dorset towers, a third pinnacle is added *on* the corner. The parapet is battlemented, and has an extra pinnacle placed medially on each side of the tower. Hinton St. George has a Quantock parapet, with the pierced ornaments and slender gargoyles characteristic of that district.

Windows and Tracery.—The conspicuous feature of these towers (already mentioned) is a very tall window extending

through the two upper stages on each side of the tower. The tracery is variable. Each window is divided about mid-way by a thick transom, which is supported by a little extra tracery. The only other windows are the great west window and a vent-hole to the ringing loft. The tendency to tallness in the top windows is seen in the related Dorset towers, especially at Dorchester St. Peter's, the windows of which are fully as tall as any in the South Somerset group.

I cannot find any definite evidence as to the school which produced these towers. Their Dorset affinity is suggestive, and Forde and Sherborne were the nearest Dorset abbeys. Muchelney and Glastonbury were their Somerset neighbours.

(VII.) THE DEVON GROUP.

1. *Single-windowed.*

Norton Fitzwarren

(Fig. 7),

Minehead,

St. Decuman's.

West Monkton,

Cannington,

Bradford-on-Tone,

West Buckland.

2. *Double-windowed.*

Kingsdon,

Wellington

(see Frontispiece).

These towers belong to a very large and very uniform group which is distributed over West Somerset and the whole of Devon and Cornwall. In all this extensive area the towers conform to two or three models, or rather to one model which varies only in the position of the buttresses or the stair turret, and in the form of the pinnacles if present.

Buttresses.—These are very plain: in the larger towers they are placed rectangularly at a short distance from the corner, as in the South and North Somerset towers: in a few small towers they are set diagonally, as at Bradford and West Buckland.

Pinnacles.—Variable: sometimes absent, as at Norton

Fitzwarren: usually simple: sometimes grouped, as at Plymouth St. Andrew's: occasionally large and spired, as at Totnes, Widdecombe, Bishops Nympton, and Fowey.

Parapets.—Always battlemented.

Stair Turret.—Either at one corner or in the middle of the n. or s. side. The latter arrangement, so frequent in Devon, is found also at Wellington, Bradford, and West Buckland.

Windows.—As a rule these towers are curiously deficient in windows. The top windows are moderate or small; the main west window is variable; there is a vent-hole for the ringing loft; and the rest of the tower presents an expanse of bare wall. The tracery is variable.

Ornament.—Although many of the towers are conspicuous for their large size and fine outline, they are as a rule very plain in detail. Some of those in or near Somerset are profusely decorated with grotesque animals, *e.g.* Norton Fitzwarren, Wellington, and Broad Clyst. Cullompton and Chittlehampton are towers of the Devon form, with ornament borrowed from Somerset,—chiefly from Staple Fitzpaine and North Petherton respectively. The tower at Probus, Cornwall, is a near imitation of North Petherton.

The double windows and tracery at Wellington are imitated from the Quantock towers.

(VIII.) THE BRISLINGTON GROUP.

All single-windowed.

Brislington,

Chew Stoke (Fig. 8),

Tickenham (very much restored),

Binegar,

Crocombe (with spire).

(Influence of the group apparent in the towers of Wraxall, near Bristol, and West Pennard.)

This group consists of only a few towers of small size; but

FIG. 8.

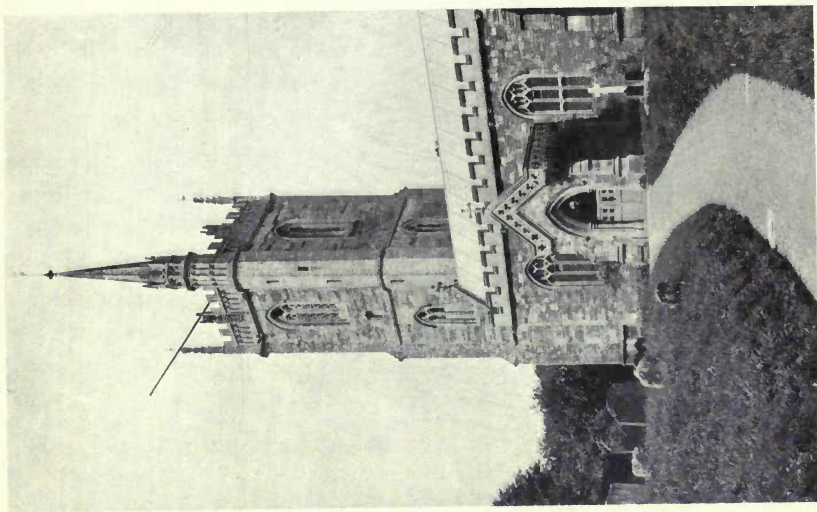
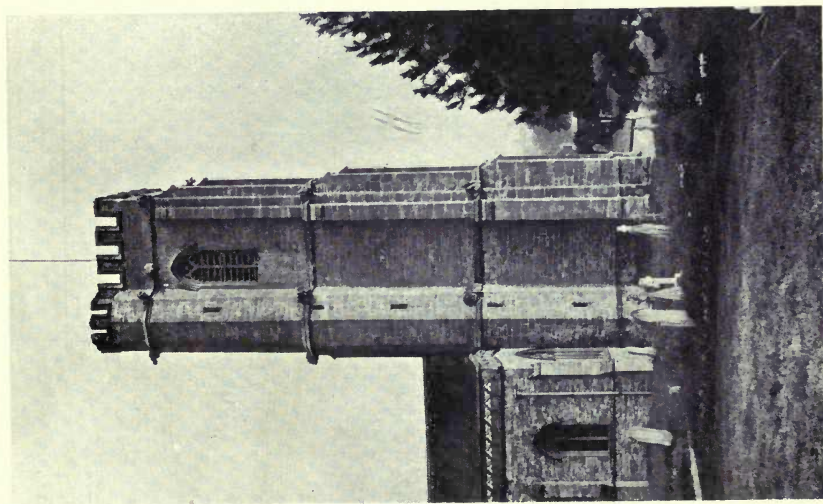


FIG. 7.



in beauty of detail they are second to none in the County. Their scattered distribution does not correspond with the sphere of influence of either of the great ecclesiastical institutions; but their very high quality suggests that they originated from the highest of all the schools, namely that of Wells. There is a slight resemblance between their details and those of the cathedral western towers and of St. Cuthbert's.

Buttresses diagonal, and continued upward as pinnacles.

Parapets battlemented and carved with blind arcades. A niche containing a statue rises from the middle of the parapet on each side of the tower,—except at Binegar, where the niche is only on the west side.

Spire or Spirelet.—At Croscombe, which may be the earliest of the group, there is a central spire. At Chew Stoke, Brislington, and Tickenham, the spire is replaced by a very tall spirelet standing on the corner turret. At Binegar the pinnacles are unfinished.

Windows comparatively large, with good mouldings and elegant tracery.

Wraxall and West Pennard resemble the group chiefly in having the characteristic parapet, with four niches at Pennard, but only one at Wraxall.

RESIDUAL TOWERS.

CHEWTON.—The windows, tracery, and buttresses are of the Quantock form; but the parapet and pinnacles are a simplified imitation of the Gloucester Cathedral type. The blind windows in the middle stage may have been suggested by the panelling which occurs in that position in several of the Gloucestershire towers. This tower should be compared with the next described.

GLASTONBURY ST. JOHN'S.—In this we see the Chewton design completely Glo'sterized. The parapet and pinnacles are obviously of the Gloucester Cathedral type. Other Gloucestershire features are the panelling in the middle stage

(compare Wotton-under-Edge, Dursley, and Cirencester,) and the continuation of the string-courses right round the buttresses.

GLASTONBURY ST. BENIGN.—The buttresses resemble those of the South Somerset group in form and position; and the tall upper windows show the influence of the same group,—or of the related Dorset towers in which the windows are paired as at St. Benign (compare Dorchester St. Peter's.) The pinnacles have been incorrectly restored: the probable form of the original pinnacles may be seen at Norton-under-Hamdon, Crewkerne, Fordington, or Dorchester.

This tower was built by Abbot Robert Bere, whose rebus appears upon the church. It is strange that both this tower and St. John's are of exotic designs, from which it may be inferred that the Glastonbury masons had not a tower-building school.

MUCHELNEY.—The buttresses and parapet are of the South Somerset form, the pinnacles modern and poor. The windows, unlike those of South Somerset, are short; but their tracery resembles that of St. Benign. The string-course continued as a hood-moulding over the windows is a Dorset feature. This tower may have been built by the masons of Muchelney Abbey.

LANGPORT AND LONG SUTTON.—Rather plain towers, their composition borrowed from the triple-window Mendip towers, while their tracery is related to that of Muchelney and St. Benign. I suspect that these four towers were produced by the same masons; they have features in common, and are the least successful of the ambitious towers of the County.

MARTOCK.—Simpler and more dignified than the four above-mentioned, and yet having similar window tracery. Its double windows and overhanging parapet may have been suggested by the Quantock towers.

KILMERSDON.—By its geographical position this should be a work of the East Mendip school. The buttresses are related

to the East Mendip type; but the other features are of no particular school, though not foreign to Somerset.

ILMINSTER (Illus. in *Proceedings*, XLIX).—The design is a reminiscence of the central tower of Wells Cathedral, but with altogether different details and of much later date. I find in this tower no evidence of the work of either school; and yet it may have been a wilfully divergent product of the Wells or the Taunton builders.

WORSRING PRIORY (Illus. in *Proceedings*, LI).—This simple but beautiful tower has no detail entirely characteristic of any of the above-mentioned groups: still less has it any relation to the towers of other counties. It is not improbably the work of the masons attached to the little Priory itself.

WRAXALL.—A tower of apparently complex relationship. The windows, parapet and buttresses, are related to those at Chew Stoke, a member of the Brislington group: the pinnacles resemble those of Portishead and Backwell, except that the Wraxall pinnacles are placed rectangularly, and those of the two other towers diagonally: the string-courses are carried round the buttresses, as in Gloucestershire and North Somerset; but they are also carried as weather mouldings over the windows, as in Dorset and at Muchelney.

BATH ABBEY.—A late member of a group of towers scattered through the counties bordering on the Thames. The other chief members of the group are Mere, Marlborough St. Peter's, Newbury, Reading St. Lawrence, Henley, and Magdalen College, Oxford. Their prominent characteristic is the possession of large octagonal buttresses, continued as turrets, and generally finished with spirelets. These towers are mostly plain: only Magdalen and Bath Abbey have enriched upper storeys and elaborate parapets. Spirelets were first added to the Bath tower early in the 19th century: the new ones by which they have been recently replaced are not so true to the type of these towers.

A Third John de Courcy.

BY HAMILTON HALL, F.S.A.

AMONG those who have given no particular attention to the early history of Ireland only one John de Courcy is generally known; and of this follower of "Strongbow" the prevalent impressions are mostly erroneous, from his hat downwards. But a measure of inaccuracy is pardonable since the older works of reference are commonly far from correct in their statements concerning him. In a full account of this first John de Courcy's personal history, Mr. Round has shewn¹ that he was sent into Ireland during December, 1176, and has dated his raid into Ulster during the January following. It may be thought perhaps that John was then still young; but we cannot well suppose him less than about five-and-twenty years of age, in other words born more or less about 1150. It would perhaps be necessary to state an earlier year, if we could accept the earlier date, 1171 or 1172, of the dubious grant of Ulster, or of any part of it "if he could take it." Mr. Goddard Orpen allows² that John may have been with the king in Ireland in 1171, but a better reason for the belief that John did have a "grant" of Ulster on such or like terms is founded on the express statement to that effect in the *Song of Dermot* (l. 2734). The existence of any such concession however is by no means established: a reasonable opinion is that

1. *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, and Walford's *Antiq. Mag. and Bibliographer*, vols. III and IV.

2. "Ireland under the Normans," II, 6.

the king's shifty dealings with Strongbow were repeated with John, who was led to suppose himself grantee of a something the king was able to repudiate. John's supposed grant was certainly not in fact an earldom, though as Mr. Orpen has well said he was "de facto princeps Ulidiæ." The definite fact is that in January, 1176-7, John did take the region then called "Ulvester," roughly the modern counties of Antrim and Down. His success at this latter date proves him then no child, nor quite young in arms; there is no ground for mis-doubting the graphic description of him as he started upon this raid, riding a "white" horse, and with eagles painted upon his shield:—

"Erat itaque Johannes vir albus et procerus, membris nervosis et ossosis, staturæ grandis, et corpore pervalido; viribus immensis, audaciæ singularis; vir fortis et bellator ab adolescentia; semper in acie primus, semper gravioris periculi pondus arripiens."¹

In giving this portrait Giraldus continues further to the same effect; but for the moment it is more to the purpose that even Lynch himself could find nothing to withdraw from this description; indeed he accentuates it by citing an amazing example of fortitude and endurance;² his chief point apparently in depreciation is made from the fact that some texts of Giraldus read "aviculas" for "aquilas" on the shield, which *inter alia* he took to indicate a mountebank air in dress and equipment. Read in a less carping spirit, the narrative suggests that never a hero before the walls of Troy was more altogether the perfect man of war; if in 1177 John did not as yet precisely fulfil the description, the pertinent fact of his success proves him then possessed of qualities strictly similar in kind; not because he succeeded, but that he was already of

1. Giraldus Cambrensis, "Expugnatio Hiberniæ," lib. II, cap. xviii, Rolls Series 21, vol. V, pp. 339, 344.

2. "Cambrensis Eversus," Celtic Society: ed. Matthew Kelly, cap. vii, p. 386; cap. v, p. 339.

a reputation to secure that quality of following, however small its numbers may have been, which was needful for success. We may be sure his "adolescentia" was then no longer in the quite immediate past; we shall not gravely err in thinking him born about 1150 if not, as quite possibly, before that date. We must suppose him of full age at least, if he was a person of consideration in 1171; it is plain he was well past his majority, in any case, at the time of his Ulster expedition in the beginning of 1177. It is most necessary to be reasonably clear as to his age, although we do not know with certainty who was the father of this last and extremest of his type, blending in his own person the more prominent features of Cœur de Lion and the Conqueror, since his personality it is presently to be shewn has been borrowed for another individual, some three generations later in date.

The second John de Courcy is affiliated in the most precise terms by sundry record evidences, but his relationship to the John foregoing is by no means clear, nor indeed do we know much of him in any way. He first appears as one of certain hostages given for the foresaid John, on the back of the first membrane of the patent roll for 6 John: there he is "John de Curcy son of Roger de Chester"¹ namely son of Roger de Courcy who was constable to the foresaid John de Courcy of Ulster. From the fact that this second John was a hostage at a date not very long before 1205 it might be assumed that he was born not long before 1190, quite as probably after that year. He was of full age in or before May 1218, when the justiciary of Ireland is to take a jury whether Roger de

1. "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland," I, 259. The entry is editorially dated about April 1205, but the calendar date is not sufficiently correct, as has been shown by Mr. Round (*op. cit.*, iv, 177); "before 15 July 1204" being a preferable expression. At the same passage Mr. Round demonstrates a "John de Curcy junior," father of Milo, another hostage, which John was therefore then a man of thirty or so we may suppose, if not older; born that is towards 1175 or earlier, and presumably a bastard of the first John himself.

Chester father of John de Courcy held certain lands, etc.,¹ and it is thus likely that he was then but lately of age, or in other words born by if not in the year 1197. This second John then we are to regard as born a matter of forty if not fifty years after the first John de Courcy ; and now we are in a position to consider the date of yet another John de Courcy, whose origin, fortunes, and ultimate fate are alike mysterious, if we can at least believe that the statements about him are not devoid of some actual basis in fact.

The mere existence of this third John is perhaps known only from an assertion by Sandford² which as it stands is simply impossible. He affirms that King John had a bastard son named John de Courcy, brought up at Stoke Courcy who became Earl of Ulster in Ireland. Inasmuch as only one John de Courcy has ever been called Earl of Ulster, quite apart from the question whether he was or was not an earl, it is manifest that here Sandford confuses the person brought up at Stogursey with the first John. Though that John's parentage is in a measure doubtful, still it is amply clear that he was no son of King John ; for between his going to Ireland and his invasion of Ulster, the future King John attained the age of nine years. It becomes then a question what the story given by Sandford can possibly mean ; and first as to how he arrived at his assertion. For authority we find a citation " Robert of Gloucester 247 b." Now in 1724 Hearne gave the same story in his edition of Robert's poem ;³ whence it is discovered that the text cited by Sandford is the fine MS. belonging to the College of Arms, from which Hearne borrowed so freely for his notes. Both Hearne and Sandford give the passage accurately enough ; in the text it reads :—

" In yer of our lord m c ¹ ^o ^{xx} ^o iij v (1185) Hugh de lacye

1. Fin. 2 Hen. III, m. 5 ; Roberts I, p. 11.

2. Francis Sandford, Lancaster Herald, "Genealogical History of the Kings and Queens of England," 1677 ; fo. 86.

3. Vol. II, p. 484.

lord of Mithe Englyssh man of a sike man the viij kl. of August was slayne. Sir John Courcy that me seide was kyng Jones sone bastard. And i norsshed atte the Prioury of Stogurey in Somerssetshire in youthe was made erle of Ulvester in Ireland the ferst of Englysshtong and after him the kynrede of the Burghes *that bere the armes of goules with a white croys.*"¹

I am indebted to the courtesy of C. H. Athill, Esq., F.S.A., Richmond Herald, for the opportunity to inspect this fine MS. The passage cited is no part of Robert's poem, but part of a long note inserted in the text by the unknown writer thereof. That this annotator was a herald will hardly be questioned, for the passage I have italicized, on the armorial bearings of de Burgh, has nothing whatever to do with the origin of John de Courcy either by this statement or by any other account of him. It is curious that here, actually a few lines after notice of the slaying of Hugh de Lacy, we find no mention of the more pertinent particulars that the same Hugh's son overthrew and succeeded John in Ulster, and really was grantee of an earldom thereof before the kindred of de Burgh. One does not care to explain this detail by a charge of negligent transcribing and casual omission, whereof later. Hearne remarked that this annotator,—whose personality is as unknown to us as that of "Robert of Gloucester" himself,—lived into the reign of Henry VI; but Hearne advanced no opinion on the sources of the annotations. That would indeed be a large question, the reference to a new authority being sometimes no more than "another chronicle." These additions to the poem run in places for many columns together of closely written folio; but considerable search failed altogether to discover the suggested passage where "me seide" previously that this reputed earl was the king's son.

Fairly read, there is in truth no assertion that the annotator had already made the same statement before. That presumably was true only of the writer whose actual words the annotator

1. Fo. 247 b, col. i.

was there inserting; doubtless a chronicler whose work is not as yet identified. Though unfortunately we do not know anything whatever on the subject of the annotator's person, we are happily able to judge of his accuracy, of which we have at this same point direct evidence. He gives here a long extract from Peter of Blois, namely a quotation from the epistle to the archbishop of Palermo "Ad Walterum arch. Panormitanum.—Benedictus D. D. Israel—" which is given as in the printed texts, with but the most trifling verbal differences, until the annotator breaks off from his reproduction of Peter's assurances that Henry was guiltless of Becket's murder, to introduce an utterly different subject with the statement that (king) Richard was born at Beaumont "where the white Friars now are." This reference to the Carmelites at Oxford is rather suggestive of the Benedictine "Worcester College" close by, over which it is supposed that "Robert of Gloucester" was the first to preside.

We have thus an unknown annotator citing an unknown and possibly lost work; the recognition of the passage cited has certainly escaped divers students, and must probably await fortuitous discovery. But the unknown annotator can quote his authorities with accuracy; therefore the presumption is that he did actually find a work which at least twice declared King John the father of some John de Courcy; a work which, further, confused the alleged son of the king with the so-called earl, though by no possibility could these be the same man. Perhaps it is strange that the error of this declared paternity of the earl was perceived neither by the annotator's original; nor by the annotator himself, though a herald; nor by Sandford also a herald; nor by Stebbing¹ another herald, who here simply copied Sandford without addition, alteration, or comment; nor even by Hearne, a far sounder antiquary than casual reading would lead us to suppose, though he gave no particular

1. Samuel Stebbing, Somerset Herald, Editor of Sandford's "Genealogical History," etc. (1707), fo. (86 mis-numbered) 87.

attention to pedigree matters. Nevertheless for the oversight of all there is an obvious explanation; for if they knew John the invader best at the time of his overthrow, namely in 1204 and 1205, when the chronological difficulty of the declared paternity is no longer patent, still they might be unable to ascertain that John the invader was then over fifty and perhaps nearer sixty years of age. To speak of him as "in youthe" in this juxtaposition with an event of 1185 might suggest a deduction of some twenty years from his age, if it did not further suggest a reference of his Ulster raid to such a date more or less; the affiliation story would presuppose him unborn till towards 1185 at the soonest. It would nevertheless be rash to suppose that he who first advanced the assertion concerning the king's son was displaying ignorance; there are grounds for believing that he had some kind of reason for his words, and was on the contrary recording particular knowledge, if we will regard his assertion in all its constituent portions, and apart from the title of earl, which is denied to the veritable and original John de Courcy himself.

The declaration that King John had a son brought up at Stoke Courcy is not in itself absurd; it has, indeed, the appearance of being true, as seen in the shadows of record evidence. Dugdale¹ quotes the Close Rolls that King John gave the manor of Down Ampney in Gloucestershire to Alice de Courcy "for her better maintenance." A light upon the king in his benevolent moments, perhaps; Alice was then needing such aid, possibly; on the face of it nothing could be less likely, and the phrase was not seldom an empty euphemism, employed only to avoid stating the real consideration for which a grant was made.

In 23 Henry II (1177) the heir of William de Courcy was a minor, and by the pipe roll for that year it is shewn that the farm of his honour, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ knights' fees, for a half-year was

1. "Baronage," I, 451, col. ii (1675).

£25 4s.¹ It is supposed that this William was the father of the first John de Courcy, but the heir was William's daughter Alice. She was born apparently more or less about the year 1165; and as she inherited from le Meschin a further 16½ fees, plainly Alice was no pauper. She was wife of Warin FitzGerold; their daughter married to her second husband Fulk de Breauté, the "Falcasius" whose memory we preserve in "Vauxhall," though he was reviled of the chroniclers; and who under Essex owed £100 for his relief for that daughter's lands;² and was also guardian of his said wife's son and heir, the Earl of Devon. These people then were among John's extremest supporters; and though at the time of the Down Ampney grant to Alice her husband Warin was in rebellion, it was only in the closing months of John's reign that Warin forsook the king's cause. Warin had been John's chamberlain, and doubtless knew much of the king's villainy; but he should also have known discretion for one of his duties, since his father had filled the same office under Henry II.

It is on the Close Roll for 18 John (m. 2)³ that we read the sheriff of Gloucester is to know the king has granted "to Alice de Courcy, wife of Warin FitzGerold," "manerium de Dumhamenell" with the appurtenances which was John de Pratell's with all the chattels of the aforesaid Warin in the said manor, "ad se sustentand'," and she is to have full seizin without delay of the said manor and chattels. "Teste meipso. Apud Cirincestr' ij die Septembris." (1216).

Certainly there is little time for delay; within seven weeks the king is appointed to die. That of course he cannot know with any precision, but he knows the net is gathering about him. If it would be unreasonable to overvalue the detail that at this time the mandates usually contain such exhortations to instant obedience, still he knows he is surrounded by trouble

1. Pipe Roll Society, 23 Hen. II, p. 24.
2. Fin. 2 Hen. III, m. 5; Roberts, I, p. 11.
3. Hardy, "Close Rolls," 1833, p. 285, col. ii.

on every hand ; he knows Louis has been for fifteen weeks in England, and is already in possession of much of the south-eastern part of the kingdom. Most of his subjects are long disaffected ; the more dependable of his adherents, Warin for example, are leaving him ; the papal support is his one last and failing hope. And this is the time when he gives away the manor to Alice ; when he has already seized the chattels of her rebel husband ; and at the same time declares a consideration so obviously fictitious, that we know there was a cogent reason undeclared. There may be no ground here for assuming that the true reason was the mere maintenance of a son ; at a time so critical it is more probable that such reason will have been the concealment of some quite exceptional enormity ; but if incidentally there were a child, very appropriately John, we perceive how that child might presently come to be known as John "de Courcy," though he were not the conqueror of Ulster. He is at this date a mere infant, if as yet actually born, which is possibly doubtful ; Alice very reasonably might send him later to the priory founded by her forefathers at Stoke Courcy ; a place more apt for concealment than this remote cell it would be difficult to find ; the story does not look so entirely absurd as at first. This hypothetical infant was not the son of Alice we may assume ; apart from the plain indications that she was one of those women physiologically incapable of bearing male issue, Alice is now a matter of fifty years old at least, and already a grandmother ; her daughter's child in this year succeeded to the earldom of Devon, being still a minor.

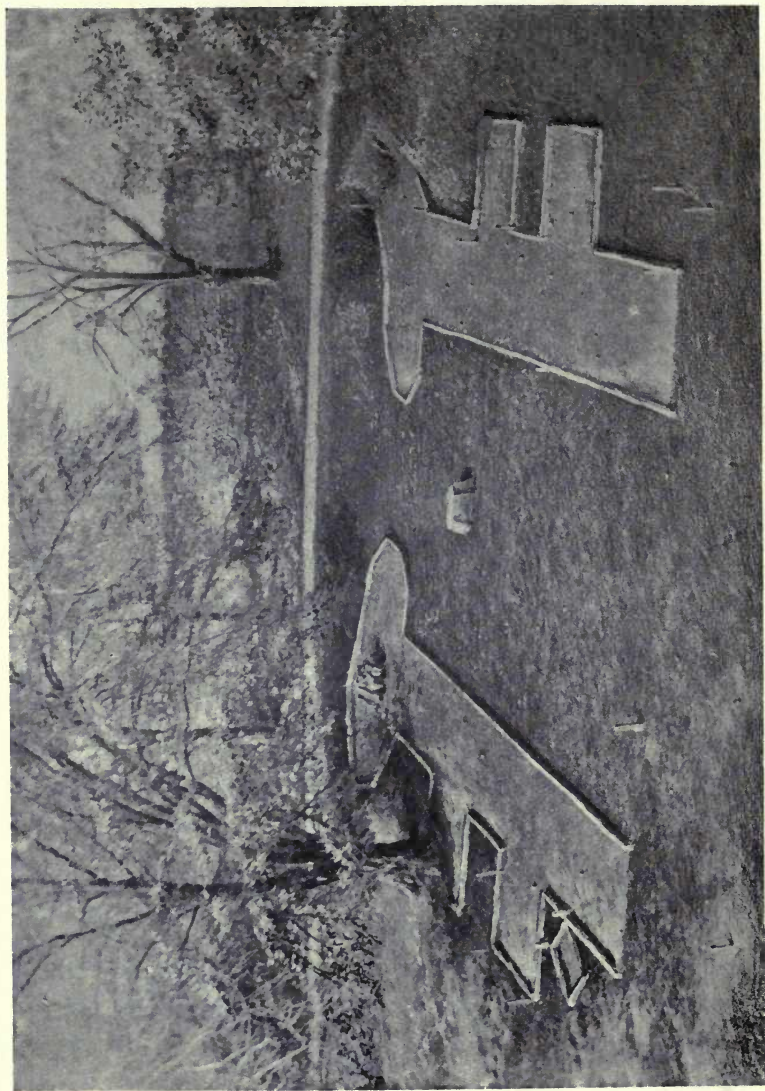
The story says that this John, whoever he was, was nourished at Stogursey, and there is no place more likely to receive a child left on the hands of Alice ; equally there he would be likely to go if still young at her death. It is obviously impossible to dispute that such a John might conceivably be called "de Courcy" from the name of the priory ; but it is far more reasonable to suppose him so called after Alice ; and

in that case it is plausible to associate him with the gift of Down Ampney to her. Her name is the same with that given to him in the story, howsoever derived ; but the king says he gave the manor to her for *her* maintenance. That last word may be here no formal euphemism, but an accidental truth on the royal lips. The king is now on his way from Corfe Castle, presumably to attempt a relief of the long-besieged Windsor ; but Louis has castles on his direct route thither, and John must—or at least does—go all round westerly by Sherborne, Bath, Bradford, Chippenham, Cirencester, Taynton, Burford, Oxford and Wallingford, to get from Dorset to Reading, not a third part of the distance actually traversed. He has no time for idle refinements ; the gift probably is maintenance ; but it is also hush-money, we may conjecture. The husband-chamberlain, now a rebel, may or may not know all about it, but the letters close will not invite undue publicity. This perhaps is more nearly what the king should mean, but of course he would say anything ; the facts are so far plain whatever he may say. He gives away the manor, in the record it is Alice who gets it, and the chattels also of her rebel husband ; in the record she is expressly called Alice de Courcy. In the story it is some John who gets a surname which was also her surname ; he is brought up at “ her ” priory ; Alice in all probability knew exactly why she obtained the gift, and what she was expected to do in return. But granting that these diverse beads may be threaded all on one string just possibly, still this “ John de Courcy ” himself is not forthcoming ; he is gone, vanished away.

Who then was John, and what became of him ? He may have died in his nonage ; he may have become a monk in the priory ; but the story appears to suggest that he became a notable magnate in Ireland, when it manifestly confuses him with the great John de Courcy formerly there. Many a man in such case as his did go to Ireland, past all question. Did then this annotator find some chronicler who affirmed as much

of this John? If we can assume that chronicler merely to have mixed up John from Stoke Courcy with the John de Courcy of Ulster, no great space of time were needed for that blending. Did this John from the priory also go to Ulster then, or by some means or other become absorbed into the Lacy's house, and so associated in memory with the supposed Courcy earldom? But there really was a magnate John of unknown origin, who did marry a Lacy heiress; he is that John "de Verdun" of whom the usual account making him a son of Theobald Butler II is demonstrably impossible. That John was eventually called "heir" of his mother Roesia de Verdun; but he was older than Theobald's heir, who was not Roesia's son. That point one has sufficiently laboured already;¹ here it is enough to observe that if John "de Courcy," born about September 1216 more or less, were the same John de Verdun, son of Roesia, who herself was very doubtfully sixteen by that year, and had apparently been a hostage with the king for her father, then doubtless king John needed the assistance of Alice or some other trusty person to help him conceal a transaction too bad even for his abominable record; of a kind indeed to justify the extraordinary bitterness of the chroniclers' allusions to John's cruel profligacy, so utterly different from their tone in connection with the far more human gallantries of other kings before and after John the debaucher.

1. *Genealogist*, N.S. xxv, 1908.



GLASTONBURY ABBEY. The North Porch, as marked out on the ground level over the original footings. S. view, looking north, showing plan of east and west walls of Porch from their junction with the north aisle wall (not yet marked).

Glastonbury Abbey.

FIFTH REPORT ON THE DISCOVERIES MADE DURING THE EXCAVATIONS.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

THE NORTH PORCH.

THE spring of 1911 witnessed a transfer of operations to the north side of the Nave, the object of research being primarily to discover and to locate the position of the great Porch, whose existence had been inferred from the writings of William Wyrcestre, the XV Century monastic chronicler.

This writer, in his detailed notice of parts and features of the Abbey, mentions a "Porticus introitus ad magnam ecclesiam, continet ejus longitudo videlicet 15 virgas, et ejus latitudo 8 virgas."

This porch Willis imagined to have been placed in a similar position to that of Wells, on the north side of the nave, and therefore opposite to the principal gate of the Abbey, which Hollar shows on the north side of the cemetery of the laity, and at the end of a short lane opening from the great street opposite the parish church of St. John.

This assumption, strictly followed out, would bring the porch a good deal to the westward of the position he gives it in the plan which accompanies his *Architectural History*.

In contrast with Professor Willis's suggestions, we have the opinion of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who in 1904 visited Glastonbury and enquired into this particular question. Being

unsuccessful in finding any traces of the building below ground, he says in his paper on the Abbey,¹ "I find it hard to believe that a porch of such dimensions would have been attached to an aisle of which the bays were only 20ft. long, and the interval between the buttresses barely 14ft.; and I would suggest that the porch to which William Wyrcestre refers was actually at the west end of the Church, between the nave and the Lady Chapel (Mr. Hope here refers to the Galilee). Its width is exactly 24ft., and its length 51½ft." The porch described by William Wyrcestre is 24ft. broad by 45ft. long, and Mr. Hope accounts for the difference in length by the suggestion that a part of it may have been occupied by the reredos and vestry of the Lady Chapel.

Truly the dimension of length was enough to excite surprise in the mind of any antiquary, yet there seems nothing unusual in the breadth as compared with that of the nave severly which it would overlie, and we have only to examine the noble porch of Wells to see that there the breadth is almost from window to window of the bays adjoining on east and west.

Wyrcestre also gives us the following note:—

"Longitudo a fenestra quæ est proxima latitudinis brachiorum, quæ incipit in parte occidentali latitudinis brachiorum quasi *Anglice a porche*, usque principium navis ecclesiæ continet 7 virgas."

In March, 1911, a trial excavation was made, the point selected for first investigation being a little over 60ft. from the west wall of the nave. This would be opposite the junction of the third and fourth bays going eastward. A sinking was here made over the line of the missing North Aisle wall, and at a depth of 5ft. or 6ft. the foundation was discovered.

It proved to be 10ft. 6ins. in width, and was joined at this point by a wall-footing running in at right angles from the north. The junction wall was about 8ft. in width, and soon showed itself unmistakably to be the east wall of a porch.

1. *Archæol. Journ.*, LXI (1904), 185-196.

On clearing it out to the north, the stone-work was found to be almost entirely removed, but the clay matrix was firm and clear, so that no difficulty was found in getting accurate dimensions.

At about 10ft. north of the aisle-wall trench a large square buttress footing, nearly 7ft. wide, was encountered on the east of the porch; whilst a second and similar projection appeared a few feet further on.

In order to test William Wyrcestre's statement of the length, a distance of 45ft. was measured out northwards from the first excavation, and a deep hole sunk at that point, revealing a clay face breaking back at an obtuse angle. This was undoubtedly a part of the N.E. extremity of the building, with an unexpected feature, namely, the trace of a large angle-buttress.

The northern face of the wall at its junction with the buttress, measured back to the northern face of the aisle-wall footing, proved to be approximately 46ft. This would make 45ft. a probable interior dimension for the porch itself, if taken—as Wyrcestre may well have taken it—from the face of the great nave door outward to the inner line of the north wall—or from the outer face of the aisle-wall to the outer face of the porch entrance.

Width of Porch. An attempt was then made to verify the width of 24ft. given by Wm. Wyrcestre. For this purpose, a shallow trench was cut in a westerly direction across the middle of the site, a little to the north of the centre of the first buttress projection on the east, and almost exactly at the anticipated distance the west footing wall of the porch was encountered, in so perfect a state as to cause no little astonishment, since its upper surface was barely a foot below the grass. This wall was then cleared for its whole length northward, and proved to be an extremely massive piece of work of a character totally different from that met with in the aisle foundations, as will be described later. The square platforms

of two heavy buttresses were found in positions roughly opposite to those on the east side. They come rather near together, there being rather under 4ft. clear between their footings, which are 7ft. and 9ft. wide respectively. At the n.w. corner is an immense angle buttress. The footing here is fortunately very perfect, and until recently its dimensions could be easily seen. The width is 11ft., the total projection (angular measurement) from the interior angle of the porch 17ft. 5ins.

The outward termination of the buttress is not square, but obtuse-angled, and the trend of the buttress itself is about 59° from the north and south line. (Plates I and II).

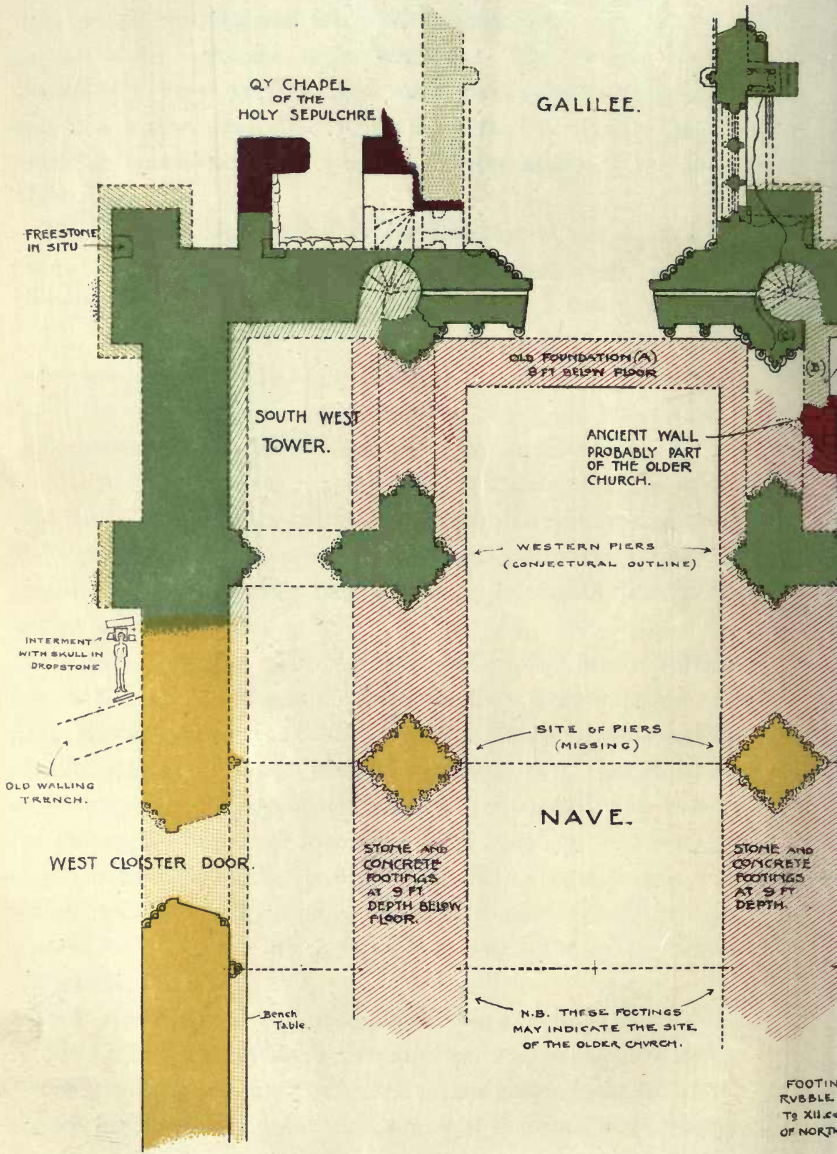
The indications on the other side were similar, but the actual termination of the n.e. angle buttress has only been inferred, since the presence of large roots in the high bank at this point rendered excavation a matter of great difficulty.

The n.w. half of the north wall, with the footing of the n.w. jamb of the great entrance archway, was next unearthed, and revealed this feature in a good state of preservation, the rough masonry showing clearly the approximate line of the splays inside and out.

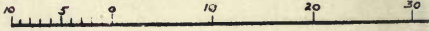
All these footings came up within a few feet of the surface, but in the case of the angle buttress they were exposed to a great depth—upwards of 10ft. in fact. The enormous solidity of the masonry seemed clearly to point to a former heavy superstructure. The walling was of well-shaped and bonded lias stones, set in a hard mortar of prime quality. This was in contradistinction to the footing of the XII Century aisle wall, which was of rough stone, largely of boulder nature—the yellow “Tor burr” being often seen—and the whole practically unmortared.

Now this rough dry footing-work seems to be characteristic of the XII Century nave foundations, and in the case of the porch it appears to have extended on the east side as far as the second buttress, to a point 28ft. north of the aisle wall footing,

PLATE II.



FOOTING
 RUBBLE
 TO XIIth
 OF NORTH



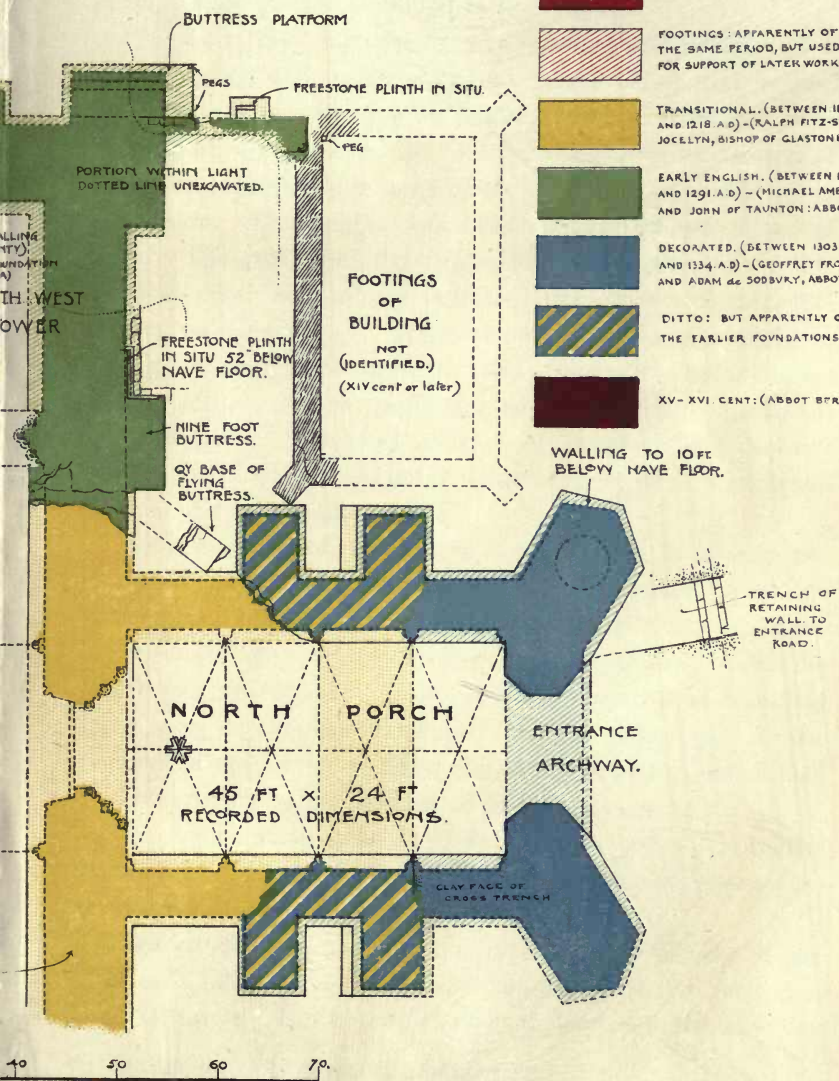
SCALE OF FEET

GLASTONBURY ABBEY

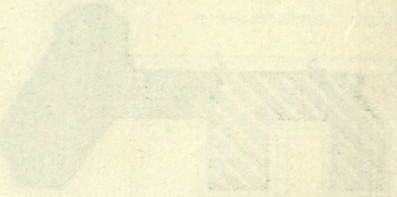
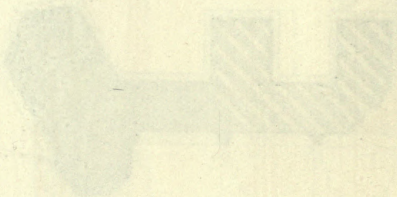
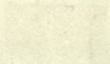
PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS AT THE WESTERN END OF
NAVE INCLUDING THE NORTH PORCH AND WEST
TOWERS ETC.

INDEX OF COLOURS.

-  NORMAN or PRE-NORMAN.
PROBABLY HERLEWIN'S WORK.
-  FOOTINGS: APPARENTLY OF
THE SAME PERIOD, BUT USED
FOR SUPPORT OF LATER WORK.
-  TRANSITIONAL. (BETWEEN 1181, A.D.
AND 1218, A.D.) - (RALPH FITZ-STEPHEN to
JOCELYN, BISHOP OF GLASTONBURY.)
-  EARLY ENGLISH. (BETWEEN 1235, A.D.
AND 1291, A.D.) - (MICHAEL AMBRESBURY
AND JOHN OF TAUNTON: ABBOTS.)
-  DECOATED. (BETWEEN 1303, A.D.
AND 1334, A.D.) - (GEOFFREY FROMOND
AND ADAM de SOUBURY, ABBOTS.)
-  DITTO: BUT APPARENTLY ON
THE EARLIER FOUNDATIONS.
-  XV - XVI CENT. (ABBOT BERE.)



LIBRARY OF THE
BUREAU OF THE
CENSUS



where a clay face was met with running west across the line of the wall, some distance into the interior of the porch.

On the west side of the porch, as on the east, this loose material has been largely removed, but the more solid masonry of the outer part of the porch begins at the first buttress, where it overhangs the softer material, and shows every sign of being a later work superadded to the original.

We have thus apparently two sections of walling of a different date and consistency, the earlier being that nearest the nave, and representing an original porch of more moderate dimensions. The second (*i.e.* northern) buttress on the east of the porch showed also signs of an alteration in width on its south side. This might well bespeak two different dates of work. The greater of the two widths brings this side in line with the south side of the buttress opposite, which measures 9ft. across the footings. As it was not possible to investigate this one without removal of the solid masonry, a similar change in its width, though probable, can only be conjectured. Between these buttresses a tract of concrete-like footings crosses the porch and these are again suggestive of an original outer wall at this point.

The clearance of the looser work, which is merely unmortared rubble, is easy to understand—it would be readily withdrawn during the various stages of the destruction of the Abbey buildings,—whilst the more refractory parts would be left in part untouched. More yet of the latter would doubtless have been in evidence some fifty or sixty years ago, as the removal of a quantity of foundation work from this part is still remembered by an old servant of former owners.

The comparative lateness of date of the outer part of the porch is evidenced also by the nature of the fragments encountered.

Those in the part nearest the nave were all clearly of the XII or XIII Century, and were similar to what is now seen in the Church. But beyond the site of the first buttresses they

were practically all of the XIV Century—a well-developed type of Decorated work. A number of these are given on the Section sheet (Fig. 1). Some of the most perfect and most characteristic of date are the sections of the vaulting-ribs. The carved fragments found lying around the jamb of the outer entrance are of a rich nature, and indicate a very refined vine-leaf enrichment of convex profile. There are two different sections of vaulting-rib, both later than the XII Century work of the nave, but one earlier than the other. These are marked A and B in Fig. 1. The rib A retains the intersection of six ribs, four being large cross-ribs, and two, smaller ridge-ribs. The setting out of the diagonals according to the angle indicated by this fragment exactly satisfies the plan which would divide the interior of the porch into four equal severies.

A large buttress-weathering of polygonal form, with a hollowed interior, possibly for a small newel-stair, was found lying in the trench on the east side, and is now placed in the middle of the grassed internal area. This would presumably have come from a turret in connection with the porch, and most likely from over one of the great buttresses at the angles of the entrance.

Situation of the Porch. The discovery proves Willis right in his conjecture as to the true position of the porch, which masks the third bay from the west of the nave, and brings the entrance into true line with Hollar's gate, and also with the door to the west alley of the Cloister, on the south side of the nave, thus making a clear run across the width of the Church at this point.

The flooring of the porch was missing, but an indication of its old level was found at the northern entry, where the hard-beaten underlayer of concrete-like consistency presented a smooth surface inclining upwards at a sharp slope—about one in ten—for several feet inwards towards the point where the level would have practically coincided with that of the nave floor.

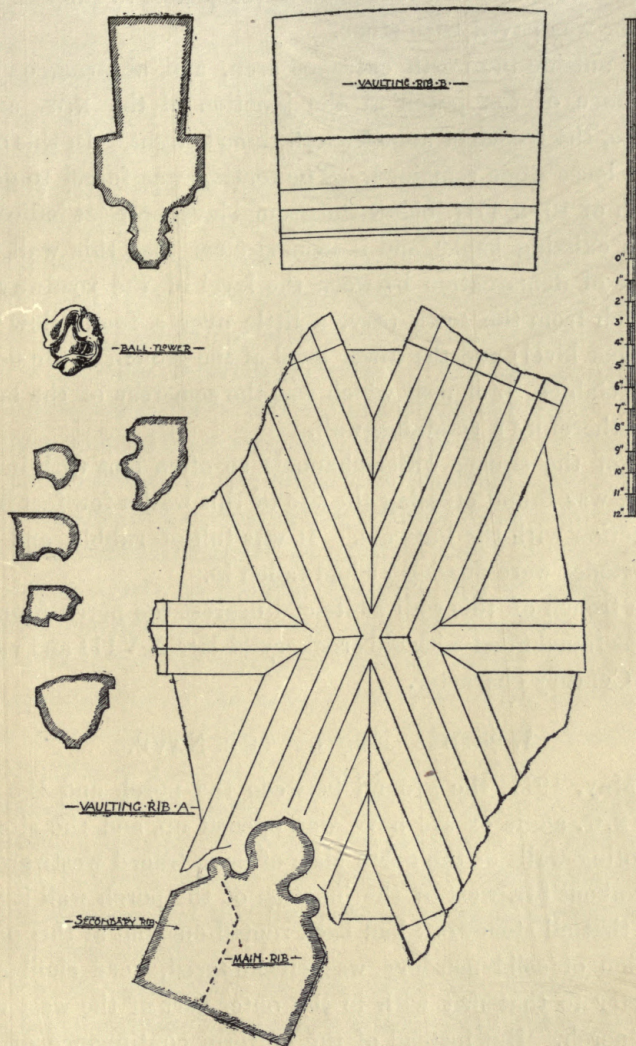


Fig. 1.—Details of Stonework (fragments), found on Site of North Porch, Glastonbury Abbey.

Very little encaustic tile work was met with in this excavation, and from this fact it seems but reasonable to suppose that the floor was paved with stone.

Just outside the north entrance arch, and abutting on the north face of the porch at the junction of the n.w. angle buttress, the trench of another wall came to light. In this only a little loose stone remained. The footing was found to go to a depth of 10 or 11ft. below the ground level here (as indicated by the existing bank), and it seemed clear that this wall was the line of demarcation between the level of the roadway of approach from the town (say, a little over a foot below the nave floor level) and the lower level of the ground to the north of the Galilee, in or near which was the cemetery of the laity. It was therefore a retaining-wall.

One of the square water-channels so often met with in the Abbey, was found crossing the site of this wall a few feet from its junction with the buttress. It was full of rubble, and the cover-stones were missing or had fallen in.

The trench of this wall at its end nearest the porch foundation was found filled with old crockery of late XVIII and early XIX Century character.

WESTERN END OF THE NAVE.

In May, 1911, the ground between the porch and the extreme n.w. angle of the nave was opened up, and the site of the footing-walls of the north aisle of nave traced westward.

For about 8ft. west of the junction of the porch wall it was found that all stonework had been rooted out, but at this point a section of solid masonry was encountered, very similar in character to that met with in the outer part of the west wall of the porch. But instead of the uniform continuance of the 10ft. 6ins. which had been elsewhere proved to be the normal thickness of the aisle footing, the masonry here returned and ran out to 13ft. thick (north to south), the increase being on the outer face in the form of a rectangular buttress projection.

This ultimately proved to be 9ft. in measurement east and west, and beyond that point the wall ran on at the reduced thickness of 10ft. The 9ft. buttress, at its western end, was found faced with freestone, showing a chamfered plinth, terminated at the N.W. angle with an upward ramp, as though for continuance in a northward direction, from which it is clear that the intention had at one time been to unite a wall here with the main wall at right angles.

The continuance of the main wall west of the buttress showed the plinth following round at the same level, with an unworked mitre at the angle. Above this appeared a freestone weathering which, on comparison with the plinth of the Galilee, proved to be a facsimile of its lower member. This fact, coupled with the altered character of the walling, shows the western bay of the nave to be of later date than the XII Century foundation, and demonstrates it to be coeval with the existing west wall.

Excavation in a corresponding position in 1908 on the south side of the nave had shown an external break or projection at a point as nearly as possible opposite that at which the 9ft. buttress emerges on the north, and this may be assumed to give ground for the statement that the whole of the last or westernmost bay of the nave, in its lower stage, was the work of a XIII Century abbot, either Michael de Ambresbury (1235-1255) or John de Tantonía (1274-1291).

Owing to the presence of a large elm tree over the line of the wall, a limit of excavation was reached a few feet west of the 9ft. buttress, but a trench was sunk on the further (west) side of the tree, and here the square footing of a great western buttress was found.

From its position on the plan (Plate II), it will be readily seen that the general grouping is symmetrical—allowance being made for the fact that only the inferior footing or mere foundation is here in evidence, and to obtain the true line of the plinth, a set-off must be assumed, bringing the face back a foot or more to the south. The projection of this buttress

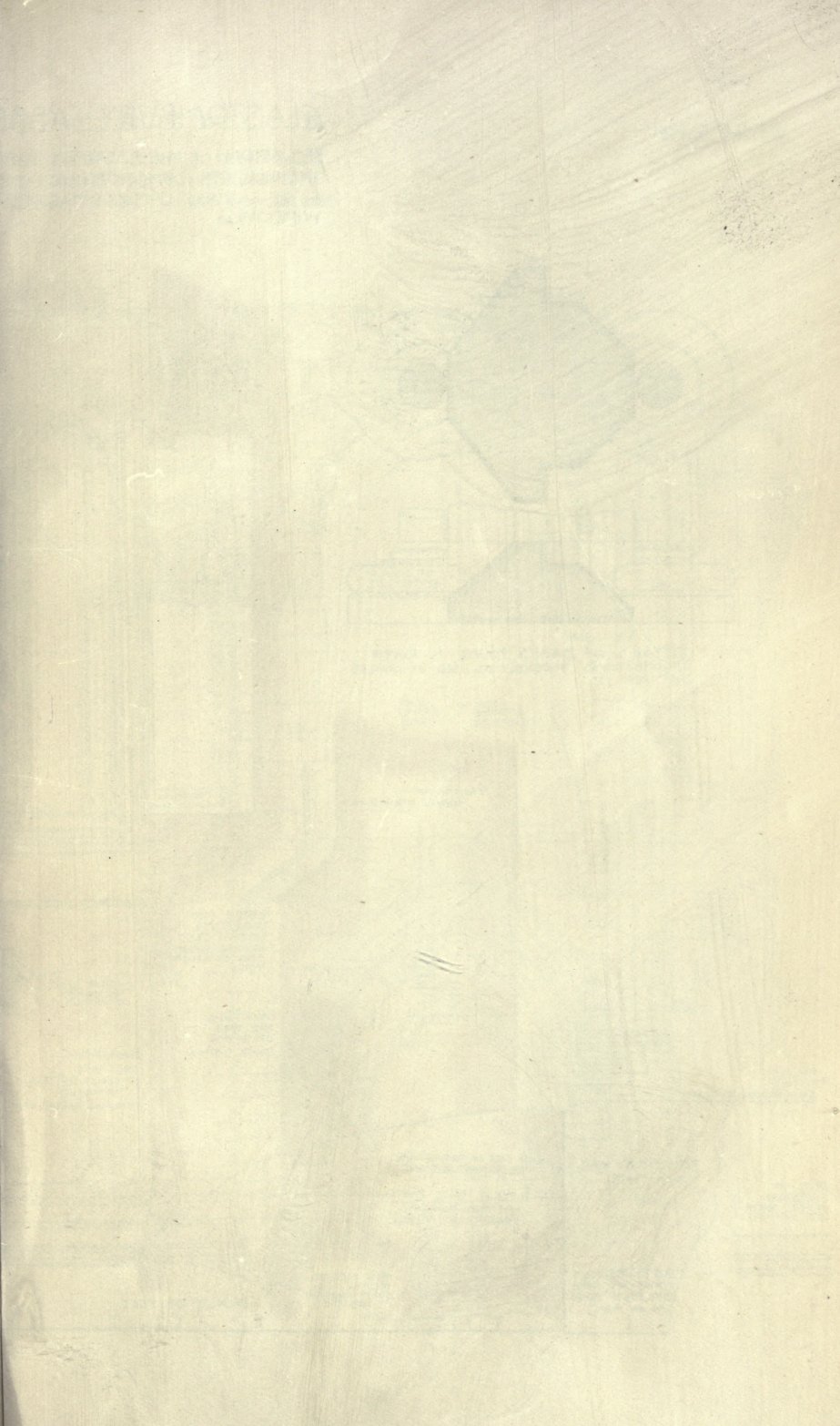
platform westward was found to be 5ft. 1in. clear of the face of the foundation of the west wall of the aisle, of which a section remained.

A similar projection had, in 1908, been proved to exist in a corresponding position at the s.w. angle of the Church (western face). This could only be partly examined owing to the presence of a large tree at this point, but there seems no doubt that its dimensions corresponded. The plan therefore shows buttress platforms 5ft. by 10ft. or thereabouts at the n.w. and s.w. angles of the Church, indicative of the existence of large buttresses at the extreme limits of the western side of the Church. These would be probably 7ft. 6ins. wide under the plinth and approaching 4ft. in projection—a calculation based upon the projection of other footing-walls in the Abbey.

The whole of the western face of the northern section to its junction with the Galilee wall has not yet been examined, but there are two features on the Galilee wall which call for remark in this connection.

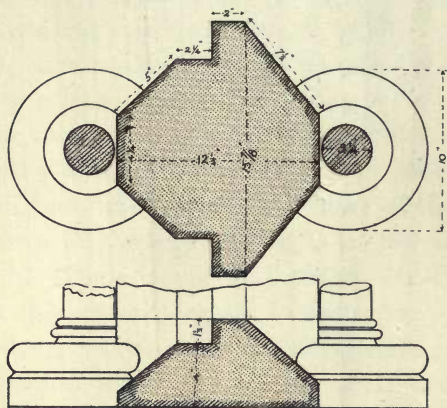
(*A*). The plinth on the north side of the Galilee terminates at a point rather to the westward of the line of the n.w. nave buttress; and a prominent mass of rough masonry is in evidence on the wall, just within that line, indicative of a projecting member attached to the face of the wall at this point, and exhibiting still, in its rough and mutilated condition (it has been totally stripped of its ashlar coat), the form of an engaged buttress with sloping top, the rake of the slope being to the westward. An inspection of the rubble masonry below the window opening in the east bay of the Galilee, just under its eastern jamb, will reveal this feature to the trained observer.

(*B*). Above this rough projection, the east jamb of the Early English window carries still some traces of a plain ashlar facing running out north, significant of the return face of the n.w. section of the west wall of the nave or of the face of the great stair-turret which occupied this angle. For the better apprehension of these points, readers are referred to the

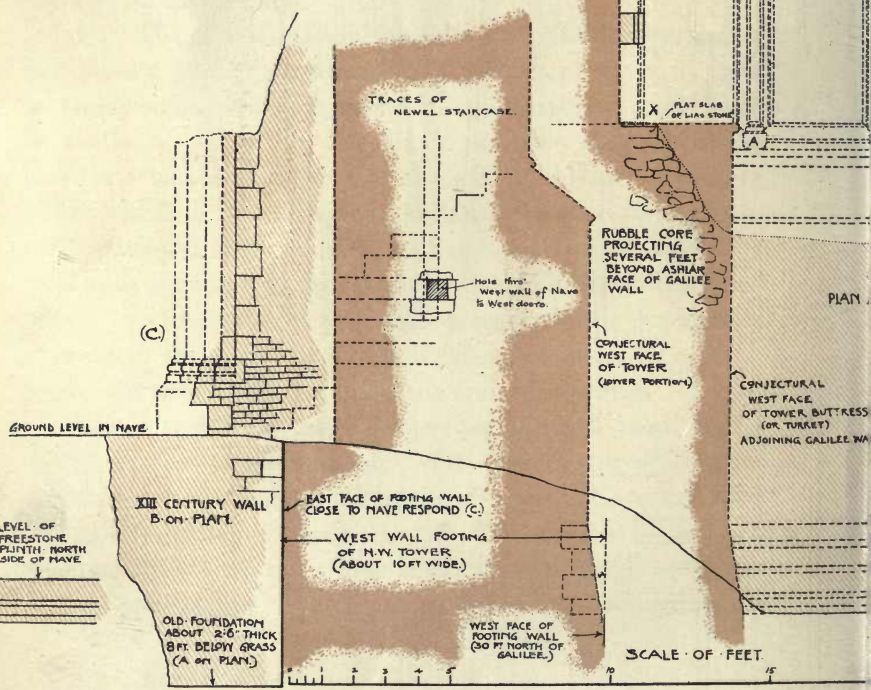
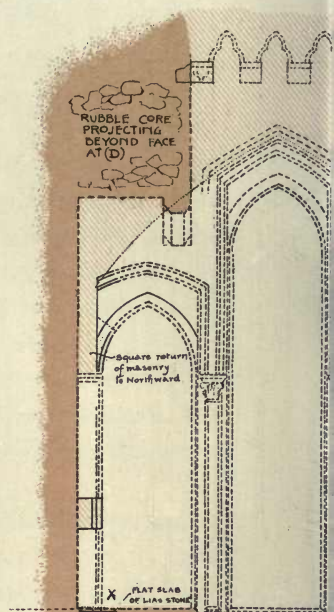


GLASTONBURY ABBEY

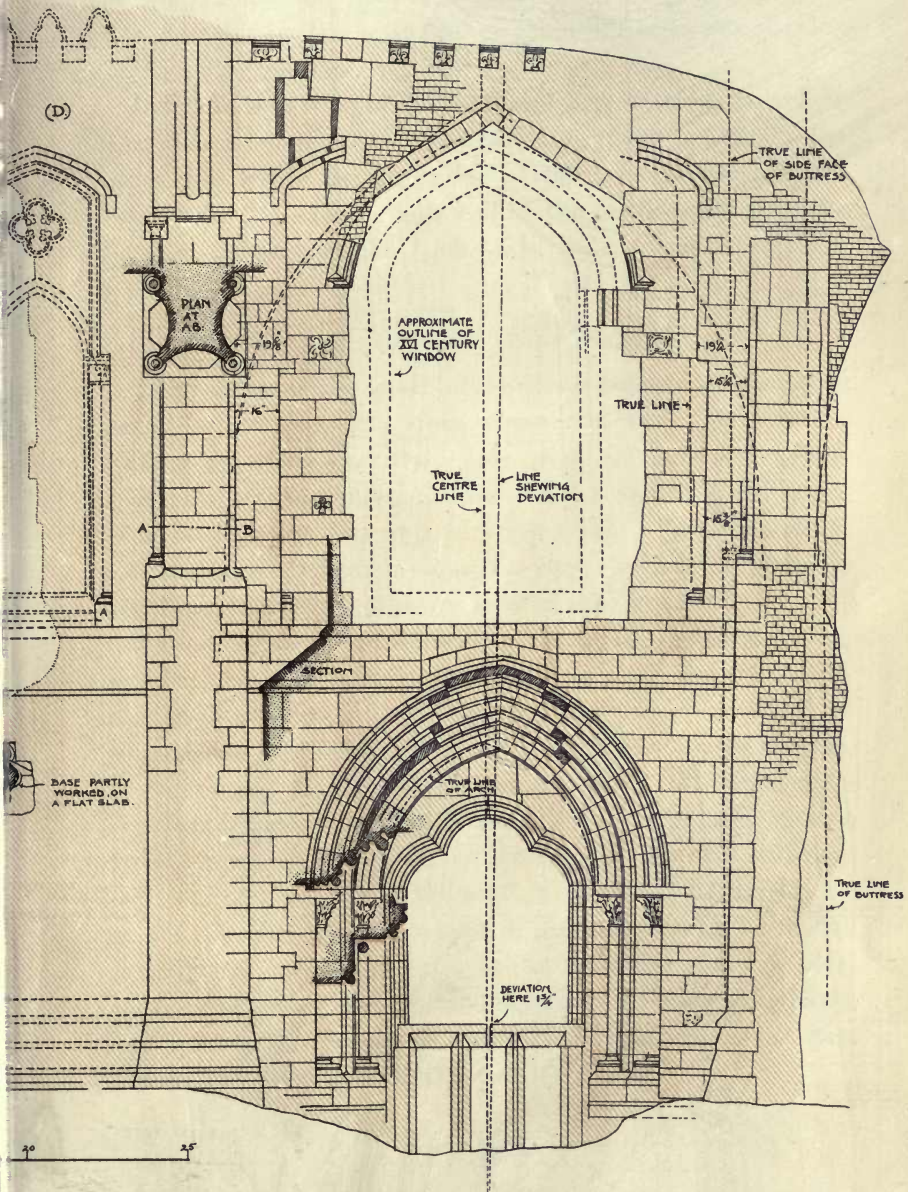
ELEVATION OF THE EASTERN PART
 SHOWING ITS JUNCTION WITH THE
 TOWER (IN SECTION) AND CONJECTURAL RECONSTRUCTION
 OF THE WINDOW



DETAILS OF BASES FOUND IN TOWER
 FOUNDATIONS: PROBABLY AS USED IN GALILEE
 AT A.A.



OF THE NORTH WALL OF GALILEE
LINE OF THE NORTH-WEST TOWER
RATION OF THE ORIGINAL XIII CENTY



Plan (Plate II) and diagram elevation (Plate III), where all the principal dimensions are given.

It may reasonably be conjectured that the prominent weathered base of the stair-turret stood out some 5ft. northward of the Galilee, and that the space between it and the great N.W. buttress on the west wall of the north aisle was divided by a smaller buttress.

Indications of such a minor intermediate buttress, as well as a stair-turret at the Galilee corner, were found in 1908 on the south side where the projection of the turret-footing is 6ft. beyond the line of the south wall of the Galilee, and the little buttress footing, which is 3ft. 3ins. wide, comes 9ft. further south.

(?) CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The footing of the small intermediate buttress on the south continues out about 8ft. west, where it is joined by a return wall to the north, and the whole group forms a rectangular enclosure, with an external orifice on the west side, indicative of an archway or door at a very low level. There remains *in situ* one chamfered jamb stone, the upper surface of which is 5ft. 3ins., or nearly, below the level of the nave floor.

At the opposite or north-east angle of this enclosure there remains a trace of ashlar facing at a level only slightly higher, and in advance of this, to the west, are rough indications of steps rising northward, towards the S.E. angle of the Galilee. In connection with these features it will be noted that there are clear indications in the Galilee itself of a passage or exit at this corner, since the freestone face of the east wall runs out clear past the line of the south wall, which was carried by an arch overhead, the skewback or springer of which remains.

All these indications point to the existence of a low level annexe or chamber here, entered from the Galilee by a stairway, and from the lower ground without, and attached to the west wall of the south aisle of the nave.

In the list of the works performed by Abbot Bere (1493-1524), given by Leland, occurs the following: "He (Bere) made the Chapelle of the Sepulcher in the south end navis eccl: whereby he is buried *sub plano marmore* yu the South Isle of the Bodies of the Church."

In this little crypt or chamber whose position so well corresponds to that described by Leland, would it not appear that we have the remains of Abbot Bere's chapel?

WESTERN TOWERS.

The chief motive of interest underlying the foregoing analysis has been to demonstrate the existence of two Western Towers to the Abbey. With the assistance of documents, it may, I think, fairly be claimed that this fact is now established.

Both Willis and St. John Hope favoured the theory that such towers formerly existed, partly, no doubt, because it is difficult to find Romanesque churches of the first magnitude in which these members are omitted.

The following points have been noted in the existing remains, as tending to favour the supposition:—

(1). The signs of a 6ft. newel staircase on either side of the west gable wall, as shown by the hollow section of rough masonry still visible on the north and south extremities, and the marks of steps on the north; also the marks of a heavily-projecting plinth, as described above, beneath the first Galilee window. Such plinths are an attribute of Early English towers.

(2). The spacing of the nave piers. This gives an unexplained surplus of 3ft. 6ins. for the width of the western bay of the nave, and can only be explained by a thickening of the first pair of piers with a view to supporting the superincumbent mass of heavy towers.

(3). The presence of a series of massive buttresses, with prominent footings, unique as regards the north and south walls,

which, for the rest of their length have flat pilaster strips only, and no special projections for same, in the footings.

(4). Smaller indications found in the excavations on the north side. (a) A footing of masonry forming apparently part of the base of a respond on the north aisle wall opposite the first pier. (b) A rectangular footing of masonry set diagonally opposite the inner angle (east) of the 9ft. buttress on the north aisle wall. This looks like the base of a pier for the abutment of a flying-arch or buttress to the tower angle.

The evidence of the stones is strengthened by a critical examination of Hollar's perspective view of the Abbey buildings. In this, the site of the s.w. angle of the nave is occupied by a mass of building in which the presence of several buttresses is strongly indicated, having what appear to be triangular gabled heads, and a wide spreading plinth or base (*see Fig. 2*).

But the crowning corroboration comes from John Cannon, schoolmaster of Mere, *temp.* Geo. II, who, speaking of the Abbey in his MS. Diary, p. 209, says, "The great arch between ye body and ye choir was said to be 100ft. in height, and ye great tower in ye middle, lofty, now nothing of it left. *It had also two smaller towers on ye north and south sides.*"

A few small matters remain to be mentioned before taking leave of the subject of these excavations.

The dressed freestone plinth on the wall of the n.w. tower, when first exposed, was found quite fresh and unstained, and had evidently never been exposed to weather.

The mitre in the inner angle was unworked, as I have remarked, and this points to the same fact. A certain amount of white mortar was seen to be adhering to the otherwise clean surface of the stone, showing that this plinth had, at one time, been incorporated in a further thickness of masonry. These facts seem to show that shortly after this freestone plinth was laid, some change, either in the thickness of the wall, or in the level of the ground at this point, was decided on. Both

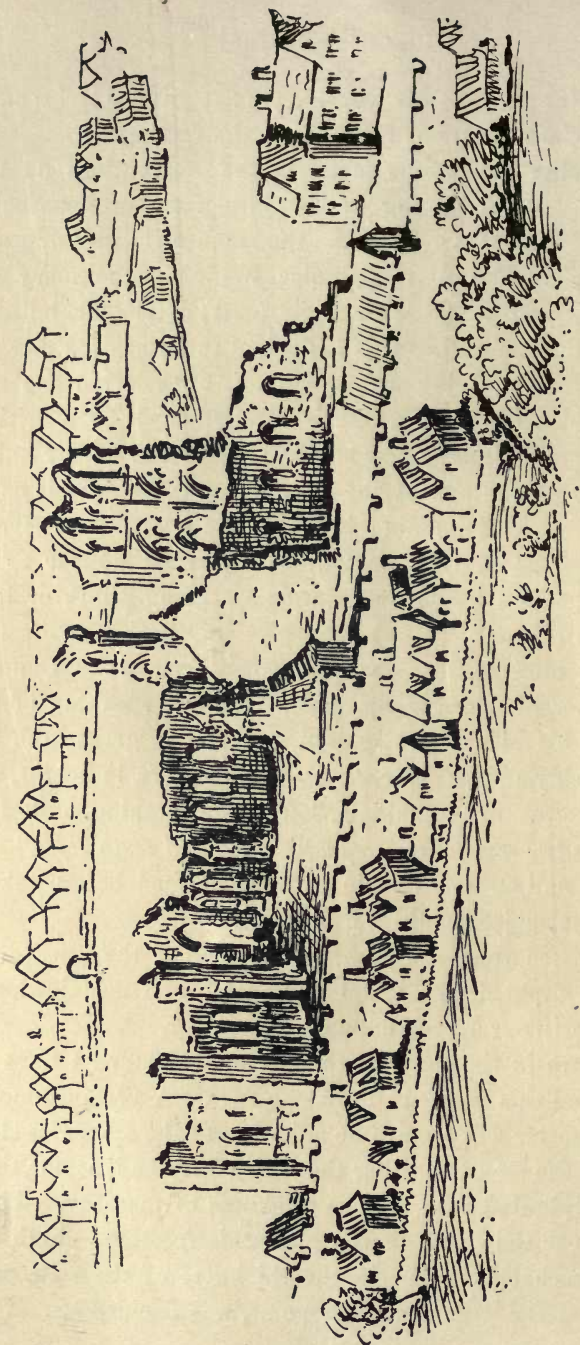


Fig. 2.—Glastonbury Abbey as it appeared in 1655, showing remains of south-west Tower of Nave, etc. Sketch enlargement from Hollar's Bird's-eye view.

N.B.—The detail of the South Transept wall is supplied from a later drawing.

are probable. The plinth is a little above the level of the sister plinth in the Galilee, but far below that of the nave or porch as it would have been. Indeed, so great would be the discrepancy in levels here, that had not some alteration taken place we should have to suppose a high wall or embankment close alongside the west face of the porch or an increased depth on the outer face of the west wall of the porch itself. But there are other reasons for the belief that the ground here was embanked out to the line of the west face of the great Church, and that at that point a retaining-wall ran north for some distance (see Plan), enclosing a further area at the higher level.

Indications of a rectangular building of later date, and of unknown use, were found in this area. The whole dimensions are not yet known, but its southern wall and the returns at both ends have been located, and a small angle buttress found impinging on the first buttress platform on the west side of the porch. Part of an Early English window (*c.* 1280) was found used in the foundations, and the evidence of the walls generally, and fragments found in the trenches, was confirmatory of a later date—probably XIV Century. A conjectural outline is given of the plan.

At the s.w. extremity of this building, at its junction with the wall running north from the tower, a number of XIII Century stones of great interest were found loosely piled together in the foundations. These were taken out, and proved to be the footings of the mullions worked for the Galilee windows, according to the original scheme, with sections of the cills attached (Plate II). They are beautifully worked, and the rounded members have almost a polish on them. The tooling of the beds is fresh and perfect. These stones were probably rejected for their original purpose on account of flaws or chips. It is scarcely likely that they were ever used in the position for which they were designed. More probable it is that the masonry in which they were incorporated

was contemporary with the Galilee work, and they formed handy material for walling.

Very few relics of architectural interest were recovered from the site of the tower walls, but one massive block, at first thought to be of freestone, proved to be of conglomerate, worked into a roughly rectangular shape. The flat surface is sunk with a shallow square, across which runs a diagonal groove, terminating in a round cup-like depression at the inner angle of the square.

It should be added that practically all the freestone fragments recovered from the neighbourhood of the nave and porch had been coated with a fine smooth whitewash.

Hamdon or Ham Hill. S. Somerset.

NOTES ON ITS EARLY OCCUPATION—AND AFTERWARDS.

BY R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

“There is that beauty and agreeableness in Truth, even supposing it to be merely speculative, as always affords, on the discovery of it, real pleasure to the well-turned mind.”—Horsley's “*Britannia Romana.*” *Preface*, p. ii.

HAMDON Hill, standing boldly to the forefront of a chain of hills extending away to the eastward, stern and uncompromising, its beetling brow unrelieved by foliage, keeping watch and ward over the erstwhile inland sea of Central Somerset to the north, and westward over the fertile vale of the Parrett, must, from its commanding position, have strongly appealed to successive warlike races as an almost impregnable stronghold and place of refuge.

First the swarthy little Iberian with his weapons of flint and stone, as full of fight as his present day descendants; then the big fair-haired raw-boned Goidel bringing his knowledge of the working of bronze, who was still later succeeded by the Brythonic iron-worker, who had apparently founded a definite colony on Hamdon¹ at the time of the advent of the Romans under Claudius Cæsar; all have left traces of their habitation there. Probably the earthworks were originally constructed by men of the Bronze Age,² who also may have given the place-name Hamdon (*afon-dun*, water-fortress) to the Hill.³

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIII, ii, 181.

2. Allcroft, “*Earthwork of England*,” 91.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXX, ii, 144.

From its natural position it would appear that Hamdon was the most northerly of a chain of hill-forts extending from the south coast, including Hawksdown, Musbury, Membury, ? Lambert's Castle and Pillesdon Pen,¹ garrisoned by the Durotriges² in defence of their territory against their neighbours the Dumnonii. The former tribe seem to have been of Brythonic origin, which in the opinion of Prof. Boyd Dawkins is most probable from the weight of evidence.³ Their existence on Hamdon is borne out by the fact of numerous relics, similar to those from the Glastonbury Lake-village, having been found on the site of an Early Iron Age settlement at "Ham Turn." With the exception of three Roman coins (two 1st brass of Claudius and one 2nd brass of Caligula) no purely Roman remains have been found on this site.

It was, however, as a Roman military station that Hamdon attained pre-eminence, undoubtedly the most important in the south of Somerset. Evidence is accumulating year by year as to the extent of this, though its definite existence has previously been doubted. Though probably a small force was kept at Ilchester to protect the line of communication at the ford of the Ivel, there is but little evidence of its having been a Roman station.⁴ Moreover its situation, being then no doubt flooded during a great portion of the year, would render it quite unsuitable for an extensive military occupation.

The success which attended the arms of the Emperor Claudius was largely due to the prowess of his lieutenant Vespasian,⁵ who is credited with having elaborated and

1. Davidson, "British and Roman remains in the vicinity of Axminster," 10.

2. The idea that the Morini succeeded the Durotriges in Dorset originated in the fertile brain of Richard of Cirencester, which error has been perpetuated by subsequent writers.

3. Prof. Sir J. Rhys in "Celtic Britain," p. 44, expresses doubt as to the Durotriges being Brythons, but certainly the district was occupied by Brythons previous to the Claudian conquest.

4. *V.C.H. Somerset*. Haverfield, "Romano-British Somerset," p. 294.

5. Suetonius, "Vespasian," chap. iv.

adapted the existing defences of Hamdon to Roman requirements.¹

During his campaign in the West, Hamdon would figure largely as a base of operations, overlooking, as it does, the ford of the Parret at the eastern boundary of the territory of the Dumnonii, and the ford of the Ivel, probably a southern limit of the Belgæ.

It is generally accepted that the two powerful nations subjugated by Vespasian in the south-west of Britain were the Belgæ and the Dumnonii.²

The active military occupation of Hamdon was probably of short duration, not lasting more than three or four years, for in A.D. 47 Aulus Plautius, the commander-in-chief returned to Rome to celebrate his triumph. This would account for the absence of more permanent evidence of encampment. With the subjugation of the Belgæ and Dumnonii the strategic value of Hamdon would have been greatly lessened and its occupation in force rendered unnecessary.

Davidson³ says:—"We may safely conclude that the south-western parts of the kingdom were not subject to scenes of warfare after the time of Vespasian, and we are warranted in assigning to the period of that commander such remains of military works as any researches in this district may bring forward to notice."

Evidences of Roman and Romano-British habitation of Hamdon are very numerous, relics to the number of over a thousand being in the "Walter Collection" at Taunton Museum.

When one realizes that the majority of this number are casual "finds" made by workmen whilst "rubbling," and are but a mere fraction of what have been unearthed, one must

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVI, ii, 53, footnote.

2. Rhys, "Celtic Britain," 79; Wright, "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," 22; Davidson, *op. cit.* 43.

3. *Op. cit.*, 44.

come to the conclusion that under Roman rule a more or less settled habitation existed.

That the Hill was at one time occupied by Roman legionaries, probably a detachment of the Second Augustan Legion, is confirmed by the finding on various sites there of fragments of scale armour (one portion consisting of over 300 scales) to a greater extent than have been found on any other Roman site in Britain, and one may reasonably infer that so important an outpost was visited by the illustrious commander Vespasian in person.

The camp proper, as occupied by the Romans, was apparently restricted to the northern spur of the Hill, as but few relics have been found outside this area, which is entirely situated within the parish boundaries of Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

During the past six years the writer has located here six distinct sites of Roman habitations—probably huts of timber and turf, being a portion of the winter quarters of the troops. Each site has yielded remains of scale-armour; and more than fifty brooches, together with various personal ornaments, weapons, and implements, have been found on these sites.

It is not unlikely that more permanent stone buildings existed at "Stanchester" where foundations are said to have been traced, about half a mile to the north of the Hill near the Fosse Way. Adjacent to this are two long barrow-like mounds about 70 yards long, 5 feet high, and 20 feet broad, running due east and west, known as "The Trutts." These are possibly relics of the Stone Age. The writer obtained permission from the Duchy of Cornwall to excavate them in 1905, but very little evidence of their nature was gathered. Between the eastern extremities of the mounds, about 4 feet below the present surface, was found a flooring of roughly-hewn Ham-stone slabs extending over an area of 8 feet by 10 feet surrounded by a low wall about 1 foot high. These stones showed evidence of having been burnt, but no remains of bones were seen, though traces of charcoal and decayed organic matter were noted.

After the close of Vespasian's campaign in the south-west Hamdon probably ceased to be used for defensive purposes, and its occupation by troops would be on a smaller scale than hitherto, possibly as a "hill-station" for considerations of health, weapons being rarely found in association with coins of a later date than the I Century A.D. Doubtless there was also a proportion of civil inhabitants of the camp, not improbably Romanized Britons. Practically no coins dating from the latter half of the I Century A.D. to the middle of the III Century have been found on this part of the Hill. At the east end, near Bedmore Barn, a hoard of coins of the Antonine period was found in 1882. This, however, was in the vicinity of buildings, the foundations of which were discovered by the writer in 1907, and during the past year have been systematically excavated by Messrs. Adams and Beattie. These were probably the residence of the local landed proprietor, who owned the "villa" in its larger and true sense—the counterpart of the mediæval manor.¹ On this site and on the north spur of the Hill coins dating from the middle of the III Century A.D. (Gallienus, 253-268) to the beginning of the V Century (Arcadius, 395-408) are fairly plentiful.

So far there is no evidence, with the exception of an iron *umbo* of a shield, that the Saxons ever came to Hamdon, unless one infers their presence from the obviously wilful destruction of implements and ornaments of metal which one not infrequently comes across.

To pass to more recent times. During the early coaching days—probably in the first half of the XVIII Century—one of the chief coach-roads from London to the West passed over Ham Hill. At the present time a deep cutting may be seen a little to the east of the present road, in which this coach-road lay. The writer has been told by an old man that the latter's grandfather well remembered as a boy having seen the coach

1. Ward, "Roman Era in Britain," 72.

toiling up over the Hill with a team of oxen yoked in front to assist the horses. On this road, as it approaches Odcombe, is a mile-stone—127 miles to London—which stands near a spot named “Five-Ashes,” so called from the fact of five pollard ash-trees, set in a quincunx, having been planted at the cross-roads. This method of planting ash-trees appear to have been customary to denote a meeting-place for pilgrims on their way to Glastonbury. There was another similar cluster of trees at the cross-roads near Tintinhull on the Fosse Way.

Various legends abound regarding the coach-road over the Hill in the “good old days,” the most striking of which has reference to a certain highwayman named Forster, who, it is said, was captured, hung up in an iron cage and left to starve. It is said that his cries could be heard for miles around, and that a woman of Witcombe¹ near by took pity on him and fed him with tallow-candles. Rumour says that even now, at dead of night, the shrieks of the poor wretch may be heard. The deep cutting running from the coach-road by Bedmore Barn towards Montacute is still known as Forster’s Gully.

Tradition has it that on Stroud’s Hill, adjoining the coach-road, a large fair was formerly held, lasting for a fortnight, at which horse-races and various sports were held. For the time being quite a small town of caravans and booths existed to provide entertainment for pleasure-seekers,—weird and wondrous shows to tempt the gaping rustics to spend their hard-earned savings, vendors of merchandise galore vying with one another in proclaiming the excellence of their wares. People flocked from miles around there to purchase their stocks of clothing and stores for the winter.

1. There is a tradition that Witcombe (now only a name) was once a prosperous hamlet nestling in the valley under the shadow of the great earthworks at the s.e. corner of Ham Hill, adjacent to the line of the reputed Roman road. It is said that in 1665 a visitor from London came there and was stricken with plague, which infected and wiped out the entire population, save a few who fled. In consequence of this, the place thus deserted fell to ruin, the foundations being traceable at the present day. In the early part of the XIX Century one or two cottages stood there, possibly rebuilt with stone from the ruins.

Attractions at fairs were, at times, to say the least of it, somewhat sensational. As an instance, an annual fair held at Ilchester, not a hundred years ago, provided public executions for the delectation of the people. A number of the chief criminals of the year were reserved for this festival. At Hang Fair, as it was called, the condemned men, with ropes around their necks, were driven in an open cart from Ilchester Jail to Gallows Green, adjoining the Ilchester-Yeovil road, where the hangman knotted the ropes over the gallows cross-beam, and whipped up his horses, leaving the unfortunate men to be slowly strangled.

Sheep-stealing, which was a capital offence, was responsible for at least one man, who lived on Ham Hill, figuring at Hang Fair. Having stolen a sheep and skinned it, he threw the skin down a deep well in order to hide evidence of his guilt. This well,¹ said to have been constructed by the Romans, is situated near the inn on the top of Ham Hill. The water, having thus become polluted, led to the conviction of the sheep-stealer, and the well being closed, many cartloads of stone having been thrown in. Though the filling reaches above the water-line the well is still over 100 feet deep.

One cannot leave this site of many stirring scenes without recalling an incident which took place, so it is said, in the early part of the last century. An old woman named Betty Hayne had been to Yeovil shopping, and returning after dark over Ham Hill was overtaken by a heavy snowstorm, which greatly impeded her progress. In order to "keep out the breeze" she lighted her pipe and stumbled on through the snow, which was getting rapidly deeper. On arriving at the brow of the Hill she missed her footing and, enveloped in snow, which gathered around her, forming a ball, she rolled down hill until stopped by a wall at the foot, where she was found by her husband next morning little the worse for her adventure.

1. A model section of this well (now in the Society's Museum) was made by Richard Walter. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, IV, ii, 81.

This was celebrated in song by the late Richard Walter under the title of "The Snow Dumpling—a legend of Ham Hill," of which the following is an extract:—

"When Betty had finished her comical roll,
She thought that her quarters were rather droll,
So she up wi' her stick and she poked a hole
To let out the 'baccy smoke—cunning old soul!"

"Next morning Jack Hayne came whistling wi' glee;
He was mazed such a smoke from a snowball to see:
He gave it a kick—Lor' ! how stared he,
When out bundled Betty as brisk as a bee."

Pomparles, Glastonbury.

BY JOHN MORLAND.

IN consequence of the settling of the foundations of Pons Perilis, as it is called in the list of county bridges, this bridge was condemned by the county surveyor and has now been once more rebuilt. It seems fitting therefore to collect together some of the accessible information as to bridges at or near this site.

In the Society's *Proceedings* (Vol. XXVII, ii, 43), there is a paper referring to an ancient road between Street and Glastonbury which runs nearly parallel with the existing "causeway" at about 45 yards eastward; the materials used in its construction showed that it was constructed from the Street end. It was carefully examined at a point close to the southern bank of the Brue, and found to consist of a timber structure of a massive character, made up of oak piles, and of transverse beams and sleepers, secured by longitudinal beams. Its structure suggested the approach to a wooden bridge substantially built. This road if continued northward in the same line to the foot of the hill would not strike it at the western end; it is therefore probable that it was connected with a track taking the line of the old road to Glastonbury, which here bends strongly towards the east. Reasons were given for believing that even if this road or trackway were originally of British origin, it was also used in the time of the Roman occupation.

From the configuration of the rising ground at Street and at Glastonbury, it appears almost certain that from very early times the crossing of the moor must necessarily have been made within a short distance from the present road, for there the moor is narrowest.

The history of the stone bridges on the site of the present bridge can be most conveniently traced backwards. The bridge of one span recently removed is referred to in Phelps (p. 559) as being built in 1826. Its foundations were supported by unsquared balks of elm timber resting on the peat.

The previously existing bridge is referred to by Phelps as "an ancient stone bridge of two arches over the river Brue, very narrow and evidently a Roman work, being connected with the *Strata Via* leading to Ilchester." "This bridge which was too narrow for a public road, and the arches too small for the passage of the flood waters in the river, was taken down in 1826."

Mr. Phelps fortunately inserts a vignette of this ancient bridge, evidently carefully drawn; it has been a great help in the interpretation of the remains found during the excavations for the rebuilding. This vignette does show a bridge of two arches, but the arches are certainly not of one period; the northern arch is pointed and is furnished with a single nearly flat buttress, whilst the southern arch is semicircular, rather narrower and has two stepped buttresses of good design. Under both the arches the water is distinctly penned back, as a short fall is indicated, and this more distinctly under the round arch. During the excavations the southern face of the northern wall of the pointed arch shown in Phelps' vignette was found to be nearly intact, but no remains of the supporting buttresses were found. The wall was carefully faced with squared stones and was 4ft. thick, the back built of rough masonry, this showing that no further arch had existed to the north. The stones of the facing were stepped so as to make a batter of rather more than 8ins. The floor of the arch was

paved with 4in. slabs of lias ; the height from the floor to the spring of the arch was 5ft. The lower tiers of masonry were tooled and of better work than the higher part of the wall, suggesting that at some period considerable repairs had been made to the arch. The mortar throughout was however of uniform character. The floor of this arch, over which the water flowed was more than 6ft. higher than the irregular floor of the waterway of the 1826 bridge ; indeed it was 8ins. higher than the spring of the arch of that bridge and only 6ft. below the top of the present river bank ; so that as these banks are 4ft. above the level of the meadows above the bridge, it is shown that the waterway under the bridge was only 2ft. below the present surface of the land. Referring once again to the description of the Romano-British road, we find that that road was from 18 to 24ins. below the soil, which would be almost the level of the bottom of the river ; it would therefore appear that the river was flowing in a very shallow course, and that it must have flooded the adjacent lands very frequently, as is indeed proved by the largely extended deposits of flood marl. The waterway of this arch was about 8ft. as shown in the sketch and confirmed by the excavations.

It did not seem probable that any remains should be found of the round arch shown by Mr. Phelps, or of its buttresses, as the northern end of the 1826 bridge coincided with the northern abutments of the round arch, whilst its southern abutment would be in the centre of the new waterway. Remains were however found to the south of the 1826 bridge, which appeared to be those of a terminal buttress running north and south ; these were of similar character in design to the stepped buttresses of Mr. Phelps' sketch. Their position as to elevation and distance from the mediæval arch, suggested that the buttress was the support of the southern abutment of a second round arch. The white mortar used in the building of this buttress differed from that used in the mediæval arch where the mortar was red from the admixture of red sand.

Close by this ancient buttress there was a portion of a retaining-wall splaying out so as to widen the roadway, and probably of the same date. I think we may conclude that originally there were two round-headed arches of about 7ft. in diameter and that later the pointed arch was added in order to increase the waterway. The direct flow of the stream, both during early times and recently, was through the site of the two round arches; so that when the pointed arch was added the waterway for this arch was excavated out of the northern bank.

No earlier stone-work of any description was found in the excavations, but there were a few piles of oak found at rather a low level. It was suggested that these might have supported a temporary bridge of wood, used whilst the long embankment, the "causeway" across the bog, was being made.

The ancient masonry at the southern end of the bridge abutted against the firm clay of this embankment, which of course is purely artificial, resting on the peat of the moor. In section the clay was of the form of a truncated triangle, and it carried a road about 12ft. wide. The clay used corresponds with that on the northern slope of Wearyall Hill.

The round arches and the stepped buttresses I am assured by Mr. Bligh Bond, might well be XII Century work, whilst the pointed arch was XIV Century or early XV Century. A part of the retaining-wall of the bridge on the east side at its southern end, together with a 5ft. culvert passing through it 50yds. to the south, are probably of the same date. I have heard that during the building of the 1826 bridge the water of the river was temporarily diverted through this culvert.

There are a few references to this bridge in ancient writings which are of considerable interest. The late Mr. F. H. Dickinson refers to some of these in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, vol. I, page 27.

The earliest reference I have since found in "Rentalia et Custumaria Michaelis de Ambresbury, 1235-1252," *Somerset Record Society*, v, 176-8.

It was one of the conditions of the holding of William Aurifaber that he should watch over all the waters between Street Bridge and Clewer, and between Mark Bridge and Glastonbury, watching for unlicensed fishermen, and also taking care of the Lord Abbot's boats throughout the aforesaid waters. The chief fishing was of eels and of pike, but there is reference also made to "white fish" which I think must be sturgeon, the royal fish, as half of a white fish was the Abbot's right.

The next reference occurs in a roll kept at Longleat of a Glastonbury Hundred Court of about 1415. An order is given to scour the Brue from "Pons periculosus to Prior's Weir." The Weir is still called "Priors" locally.

It is called Strete Bridge in the perambulation of Glastonbury Twelve Hides of 1502, contained in Hearne's "John of Glastonbury."

Leland's reference to this bridge is rather perplexing. (See "Leland in Somerset," *Proceedings*, XXXIII, ii, 75). "*Briwetun* River cummith from *Briwetun* x. Miles of to the West Part of the Toun of *Glessenbyri* and so rennith to the Mere a 2. Miles lower. Or ever the River cum to *Glessenbyri* by a Mile it cummith to a Bridge of Stone of a 4. Arches communely caullid *Pontperlus*, wher men fable that *Arture* cast in his Swerd."

Now it is curious that Phelps can speak of two arches only and Leland of four. It may be that the second round arch was then still exposed, and that he also counted in the culvert, or it may be that he counted in the bridge over the mill stream at Northover called "Bumbaley" Bridge on an old map, and I would suggest Bumbailiff Bridge as being a bridge where the bailiff might catch any culprit escaping from the town.

But this bridge is some 500ft. from Pomparles, and Leland is extremely careful in his description of bridges. He goes on to say, "The River brekith at this Bridge ynto 2. Partes, wherof

the principalle goith to *Glessenbyri*. The other goith thorough Morisch Groundē, and metith again with the principal streame or ever that it goith into the Mere.”

This might possibly refer to the artificial division of the river at Prior's Weir, which is however nearly half-a-mile up the river, but I rather incline to believe that it refers to a natural division of the river below the bridge before any embankment or straightening of its course had been attempted. One can still trace a natural valley of the river under Brides, or Chamberlain's Hill, and so round under Beckery to the present site of the railway station; whilst it is quite likely that much of the water of the river might find its way through the marsh. In connection with the sewerage works now in progress, this ancient river bed has proved a serious inconvenience.

This bridge is now called "Pomparles" simply, or incorrectly "Pomparles Bridge." It is "Pons Perilis" in the list of county bridges, and "Pons Perillous" in that of the sessions roll of 1765. I also see it miscalled "Pemperels Bridge" in an old map.

It has been generally supposed that the name had reference to the Roman origin of the bridge, but I would suggest another source. The name *Pomparles* suggests the Romance rather than the Latin language. *Pont-Perilus*, or slightly anglicized *Pontparlous*, would easily pass into *Pomparles*. Now in the mediæval romances "Sièges perilous" and "Castles perilous" are of common occurrence, but I had not met with the expression *Pont Perilous* till I found it used in the story of Sir Libeaus as related by Professor W. P. Ker in his charming introduction to *Mediæval English Literature* (Home University Library). Sir Libeaus showed his prowess at the passage of the *Pont Perilous*, and defeats the magicians of Sinodoun. Prof. Ker in writing tells me the oldest version of this romance, the French poem of R. de Beaujen, is about 1180 (?). The English romance is early XIV Century.

I would suggest that the builders of the earliest stone

bridge, or of the mediæval bridge, living in the age of romance, applied a name from one of their favourite romances to their erection. That it was really a name of romance is further confirmed by Leland's story of the casting away of the sword "Excalibur" here.

The bridge does not appear to be Roman in its construction, and the causeway to Street was a work of the middle ages. It appears to have been made from the Glastonbury end, probably with the clay excavated under "Wearyall Hill" in making the canal, from Northover to Glastonbury, which filled the Lord Abbot's fishponds.

An Early Portion of the Churchwardens' Accounts of All Saints, Dynehead (1668-1684).

BY W. DE C. PRIDEAUX, L.D.S. ENG., F.R.S.M.

DURING Christmas week of 1911, the Rev. H. C. Launder allowed the writer to examine the records in the Church Coffers¹ below the Tower; he also kindly gave facilities for transcribing. This coffer contains the usual Parish papers, books of account and apprenticeship indentures; a warrant for the burial of a felo-de-se at Cross-roads was also found therein by the writer.

The Churchwardens' accounts are fairly complete, dating from 20 Charles II, 1668, but the blanks in the following transcript may be taken as a measure of the woefully ragged condition of this the earliest book.

The dates are missing from the first three years, but can be fixed by that of the fourth, 25th April, 1671.

The following notes from these tattered pages may be given:—

Among disbursements for 1668, mention is made of repairs to County Bridges, Hornshay² and Rewe; the Church House rent is paid; also Hospital money for the year. Among the receipts in 1669 occurs the rent of the Parish House in Wellington.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. 1748 Paid William Cox for a new Church Coffers | 00 : 10 : 00 |
| Paid for three new Locks for the same | 00 : 02 : 00 |
| Paid Charles Bayley for 3 pr. of Jemmies for the same | 00 : 07 : 06 |
| 2. Rebuilt in 1912. | |

In 1670, reed and spars are purchased, and the Thatcher is employed for repairing the Church House roof. The signature of Richard Pearce, Vicar, appears in 1671; his seat and pulpit are repaired with elm board by John Trigg, his son and man; in the following year, Edward Perry is paid towards the clothing of his apprentice, bound by the parish.

Poor travellers are relieved, having passes or certificates, "undone by fire" or "ruinated," and seamen "cast away" or "maymed" obtain relief, one traveller passing under "His Majesty's Letters Patent."

In 1675, one Bonyfont is paid to view the Bells, and subsequently Thomas Wroth (of Wellington)¹ is called in for repairs, but Thomas Kift is paid yearly "for keeping" them.

In 1679, Mr. Wyatt pays for "three mortuaries," and is allowed "for mending the ground broken in the Church for his 2 sisters and son."² Mr. Sanford gives orders about the bells in the same year. The Stocks are repaired.

The Thorne in the Churchyard is pared yearly; it is afterwards clamped with iron; subsequently a new tree is planted.

In 1680 £3 : 18 : 0 is "collected towards the release and ransom of the captives in Turkey," and money is raised by briefs occasionally for purposes not stated. In 1681, the Church and Tower are "'ruf cast,' lyme, graivile, and sundry 'burshells of heaire,'" being used.

In 1685, 200 bricks are used about the Church House oven, it and the roof are thatched, and the walls "footed." Two seames³ of shilling⁴ stones are supplied for the Hellier's use,

1. The initials and stamp of a T. Wroth, 1748 (rough outline of a bell) appear on one of the Wellington Bells (St. Mary's). Ellacombe, Plate X. The name and date, 1694, on a West Buckland bell.

2. *The College of Physicians London advise, Anno 1665.* "That in Time of Pestilence they should not bury in Churches, and that Churches should be first smoked before the Congregations assemble."

3. Horse-loads.

4. Shilling, shillet = broken slate (Elworthy's "West Somerset Word-book").

showing the Church was then "healed," or "tyled," for a Thatcher is never called a Hellier, or Tyler.

The Bells were rung on St. George's day, the 29th of May, and the 5th of November, new bell ropes being in frequent demand.

The Clerk's wages of 50s. were usually paid yearly, but sometimes came to him as his "quarterledge."

Sacke is provided against an Archdeacon's Visitation in 1680, and "Alle, Sider and Beare to drink before and after Sermon" (see illustration).

Jeffery Hill signs his name as Vicar in 1680, and John Sanford his name, followed by a "firma" in the same year, while James Pring makes his mark (see illustration).

This transcript ends with the year before Sedgemoor; during 1685, extra payments were given the Ringers, presumably in connection with the Rebellion, and in 1687 the Churchwardens appeared "at Taunton before his Majesty's Commissioners sitting about Rebel's estates."

Nynehead

1668.

The account of William
supplying the place of
William Miles in the
the 24 Day of M^a

Disbursments

Imprimis

Pd to the ould Churchwardens

Pd to County bridges

Pd to travellers

Pd for mending the Church

Pd to a breife

0 1 0

Pd for the making clean y^e Church

Tower and Churchyard and railes

0 2 0

Pd to Hospitall

0 6

Pd for Clearks wages	2	10	0
Pd for the Clearks booke	0	6	0
Pd to the ringers	0	5	0
Pd to the visitations	1	8	6
Pd for glassing the Church windows	0	19	
Pd for Rewe and Hornshay bridges	0	3	
Pd for the rent of the Church House			
Pd for the thatching of the			
Pd for to bellropes			
Pd for washing the serpliss			
Pd for bread and wine			
Pd for this booke			
Pd for makeing the rate			
Keeping the accounts			

Churchwardens chosen

Thomas Sheapard

Christoḿ Mountsteven

Rob^t Kingston

W^m Cookesly

Edward Bickley

the signe

Chr : Mountsteven

John Bluet

John Clowsar

1669.

Nynehead Th accompt of Mi^s
Churchwardens for
Easter Munday
as followeth

Impr̄is the said Accomptants

sum of - - - - -

Being five Church Rates

Itm Recd more for the rent in Wellington For they stand to the fund Whereof disbursements			
Impris paid the Itm paid the Hospital yeare att 11 ^s quarter Itm paid the parish Clerk Itm paid the ringers on the Itm pd W ^m Robins for Itm paid the rent for the			
		li	s d
1 ^s 6 ^d ye diem		00	09 00
3 ^d the 100		00	03 09
2 ^s 1000		00	03 00
lyme at 2 ^s a sack		00	08 00
3 ^d		00	01 06
to the Ringers		00	06 00
of the		00	19 06
worke about } for 100 of nayles }		00	10 04
pr. 1000		00	18 00
the nayles		00	00 06
in the Church			
by him		00	03 00
wine for y ^e Comunion		00	06 04
for 2 Iron wedges nailes			
labour thereabouts		00	05 07
in			
		00	04 00
		00	01 00
		<hr/>	
		li	
		13	14 08

Nynehead 1670.

Th' accompt of John C
Churchwardens for the
on Easter Tuesday
as followeth ./.—

Receipts

Impris the said Churchwardens
two pounds seaven shillings
at the tyme of theire
Churchwardens as in the former
Item Recd three Rates amount
Item Recd for the rent of the Parish
in Wellington

Sume Tot

Disbursm^{ts}/

Impris payd for washing the surplis
Item paid at two visitations
Item paid the Ringers at C
Item paid the Hospitall
Item paid for
Item pay'd M^r
 Concerning the
Item paid John
Item for mending
Item paid Will^m Robins
 Leades and Churchyard
Item paid towards the repairing of
Item paid unto two Brifes
Item paid for mending y^e rayles about y^e Churchyard
Item paid unto Travellers at sevrall tymes
Item paid for two seames of stones and
 for two seames of Lyme
Item paid for Laftes Nayles and Tylers wages
Item paid for tyles and wages about the Church
Ite paid for 22 reed

Ite payd for two bund
 Ite payd the thatcher
 Ite payd for three Bell
 Ite payd for the rent of the
 Item payd for mending the
 Item payd a poore Seafaring
 Item paid for breade and
 Comunion
 Given at another tyme to poore
 Item paid for Iron Wedges and oyle
 the Bells and Ringers
 Item paid for another Bell rope
 Item paid for writing this accompt
 Sume totall disbursed

Nynehead

1671.

The accompt of Robt Kingstone
 the yeare last past
 25th of Aprill 1671.

Imprimis the said Churchwardens Recd
 & Andrew Cross for the remainder
 as upon the foot of ye next^rpage
 Recd now for the rent of the'Parish
 Recd now three Rates amounting

Disbursements

Imprimis paid for bread & wine for a Com
 It pd for washing the surplice
 It pd at two Visitations
 It pd the Ringers on St. Georges
 It pd for cleansing the churchyard
 It pd at severall tymes unto seafaring
 It pd the pish clarke's wages
 It pd hospitt money for
 It pd unto 4 Briefes which
 It for 86 sheaves of reed and watering

It pd the Thatcher for laying it	
It pd for 4 Bundells of sparrs	
It pd for a Register Book	
It pd for 34 foot of dry Elm board at 1 ^d	
It pd the carpenter for 3 dayes wages	
It pd fr 400 of Nailes	
It pd for a Catch & Staple for the church door	
It pd fr 3 Bell Ropes	
It pd Richard Deacon for 4	
It pd for fastening	
It pd Tho : Kift & his brother	
It pd for Leathering the Bells	
	£
It paid for Iron Wedges about the Bells	00 01
It pd for tymber oyle and other necessaries for ye bells	00 01
It pd Tho : Kift for keeping the bells from the tyme of his finishing the aforesaid work untill the end of my yeare	00 05 0
It pd for their morning beere	0
It paid in money towards the assistance of Margery Dyer and her mayde, Nicholas Hurford, and W ^m Pring to agt. Noah Daw at the Assizes	
It pd for 67 foot of dry Elm board at 1 ^d y foot for repairing the bottom of Mr. Pearses seate the pulpitt and sevrall seates besides in the Church	
It pd for Breeds and Nayles for ye same work	
It pd John Trigg his son and mans wages for work about the Pulpitt seat	
It pd one year and halfs Rent for ye Church house	
It for board and Nayles about the Belfry Door	

It for a hatch
 the churchyard
 It pd for writing this

Remains in my hand 01 01 10

Churchwardens elected according to the } Edward Bickly &
 succession of the Parish for the year } Edward Perry
 ensuing are

Waywardens elected for } Nicholas Blewett &
 ye yeare following } Robt Harvey

Ri Pearse Vic^r James Ley
 Hump W
 Edward Bickley

Nynehead
 Imprimis

1672.

Disbursements

Imprimis

Item pd for cleansing the Churchyard

Item pd to seafareing men and travailars with
 passes

Item pd y^e Clarkes waggess for one year

Item pd y^e Hospitall mony for one yeare

Item pd unto one breife y^t should have beene paid
 in y^e church

Item pd for eightscore foott of inch Elme boards att
 by the foott and allsoe 24 foott of Planke att 2
 the foott

Item pd John Triggs and his man for three dayes work
 about the seates

Item pd for five pownds of board nailes att 5^d y^e p

Item to Gabriell Foweracre to free him from prison

Item to Thom[̄] Keif for keeping the bells one yeare

Item allowed Edward Perry towards the
cloathing of his Apprentice, bound
by the Parish

Itē Laide out for beere for John
man and for a horse to bring

Itē for writing the Rate and keeping
accompt

Accompt

Churchwardens elected a
for ye yeare

Richard

waywardens for y^e yeare
ensueing are

Bartholomew Farthing

Noah Daw : waywardens

Impr. 1673.

Disburs^{mts}

to Mr. Pea

for the book

for a book of Art

for a dinner for

spent abt giving

Given to two Travailers

pd the Ringers for ryning

pd Robins for clensing the leads and

way to the Church

00 02 00

pd to Ed Perry due of the Church-

wardens on the last account

00 13 00

pd Jo^s Barber 1 years wages

00 10 00

pd to poore travelers viz^t a man his wife & family

w^h had sustayned great losses att Sea by
certificate appeareth

00 02 00

pd the hellier 9 dayes worke for his man

00 12 02

pd a poore crippled travile^r y^t had a passe

00 01 00

pd for 5 sackes of lyme	00 10 00
pd Andrew Crosse for carriage of 20 Seames of Stone to heale the Church att Ninhead from Mr. Yaws quarry	00 18 00
pd 1 year's high rent to the house in arreare for	00 01 00
pd at 2 severall times to poore Seamen that were maymed	00 01 00
pd Hart & his man for pt of a dayes worke on the Church & laft nayles	00 2 09
pd 3 men & their families that lost their Ship and goods att Sea	00 01 06
pd poore travailers that had a pass	00 00 06
pd by Will Miles att the visitation	00 00
pd the ringers the 5th of November	00 00
pd for 175 Sheaves of reed att 16 ^s 6 hundred	01 00
	<hr/>
	08 13 00

Nynehead

1674.

Th' accompt of James Ley supplying for B
and William Woodall supplying for Ramsters
tenem^t Churchwardens for the yeare last past
taken on Easter Tuesday being ye 21st of
Aprill Anō Dni 1674 : as followeth :

Receipts	li	s	d
li s d Impri ^s reed sixe Rates amounting unto			
18 06 00 the sum of	18	06	00
Item Reed two Mortuaries	00	13	04
Item Reed more for the Rent of the Parish House in Wellington	01	00	00
	<hr/>		
Sm Total =	19	19	04
	<hr/>		

Disbursm^{ts}

Imprimis paid for breade & wine at three communions	00 09 00
Item paid for washing the surplise	00 04 00
Item paid at one visitation.	00 06 06
Item paid the Ringers on the fifth of November St. Georges day & y ^e 29 th of May	00 11 00
Item paid the pish Clarkes wages for one yeare	02 10 00
Item paid W ^m Robins for Clensing ye Church yard & Leads of the Church	00 02 03
Item paid at severall tymes unto Seafaring men and Travellers with passes	01 02 08
Item paid Hospitall money for one yeare	0
Item paid Tho Kift for mending the greate Bell Wheele	00
Item paid Richard Munday for a locke and key for the church door & a key for the Desk & five pounds of nailes	
Item paid the Supvisers of the high waies for stones & stakes for mending the Highwaies	00
Item paid for a 100 of Tyle stones	
Item paid for two sacks of Lyme and carriage	
Item paid two masons for 4 day's work about ye church	
Item paid for a Booke of Articles	
Item paid for putting in our p ^r sentmt	00
Item paid the former wardens whereof 3 9 ^d charged was charged accompt since paid by ye former wardens	00
Item paid the Glasier for mending the Church windows	00 0
Item paid for 3 new Bell Ropes	00 09
Item paid for tymber to repayre y ^e Church House and Church yard	00 08 06
Item paid for 100 Reed and making	01 01

Item paid for sixe Bundells of sparrs	00 03 00
Item paid for a cobby of a Presentm ^t out of y ^e Castle Court at Taunton about Upcott Highway	00 03 00
Item paid the Thatchers wages for five dayes	00 12 06
Item paid two Carpenters for one dayes work about ye Church House	00 03

Ninehead

	li	s	d
Item paid James Webber for fetching two Seames Tyle stones	00	04	00
Item paid for mending y ^e Church flagon	00	01	00
Item paid for a Book for a day	00	00	08
Item paid John Burt for work about y ^e Tower	00	10	00
Item paid Thomas Kift for keeping the Bells for y ^e yeare last past	00	08	00
Item paid for wood to heate Irons for soodering the leads	00	00	03
Item for making y ^e Rate and writing the accompt	00	02	00

Sum Total is 17 15 03

Remains in there accomptants
hands to be paid to the next

li s d
wardens the sū of 2 4 1

Churchwardens Elected according to the Succession of the
Pish for the yeare ensueing are

	Bridgett Bragg for her	} Churchward ^{ens}
	Estate interest in the Pish	
James Ley	Thomas Beddle	
Robt Jacob		
Clarke		
John Blewett	Tho ^s Bickley	

Nynehead

1675

Th' accompt of James Ley and Thomas Beddle
Church Wardens for y^e yeare last past taken on
Easter Tuesday the sixth day of Aprill Añõ
Dni 1675 as followeth

Receipts

Imprimis

Reed of the former Churchwardens as in the foote of the preceeding Accompt appears	02 04 01
Item Reed Sixe Rates amounting unto y ^e sum of	18 06 00
Item Reed for y ^e Rent of y ^e Parish House in Wellington	01 00 00
	<hr/>
	21 10 01
	<hr/>
Sum Total Reed is	21 10 01
	<hr/>

Disbursm^{te}

Impris

payd for breade and wine at a Communion	00 02 06
pd for washing y ^e Surplis	00 04 00
pd at two Visitations	00 05
pd John Barber a yeares wages	02 10 0
pd the Ringers on y ^e Fifth of November, y ^e 29th of May, and on St. George's Day	00 11 00
pd the Hospll money—for one yeare	02 05
pd William Robins for clensing y ^e churchyard the Tower and leades of the Church	00 02
pd at severall tymes unto seafaring men and poore travellers with Passes	00 13
pd Richard Deacon for repayingr pte of Hornshay Bridge	00 10 06
Item pd Richard Hoskindge a Carpenter for erecting rails round y ^e Communion Table	00 04 00

Item payd Richard Deacon for repaying of Rewes Bridge being near Aishmill	00 04
Itm payd Bonyfont for his labour to view y ^e Bells	00 01
Itm payd for work don about y ^e Bells	00 09
Itm payd Robt Jacob Mr. Harvys fee for taking forth a cobby of y ^e p ^e sentmt concerning y ^e Highway leading from Upcott to Pixton	00 03
Itm payd John Burt and his man for one weekes work about y ^e Church of Nynehead	00 14
Itm payd for Two Thousand and halfe of Tyle Stones	01 02
Itm payd John Burt for he and his boy one weeke and his man five dayes work on y ^e Church	01 01 0
Itm for sixe seames of Lyme	00 06
Itm payd Andrew Cross for its carriage	00 05
Itm payd John Burt for Three dayes worke on y ^e Church for himself his man and boy	11
Itm payd more for Two Thousand and halfe Tyle stones	01 02 00
Itm pd y ^e Rent of y ^e Church House	00 01 0
Itm payd Robert Washer for crest wall plates and one dayes work for a Carpenter	00 09 0
Itm payd for Two Thousand of Lafts	01 05 0
Itm payd for fower hundred of fower penny nailes	00
Itm payd for Eight thousand of Sixe penny nailes	00 16 00
Itm payd for halfe a Thousand of Tyle Stones	00 04 06
Itm payd John Burt for one weeks worke for he his man and his boys	01 03 00
Itm pd more to John Burt for Three Dayes worke by him his man and boy	00 11 06

Itm paid more for Three Seames of Lyme and Carriage Thereof		00 06 00
Itm pd for Oyle used about y ^e bells		00 00 03
Itm given y ^e workmen at sevrall times to Drinke		00 01 02
Itm payd for writeing this Accompt	}	00 02 00
And the Rate		

		01 00 11

li s d

Sum Total is 19 06 06

There Remayneth to be paid to y^e next
Churchwardens 02 03 07

Churchwardens Elected for ye yeare following are
Martin Greenwood jr
William Weeke

This Accompt was accepted and other officers
chosen by us whose names are subscribed y^e
Sixth Day of Aprill Año Dni 1675.

This 27 day of December 1675

Waywardens for y ^e } yeare ensuing are }	William Kift for Warnhouse Ten ^t
Robert Kingstone	John Gosgen for y ^e mills called
Richard Wyatt	Pigging Mills in
Edw Perry	Easter Nynehead
Robt. Jacob	The marke of
William Webber	James x Webber
	Rob : Kingstone the marke
	The marke of Will o Cox
	James x Pring

Nynehead

1676.

Th' accompt of William Wyke and James Pring supplying
for Mr Greenwood Churchwardens for the yeare last past
taken on Easter Tuesday the 28th Day of March Anō
Dñi 1676.

Receipts	£	s.	d.
Imprimis Recd of the former Churchwardens as by the ffoote of the preceeding accompt appeareth	02	03	07
Itm Recd Three Rates amounting unto ye sum of	09	02	06
Itm Recd the Rent of the Parish House in Wellington	01	00	00

	12	06	01

 Disbursements			
Itm paid for Breade and Wine at a Communion	00	06	04
Itm pd for Washing the Surplis	00	04	00
Itm pd the Hospitall money for one Quarter	00	11	06
Itm pd tho' ther Three Quarters at 9s. 6d. p y ^c quarter	01	08	06
Itm paid the Clarkes wages for one yeare	02	10	00
Itm pd at a Visitation at Taunton	00	15	02
Itm pd for a Booke of Articles	00	00	06
Itm pd for parchm ^t to write for the copy of ye Register	00	00	09
Itm pd Mr. Jacob towards his satisfaction for moneys levyed upon goods by distresse upon a Presentm ^t in the Co ^{rt} Leet at ye Castle of Taunton for not repayring an old way leading from Upcott to Pixton	02	02	00
Itm paid for Two Bell Ropes	00	06	00
Itm pd Phillipp Daw for clensing the Churchyard	00	00	06
Itm pd Wm. Robins more for clensing ye Churchyard	00	00	06
Itm pd at severall tymes unto seafaring men and travellers	00	09	00

	08	04	09

December y^e

Nynehead

The day & yeare abovesaid M^r Richard Wyatt Edw :
Webber were duly elected Supvisers of y^e High
Wayes of y^e sd Parish by us whose names are subscribed

Rob : Kingston

Christopher Mounstephen

ye signe of

James x Webber

December y^e th

Nynehead

The Day & yeare abovesaid James Leg for Blewett
tenement & George Bicknell were duly elected Supvisors of
the high-ways of y^e sd Psh by us whose names are
subscribed.

Edward Webber

Rob : Kingstone

Christopher Mounstephen

John Blewett

Edw. Perry

Will Cox

Itm pd the Ringers on the 5th of November the
29th of May & on St. Georges Day

Itm pd unto Fower Breifes

Itm pd unto a Messenger that brought the
the Lord Bishopp

Itm pd Three Tylers for 6 Dayes worke on y^e
Church

Itm pd for a Sacke of Lyme

Itm pd for a Seame of Tyle stones

Itm pd for Lafts

Itm pd for Oyle and clensing the Bells

Itm pd Richard Deacon for mending Hornshay

Itm pd for Pay oyle & nayles about the Church
house w

Itm pd the Glasier for worke don about the
Church windowes

Itm pd for the Rent of the church-house

Itm pd for writing the Rate and this Accompt

Itm pd unto Two Travellers more

Itm pd to Anthony Bicknell for leathering y^e
Bells

12 00 00

The total disbursment is 10 05 03

soo

There remayneth to be paid to the next }
Churchwardens. } 02 00 10

This Accompt was accepted & other officers chosen by us
whose names are subscribed y^e 28th March

Ano Dni 1676 :

Churchwardens elected for y^e

James Leg	year following are	Nich ^o Thomas for
Richard Wyatt		George Bicknell
Rob Kingstone	Edw Perry	
John Blewett		
Robt Jacob		

1677

Nynehead

Th' accompt of George Bicknell & Henry Pring supplying
for Nicholas Thomas Churchwardens for the yeare last
past taken on Easter Tuesday the Seaventeenth day of
April Ano Dni 1677

Receipts	li s d
Imprimis recd of the former Churchwardens as by the ffoote of the preceeding accompt appeareth	02 00 10

Recd Two Rates amounting unto	06 02 02
Recd the Rent of the Pish House in Wellington	01 00 00
	<hr/>
sum	09 03 00
	<hr/>

whereof disbursed

Itm pd for Bread & wine at a Cummunion	00 04 02
Itm pd for washing the surplice	00 04 00
Itm pd the clarks wages for one yeare	02 10 00
Itm pd the Hospital money for one yeare at eight shillings eight pence ffarthing p y ^e quarter	01 14 09
Itm pd at a Visitation at Taunton	00 10 06
Itm pd for one Bell Rope	00 03 00
Itm pd W ^m Robins for cleansing the Churchyard Tower and leads	00 01 08
Itm pd at severall tymes unto Seafaring men and travellers	00 11 00
Itm pd the ringers on y ^e 29 th of May St. George's Day & the Fifth of November	00 11 00
Itm pd George Hawkins & John Scaddon of Fitzhead for nayles Iron wedges leather used about y ^e Bells	00 16 06
Itm pd Charles Parker for mending the Bell Wheele	00 06 00
	<hr/>
	07 13 01
	<hr/>

li s d

Itm pd for Oyle for the Bells	00 00 04
Itm pd unto two Breifes	00 04 06
Itm pd for Glasing the Churchwindowes	00 09 00
Itm pd for two railes about the Enclosures of the Churchyard	00 00 08
Itm pd for mending the same Enclosure	00 00 04

Itm pd for making a Doore at ye topp of the Tower	00 01 00
Itm pd for the Rent of the Church House	00 01 00
Itm paid for writing the rate	00 01 00
Itm pd for writing this accompt	00 01 00
Itm pd two travellers having a pass	00 00 04

00 19 02

Disbursed in all 08 12 03

There remayneth to be paid to the next }
Churchwardens } 00 10 9

This accompt was accepted and other officers chosen by
us whose names are now subscribed Churchwardens
Elected for the yeare Francis Cooksley
ensuing are William Cox

Edward Bickley
Rob : Kingstone
William Woodall
Edward Perry
John Leg

1678

Nynehead

Th' accompt of W^m Cox & Francis Cooksley Church-
wardens for the yeare last past taken on Easter Monday
the First day of Aprill Año Dni 1678 as followeth :—

Receipts	£	s	d
Imprimis recd of the former wardens as in the foot of the preceeding account appeareth	00	10	09
Recd Sixe Rates at 3£ 10d ye rate	18	05	00
Recd for the Rent of the Parish House in Wellington	01	00	00
	<hr/>		
Sum Total is	19	15	09
	<hr/>		

Whereof disbursed as followeth

Imprimis pd John Barber a yeares wages	02 10 00
pd the Hospital money for one yeare at Eight shillings eight pence half penny the Quarter	01 14 10
pd the Ringers on the Fifth of November the 29 th of Maye & St Georges day	00 11 00
pd for washing ye surplis	00 04 00
pd at our visitation at Taunton	00 16 00
pd the Rent of the Church House one yeare	00 01 00
pd for writing ye rate	00 01 00
pd unto seafaring men and travellers at severall tymes having passes	00 16 09
Paid W ^m Oath for Six Thousand & halfe of Tile Stones at 3 ^s 6 ^d by y ^e Thousand	01 02 9
pd for carriage of ye same	01 19 00
pd for An Act for ye better observance of the Lords Day	00 01 00
	<hr/>
	9 11 04
	<hr/>
pd Charles Grainger & Paul Mors for 2 Dayes work about the Benches in ye Church House for a piece of tymber for the church doore and mending the railles of ye Churchyard	00 06 00
pd for 22 foote of plank at 2½ ^d ye foot	00 04 07
pd for 14 foote of Elm plank for rayles about ye Churchyard at 2 ^d p foot	00 02 04
pd for 37 foot of Elm bord at 1½ y ^e foot for the church doore	00 04 07
pd for carrying ye same from Cha : Graingers	00 01 00
pd for carryage of Oke board from Wellington	00 00 06
pd to John Southey for 37 foot of Oke board used about the churchdoor and the Carpenters labour to buy it	00 07 06
pd for oyl pay and nailes about ye Church house chamber window	00 00 06

pd for oyl about the Bells	00 01 00
pd John Buryman for Tyling ye Church 3 weekes and 3 dayes	01 10 0
pd to John Fursland for tending and working the stones 3 weekes & 3 dayes	01 06 03
pd our boy 15 dayes work for making of mortar and carrying stones	00 13 09
pd Daniell Burt for one Dayes work about ye Church	00 01 03
pd for a thousand and halfe of Lafe Nayles at 2 ^s a thousand	00 03 00
pd for one glasse and small rafter about ye Church Tower	00 02 00
pd John Deacon for repaying Rewes and Horns- hay Bridge	00 02 00
pd for Cleansing ye Churchyard Leads and Tower	00 02 00
pd Cha. Grainger and Paul Mors for 3 dayes work about the churchdoor	00
pd at Wrangway for 7 creeses and for carriage	00
pd Wm. Hurford for 8 sacks of lyme	00
pd for carrying the same	00
pd Wm Woodall for	00
pd Rob ^t Lock for Iron used about y ^c church as by his noate appeareth	00 17 00
pd for Laft and nailes to Tho Rogers as by his bill appeareth	00 15 00
pd John Deacon for mending the Tower Window	00 00 06
pd 130 Reed Sheaves at 16 ^d ye hundred	
pd for watering ye same	
paid for 7 bundells of sparr gadds	00 03 06
pd James Edney and his son for 5 dayes work	00 12 06
pd for 2 Bell Ropes	00 06 00
pd to John Farwell for mending ye bells for Iron Wedges keys and leather	00 06 00
pd for glassing the Church windowes	00 05 00

pd for bread and wine at a Communion at Easter	00 06 04
pd for writing this accompt	00 01 00
Sum Total is	21 1 7

Officers elected for ye yeare ensuing are

Christop Mounsteven sen

Elizabeth Parsons wid^o

Edward Bickley

1 6 10 wth is to be

Rob. Kingston

repayd by the next churchwardens

W. Webber

1678.

Th' accompt of Christopher Mounsteven

William Leg supplying for Elizabeth Parsons widow churchwardens (for the yeare) last past

Taken on Easter 21st Day of Aprill Ano Dni

Receipts £ d.

Imprimis Recd Fower Rates at 3 10 ye Rate 12 (03 04)

Recd for ye Rent of the Parish-house in Wellington 01

Recd of Mr. Wyatt for Three Mortuaries 01

Sm Total is

Whereof disbursed as follows

Imprimis

pd at Two Visitations at Taunton

pd for delivering in a copy of the presentmt 00

pd for ye Booke of the Fast day 00 00 06

pd upon Travellers 00 01 00

pd unto John Owen for Laftes nails and work about ye Church House Chamber 00 13 00

pd for two locks and paint of Jennings and a new Doore for ye Church House 00 04 00

Pd for making clean y^e Church house 00 01 00

pd unto a Travelling woman and foure children 00 01 06

pd more unto Travellers at severall tymes 00 02 06

pd unto Robt Washer for tymber for y^e Church howse 00 08 00

pd unto William Camp for mending of Locks & 3 keys	00 03 06
pd for writing ye Church rate	00 01 00
pd for 6 catches and mending ye Church hatch	00 00 06
	<hr/>
	02 13 07
paid for cleansing ye Churchyard two sevrall tymes	00 01 00
pd ye Parish Clark three quarters wages at 12 ^s 6 ^d ye quarter	01 17 06
pd The Hospital money three Quarters at 8 ^s 8 ^d by ye quarter	01 06 00
pd for washing the Surplis	00 03 00
pd unto Traveller men at severall tymes	00 03 00
pd unto John Deacon for mending Rewes Bridge	00 03 08
pd William Kift for Stones for ye high waies	00 02 10
pd unto the ringers the fifth of November	00 07 10
pd unto two Seafaring men	00 00 04
pd for a new Bell rope	00 03 00
pd at Christide for breade and wine for ye com- munion	00 03 00
pd Charles Grainger for 26 foot of Bord at penny half penny ye foot	00 03 03
pd for hookes Twists nailes and ledges for ye window of y ^e Church-house	00 02 09
pd Cha : Grainger for a rayle against a post and one too for ye Stocks	
pd for its carriage from Langford	
pd Cha : Grainger for two dayes work	
pd unto 3 Seafaring men	00 00 06
pd unto 4 Travellers	00 00 06
pd halfe a yeares high rent for ye Church house due at Michas last	00 00 06
Allowed myself due as Churchwarden on the last yeares accompt one pound sixe shillings and ten pence laid out more than	01 06 10

pd John Barber one quarters wages for doing ye office of a clark	00 13 06
pd for washing ye Surplise againe	00 01 00
pd the 4th of March to sevrall Seamen	00 01 00
pd a quarters Hospital money	00 08 08
pd John Jewell for leather nayles & keyes about ye Bells and for keeping them	00 06 08
pd for oyle for ye bells.	00 00 06

8 3 3

£ s d.

pd for a Bell rope	00 03 00
pd the 8th of April 4 seamen	00 00 06
pd John Blewett Collector appoynted of Rate in satisfaction thereof — by consent of ye pishioner ^s	01 05 07
pd for ye rent of ye Church house due at Lady- day	00 00 06
pd for writing this accompt	00 01 00

sum total is 12 08 00

There resteth to be paid to the next £ s d
Churchwardens 1 15 3

Churchwardens elected & chosen according to
succession of y^e parish of Nynehead for the
year ensuing are

Richard Pearse Vicar
Richard Wyatt
Edward Perry
William Webber
William Woodall
John Blewett
Robt

Robert Kingston
& Francis Cooksley

Nynehead 1679.

Th' accompt of Robt Kingston and Francis Cooksley
Churchwardens for the yeare last past taken on Easter
Munday the 12th day of Aprill Año Dni 1679

Receipts.	£	s	d
Imprimis recd Three rates at 2 16 11 per ye rate	08	10	09
Recd of ye former Churchwardens	01	15	03
Recd for ye rent of ye Parish house in Wellington	01	00	00
			<hr/>
Sum Total	11	06	00

Whereof disbursed as follows :

May ye 2 nd			
paid W ^m Cox for bread & wine for a communion ye Sunday after Easter	00	04	4
pd a poore man undon by fire as notified by S. E. Haiswell Tynt and others	00	01	00
pd John Barber for spreading the Thorne in ye Churchyard	00	02	00
pd ye ringers on ye 29 th of May	00		06
given two Seafaring men having a pass from Dorset into Cornwall	00	00	08
			<hr/>
			00 09 06
			<hr/>

June ye 14 th			
pd John Barber a quarters wages for doing the office of a Parish Clarke	00	12	6
pd for washing the surplice	00	01	00
pd ye Hospitall money for one quarter	00	08	8
			<hr/>
	£01	02	2

July ye 21 st			
Layd out at a visitation at Taunton	00	09	8

Augst ye 5th

given three poore Travellers	00 00 6
------------------------------	---------

21 Laid out to a sea captain having a wiffe & 3 children	00 01 0
--	---------

pd John Barber for clensing ye Churchyard	00 00
---	-------

Sept 25th

payd John Barber one quarters wages	00 12 6
-------------------------------------	---------

pd him for washing the surplice	00 01 0
---------------------------------	---------

pd ye Hospitall money for one quarter	00 08 8
---------------------------------------	---------

01 02 2

Paid Thomas Wroth & his man for their labour rising ye bells	00 01 6
--	---------

pd Thomas Quick for two days work enlarging ye liege way about the Churchyard	00 02 4
---	---------

pd Andrew Cross for carriage of earth for ye Church-house floor	00 00 6
---	---------

pd for beating it upp	00 00 6
-----------------------	---------

00 04 10

October ye first

Given one M ^r Tray son of a Scottish Priest his wife & 2 children undon by fire as by a Testimoniall appeareth	00 01 00
---	----------

given ye same day to Fifteen Seamen cast away at St Ives in Cornwall and allowed to travell to Milton in Essex	00 01 00
--	----------

Given one that had His Ma^{ties} Lets Pattent

pd Sampson Locke for 2 dayes work about the Church house floors	
---	--

pd James Webber for Lyme used about the floors	
--	--

pd W ^m Sweeting for beating the floors	
---	--

pd W ^m Stour for three dayes work about the bells			
pd him more by the order of Mr. Sanford			
pd Richard Munday for three dayes work about the bells at 1 ^s 6 ^d p diem	00	04	6
pd him for Iron Wedges clamps Braces Nayles & mending the clipp of the Treble Bell	00		6
Item for an Elm planck of 8 foot used about the Tower	00	00	8
Item for Three plancks used about the Church- house	00	01	10
Item pd W ^m Coles for Leather used about the Bells	00	02	6
Item pd Thomas Wroth for casting one of the Brasses of the Teno ^r , being broken in Stock	00	03	6
	<hr/>		
paid John Barber for helping of mending the stone given them in Beere	00	02	00
	00	00	06
	<hr/>		
November ye 5 th	00	02	6
	<hr/>		
pd the Ringers	00	07	00
given a woman haveing 2 children undon by fire	00	00	6
December ye 25 th			
pd the parish Clarkes wages one quarter	00	12	6
pd for washing the Surplice	00	01	0
pd for Hospitall money one quarter	00	08	8
pd for mending the church house chamber window	00	00	6
	<hr/>		
	1680.		
January ye 12 th			
given unto three travellers undon by fire			
Febry 2 nd given unto a traveller his wife & children			
18 pd for a Bell rope			
25 given to 4 Travellers			

March ye 2nd

pd the parish Clarkes wages one quarter	
pd for washing the suplice	
pd Hospitall money one quarter	
pd towards the repair of Three County Bridges	00 05 10
pd for writing a petition to the Justices of the Peace agt Courtis & others	00 01 6

April ye 5th

	01 09 6
given 5 wounded seamen	00 01 6
Allowed Mr. Wyatt for mending the ground broken in the Church for buriall of his 2 sisters & son	00 06 5
Item for a forme in Church-hous & Charles Parkers wages	00 02 6
Item pd the glasier for mending the church windows	00 07 10
Item pd for bread & wine for a communion	00 04 4
Item pd Registering the coppyes of the dis- charges given abroad by the officers of this Parish	00 03 0
Item for writing this accompt	00 01 0

Sum Total is 09 16 00

Soe there resteth to be paid to the next
Churchwardens 01 10 00

Churchwardens elected & chosen according to
the succession of the parish for the yeare } W^m Jacob
ensuing are } John Blewett

Richard Pearse
Richard Wyatt
Robert Jacob
W^m Jacob
William Woodall
George Bicknell
W^m Cox

The Accompt wee Churchwardens John Blewett & Willlam Jacob beginning May the 6 th 1680		
Imprimis att the visitation for putting in our presentment	0	1 2
It for a Booke of Articles	0	0 6
It for fower Mens ordinaries	0	2 0
It for a pynt of Sacke to dring the Archdeacon	0	1 0
It for Alle Sider & Beare to drink before & after Sermon	0	2 4
May 29 th It gave the Ringers	0	4 6
It gave two seaman belonging to Apeld which travelled by a lawfull pass	0	1 0
June 28 th It paid John Barber quarterledg dew the twentie fowrth day of June last	0	13 6
It given to seven seamen being travellers with a lawfull pass from Orford in Suffolk to Plimouth	0	1 0
It given seven seamen more that were cast away coming from Hambourow & landed att quin- burrow & nowe traiveleing att pensants	0	1 0
July the 10 It paid Edward Perry our one quarters Hosp.	0	8 8
It given a seaman travelling from Yarmouth	0	0 4
It given to a seaman that travelled by a lawfull testimoniall from to Plimouth	0	0 6
It paid John Barber for his quarters wages	0	13 6
Oct 6 th It paid Mr. Edward Perry Counstable one quarters Hospitall Money	0	8 8
9 th It given a solger with a lawfull pass from Mons in Flanders to Cornwall	0	0 4
13 th It given a seaman cast away with his family goeing from Virginia to New England	0	0 9
26 It given to a traveller that had a testiño testifeing that he was burnt out of his dwelling and lost 500£ & was goeing to seeke relife from a brother he had in Cornwall	0	0 6

Novr the 5 th	It given the ringers in mony	0	6	0
	It paid for ordering & Righting ye Bells	0	0	6
	It paid for Oyle for the Bells	0	0	2
Novr 23 rd	It gave one Ann Kercomb that travelled by a testimoniall	0	0	6
Decr 29 th	It given M ^{rs} Sarah Flitwood travelling by a lawfull testimoniall w th a leven in her ce- tificate	0	0	6
	It paid Church House Rent	0	0	6
Decr 18 th	Anno 1680			
	It given unto seven semen which had a lawfull pass	0	0	6
	It paid John Barber part of his quarterledge	0	6	0
	It paid John Barber the remaining part of his quarter	0	7	6
	It gave two Travellers	0	0	4
	It paid for Hospitall	0	8	8
	It paid for Stakes & Timber to repair the Hieway	0	2	6
	It paid him in allowance for stoans to ye Quarry- man	0	1	2
	It for righting Tooles	0	1	10
	It given Thomas Michell travelling to Padstow by a lawfull pass given him by the Maiore of Sanwich in Kent	0	0	6
	It paid the Disbursements for keeping & con- veying Honey & Needs to the Geale the sum of	1	10	10
	It paid John Barber part of his quarter	0	5	0
	It paid for three pisses of Oake each pis eight foott long	0	2	0
	It paid for one Raifter nine foott long	0	2	0
	It paid John Burt towards his worke	2	10	0
	It paid to a Traveller	0	0	6
	It paid to W ^m Webber for Stoanes to repaire the highwaies	0	4	0

It for 300 of Lafts to repaire the church	0	1	0
& paid for Nailes	0	10	0
It paid John Burt more in money	1	0	0
It a sacke of Lyme & Horse to fetch it	0	2	6
It given a seaman	0	0	6
It given in Beare to the workmen	0	0	6
It paid John Barber the rest of his quarter	0	8	6
Item paid the Hospitall money	0	8	8
It paid to the Reparation of Church Bridge	0	7	6
It paid for 2 quarts Tint for ye Communion	0	5	0
It paid to James Bickley for woode & Timber to mak Steps in the hie way	0	2	0
It paid John Blewett for righting a Besgie	0	1	0
It sent along John Littlejohns to discharge the prosecution of the two Fellons Hony & Needs	0	10	0
Item paid for four thousand of shilling stoans	2	4	0
Item paid John Chilcott 8 sackes of Lyme 2 ^s p. sacke	0	16	0
	<hr/>		
Sum totall for this paige	13	6	3
	<hr/>		

1681.

	£	s	d
It pd out at visitation	0	6	0
It paid the apparitor for the Kings Declaration	0	1	0
It paid the Regerster for Regerstring our pre- sentment	0	1	2
It paid John Burt for warshing the Church & materials to doe it	2	2	3
paid for 5 pynts of Tint for the communion	0	6	0
It paid for Bread att Easter & at Whitsuntide	0	0	8
It gave the ringers the 29 th of May	0	3	0
It paid Richard Deacon for Mending Rewes Bridge	0	17	3
It paid John Barber his quarters wages	0	13	6
Item given a traveller whoe had a lawful pass	0	0	6

Item paid M ^r Kingston halfe the yeares Church house Rent	0	0	6
July 8 Item paid Midsummer quarters Hospitall	0	8	8
It given a seaman who lost his vessell	0	0	6
Item given a woman that had lawfull pass for her child from Wales to Totnes	0	0	6
Item given to Travellers	0	0	5
July 24 Item paid to William Burd for leather to leather Bells	0	2	6
Item paid three dais worke about the Bells	0	4	0
Item given them in Beare	0	2	0
Item paid Munday for two Bell Roapes	0	6	0
Sept 29 Item paid the Clearkes quarterledge	0	13	6
It paid the Hospitall money	0	7	3
It paid John Burt for mo ^r worke about ye Church	1	4	3
Oct It for six Sackes of Lyme	0	13	0
21 It spent att visitation	0	3	6
It for presenting the presentiment		1	2
Nov 5 It spent one the Ringers	0	7	0
It gave twoo seamen	0	0	6
It paid Tho Blackmore for	0	0	9
It gave seven seamen	0	0	7
It paid Mr. Kingston halfe a yeares Rent ye Church house	0	0	6
It paid Mr. Weller towards the writing	1	10	0
It paid him More	0	10	0
It paid to John Leay to the repairing of Wythy Poole Bridge	0	9	10
It given 2 traivileing women	0	0	2
Item paid for Bread & wyne for the Co ^m union	0	4	6

1682.

Feb. It for fower Hogsheads and halfe of Lyme			
20 to ruf east the church	1	1	4
It for six burshells of Heaire & fetching it	0	4	8

It for 2 harffes and a man one day to fetch Graivile to ruf cast the church	0	2	6
March It for fower scoare and five foots of Boarde 3 rd to make a cradle to Rufe cast ye Tower	0	10	7
It fower pounds of Board naile to make it	0	1	8½
It for five Burshells of Heaire to Plaster the Tower & fetching it	0	3	1¼
It paid James Pring for stoans to mend the Highwaies	0	6	0
It for fower Hogsheads of Lyme & fetching	0	18	0
It given them in Beare while they Ruf casted	0	2	6
It given to traivellers with 2 severall passes	0	0	10
It paid John Burt towards the ruf casting of the Church & Tower	3	10	0
It for a Man and Horse two daies to cary gravill	0	3	6
It paid Thomas Clarke more for iron about the Tower	0	2	4
It for Fetching the Churchyard Gate	0	2	6
It for a man & a Horse one day to fetch timber to make twoo Seats	0	1	6
It for twenty-one Foot of planke to make the two seats	0	5	3
It paid Will ^m Locke for making the Cradle and the Lent of the Roap and pullies	0	13	0
It for Breade and wyne for y ^e cōmunion	0	5	2
It paid Robert Fry and Robeart Yeandell for 7 day worke while they made the Church wickett and twoo seates in the Church 1 ^s 4 ^d day each of them the whole	0	18	8
It paid Robeart Parson for keeping the Bells twoo yeare	0	6	0
It given a Traiveler	0	0	6
	<hr/>		
	14	14	8
	<hr/>		
Received in all	£41	8	2
Disbursed in all	£40	18	19½

Remaynes due to be delivered to the succeeding Churchwardens nyne shill^s fower pence this 18th Aprill 1682 when y^e acco^{ts} was allowed and approved of by us John Sanford.

January the 23rd

1680

Collected towards the release and ransom of the Captives in Turkey

	£	s	d
Imprimis John Sanford Esq and his Ladye	2	0	0
Nicholas Ayshford gent	0	5	0
Mis ^t : Susan Knightly	0	2	6
Mis ^r Richard Wyatt and his wyfe	0	5	0
Mi ^r Anthony Biddle	0	2	6
Mir ^s Mary Biddle	0	0	
Mir ^s Susan Biddle	0	0	
Mi ^r William Wikes and his wife	0	0	
Willi: Webber & his wife	0	1	
Robert Jacobs wife	0	1	0
Mir ^s Bridgett Ayshford	0	0	6
Mir ^s Joan Harman	0	0	6
Mir ^s Mary Hayman	0	0	6
Ann Kift	0	0	6
Tamsin Hurford	0	0	6
Thomas Sheppard	0	0	6
Mi ^r Edward Perry and his wife	0	0	
James Pring and his wife	0	0	
Willi : Kift and his wife	0	0	2
Henry Pring and his wife	0	0	3
Henry Prings Sarvant Maid	0	0	1
Henry Prings Sarvant Man	0	0	1
Mi ^r : Biddles Sarvant Maid	0	0	2
Mi ^r Wikes Sarvant Man Will Ridge	0	0	2
Mi ^r Wikes Sarvant Maid	0	0	2
Mi ^r Robeart Kingston & his wife	0	0	6
Jane Wood	0	0	1

Churchwardens elected & chosen according to
Succession of the Parish for the year ensuing are
Richard Wyatt for upper Lees
Robert Jacob

~~Mr John Langford~~
Jeffery Hill Vicar
Wm Jacobs
John Bluett
William Woodhall
William Webber
The mark of
James Pings

James Birtley
Phillipson Woodall

3
Wardens elected & chosen for the year ensuing

John Bluett for ms proach
John Pings for Lamsters

Jeffery Hill Vicar
Wm Jacobs
James Birtley
William Woodhall
William Webber

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, NYNEHEAD.
Signatures, Vestry Meeting, 1682.

Churchwardens elected & chosen according to y^e succession
of y^e Parish for y^e yeare ensuing are

Richard Wyatt for upper Rews
Robert Jacob

John Sanford

Jeffery Hill Vicar

James Bickley,

W^m Jacob

William Woodall

John Bluett

William Woodall

William Webber

The mark of

James x Pring

Way Wardens elected & chosen for y^e yeare ensuing are

John Bluett for Mrs. Prowse

John Pringge for Ramsters

Jeffery Hill Vicar

W^m Jacob

James Bickley

William Woodall

William Webber

Collected By John Bluett & Will Jacob	li	s	d
Three Rates to the sum of	8	6	9
Received more from Thomas Munday for the Rent of the Parish house in Wellington	1	0	0
On accompt for the last yeare	0	9	4½
Recovered in arreare from John Rogers	0	2	6
	<hr/>		
	9	18	7½
	<hr/>		

Disbursed of the same

Impr pd Blackmore for Irne	0	13	4
Itm pd Rich Davey halfe a yeares waiges	1	7	0
Itm pd halfe a yeares high rent for the Parish house	0	0	6

Itm pd halfe a yeares Hospitall	0	14	7
Itm pd John Burt	5	0	8
Itm pd M ^r Carslake for lime & carrige	1	5	0
Itm pd Munday for Roapes	0	10	0
Itm pd for a kittell & paile	0	6	0
Itm pd for writing this accompt	0	1	0
	<hr/>		
	9	18	1
	<hr/>		

Ninehead

1683.

The accompt of Robert Jacob & William Milles supplying for M^r Wyatt for Upper Rewes Tennament Churchwardens for the yeare last past taken on Easter Munday the 9th day of April Anno Doñi 1683.

Receipts	li	s	d
Imp ^r Received two whole rates unto the sum of	05	11	06
Itm Received the Rent of the Parish house in Wellington	01	00	00
	<hr/>		
	6	11	6
	<hr/>		

li s d

Disbursed

Imp ^t paid the Ringers the 29 th day of May	00	03	00
Itm pd two Travellers with a lawful pass	00	00	06
June y ^e 3 ^d Itm pd for Bred & wine for a Communion	00	04	04
August y ^e 2 ^d Item pd att the visitation att Taunton for a dinner for the Minister & sidesmen & for a booke of Articles and delivering our p'sentment	00	12	
It more for our horse meate & Beare expended there	00	2	
Sept y ^e 18 th pd 6 Travelers with a lawful pass			

Oct ^r Itm pd att the second visitation in a dinner th 27 th for y ^e minister & sidesmen and for there horses			
It pd more to deliver our p ^e sentment		00	01 00
November Itm pd to the Ringers for Ringing		00	06 00
ye 5 th Itm pd Blackmore for menden the latch on the church door		00	00 06
Itm pad for oile for the Bells		00	00 02
December Itm pd for Bred & wine att a ye 23 rd Communion		00	02 06
Itm pd the same day of December to Will Dryer of Taunton for a spring bolt & a plate			
April Loke & cay on the Church Gate		00	05 00
ye 7 th Itm pd for Bred & wine att a Communion		00	05 00
ye 25 th Itm pd Anthony Bicknell for Righting the Bells and for nayles & oile		00	02 00
Itm pd for one whole yeares high Rent for y ^e church house		00	01 00
			li s d
Itm pd the Clarkes waiges		02	10 00
Itm pd him for washing the Surplis		00	04 00
Itm pd for writing this Accompt		00	01 00
		<hr/>	
	Sum total	05	06 10½
	rest due on this Accompt	1	4 7½

Memorand Robt Jacob at y^e request of y^e Pishion^{ers} is
contented to stand warden for y^e yeare ensuing
Waywardens Elected for } James Pring for M^r Parsons
yeare ensuing are } W^m Taylor for M^r Wyatt
John Sanford
James Bickley Jeffery Hill Vicar
W^m Jacob
Edward Perry William Woodall
Will Wiks

Ninehead

1684

The accompt of John Bluett y^e younger Supplying for
M^{ers} Prowse & Rob^t Jacob by y^e request of y^e Parish
continued Churchwarden for the yeare last past taken on
Easter Munday y^e 31st day of March Ano Domi 1684

Receipts	li	s	d
Imp ^s Received fower Rates unto ye sum of	11	03	00
Itm Received the rent from ye Parish house in Wellington		1	00 00
Itm Received of ye Last yeares accompt		1	4 7½
	<hr/>		
Disbursed as followeth	13	7	7½
	<hr/>		
Imp ^s April y ^e 21 pd John Deacon for sinking ye stone in y ^e church		00	00 06
Itm May y ^e 29 th payd John Burt for work & Timber which was dew to him in 82		1	10 00
Itm May ye 29 payd y ^e Ringers		0	04 00
Itm June ye 24 pd for Bred & wine for a communion		00	0
Itm July ye 27 pd Richard Crocker for glassing ye church windowe		00	
Itm August ye 28 pd y ^e Aparator for a declara- tion & a book of prayer		00	
Itm Payd for two common prayer Bookes		00	
Itm expended att our first visitation for our booke of articles and delivering of our p ^e sentment & for our dinner & horse meate		00	08 08
Itm Paid for oile to oile y ^e Bells		00	00 02
Itm Pd October y ^e 5 th att our second visitation & for our p ^e sentm̄ & dinner & other expenses		00	15 11
Itm November 22 Paid Antno' Bicknell and his man for 13 days worke att 2 ^s 8 ^d y ^e day		01	14 8

Itm November 28 Pd Edward Perry for 148 futt of board	00 12 00
pd him more for 2 planks	00 02 00
Itm Decem ^b ye 22 Pd William Jacob for 160 futt of Intch board att 12 ^s y ^e 100	00 19 00
Itm pd for 100 of fower penny nayles	00 00 04
Itm pd more ye same time for 2 screws and Rings for a ladder for ye Tower	00 02 06
Itm pd ye Ringers for Ringing on the 9 th of September & ye 5 th of November	00 10 00
Item Paid for a horse to fetch boards	00 00 06
Itm Pd December y ^e 25 th Blackmore his bill	00 09 00
Itm paid for a frame & a paper sent by y ^e Bishop	00 01 04
Itm pd for a bell Roape	00 03 00
Itm pd for a sack of Lime & for carriage	00 02 00
Itm pd one Parsons y ^e potter for 60 paving tiles att 6s y ^e 100	00 03 07
Itm pd more for carriage of them	00 00 06
Itm pd Jo; Burt for paving y ^e Church	00 03 00
Item pd for Bred & wine at two communions	00 08 02
Itm pd y ^e Clarke his yeares waiges	02 10 00
Itm pd for washing ye surplis	00 04 00
Itm pd for Anthony Bicknells labour & oile about y ^e Bells	00 04 00
Itm pd for writing this Accont	00 01 00

Recd	£13 7 7½	12 09 00
Paid	£12 9 —	—————

Rem^s due 18 7½ wth is
to be paid to y^e succeeding Churchwardens

John Bluett jun^r
for M^{rs} Prowse

James Webber
for his owne Estate

March y^e 30th 1684

John Sandford	mdd
Jeffery Hill Vicar	John Biddell and
James Bickley	Edward Perry were
William Webber	Waywardens for
Will Wike	the yeare ensueing
Edwd Perry	
Rob ^t Kingstone	
John Bluet	
George Bicknell	

Ninehead

1685.

The account of James Webber and John Blewet jun^r
Churchwarden of the sd Parrish of Ninehead for the
yeare last past taken on Easter Teusday in the yeare of
our Lord God 1685

Receipts	£	s	d
Imp ^s Received of the former Churchwardens as by the last account appears due from them	00	18	07½
It Received 4 Church Rates	11	03	00
It For one yeares Rent for the Pish house in Wellington	01	00	00
	<hr/>		
	13	01	07½
Disbursm ^{ts}			
Pd to Anthony Bicknell for 2 dayes work & pt of one other day	00	03	06
Pd for nayles about the church house & Keyes & nayles for the Bells	00	01	10
For Rafters Virst & other Tymber about the church house	00	04	06
For a hundred & halfe of Reed, its carriage & watering alsoe	01	05	06
For ten bundles of spars	00	05	00

	li	s	d
For Rods and Wythyes	00	00	10
For Reed, spars and Thatching the Oven at the Church house	00	01	04
For laying up the hundred and halfe of Reed unto the Thatcher			
For one hogthead and half of lymbe and carriage	00	04	07
For 200 of Bricks for the Oven	00	05	00
For drawing Stones making the Oven and Footing the walls of the Church house	00	18	06
For bringing Stones, Sand and bricks in place	00	04	00
For Glasing the Church Wyndowe	00	03	00
For bread and Wyne at 3 Sacraments	00	10	04
For Ringing 3 severall dayes	00	11	08
For a Yeares Rent for the Church house	00	01	00
For one yeares wages to the Clark and for washing the Sirpl 4 tymes	02	14	00
For expenses att two visitations on the Minister Churchwardens and Sydemen	00	17	07
For sharpening wedges and an Iron bar	00	00	05
For keyes, wedges and nayles about the Bells	00	01	04
	09	05	07

Disbursm^{ts}

pd To Anthony Bicknell for making the Bell wheele, mending the Treble wheele, the Rayseing and mending two Bells	00	19	06
For Ropes and Oyle about the Bells	00	03	01
For 5 Bell Ropes	00	15	00
For 2 seames of shilling stones and there carriage	00	03	02
For laying them unto the Helliar	00	03	04

For bread and wyne at one other Sacram ^t	00 04 02
For writing the account	00 01 00
	<hr/>
	02 09 03
	<hr/>
	Sum tot of the
	Disbursmts on
Recd—13 01 07½	both sydes 11 14 10
Paid 11 14 10	<hr/>
Remaines due to ballance the account :	01 06 09½

Churchwardens elected for the yeare following are James Webber for Rewe Tenem^t and Will^m Webber for his owne Estate.

Jeffery Hill Vicar
James Bickley
John Bluett
William Woodall
William Woodall Jn.
Rob Kingstone

Waywardens Elected for y ^e	}	Richard Gater
yeare ensueing are		William Webber
Richard Wyatt		
John Bluett		
Rob Kingstone		
James Bickley		

NOTE.—John Sanford of 1680 (*see plate*) was sometime M.P. for Minehead and Taunton, and was a grandson of Martin Sanford who died in 1643,—the first Sanford described as “of Nynehead.”

Somerset Lepidoptera.

AN APPENDIX TO THE COUNTY LIST PRINTED IN THE
"VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF SOMERSET," Vol. I.

Edited by ALFRED E. HUDD, F.E.S., F.S.A.

SINCE the publication of the first volume of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*, in 1906, several additions have been made to the list of Somerset Lepidoptera, printed on pp. 87-115, and some further records have been made of rare and interesting species, previously recorded only from one or two localities in the County. Most of this additional information has been furnished by members of the Entomological Section of the Society, recently established, and it is hoped to print in the *Proceedings* lists of additions to the other orders of Insecta. We commence with the first part of the Lepidoptera, and hope to continue with further records of local Pyralides, Pterophori, Crambi, and Micro-Lepidoptera.

The Coleoptera and other orders will follow.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) below are species not previously recorded from the County.

Papilio Machaon. A number of Somerset records of the "Swallow-tail butterfly" are given in the *V.C. History*, and there can be little doubt that it was at one time a native of the County. The latest record is from Weston-super-Mare, where a specimen was observed on the wing by Master Eric Dingwall, in the summer of 1906. Mr. Henry Slater informs me that he has searched in vain for

the larvæ on every plant of *Peucedanum palustre* he could find on the turf-moor. I am afraid we must regard the recent records of specimens seen in the county as "escapes from confinement," and not as true natives.

Thecla betulae. The brown hair-streak has only been recorded previously from near Bath, Brockley and Taunton. Mr. Doidge has taken some specimens recently, at Rock Hill, near Taunton, and Thurlbear.

Deilephila livornica. Two specimens were taken by Mr. W. W. Macmillan at Castle Cary, May 31st and June 1st, 1906, and one at Hadspen House on May 30th, 1912. Mr. Doidge took a number of larvæ at Burnham in 1912.

Macroglossa fuciformis and *bombylifformis* have both been taken by Mr. Doidge at Thurlbear and Castle Neroche, near Taunton. The latter has been found "in some numbers" by Mr. Slater, on the turf-moor, near Ashcott.

Sesia culiciformis. Mr. Doidge has taken a few "amongst birch-stumps on the Quantocks." Previously recorded only from Bedminster and Stoke.

— *asiliformis* (*cynipiformis*). Previously only recorded from Leigh Woods; has been taken by Mr. Doidge at Orchard Portman.

Zygaena trifolii var. *confluens*. "Not rare at Thurlbear" (Doidge).

— var. *palustris*. In some numbers on the turf-moor, near Shapwick, by Mr. Slater, who writes: "they are large in size and on the wing in July and August, instead of May and June, as the type."

Nudaria senex. Not uncommon on the turf-moor; comes to light (Slater).

**Lithosia sororcula* (*aureola*). Not previously recorded from the County. One was taken at Thurlbear by Mr. Doidge in 1901. Two were taken by Mr. Slater at Withycombe a few years ago, and one on the turf-moor, Shapwick,

June 4th, 1912. One by Mrs. Slater, near High Ham, May 28th, 1912, and some, "beaten from Scotch firs, near Castle Cary," by Mr. Macmillan, in 1908 and following years.

Spilosoma urticae. A specimen has been bred by Mr. Doidge from a larva found at Lyng. Previously recorded only from Bath and Taunton.

**Bombyx quercus*, var. *callunae*. Mr. Slater writes: "Not uncommon on the heather covered ground on the spur-hills of Exmoor"; and Mr. Doidge "common on the Quantocks."

*— *trifolii*. Specimens have been bred by Mr. H. Corder, from larvæ taken in the county; Burnham (Doidge).

Stauropus fagi. Mr. Macmillan records a fine specimen at Castle Cary, June 3rd, 1911. Several of the lobster-like larvæ have been taken in Leigh Woods.

**Acronycta menyanthidis*. Two specimens were taken by Mr. Slater, in June 1912, on the turf-moor, where the food plant of the larvæ, *Myrica gale*, is abundant.¹

**Leucania vitellina*. A specimen has been taken "at light," at Taunton, by Mr. Doidge. (An interesting addition to the County list).

— *littoralis*. Previously recorded only by Mr. Crotch and Mr. Harding from the coast of the Bristol Channel; has been taken recently in some numbers by Mr. Doidge and Mr. Slater, at Burnham.

Coenobia rufa (despecta). Recorded previously from Brislington and Walton Moor. Several have been taken on turf-moor, by Mr. Slater, "at light."

**Tapinostola hellmanni*. Seven specimens of this very local species were taken at Watchet, by Mr. W. A. Bogue, in 1910.

1. The most southerly record hitherto for this species in Britain is "North West Monmouthshire."

* *Hydroecia nictitans*, var. *paludis*. This variety, which is thought by Mr. Pierce and others to be a distinct species, has been met with by Mr. Slater, in a salt-marsh, near Withycombe.

Luperina cespitis. Previously recorded only from Clevedon and Leigh; has been taken by Mr. Doidge,—“a few specimens, flying at dusk, in lanes round Taunton.”

Also taken on the hills round Withycombe by Mr. Slater.

Apamea fibrosa. Previously only recorded from Stoke and Bridgwater; has been met with, not uncommonly, on the turf-moor by Mr. Slater and Mr. Coney, in 1911.

* *Stilbia anomala*. This curious species, not previously recorded from Somerset, has been met with, “local but not scarce on hills near Withycombe,” by Mr. Slater.

Agrotis vestigialis (valligera) and *A. ripæ*, have been taken at Burnham by Mr. Doidge.

* — *lunigera*. Another addition to the County list; a female specimen was taken at sugar by Mr. Slater, near Dunster, July 30th, 1910.

— *cinerea*. Mr. Slater records “one taken at light at Stawell, June 8th, 1911,” and Mr. Tetley, “one at light at Taunton.” Previously reported from Clevedon and Weston only.

* — *cursoria*. A few have been taken recently on the sands at Burnham, by Mr. Doidge.

— *agathina*. Previously recorded only by Mr. Corder, from the Quantocks; has been taken by Mr. Slater, who finds “the larvæ abundant on hills near Withycombe.”

Noctua glareosa. “Not uncommon on hills near Withycombe” (Slater).

* — *ditrapezium*. One was taken at sugar near Dunster, July 3rd, 1908, and a second at light, July 22nd, 1908, by Mr. Slater.

* — *castanea* (type); has been taken, at sugar, in the Taunton Valley by Mr. W. B. Butler, and by Mr. Slater around

Withycombe. The latter took one in Dunster Park, which he describes as "quite as ruddy as any northern specimen." The variety *neglecta*, previously recorded only from near Frome and Weston, is much more common in Somerset than the type, and is "not scarce on the Quantocks" (Doidge), and on Croydon and Grabhurst Hills (Slater).

* *Orthosia suspecta*. The late Dr. W. W. Walter, in his diary of insects taken at Stoke-sub-Hamdon, twice records this species as taken in his garden there. It has since been found by the late Mr. Swayne at Glastonbury, and by Mr. Coney and Mr. Slater on the turf-moor.

Tethea subtusa. Recorded previously only from Clevedon and Weston; has been bred by Mr. Slater from larvæ found near Withycombe, June, 1910.

Dianthæcia nana (*conspersa*) has been taken by Mr. Doidge at Rock Hill, near Taunton. Previously only recorded from near Clevedon and Leigh Woods.

Epunda lutulenta. Taken by Mr. St. John, in August, 1884, at Crowcombe. Previously only reported from Weston.

Cucullia chamomillæ. "A larva at Stawell, July 16th, 1912" (Slater). A few at rest near Taunton (Doidge). Recorded previously only from Bath and Clevedon.

* *Hadena glauca*. Several specimens have been taken "at rest on heather on the Quantocks" by Mr. Doidge, and by Mr. Slater, in May 1909, at Rodhuish, near Withycombe.

* *Plusia moneta*. In June, 1908, Mr. Coney found some empty cocoons and later some larvæ, in the Batcombe district, from which insects were bred in 1909.

Heliothis dipsacea. Withycombe (Slater).

Chariclea umbra (*marginata*). Thurlbear, near Taunton (Doidge).

Acontia luctuosa. Blue Anchor Bay (Slater). Rock Hill and Aller Hill (Doidge).

Aventia flexula. Thurlbear Woods (Doidge); "not scarce near Withycombe, Sedgmoor, turf-moor at Shapwick, &c." (Slater).

- * *Toxocampa cracca*. Five specimens were taken by Mr. Slater in August, 1907, "flying over flowers of *Teucrium*, near Withycombe; larvæ found later."
- Catocala fraxini*. The specimen taken by Mr. Griffiths in the Leigh Woods, in 1880, is still the only record for the county.
- Brephos parthenias*. Not uncommon on the turf-moor (Slater).
- * — *notha*. Mr. Coney took nine specimens in Cogley Wood, Bruton, April 17th, 1911.
- Biston hirtaria*. Recorded only from near Bath and Stoke; has been bred by Mr. Slater from pupæ dug at Withycombe, and taken at rest near Cothelstone by Mr. Doidge.
- Cleora glabraria*. Previously recorded only from the Quantocks by Mr. Corder; has been taken in some numbers in the same district by Mr. Doidge "on fir trunks," and fifteen specimens were taken at light near Withycombe, in July 1908, by Mr. Slater.
- Boarmia abietaria*. Mr. Doidge writes "not rare at Thurlbear." Previously reported only from Leigh and Brockley Woods, near Bristol.
- * *Tephrosia consonaria*. Mr. Coney took nine specimens off tree trunks, May 13th, 1908, in the woods near Alfred's Tower, Stourton, some of them on the Somerset side of the road. (An interesting addition to our list).
- Acidalia trigeminata*. Previously reported only from near Bristol and Taunton; is fairly common near Withycombe (Mr. Slater informs me), and in lanes round Minehead.
- *dilutaria*, and *A. subsericeata*. "Very common round Withycombe" (Slater).
- *fumata*. Previously recorded only from Stoke and the Quantocks; has been taken "on the higher heather-covered ground near Withycombe, but is rather local" (Slater).
- Macaria alternata*. Scarce near Withycombe and at Stawell. (Slater).

Aspilates ochrearia (*citraria*). Mr. Slater took six larvæ on *Ononis* at Burnham, which produced five imagines. Previously recorded only from near Bath and Wells.

Pachynemias hippocastanaria. Taken in some numbers by Mr. Slater, near Withycombe. Previously only reported from Crowcombe.

* *Oporabia autumnaria*. Not in the *V. C. Hist.* list; has been taken by Mr. Slater near Withycombe, and on the turf-moor, near Ashcott.

*—*dilatata*, var. *christyi*. Of this insect, which some consider to be a distinct species, seven examples were bred by Mr. Slater from larvæ beaten at Withycombe in 1908, and four from Shapwick in 1911.

* *Larentia caesiata*. A specimen was caught July 3rd, 1909, by Mr. Slater, at rest on heather, on Rodhuish Hill, Withycombe. The only recorded Gloucestershire specimen was taken by the late Mr. Clarke on Durdham Down, Bristol.

Emmelesia unifasciata. Previously recorded only from near Bristol and Weston; seems to be abundant near Withycombe. Mr. Slater writes:—"Hardly ever seen on the wing, or in the imago state, but larvæ abundant on *Bartsia*; I bred over seventy in 1908, from a small bundle of the plant." Mr. Doidge has taken specimens at Thurlbear, near Taunton.

Eupithecia. This genus still requires attention. Although several species not recorded in the *V. C. Hist.* have since been met with, bringing up the number of Somerset "pugs" to forty-two, many of these have been recorded from only one or two localities; probably some of these would be found elsewhere, especially if the larvæ were well looked for.

Eupithecia consignata. Previously recorded only from Portbury and Taunton, and not since 1865; has been taken at Stawell, by Mr. Slater,—“a male came to light in my study window, May 26th, 1911.”

- * *Eupithecia pygmaeata*. Has been taken by Mr. Slater near Withycombe.
- *satyrata*. Previously reported only from Yeovil; has also been taken by Mr. Slater, at Withycombe.
- * — *jasioneata*. A specimen was taken near Watchet, by Mr. Bogue. The larvæ are common in flowers of *Iasione montana* on the N. Devon coast.
- * — *valerianata*. Mr. Slater reports this from the turf-moor and near Bridgwater; larvæ sometimes common.
- * — *pusillata*. Four specimens beaten from spruce firs in Batcombe Wood, by Mr. Coney, May 25th, 1911. Two taken at Watchet, by Mr. Bogue, in 1912, and one by Mr. Doidge at Castle Neroche.
- * — *irriguata*. Taken by Mr. Slater near Ashcott, in April, 1912.
- * — *indigata*. Mr. Slater took a number of specimens in a fir-wood near Withycombe in 1908, some of which he kindly sent to me. He has also taken it at Stawell, and Mr. Doidge has met with it. This species will probably be found among Scotch firs in most parts of the county if looked for at the right time.
- *expallidata*. Previously recorded only by myself from Leigh Down; "larvæ on golden-rod" have been taken by Mr. Slater at Wych Wood, near Dunster, where larvæ were fairly common.
- *minutata*. Mr. Slater writes: "locally abundant near Withycombe," and Mr. Doidge, "not scarce on the Quantocks." Previously only reported from Bristol.
- *dodoneata*. Mr. Slater took a specimen at Stawell on April 3rd, 1912. Previously only recorded from Leigh Woods and Weston.
- *subciliata*. Mr. Slater writes: "locally not uncommon, near Withycombe, and Mr. Doidge has found it in plenty near Taunton; may probably be found in most places by beating maples when in flower."

Eupithecia debiliata. Recorded only from near Williton; has since been taken by Mr. Doidge on the Quantocks, and by Mr. Slater, who writes: "plentiful in woods near Withycombe, where *Vaccinium Myrtillus* is and *Formica rufa* is not."

Further localities are wanted for *E. subumbrata*, *plumbeolata*, *virgaureata*, *fraxinata*, *campanulata*, *constrictata*, and *pimpinellata*, at present only reported from one or two places in the county.

Lobophora sexalisata. Not uncommon at light on the turf-moor. Previous records from Clevedon and Sampford Arundel only.

— *viretata*. Taken at Staplegrove by Mr. Doidge, and by Mr. Slater at Stawell.

Melanippe sociata (birivata). Mr. Coney has called my attention to the absence of this species from the *V.C.H.* list. It is as common and universally distributed in Somerset as elsewhere.

Anticlea cucullata (sinuata). A single specimen has been recorded from Orchard Wood, and has since been taken by Mr. Doidge, "one at Rock Hill and one at Thurlbear."

Scotosia undulata. Castle Neroche (Butler) and near Ashcott (Slater).

Cidaria picata. Mr. Slater writes: "common in some seasons near Withycombe"; also taken by Mr. Doidge at Cothelstone and Bishop's Lydeard.

Pelurga comitata. One on the Quantocks by Mr. Doidge.

Eubolia cervinaria. Mr. Doidge writes: "very common in lanes round Taunton."

Several additions to the *Pyralides*, *Pterophori*, *Crambi*, *Tortrices* and *Tineæ* have been recorded, which we hope to print in a future volume of the *Proceedings*.

N.B. One species, recorded in error, has to be withdrawn from the list, namely, *Emydia cribrum*.

The Mosses of Somerset.

BY W. WATSON, B.SC.

THE county of Somerset is one of the richest counties, considered botanically, in the British Isles, its varied geological soils, and its profusion of woodland, combining together to make its surface prolific with various forms of plant-life. The flowering plants now form the dominating influence in the vegetation, but at some period in the history of the world the lower forms of life were prevalent, and even now,

“When chill November’s surly blast
Makes field and forest bare,”

they form a conspicuous part of the vegetative mantle clothing the earth. Only those people who have lived in thickly-populated industrial districts can realise how the brownness and greyness of the winter surface of the earth is relieved by the varied tints of greens and golds, purples and whites, with which our mosses and lichens colour the soil, trees, walls and rocks of our county.

The comparative absence of smoke is an important factor in the distribution and development of the lower forms of vegetation, in as high a degree as with the seed-bearing plants. In smoky districts many mosses and lichens are absent, and those which remain often show the effects of their environment by an incomplete development, the spore-bearing organs being sparingly produced, or entirely absent.

The county has been examined by many good botanists, but the majority of these have confined themselves to the in-

vestigation of vascular plants, and the floristic results have been given by the Rev. R. P. Murray in "The Flora of Somerset," by Mr. J. W. White in "The Flora of the Bristol Coalfield," and by the Rev. E. S. Marshall in numerous lists published in the *Journal of Botany*. Dr. Moss has also devoted some time to the ecological side of the subject, his "Geographical Distribution of Vegetation in Somerset" having placed him in the front rank of observers on the relations between plants and their environments.

The fungi have had a fair amount of attention paid to them, several lists have been published, and the results of a fungus-foray, which was held in the Taunton district during September, 1911, have been given in the *Transactions of the British Mycological Society*, for 1912. Their chlorophyllose allies, the Algæ, have, as yet, been very incompletely investigated.

The group of Lichens has a long list of species given in the *Victoria County History*, but still much remains to be done in regard to their distribution.

The remaining and intermediate great group of plants, the Bryophyta, include the mosses and liverworts. These have been incompletely investigated, but sufficient work has been done to justify the publication of a list containing the records of all the true mosses occurring in Somerset. Thwaites, as long ago as 1843, did some work in the county, but his herbarium, which used to be in the Clifton College Museum, has unfortunately been lost. In 1886-7 the Rev. C. H. Binstead was resident in the county at Wells, studied the moss-flora of that district, and has since contributed a list of mosses and liverworts to the *Victoria County History, Somerset*. This list is a very incomplete one, containing only about 80 species of the 300 or more known to occur. The work of extending it has largely been due to the work of three members of this Society, Sir Edward Fry of Failand, Dr. H. Franklin Parsons of Croydon, and myself.

Dr. Parsons, who formerly resided at Beckington, near Frome, examined the mosses of that district, and published some of his results in the *Botanical Record Club Reports* of 1873-9, whilst Sir Edward Fry investigated the mosses of the Failand district.

The Moss Census Catalogue of 1907 gives the records of these and other bryologists, but, in spite of the care exercised in its compilation, a few species have been given as occurring which have little or no claim to be ranked as Somerset mosses.

The following list gives the sources of the records for the mosses of Somerset, the names of museums in which collections of Somerset mosses exist, and the literature on the subject.

Professor Leipner, "List of the Mosses of the Bristol District," *Proc. Bristol Naturalists' Soc.*, 1868.

W. W. Stoddart, "List of Mosses in the Bristol District," *Proc. Bristol Naturalists' Soc.*, 1874.

H. F. Parsons, M.D., "Preliminary List of Somerset Mosses," *Botanical Record Club Reports*, 1873-9.

Rev. C. H. Binstead, M.A., "*Bryum provinciale* in Somerset," *Journal of Botany*, 1887; "List of Somerset Mosses," *Victoria County History*, 1906.

W. Watson, B.Sc., "The Distribution of Bryophytes in the Woodlands of Somersetshire," *New Phytologist*, 1909; "New Records of Mosses in Somerset" (with W. Ingham, B.A.), *Journal of Botany*, 1909.

MS. lists by Miss Roper, Miss Armitage, Miss Agnes Fry (for Sir Edward Fry), Messrs. W. B. Waterfall, H. N. Phillips, H. Darton, A. Wilson, and H. H. Knight, Rev. C. H. Binstead, and Dr. Parsons.

Bristol Museum. Herbarium of Mosses collected by Leipner, Stoddart, Green, etc.

Weston-super-Mare Museum. A Collection of Mosses presented by Mrs. Lainson of Clevedon, and arranged by the Curator, Mr. W. H. Palmer.

Sexey's School Museum, Bruton.

Taunton Museum.

Herbarium Green and Herbarium Wheeler ; in private hands.

Herbarium Boswell ; at Oxford.

Herbarium Thwaites (formerly at Clifton College Museum, now lost).

Herbarium Fry ; at Failand.

Herbarium Hunt ; at Kew.

A few records by E. M. Holmes, Miss Gifford, Mrs. Hopkins, A. Loydell, Rev. H. Boyden.

Some critical species examined by Messrs. Dixon and Ingham, whose help has been very valuable to me.

The county of Somerset is divided botanically into two vice-counties, numbers 5 and 6 of *Topographical Botany* (H. C. Watson's "Cybele Britannica," 1859). Vice-county 5 (S. Som.) extends from the western border, and is separated from V.C. 6 (N. Som.) by a line along the River Parret from Bridgwater to Ilchester, thence curving round to the northern extremity of Dorset. Murray divided the county into ten botanical districts, but this method has not been followed in the moss list. A good map of Somerset, showing the dividing line between vice-counties 5 and 6, is given in Murray's "Flora of Somerset."

In this list of mosses, localities for which I am not personally responsible have the authority for the record given in brackets. In many cases overlapping of authorities for the records occur ; in such cases I have usually taken the first record known to me, and that occasionally happened to be my own. The order followed is that of the *Moss Census Catalogue*, 1907.

The Sphagnales (Bog-mosses) and Hepatics (Liverworts) are not included in the list, as their distribution is very incompletely known. It is intended to give a list of these at some future time.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE LIST.

A. Miss Eleanor Armitage.	P. Dr. H. F. Parsons.
B. Rev. C. H. Binstead.	R. Miss I. Roper.
D. Mr. H. Darton.	S. Mr. W. W. Stoddart.
F. Sir Edward Fry.	W. Mr. W. B. Waterfall.
G. Herbarium Green.	Wh. Herbarium Wheeler.
L. Professor Leipner.	

* indicates that the record is not given in the *Moss Exchange Catalogue*, 1907.

V.C. 5, or 5 = Vice-county 5 (South Somerset).

V.C. 6, or 6 = Vice-county 6 (North Somerset).

V.C. 8, or 8 = Vice-county 8 (South Wiltshire).

teste = tested by.

com. = common.

sec. = according to.

c. fr. = with capsules.

ORDER TETRAPHIDIALES.

FAMILY TETRAPHIDIACEÆ.

This family consists of few species having a peristome formed of four solid teeth derived from the fission of the internal surface of the lid.

Tetraphis pellucida, Hedw. (*Georgia pellucida*, Rab.). On peaty soil, rotten tree stumps, sometimes on rocks. This pretty little moss is interesting because of its gemmiferous cups and frondiform primary leaves of the protonema.

6. Leigh Wood. Stourhead. Gare Hill (P.). Failand (F.).

5. Exmoor. Horner (W.).

ORDER POLYTRICHALES.

FAMILY POLYTRICHACEÆ. THE URN- OR HAIR-MOSSES.

A family characterised by their hair-like leaves, the urn-shaped capsule with its peristome teeth joined together by a basal disc, the bonnet-like calyptra which covers the capsule, and the peculiar lamellæ on the surface of the leaf which in-

crease the assimilating surface. The vascular cylinder in these plants is of a much higher type than in any other family of mosses.

Catharinea undulata, W. and M. Frequent throughout the county, usually in shady or damp situations, especially in peaty woods.

Var. *minor*, W. and M., has been recorded from Clevedon, but the record is a doubtful one, (V.C. 6*).

Polytrichum nanum, Neck. On sandy ground, on banks and heaths.

6. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me, Winscombe?).

5. Castle Neroche. Minehead (W.).

P. aloides, Hedw. Frequent on dry banks, etc. The protonema is often very conspicuous on clay banks.

6. Woodlands, near Frome (P.). Failand and Clevedon (F.).

5. Cothelstone and Quantock Hills. Broomfield. Minehead. Exmoor. Timberscombe. Blackdowns.

P. urnigerum, L. On dry or stony places, especially in mountainous districts. This and the two following species are rare in the calcareous districts of Somerset (P.).

6. Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson). Chilcompton (P.).

5. Simonsbath. Exmoor. Aisholt.

P. piliferum, Schreb. Frequent on dry heaths, and walls.

6. Clevedon (G.). Coleford and Masbury (P.). Failand (F.).

5. Cothelstone and Quantock Hills. Minehead. Dunkery.

P. juniperinum, Willd. Common on heaths and waste places, especially abundant on the edges of coniferous plantations.

6. Shapwick (abundant). Little Elm (P.). Failand (F.). Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson).

5.* Castle Neroche. Buncombe. Quantocks. Minehead. Dunkery.

- P. gracile**, Dicks. On peaty soil in woods and on dry heaths.
 6. Masbury. Shapwick (P.).
 5.* Castle Neroche. Blackdowns.
- P. formosum**, Hedw. This large Urn-moss is common in nearly all the woods of the county.
- P. commune**, L. This is the largest of the Urn or Hair-mosses, and is sometimes used for stuffing mattresses and for brooms. It is abundant throughout the county in peaty and marshy places.
 Var. *minus*, Weis. In Census catalogue. Probably fairly frequent.

ORDER EUBRYALES.

FAMILY DICRANACEÆ.

- Archidium alternifolium**, Schp. (*A. phascoides*, Brid.). In wet fields and bare spaces.
 6. Portishead and south side of Avon opposite Cook's Folly, near Bristol (S.). Confirmation desirable.
- Pleuridium axillare**, Lindb. (*P. nitidum*, Rab.). In fallow fields and on pool sides.
 6. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me). Confirmation desirable.
- P. subulatum**, Rab.
 6. Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson). Winscombe. Leigh Wood (Wh.). Failand (F.). Berkley Hill (P.).
 5. Bossington, near Porlock (W.).
- P. alternifolium**, Rab. Wet places, borders of fields, etc.
 6. Failand (W.). Said to have been recorded by Sir E. Fry from Failand, but he does not give it in his latest list of Failand mosses, and does not know of its occurrence there.
- Ditrichum tortile**, Lindb. On wet sandy ground.
 6. Leigh Wood (S.). A doubtful record.

D. homomallum, Hampe. A subalpine plant.

6. Clevedon (Wh.). Near Shipham, Mendip (S.).
5. Exmoor (A.). Cothelstone?

D. flexicaule, Hampe. Frequent on limestone rocks and earth.

6. Yatton. Weston. Cheddar. Clevedon. Winscombe. Claverton (P.). Downhead and Holwell (P.). Leigh Wood (R.). Bath (W.).

5. Pickeridge.

Var. *densum*, B. and S., is a densely tufted form.

6. Clevedon (Wh.).

Seligeria pusilla, B. and S. On damp rocks, especially in crevices.

6. Hampton Rocks, Bath (Hunt 1867).

Ceratodon purpureus, Brid. A variable and cosmopolitan moss, often with a tinge of red, abundant throughout the county except on the Oolite, and common in fruit.

Dichodontium pellucidum, Schp.

6. Whatley (P.). Clevedon.
5. Cothelstone. Horner (W.).

D. flavescens, Lindb. (*D. pellucidum* var. *serratum*, Schp.). On beds of mountain streams.

5. Horner (W.).

Dicranella heteromalla, Schp. A common moss on banks, etc., throughout the county.

Var. *sericea*, Schp.

- 6.* Cogley Wood.

Dicranella cerviculata, Schp. On peaty banks and sides of ditches.

6. Bruton and Shapwick (P.). Chelvey (S.). Flax Bourton (S.).
- 5.* Cheddon Fitzpaine. Stoke St. Mary. Aisholt. Cocker Combe.

D. secunda, Lindb. (*D. subulata*, Schp.) Stony ground on mountain sides. See under *D. curvata*.

- D. curvata**, Schp. A plant found by the Rev. C. H. Binstead at Chipstable, Wiveliscombe (V.C. 5) may be this plant but was referred at the time to the commoner moss *D. secunda*. Neither are recorded for V.C. 5.
- D. rufescens**, Schp. On wet clay, etc.
5.* Merridge, near Taunton.
- D. varia**, Schp. Usually on damp clayey grounds, by stream sides, in woods and shady places.
6. Bruton. Weston. Loxton. Berrow. Failand (F.).
5.* Aisholt, (approaching var. *tenella*, Schp.). Chard.
- D. Schreberi**, Schp. Ditch-sides, margins of streams, usually on clay.
6. Near Wells (B. 1886).
- D. squarrosa**, Schp. This moss often forms conspicuous green patches in or near mountain streams. Rare in the county.
5. Horner (W.).
- Dicranoweisia cirrata**, Lindb. Forming small cushions on trees, pales, and thatch, occasionally on rocks.
6. Weston. Asham Wood. Beckington and Black Down (P.). Failand (F.).
5. Curland. Culmhead.
- Campylopus subulatus**, Schp. Dry sandy spots. Rare.
5. Wiveliscombe (B. 1888).
- C. flexuosus**, Brid. A common plant on turfy ground and rocks in woods or shady places.
6. Roddenbury, near Frome (P.). Downhead Common (P.). Burrington Combe (R.).
5. Dunkery.
- C. pyriformis**, Brid. (*C. turfaceous*, B. and S.) Common on peaty moorlands and heaths.
6. Downhead Common, Mendip. (c. fr., P.).
5.* Minehead. Dunkery.

C. fragilis, B. and S. On turfy soil and rocks.

6. Flax Bourton (S.). Confirmation desirable.

5.* Minehead. Dunkery.

C. brevopilus, B. and S. (*C. polytrichoides*, De Not.). Moist heath and bogs.

6. Shapwick (W.).

Dicranum Bonjeani, De Not. (*D. palustre*, B. and S.). In shady places on heaths and in marshes.

6. Axbridge. Berkley and Frome (P.). Burrington Combe (R.).

Var. *juniperifolium*, Braithw.

6. Wookey (B. 1887, in grass).

D. scoparium, Hedw. Common throughout the county, in woods, on heaths, thatch, etc.

Var. *orthophyllum*, Brid.

6. Cogley Wood.

5.* Taunton. Dunkery.

Var. *paludosum*, Schp.

5.* Castle Neroche. A form found at Triscombe (5) closely approaches this variety.

Var. *spadiceum*, Boul. (Var. *turfaceum*, Milde.).

5.* Dunkery.

D. majus, Turn. A large moss, frequent in mountainous woods.

6. Clevedon. Weston. Whatley (P.).

5. Cothelstone. Aisholt. Quantocks. Minehead. Horner Wood. Exmoor.

D. fuscescens, Turn. On the ground or rocks in mountainous districts. The specimen in the Bristol Museum collection is *Ditrichum flexicaule* (H.H.K.).

6. In Census catalogue, but is of doubtful occurrence in Somerset.

Leucobryum glaucum, Schp. Forms whitish tufts on turfey ground, on heaths and in woods.

6. Dolebury on Mendip (R.). Leigh Wood (R.). Nettlebridge (P.). Shapwick (W.).
5. Minehead. Cocker Combe. Exmoor.

FAMILY FISSIDENTACEÆ.

This family is characterised by the lower part of the leaf being of a double nature on one side of the nerve.

Fissidens exilis, Hedw. A minute plant growing in shady places.

6. Winscombe (W.).
5. Stoke St. Mary.

F. viridulus, Wahl. On banks and shady rocks.

6. Yatton. Frome.
- 5.* Taunton. Bishop's Lydeard. Aisholt. Stoke St. Mary.

F. pusillus, Wils. A small plant with narrower leaves than the last. It is usually found on shaded sandstone rocks, and is probably commoner than its records imply.

6. Bristol district (L.). Leigh Wood (W.).
5. Aisholt. Buncombe. Horner (W.).

F. incurvus, Starke. On clay banks, etc. This is probably a frequent moss but as the fruit is the only constant character distinguishing it from the commoner *F. viridulus* it is often overlooked.

6. Woolverton (P.). Bath (W.) Loxton.
5. Stoke St. Mary. Dodhill.

Var. *tamarindifolius*, Braithw. (*F. tamarindifolius*, Wils.).

6. In hollows of grassy slope, Wells (B. 1887).

F. bryoides, Hedw. Common on clay banks and in woods throughout the county.

Forma *inconstans*. (Var. *inconstans*, Schp.).

- 6.* Bruton.
- 5.* Stoke St. Mary.

F. crassipes, Wils. On stones in streams, especially in calcareous districts.

6. Whatley (P.). Weirs in river Frome (P.).

F. adiantoides, Hedw. One of the largest *Fissidens* species, it is not infrequent in wet places.

6. Yatton. Weston. Near Bristol. Kewstoke. Clevedon. Goblin Combe. Beckington and Murtry (P.). Farleigh Hungerford (P.).

5. Hatch. Exmoor (A.). Horner (W.).

A plant of drier ground is var. *collinus*, Mitt. I have seen this plant or a near approach to it at Kewstoke and Yatton. (V.C. 6*).

F. decipiens, De Not. Usually on wet rocks in mountainous districts, but occasionally in drier places at lower levels.

6. Gurney Slade (P. teste T. Barker.). Kewstoke.

F. taxifolius, Hedw. This is the commonest *Fissidens*. I have met with it on banks (especially clay) and in woods in almost every part of the county.

FAMILY GRIMMIACEÆ.

Grimmia apocarpa, Hedw. (*Schistidium apocarpum*, Bry. eur.)
Common on walls and rocks throughout the county.

Var. *rivularis*, W. and M. (= *S. alpicolum* Limpr. var. *rivularis*, Wahl.).

6. In streams. Leigh Wood (R.).

G. maritima, Turn. (*S. maritimum*, Bry. eur.).

5. On rocks by the sea-coast. Bossington, near Porlock (W.).

G. pulvinata, Smith. Forms small rounded cushions hoary with the hair points of the leaves. Common throughout the county in the lowland districts, on walls, rocks, tiles, and slates.

G. orbicularis, Bruch. A similar plant to the last, but the cushions are less definite; it is usually found on calcareous walls and rocks.

6. Bruton. Wells. Near Bristol. Near Beckington (P. 1869).

G. trichophylla, Grev. On rocks and walls.

6. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me).

Rhacomitrium aciculare, Brid. On rocks in streams in mountainous districts.

5. Horner (W.).

R. fasciculare, Brid. Usually on subalpine rocks.

5. Horner (W.).

R. heterostichum, Brid. Rocks and walls in mountainous districts.

5. Dunkery (W.). Dunkery Beacon rocks (P.).

Var. *gracilescens*, B. and S.

5. Dunkery Beacon (P.). Horner (W.).

R. lanuginosum, Brid. The hoary masses of this moss are very conspicuous on wall-tops, heaths, and rocks, especially in mountainous districts. The hair point of the leaf forms a very pretty microscopic object.

6. Leigh wood (W.). Bristol district (L.). Confirmation desirable.

5. Dunkery district.

R. canescens, Brid. On heaths, wall-tops, etc.

6. Asham Wood (scarce, P.). Leigh Wood (L.). Stanton Drew (S.).

5. Dunkery. Horner.

Var. *ericoides*. B. and S. In the detritus of the beds of streams or drainage water.

- 5.* Dunkery. Horner.

Ptychomitrium polyphyllum, Fuernr. Siliceous rocks and walls in mountainous districts.

6. Clevedon (G.). Cheddar (Wh.). Bleadon Hill.

5. Exmoor (A.). Horner (W.).

Hedwigia ciliata, Ehrh. On siliceous rocks and walls.

6. Recorded from Cheddar (S.), but almost certainly wrongly so, the district being a calcareous one.

5. Exmoor (W.).

FAMILY TORTULACEÆ.

This family contains a large number of our winter-fruiting species.

Phascum cuspidatum, Schreb. This minute moss is common on clay banks, waste places, fallow fields, and garden soil. It is probably common throughout the county, but has not been observed in many localities owing to its small size and its unstalked capsule.

6. Wells (B.). Pill (W.). Bristol district (L.). Frome (P.). Failand (F.).

5.* Taunton. Staplegrove (abundant). Cocker Combe.

Var *piliferum*, H. and T. (*Phascum piliferum*, Schreb.).

6. Bath (W.).

P. curvicolle, Ehrh. Bare earth, usually in calcareous districts.

6. Bare earth, Wells (B. 1887; associated with *P. recta*, *P. bryoides*, and *Phascum cuspidatum*). Ashton, near Bristol (Wh.).

Pottia recta, Mitt. (*Phascum rectum*, With.). On bare places, usually in limestone districts.

6. Bare earth, Wells (B. 1887).

5.* Aisholt.

P. bryoides, Mitt. (*Mildeela bryoides*, Limpr.). Bare places and fallow fields.

6. Bare earth, Wells (B. 1887). Leigh Wood (Wh.).

- P. Heimü**, Fuern. Muddy and sandy ground near the sea.
6. Burnham (Wh. and W. and D.). Near Bristol (S.). Recorded for Failand in Vict. Co. Hist., but not in Sir Edward Fry's list. The habitat is an unlikely one, and Miss Agnes Fry informs me that the plant has not been found at Failand.
- 5.* Minehead (Loydell).
- P. truncatula**, Lindb. Usually on banks or in fallow fields. Probably common throughout the county.
6. Brean. Leigh Wood (Wh.). Failand (F.). Wall-tops at Road, Vobster, etc. (P.).
- 5.* Frequent in Taunton Deane, sometimes on soilcaps of walls. Aisholt.
- P. intermedia**, Fürnr. In quarries, on walls, and on bare places in fields, on little-used lanes, etc.
- 5.* Aisholt.
- P. crinita**, Wils. On the rocks and walls of the sea-coasts.
6. This plant is said to have been recorded for Failand (F.). It is not given in Sir E. Fry's list and must be eliminated from Somerset moss list.
- P. Wilsoni**, B. and S. A plant of sandy ground, chiefly near the sea.
6. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me). This is probably a mistake, the record being for V.C. 5.
- 5.* Recorded for Minehead by Miss Gifford in 1867, but not given in the *Moss Census Catalogue* of 1907.
- P. minutula**, Fuernr. This minute plant is probably frequent but has been overlooked in many localities.
6. Brean (bare place in field). Clifford, near Beckington (P.). Failand (F.). Cheddar (S.).
5. Stoke St. Mary (on bank). Thurlbear. Taunton (soil of flower-pot). Aisholt.

P. Starkeana, C.M. Fallow fields and bare ground.

- 6.* Near Bristol (Thwaites, 1843). Mr. Waterfall informs me that this is common on the Gloucester side.

P. lanceolata, C.M. Dry places and wall-tops.

6. Bruton. Leigh Wood (Wh.). Clevedon (Wh.). Cheddar (W. and D.). Road, etc. (P.).

Tortula pusilla, Mitt. (*Pterygoneuron cavifolium* Jur.). Walls and banks.

6. Frome district (freq.). Woolverton (P.).
5. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me).

T. lamellata, Lindb. (*Pterygoneuron lamellatum* Jur.).

6. Combe Down, Bath (Mrs. Hopkins, 1860). Confirmation desirable.

T. ambigua, Angstr. (*Aloina ambigua*, Limpr.). On soil over mortar or other calcareous matter.

6. Bruton. Frome. Wincanton. Winscombe. Clevedon. Nettlebridge (P.). Buckland Dinham (P.). Bleadon.
5.* Common in Taunton district. Exmoor (A.). Stoke St. Mary.

T. aloides, De Not. (*Aloina aloides*, Koch.). Similar situations to the last. This and the last species have special outgrowths from the leaf for assimilating purposes.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Bristol. Kewstoke. Wells (D.).
5.* Taunton. Stoke St. Mary. Aisholt.

T. atrovirens, Lindb. On earth and walls, usually near the sea.

- 5.* Minehead (reported by Mr. Loydell).

T. cuneifolia, Roth. Banks usually near the sea. Confirmation is very desirable for these records.

6. Portishead (S.).
5.* Minehead (*sec.* E. M. Holmes). Not in Census catalogue.

T. marginata, Spruce. Stones and walls.

6. Bath (Mrs. Hopkins, 1861). Near Bristol (S.).

T. muralis, Hedw. Very common on walls and stones throughout the county.

Var. *rupestris*, Wils., is a more robust plant.

6. Bruton. Brislington (A.). Leigh Wood (A.). Wells (D.).

5.* Taunton.

T. subulata, Hedw. Common on sandy banks, sometimes on rocks or encroaching on the bases of trees.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Kewstoke. Hadspen and Berkeley Hill (P.). Wells (D.). Winscombe (W.).

5. Common in Taunton district. Chard.

T. mutica, Lindb. (*T. latifolia*, B. and S.). In spots liable to flooding, on roots of trees.

6. Bruton. Bath (W.).

T. laevipila, Schwaeg. Trunks of trees.

6. Bruton. Cole. Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson). Farleigh Hungerford (P.). Bleadon.

5. Common in Taunton district.

Var. *laevipiliformis*, Limpr.

5.* West Monkton (on a wall, *teste* W. Ingham). Curland.

T. intermedia, Berk. (*T. montana*, Lindb.). Frequent on calcareous rocks and soil.

6. Bruton. Yatton. Wincanton. Worlebury-Hill (A.). Clevedon. Cheddar (D.). Kewstoke. Priddy (D.). Gurney Slade and Asham Wood (P.). Bleadon.

5.* Near Taunton. Cushuish.

T. ruralis, Ehrh. This moss is well distinguished from other blunt-leaved Tortulas by its recurved leaves. It is common on stony ground, thatched roofs, walls, slate roofs, etc.

6. Cole. Wincanton. Near Bristol. Failand (F.). Laverton, etc. (P.).

5. Taunton. Curland. Cushuish. Dodhill.

T. ruraliformis, Dixon. (*T. ruralis*, var. *ruraliformis*). This moss is abundant on some of our seaside sandhills, often being the dominant moss present.

6. Burnham. Berrow.

T. papillosa, Wils. On trunks of trees.

5.* Norton Fitzwarren.

Barbula lurida, Lindb. (*Didymodon luridus*, Hornsch.). On rocks and stumps, usually in calcareous districts and near water.

6. Bruton (on calcareous wall). Clevedon (Rev. H. Boyden).

B. rubella, Mitt. (*Didymodon rubellus*, B. and S.). Usually on rocks or stony ground, especially in mountainous districts. Common.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Frome. Weston. Kewstoke. Failand (F.). Beckington and Vallis (P.). Holwell, etc. (P.).

5. Taunton. Cheddar Fitzpaine. Aisholt (c. fr.). Merridge (c. fr.). Orchard Portman.

B. tophacea, Mitt. (*D. tophaceus*, Jur.). On wet or damp limestone walls or rocks, sometimes on mortar of sandstone walls.

6. Burnham (D. 1905). Berrow. Portishead (S. and W.). Frome and Faulkland (P.). Clevedon (G.). Bourton (Wh.).

5.* Hatch.

B. fallax, Hedw. Common on banks, waste places, walls, etc.

6. Bruton. Frome. Weston. Yatton.

5.* Taunton (com.). Aisholt. Quantocks.

Var. *brevifolia*, Schultz.

6. Berrow. Cheddar (Boswell, 1873).

B. recurvifolia, Schp. (*B. reflexa*, Brid.). On sand, earth, soilcap of rocks.

6. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me).

- B. rigidula**, Mitt. (*Didymodon rigidulus*, Hedw.). A frequent dweller on walls and rocks, especially in the east end of the county. It has not yet been recorded for V.C. 5, but this omission is probably due to the fact that it is often passed over for other *Barbulæ*.
6. Bruton. Hadspen. Wells (B. 1887). (Near Rudge, but just in S. Wilts, V.C. 8. P.).
- B. cylindrica**, Schp. On walls, soilcaps of rocks, shady or damp banks, etc., chiefly in calcareous districts.
6. Bruton. Leigh Wood (R.). Wells (D.).
- 5.* Aisholt. Selworthy. Near Chard.
- B. vinealis**, Brid. In similar situations to the last.
6. Bruton. Near Bristol (G.). Wells (B. 1877). Beckington (P.). Norton St. Philip (P.).
- B. sinuosa**, Braithw. (*Didymodon sinuosus*, Schp.). Rather uncommon on calcareous walls and stones.
6. Yatton. Wells (stones in damp places, B. 1887). Vallis (P.). Woolverton (P.).
- 5.* Merridge, near Taunton.
- B. Hornschuchiana**, Schultz. Infrequent on walls and ground, especially in limestone districts. This moss is the host of a small Ascomycete fungus (*Enchnosphaeria muscicola*) which was first discovered in 1912 in the Taunton district.
6. Frome district. Wells (B. 1887, not uncommon on stony ground).
- 5.* Taunton (not uncommon on limestone walls).
- B. revoluta**, Brid. Frequent on limestone walls and rocks.
6. Bruton. Failand (F.). Leigh Wood (Wh. and W.). Clevedon (Wh. and W.).
5. Taunton district (not uncommon). Horner (W.).
- B. convoluta**, Hedw. Frequent on wall-tops and ground, more especially in limestone districts.
6. Frome district. Near Bristol. Leigh Wood. Clevedon. Ashton (Wh.). Wells (D.). Failand (F.).
- 5.* Taunton. Stoke St. Mary. Aisholt.

B. unguiculata, Hedw. Very common on walls, banks, and bare earth throughout the county.

Var. *cuspidata*, B. and S.

6. Bruton.

5.* Chard.

Leptodontium flexifolium, Hampe. On peaty and gravelly soil, especially in damp places; rare in the county.

6. Brockley Combe (L.).

Weisia crista, Mitt. (*Astomum crispum*, Hpe.). Chiefly on calcareous ground.

6. Leigh Wood (Wh.). Said to have been recorded from Failand, but the plant is *Dicranoweisia cirrata* (F.).

W. microstoma, C.M. (*Hymenostomum microstomum*, R.Br.). On banks and bare ground.

6. Wells (B. 1887). Weston-super-Mare (L.).

5.* Trull. Taunton. Buckland St. Mary. Buncombe.

W. tortilis, C.M. (*Hymenostomum tortile*, B. and S.). This is given in the Census catalogue as being present in V.C. 6, and I have a record for it, but it may be the commoner plant, *W. crispata*, which at the time the record was made was included under *W. tortilis*.

6. Leigh Wood (S.).

W. crispata, C.M. A plant of limestone rocks and banks. It is commoner than the last species in the neighbouring county of Gloucester, and though it is not given in the *Census Catalogue for Somerset*, the locality given under the last species probably refers to this plant. I have not seen either of the specimens.

6.* Wells (B.).

W. viridula, Hedw. The most abundant *Weisia* species found in the county. It is common on banks and sandy or loamy ground.

6. Wells (B. and D.). Clevedon (G.). Limeridge Wood, Tickenham (R.). Burrington Combe (R.). Leigh Wood (R.). Beckington (P.). Gare Hill (P.). Failand (F.).
- 5.* Staplegrove. Taunton. Aisholt. Broomfield. Buckland St. Mary.
- W. mucronata**, B. and S. (*W. rutilans*, Lindb.). Shaded clay banks.
5. Bossington (W.). Cothelstone (doubtful, as it is without fruit).
- W. tenuis**, C.M. (*Gyroweisia t.* Schp.). A small plant found on the inclined faces of rocks.
6. Bath (E. M. Holmes). Failand (S.).
- W. calcarea**, C.M. (*Gymnostomum calcareum*, N. and H.). A small and rare moss of shaded limestone rocks.
6. Burnham (W.).
- W. curvirostris**, C.M. (*Hymenostylium curvirostre*, Mitt.). Recorded for V.C. 6 from Leigh Wood by Thwaites, but until its existence is proved it must be eliminated from Somerset moss lists. The locality given by Thwaites is an unlikely one for this mountain species to be found.
- W. verticillata**, Brid. (*Eucladium verticillatum*, B. and S.). An infrequent plant of wet calcareous rocks, often found in shady and moist situations. I have not seen it with capsules in Somerset.
6. Hadspen. Bruton. Cogley Wood. Cheddar (W.). Rudge (P.).
- Trichostomum crispulum**, Bruch. A common plant of calcareous rocks and banks, but not confined to limestone districts.
6. Yatton. Bruton. Kewstoke. Wells (B.). Worlebury Hill (A.). Mells (P.). Leigh Wood (Thwaites, 1844). Brean Down (A. Wilson, 1911).
- 5.* Aisholt.

Var. *elatum*, Schp., is not given in the *Census Catalogue for Somerset*, but was recorded for Cheddar (V.C. 6) by Boswell, in 1873. I have a specimen approaching this variety from Aisholt (V.C. 5).

T. mutabile, Bruch. Usually found on rocks and banks near the sea-coast.

6. Kewstoke. Cheddar (Boswell). Leigh Wood (in abundant fruit, which is rare, E. M. Holmes. Also Wilson, 1860, R.). Portishead (S.). Winscombe and Brean Down (A. Wilson, 1911).

Var. *cophocarpum*, Schp.

6. Kewstoke. Leigh Wood (W.).

T. tenuirostre, Lindb. (*Didymodon cylindricus*, B. and S.).
On wet rocks near streams.

6. Near Mells (P.).

T. flavovirens, Bruch. On sandy grounds and banks of the sea-coast, often found just above high tide marks. It is always sterile in this country.

6. Common on the sands from Burnham to Berrow.
5. Bossington (W.).

T. nitidum, Schp. A not uncommon plant on the rocks and walls of our calcareous districts. Like the last, it is invariably without capsules.

6. Yatton. Kewstoke. Cheddar. Mendip Hills (com. B.). Clevedon (G.). Worlebury Hill (A.). Leigh Wood (R.). Gurney Slade (P.). Brean Down (A. Wilson, 1911).

T. tortuosum, (L.), Dixon. (*Tortella tortuosa*, Limpr.). The rounded tufts of this moss are often conspicuous on the rocks and mountain slopes of limestone regions.

6. Kewstoke. Clevedon. Cheddar. Worlebury Hill (A.). Vallis (P.). Mells and Frome district (P.).
5. In Census catalogue. I have no record of this, and am very doubtful of its occurrence in this vice-county.

Pleurochæte squarrosa, Lindb. (*Tortella s. Limpr.*). A rare moss in the north, but not uncommon on stony banks in our limestone districts.

6. Kewstoke. Clevedon (Wh.). Tor Hill and Wells (B.).

5.* Minehead (Boswell, 1867, *sec.* Braithwaite's "Flora").

Cinclidotus Brebissoni, Husnot. On or near tree-stumps by water, occasionally on rocks.

6. Frome. Farleigh Hungerford (P.). Nr. Bristol (L.).

Wells (B.). Bath (W.).

C. riparius, Arnott. This is given by Pr. Leipner in his list of Bristol district mosses, but the plant must be referred to a form of the following species.

C. fontinaloides, P. Beauv. A frequent plant on stones and wood in streams.

6. Bruton. Frome district. Shapwick. Wincanton. Lullington, etc. (P.). Bristol district (L.).

5. West Sedgemoor. Badgworthy Water. Horner Wood (Loydell).

FAMILY ENCALYPTACEÆ.

Encalypta vulgaris, Hedw. Frequent on walls and banks, especially in calcareous districts.

6. Bruton. Batcombe. Croscombe. Frome. Wincanton. Wells (D.). Clevedon and Bristol district (G.). Farleigh and Ammerdown (P.). Bleadon Hill.

E. streptocarpa, Hedw. (*E. contorta*, Lindb.). Rather frequent on banks and walls, especially in limestone mountainous districts. It is occasionally found with capsules, which are rare.

6. Bruton. Batcombe. Kewstoke. Yatton. Clevedon. Cheddar. Ebbor Rocks (D.). Worlebury Hill (A.). Frome district (P.).

5. Pitminster. Cothelstone. Aisholt.

FAMILY ORTHOTRICHACEÆ.

Zygodon viridissimus, R. Brown. Frequent, usually on trees, but occasionally on rocks.

6. Batcombe. Weston. Clevedon (G.). Nailsea (G.). Mells (c. fr. P.). Bleadon.
5. Staplegrove. Taunton (c. fr.). Hopcott Wood (Loydell). Horner (W.).

Z. Forsteri, Mitt. This rare plant was recorded for Minehead (V.C. 5) by Miss Gifford. It is not given for V.C. 5 in the Census catalogue, but for V.C. 6, probably due to a mistake in the vice-county number.

Ulota crispa, Brid. The small dense round cushions of this moss are common, and often very fertile, on the trunks of trees, especially in damp mountainous woods.

6. Weston. Masbury (W.). Mells and Asham Wood (P.).
- 5.* Tarr Steps. Horner. Castle Neroche. Orchard Portman. Wiveliscombe (B.).

Var. *intermedia*, Braithw.

6. Weston. Masbury (W.).
- 5.* Tarr Steps. Castle Neroche.

U. Bruchü, Hornsch. Trees, rarely on rocks.

5. Horner (W.).

Orthotrichum anomalum, Hedw., var. *saxatile*, Milde. Not infrequent on limestone rocks and walls.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Frome district. Brean Down. Cheddar. Priddy (D.). Clevedon and Bristol district (G.). Bleadon Hill.
- 5.* Taunton. Cothelstone.

O. cupulatum, Hoffm. On stones and walls, chiefly on limestone.

6. Whatley (iron-grating in stream P.). Priddy (D. *teste* W.W.). Bath (W.). Cleeve (G.).

O. leiocarpum, B. and S. On trees.

6. Bruton. East Woodlands and Prattebury Hill (P.).
5. Horner (W.).

O. Lyellii, H. and T. This robust gemmiferous *Orthotrichum* is often found on our trees, and capsules are occasionally present.

6. Bruton. Shapwick. Wincanton. Witham. Red Lynch (P.). Laverton and Farleigh Hungerford (c. fr. P.). Bleadon.

5. Taunton. Cothelstone and Quantock Hills. Castle Neroche. Selworthy. Exmoor.

O. speciosum, Nees. This is recorded by Dr. Parsons as occurring on a thatched roof at Blackslough, near Stourton (V.C. 6 or 8?). It is a rare species in Britain, is not given for either of these vice-counties in the Census catalogue, and its usual habitat is on trees in more mountainous districts than the Blackslough station.

O. affine, Schrad. The commonest *Orthotrichum* in the county; it usually occurs on trees, but is sometimes found on stones.

6. Common.

5.* Taunton, etc. Common.

O. tenellum, Bruch., is a rare moss in the county; it occurs in short dark-green tufts on trees.

6. Wells (on an elm, B. 1887).

O. diaphanum, Schrad. Not uncommon on tree-trunks and wooden pales, occasionally on walls.

6. Bruton. Yatton. Frome district (P.). Road (P.). Berkley (P.). Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson). Burnham (W.). Bleadon.

5. Taunton. Cothelstone. Orchard Portman.

FAMILY SCHISTOSTEGACEÆ.

This family only contains one species, which is not common in the British Isles.

Schistostega osmundacea, Mohr. This pretty little fern-like moss occurs in clefts and caves of sandstone rocks, the darkness of which is relieved by the greenish light from the highly refractive protonema.

6. Pill (S.). A somewhat questionable record.

5.* Yards, near Kingston.

FAMILY FUNARIACEÆ.

Ephemerum recurvifolium, Lindb. (*Ephemerella recurvifolia*, Schp.). Fallow fields and bare ground.

6. Brockley (S.). Cheddar (S.). Confirmation of these records is greatly desirable.

Physcomitrium pyriforme, Brid. Common on heaps of mud thrown out of ditches, and on clayey banks, occasionally on soil of flower-pots.

6. Frome. Bristol district (G.). Beckington (P.). Failand (F.).

5.* Taunton. Trull. Aisholt.

Funaria fascicularis, Schp. (*Entosthodon f.* Cke.). On fallow fields, bare field tracks, soil of flower pots, etc.

6. Blagdon. Pensford (R.). Failand (F.).

5.* Taunton (c. fr.). Aisholt (c. fr.).

F. ericetorum, Dixon. (*Entosthodon e.* C.M.). On shady banks, etc., chiefly in mountainous country.

6. Berkley (very scarce, found once only, P.). Leigh Wood (fruit immature but with characteristic border to leaves, R.). Both localities given are rather low-lying for this species.

F. calcarea, Wahl. Infrequent on limestone rocks and walls.

6. Gurney Slade (scarce, P.). Cheddar (W.). Priddy (D.).

F. hygrometrica, Sibth. Heaths, banks, walls, cinders, sewage works, burnt ground, etc. The commonest *Funaria* of the county, and producing capsules during every season of the year.

6. Bruton. Shepton Mallet. Midsomer Norton. Yatton. Shapwick. Wincanton. Clevedon. Bristol district. Berrow. Frome district (P.). Bleadon.
5. Taunton. Aisholt. Minehead (P.).

FAMILY MEESIACEÆ.

Aulacomnium palustre, Schwaeg. A common moss in bogs and on wet heaths.

6. Bruton. Shapwick. Priddy (P.).
5. Dunkery. Exmoor. Selworthy. Castle Neroche (a form approaching var. *imbricatum*, B. and S., is found on the drier places of the wet heath).

A. androgynum, Schwaeg. This is smaller than the preceding, is less common, is usually found on banks and rotten tree-trunks, and possesses leafless stalks with clusters of gemmæ at their apices.

6. Ashcott (B.). Shapwick (W.).
- 5.* Minehead.

FAMILY BARTRAMIACEÆ.

The plants of this family are sometimes known as apple-mosses, because the capsules are more or less spherical or apple-shaped.

Bartramia pomiformis, Hedw. This is the commonest of the apple-mosses, and is often found on sandy banks and in rock-crevices in the county.

6. Failand (Wh.). Clevedon (G.).
5. Blackdowns. Cothelstone. Minehead. Horner. Exmoor.

Philonotis fontana, Brid. Frequent in boggy places and springs in mountainous districts.

6. Black Down, Mendip (R.). Berkley (P.). East Woodlands and Gare Hill (P.).
5. Castle Neroche. Exmoor. Horner (W.).

Philonotis caespitosa, Wils. This Apple-moss is not common in Britain and is rare in the county. It grows on wet heaths and in bogs.

5.* Selworthy (probably var. *lava*, L. and W.).

Philonotis calcarea, Schp. As its name implies this is usually a plant of calcareous bogs.

5. Exmoor (A.). I have seen this specimen and agree with Miss Armitage as to its determination.

Breutelia arcuata, Schp. On damp rocks in mountain districts, especially near waterfalls and streams.

6. Dulcote Hill (B.). Mendip Hills (B.). Cheddar (B.). Wells (B.). South Brent (L.). Near Burrington (P.).

FAMILY BRYACEÆ.

The plants of this family usually have large cells in the leaf and a well-developed peristome to the capsule.

Leptobryum pyriforme, Wils. On sandstone rocks, cinders, soil of flower pots, etc., often in greenhouses.

6. In Census catalogue (locality unknown to me, but it is probably frequent).

5* Taunton.

Webera elongata, Schwgr. A *Webera* found on Cothelstone (V.C. 5) may be this species, but as it has no capsules it is very doubtful. It is not given for V.C. 5 in the Census catalogue.

W. nutans, Hedw. Not uncommon on peaty or sandy soil in mountainous districts.

6. Masbury. Black Down, Mendip (P. and R.). Shapwick (W.). Bleadon.

5. Quantocks (common). Dunkery. Exmoor. Castle Neroche. Chard.

W. annotina, Schwgr. On siliceous rocks and soil.

6. Failand (Wh.). Burnham (W.).

5.* Broomfield. Taunton.

W. carnea, Schp. (*Mniobryum carneum*, Limpr.). Frequent on the clayey banks of ditches and streams.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Kewstoke. Brent. Portbury (W.). Beckington (P.). Faulkland (P.).

5.* Kingston. Aisholt. Stoke St. Mary.

W. albicans, Schp. (*Mniobryum albicans*, Limpr.). Frequent on clayey banks, near ditches, stream-sides, especially in the hilly portions of the county.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Failand (F.).

5.* Taunton. Cushuish. Aisholt.

W. Tozeri, Schp. (*Epipterygium Tozeri*, Lindb.). A rare plant by the sides of streams. It has been recorded for Minehead (V.C. 5.) by Mr. E. M. Holmes, but is not given in the Moss Census catalogue. Confirmation of the record is much to be desired.

Bryum pendulum, Schp. This little moss of walls and dry places is probably much rarer in Somerset than was formerly supposed to be the case. I have examined many specimens referred to it, and in nearly every case they have turned out to be the much commoner *B. inclinatum*.

6. Bruton. Near Bristol. Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson.) Yatton. Whatley (P.).

5.* Taunton.

B. Warneum, Bland. A rare moss found on sandy ground in moist situations.

6. Damp places in hollows of sandhills, Berrow (*teste* Mr. Dixon).

B. lacustre, Brid. It is doubtful whether this plant of sandy ground has any right to a place in our list. It has been recorded by Stoddart from Portbury (V.C. 6), but it is probable that the plant was a borderless form of *B. pallens*, such as I have collected in various places in the N. of England, and which Messrs. Dixon and Ingham have so named.

B. inclinatum, Bland. A frequent plant of walls and dry places, especially in limestone districts.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Wells. Near Bristol. Kewstoke. Christon (F.).

5.* Aisholt.

B. pallens. Usually in moist places.

6. Clevedon, (Mrs. Lainson). Leigh Wood (R.). Shapwick (R.). Winford (F.).

B. turbinatum, Schwaeg. This is doubtfully included amongst Somerset (V.C. 6) mosses in the Census catalogue, but must be eliminated unless evidence of its existence in the county can be adduced.

B. pseudotriquetrum, Schwaeg. A large Bryum found in bogs and wet places, especially by the sides of mountain springs and rivulets.

6. Berrow. Bourton (Mrs. Lainson). Near Priddy (P.). Berkley (c. fr.) and East Woodlands (P.). Burnham (W.).

5. Exmoor. Horner (W.).

B. bimum, Schreb. In similar situations to the last, and often even more robust.

6. Berrow. Shapwick (W.). Black Down, Mendip (R.).

5. Recorded in the Census catalogue, but on what authority I have no information.

B. intermedium, Brid. On wet ground and damp shady walls especially in siliceous districts.

6. Vallis, near Frome (P.).

B. caespiticium. One of the common Brya which inhabit our dry banks, rocks and walls.

6. Bruton. Leigh Wood. Brent. Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson). Wraxall (F.). Beckington, etc. (com. P.). Bleadon.

5.* Taunton. Stoke St. Mary. Haydon. Selworthy. Chard.

- B. provinciale**, Philib. A rare Bryum of dry calcareous hills. Occasionally fertile on the earth about limestone rocks (B.).
6. Cheddar (B.). Wells (B.). Mendip (B.). The sterile cushions of this moss are very large and their dark colour makes it easy to know from other species (B.).
- B. capillare**, L. Common throughout the county, on walls, rocks, tree-trunks, banks, ground in woods, etc. A form growing in oak-hazel and other woods is a very robust one. Another robust form with a hair point, but with the nerve disappearing below the apex has been noticed at Bruton (V.C. 6) and Chard (V.C. 5).
- Var. *torquescens*, Husn. (*B. torquescens*, B. and S.).
6. Wookey (B.).
- Var. *macrocarpum*, Hübn.
- 6.* Leigh Wood.
- 5.* Hatch. Cothelstone. Broomfield.
- B. Donianum**, Grev. On stony ground and banks.
- 6.* Frome.
- 5.* Tetton. Cothelstone.
- B. erythrocarpum**, Schwaeg. On sandy heaths, soil caps of walls, sides of sandy lanes, etc.
6. Bruton. Wincanton. Ashcott (B.).
- 5.* Pitminster. Cothelstone. Bathpool, Taunton.
- B. atropurpureum**, W. and M. A infrequent Bryum found on clay banks, roadsides, etc.
6. Failand (F.). Burnham (W.).
- B. murale**, Wils. On the mortar of walls.
6. Wells (B.). Leigh (Wh.). Near Bristol (Berkley). Portbury (W.).
- 5.* Bishops Lydeard. Nailsbourne.
- B. argenteum**, L. The silvery tufts of this little moss are found on cinder paths, walls and other dry places, and are common throughout the county.

Var. *majus*, B. and S. is a larger and greener form occurring in moister and shadier situations, as in wall crevices, and amongst larger mosses.

5.* Staplegrave. Dodhill. Haydon. Loxton.

Var. *lanatum*, B. and S. Is a smaller and more hoary form of scorched places.

5.* Bishops Lydeard.

B. roseum, Schreb. (*Rhodobryum r.*, Limpr.). A rare plant, found in shady places.

6. Nettlebridge (P.). Wells (B.). Portishead and Portbury (? S.).

Mnium affine, Bland. A not uncommon moss of damp shady ground and banks.

6. Crocombe. Yatton. Goblin Combe. Weston-super-Mare. Wells (B.).

5.* Taunton. Buncombe. Broomfield.

Var. *rugicum*, B. and S. (*M. rugicum*, Laur.).

6. Recorded in Census catalogue, but I do not know on what authority.

M. cuspidatum, Hedw. Commoner than the preceding, but in similar situations.

6. Ham wood. Goblin Combe. Weston. Leigh Wood. Wells (B. and D.).

5. Taunton. Blackdowns. Cothelstone Hills. Minehead. Exmoor.

M. rostratum, Schrad. On rocks and shady banks, more frequent in limestone districts.

6. Bruton. Frome. Ham Wood. Kewstoke. Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson). Wells (B.). Ebbor Gorge (D.). Weston (F.). Brewham, etc. (P.).

5.* Pitminster. Taunton. Kingston. Aisholt.

M. undulatum, L. This handsome *Mnium* with undulated leaves is common in woods and shady places throughout the county.

M. hornum, L. This is more abundant than the last, and is seen in its best condition on shaded Greensand or Midford sand banks, where its swan-necked capsules appear abundantly. The life-history of this moss is better known in detail than that of any other moss.

M. stellare, Reich. Infrequent in shady places.

6. Creech Hill. Norton St. Philip (P.). Wells (B.).
Leigh Wood (R.).

5.* Culmhead. Bagborough.

M. punctatum, L. This pretty, large-leaved moss is usually found in damper places than the preceding species of *Mnium*, and is common throughout the county.

M. subglobosum, B. and S. A plant of wetter ground than the preceding, with which it is often confused. It is given in the Census catalogue for both North (V.C. 6), and South Somerset (V.C. 5), but I have not seen any fruiting specimens from the county and the thin margin of the leaf is not a sufficiently reliable character to separate the two species. Many specimens with an unthickened border to the leaves (suggestive of *M. subglobosum*) have their antheridia and archegonia on distinct plants and so must be referred to *M. punctatum*. The following localities must therefore be accepted with reserve.

6. Cogley Wood. Leigh Wood.

5. Cothelstone.

FAMILY FONTINALACEÆ.

Fontinalis antipyretica, L. A large dark-coloured moss which is common in ponds, rivers, streams, by-washes, etc. throughout the county.

FAMILY CRYPHÆACEÆ.

Cryphæa heteromalla, Mohr. "Like some other tree-mosses this species has a decided preference for the elder" (B.).

6. Wells (B.). Burnham (W.). Beckington (P.). Creech Hill, etc. (P.). Loxton (Hedges, A. Wilson, 1903).
5.* Norton Fitzwarren.

FAMILY NECKERACEÆ.

Neckera crispa, Hedw. Common on the Carboniferous limestone rocks and banks of the Mendip region but infrequent or absent elsewhere in the county.

6. Kewstoke. Yatton. Weston. Clevedon. Goblin Combe. Cheddar (D.). Mells (P.). Asham Wood (P.). Nettlebridge, etc. (P.).

Var. *falcata*, Boul., is only a form of the plant.

- 6.* Kewstoke.

N. pumila, Hedw. Usually on tree-trunks.

6. Bruton. Laverton and Mells (c. fr. P.). Wells (B.).
5. Castle Neroche. Cothelstone Hills. Cocker Combe. Wiveliscombe (B.). Horner (W.).

Var. *Philippeana*, Milde, is only a form and is often intermixed with the type. It is frequent on the hills around Taunton.

- 5.* Castle Neroche. Buncombe. Cocker Combe. Broomfield.

N. complanata, Hübn. Abundant on tree-trunks and branches, less frequently on rocks and walls, throughout the county.

Homalia trichomanoides, B. and S. Usually in shadier situations and less common.

6. Cogley Wood. Frome. Laverton, etc. (P.). Brockley Combe (R.). Leigh Wood (Wh.).
5. Horner (W.).

FAMILY HOOKERIACEÆ.

Hookeria læte-vivens, H. and T.

6. Census catalogue. I do not know any Somerset locality for this rare plant.

Pterygophyllum lucens, Brid. In moist situations. The leaf-cells of this plant can almost be seen by the naked eye.

6. Cogley Wood. Failand (F.).
5. Bossington (W.).

FAMILY LEUCODONTACEÆ.

Leucodon sciuroides, Schwaeg. Frequent on tree-trunks.

6. Bruton. Yatton. Shapwick. Wincanton. Beckington (P.). Farleigh, etc. (P.). Near Bristol. Frome.
5. W. Sedgemoor. Taunton. Aisholt. Hopcott Wood (Loydell).

Pterogonium gracile, Sw. A plant of mountain districts, found on rocks or trees.

5. Hornér (W.).

Habrodon Notarisü, Schp. (*H. perpusillus*, Lindb.). A rare and minute moss found on tree-trunks especially in hilly districts.

6. Tor Hill, Wells (B.).

Antitrichia curtispindula, Brid. On rocks and trees in mountainous districts.

5. Ebbor Gorge, Wells (B. 1887).

Porotrichum alopecurum, Mitt. (*Thamnium a.*, B. and S.). A pretty fir-like moss common throughout the county on shady rocks, rocks by falling water, shady banks, etc. Both forms *terrestre* and *rupestre* are abundant, the former often fruiting.

FAMILY LESKEACEÆ.

Leskea polycarpa, Ehrh. On tree bases near water.

6. Berkley and Vallis (P.). Near Bristol (L.). Ebbor Gorge (B.). Bath (W.).
- 5.* Norton Fitzwarren (c. fr.).

Anomodon longifolius, Harkm. I have seen the plant collected by Binstead in 1887 from Ebbor Gorge, near Wells (V.C. 6.). The branch leaves are those of this species, but the leaves of the primary stems are like those of the following. Whether the plant is a growth form of *A viticulosus* or not, the finely pointed branch leaves place it with this species. The relationship between the two species is quite another matter.

6. Ebbor Gorge (B. teste H. N. Dixon). This is the most southern station for the plant in Britain.

A viticulosus, H. and T. A robust moss common throughout the county on tree roots and surrounding soil, rocks, soil-caps of rocks, especially in calcareous districts. When it grows on branches of hedges it is less tufted than when it is on tree roots or rocks.

Leptodon Smithü, Mohr. A rare moss, growing on trees, rocks and surrounding soil. It is peculiar in the crozier-like form it assumes when dry, owing to the rolling up of its shoots. It is very seldom found in the North of England.

6. North Cadbury (P.). Clevedon Court (on felled tree, G.). Winscombe. (A. Wilson, 1907).

5. Horner (W.).

Heterocladium heteropterum, B. and S. On wet rocks by falling water. It probably occurs in both vice-counties, but has only been recorded for S. Somerset (V.C. 5). Mr. Waterfall informs me that the var. *fallax*, Milde., occurs at Bristol, but on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon.

5. Horner (W.).

Thuidium tamariscinum, B. and S. This plant, which resembles a small tamarisk tree, is one of the most beautiful of the mosses, and when placed in a dish of water makes a lovely table decoration. It is common throughout the county, especially in woods, and occasionally bears capsules.

T. delicatulum, Mitt. This resembles a slender form of the last species, is rarer, and prefers shaded ground in calcareous districts.

6.* Cheddar (D. teste W.W.).

5.* Aisholt (on Devonian limestone ground).

FAMILY HYPNACEÆ.

The family of the Feather-mosses include some of the largest and prettiest mosses.

Climacium dendroides, W. and M. Damp or wet ground, especially in the marshy places of calcareous districts. It is even more tree-like in appearance than *Porotrichum alopecurum*.

6. Claverham (G.). Banwell (Wh.). Tadhill, Mendip (on igneous rock, P.). Winscombe (D.).

Cylindrothecium concinnum, Schp. (*Entodon orthocarpus*, Lindb.). Amongst grass, etc., on calcareous soil.

6. Cheddar (B. 1887 also A. Wilson, 1903). Winscombe (A. Wilson, 1907).

Orthothecium intricatum, B. and S. On damp mountain rocks.

6. Near Wells (crevices of rocks, B., 1887.).

Camptothecium sericeum, Kindb. (*Homalothecium s.*, B. and S.). On trunks of trees and walls, especially abundant in calcareous districts. In the Oolite district it is the commonest moss on walls, and is often found in fruit. It is abundant throughout the county.

C. lutescens, B. and S. Dry hedgebanks, quarries, golf-links, etc., especially in limestone regions. It is almost as abundant on the sand-dunes between Berrow and Burnham as the dominant *Tortula ruraliformis*.

6. Berrow and Burnham. Kewstoke. Lullington (P.). Great Elm, etc. (P.). Cheddar. Longleat (Somerset side). Near Bristol. Clevedon. Leigh Wood (E. M. Holmes). Brean Down (A. Wilson, 1911).

5.* Pickeridge golf links. Stoke St. Mary. Aisholt Quarries.

Brachythecium glareosum, B. and S. Not uncommon on banks and quarries in calcareous districts.

6. Frome. Near Bristol (G.). Leigh Down (R.). Brean (R.). Laverton and Murtry (P.).

B. albicans, B. and S. Usually on wall tops and stony places in siliceous districts, also on sand-hills.

6. Berrow, Burnham. Near Bristol (G.).

5.* Cothelstone. Buckland St. Mary. Taunton.

B. salebrosum, B. and S. On stones, rock and tree bases, etc. I have not seen the type in Somerset, and it is possible that the following records refer to the variety.

6. Failand (F. This is not given in the list sent to me by Miss Agnes Fry). Burnham (W.). My specimens obtained in this locality were the variety.

Var. *palustre*, Schp. (*B. Mildeanum*, Jnr.). In damp clayey meadows and wet hollows of sand-dunes.

6. Frome. Berrow.

B. rutabulum, B. and S. This plant, as well as the variety *robustum*, B. and S., is very common throughout the county. It is very variable both in its characters and in its habitat.

B. rivulare, B. and S. Almost as variable as the preceding species and also common throughout the county, in or near streams.

B. velutinum, B. and S. On roots of trees, rocks, etc., common throughout the county.

B. populeum, B. and S. On sandy ground, walls, and occasionally on trees.

6. Hadspen. Frome. Vallis (P.). Leigh Wood. Clevedon (A.). Cheddar (A.).

5. Exmoor (A.).

B. plumosum, B. and S. A robust plant found on rocks, in or near streams.

6. Leigh Wood (Thwaites). Clevedon (G.).

5. Horner (W.).

B. caespitosum, Dixon. (*Scleropodium c.*, B. and S.). Found on stones, tree-roots, wall-tops, etc., but not common.

6. Bruton. Weston-in-Gordano (S.).

5.* Cheddon Fitzpaine, near Taunton.

B. illecebrum, De Not. (*Scleropodium i.*, B. and S.). On banks over rocks, and on ground. The leaves are often very wide, and capsules have not been found in the county. It is most frequently found near the sea.

5.* Below Cothelstone Beacon. Hestercombe.

B. purum, Dixon. (*Hypnum purum*, L.). This is an abundant plant throughout the county, on the ground or amongst grass in woods, and on heaths and banks. It is the moss most frequently employed by anglers for scouring worms. Above Triscombe (V.C. 5) it is the dominant plant of the heath.

Hyocomium flagellare, B. and S. On rocks near streams and falling water, especially on siliceous formations. It is recorded in the Census catalogue for S. Somerset, and though I have little doubt of its occurrence there, it cannot be common as I have never seen the moss in Somerset, and it is usually such a robust plant that it is not liable to be overlooked.

5. Census catalogue (locality unknown to me).

Eurynchium piliferum, B. and S. Not uncommon in woods and on grassy banks and heaths.

6. Cogley Wood. Leigh Wood (Thwaites, L. and A.). Clevedon (G.). Brockley Combe (L.). Cleeve Combe (R.). Rudge (P.). Road and Farleigh Hungerford (P.).

5.* Buncombe Wood.

E. crassinervium, B. and S. On stony ground in shady places.

6. Bruton. Yatton. Leigh Wood (Thwaites). Weston-in-Gordano (G.). Cleeve Tor (Wh.). Whatley (P.).

- E. praelongum**, Hobk. Very common on shaded or damp soil throughout the county. It is sometimes found on tree stumps but is most abundant on clayey soil. Some of the Somerset forms approach the variety *Stokesii*, Brid., and I am personally inclined to refer some of our plants to the variety.
- E. Swartzii**, Hobk. Not so common as the last and usually in more open situations.
6. Creech Hill. Frome. Clevedon (G.). Beckington, etc. (P.).
- 5.* Taunton. West Monkton. Combe St. Nicholas.
- E. pumilum**, Schp. On stony ground, etc., in shady places.
6. Belmont Hill, Failand (R.). Clevedon (W.). Walls at Laverton, Lullington, Frome, etc. (P.). Loxton.
- 5.* Taunton. Stoke St. Mary. Hestercombe. Buncombe.
- E. curvisetum**, Husn. (*Rhyncostegiella curviseta*, Limpr.). On rocks and stones near streams. This small Eurynchium is seldom found in the north of England.
6. Wells (Stones on margins of streams, and under damp walls, B ; 1887).
- E. Teesdalei**, Schp. (*Rhyncostegiella Teesdalei*, Limpr.). In similar habitats to the preceding but commoner.
6. Kewstoke. Wookey Hole (B. 1886).
- E. tenellum**, Milde. (*Rhyncostegiella tenella*, Limpr.). On rocks and stones in calcareous districts, especially in rock crevices.
6. Bruton. Goblin Combe. Kewstoke. Clevedon (W.). Cheddar (D. and W.).
- 5.* Aisholt Quarries. Merridge (rock on calcareous bank).
- E. myosuroides**, Schp. (*Isothecium myosuroides*, Brid.). On rocks and sometimes on tree-stumps or hedge-branches.
6. Cogley Wood. Laverton (P.). Gare Hill, etc. (P.). Clevedon (Mrs. Lainson).
5. Broomfield. Cothelstone. Selworthy. Exmoor. Badgworthy. Buckland St. Mary.

- E. myurum**, Dixon (*Isothecium myurum*, Brid.). Trunks of trees, especially at the base, occasionally on rocks or earth.
6. Bruton. Cogley Wood. Vallis (P.). Asham Wood, etc. (P.). Bristol district (L.).
5. Taunton. Castle Neroche. Cothelstone. Aisholt. Timberscombe. Exmoor. Blackdowns.
- E. circinatum**, B. and S. A rare moss found on the Carboniferous limestone rocks of the Mendip region.
6. Rocks about the Mendips (B.). Cheddar (H. H. Knight, 1910, and D.). Asham Wood (shady limestone rocks, P.). Bleadon.
- E. striatum**, B. and S. A robust moss with deeply striated leaves, abundant throughout the county, on the ground and rocks in woods and other shady places.
- E. meridionale**, De Not. It is very questionable whether this moss has any right to be included amongst British mosses. It was said to have been found in 1886 on sun-baked limestone rocks in sheltered situations at Wells (V.C. 6) by the Rev. C. H. Binstead, who informs me that the specimen has been lost and that the original locality has been blasted away for quarrying. A form approaching this species, and referred to it by some bryologists, was found by me in Brockley Combe on sun-baked limestone rocks in 1908, but Mr. Dixon referred it to *E. striatulum* of which it is a peculiar form. It is possible that the supposed *E. meridionale* was a similar form.
- E. striatulum**, B. and S. On shady limestone rocks and with abundant capsules.
6. Yatton. Brockley Combe. Wells. Leigh Wood (E. M. Holmes). Cheddar (H. H. Knight, 1910).
- E. rusciforme**, Milde. (*Rhyncostegium rusciforme*, B. and S.). On rocks and stones in or near streams. Common throughout the county and often fruiting.

E. murale, Milde. (*Rhyncostegium murale*, B. and S.). In shady or damp situations on rocks, bases of walls, etc.

6. Bruton. Vallis. Blatchbridge. Laverton and Oldford (P.). Failand (F.). Bleadon.

5.* Merridge, near Taunton (approaching var. *julaceum*, Schp.).

E. confertum, Milde. (*Rhyncostegium confertum*, B. and S.).

Common on stones, tree stumps, etc., usually in shady situations.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Frome. Shapwick. Leigh Wood. Clevedon. Kewstoke. Failand (F.). Beckington, etc. (P.). Bleadon.

5.* Taunton. Trull. Norton Fitzwarren. Kingston. Broomfield. Chard.

E. megapolitanum, Milde. (*Rhyncostegium megapolitanum*, B. and S.). On stony and sandy ground, rarely on walls. Rare.

6. Bruton. Burnham (sandhills, B. 1887).

E. rotundifolium, Milde (*Rhyncostegium rotundifolium*, B. and S.). "On stones by the road under a hedge amongst nettles and rubbish." (B.).

6. Between Wells and Wookey Hole (B. 1887).

Plagiothecium depressum, Dixon. (*Isopterygium depressum*, Mitt.). Foot of trees and shaded rocks.

6. Leigh Wood. Ashton, near Bristol (S.).

5.* Kingston.

P. elegans, Sull. (*Isopterygium elegans*, Lindb.). On the ground in woods, rock crevices, etc., probably not uncommon in the mountainous parts of the county.

6. Masbury Ring. Vallis (P.).

5. Broomfield. Cothelstone. Aisholt. Horner. Dunkery.

P. denticulatum, B. and S. Common on the ground, tree roots, rocks, etc., chiefly in shady places.

6. Yatton. Cogley Wood. Masbury and Laverton (P.).
Near Bristol.
5. Chard. Buncombe. Broomfield. Quantocks (com.).
Minehead. Selworthy. Horner.

P. silvaticum, B. and S. In similar habitats to the last, often on peaty soil. Common.

6. Cogley Wood. Yatton. Hadspen (P.). Failand (F.).
Bristol district (L.).
- 6.* Chard. Near Taunton. Blackdowns. Quantocks.
Minehead.

P. undulatum, B. and S. The most robust of the *Plagiothecia*, frequent on the ground and damp rocks of mountain woods.

6. Stourhead. Berkley Hill (P.). Mells (P.). Failand
(F.). Norton Wood, Clevedon (Wh.).
5. Horner Wood. Dunkery. Exmoor. Timberscombe.
Broomfield.

P. latebricola, B. and S. Rare, in moist situations on decaying wood, etc.

6. Near Wells, on a rotting log in a deep ditch surrounding
a wood (B. 1887).

Amblystegium confervoides, B. and S. This minute plant is found on shady subalpine calcareous rocks, and is very rare in the south of England. It has been recorded on two occasions for Somerset, but confirmation of the records is very desirable.

6. Ebbor Gorge, near Wells (B. 1887). Leigh Woods
(E. M. Holmes, "hardly a likely locality," W.W.).

A. serpens, B. and S. This small *Amblystegium* is the commonest, being abundant throughout the county on the ground, stones, decaying wood, etc. Sometimes the leaf is almost nerveless, as in a specimen found on a tree root near water at Merridge (V.C. 5).

A. Juratzkanum, Schp. In moist situations, as on the sides of stone water-troughs.

5.* Staplegrove, near Taunton (c. fr.).

A. Kochü, B. and S. In moist situations. Rare.

6.* Witham (*teste* W. Ingham).

A. varium, Lindb. An infrequent moss of moist places.

6.* Ashcott (B.). Confirmation of this record is desirable.

A. irriguum, B. and S. On stones in streams, principally on siliceous formation, not infrequently submerged and floating with elongated shoots.

6. Whatley (P.).

5. Bathpool and Merridge, near Taunton. Horner (W.).
Broomfield.

A. fluviatile, B. and S. Usually on stones in mountain streams.

5.* Badgworthy Water.

A. filicinum, De Not. (*Cratoneuron f.*, Roth.). A common *Amblystegium* of the county and the most robust; it is common on moist rocks or ground, chiefly in limestone regions.

6. Bruton. Cogley Wood. Mells. Rudge, etc. (P.).
Near Bristol.

5. Chard. Taunton. Aisholt (leaf-point longer than usual). Merridge. Bagborough. Porlock (W.).
Exmoor (A.).

Var. *Vallisclausæ*, Dixon. (*C. Formianum*, Roth.). In calcareous springs.

6.* Clevedon (A. 1899).

Hypnum riparium, L. (*Amblystegium riparium*, B. and S.). A variable and not uncommon plant of wet places.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Shapwick. Berkley (P.). Near Bristol.

5.* Taunton. Cothelstone. Staplegrove.

Var. *longifolium*, Schp. More or less submerged or floating in pools or running water.

6.* Shapwick (*teste* W. Ingham). Bruton (*teste* H. N. Dixon; a floating plant with distant leaves).

5.* Stoke St. Mary.

Var. *subsecundum*, B. and S.

5.* Norton Fitzwarren (*teste* W. Ingham), on stump near level of water in stream.

H. polygamum, Schp. (*Campylium polygamum*, Bryhn.). In marshes and wet meadows.

6. Berrow. Burnham (wet grassy places in hollows of sandhills).

5.* Chard (moist base of quarry).

H. stellatum, Schreb. (*Campylium stellatum* Bryhn.). In marshy meadows, etc. Common.

6. Bruton. Witham. Frome. Leigh Woods. Weston. Wells.

5. Alcombe (Loydell). Exmoor (W.).

Var. *protensum*, Röhl. On moist calcareous rocks, etc.

6.* Kewstoke. Wells. Priddy.

H. chrysophyllum, Brid. Usually on damp stony ground in calcareous districts.

6. Kewstoke. Cheddar (Wh.). Leigh Wood (G. and W.). Clevedon (G.). Murtry (P.).

5.* Alcombe (Loydell). Confirmation desirable.

H. hispidulum, Brid., var. *Sommerfeltii*, Myr. (*Chrysohypnum Sommerfeltii*, Hpe.). On tree bases and stones, especially in calcareous districts.

6. Recorded from Weston-super-Mare. I have examined this specimen and consider it to be a form of *Amblystegium serpens*, with the nerve rather fainter than usual.

H. aduncum, Hedw. non. L. (*Drepanocladus aduncus*, W.).

A common plant of marshes and pools in low ground.

6. Shapwick. Berrow (and form *falcatum*, Ren.).

5.* W. Sedgemoor, Taunton.

Var. *gracilescens*, Schp.

6.* Berrow.

Var. *aquaticum*, Sanio. (*Drepanocladus Kneiffü*, W., var. *aquaticum*, S.).

6. Burnham (W.).

Var. *polycarpon*, Bland. (*D. Kneiffü*, Warnst., chiefly).

6.* Berrow.

Var. *attenuatum*, Boul.

6.* Shapwick (P. teste, J. A. Wheldon).

Var. *intermedium*, Schp.

6.* Berrow (form *laxifolium*, Ren.).

5.* Durston. North Curry (teste W. Ingham).

Var. *paternum*, Sanio. (*Drepanocladus pseudofluitans*, Kling, to a great extent).

6*. Berrow (in pool of hollow of sandhills. The shoots are often over a foot long, are submerged and maintain an erect position).

5.* Old canal, Norton Fitzwarren (teste W. Ingham).

H. fluitans, L. In similar situations to the last, but at higher altitudes.

6. Burrington Combe (R.). Kenn Moor (R.). Rudge (P.). Shapwick (W. This district is a low-lying one in which to find this moss; *H. aduncum* is abundant there.).

5. Dunkery. Castle Neroche.

Var. *gracile*, Boul.

5. Horner (W.).

Other varieties are probably present on the hills.

H. exannulatum, Güm. Usually on still higher altitudes, but in similar situations to the preceding. It is a plant of still more rigid habit, and almost equally variable.

5.* Dunkery.

H. uncinatum, Hedw.

6. Ashton, near Bristol (S.). This is a very doubtful locality for this mountain plant to be found, and unless some confirmation of the record can be given, the moss must be eliminated from our lists.

H. vernicosum, Lindb. As *H. pellucidum*, Wils., has recently been segregated from this plant, it is probable that the Somerset specimen belongs to it, but I have not seen the specimen. *H. pellucidum*, Wils., differs from *H. vernicosum* in the presence of a hyaline cortical layer, and the absence of a central strand in the stem. Some British specimens have been referred by Roth to *H. intermedium*, var. *tenellum* R. and v. B.

5. Exmoor (W.).

H. pellucidum, Wils. See note on *H. vernicosum*.

H. revolvens, Swartz. In bogs usually at high altitudes.

6. Blackdown, Mendip (Wh.).
5. In Census catalogue. I have no locality but it is very probably found in the Exmoor district.

H. intermedium Lindb., var. *tenellum*. R. and v. B. See note on *H. vernicosum*.

H. commutatum, Hedw. A not uncommon plant of bogs and streams in limestone districts.

6. Bruton. Wincanton. Chatley, near Woolverton (P.).
Near Clevedon.

H. falcatum, Brid. This is also an aquatic species, but is usually found on siliceous rock, and at higher altitudes, than the preceding species, though I have found them in the same stream in the North of England.

5. Horner (W.).

Hypnum cupressiforme, L. is the most abundant Hypnum in the county and is very variable both in habit and habitat, though seldom found in wet situations. Abundant throughout the county.

- Var. *resupinatum*, Schp. (*H. resupidatum*, Wils.). Common throughout the county.
- Var. *filiforme*, Brid. Common throughout the county on tree-trunks.
- Var. *ericetorum*, B. and S. Common throughout the county on heaths and in mountainous woods. It is the dominant moss on the heath at Bagborough Knoll (V.C. 5).
- Var. *tectorum*, Brid. On rocks, walls, roofs and stony ground.
- 6.* Bruton. Burrington Combe (R.). Chelvey Batch (R.).
- 5.* Cheddon Fitzpaine (*teste* W. Ingham). Aisholt.
- Var. *elatum*, B. and S. A robust yellowish form found on calcareous ground.
6. Bruton. Census catalogue locality unknown to me.
- 5.* Castle Neroche. Aisholt (c. fr., which is rare).
- H. Patientiæ**, Lindb. (*Drepanium Lindbergü*, Lindb.). A plant of clayey soil, amongst grass and on ground or soil-capped rocks in shady places.
6. Cogley Wood. Leigh Wood (G.). Clevedon (G.).
- H. molluscum**, Hedw. (*Ctenidium molluscum*, Mitt.). A common plant of calcareous districts, often forming the dominant plant in the moss-carpet of shaded limestone quarries, and ash woods.
6. Cogley Wood. Croscombe. Wincanton. Yatton. Leigh Wood. Kewstoke. Cheddar. Asham Wood. Vallis (P.). Rudge, etc., (P.). Failand (F.). Winscombe (D.). Bleadon Hill.
5. Blackdowns (Castle Neroche to Wellington). Aisholt Quarries in Devonian limestone.
- H. palustre**, Hedw. (*Limnobium palustre*, Bry. eur.).
6. In Census catalogue. I have never noticed this moss in Somerset, though I have no doubt it is present in boggy places on the higher hills.

H. scorpioides, L. This is also a bog-plant of mountains, and is a very robust moss.

5. In Census catalogue (locality not known to me).

H. stramineum. Dicks. In bogs and marshes, usually on mountains.

5.* Gare Hill.

H. cordifolium, Hedw. In marshes and pools.

5.* Castle Neroche.

H. cuspidatum, L. (*Acrocladium cuspidatum*, Lindb.). Very common throughout the county in wet meadow, marshes, ditch sides, etc.

H. Schreberi, Willd. Common on woods and heathlands, perhaps more abundant on the siliceous formations; it is not common on the Oolite or in the lowland districts.

6. Near Longleat. Stourhead. Berkley Hill (P.). Gare Hill (P.). Kewstoke. Bristol district.

5. Blackdowns. Castle Neroche. Cothelstone and Quantock Hills. Minehead. Selworthy. Timberscombe. Horner. Dunkery. Exmoor.

Hylocomium splendens, B. and S. Common in mountain heaths and in mountain woods.

6. Kewstoke. Bristol district. Cheddar. Wells (B.). Great Elm (P.). Gare Hill, etc. (P.).

5. Castle Neroche. Cothelstone Hills. Minehead. Dunkery. Exmoor (c. fr.).

H. brevirostre, B. and S. In mountain woods.

6. Mells and Ebbor Gorge (P.). Wells (B.). Burrington Combe (R.). Leigh Wood (R.).

H. loreum, B. and S. On the ground and rocks in shady places, especially in mountain woods.

6. Gare Hill (P.). Asham Wood (P.). Wells (B.). Clevedon (G.).

5. Horner Wood. Dunkery. Exmoor (c. fr.). Broomfield.

H. squarrosus, B. and S. Common throughout the county, perhaps more abundant in limestone districts on grassy banks, in heathy pastures, hedgerows, etc. It forms a grass-like covering in a spruce plantation at Cothelstone (V.C. 5).

H. triquetrum, B. and S. Common throughout the county on the ground in woods and other shady places. It is rarely found with capsules, but sometimes fruits freely as in Aisholt Wood (V.C. 5.). This is one of the few mosses that is used economically, its rigid yet elastic texture rendering it useful for packing brittle articles. It is also sometimes used in wreaths.

Most of the mosses recorded for Somerset are of common occurrence in other parts of the British Isles, but a few are rare, being only occasionally met with. Amongst these may be especially mentioned *Eurynchium striabulum*, *E. megapolitanum*, *E. circinatum*, *Anomodon longifolius*, *Habrodon Notarisii*, *Bryum Donianum*, *B. provinciale*, *B. Warneum*, *Philonotis caespitosa*, *Funaria calcarea*, *Schistostega osmundacea*, *Zygodon Forsteri*, *Pleurochaete squarrosa*, *Weisia calcarea*, *Trichostomum mutabile* var. *cophocarpum*, *Barbula unguiculata* var. *cuspidata*, *B. sinuosa*, and *Campylopus subulatus*. The first British record of *Eurynchium rotundifolium* was a plant collected by Binstead at Wells, and there is no other claim of a British record for *E. meridionale*, save that founded on the lost Wells plant. On the other hand a few species which are generally distributed in England have not yet been recorded for Somerset, though such species as *Hypnum ochraceum*, *Thuidium recognitum*, *Orthotrichum pulchellum*, *O. stramineum*, *Grimmia decipiens*, *Campylopus atrovirens*, *Blindia acuta*, and *Diphyscium foliosum* are very likely to occur,—in fact I am almost certain that I have seen specimens of *H. ochraceum* in the Exmoor district, but have no notes on the subject, and therefore have not recorded it in the list.

Of the 619 known British species some 300 are found in Somerset, and the task of collecting the records, though somewhat difficult, has been rendered a pleasant one owing to the kindness of the bryologists mentioned in the list in supplying me with information, and my thanks are gratefully tendered to them, as well as to Messrs. Dixon and Ingham, who have kindly tested some of the more critical species for me.

Notices of Books.

VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY OF SOMERSET, Vol. II. (650pp., maps and illustrations, and indexes to Vols. I and II and Domesday).

After a considerable interval the second volume has been issued to subscribers. The first was reviewed in the *Proceedings*, vol. LII, when attention was drawn as well to the varied articles, as also to the general principles on which the work had been planned. This need not be repeated, so the contents of vol. II can at once be considered.

The first volume contained articles on the natural history, and on the relics of different stages of civilisation down to and inclusive of Domesday. But one article in the later volume should by rights have come before ; it is on "Ancient Earth-works," by Mr. C. H. Bothamley, and runs to 66 pages with a map and many plans. The earth-works are nearly one hundred, and are described in nine classes, though the writer is careful to point out that hard and fast lines cannot be drawn between some of the divisions. It is also important to remember that the earlier printed accounts from their vagueness, want of detail, and it must be added want of knowledge on the part of the investigators, cannot be relied on. Orchard Castle, near Penselwood, and Castle Neroche, near Ilminster, have been removed from "Ancient British" to Norman fortresses, and several ingenious theories thereby dissipated. There is room for unlimited research, but only qualified persons ought to attempt actual digging, for of all others it may be said that what they touch they destroy.

Ecclesiastical History, 67pp., and Religious Houses, 104 pp., making up nearly one-third of the volume, are written by the Chancellor of the Cathedral, T. Scott Holmes, D.D. In this county ancient tradition would carry back the tale to the very beginning of Christianity itself ; and Professor Freeman was the first to show how this "ancient tradition" was really the growth of the twelfth and following centuries, far removed it is true from our own, but much further from the times they purport to record. All this and much more is brought out in the articles. And it may be said at once of all the sections in both volumes that, while certain and more interesting portions may have been treated more fully in divers scattered publications, the different histories have now for the first time been discussed continuously for the whole period. What this means can only be under-

stood by the students who have been obliged to refer to these scattered works, and now find the story brought together into one volume.

The account of the Religious Houses is a sad one, of opportunities wasted, and of no place being found for repentance. To the scanty list of hermitages on p. 69 may be added one located in Broadway village within the forest of Neroche, which flourished about 1300 and for not long afterwards. Collinson states that there was a priory of alien monks, a cell to the Abbey of St. Sever in Normandy, at Yenston in Henstridge. Its endowment fell, like Stogursey, to Eton college. Two additional prioresses may be added to the list for Minchin Buckland from the addenda to the Chartulary (*S.R.S.*, xxv, xxxviii). Alice Reskymer is also commemorated on a fragment of ancient glass in the chancel of Broomfield church; and it is quite likely that the interesting series of shields in that church may have come from the windows of the chapel of Minchin Buckland.

Dr. Holmes also contributes the article on Schools, "the number and antiquity of which give them an important place in the history of the county." In addition to the means of education provided at hand, the Oxford College, founded by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, of Merifield, attracted Somerset boys by special opportunities.

The articles on "Political" and "Social and Economic" History by Miss Sandford and Miss G. Bradford are each excellent, the latter bearing on matters that have only recently come to the front, being a mine of new information. It would have been a useful appendix to the first article to have included a more complete list of the sheriffs than can be found in Collinson or the P.O. directory, as the Public Record Office list is not easily accessible. The census returns for each parish from 1801 to 1901 give food for thought, and the figures for 1911, when available, can be added in the margin.

The Maritime History, which includes smuggling, is more interesting than might have been expected. The Bristol Channel was first utilized for the annoyance of the county by the Danes, who either swept down direct by the west coast of Scotland, or started out from Dublin. Stathe in the parish of Stoke St. Gregory on the bank of the Parrett, is a place-name brought from Scandinavia, and familiar enough on the north-east coast for the landing-place. For centuries after pirates or privateers, between whom there was very little difference, infested the Channel and captured the merchantmen of Bristol. But the actual share of the county either in fitting out ships or supplying their crews is small; and it must be content to point to Admiral Blake, Sir Amyas Preston (the hero of La Guayra), Sir Robert Crosse, Lord Rodney, Alexander Hood, Viscount Bridport, and Samuel Hood, Viscount Hood (described by Nelson "as the best officer England has to boast of"), as men of renown in our naval annals.

The Industries are numerous rather than important; some gradually die down, others spring up; while the net result seems to be that a larger number of the people are drawn into factories, and the

population shows a tendency to rise. Cloth-working was perhaps the greatest but has now passed away ; and the same fate has befallen the lead-mining industry, which was taken over by the Romans on their arrival. Coal does better, and stone has not yet given way to reinforced concrete. No industry, however small or intermittent, has missed an account. A note on p. 361, no. 116, is not quite correct. It was Thomas Dare, ex-silversmith of Taunton and secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, who was slain at Lyme Regis by Fletcher of Saltoun (*D.N.B.*, xix, 293b.)

A separate article is devoted to Agriculture. It cannot be said to be written in a very cheerful vein ; but after all food can only be procured from the soil, and with the growth of over-seas population, the rise of freights, and the greater spending power of the community, there should be increasing demand for good farm produce. 'The county sadly lacks the higher means of agricultural education.' This sentence ought to lose its point.

From Agriculture one passes naturally to Forestry which forms the link with Sport. The forests of the county must always have been considered from this latter point of view. The actual woods are small though every traveller from Leland onwards has marked the amount of hedgerow timber, principally elm. Sport is adequately treated, from the ancient and royal stag-hunting down to golf which is slowly ousting the national cricket.

The second volume contains an index to the general articles in the two volumes now issued, and a special index to the Domesday survey in vol. I. In the map accompanying this in vol. I, 432, Holecumbe was omitted ; its position is half-way between Blachesale and Bageberge on the Quantocks.

THE EARLY NORMAN CASTLES OF THE BRITISH ISLES, by Ella S. Armitage (John Murray, 1912 ; large 8vo., pp. xvi, 408, plans and other illustrations ; price 15s. net).

In this book Mrs. Armitage has brought together, with revision, and very considerable additions, the subject matter of papers that have appeared in the *English Historical Review*, the *Antiquary*, and the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. The main object of the book is to prove, so far as the British Isles are concerned, that the castles and earthworks of what is known as the motte and bailey type are in all cases of Norman origin. The several chapters deal with earthworks in general ; Anglo-Saxon fortifications ; Danish fortifications ; the origin of private castles ; the distribution and characteristics of motte-castles ; the castles of the Normans in England ; motte castles in Wales ; motte-castles in Scotland ; motte-castles in Ireland ; stone castles of the Norman period ; and there are appendices dealing with points of detail. The general line of argument is that fortifications which there is reason to believe are Anglo-Saxon or Danish are different in type from

motte and bailey castles, and were intended to protect a town or camp, or speaking generally a community, whilst a castle was designed in the first place for the protection of an individual. The *burhs* of Ethelfleda and Edward the Elder were not castles, but towns. Castles are not mentioned in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* before 1051, but after the Conquest they rapidly became numerous and are frequently mentioned in the *Chronicle*, and by Ordericus and others. Further, when the Pipe Rolls and other documents of the time are examined they are found to contain numerous references to the erection of castles by Norman lords in places where motte and bailey fortifications now exist.

Chapter VII, which makes up more than a third of the book, contains a list of 84 castles, in places where castles are known to have existed in the 11th Century, with a brief description of each of them and notes of the references to them found in the Pipe Rolls, etc.

This chapter, and indeed the book as a whole, represents an enormous amount of patient documentary investigation, and makes available to students of castles a large amount of important information which hitherto has been difficult of access. Not less valuable is the preceding chapter on the distribution and characteristics of motte castles in Europe as a whole.

That Mrs. Armitage makes out her case for a large number of castles cannot be denied. We notice, however, that she gives up the view (which at one time she held somewhat strongly) that the Normans were the inventors of the motte and bailey castle. She now regards the origin of this type of fortress as unknown, but considers it certain that it was a product of feudalism, and could not have come into being until feudalism was well established. Most probably it originated, she thinks, in the old district of Neustria in France.

The chapters on the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish castles follow the same general lines as Chapter VII, and contain much valuable information laboriously unearthed from various documentary sources.

Space does not allow of any detailed or critical examination of Mrs. Armitage's views. We observe however that she persists in the entirely fallacious argument of relative size as a distinguishing feature between feudal castles (assuming motte and bailey castles to be always feudal) and tribal or communal strongholds of prehistoric or historic times. She also over-labours the view that the position of the keep on an outer edge or angle of the fortress was always due to a desire to overawe the occupants of the bailey and to make it easy for the lord and his immediate followers to escape into the country. As a matter of fact that is the only kind of position in which a keep (or a whole castle) has any strategical value even when it is designed as a part of and for the protection of a fortress (or a town). Where, as at Gisors, the keep is placed almost centrally with respect to the other works it becomes almost ineffective as an active part of the defence, and serves only as a final refuge.

One blemish of the book is Mrs. Armitage's anxiety to make disparaging criticisms of the late Mr. G. T. Clark. For example, to say that continental writers "generally get their information from Clark, and it is generally wrong" is neither good taste nor good fact. Clark did a mass of very valuable pioneer work and his critics have entered into his labours. On the architectural and military sides of the question he is still at least as safe a guide as Mrs. Armitage.

The author is not herself free from obsessions. She is so firmly convinced that all motte and bailey castles are Norman that she finds it difficult to avoid the converse proposition, and is prone to imagine the previous existence of a motte in places where there is now no evidence, and from the circumstances of the case no probability that a motte was ever constructed, *e.g.* Chepstow, Exeter, Carlingford.

The book does not profess to refer to all the castles of early Norman date, but some of the omissions are very remarkable. In the case of Somerset we learn nothing about Stogursey or Nether Stowey, Castle Neroche, or Orchard Castle; and Castle Cary is omitted from a reference to the largest square keeps. Of all the great motte and bailey fortresses in Lincolnshire we find references only to Lincoln and Stamford, and such important places as Old Bolingbroke, Castle Bytham, and the group near the mouth of the Trent, are left out. Ludlow too, which Mr. St. John Hope has so fully investigated, is another striking omission, and we look in vain for such great places as Castle Rising and Clare.

In spite of minor blemishes and though it cannot be regarded as the last word on the subject, Mrs. Armitage has placed antiquaries under a great debt of obligation by compiling a book of real and permanent value and no student of the question can neglect it.

Mr. D. S. Montgomerie's plans are excellent, and are admirably reproduced.

C. H. BOTHAMLEY.

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- 1908 BASTARD, Rev. J. M., The Vicarage, Wilton, Taunton.
- 1911 BATEMAN, ROBERT, Nunney Delamere, Frome.
- 1904 †*BATH, The Most Honourable the Marquess of, Longleat, Westminster, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1887 BATTEN, HENRY B., Aldon, Yeovil (deceased).
- 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, H. C. CARY, Town Clerk's Office, Yeovil.
- 1897 BATTEN, JOHN BEARDMORE, Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
- 1886 BATTEN, H. PHELIPS, Lufton, Yeovil.

- 1886 BATTEN, Col. J. MOUNT, C.B., Morningson Lodge, West Kensington, W. ; and Upcerne, Dorchester.
- 1907 BAYNES, Rev. Preb. R. E., The Lammas, Minchinhampton.
- 1908 BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., The Vicarage, Ash Priors, Taunton
- 1908 BAZELL, C., Hymers College, Hull.
- 1903 BEALE, FRANK, Bank House, Clevedon.
- 1913 BEGBIE, Lieut.-Col. ARUNDEL, Roseworthy, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 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 BENNITT, Capt. H. P., Little Barwick, Yeovil.
- 1911 BENSON, P. G. R., Bishops Lydeard House, Taunton.
- 1893 BENTLEY, F. J. R., Woodlands, Wellington.
- 1895 BERE, CHARLES, The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1909 BERESFORD, Rev. Preb. J., St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Wells.
- 1907 BERRYMAN, F. H., Field House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1898 BERTHON, Mrs., North Curry.
- 1907 BIRKBECK, L. C. H., M.B., Church Square, Taunton.
- 1908 BIRKS, Rev. J., F.G.S., 18, Belvedere Road, Taunton.
- 1910 BLACK, W. N., Otterhead, Taunton.
- 1902 BLAKE, Colonel M. LOCKE, Bridge House, South Petherton.
- 1908 BLAKE, E. J., The Old House, Crewkerne.
- 1911 BLAKE, ROBERT, Yeabridge, South Petherton.
- 1911 BLAKE, Mrs. R., Yeabridge, South Petherton.
- 1908 BLAKE, W. FAREWELL, Bridge House, South Petherton.
- 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.
- 1908 BLATHWAYT, G. W. WYNTER, Melksham House, N. Wilts.
- 1909 BOGUE, W. A., F.E.S., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Watchet.
- 1912 BOLES, Lt.-Col. D. F., M.P., Watts House, Bishop's Lydeard.
- 1903 † BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., The Guild House, Glastonbury.
- 1897 BOND, Rev. R. S., Thorne Rectory, Yeovil (deceased).
- 1909 BONUS, Maj. General J., R.E., Southfield House, near Frome.

- 1898 BOODLE, R. W., 7, Pershore Road, Birmingham.
- 1905 BOORD, PERCY, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1896 BOTHAMLEY, Rev. Preb. H., Richmond Lodge, Bath.
- 1892 BOTHAMLEY, C. H., Weston-super-Mare.
- 1878 †BOUVERIE, H. H. PLEYDELL, Brymore, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1912 BOWEN, Miss E., Wentwood, Clevedon.
- 1912 BOWEN, Miss M., Wentwood, Clevedon.
- 1908 BOWES-LYON, The Hon. FRANCIS, Ridley Hall, Bardon-Mill, Northumberland.
- 1908 BOWNES, Mrs., Creech St. Michael, Taunton.
- 1910 BOYLE, Lt.-Col. A. G., 39, Gay Street, Bath (deceased).
- 1911 BOYLE, Miss MARIAN M., The Manor, Staple Fitzpaine, Taunton.
- 1904 BOYLE, MONTGOMERIE, The Manor, Staple Fitzpaine, Taunton.
- 1906 †BOYLE, R. C., The Grove, Cheddon Fitzpaine, **Joint Treasurer.**
- 1897 BOYS, Rev. H. A., North Cadbury Rectory, S.O., Somerset.
- 1905 BRADFORD, A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.
- 1905 BRADFORD, Mrs. A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.
- 1908 BRADFORD, Mrs. JOHN, Ashfield, Martock.
- 1910 BRADFORD, Mrs. A. B., Penn House, Yeovil.
- 1902 BRAITHWAITE, JOSEPH BEVAN, The Highlands, New Barnet.
- 1903 BRAITHWAITE, JOHN B., Ferniehurst, Hampstead Way, Golder's Green, N.W.
- 1908 BRAITHWAITE, J. F., Caerleon, Northumberland Road, Willenhall Park, New Barnet.
- 1899 BRAMBLE, Miss E. M., Caerleon, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 BRAMWELL, Rev. ERNEST, The Vicarage, Burlescombe, Devon.

Branch and Affiliated Societies:—

- 1891 AXBRIDGE BRANCH (C. H. Bothamley, Hon. Sec., Weston-super-Mare).
- 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 ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (E. Barnes, Hon. Sec., Wells).
- 1908 BRANCKER, Rev. P. W., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Highbridge.
- 1910 BRIGGS, CHARLES A., Rock House, Lynmouth, r.s.o.
- 1889 †BROADMEAD, W. B., Enmore Castle, Bridgwater, Trustee.
- 1908 BROCKINGTON, Rev. A. ALLEN, The Vicarage, Carhampton.
- 1877 BRODERIP, EDMUND, Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
- 1911 BRODERIP, EDMUND F., Branksome Chine House, Bournemouth.
- 1911 BROOKES, G., Somerset County Herald Office, Taunton.
- 1898 BROWN, DAVID, Estayne House, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1882 BROWN, JOHN, Wadeford House, Chard.
- 1905 BROWN, ROBERT, Brent Lodge, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
- 1906 BRUTON, F. A., 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.
- 1886 BRUTON, J., 7, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1909 BRYMER, Ven. Archdeacon F. A., Charlton Mackrell, Somerton.
- 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., 4, East Street, Taunton.
- 1881 BULL, Rev. T. WILLIAMSON, Charlecote, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1893 †BULLEID, ARTHUR, F.S.A., Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1909 BURN, R. CHRISTIE, Sidcot 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.
- 1904 BUSH, Mrs. T. 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, Fairleigh House, Bath.
- 1907 CAMERON, A. C. G., H. M. Geological Survey, Uplyme.
- 1901 CAPEL, ARTHUR, Bulland Lodge, Wiveliscombe.
- 1912 CAPRON, EDWARD, Waverly, Station Road, Wellington.
- 1909 CARÜE, W. D., F.S.A., 3, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.
- 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.

- 1882 CARTWRIGHT, Rev. H. A., 3, St. Michael's Mount, Honiton.
- 1887 †CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
- 1912 CATLOW, Rev. W. E., School House, Mount St., Bridgwater.
- 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.
- 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Chancellor Sir C. E. H., K.C.B., Wyphurst,
Cranleigh; and Harcourt Ho., Cavendish Sq., London.
- 1909 CHAFFEY, B., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.
- 1910 CHAFFEY, Capt. R. S. C., East Stoke House, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1857 CHAFYN-GROVE, G. TROYTE, F.S.A., North Coker Ho., Yeovil.
- 1905 †CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., East Combe House, Bishop's Lydeard.
- 1908 CHAMBERS, E. W., Castle Hill House, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
- 1902 CHANT, T. W., Stowe Lodge, Watford, Herts.
- 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., The Rectory, Parracombe, S.O.
- 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, Conway, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., 13, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1910 CHAPMAN, H. T., Collingwood House, Shepton Mallet.
- 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, Taunton;
and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., Trustee.
- 1863 †CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells, V.P.
- 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.
- 1849 CLARKE, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells.
- 1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Cutsey, Taunton.
- 1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., Cutsey, Taunton.
- 1910 CLELAND, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
- 1910 CLELAND, Mrs. A. M. S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
- 1905 CLEMENTS, T. W., The Park, Yeovil.
- 1909 CLERK, Mrs. R. MILDMAY, Charlton House, Shepton Mallet.

- 1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
1860 COLEMAN, Rev. Preb. J., The Abbey, Romsey (deceased).
1882 †COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., The Rectory, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
1901 †COLES, JOHN, Junr., 18, Mitchell Street, Wellington.
1891 COLES, Rev. 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, GERALD B., The Hall, Batcombe, Evercreech.
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.
1876 CORNISH, Rt. Rev. CHAS. E., Bishop of Grahamstown, S. Africa.
1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
1911 CORNISH, VIVIAN, Odcombe Rectory, Montacute.
1891 COTCHING, W. G., Wild Oak, Taunton.
1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., Brendon, Salcombe Road, Plymouth.
1906 COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Upcott House, Bishop's 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 CRUTWELL, PERCY W., Northcote, Frome.
1911 CUFFE, T. W., Keenthorpe House, Fiddington, Bridgwater.
1896 CUTLER, JONATHAN, Richmond House, Wellington (deceased).
1910 DAMON, EDMUND, Ellisfield, Summerlands, Yeovil.
1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
1868 DANIEL, Rev. H. A., Manor Ho., Stockland Bristol (deceased).
1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
1911 DAUBENEY, Col. 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., St. Chad's, Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1912 DAVIES, Rev. W. POWELL, Babcarry Rectory, Taunton.
- 1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
- 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, President.
- 1896 † DAY, H. C. A., Oriel Lodge, Walton-by-Clevedon, Som.
- 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, Junior Carlton Club, London, S.W.
- 1908 DE SALIS, The Rt. Rev. C. F., Bishop of Taunton, Courtlands, Norton Fitzwarren.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., 65, South Audley St., Mayfair, London, W.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1911 DIXON, Rev. H. T., D.D., St. James' Vicarage, Taunton.
- 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. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
- 1910 DOIDGE, HARRIS, The Bank, High Street, Taunton.
- 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
- 1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
- 1911 DOWNES, HAROLD, M.B., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1903 DUBERLY, Miss, Parklands, Taunton (deceased).
- 1908 DUCKET, Rev. E. A., East Pennard Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs. E. A., East Pennard Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 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.
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1912 DYKE, Mrs. C. W. P., Arundel Lodge, Eastbourne.
- 1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.

- 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**.
1912 EASTWOOD, Mrs. A. E., Leigh Court, Taunton (deceased).
1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
1905 EDMUNDS, Mrs. H. M., Kildare, Winscombe.
1912 ELLERY-ANDERSON, W. E., Glastonbury.
1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
1908 EMERSON, Maj.-General A. L., 9, Victoria Park, Weston-s.-Mare.
1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McDONALD, The Vicarage, Minehead
1906 EVANS, Miss ANNE, Belmont, Taunton.
1908 EVANS, Miss EMILY B., Belmont, Taunton.
1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Somerset.
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.
1905 *FARWELL, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice, p.c., 15, Southwell
Gardens, London, S.W., and Knowle, Dunster.
1911 FAUSSET, Rev. W. YORKE, The Vicarage, Cheddar.
1910 FEARNSIDES, J. W., Knapp House, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.
1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
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., Gloucester.
1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
1912 FOX, J. HOWARD, Robin's Close, Wellington.
1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.

- 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., 227, Strand, London, W.C.
- 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.
- 1909 FRY, Miss NORAH L., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard.
- 1871 †GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
- 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
- 1909 GARDNER, E. COURTNEY, Capital and Counties Bank, Romsey.
- 1911 GARNETT, WM., Backwell Hill House, Bristol.
- 1904 GAWEN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
- 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
- 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, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 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.
- 1912 GOODBODY, F. A. S., Montpellier Lodge, Clevedon.
- 1910 GOODDEN, J. B. H., The Manor House, West Coker, Yeovil.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS. J., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, C. HAROLD, 4, North Town Terrace, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, 531, Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass.
- 1908 GOODLAND, E. STANLEY, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 15, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 4, Paper Buildings, Inner Temple,
London ; and 20, Granard Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
- 1911 GORGES, RAYMOND, c/o N.P. Bank, 208, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1889 GOUGH, W., The Turret, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1906 GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.

- 1912 GRAHAM, Miss, The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
1909 GREEN, Rev. H. J., The Vicarage, Dulverton.
1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Martlet House, Minehead.
1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1911 GRIMSDALE, GEO. E., Nunney Court, Frome.
1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
1910 GUEST, The LADY THEODORA, Inwood, Templecombe.
1910 HALL, JOHN G., 2, Coombe Hill Villas, Clevedon.
1909 HALLETT, H. H., Bridge House, Taunton.
1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
1908 HAMILTON, Mrs. S. E., Fyne Court, Bridgwater.
1896 †HAMLET, Rev. Preb. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
1912 HANCOCK, Rev. P. W. P., The Rectory, Kittisford.
1910 HANCOCK, R. DONNE, Blake's House, Halse, Taunton (deceased).
1910 HANCOCK, Mrs. R. D., Blake's House, Halse, Taunton.
1886 †HARBIN, Rev. E. H. BATES, Newton Surmaville, Yeovil, V.P.,
Trustee, and General Secretary.
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.
1911 HARRIS, Rev. W. GREGORY, 15, The Crescent, Taunton.
1910 HARROLD, Miss ELISABETH, Westover, Virginia, U.S.A.
1909 HAWKEN, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
1911 HAWKEN, Rev. C. S., The Vicarage, Cothelstone, Taunton.
1906 HAWKES, F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
1906 HAWKES, Mrs. F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Williton.

- 1897 HELLIER, Rev. Preb. H. G., Dinder Rectory, Wells.
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., Dinder Rectory, Wells.
- 1912 HELYAR, KENNETH CARY, Poundisford Lodge, Taunton.
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., 24, Christmas Street, Bristol.
- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
- 1906 HENNIKER, JOHN G., Catcott, Bridgwater.
- 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1908 HERAPATH, Maj. E. L., Rozel, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1912 HERBERT, The Hon. AUBREY, M.P., Pixton Park, Dulverton.
- 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Preat's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 HICHENS, Mrs. THOS. S., Flamberds, Trent, Sherborne.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 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.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Ham Court, High Ham.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1913 HIPPISEY, HENRY E., South Lawn, Ston Easton, nr. Bath.
- 1888 HIPPISEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1912 HISCOCK, GEORGE, Eversleigh, South Road, Taunton.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, Trustee, V.P.
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1910 HODGKINSON, GUY A., Wells, Somerset.
- 1911 HODGSON, Rev. W. E., 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.
- 1912 HOLWORTHY, F. M. R., 33, Tweedy Road, Bromley, Kent.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 123, Beeches Road, West Bromwich.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
- 1906 †HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., Chain Gate, Glastonbury.

- 1907 HOPKINS, T., M.D., Western Rd., Branksome Pk., Bournemouth.
1907 HOPKINS, Mrs. T., Western Rd., Branksome Pk., Bournemouth.
1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERG, Downside Abbey, Bath.
1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., Mellis Park, Frome.
1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
1905 †HOSKYNS, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
1905 HOSKYNS, R. G. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, South Petherton.
1911 HOTCHKIS, JOHN, Leycroft, Taunton.
1912 HOUGHTON, Rev. W., Underhills, Sandford, Bristol.
1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
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, J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
1910 HUTTON, STANLEY, 54, Alfred Hill, Kingsdown, Bristol.
1900 †HYLTON, Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock,
V.P., Trustee.
1910 ILCHESTER, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, Melbury, Dorchester.
1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
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.
1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
1907 JARDINE, ERNEST, M.P., The Park, Nottingham.
1908 JENNER, Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon, Taunton.
1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., Riverside, Batheaston.
1896 JEX-BLAKE, A. J., 13, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.

- 1891 †JEX-BLAKE, Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., 13, Ennismore Gardens,
London, S.W., V.P.
- 1911 JOHNSON, J. BOVELL, Watchet, Somerset.
- 1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Verona, West Park, Yeovil.
- 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
- 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 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. DAVID M., Bath and County Club, Bath.
- 1908 KENDRICK, A., 5, Clifton Terrace, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
- 1895 †KENNION, The Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,
The Palace, Wells, V.P.
- 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., The Bank House, 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, Newbridge House, Bath.
- 1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
- 1887 KITE, G. H., Highfield, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., Thornecroft, Ashcombe Gardens, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1910 KYRKE, A. VENABLES, Staplegrove Elm, Taunton.
- 1907 LAMB, A. W., North Parade, 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 Parsonage, Axminster.
- 1910 *LANGMAN, A. L., c.M.G., The Cottage, North Cadbury, Somerset.
- 1904 LAURENCE, Mrs., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1909 LAWRENCE, Sir ALEX. W., Bart., Brockham End, nr. Bath.
- 1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.

- 1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., 522, Cordova Street East, Vancouver City, B.C.
 1912 LEAKER, WM. CHAS., Parr's Bank, Glastonbury.
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1900 LEAN, MRS. J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1907 LEGARD, A. G., Brow Hill, Batheaston.
 1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.
 1907 LEIGH, R. L., The Hawthorns, Wall Heath, Dudley.
 1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1910 LETHBRIDGE, Rev. A., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
 1911 LEVERSEDGE, 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.

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 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath (*Reference Library*).
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 1909 MANCHESTER, The John Rylands Library.
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 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.

- 1912 LINDESAY, H. de la P. C., The Manor House, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1909 LISSANT, GEORGE, 6A, Aristotle Road, Clapham, London, S.W.
- 1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., c.e., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
- 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
- 1912 LLOYD, 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.
- 1906 LUTTRELL, A. F., Dunster Castle.
- 1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Nynehead Court, Wellington.
- 1870 †LYTE, Sir HENRY C. MAXWELL, K.C.B., V.-P.S.A., 3, Portman Square, London, W., V.P.
- 1913 MACCONNELL, ARCHIBALD, Compton Manor, South Petherton.
- 1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., LL.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1912 MACMILLAN, W. WALLACE, Bellevue, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 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., 25, Madrid Road, Barnes, London.
- 1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
- 1906 MARDON, HEBER, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
- 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., 4, Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1908 MARSHALL, Mrs. F., Old Manor House, Combe Florey, Taunton.
- 1909 MARSON, Rev. C. L., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
- 1891 MARWOOD-ELTON, Major W., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
- 1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
- 1909 MATHISON, J., Wearne, Langport.
- 1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
- 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Amphill Rectory, Beds.

- 1912 MAY, Mrs., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby Rd.,
Bournemouth.
- 1911 MAY, Miss B. I., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby
Rd., Bournemouth.
- 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1907 MAYO, F. W., Swallowcliffe, Yeovil.
- 1910 MCCALL, HAROLD W. L., Foys, Chetnole, Sherborne, Dorset.
- 1912 McCLEAN, Rev. M. Y., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1909 McCORMICK, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wellington, Salop.
- 1912 McGOWAN, Miss M. E., Mill Cross, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1910 McMILLAN, Wm., Auldgirith, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
- 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
- 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
- 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.
- 1908 MILES, Lieut. C. W., 37, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1908 MILLER, T. HODGSON, Clan House, Bath.
- 1910 MILLER, W. D., Cheddon, Taunton.
- 1907 MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 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. G. G., The Vicarage, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1913 MONCKTON, REGINALD, Sedgemoor, West Kirby, Cheshire.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., Castle Cary.
- 1910 MOORE, R. B., Higher Kingston, Yeovil.
- 1911 MORGAN, Lt.-Col. W. LLEWELLYN, R.E., Bryn briallu, Swansea.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrral, Glastonbury.
- 1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.

- 1911 MURRAY, J. TUCKER, Banwell Abbey, Somerset.
 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Melbury Rectory, Dorchester.
 1912 NATHAN, Sir MATHEW, G.C.M.G., Brandon House, Kensington
 Park Gardens, London, W.
 1911 NEAL, Miss M. E., Wheatleigh, Taunton.
 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington, Bath.
 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, Staplegrove, Taunton.
 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
 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.
 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
 1908 PAGET, Sir RICHARD, Bart., Old Fallings, Wolverhampton.
 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.
 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
 1910 PARSONS, F., 28, Bridge Street, Taunton.
 1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.
 1910 PARSONS, Miss K., Starhunger, Minehead.
 1906 PASS, A. D., Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., Bank Buildings, Colston Avenue, Bristol.
 1907 PAULL, Major J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
 1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Fore Street, Taunton.
 1913 PEARS, Miss C. E., Wilmington, Dunster.
 1909 PEEL, The Viscount, 52, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
 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., Pulteney Hotel, Bath.

- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Whitstone House, near Exeter.
1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.L.S., Commonwealth Library, Melbourne.
1910 PETER, JOHN, West Park, Yeovil.
1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
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.
1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
1907 POLLOCK, Capt. J. M., Ivy Lodge, Churchill, near Bristol.
1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, Minehead.
1908 PONSONBY-FANE, The Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER C. B., G.C.B.,
Brympton, Yeovil.
1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
1907 POOLE, W. J. RUSCOMBE, St. Alban's, Weston-super-Mare.
1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
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.
1910 POWELL-JONES, Miss, Blake's House, Halse, Taunton.
1911 PRICE, FRANCIS H., L.R.I.B.A., 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
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1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
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1912 PRICE, W. SYDNEY, Fernleigh, Wellington.
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1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
1909 PRIMROSE, Miss C. L., Haines Hill School, 3, Hovelands, Taunton.
1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., The Vicarage, North Curry.
1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Maj. F., Norton Manor, Stoke-under-Ham.

- 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1910 RADFORD, Miss E. J., Sunny Hill, Bruton.
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Tunway House, Stocklinch, Ilminster.
- 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1911 RAWLENCE, E. A., Newlands, Salisbury.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
- 1909 RAYMOND, F. L., Wayside, Yeovil.
- 1902 †REEDER, Rev. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy.
- 1913 REEDER, Mrs. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy.
- 1910 RENDALL, ATHELSTAN, M.P., The Knoll, Yeovil.
- 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
- 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.
- 1908 ROBINSON, The Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells.
- 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
- 1912 ROE, Rev. WILFRED T., Trent Rectory, Sherborne.
- 1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., D.SC., F.G.S., 16, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton (deceased).
- 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
- 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 Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 †ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1909 RUCK, Capt. 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, Surrey; and Stavordale Priory, Wincanton.

- 1895 †**ST. AUDRIES**, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., St. Audries, Bridgwater,
Trustee.
- 1912 SALAMAN, CLEMENT, Little Odell, near Minehead.
- 1908 SANDERS, R. A., M.P., Barwick House, near Yeovil.
- 1911 SAUNDERS, Rev. G. W., The Vicarage, Curry Rivel.
- 1912 SAVORY, J. HARRY, 4, Rodney Place, Clifton.
- 1910 SCHUNCK, J. EDWARD, Tetton House, Taunton.
- 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.
- 1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Hillside, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
- 1908 SHARP, CECIL J., Dragonfield, Uxbridge.
- 1909 SHELDON, FRANK, The Gatehouse, Keward, Wells.
- 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
- 1903 †SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
- 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., Wyndway House, Uphill Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1913 SIMMONDS, THOS. G., The Hill, Congresbury, Som.
- 1910 SINCLAIR, A. WM., F.R.C.S., Rock House, South Petherton.
- 1910 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton, Devon.
- 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., Larentia, Stawell, Bridgwater.
- 1907 SMITH, Miss AMY, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.
- 1898 SMITH, A. J., 4, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1868 SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Langford, Bristol (deceased).
- 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Minehead.
- 1911 SMYTH, Lady, Ashton Court, Long Ashton, Bristol.
- 1907 SMYTH, Rev. A. W., Downside Vicarage, Bath.
- 1911 SNELGROVE, A. G., 23, Sprowston Road, Forest Gate, London, E.
- 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
- 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., 2, Victoria Buildings, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1908 SPARKS, Miss, Bincombe House, Crewkerne.
- 1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.

- 1871 SPENCER, J. HOUGHTON, Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
 1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
 1881 SPILLER, Miss K., Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
 1909 SPILLER, R. G., Stanford House, Chard.
 1901 SPRANKLING, E., L.R.I.B.A., Brookfield Cottage, South Rd., Taunton.
 1912 SPURWAY, G. V., Ford Bridge, Milverton.
 1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1908 STAPLE, J. H., Doulting, Shepton Mallet.
 1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., H.M. Prison, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.
 1907 STAWELL, Col. G. D., Hill End Grove, Henbury, Glos.
 1908 STENHOUSE, VIVIAN D., Sherford Lodge, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
 1909 STEWART, WM., M.D., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
 1909 STEWART, Mrs. W., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
 1912 STEWART, C. BALFOUR, M.B., Huntspill, Highbridge.
 1912 STEWART, Miss ETHEL, Huntspill, Highbridge.
 1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.
 1876 STOATE, WM., Gordon Haven, Weston-super-Mare (deceased).
 1907 STONE, E. H., Devizes.
 1902 STRACHIE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Sutton Court, Pensford.
 1906 STRANGWAYS, The Hon. H. B. T. Shapwick, Bridgwater.
 1900 †STREET, Rev. Preb. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
 1903 STRONG, WM., Waterend House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
 1912 STUCKEY-CLARK, Miss M., c/o Stuckey's Bank, Yeovil.
 1913 STURDEE, H. KING, Norton Manor, Taunton.
 1908 SULLY, H. T., M.I.E.E., Eastwood, Durdham Park, Bristol.
 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, 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.
 1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
 1904 †SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
 1907 SWAYNE, GEORGE C., Glastonbury.
 1907 SWEET, A. F., 11, Hammet Street, Taunton.
 1910 SWEET, H. R. L., Wilts and Dorset Bank, Salisbury.
 1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.

- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
1913 SYDENHAM, Rev. H. C., The Vicarage, Yeovil.
1907 SYMONDS, HENRY, F.S.A., 30, Bolton Gardens, London, S. W.
1911 SYMONS, REGINALD H., The Bank House, Crewkerne.
1911 SYMONS, Mrs. R. H., The Bank House, Crewkerne.
1908 TANNER, RUSSELL R., Sandy Hill, Beckington, Bath.
1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Som.
1910 TAPP, W. M., LL.D., F.S.A., 57, St. James' Street, London, W.
1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton (deceased).
1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
1911 TERRY, C. W., 2, French Weir Avenue, Taunton.
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.
1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Fen Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton, Cambs.
1908 TILLARD, Admiral P. F., Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
1879 †TITE, CHAS., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **General Secretary.**
1892 TITE, Mrs. C., Stoneleigh, Taunton.
1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London W.
1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 8, Pembroke Vale, Clifton.
1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD, Ashwick Vicarage, Bath (deceased).
1910 TRASK, Miss H. E., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Som.
1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Shute House, Bishop's Hull.
1900 TREPPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
1908 TRESTRAIL, Major A. B., F.R.G.S., Southdale, Clevedon.
1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
1908 TREVELYAN, EDWARD, Adsborough House, Thurloxton.
1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, V.P.
1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., Midelney Place, Curry Rivel.
1909 TREVOR, Colonel EDWARD, Halesleigh, Bridgwater.
1908 TROLLOPE, The Hon. Mrs., Crowcombe Court, Taunton.
1909 TROUP, R. D. R., Elm Grove, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
1900 TROYTE-BULLOOK, Major E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, F.R.G.S., Frenchay, Bristol.

- 1911 TURNER, ARTHUR W., Fitzroy, Norton Fitzwarren.
 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton; and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
 1909 TURNER, JAMES, South Ashleigh, Berrow Road, Burnham.
 1908 TURNER, W. M., Billet Street, Taunton.
 1901 TYLOR, Sir EDW. B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Linden, Wellington.
 1911 UNWIN, A. HAMILTON, I.C.S., 6, Cavendish Place, Bath.
 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-General A. H., C.B., Taunton (deceased).
 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Old Hall, Somerton.
 1908 *VASSALL, HENRY, F.G.S., The Priory, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.
 1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wraxall, Bristol.
 1912 VAUGHAN, Rev. E. T., Creech St. Michael, Taunton.
 1908 VAUGHAN, Major W., F.S.A., Villa Eliot, Av. de Paris, Biarritz.
 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1911 VELLACOTT, Miss A., Hillside, Dunster.
 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
 1908 VICKERY, CHARLES J., The Firs, Dodhill Green, Taunton.
 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1910 VINCENT, EDGAR, The Casket, Yeovil.
 1905 VINCENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, 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.
 1908 WADMAN, Rev. Canon R., The Presbytery, Bridgwater.
 1909 WAINWRIGHT, C. DONALD, Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
 1905 WAIT, Miss, Grove House, Clifton.
 1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Amberd, Taunton.
 1899 †WALDEGRAVE, The Rt. Hon. Earl, P.C., Chewton Priory, Bath, Trustee.
 1911 WALDEGRAVE, The Hon. and Rev. H. N., The Rectory, Lullington.
 1905 WALSH, T. L., The Manor House, Bishop's Hull.
 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.
1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
1908 WARRY, Capt. B. A., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
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.
1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Milton-Clevedon
Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
1903 †WEAVER, Prof. J. R. H., 41, Warwick Road, Ealing, W.
1908 WEBBER, Miss E., Combe Lodge, Minehead.
1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
1896 †WERE, FRANCIS, Walnut Tree House, Druidstoke Avenue,
Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1896 WEST, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
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.
1897 WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., Clearmount, Broadway, Dorchester.
1909 WHITBY, Colonel F. H., The Caves, Banwell, R.S.O.
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.
1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M., Manor Cottage, Westcombe, Evercreech.
1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.
1913 WICKS, A. T., Durham School, Durham.
1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.

- 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
 1912 WILLIAMS, PENROSE, F.R.C.S. Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., Bridgwater.
 1908 WILLIAMSON, W. S., Clapham Villa, Woodstock Rd., Taunton.
 1908 WILLS, ERNEST S., Ramsbury Manor, Hungerford.
 1909 WILLS, GEO. A., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
 1912 WILLS, SIR GILBERT A. H., Bart., M.P., Northmoor, Dulverton.
 1896 WILLS, H. H., Barley Wood, Wrington.
 1910 WILLS, Miss M., Bishop Fox's School, Taunton.
 1912 WILSON, Rev. C. T., 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.
 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 14, Manor Road, Twickenham.
 1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Rothesay House, Dorchester.
 1909 WITHERS, A. H., 10, Essex Villas, Kensington, London, W.
 1894 WOOD, Rev. W. BERDMORE, 1, The Limes, Wells.
 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., Briareclyst, Beer, Devon.
 1885 † WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
 1912 WRIGHT, H. E., 57, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1908 WYNTER, A. ELLIS, F.R.C.I., 17, Eastfield Rd., Westbury, Bristol.
 1912 YOUNG, Rev. H. CHRISTIAN, The Rectory, Crowcombe.

TOTAL, 877 MEMBERS, excluding Honorary Members and any 1913 members recorded in the list.

Rules.

I.—This Society shall be called “THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;” and its objects shall be (a) the collection and publication of information on Archæology and Natural History, particularly in connection with the County of Somerset; and (b) the maintenance of the Museum and Library at Taunton Castle.

II.—The affairs of the Society shall be controlled by a Council which shall meet monthly, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. The Council shall consist of the Officers of the Society, the Local Secretaries, one representative from each of the affiliated Societies, and not more than twelve Members elected at the Annual Meeting. Five shall form a quorum. One-third of the elected Members of the Council shall retire annually by rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election.

III.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of: (a) A Patron and Trustees, who shall be elected for life by the Council; (b) a President, Vice-Presidents, one or more Honorary Secretaries, Honorary Treasurers and Honorary Auditors, who shall be elected at each Annual General Meeting.

IV.—The Council may appoint an Assistant-Secretary on such terms and at such salary as they shall from time to time think fit. The Assistant-Secretary shall, if so required, be the Librarian and the Curator of the Museum.

V.—The Assistant-Secretary shall summon and make all necessary preparation for and attend all meetings of the Council and Committees, keep the minutes, conduct correspondence, receive and acknowledge subscriptions and donations, and pay the same to the Treasurers.

VI.—The accounts of the Society shall be made up to December 31st in every year, and shall be kept in proper books of account, and audited annually by the Auditors of the Society. The yearly balance sheet shall be printed and issued to Members with the programme of the Annual General Meeting.

VII.—The Council may elect annually Members of the Society as Local Secretaries, who shall be the recognised correspondents with the Society for the districts assigned to them.

VIII.—When any office shall become vacant, the Council shall have power to fill the same, but such appointment shall remain in force only until the next Annual General Meeting.

IX.—The Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at such time and place as the Council shall decide. At least three weeks'

notice thereof and of the business to be transacted shall be given to all members. A preliminary notice, stating date and place of meeting, shall be issued to Members at least three months previously.

X.—The Assistant-Secretary shall, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members, forthwith call a Special Meeting of the Society. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and particulars of its object shall be given to each Member.

XI.—The real property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the purposes of the Society by the Trustees, the number of whom shall not exceed twelve, nor be less than four. The contents of the Museum and Library shall be under the control of the Council.

XII.—The Council shall have power to accept or reject any books or specimens offered to the Society or to purchase the same, and to dispose of any duplicates as they shall think fit. They shall also have power to accept books or specimens on loan.

XIII.—In the event of the dissolution of the Society all its property, both real and personal, shall be held by the Trustees or the Council, as the case may be, for the advancement of literature, science and art, in the Town of Taunton and the County of Somerset.

XIV.—Candidates for membership may be nominated at any Council Meeting by two Members and the election determined by open voting at the same meeting, unless a ballot is demanded by three Members then present. Such ballot shall be taken at the next meeting, and one black ball in six shall exclude.

XV.—Each Member on admission to the Society shall pay an entrance fee of 10/6, and an annual subscription of not less than 10/6. Subsequent annual subscriptions shall be due on January 1st. Other members of a subscriber's family, living at home, may pay a reduced annual subscription of not less than 7/6, but such Members will not be entitled to receive a copy of any of the Society's publications free. Any Member intending to withdraw from the Society shall give notice to that effect to the Assistant-Secretary on or before December 31st, failing which such Member shall pay the subscription for the ensuing year. The fee for Life Membership shall not be less than Ten Guineas.

XVI.—At any General Meeting of the Society the Council may recommend for election as Honorary Members persons eminent for their literary or scientific attainments, and such persons may be forthwith elected by a majority of Members then present and voting.

XVII.—On election every new Member shall be notified thereof by the Assistant-Secretary, who shall at the same time send him a copy of the Rules of the Society. No Member shall participate in any of the benefits of the Society until he shall have paid the annual subscription, and, in the case of a new Member, the entrance fee. Every Member paying an annual subscription of not less than 10/6 shall be entitled to a copy of each of the Society's "Proceedings" issued during the period of membership.

XVIII.—The Council may, as they think fit, publish any papers read at meetings, or other communications to the Society.

XIX.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XX.—The Council shall have power from time to time to frame and enforce Bye-laws consistent with the Rules of the Society, but no change shall be made in such Rules except at an Annual or Special General Meeting, at which not less than twenty-five Members shall be present. One month's notice of any proposal to change a Rule shall be given to the Assistant-Secretary, who shall communicate the same to each member at least three weeks before the meeting.

Bye-laws for the Government of the Museum and Library.

1.—The Museum shall be open daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day, and such other days as the Council shall direct) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the months of November, December, January and February, and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at other times. Admission: (a) Members, free; (b) Non-Members, Sixpence each, except on Thursdays, Saturdays and Bank Holidays, when the admission will be Twopence. Special terms for school-children (who must be accompanied by one or more teachers) can be obtained on application to the Curator.

2.—The Library shall be open for the use of Members of the Society from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on all days when the Museum is open.

3.—Every Member of the Society whose annual subscription shall not be more than three months in arrear may borrow books from the Library, but he shall not have more than two volumes in his possession at any one time.

4.—Every application by any member who does not apply in person for the loan of any book shall be in writing.

5.—A Register shall be kept by the Librarian, in which shall be entered the titles of the books borrowed, the names of the borrowers, and the dates of delivery and return.

6.—The cost of packing, transmission, and return of books borrowed, shall be defrayed by the borrower.

7.—No book shall be kept longer than fourteen days, if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other Member; nor in any case shall a book be kept longer than one month.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book shall be responsible for its safe return in good condition; and in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good; or, if required by the Council, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it forms part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library, except under such conditions as the Council shall direct.

10.—Catalogues shall be kept (*a*) by the Librarian of all books and manuscripts in the Library, and (*b*) by the Curator of all specimens and other objects in the Museum, distinguishing in each case between those presented to, purchased by, or deposited with the Society.

11.—The Council shall mark in the Librarian's catalogue from time to time such works as shall not be lent out of the Library.

12.—No complete copy of any manuscript or printed book may be made without the consent of the Council.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society, may be admitted, upon application to the Librarian, for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts in the Library, upon being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter, upon the following terms :—For referring to a single book, 2d. ; for use of the Library for a period not exceeding an hour, 6d. ; for a day, 2/6 ; for a period not exceeding a week, 10/-

Bye-laws relating to the Formation and Affiliation of Branch and District Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than five Members of the Society, and on payment of an affiliation fee of not less than 10/6 the Council may authorise the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if they think fit, define a portion of the County as the District for such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence shall, on payment of a fee of not less than 10/6, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—Every Branch Society shall pay to the Parent Society an annual subscription of not less than 10/6, and shall be entitled to elect a representative to serve on the Council of the Parent Society, and to receive a copy of the Society's *Proceedings* for the current year.

4.—Every Branch Society may fix the rates of subscription for its Members, and make Rules and Bye-laws for the government of such Branch.

5.—Every Branch Society shall give a copy of each of its publications to the Parent Society.

6.—The President, Secretary and Treasurer of a Branch Society shall be allowed to use the Library of the Parent Society free of charge, but without the power of borrowing.

December, 1912.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

*May be obtained from the Assistant-Secretary by
Members of the Society, at the following
NET PRICES (postage extra ; 4d. 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/-
XVII	... 1871	Crewkerne	7/-
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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

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
XXVII ...	1881	Clevedon	10/-
XXVIII ...	1882	Chard	6/-
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
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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	8/6
LVII ...	1911	Frome	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 recently 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.

The Mollusca of Somerset

(Land, Freshwater, Estuarine and Marine).

BY

E. W. SWANTON

*Member of the Conchological Society; Author of "A Pocket Guide to the
British Non-Marine Mollusca."*



Taunton :

PUBLISHED BY THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL
HISTORY SOCIETY.

1912.



BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
PRINTERS

PREFACE.

SHELLS have been poetically designated the "Medals of Creation." They occur in rocks of all ages, and everywhere tell their own story, *e.g.*, in Somerset the huge ammonites of the oolite quarries indicate that countless years ago parts of the county were covered with a tropical sea in which cephalopods swarmed. Existing as well as fossil forms afford valuable evidence of a past order of things. The marine shells that occur in sandy and pebbly beds far inland on the moors are eloquent witnesses to the great alterations of the coast line of the county within comparatively recent times.

The myriads of shells of *Helicella barbara* (perhaps better known under its old name of *Helix acuta*), which live in the hollows of the dunes between Burnham and Berrow, do not attract the attention of the majority of pedestrians, but to the conchologist they have a special interest. Their presence there is to him a link in the chain of evidence that certain elements of our existing fauna arrived from the continent by a land connection in the south-west, of which the Scilly Isles are vestiges.

As with *Helicella barbara*, so it is with all the other mollusca, there is not a single species whose life history is devoid of interest in some way or the other. It is stimulating to have a hobby, especially if it compels one to

"Go forth under the open sky, and list
To Nature's teachings."

One of the most delightful of such hobbies is conchology, and it is never too late to start upon it. The late Mr. George Barlee, of whose fine collection of shells in the Oxford Museum it has been written, "it should be seen by all conchologists, it

will either fill them with despair or urge them to greater emulation," did not take up the study of shells before his forty-fifth birthday had passed.

There are no collections of Somerset shells likely to fill local conchologists with despair ; indeed, it should not be forgotten that the County Museum is without one. It is to be hoped that a committee of Somerset conchologists will undertake the formation of such a collection.

The records set forth in the following pages indicate very clearly the wide field of investigation that still awaits future workers. Our knowledge of the marine species is particularly meagre, and will remain so, I fear, until an enthusiast can be found who will undertake systematic work with the trawl.

It is my pleasure here to acknowledge the kind help of the following correspondents in the preparation of these records :— Miss M. Tanner (Bath) ; the Rev. H. H. Winwood (Bath) ; Messrs. H. Bolton (Bristol), H. Corder (Bridgwater), H. L. F. Guermonprez (Bognor), W. Gyngell (Scarborough), N. G. Hadden (Malvern), W. Herridge (Bourton), C. D. Heginbotham (Devizes), F. A. Knight (Winscombe), W. A. Knight (Bruton), W. H. Palmer (Weston-super-Mare), J. Ponsonby (London), W. Denison Roebuck (Leeds), C. Tite (Taunton), and H. Watson (Cambridge).

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E. W. SWANTON.

Haslemere, 1912.

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Fig. 1. The coast between Berrow and Burnham. *Helix aspersa* and *Helix nemoralis* are abundant on the dunes.

Fig. 2. Shifting Dunes near Berrow, capped with Marram Grass. A well-known haunt of *Helicella barbara*.

Plate II (facing page xxxvii).

Ash Copse and Limestone Cliff. Situations in which *Ena montana* may be found.

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Pond Snails (Genus *Limnæa*). The six British representatives of the genus.

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LAND AND FRESHWATER.

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PALUDESTRINIDÆ.

PALUDESTRINA VENTROSA, *Montagu* (= *Hydrobia ventrosa*, *Montagu*).

Frequents brackish water at the mouths of rivers.

Avonmouth; *Cundall*.

Shirehampton, in ditches; *T. G. Ponton*.

Avon, at Cook's Folly; *W. W. Stoddart*.

"In marvellous abundance in a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon"; *Norman*.

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

PALUDESTRINA STAGNALIS, *Baster* (= *Hydrobia ulvæ*, *Pennant*).

An inhabitant of brackish waters; abundant in many places about Weston-super-Mare and Burnham. Mr. Bolton records it from a shell-bearing deposit at Dumball Island, Avonmouth; and Mr. Corder from the Burtle Beds at Wembdon.

River mouths on the Somerset coast; *Norman*.

Weston-super-Mare, abundant; *Leipner*.

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

BITHYNIA TENTACULATA, *Linné*.

Generally distributed in ditches, streams and sluggish rivers. Messrs. Kennard and Woodward record it from an alluvial deposit at Castle Cary. It was also found in the peat at the Glastonbury Lake-village.

Var. *ventricosa*, *Menke*.

Bristol; *Jeffreys*.

BITHYNIA LEACHII, *Sheppard*.

Similar situations to the above but a much more local species. Mr. Bolton found it in a shell-bearing deposit at Dumball Island, Avonmouth.

North.

"In the larger and clearer streams; abundant and fine in West Mead Rhine, Yatton"; *Norman*.

Kenn Moor; *Cundall*.

River Avon; *Stoddart*.

Weston-super-Mare; *Crotch*.

Weston district; *F. A. Knight*.

Near Clevedon; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

Pennard Moor, near Glastonbury !
 Berrow !
 Bath ; *Clark*.
 Bristol ; *Jeffreys*.

South.

VIVIPARIDÆ.

VIVIPARA VIVIPARA, *Linné* (= *Paludina vivipara*, *Linné*).

A very local species. I have seen specimens obtained in the neighbourhood of Dunster Castle, and there are shells from the Avon Canal in the museums of Bath and Bristol.

“ Found dead on the shore, others naturalised at Winscombe ” ; *F. A. Knight*.

Rare in the pond at Henbury, and at Brislington, 1863 ;
T. G. Ponton.

The river at Keynsham ; *Misses Hele*.

In the Froom ; *Stoddart*.

Kennet and Avon Canal ; *Cundall*.

Var. *efasciata*, *Pickering* (= unicolor, *Jeffreys*).

Bath Canal ; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

VIVIPARA CONTECTA, *Millet* (= *Paludina conlecta*, *Millet* ;
Paludina Listeri, *Forbes and Hanley*).

A very rare species, of which only one record is known at present. “ The Rev. W. R. Crotch and the Curator of the Bristol Museum inform us that they have taken this species near Weston-super-Mare. The latter met with it, we believe, near the railway station ” ; *Norman*. I failed to find it in the neighbourhood of Weston.

VALVATIDÆ.

VALVATA PISCINALIS, *Müller*.

Generally distributed in ponds and sluggish streams. Messrs. Kennard and Woodward record it from an alluvial deposit at Castle Cary, and it was found in peat at the Glastonbury Lake-village.

Var. *acuminata*, *Jeffreys*.

River Avon, Bristol ; *Jeffreys*.

Taylor records (*Journ. Conch.*, IV, 173) the finding of a specimen at Yatton, by Miss F. M. Hele, which approached the var. *albina*.

VALVATA CRISTATA, Müller.

A more local species than the preceding; but not uncommon in the northern part of the county.

North.

Worle, near Weston-super-Mare; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

"Very local, a few specimens from a ditch in Kenn Moor, also near Wells"; *Norman.*

Kenn Moor; *Cundall.*

Bath; *Clark.*

Bratton St. Maur; *W. Herridge.*

Rejectamenta of the Brue below Castle Cary; common in rhines on the moors about Glastonbury, and of frequent occurrence in ponds and ditches in the Wincanton district!

Weston district; *F. A. Knight.*

South.

Taunton; *Crotch.*

POMATIIDÆ.

POMATIAS ELEGANS, Müller (= *Cyclostoma elegans*, Müller).

Widely distributed in the northern part of the county. The only British land mollusc with an operculated shell.

North.

Bristol district, general; *Cundall.*

"Common amongst limestone rocks at Bath, Yatton, Wrington, Brockley, Cheddar, Axbridge, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, etc."; *Norman.*

Stoke Trister, near Wincanton; Wadham's Down, Bratton St. Maur, a small colony; *W. Herridge.*

Abundant about Pitcombe, Bruton, and Milton Clevedon!

Weston district; *F. A. Knight.*

Jenyn's Coll., Bath Museum.

South.

Yeovil; *Ponsonby.*

Taunton and Minehead; *W. Gyngell.*

Var. *ochroleuca*, *Moquin-Tandon.*

With the type at Bratton St. Maur, Pitcombe, and Milton Clevedon!

Taunton; *W. Gyngell.*

Bath; *Kenneth McKean.*

Var. *fusciata*, *Picard.*

Bath; *Mrs. Oldroyd.*

ACICULIDÆ.

ACICULA LINEATA, *Draparnaud* (= *Acme lineata*, *Draparnaud*).

A rare species, at present known chiefly from river drift. It should be looked for under stones in moist places in woods about Bruton and Castle Cary.

North.

Rejectamenta of the Avon below Bristol; *Jeffreys*, 1833.

Rejectamenta of the Brue below Castle Cary, and the stream at Ellescombe Wood, near Bratton St. Maur!

“Mr. Cutler, who lately was a dealer in Natural History specimens at Bath, has informed us that he has procured the species in a hazel copse below Hampton Rocks”; *Norman*.

Weston district; *F. A. Knight*.

Rejectamenta of Brue, near Glastonbury. A single specimen; *J. Morland*.

South.

Wood near Luccombe!

Var. *alba*, *Jeffreys*.

Rejectamenta of the Avon, Bristol; *Jeffreys*.

Rejectamenta of streams at Ellescombe Wood, near Bratton St. Maur!

Mons. *sinistrorsum*.

Rejectamenta of Avon at Bristol; *Jeffreys*.

NERITIDÆ.

NERITINA FLUVIATILIS, *Linné*.

A local species. On stones in canals and streams. Common throughout the district (*Stoddart*, in *Leipner's Bristol list*).

North.

Avon at Bath; *Viner*.

Bath; *Jenyns*.

Bath Canal; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

In pools near the Avon; *Miller*.

Weston-super-Mare; *Crotch*.

River Brue, near Glastonbury!

River Cale, below Wincanton; *W. Galpin*.

The Axe, Lox Yeo, Max Mills; *F. A. Knight*.

Brislington Common; *T. G. Ponton*.

Keynsham; *Misses Hele*.

South.

Bridgwater; *Crotch.*

River Yeo at Yeovil; *J. Ponsonby.*

Var. *cerina*, *Colbeau.*

There are specimens in the Bristol Museum from the Bath Canal, labelled "This rare variety of *N. fluviatilis* was discovered by Miss F. M. Hele, of Bristol, in 1882."

DREISSENSIIDÆ.

DREISSENSIA POLYMORPHA, *Pallas.*

An alien species, supposed to have been introduced into this country in or about the year 1824 with timber from Russia. Mr. Hugh Strickland, in a short paper on the naturalization of *Dreissena polymorpha* in Great Britain, contributed to the Magazine of Natural History in 1838 (vol. II, new series), remarked that it had "lately been planted by Mr. Stuchbury, of Bristol, in some waters near that place." He considered that "it appears desirable to record these particulars, because it may interest some of our field-naturalists to watch the gradual spread of this species over the kingdom. Its propagation is so astonishingly rapid, that it will probably become, in a few years, one of our commonest British shells." Ten years later it had been reported from two counties in Scotland and thirteen in England. In the census list of British non-marine mollusca, published in 1902, it is given under twenty-five English counties and four Scotch.

Its absence from the Dumball Island deposit already alluded to (p. xiii), is of some interest. Mr. Bolton writes me that "at the time when the actual deposit was being made, Dumball Island was practically part of Somerset, only a narrow shallow channel separating it from the Somerset shore, whilst a deep channel, available for ships, separated it from the Gloucester shore. This is less than 100 years ago. The deep channel afterwards silted up entirely, and Dumball Island became attached to the Gloucester shore, whilst the shallow channel deepened in a similar fashion, and is now the only channel of the river." If the silting up took place after the 'planting' of *D. polymorpha* near Bristol in 1838, it is very probable that this species would have been found there. When was it first observed at Bath? It seems to have been unknown in Wilts prior to the sixties. "The *Dreissena* is perhaps better fitted for dissemination by man and subsequent establishment than

any other fresh-water shell; tenacity of life, unusually rapid propagation, the faculty of becoming attached by a strong byssus to extraneous substances, and the power of adapting itself to strange and altogether artificial surroundings, have combined to make it one of the most successful molluscan colonists in the world." (*H. Wallis Kew*, in "Dispersal of Shells," p. 219).

Jenyns Coll., Bath Museum.

Bath Canal; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

River Avon, and Avon and Kennet Canal, Docks, etc.;

Cundall.

In the Docks at Bristol; *T. G. Ponton*.

In the Avon; *Leipner*.

Kennet and Avon Canal; *Stoddart*.

Large specimens from the Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bath, one measuring 36 mm. by 14½ mm.; *H. Watson*.

UNIONIDÆ.

UNIO PICTORUM, *Linné*.

Common in rivers Avon and Brue.

North.

Naturalised in the Weston Rhine and the Lox Yeo;
F. A. Knight. The specimens were brought from
Langport.

Kennet and Avon Canal, River Avon; *Cundall*.

Bath; *Jenyns*.

Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bath; *H. Watson*.

River Brue, near Glastonbury!

South.

Taunton Canal; *W. Gyngell*.

Var. compressa, *Jeffreys*.

Bath Canal; *Mrs. Oldroyd*.

Var. radiata, *Moquin-Tandon*.

River Avon, Bristol; *Cundall*.

Avon, Bath; *Clark*.

UNIO TUMIDUS, *Retzius*.

Frequent in the rivers Avon and Brue.

North.

Bath Canal; *Bath Mus. Jenyns Coll.*

Bristol; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

Avon and Kennet Canal; *Cundall, Forbes and Hanley, Watson, and others.*

Avon, near Bristol; *Turton's Conchylia*, described under *Mysca solida*.

"We have found them in the Avon, many miles above and below its conflux with the Froome: at Bath they are thrown up in great abundance after floods, and commonly used for putting colours in"; *Montagu*.

"Twenty years ago, after a flood, I met with it about two miles from Bath, cast in large quantities on a riverside meadow, but I have seen none since"; *Clark*.

River Brue, near Street; *B. B. Woodward*.

Naturalised in the Weston Rhine and the Lox Yeo; *F. A. Knight*. The specimens were brought from Langport.

South.

Canal, Taunton, five specimens; *W. Gyngell*.

Var. *ovalis*, *Montagu*.

River Avon; *W. Stoddart*.

Bath; *Cundall*.

"This very strong variety is not uncommon in the Avon that runs through the north of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, inhabiting the deeper parts of the river"; *Turton*, described under *Mysca ovata*.

Var. *radiata*, *Colbeau*.

Avon and Kennet Canal; *Cundall*.

Avon, near Bath; *Clark*.

ANODONTA CYGNÆA, *Linné*.

Frequent in the rivers and the majority of the larger ponds. The largest of our fresh-water bivalves, often attaining six to seven inches in length.

North.

Fine specimens from the Bath Canal; *Bath Mus. Coll.*

Kennet and Avon Canal and Kenn Moor, etc.; *Cundall*.

Nailsea Moor and Yatton; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

Shanks Pond, Cucklington; *W. Herridge*.

Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bath; *H. Watson*.

South.

Yeovil; *J. Ponsonby*.

Canal, Taunton, a rather peculiar broad straight variety; *W. Gyngell*.

Var. *anatina*, Linné (= *Anodonta anatina*, Linné).

Widely distributed, until quite recently was considered as a distinct species.

Avon at Bath; *Bath Mus. Jenyns Coll.*

Common in the river Brue, about Bruton and Castle Cary!

Frequent in the Cale below Wincanton!

Kennet and Avon Canal; *Cundall.*

River Brue, Lovington; *W. Herridge.*

Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bath; *H. Watson.*

Var. *arenaria*, Schröter.

Canal, Taunton; *W. Gyngell.*

Var. *radiata*, Müller.

Bath Canal; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

Kennet and Avon Canal; *Cundall.*

SPHÆRIUM RIVICOLA, Leach.

A local species.

North.

Bath Canal; *Jenyns Mus. Coll.*

Keynsham; *Misses Hele.*

Kennet and Avon Canal; *Cundall.*

Cale at Harwood, below Wincanton; *W. Galpin.*

Kennet and Avon Canal, near Bath; *H. Watson.*

SPHÆRIUM CORNEUM, Linné.

Widely distributed in ponds, ditches, canals and rivers.

Var. *pisidioides*, Gray.

River Avon, Bath; *Jordan.*

Streams near Clevedon, rare; Streams near Weston-super-Mare; *Miss Jessie Hele.*

In the Avon; *W. Stoddart.*

Var. *scaldiana*, Norman.

Bath; *Rich.*

Var. *nucleus*, Studer.

Clevedon; *Leipner.*

Scarce in stream at Kewstoke, Weston-super-Mare; *Miss Jessie Hele.*

Ilchester; *J. Ponsonby.*

Var. *flavescens*, Macgillivray.

Clevedon; *Miss L. C. Jones.*

Bath Canal, sides of Canal; Rare in streams at Kewstoke, Weston-super-Mare; *Miss Jessie Hele.*

SPHÆRIUM LACUSTRE, Müller.

In ponds, locally abundant.

North.

Bath; *Bristol Mus. Coll.*

Bath; *Jenyns.*

Avonmouth and Ham Green; *Cundall.*

“Common in a pond on Clevedon Hill, not far from the Royal Hotel”; *Norman.*

Ponds at Bratton St. Maur!

Weston district; *F. A. Knight.*

Keynsham, in stream; *Misses Hele.*

South.

Yeovil; *Ponsonby.*

Taunton Canal; *W. Gyngell.*

Var. *ryckholti*, *Norman.*

Vauxhall, near Yeovil; *J. Ponsonby.*

SPHÆRIUM PALLIDUM, Gray.

Apparently a very rare and local species.

North.

Kennet and Avon Canal and River Avon; *B. B. Woodward.*

There are specimens from the Bath Canal in the museum at Bath. It is also recorded from the Kennet and Avon Canal by Stoddart in Leipner's list.

Weston district; *F. A. Knight.*

PISIDIUM AMNICUM, Müller.

Ponds, rivers, and canals. Locally abundant. Messrs. Kennard and Woodward record it from an alluvial deposit at Castle Cary, and I have seen it in peat at the Glastonbury Lake-village.

North.

Stream at Penselwood!

Ponds at Bratton St. Maur, and Brue below Castle Cary!

Weston district; *F. A. Knight.*

Bath; *Kenneth McKean.*

Clevedon and Nailsea; *Misses Hele.*

Bath; *Jenyns Coll.*

Ditches about Shapwick!

South.

No records forthcoming.

PISIDIUM HENSLOWIANUM, *Sheppard*.

Rare ?

*North.*Leigh Woods ; *Wheeler*.Kennet and Avon Canal ; *Stoddart*.Clevedon ; *Norman*.

Bratton St. Maur !

PISIDIUM SUBTRUNCATUM, *Malm* (= *Pisidium fontinale*, *Jeffreys*).

This species is probably not so rare as the records would lead one to expect.

*North.*Weston district ; *F. A. Knight*.Bath Canal ; *Kenneth McKean*.*South.*

Ditch near Minehead !

PISIDIUM PULCHELLUM, *Jenyns*.

Rare, except in the extreme north of the county.

There are specimens in the Museum at Bath that were collected by Jenyns in the vicinity of that city.

“In the larger and clearer of the rhines not uncommon ; fine in West Mead Rhine, Yatton” ; *Norman*.

PISIDIUM PUSILLUM, *Gmelin* (= *Pisidium fontinale*, *Draparnaud*, of continental authors).

A small species which is probably often passed over for young of larger ones, and is presumably more widely distributed than the records indicate. Mr. Bolton found it in a shell-bearing deposit at Dumball Island, Avonmouth.

North.

“Common in grassy ditches, ponds and rhines. We have taken it of a very large size in the moor that stretches from Clevedon towards Portishead” ; *Norman*. (It may be inferred that the large specimens were the variety *grandis* ; *Adams*).

Avonmouth and Bedminster ; *Cundall*.Bath ; *Jenyns*.

Rhines about Highbridge and other places on the Levels ! Penselwood !

Weston district ; *F. A. Knight*.

South.

Ditches at Dunster and Minehead ; *L. E. Adams and Charles Oldham.*
 Dulverton ; *H. Watson.*

PISIDIUM NITIDUM, *Jenyns.*

Lakes and ponds. Local.

North.

"A large pond by the side of the railway at the third (?) bridge from Clevedon" ; *Norman.*
 River Brue at Street ; *B. B. Woodward's List.*
 Weston district ; *F. A. Knight.*

South.

Between Minehead and Watchet ; *Adams and Oldham.*

PISIDIUM OBTUSALE, *Pfeiffer.*

Shallow ponds and in ditches.

North.

Avonmouth ; *Cundall.*
 "In a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon ; also in the pond near the Royal Hotel" ; *Norman.*
 Kennet Canal ; *Stoddart.*

South.

Yeovil ; *J. Ponsonby.*

PISIDIUM GASSIESIANUM, *Dupuy* (= *Pisidium roseum*, *Jeffreys non Scholtz* ; = *Pisidium milium*, *Auctt. non Held*).

Ponds and pools. Uncommon.

North.

"In rhines near Burtle and also in a spring on Rowberrow Warren, near the south foot of Dolbury Camp ; *F. A. Knight.*
 Weston district ; *F. A. Knight.*
 In the larger rhines about Shapwick, Highbridge, etc. !

South.

Between Minehead and Watchet ; *Adams and Oldham.*
 Ditch at Dunster in association with *P. fontinale* ; *Adams and Oldham.*

MARINE.

NUCULIDÆ.

NUCULA NUCLEUS, *Linné.*

Weston and Burnham. Frequent !
Clevedon ; *J. W. Cundall.*

ANOMIIDÆ.

ANOMIA EPHIPIUM, *Linné.*

A variable species. "In consequence of the lower valve being moulded on the extraneous bodies to which it is attached by the plug, the upper valve partakes of a corresponding impression, and the result is that the shell puts on a Protean variety of shape. Bouchard-Chautereaux says that out of two hundred specimens it is almost impossible to find two exactly alike. When a specimen is affixed to a Pecten, Astarte, or other ribbed shell, it is similarly sculptured. No less than thirty-four species have been made out of the one now described ; and naturalists of every country have had a hand in this wholesale manufacture" ; *Gwyn Jeffreys.*

Weston, Burnham, Minehead !

ARCIDÆ.

GLYCYMERIS GLYCYMERIS, *Linné* (= *Pectunculus glycymeris*, *Linné*).

The "Dog-cockle" of Da Costa. A gregarious species, generally diffused on sandy shores ; not common on the Somerset coast.

Between Brean and Burnham !

MYTILIDÆ.

MYTILUS EDULIS, *Linné.*

The common mussel. A favourite article of food in this and many other maritime countries. Frequent in the raised beaches and in the Burtle deposits. Mr. H. Corder reports its occurrence in the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon.

About Weston-super-Mare and Burnham !

VOLSELLA BARBATA, *Linné* (= *Mytilus barbatus*, *Linné*).

Distinctive in the byssus, which resembles a bundle of fine tow.

Minehead. Uncommon!

Occasionally washed ashore between Brean and Burnham!

PTERIIDÆ.

PINNA FRAGILIS, *Pennant* (= *Pinna rudis*, *Linné*).

The "fan mussel" is one of our largest native shells, sometimes fifteen inches long and eight inches in breadth. I found a single specimen of moderate size amongst the débris on the foreshore beyond Birnbeck Cove, Weston-super-Mare, in June, 1910.

OSTREIDÆ.

OSTREA EDULIS, *Linné*.

The common oyster. It has been found in the raised beach at Woodsprings Hill, Weston, and Mr. Corder has notified its presence in the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon. The dead shells, often bored by a species of sponge (*Cliona*), are frequent throughout the coast. Some more or less cylindrical forms which have been observed near Minehead come near to the variety *deformis*, *Lamarck*.

PECTINIDÆ.

PECTEN MAXIMUS, *Linné*.

The "grand-pélerine" or "palourde" of the fish markets of Northern France. Jeffreys remarks of it: "If the oyster is the king of the mollusks, this has a just claim to the rank and title of prince."

Coast between Brean and Berrow. Rare!

PECTEN PUSIO, *Linné*.

An odd valve on the shore at the extremity of Brean Down!

PECTEN VARIUS, *Linné*.

Not common. A form of this species was at one time given specific rank under the name of *P. niveus*; *Macgillivray*. Gwyn Jeffreys wrote: "I believe this varietal difference arises from habitat. The strong and few-ribbed *P. varius* lives on oyster-banks and rough ground on an exposed coast; while

the delicate and many-ribbed *P. niveus* is only found in sheltered locks and arms of the sea, moored by its strong byssus to the upper surface of the broad and smooth fronds of *Laminariæ*." He also thought that the "variety *purpurea* forms another link in the chain of specific identity."

The type and both varieties occur on the Somerset coast about Minehead and Weston-super-Mare.

Mr. J. T. Marshall records in the *Journal of Conchology*, VIII, 340, the occurrence of the var. *purpurea* in the Bristol Channel, measuring three inches in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in breadth.

Type, coasts about Weston. Rare; *F. A. Knight*.
About Burnham and Berrow, rare, odd valves only!

PECTEN OPERCULARIS, *Linné*.

The commonest representative of the genus on our coast; easily distinguished from either of the preceding by its circular form, almost equal ears, and greater stature.

Burnham, Minehead, Weston. Uncommon!

ASTARTIDÆ.

ASTARTE SULCATA, *Da Costa*.

I found what appeared to be a worn valve of this species on the shore near Birnbeck Cove, Weston-super-Mare. It is not common in the south, excepting Milford Haven.

CYPRINA ISLANDICA, *Linné*.

Sands about Brean and Burnham!

LUCINIDÆ.

LORIPES LACTEUS, *Linné*.

A characteristic species of our muddy and sandy coasts.
Weston-super-Mare and Burnham!

LUCINA BOREALIS, *Linné*.

Another lover of muddy gravel and sand.
Burnham. Uncommon!

THYASIRA FLEXUOSA, *Montagu* (= *Axinus flexuosus*, *Montagu*).

Frequents soft mud and sand. "Young shells are globular, and the principal fold on the posterior side is visible in every

stage of growth. . . . The attachment of the ligament to the hinge is slight, which accounts for single valves being so frequently thrown up on the shore, or taken by the dredge in sandy bays"; *G. Jeffreys*.

Coasts about Burnham and Weston-super-Mare!

LEPTONIDÆ.

LASÆA RUBRA, *Montagu*.

Birnbeck Cove!

SCROBICULARIIDÆ.

SYNDOSMYA ALBA, *Wood* (= *Scrobicularia alba*, *Wood*).

Weston-super-Mare!

It is not infrequent in the Burtle Beds.

SCROBICULARIA PLANA, *Da Costa* (= *Scrobicularia piperata*, *Bellonius*).

Frequent at low-water mark in mud and clay. Mr. Herbert Bolton found it in a holocene deposit at Dumball Island, Avonmouth.

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

Between Berrow and Burnham!

TELLINIDÆ.

TELLINA CRASSA, *Gmelin*.

Between Brean and Berrow!

TELLINA TENUIS, *Da Costa*.

Abundant along the coast in many parts. It occurs in the raised beach at Birnbeck Cove.

About Burnham and Berrow flats!

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

MACOMA BALTHICA, *Linné* (= *Tellina Balthica*, *Linné*).

This is one of the commonest shells on the sands at Weston and between Brean and Burnham. It also occurs in the raised beaches at Woodspring Hill. Mr. Bolton has recorded it from a holocene deposit at Dumball Island, Avonmouth; and Mr. H. Corder informs me that he has found it in the Burtle Beds exposed by a roadside ditch at Perry Green, Wembdon.

According to the Conchological Society's List of British Marine shells, the type as it now stands is the var. *attenuata* of Jeffreys (see Vol. II, "British Conchology," p. 376), and what was formerly considered as the type is the var. *carnaria*, Pennant. The colour is very variable, "of all hues and shades, from milk-white to yellow or crimson, often relieved by narrow zones or concentric belts of a deeper tint, rarely pink in the earlier stages of growth and abruptly becoming white afterwards."

The var. *nivea*, Jeffreys, shell smaller and more compressed than the type, snow-white, is not infrequent on the coast about Weston-super-Mare.

MACTRIDÆ.

SPISULA SOLIDA, Linné (= *Mactra solida*, Linné).

Weston-super-Mare. Uncommon!

LUTRARIA ELLIPTICA, Lamarck.

Frequent in soft and slushy sand. The following observations by Montagu may be useful to those who wish to obtain living specimens:—"It is rarely obtained alive, except by digging, and that only when the tide is unusually low: their place of concealment is generally known by a dimple on the surface, through which they eject water to a considerable height, though the shell is frequently buried two feet beneath."

About Weston, and the coast between Brean and Burnham!

VENERIDÆ.

LUCINOPSIS UNDATA, Pennant.

About Burnham. Rare!

DOSINIA LUPINA, Linné (= *Venus lincta*, Pulteney).

Same locality as the preceding. Rare!

VENUS GALLINA, Linné.

Between Burnham and Brean. Rare!

TAPES VIRGINEUS, Linné.

Burnham, Weston-super-Mare!

CARDIIDÆ.

CARDIUM ECHINATUM, *Linné*.

About Burnham and Minehead !

CARDIUM EDULE, *Linné*.

Our commonest representative of the genus. It occurs in all the raised beaches about Weston-super-Mare, and Mr. Corder reports its occurrence in the Burtle deposit at Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

About Berrow Sands and Burnham, Minehead, etc. !

GARIDÆ.

GARI DEPRESSA, *Pennant* (= *Psammobia vespertina*, *Chemnitz*).

The name *vespertina* is derived from the resemblance of the radiating coloured streaks on the shell to the rays of the setting sun. It is both regrettable and absurd that this well-established name is not allowed to stand.

Weston-super-Mare. Uncommon !

MYIDÆ.

CORBULA GIBBA, *Olivi*.

Gregarious in sand and mud.

About Burnham and Weston-super-Mare !

SOLENIIDÆ.

ENSIS ENSIS, *Linné* (*Solen ensis*, *Linné*).

The lesser razor-shell, described by Gwyn Jeffreys as "resembling in shape a French bean with the ends cut off"; he was alluding to the pod, not a single bean.

I have seen a few valves on the flats near Burnham.

ENSIS SILIQUA, *Linné* (= *Solen siliqua*, *Linné*).

The common razor-shell, so called from its shape ; frequent on all sandy shores.

About Burnham and Weston-super-Mare !

SAXICAVIDÆ.

SAXICAVA RUGOSA, *Linné*.

"On every part of our coast, from the Shetland to the Channel Isles, where there is limestone, chalk, or new-red

sandstone, all of which this species excavates. . . . The extent of its geographical range is almost unparalleled in the history of the Mollusca. It appears to have spread over the greater part of the globe, from one pole to the other"; *Gwyn Jeffreys*. An insignificant looking species, but of great interest on account of its boring propensities.

Clevedon and Minehead !

PHOLADIDÆ.

PHOLAS DACTYLUS, *Linné*.

This species bores into chalk, slate rock, new-red sandstone, marl, peat and submarine wood in the South of England, Bristol Channel, etc., burying itself 8, 10, or even 12 inches.

Clevedon !

BARNEA CANDIDA, *Linné* (= *Pholas candida*, *Linné*).

Differs from the preceding in being more convex and thinner, and having a single shield instead of four.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

TEREDINIDÆ.

TEREDO MEGOTARA, *Hanley*.

This species is found not infrequently in floating timber (fir) washed ashore during the equinoctial gales on various parts of our coast, including the Bristol Channel.

DENTALIIDÆ.

DENTALIUM VULGARE, *Da Costa* (= *D. tarentinum*, *Lamarck*).

Weston-super-Mare !

PATELLIDÆ.

PATELLA VULGATA, *Linné*.

The common limpet. On rocks and stones between tide-marks ; one of the commonest and most plentiful of British marine shells. Much prized as an article of food by pre-historic man : shells are abundant in "kitchen middens" on the coast in many parts of Britain. Mr. St. George Gray records it from the excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey. Mr. Joseph Sinel records¹ some experiments which he carried

1. "Outline of the Natural History of our Shores," p. 203.

out with a view to ascertain the actual force with which a limpet clings to the rock: "It was found that limpets with the base one inch and a quarter by one inch—that is, giving an area of somewhat less than a square inch—came off at a pull of *seventy pounds!* Larger and smaller examples at the same proportion—that is, that the force by which they hold is nearly five times what would be the case if they held by suction only. Whether the rock was smooth (water-worn basalt) or somewhat rough (disintegrating granite) made no difference whatever."

Weston-super-Mare, Burnham, Clevedon, etc.!

PLEUROTOMARIIDÆ.

FISSURELLA GRÆCA, *Linné*.

Called, by Petiver, the "thimble limpet," possibly from its being open at the top, like a tailor's thimble.

Clevedon!

TROCHIDÆ.

GIBBULA CINERARIA, *Linné* (= *Trochus cinerarius*, *Linné*).

Mr. Corder records it from the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare!

GIBBULA UMBILICATA, *Montagu* (= *Trochus umbilicatus*, *Montagu*).

Burnham!

CALLIOSTOMA ZIZYPHINUS, *Linné* (= *Trochus zizyphinus*, *Linné*).

Clevedon!

LITTORINIDÆ.

LACUNA PARVA, *Da Costa* (= *Lacuna puteolus*, *Turton*).

On small seaweeds at low-water mark. Jeffreys records it for the Bristol Channel.

Clevedon!

LITTORINA OBTUSATA, *Linné*.

Mr. H. Bolton records its occurrence in the shell-bearing gravel at Dumball Island, Avonmouth.

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

About Burnham, Minehead, etc.!

LITTORINA NERITOIDES, *Linné*.

Gwyn Jeffreys observes concerning this common species, that it is probably the only kind of *Littorina* common to the north and extreme south of Europe. Mr. Corder records it from the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Between Burnham and Brean, Minehead, etc. !

LITTORINA RUDIS, *Maton*.

Common, very plentiful on stony beaches. Mr. Bolton found it in the holocene deposit at Dumball Island, Avonmouth.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

Minehead !

LITTORINA LITTOREA, *Linné*.

One of the commonest representatives of the genus. Jeffreys observes that the old English name of "periwinkle" is supposed to have been a corruption of petty winkle or wilk. Mr. H. Corder records it from the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

RISSOIDÆ.

RISSOA PARVA, *Da Costa*.

Minehead !

ONOA STRIATA, *J. Adams* (= *Rissoa striata*, *J. Adams*).

Common under stones and amongst seaweeds.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

ASSIMINEIDÆ.

PALUDESTRINA STAGNALIS, *Baster* (= *Hydrobia ulvæ*, *Pennant*).

This species occurs in extraordinary numbers on the mud flats at the mouths of all our tidal rivers. Mr. Corder records it from the Burtle Beds at Wembdon ; and Mr. Bolton, from a shell-bearing gravel at Dumball Island, Avonmouth.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight*.

"River mouths on the Somerset coast" ; *Norman*.

PALUDESTRINA VENTROSA, *Montagu* (= *Hydrobia ventrosa*, *Montagu*).

Abundant in brackish waters.

“Avonmouth, Shirehampton and Cook’s Folly”; *Cundall*.
 “In marvellous abundance in a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon”; *Norman*.
 Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

HOMALOGYRIDÆ.

HOMALOGYRA ATOMUS, *Philippi*.

Shell resembling in shape that of *Planorbis corneus*, but very minute.

Weston-super-Mare!

CYPRÆIDÆ.

TRIVIA EUROPÆA, *Montagu* (= *Cypræa europæa*, *Montagu*).

The European cowry. In the young state the shell is spiral. Frequent on stony ground. Shells have been rarely found on the coast about Weston-super-Mare; these, like the majority of the shells found on this coast, are dead ones washed in from the laminarian zone.

Weston-super-Mare. Rare; *F. A. Knight*.

NATICIDÆ.

NATICA CATENA, *Da Costa*.

Mr. H. Corder lists it from the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon, near Bridgwater.

Near Burnham!

LAMELLARIIDÆ.

LAMELLARIA PERSPICUA, *Linne*.

Minehead!

VELUTINA LÆVIGATA, *Pennant*.

Minehead!

CERITHIIDÆ.

BITTIUM RETICULATUM, *Da Costa* (= *Cerithium reticulatum*, *Da Costa*).

Clevedon!

CERITHIOPSIS TUBERCULARIS, *Montagu*.

Clevedon and Minehead!

SCALIDÆ.

SCALA CLATHRUS, *Linné* (= *Scalaria communis*, *Lamarck*).

An inhabitant of the Bristol Channel. Dead shells are occasionally washed on the Somerset shore.

Clevedon!

PYRAMIDELLIDÆ.

ODOSTOMIA UNIDENTATA, *Forbes and Hanley*.

Minehead!

ODOSTOMIA PLICATA, *Montagu*.

Clevedon!

TURBONILLA LACTEA, *Linné* (= *Odostomia lactea*, *Linné*).

Birnbeck Cove, Weston-super-Mare!

EULIMIDÆ.

EULIMA POLITA, *Linné*.

A common species in muddy sand.

Weston-super-Mare, and about Burnham!

TURRITELLIDÆ.

TURRITELLA COMMUNIS, *Lamarck* (= *T. terebra*, *Linné*).

Weston-super-Mare!

BUCCINIDÆ.

BUCCINUM UNDATUM, *Linné*.

The common whelk. Common, in "every kind of ground, in all parts of the British seas, from the shore to the greatest known depth." Frequent in the raised beaches about Weston, and in the Burtle Beds at Wembdon and elsewhere.

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

Burnham, Minehead, etc.!

MURICIDÆ.

OCINEBRA ERINACEA, *Linné* (= *Murex erinaceus*, *Linné*).

Mr. Corder has found it in the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare; *F. A. Knight*.

Burnham and Clevedon!

PURPURA LAPILLUS, *Linné.*

Mr. H. Corder records it from the Burtle Beds at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare ; *F. A. Knight.*

Burnham, Clevedon, Minehead, etc. !

The var. *elongata*, *S. Wood* (= *gracilis*, *Jordan*), has been recorded from Burnham by Bell, Jordan and others.

J. T. Marshall, in *Journ. Conch.*, vol. XIII, p. 195-196.

NASSIDÆ.

NASSA RETICULATA, *Linné.*

The "small lattic'd whelk" of old authors. Common in sand at low-water mark throughout the British coasts. Mr. Corder records it from the Burtle Bed deposit at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare, Burnham, Clevedon, etc. !

PLEUROTOMIDÆ.

BELA TURRICULA, *Montagu* (= *Pleurotoma turricula*, *Montagu*).

Weston-super-Mare !

BELA RUFa, *Montagu* (= *Pleurotoma rufa*, *Montagu*).

Weston-super-Mare and Clevedon !

HAEDROPLEURA COSTATA, *Da Costa* (= *Pleurotoma septangularis*, *Montagu*).

Clevedon !

MANGILIA GRACILIS, *Montagu* (= *Defrancia gracilis*, *Montagu*).

Weston-super-Mare !

TORNATINIDÆ.

TORNATINA TRUNCATULA, *Brugière* (= *Utriculus truncatulus*, *Brugière*).

Clevedon !

TORNATINA OBTUSA, *Montagu* (= *Utriculus obtusus*, *Montagu*).

Frequent in muddy estuaries and brackish waters. Mr. Corder reports it from the Burtle deposit at Perry Green, Wembdon.

Weston-super-Mare and Burnham !

Clevedon ; *J. W. Cundall.*

SCAPHANDRIDÆ.

SCAPHANDER LIGNARIUS, *Linné.*

Weston-super-Mare !

BULLINELLA CYLINDRACEA, *Pennant* (= *Cylichna cylindracea*, *Pennant*).This species frequent in muddy sands on all our coasts is the *Cylindrella alba* of Swainson.

Weston-super-Mare !

PHILINIDÆ.

PHILINE APERTA, *Linné.*

This well-known British species is said by Gwyn Jeffreys to attain its largest dimensions in the Bristol Channel.

AURICULIDÆ.¹LEUCONIA BIDENTATA, *Montagu* (= *Melampus bidentatus*, *Montagu*).This species, the *Conovulus bidentatus* of Forbes and Hanley (IV, p. 191), is not uncommon at the mouth of the Avon."Banks of the Avon near Pill"; *Cundall*.Var. *alba*, *Turton*.Banks of the Avon near Pill; *Cundall*.ALEXIA DENTICULATA, *Montagu* (= *Melampus denticulatus*, *Montagu*).It is the *Melampus myosotis*, *Draparnaud*, var. *ringens*, *Turton*, which has been juggled into the above name! Forbes and Hanley record that "it is found in many localities, especially on the southern and western coasts of England," and mention the Avon, near Bristol."Banks of the Avon near Pill"; *Cundall*.Var. *myosotis* *Draparnaud* (= *Melampus myosotis*, *Draparnaud*)."Banks of the Avon near Pill"; *Cundall*.

1. The brackish-water members of this family are included by the Conchological Society in both their published lists of British Mollusca (marine and non-marine), but under different generic names! See *Auriculidæ* in the non-marine section of this paper, and note the absurd juggling of names! It is unfortunately a matter of common knowledge that these farcical re-christenings are taking place constantly in all departments of natural science.

INTRODUCED SPECIES.

UNSUCCESSFUL attempts have been made from time to time to introduce *Helix pomatia* into Somerset. Mr. Francis Knight informs me that he brought specimens from Bavaria in 1878 and turned them out in three places on Mendip. In his "Seaboard of Mendip" he observes that *H. pomatia* was "found in 1902 on Callow and near Cross. Perhaps descendants of specimens introduced in 1878." Specimens in the museum at Weston-super-Mare are said to have been taken in Weston Wood, but it cannot be doubted that they had been introduced there.

Many years ago I brought many specimens of *H. pomatia* and *H. cantiana* from Doddington, Kent, and turned them out on the Inferior Oolite at Bratton St. Maur. None of the latter were observed the following year or afterwards, and two years later only a dead shell of *H. pomatia* was forthcoming from the hedgebank in which they were placed. It is curious that *H. cantiana* did not survive, as it is abundant in some parts of the county.

Miss Hele informed Mr. John Taylor in 1881 that *Helicigona arbustorum* "is a difficult species to introduce into a fresh district,—I have again and again taken them from Bath and liberated them in different hedges round Bristol, but always unsuccessfully."

Mr. F. Knight brought *Unis tumidus* and *Unis pictorum* from Langport and turned them out on Western and at Maxmills; he also brought *Neritina fluviatilis* from the Brue to Weston Moor, and informs me that *Vivipara vivipara* is naturalised at Winscombe.

There are examples of *Physa heterostrophu*, Say, in the Jenyns Collection at Bath Museum, which were taken from a pond near that city. This species is an alien closely allied to if not identical with *Physa acuta*, Draparnaud, another alien which flourishes in one of the lily tanks at Kew, in warm water from a mill at Aberdeen, and a few other localities.

Concerning unsuccessful attempts at colonisation, Mr. H. Wallis Kew observes ("Dispersal of Shells," p. 183):—"It must be remembered that when thus carried by man they are generally put down in districts already well stocked, and the creatures in such cases are obviously less likely to survive than those which happen to be transported by natural means to poorly stocked regions or to newly formed and unoccupied islands."

ERRONEOUS RECORDS.

THE author of the article on Mollusca in the *Victorian History of Somerset* (I, 71) writes:—"Amongst records which cannot be accepted are those of *Vertigo substriata*, *V. alpestris*, *Succinea oblonga*, and *Assiminea grayana*. The last-named form is strictly confined to the Thames estuary, and its occurrence in a Somerset list must be due to a mis-identification. *Succinea oblonga* has only been doubtfully recognised amongst rejectamenta of the Brue, and if correct the specimen probably came from a Pleistocene deposit. *Vertigo substriata* is a mistaken identification of Miller's record of *Turbo sexdentatus*, which is *Vertigo antivertigo*, while *V. angustior* comes from a Gloucestershire locality."

If *V. angustior* is to be excluded on those grounds then we must also leave out *V. pusilla*, for both were obtained by Gwyn Jeffreys from rejectamenta of the Avon at Bristol. Certainly *Vertigo substriata* must be omitted. Through carelessness in not carefully looking up the record, I gave this species a place in my paper on Somerset Mollusca in the *Journal of Conchology*. For note concerning *Succinea oblonga* see p. 44.

Assiminea grayana is recorded for the Weston district by Mr. Francis Knight, and appears in many of the old lists of Somerset mollusca. Apparently Leipner was the first to assert that this species occurs in the Somerset Avon (see his list in which he gives it for ditches at Avonmouth). Cundall thought its inclusion to have been "in all probability the result of accident or error." I wrote to Mr. Knight about the Weston record and he replied: "With reference to *Assiminea grayana*, which I notice you do not admit except from the Thames, I had specimens from the shore at Uphill which were identified by a good conchologist, the late William Robinson, who, by the way, certainly obtained them elsewhere than the Thames estuary." In a further communication he remarked: "My reputed Uphill ones have not survived, and it will probably be wise not to accept them without more confidence." All the evidence is against the occurrence of this species in the West. It must be excluded.

A very curious *Arion*, which I found on a lawn at Wainsgrove, Grosvenor Square, Southampton, was figured and described by W. E. Collinge as a new species under the name of *Arion elongatus*, in the *Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, 1894,

p. 66, pl. 5A. Unfortunately the author stated that it was found at Wainsgrove, Somerset. The locality is rightly given in my paper on the variation and distribution of British Slugs in the second volume of the *Naturalists' Journal*, but it seems to have escaped the notice of subsequent writers on the British *Arionidæ*, and the error has been most unfortunately perpetuated by Taylor in his *Monograph* (II, 215), where it is recorded from Somerset under the name of *Arion hortensis*, var. *fasciata*, form *elongata*: and by Woodward, in the list in the *Victoria History of Somerset*, in which its specific rank is retained.

The appearance of *Cylichna alba*, a northern species, in Mr. F. Knight's list of Weston shells is probably due to a confusion of names. I imagine *Cylindrella alba*, Swainson (= *Cylichna cylindracea*, Pennant), is intended.

ADDENDA.

MR. H. L. F. GUERMONPREZ, of Bognor, writes :—" I find a list of Mollusca in a Clevedon Guide, copied from the *Clevedon Mercury* by Miss Lily Grey. It enumerates—

- Bithynia tentaculata*, ditches.
Planorbis corneus.
 „ *vortex*.
 „ *marginatus*.
Limnæa peregra.
Helix aspersa.
 „ *arbustorum*.
 „ *lapicida*, Walton Village.
 „ *virgata*, Court Hill.
 „ *caperata*.
 „ *ericetorum*.
 „ *revelata*.
Buliminus obscurus.
Zua lubrica.
Cyclostoma elegans.
Anodonta cygnæa.
Littorina rudis.
 „ *littoralis*, Clevedon Pill.
Cardium edule.
Buccinum undatum.
Purpura lapillus, under Church Hill."

The list is noteworthy in one particular, *viz.*, the record of *Hygromia revelata* for Somerset. This is a Lusitanian species occurring only (as far as Great Britain is concerned) in Devon and Cornwall. Wishing to obtain confirmation of the record I wrote to the Editor of the *Clevedon Mercury*, who replied: "The *Helix revelata* is mentioned in a Clevedon Guide published 30 years ago, the writer of which has been dead for some considerable time. Presumably 'Lily Grey,' who communicated this information to the *Clevedon Mercury* previous to that date, is dead also. Anyway we do not know her present address." It is probable that the shell in question was *Hygromia fusca*, for it is very unlikely that *H. revelata* occurs in North Somerset.

Vitrea radiatula was taken by Mr. Norman G. Hadden near Buncombe Roads in September, 1911.

There are small specimens of *Helicigona lapicida* (=var. *minor*, Moquin-Tandon) from Weston-super-Mare, in the British Museum.

Mr. John Taylor, in Part 19 of his *Monograph*,¹ describes and illustrates under the name of *fasciata* a new variety of *H. lapicida*, in which the shell shows spiral banding. In one form of it the band is single, and below the periphery (=subvar. *infraciata*), Taylor gives an illustration of a specimen found by the Rev. S. Spencer Pearce at Wells. The same form was taken in 1878 by Miss F. M. Hele in Leigh Woods.

1. Published February 16th, 1912. See p. 409.

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