

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

DORSET NATURAL HISTORY

AND

ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

EDITED BY

W. MILES BARNES.

VOLUME XXV.

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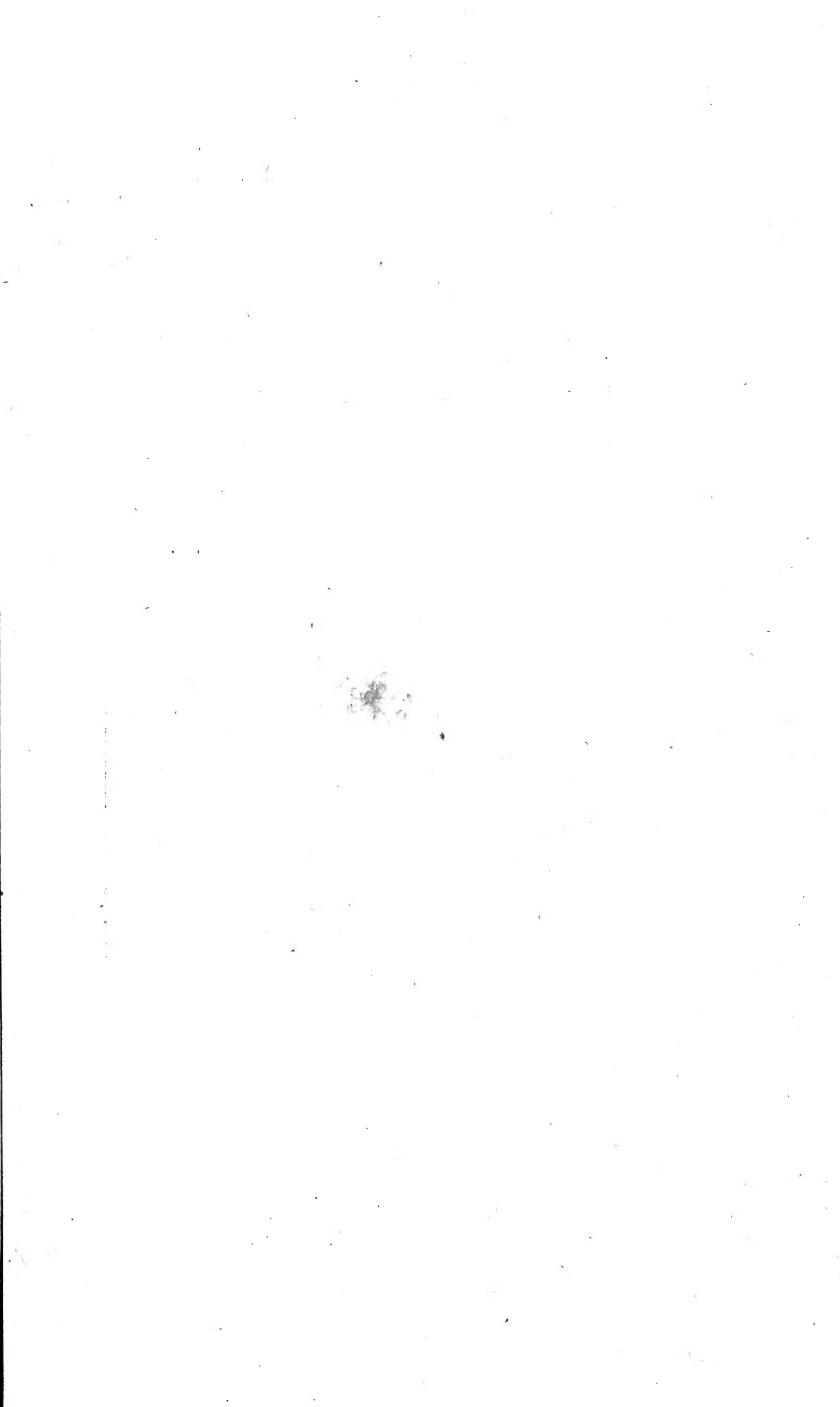
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 1, Royal Terrace, Weymouth
 17, Royal Terrace, Weymouth
 Fermain, Parkstone
 Turnworth, Blandford
 Castle House, Weymouth
 Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine,
 Charmouth
 Holmlea, Lincoln
 13, Greenhill, Weymouth
 Rydal, Wimborne
 4, Westerhall Villas, Weymouth
 Sandacres, Parkstone
 Tarrant Rushton Rectory, Blandford
- Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford
 Turnworth Rectory, Blandford
 Chedington Court, Misterton, Crew-
 kerne
 Okeford Fitzpaine, Blandford
 Holme Cleve, Lyme Regis
 Moorcroft, Parkstone
 22, St. Margaret's Road, Oxford
 Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham
 c/o Mr. J. Pope, Wilts and Dorset
 Bank, Wareham
 Kingbarrow, Wareham
 Brooklands, Beaminster
 Hinton St. Mary, Blandford
 Ibberton Rectory, Blandford

- Pond, S., Esq.
 Ponting, Chas. E., Esq., F.S.A.
 Pope, Alfred, Esq., J.P.
 Pope, Miss Violet
 Pope, George, Esq.
 Price, Rev. Robert, M.A.
 Prideaux, C. S., Esq., L.D.S.
 Prideaux, W. de C., Esq., L.D.S.
 Pye, William, Esq.
 Radclyffe, Eustace, Esq.
 Ralls, James, Esq.
 Ravenhill, Rev. Canon H. E., M.A., R.D.
- Reeve, Mrs. Henry
 Rendell, W. F., Esq.
 Reynolds, Mrs. Arthur
 Rhydderch, Rev. W.
 Richardson, N. M., Esq., B.A., F.E.S.
(President)
- Ridley, Rev. O. M., M.A.
 Ridley, Rev. J.
 Rixon, W. A., Esq.
 Robinson, Sir Charles, F.S.A.
 Robinson, Vincent, Esq., C.I.E., F.S.A.
 Rodd, Edward Stanhope, Esq.
 Ruegg, L. H., Esq.
 Russell, Colonel C. J., R.E.
 Schuster, Rev. W. P., M.A.
 Schofield, F., Esq., M.D.
 Searle, Alan, Esq.
- Sells, Rev. Alfred, M.A.
 Sewell, B. R. Seymour, Esq., B.A., F.A.I.
 Shepherd, Thomas, Esq., F.R.M.S.
 Shepherd, Rev. C. S.
- Sheridan, Mrs. A. T. Brinsley
 Sherren, J. A., Esq., F.R. Hist. S.
 Simpson, Jas., Esq.
 Simpson, Miss
 Slater, Robert, Esq., F.G.S.
 Smith, Howard Lyon, Esq., L.R.C.P.
- Blandford
 Wye House, Marlborough
 South Court, Dorchester
 South Court, Dorchester
 Weston Hall Hotel, Bournemouth
 Herston, Swanage
 32, High West Street, Dorchester
 32, High West Street, Dorchester
 Dunmore, Rodwell, Weymouth
 Hyde, Wareham
 Bridport
 Buckland Newton Vicarage, Dorchester
 62, Rutland Gate, London, W.
 Hallow Dene, Parkstone
 Westland, Bridport
 Owermoigne Rectory, Dorchester
- Montevideo, Chickerell, near Weymouth
 East Hill, Charminster, Dorchester
 The Rectory, Pulham, Dorchester
 Alfoxton Park, Holford, Bridgwater
 Newton Manor, Swanage
 Parnham, Beaminster
 Chardstock House, Chard
 Westbury, Sherborne
 Clavinia, Weymouth
 The Vicarage, West Lulworth
 S. Martins, Buxton Road, Weymouth
 Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, Southampton
 Bodorgan Manor, Bournemouth
 19, Sidney Street, Cambridge
 Kingsley, Bournemouth West
 Worth Matravers Vicarage, Wareham
 Frampton Court, Dorchester
 Weymouth
 Minterne Grange, Parkstone
 12, Greenhill, Weymouth
 Waverley, Swanage
 Buckland House, Buckland Newton, Dorchester

Smith, R. Bosworth, Esq., M.A. (*Vice-President*)

Snook, S. P., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Solly, Rev. H. S., M.A.

Sotheby, Rev. W. E. H., M.A., R.D.

Sowter, Rev. Canon F. B., M.A.

Stephens, W. L., Esq.

Stilwell, H., Esq.

Stone, Walter Boswell, Esq.

Storer, Colonel, late R.E.

Stopford, Admiral

Stroud, Rev. J., M.A.

Stuart-Gray, Hon. Morton G., F.S.A.
(*Vice-President*)

Sturdy, Leonard, Esq.

Sturdy, Philip, Esq.

Sturdy, Miss V.

Sturt, W. Neville, Esq.

Sumner, Heywood, Esq.

Suttill, H. S., Esq.

Swift, B. Ryle, Esq., M.A.

Sydenham, David, Esq.

Sykes, Ernest R., Esq.

Symes, G. P., Esq., M.A., B.C.L.

Symonds, Arthur G., Esq.

Taylor, J. Herbert, Esq.

Telford-Smith, Telford, Esq., M.A., M.D.

Thesiger, the Hon. Fredk.

Thompson, Rev. G., M.A.

Thurlow, Rev. Alfred R.

Tomson, Arthur, Esq.

Troyte-Bullock, Mrs.

Turner, W., Esq.

Udal, J. S., Esq., F.S.A.

Usher, Rev. R., M.A., F.L.S.

Usherwood, Rev. Canon T. E., M.A.

Bingham's Melcombe, Dorchester
20, Trinity Road, Weymouth
Bridport

Bere Regis Vicarage, Wareham
Clevedon Lodge, Wimborne
West Bay, Bridport

Steepleton Manor, Dorchester
Bardwell Road, Oxford

Keavil, Bournemouth

Shroton House, Blandford

South Perrott, Crewkerne

Gray House, Dundee, N.B.

Trigon, Wareham

The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-
mouth

The Wick, Branksome, near Bourne-
mouth

Baytree Farm, Great Horkesley,
Colchester

Cuckoo Hill, Goreley, Fordingbridge
Pymore, Bridport

3, Great Western Road, Dorchester
Bournemouth

3, Gray's Inn Place, Gray's Inn,
London, W.C.

Monksdene, Weymouth

South Street, Dorchester

Grayrigg, Parkstone

Romansleigh, Wimborne

The Yarrells, Lytchett Minster,
Poole

Highbury, Bodorgan Road, Bourne-
mouth

North View, St. Mark's Road,
Salisbury

Yew Tree House, Wareham

Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath

42, High Street, Poole

Antigua, Leeward Islands, West
Indies

West Knoyle Rectory, Bath

Coombe Keynes, Wareham

- Usherwood, Miss E. L.
 Walker, Rev. S. A., M.A.
 Ward, Rev. J. H., M.A.
 Warre, Rev. Canon F., M.A.
 Warry, Wm., Esq.
 Watts, Rev. Sub-Dean Canon R., M.A.
 Waugh, Rev. W. R., F.R.A.S.
- Weatherby, Miss Katharine
 Weaver, Rev. F. W., M.A., F.S.A.
- Webb, E. Doran, Esq., F.S.A.
 Westcott, Rev. Canon F. B., M.A.
 Whitby, Joseph, Esq.
 Wildman, W. B., Esq., M.A.
 Wilkinson, Rev. J. H., M.A.
- Wilkinson, Percy, Esq.
 Williams, E. W., Esq.
 Williams, Captain Berkeley C. W.
 Williams, Miss
 Williams, Robert, Esq., M.P.
 Williams, Mrs. Robert
 Woodhouse, Miss
 Woodhouse, Miss Ellen E.
 Workman, J. Reece, Esq., C.E.
- Wright, W. Southey, Esq, B.A. (Oxon),
 M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Wright, Rev. Herbert L., B.A.
- Yates, Robert, Esq.
- Yeatman, Mrs.
 Yeatman, Miss E. F.
 Young, E. W., Esq.
- Coombe Keynes, Wareham
 Spetisbury Rectory, Blandford
 Silverton Rectory, near Exeter
 Bemerton, Salisbury
 Westrow, Holwell, Sherborne
 Bemerton, Salisbury
 Rosslyn Villa, Spring Gardens,
 Portland
 Frome St. Quinton House, Cattistock
 Milton Vicarage, Evercreech, Somers-
 set
 Gaston, Tisbury, Wilts
 The School House, Sherborne
 Preston, Yeovil
 The Abbey House, Sherborne
 Melcombe Bingham Rectory, Dor-
 chester
 Sturminster Newton
 Herrington, Dorchester
 Herrington, Dorchester
 Eastwell, Potterne, Devizes, Wilts
 Bridehead, Dorchester
 Bridehead, Dorchester
 Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
 Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
 Catherington, Milbrook, Southamp-
 ton
 Wool, Wareham
 Church Knowle Rectory, Corfe
 Castle
 The Hill House, Milton Abbas,
 Blandford
 114, Denbigh Street, London, S.W.
 King's Stag, Sturminster Newton
 Dorchester

The above list includes the New Members elected up to
 October 1st, 1904.

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

New Members

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

PROPOSED SEPT. 22ND, 1903; ELECTED DEC. 14TH, 1903.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Percy Wilkinson, Esq., Sturminster Newton	Dr. J. Comyns Leach	The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell
Col. Gilbert Heathcote, East Lulworth	N. Bond, Esq.	G. D. Bond, Esq.
Wm. Wiehe Collins, Esq., R.I.	W. H. Hudleston, Esq.	N. M. Richardson, Esq.
Mrs. P. R. Gorringe, Manston Rectory, Blandford	H. S. Bower, Esq.	The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell
The Rev. J. N. Figgis, Marnhull Rectory, Blandford	The Rev. P. R. Gorringe	H. S. Bower, Esq.
B. Butler-Bowdon, Esq., Upwey House, Upwey	Lt.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring	W. Hawkins, Esq.
Mrs. B. Butler-Bowdon, Upwey House, Upwey	"	"
Miss Katharine Weatherby	— Amy Chadwick	Rev. Canon M. Hankey
Mrs. A. T. Brinsley Sheridan, Frampton Court, Dorchester	R. Bosworth Smith, Esq.	Lt.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring
Wm. Ralph G. Bond, Esq., Tyneham, Wareham	Lord Eustace Cecil	G. D. Bond, Esq.
Miss Isabel Hawkins, Wyke, Sherborne	W. Hawkins, Esq.	Lt.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring
The Rev. Clements G. O. Bond, M.A., the Rookery, Burton Bradstock, Bridport	Philip Sturdy, Esq.	Wm. Colfox, Esq.

PROPOSED DEC. 14TH, 1903; ELECTED FEB. 1ST, 1904.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Wm. P. Donald, Esq., Dorset County Education Office, Dorchester	Capt. J. E. Acland	Rev. Canon M. Hankey
Thomas Fielding, Esq., M.D., Milton Abbas, Blandford	The Rev. H. Pentin	The Rev. J. H. Wilkinson
The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, F.R.G.S., Charminster, Dorchester	The Ven. Archdeacon C. L. Dundas	The Rev. W. Miles Barnes
Arthur G. Symonds, Esq., South- street, Dorchester	Alfred Pope, Esq.	Chas. S. Prideaux, Esq.

PROPOSED FEB. 1ST, 1904; ELECTED MAY 20TH, 1904.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
F. W. Lamb, Esq., M.D., 7, Corn- wall Road, Dorchester	H. J. Moule, Esq.	E. W. Kerr, Esq., M.D.
D. Christie, Esq., Southdown Lodge, Preston, Weymouth	S. P. Snook, Esq.	Lt.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring
The Rev. R. Price, Herston, Nr. Swanage	R. Slater, Esq.	Chas. S. Prideaux, Esq.
Miss Clapcott, Linden Avenue, Dorchester	The Rev. Miles Barnes	Capt. J. E. Acland
The Rev. A. R. Turing Bruce, 62, Abbotsbury Road, Westham, Weymouth	W. de C. Prideaux, Esq., L.D.S. Eng.	Chas. S. Prideaux, Esq.

PROPOSED MAY 20TH, 1904; ELECTED JUNE 28TH, 1904.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Seconder.</i>
Major C. M. Barlow, Southcot, Charminster, Dorset	Albert Bankes, Esq.	The Rev. O. M. Ridley
Mrs. S. R. Baskett, Evershot, Dorchester	Robert Williams, Esq.	The President
George F. Pinney, Esq., J.P., Brooklands, Beaminster, Dorset	The Rev. O. Pickard- Cambridge	Charles Hansford, Esq.
The Rev. W. Rhydderch, Ower- moigne Rectory, Dorchester	The Rev. W. Miles Barnes	Lt.-Col. F. G. L. Mainwaring
Robert Yates, Esq., The Hill House, Milton Abbey, Blandford	The Hon. Secretary	Rev. J. H. Wilkinson

PROPOSED JUNE 28TH, 1904; ELECTED JULY 26TH, 1904.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Secunder.</i>
The Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D., Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland	The Hon. Secretary	The Rev. W. Miles Barnes
The Rev. G. F. Cartwright, M.A., Woolland, Blandford	„	„
The Rev. J. R. Glover, Clenstone Rectory, Blandford	„	„
The Rev. J. F. Jones, M.A., Osmington Vicarage, Weymouth	„	„
R. B. S. Sewell, Esq., B.A., F.A.I., 19, Sydney Street, Cambridge	„	„
W. B. Wildman, Esq., M.A., The Abbey House, Sherborne	„	„
The Rev. H. Drake, B.A., Ver- wood, Wimborne	The Rev. W. P. Schuster	„
J. L. Marsh, Esq., White Cliff, Mill Street, Blandford	C. H. Curtis, Esq.	S. Pond, Esq.
The Rev. Canon F. B. Westcott, M.A., Sherborne School	The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell	The Hon. Secretary

PROPOSED JULY 26TH, 1904; ELECTED SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1904.

<i>Member.</i>	<i>Proposer.</i>	<i>Secunder.</i>
Major Wm. Bicknell Coney, Martinstown, Dorchester	Henry Stilwell, Esq.	H. S. Eaton, Esq.
The Rev. Canon S. E. Davies, M.A., Wyke Regis Rectory, Weymouth	The Hon. Secretary	The Rev. W. Miles Barnes
Mrs. A. M. Deane, Clay Hill House, Gillingham, Dorset	A. T. Manger, Esq.	The Hon. Treasurer
James B. Dugdale, Esq., Sand- ford, Wareham	Gerald D. Bond, Esq.	Colonel P. Farrer
Mrs. E. Archdall Ffooks, Sher- borne	The President	The Rev. O. Pickard- Cambridge
Weston Oliver, Esq., M.A., Castle House, Weymouth	F. J. Barnes, Esq.	Alfred Pope, Esq.
The Rev. L. S. Flowman, Ibberton Rectory, Blandford	The Hon. Secretary	The Rev. W. Miles Barnes
William Warry, Esq., Westrow, Holwell, Sherborne	H. S. Eaton, Esq.	The President

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

DR. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1903. CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance Dec. 31st, 1902	..	..	..	Landaker	..	..	..
370 Subscriptions, Entrance Fees, and Arrears	..	126	10 10	Harrison	..	..	2 6 6
Donations to Plate Fund	..	185	2 6	Hon. Treasurer—Post, Parcels, &c.	..	..	0 4 6
Donation to Printing, H. S. Eaton, Esq.	..	..	0 12 6	do.	..	..	2 13 4
By Sale of Seven Vols. of Proceedings	..	8	0 0	Hon. Editor—	..	..	1 9 5
Interest on Deposit	..	3	10 6	Meisenbach	..	..	8 14 10
	..	2	8 0	Sime and Co.	..	..	134 8 3
	..	..	..	Strangeways	..	..	0 13 0
	..	..	..	Cheque Book	..	..	0 2 6
	..	..	..	Balance ..	..	..	175 12 0
	<hr/>						
	£326 4 4						<hr/>
	<hr/>						<hr/>
	£326 4 4						£326 4 4

G. R. ELWES,
Hon. Treasurer.

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

DR.

HON. SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT FROM MAY, 1903, TO APRIL 30TH, 1904.

CR.

	£	s.	d.
To Balance in hand	8	10	3½
Receipts from Members at Three Meetings, namely—			
Shaftesbury	28	6	6
Milton Abbey	20	16	6
Fifehead Neville	17	16	0
<hr/>			
By Stationery, Stamps, Telegrams, &c.			2 14 3½
„ Meeting at Shaftesbury			26 10 6
„ Printer's Bill			4 9 0
„ Meeting at Milton Abbey			11 0 3
„ Printer's Bill			2 3 6
„ Meeting at Fifehead Neville			6 15 9
„ Printer's Bill			2 12 0
„ H. Voss, gratuity, Three Meetings at Museum			0 15 0
„ Assistant Secretary—			
Paid at Shaftesbury			1 8 2
„ Milton Abbey			1 2 3
„ Fifehead Neville			1 8 6
Honorarium			10 0 0
„ Mr. Prideaux towards Photographing Skeletons			1 1 0
„ Deficit on Fifehead Neville Pavement Account			0 2 6
Balance in hand			3 6 7
<hr/>			
	£75	9	3½

xxi.

H. COLLEY MARCH,
Hon. Secretary.

The Proceedings
OF THE
Dorset Natural History & Antiquarian
Field Club

DURING THE SEASON 1903-04.

WINTER SESSION, 1903-1904.

THE FIRST MEETING of the winter session was held in the Reading Room of the County Museum on Monday, December 14th, at 1.15 P.M., the President, the Lord Eustace Cecil, in the chair. The meeting was well attended, fifty persons being present.

MEMBERSHIP.—Four candidates were proposed and twelve elected to the membership.

EXHIBITS.

BY THE REV. W. R. WAUGH:

A reduced copy in Wedgwood ware of the "Portland Vase."

BY MR. CHARLES PRIDEAUX:

A remarkable carved stone found near Abbotsbury and presented by Mr. Prideaux to the County Museum.

BY MR. ALFRED POPE:

A fine collection of old engravings and maps relating to the county of Dorset, and bound in four volumes. The volumes were examined with great interest.

BY THE REV. W. MILES BARNES:

The Rev. W. Miles Barnes showed a series of chromatic radiographs by a new process discovered by Mr. Archibald C. Ponton, of Jersey, son of Mungo Ponton, one of the discoverers of photography. Mr. Ponton explained in a letter that radio-active substances, brought into relation with chloride of silver in ordinary "printing out paper," liberated that metal in the various allotropic coloured forms discovered by Carey Lea, such as blue, red, green, purple, and golden.

The Hon. Sec., Dr. Colley March, showed a number of slides of nitrate of silver dissolved in mucilage, through which a feeble current of electricity had been passed until the solution dried. These slides, which were prepared fifteen years ago, displayed similar colours, which he then regarded as phenomena of refraction and interference depending upon particles of the liberated metal lying in different planes and set at different angles, and causing an iridescence like that of "Newton's Rings." Mr. Ponton proved that his radiator not only produced colour effects on chloride of silver paper, but discharged nascent silver into the atmosphere, causing a metallic deposit through air similar to an electrolytic deposit through liquids; but this action did not take place in dried air, so that watery vapour was essential.

Dr. March, with a radiator that Mr. Ponton had given him, had produced similar colour displays with emulsions of nitrate of mercury, of chloride of lead, and of chloride of manganese; but has failed, after three weeks' exposure, to effect any change in one of chloride of copper.

Mr. Ponton believed that these colour effects were likewise due to differently coloured allotropic forms of the respective metals.

BY MR. HENRY MOULE :

A hoard of bronze implements lately found at Lulworth and lent to the Dorset County Museum by Miss Weld.

The farm of Sleight forms part of the Lulworth Castle Estate. It is in the parish of Winfrith, but nearer to the village of West Lulworth, on which you look down from some of its lofty fields. On this high-lying farm there is a great drift of flints on the chalk. Geologically, these beds of flints are very interesting, inasmuch as they are held to be a survival from the great denudation of tertiary and secondary strata in Dorset. In the opinion of the late Mr. Mansel-Pleydell and other able geologists, these beds of flints are relics of a vast mass of chalk strata. Of these the chalk itself was carried away, as all the tertiary strata had been before. The flints of the upper chalk, resisting the disintegrating and carrying power of the denuding water, remained in whole or in great part. Ice action, however, is believed in—at least in some Dorset instances—by our Secretary and others. This bed of flints on Sleight, whether ice-borne or deposited in water, is being carted away for road metal. During last summer in the course of this work the labourers came upon a wonderful find of bronze relics. These, through the courteous kindness of Miss Weld, we have the advantage of seeing to-day. The bronze relics before you explain themselves, indeed, so that very little need be said. Mr. Sargeant tells the writer many of these bronzes were found in the flint drift near together, with human bones within a space of 30 or 40 yards and a few at a little distance off. Of the 20 items in the list of objects only a few need be specially spoken of. Nos. 1 and 2.—This fine bronze sword is a quite priceless acquisition as a loan to the County Museum, where hitherto we have been destitute in this respect. This specimen is $24\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, an average size. Sir J. Evans describes a bronze sword as much as $29\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and

another of no more than 15. The characteristic leaf-shape, as seen in prints in Evans' "Bronze Implements," p. 381, &c., is not much developed in this sword. No. 4.—A good socket celt. This is a noteworthy one as being shorter proportioned than any in the Dorset Museum. This may be the result of much grinding. No. 5.—A gold or heavily-gilt bronze finger ring. No. 6.—A very good socket gouge. No. 9.—A handle or hilt of a tanged sword. This hilt, and also the differently-formed one of No. 1, confirm the belief that the Bronze Age people were small-handed. This is, however, disputed by Sir J. Evans. Nos. 10, 11.—Pieces of what the writer doubtfully thought to be a fitting of some sort for a car. It is more to the point that Mr. Read, of the British Museum, is understood to confirm this opinion. Nos. 12, 13.—These may be fittings for harness. Nos. 10, 11, 12, and 13 are very interesting. No. 15.—This bronze crook is a puzzle. No explanation of it is attempted by the writer. There seem to be a possibility or two, but no probability. These are meagre notes on what must be set down as one of the most noteworthy bronze hoards that have come to light in the south of England for a long time. It is a find, too, that may very possibly be added to as the Sleight flints are more and more carted away. But the writer would not indulge in such hopes, but end, as he began, by a warmly grateful acknowledgment of the extraordinary advantage bestowed on the Dorset Field Club and the Dorset Museum by Miss Weld in lending these intensely interesting relics of the Dorset men of the dim far-off Bronze Age.

The HON. SEC. observed that certain articles appeared to be remains of a bronze chariot. Two such finds had been made in Dorset before—one at Hamden Hill and the other at Belbury Camp, near Higher Lytchett.

BY THE HON. SEC. :

A photograph of a new fossil scorpion lately found in the coal measures of Lancashire and, for comparison, a specimen of the modern scorpion that infests houses in Italy. What looked like a tail was really a tail-like prolongation of the segmented abdomen, armed at its end with a hooked claw perforated for the transmission of poison. The antennæ are represented by large arm-like prehensile organs with powerful chelæ, or nippers. To all appearance, the animal had changed but little since the carboniferous epoch.

BY THE REV. S. E. V. FILLEUL :

Some specimens of pattens and clogs, principally from Somerset. These were afterwards presented to the County Museum.

The following papers were then read :—

1. By the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul, on "Dorchester Gaol and those who died in it after the Monmouth Rebellion." The paper will be found in the book.

2. Two papers by the Rev. H. Pentin, F.R. Hist. Soc., (i.) The old Town of Milton ; (ii.) Liscombe Chapel. Both papers will be printed ; the former is a valuable contribution to the history of Dorset.

3. "On the Preservation of Ancient Monuments and Natural Scenery," by Mr. Nigel Bond.

4. "The Symbolism contained in the Painted Glass of the Church at Melcombe Bingham," by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson.

5. "The Magpie in Dorset," by Mr. Bosworth Smith.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Bosworth Smith for his reading, and said that he always managed to invest with an inimitable charm every subject which he touched.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the President.



WINTER SESSIONS.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Winter Session was held on Monday, February 1st, 1904, at 1.15 p.m., in the Reading Room of the County Museum. In the absence of the President the chair was taken by W. H. Hudleston, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents. Forty-two persons were present at the meeting.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Six candidates were proposed; four were elected.

EXHIBITS.

BY CAPTAIN ELWES AND LIEUT.-COL. MAINWARING:

A SERIES OF BACTRIAN COINS.—Captain ELWES explained that the idea of the exhibit was to trace the connection between Greek art and the Bactrian representation of it. Bactria was a province annexed to the Persian Empire by Cyrus, and remained part of it until the conquest of Persia by Alexander about 330 B.C. Upon the death of Alexander and the apportionment of the territory conquered by him among his generals, Bactria and the adjacent countries fell to Seleucus. He and his descendants ruled over it until 254, when Diodotus after a revolt established the Greek kingdom of Bactria.

Colonel MAINWARING observed that there seemed to be some doubt whether there was any Greek influence on the sculpture of the North-West frontier of India; but these coins spoke for themselves. They bore the heads of kings and figures with Greek writing around them, for instance the word "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ." He had had communications on the subject with Professor Rapson, the keeper of coins and medals at the British Museum. Nearly all the coins exhibited by him were procured by him (a few weeks before the close of the second phase of the Afghan War, 1879-80) from the native bazaar money-changers in the city of Cabul. They had been picked up by natives at different periods on the sites of ancient Buddhist mounds, or "stupas," in the vicinity of Cabul or in different parts of Afghanistan, and were placed by them with modern copper coins of the realm, and used for ordinary change purposes. He was lucky enough to "spot" them as they lay in a heap on metal or wicker trays in front of the bazaar shops, and he exchanged a few rupees for a good number of them. The two silver Indo-Scythic coins, respectively of Menander and Apollodotus, were given to him by Mr. F. Cunningham (Assistant Political Officer, Khyber Field Force), son of the late General Sir Alexander Cunningham, R.E., an authority on archæology and numismatics in India. A few of the Bactrian coins he purchased from natives in the Swat Valley towards the close of the Chitral Relief Campaign, 1895, these having been found or dug up at various times, on the sites of Græco-Indian and Ancient Buddhist cities in that part of the north-western frontier of India.

The CHAIRMAN, however, observed that, beyond a few Greek words, there did not seem to be much trace of Greek art in the coins.

Colonel MAINWARING replied by pointing out what he considered to be a decidedly Greek head.

BY MR. NELSON M. RICHARDSON :

A specimen of the *Sorex minutus*, the lesser or pygmy shrew, a species new to the county of Dorset.

Mr. RICHARDSON said " I was interested to find from Mr. C. W. Dale's paper on Dorset Mammalia, read to the Club some time ago, that the Lesser Shrew *Sorex minutus* (or *pygmaeus*) had not, as far as he knew, been recorded from Dorset. I now exhibit Dorset specimens, one of which (which I have pleasure in presenting to the Museum) has been authenticated by our eminent hon. member, Mr. R. Lydekker, F.R.S., to whom I sent it lately to make quite sure that I was correct in my naming, as these shrews are not always very easy to identify with certainty. Specimens of this species and other shrews and mice have been brought into my house by cats from my garden at Chickerell, and I am not aware of any other Dorset locality, though it is unlikely that this is, like the moth *Nepticula auromarginella*, confined to this parish. The latter, I may remark, has not yet been found anywhere else in the world, though it is now more than 15 years since I discovered it. Lydekker says, in Royal Nat. Hist., Vol. I., p. 326, " In Ireland the place of the Common Shrew is taken by the Lesser Shrew (*Sorex pygmaeus*), which, although also found in England, is there much more rare. It may be distinguished by its inferior size, and also by the circumstance that the third tooth from the extremity of the upper jaw (the third incisor) is not longer than the fourth. Like its larger cousin, this species has an extensive range in Europe and Asia north of the Himalaya, but does not extend across Behring Strait into America." I exhibit also a specimen of the water shrew and one of the Common Shrew, both from Chickerell."

Papers were then read as follow :—

1. " Barrow Exploration at Martinstown," by Mr. Charles S. Prideaux. (To be printed.)

On the conclusion of the paper, the HON. SEC. complimented Mr. Prideaux on the way in which the investigation had been carried out and the most careful manner in which the discoveries had been made and preserved. In the course of his remarks on the " find " he said one looked with dismay at the diminishing number of barrows still remaining for investigation, because they owed something to posterity. Those who came after the present generation might have most important archæological problems to solve that could be solved probably only by the

opening of a barrow ; and it was their duty to leave to posterity—a learned posterity—some materials for solving the problems that might then arise. He suggested, therefore, that before a barrow was opened a conference should be held in that neighbourhood between the landowner, the man who proposed to open the barrow, and the officials of the Museum and of the Field Club. Such a committee would be able to decide, on general and scientific bearings, whether or not the barrow should be opened. And such precautions were necessary, because there was much pleasure and excitement in opening a barrow. It was, to a great extent, the excitement of the hunter, the joy of sport ; and that should not be suffered to over-ride the important scientific considerations to which he had called attention. And saying this did not detract from the admiration he felt at the manner and results of Mr. Prideaux's exploration.

2. "Some Recent Sun Spots," by the Rev. W. R. Waugh, at Mr. Waugh's request, was taken as read. (Printed.)

3. "Two Difficult Motifs in Roman Mosaics," by Dr. Colley March. (Printed.)

4. "The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset," by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux. (Printed.) The reading was illustrated by a fine series of brass rubbings beautifully executed.

5. "On New and Rare British Spiders," by the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge. As Mr. Cambridge was unable to attend, the paper was taken as read. (To be printed.)

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT.—The HON. SEC. here rose and said it was with deep regret that he had to read a letter from Lord Eustace Cecil, resigning the post of President of the club. In consequence of the receipt of this letter he moved the following :—

"The members of the Dorset Field Club learn with keen regret the decision of their President, Lord Eustace Cecil, to decline re-election next May. They loyally abide by the condition he made two years ago, that, if at any time he desired to retire from his post, he should not be pressed to remain ; but this does not lessen the sorrow which they now record for the

loss of one who has had their interests so much at heart, whose learning was so varied, who has promoted in all directions and in a hundred ways the objects for which the club exists, and who also, by his grace and tact and temper, has endeared himself to all its members. And they earnestly hope that his accustomed strength and health will soon return and long continue." (Applause.)

Captain ELWES supported as Hon. Treasurer the Hon. Secretary's expression of deep regret at the President's retirement, and in the course of his remarks said they would feel keenly the loss to which the Hon. Sec. had so well referred.

The CHAIRMAN, emphasising the expression of regret with a few forceful words, put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BOSWORTH SMITH said that, as a humble member of the rank and file of the club, he should like to add, to what had been said by the officers, his testimony as to the great loss the club had suffered in the early resignation of Lord Eustace Cecil. They all felt a year and a-half ago, when they lost their incomparable president, one so inexpressibly dear to them as Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, that it was only too likely that the club would either collapse or be most seriously damaged in popularity and efficiency. That it had not done so was due in the main to the energy and ability, the knowledge, courtesy, and geniality of Lord Eustace Cecil.

The resolution has been conveyed to the retiring President by the Hon. Sec.

Mr. R. BOSWORTH SMITH then read another of his charming papers on bird life, entitled "Rooks and Jackdaws at Home in Dorset," and, after the CHAIRMAN had expressed the thanks of the club to him, the meeting closed.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Club was held in the Reading Room of the County Museum on Friday, May 20th.

The President, Lord Eustace Cecil, took the chair at 1.30.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Five candidates were elected and five proposed for election at the next meeting.

THE HON. SECRETARY'S REPORT.—THE HON. SECRETARY said :

The membership of the Club is now, including the five new nominations, 361, against 333 last year, showing an increase, in spite of loss by death and resignation, of 28. The result of the summer meetings of the past two years is a gain of exactly 13s. From Mr. Richardson, when I entered upon this office, I received a balance of £2 13s. 7d., and I deliver to my successor £3 6s. 7d. But, comparing the two years together, there has been a loss on the last against the previous summer of more than £5. This was chiefly due to an unfortunate experience at Shaftesbury, and would have involved a still larger deficit but for the personal aid of Lord Eustace Cecil and Mr. Hudleston. On the other hand, a sum of £16 has been saved to the general funds of the Club by the payment of printers' bills in connection with the summer excursions, whilst the sum of £20 has been handed to the Assistant Secretary during the two years.

The investigation of Lynchets was prosecuted last summer in furtherance of what had already been done and recorded. Digging was greatly hindered by bad weather; but, with the devoted assistance of our associate, Mr. Richard Hine, four important sections were cut at Higher Meerhay, and the results have been plotted and tabulated on the sheets now shown. Of these lynchets it may be said that the excavation gave clear evidence of the two periods of culture separated by an interval of no great duration; and of the fact that, prior to the first period, the terraces had been flattened, at a time very remote, by the removal of chalk from a higher to a lower level. Their recent history is given by Mrs. Cox, of the Manor House, who says that her late husband, Lieut.-Colonel Cox, told her that he had heard from his grandfather that the terraces were for the cultivation and drying of flax. It further appears that Whatley Mill, about half-a-mile south of the lynchets, was formerly a flax mill, and only of late years has been a flour mill. When the growth of flax was discontinued the terraces for a while reverted to pasture; but now, for about 50 years past, they have been regularly ploughed for ordinary crops. It is certain that some of the cultivation terraces of Dorset, like those at Osmington reported last year, are very ancient; and in this connection perhaps the most valuable discovery in Mr. Charles Prideaux's barrow-breaking at Martinstown was a vase of the early Bronze Age, which held the incinerated remains of a child wrapped in a charred fabric of hemp or flax. The vessel, of which a photograph is now shown, was found in the tumulus marked III. on his

plan in association with worked flints and a button of Kimmeridge coal, but no trace of gold, or bronze, or iron. It was an Aryan people who made their appearance in Europe about 7,000 years ago. At first knowing nothing of metals, they subsequently learned the use of bronze. At first gathering acorns and hazel nuts, and storing them in earthen jars, they afterwards cultivated barley, which they ground in querns, and grew flax, which they wove into fabrics. The remains of this people lie in the round barrows of Britain and in the crumbled pile dwellings and *terre mare* of Europe. And we suddenly see, as by a flash of celestial light, that the lynchets of Dorset, as well as the terraces of Marseilles, represent a cultural tradition of extreme antiquity; and that the charred fabric of the Martinstown barrow has its counterpart in the carbonised linen of the prehistoric refuse heaps of Italy.

The Hon. Secretary also reported that he had received the total amount of £21 all but half-a-crown towards the cost of the plan and coloured drawings of the Roman tessellated floors at Fifehead Neville, which Mr. Goater, of Bournemouth, had undertaken to prepare. The accounts are printed on another page. They had been audited by Mr. B. Colville, of the Wilts and Dorset Bank, Weymouth, to whom he proposed a vote of thanks.

THE HON. TREASURER'S REPORT.—Captain ELWES said :

He had great pleasure in announcing that the financial progress of the Club during the past year had been most satisfactory, so much so that, believing himself to be the only member of the Executive actually *in esse*, he had ventured to take advantage of his position to invest a certain sum in Consols, as it seemed that the time had come to put some of their money in reserve in a permanent security. He had, therefore, bought £100 Consols at £89 15s., including costs. Besides that they had £52 at the bank, and a further sum of £7 he had in hand. A cheque for £107 18s. 3d. had been drawn in payment for the last volume of "Proceedings." He had passed the accounts through the hands of an official in the bank, and had a letter from him certifying their correctness. He had to thank members of the Club for their promptitude in payment, and he hoped that the form which he had had printed, whereby they could instruct their bankers in the future to pay their subscriptions to the credit of the Club as they became due, would prove a convenience and save trouble.

THE HON. EDITOR'S REPORT.—THE BELLS OF DORSET.—In the absence of the Hon. Editor of the Club's "Proceedings," the HON. SECRETARY read the following report which had been submitted :—

It was hoped that the last volume of Transactions issued would have been ready for publication by the 1st of January. That hope, on account of some

unforeseen difficulties, could not be realised. To guard against a similar failure in the publication of this year's volume, the printers have commenced printing earlier; indeed, the volume has already made some progress. I am happy in being able to report that, on account of the great assistance which I have received from a number of able and experienced colleagues, information about the bells of Dorset and rubbings and squeezes of the inscriptions are now almost complete. There are not now 20 churches in the county for which returns have not been obtained, and from these particulars are beginning to come in. I cannot say too much in praise of the energy and perseverance of my colleagues, who have been indefatigable in their arduous work. A remark of one of them speaks volumes: that he had got wet through every day that week in riding to the towers around; another, in taking his rounds, sometimes went 60 miles in a day. Perhaps the most trying and, in some cases, dangerous work had been in taking rubbings and squeezes of bells hanging outside the church in lofty bell turrets, to reach which long ladders had to be tied together. One had to hire and bring builders' ladders from the nearest town, as there were none sufficiently long on the spot. Another mentioned casually that he was caught in a sudden storm when at work, and the ladder was so violently shaken that he had difficulty in keeping his feet and completing his work. Two others, in order to reach bells in a western gable, had to clamber up the roof and sit astride on the ridge and so work; and most men who have engaged in this kind of work in ancient belfries know how careful they must be on insecure timbers and rotten floors, and floors with holes through which one incautious step in the dusky light would precipitate them to the ground beneath. Tower-climbing is fit only for the vigorous and athletic, and is sometimes dangerous, and I have never pressed any man to continue it if, after trial, he found he had no vocation for it. To make "The Church Bells of Dorset" still more valuable, it should have an appendix, with extracts from old churchwardens' accounts relating to the bells of the church; and, if any of the clergy who may hear or read these words, or any layman who has access to parochial records, would send me copies of such extracts, I should be grateful to him. I will gladly give dates for any parish, under which he would be likely to find interesting information on the subject. I may here be allowed to mention amongst those who have given assistance in this and other ways, and to whom the Club is much indebted, the Revs. W. H. Clarke, J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, A. A. Leonard, J. Ridley, P. A. Butler, C. W. Dicker, and Messrs. W. W. Hughes D'Aeth, R. Hine, S. M. Dodington, A. T. Reeves, Lawrance E. Barnes, and Lionel Harrison, Mr. Justice Clarence, and Mr. H. B. Walters, M.A., of the British Museum. I have abstained from saying anything of Canon Raven's work, because you are able to judge of that yourselves, and know how valuable a contribution to bell literature it is, as indeed we were sure it would be. And now one word about the illustrations of the bells. These have all been drawn direct from squeezes by one of our members (Rev. C. W. Dicker), and they have been much admired for their faithfulness and artistic excellency. They are most valuable to bell experts, one of whom has expressed his warm

appreciation of them, and Dr. Raven in his last letter speaks of the beautiful engravings. To turn, in conclusion, to quite a different subject, should not the Club take its share in printing some of the many historical MSS. which relate to the county, and are contained mainly in the Record Office and in the MS. department of the British Museum Library? We all remember reading of the disastrous fire which on January 10th last destroyed most of the contents of the Italian National Library at Turin, including a priceless collection of ancient MSS. ; but we do not all realise that, if a calamity should ever befall the Record Office, the very fountain of history—English and county—would be irreparably dried up. To minimise the consequences of such a catastrophe, every such society as ours should print and circulate in its transactions copies of historical MSS. which relate to the county and exist in the public records. A fire might destroy a library, but no imaginable disaster could destroy 400 copies of a work distributed over a considerable area. A body of subscribers has been formed for printing “Dorset Records,” but “Dorset Records” is not so well known or so well supported as it should be. Its publications should be in every gentleman’s library in Dorset. The subscription is 10s. 6d., and the Secretary is Mr. G. S. Fry, 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham. On account of the fewness of the subscribers, printing is not going on so fast as it should do ; but, although some valuable volumes have already been issued—Dorset Wills and Administrations, Dorset Feet of Fines and Inquisitiones Post Mortem, and Parish Registers—“Dorset Records” cannot alone carry out all the work that should be done in this direction.

The Presidential Address then followed, on the conclusion of which Captain ELWES rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the out-going President.

They had found him everything that could be desired in a President of such a society. Not only had he made his mark by the extraordinarily lucid and interesting summaries of the year which he had delivered that day and twelve months ago, but they had also all felt that in him they had had a fit head of a county club. They were especially indebted to Lord Eustace Cecil for the efforts which he had made in obtaining important accessions to the membership, as was shown by the fact that the Club was now supported by the most influential residents in the county, and was assuming its proper position. And he felt sure that, although no longer occupying the presidency, Lord Eustace would continue to forward the interests of the Club socially as well as scientifically.

Mr. R. BOSWORTH SMITH said that he rose to second the vote of thanks with great pleasure.

Lord Eustace Cecil had said, in beginning his address, that he was about to read it with mingled pleasure and regret. He could only say that, for himself and for most of them, the regret with which they had heard it was even more prominent in their minds than the pleasure. It was a great loss that they were suffering in his

retirement. Lord Eustace Cecil had done the Club an inestimable service by enabling them to bridge over the terrible gap which they all felt was caused by Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's death. Mr. Mansel-Pleydell possessed, among his other great qualities, that indefinable gift which they called charm. Everybody was warmed by his presence. A meeting at which he was present had twice the life in it that it would have had without him; and the prevailing feeling in the minds of many of them when they heard of his death was that the Club would collapse. *Actum est!* they thought. But Lord Eustace Cecil, who was a great friend of Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's, was kind enough to fill the gap, and right well had he filled it. He had thrown himself into the work with all that energy which was characteristic of the great Cecil family; and they had to thank him for the ability, the energy, and the invariable courtesy and geniality which he had shown.

The vote of thanks having been carried with acclamation, Lord EUSTACE CECIL, rising in acknowledgment, said:

He hardly knew how to thank Captain Elwes and Mr. Bosworth Smith for the far too kind and flattering remarks that they had made about his occupancy of the chair. It was true that he took the office at the time with some diffidence, for he felt that he had not that degree of scientific knowledge which he thought that the President of the Club should possess; and all that he could bring to the performance of the duties was a desire, from a common-sense point of view, to do all that he could as a business man to keep the society up, so that at all events it should not be said, when he left the chair, that it had in any way gone down from the high character and prestige which their dear and lamented friend, the late Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, left as his bequest to the Club. But, in speaking of himself—always a difficult thing—he felt bound to say that he could not have done the little that he had done unless he had received the kind support both of the officers and of the members of the Club. One and all, they had given him no trouble. The little matters that he had done for the Club had been entirely a labour of love; and he felt that any credit that was due was due, not to himself, but to those very active officers under him, who had contributed so much to the success of their meetings both out-of-doors and in that room. He had first to mention their excellent Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Editor of the "Proceedings" (who, he was sorry to say, could not be with them that day), and the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Pouncy. All of them had contributed to continue and increase the great success which had attended the affairs of the Club generally and all their meetings. Of course, he knew the difficulties they had had to contend with. Dr. Colley March, as Secretary, had, at considerable sacrifice of time and health, done all that he could, as Mr. Bosworth Smith had said, to "bridge over the gap" caused by the retirement of his able predecessor. And every member, he was sure, appreciated his self-denying services to the Club. He felt warmly, and should treasure as long as his life was spared, the kind expressions that had been uttered about him and the generous vote of thanks to him just passed; and he should regard them as an earnest that the

same good feeling that had been shown to him during his tenure of the presidency would be continued to his successor, so that, when in the course of time he in turn felt obliged to relinquish the chair, he should have the same degree of kindness and support to acknowledge which he himself was acknowledging at that moment.

Lord EUSTACE CECIL said that

nominations for election were always an anxiety. Having held the office of President for two years, he was quite aware that certain qualifications were required in the President of the Club. The ideal President, although he did not for one moment suggest that he came up to that standard, should certainly be a man of intelligence, with an adequate amount of scientific knowledge. He should certainly be active and tactful, and should have the ability to say "No" with the sweet reasonableness which always disarmed all opposition—especially in the event of ladies asking questions which were difficult to answer. And, above all, on occasions when his temper and patience were tried, he should be able to "suffer fools gladly." Now, he thought that the gentleman whom he was going to propose to them as President possessed all these qualifications, and also the additional qualification of having known the business of the Club for ten years or more, and of having established the reputation of being the most popular Secretary that ever was known—a popularity which, he thought they would all agree with him, continued to that day. He need scarcely tell them that the name of the gentleman whom he was about to propose to them, with the assent of the Executive Committee, was that of Mr. Nelson M. Richardson. He had every confidence that his name, from the plaudits which he had heard, would be received with gratification, and that he would be elected unanimously. And he was certain that whatever he did, and whatever policy he gave his mind to, that policy would be conceived in the interests—and in the interests alone—of the Club to which he had given so many years already, and whose welfare he always had at heart.

Dr. COLLEY MARCH said that

he seconded the motion with pleasure, because, as a successor to Mr. Richardson in the secretariat, few people knew better than he did how thoroughly Mr. Richardson had the interest of the Club at heart, and how much he had done for its advancement.

The motion was carried unanimously with acclamation. Lord EUSTACE CECIL then said that he would follow a distinguished precedent. When a new Speaker of the House of Commons was chosen, he was always conducted to the chair by the oldest members of the House, and he should now be pleased to conduct his successor to the chair, where he trusted that he would take his place at once and conduct the remainder

of the important business on the agenda. He was creating a new precedent, because they had never had an out-going President before. Their dear friend, Mr. Mansel-Pleydell, died in office, after having been their President for about a quarter of a century. And he (the speaker) had the honour of succeeding him, so that he was the first out-going President.

The PRESIDENT-ELECT, who took his seat amid cordial applause,

thanked the meeting for the great honour which they had done him in electing him to the presidency of that large and important Club. When Lord Eustace proposed him as President he naturally felt some hesitation in accepting it; but other friends came forward and kindly supported his wishes, so that he consented to take the office. He felt the more honoured by their choice because he knew that they must have become pretty well acquainted with his faults and failings during the ten years in which he had been so intimately in connection with the Club as its Secretary. But, as they had chosen him, knowing these things, he hoped that they would not expect from him more than he should be able to give them as their President. He need not say that he should do his best to fill the office as well as he could.

The PRESIDENT-ELECT stated that the next business was the election of an Hon. Secretary in succession to Dr. Colley March.

Lord Eustace Cecil had already spoken of all that Dr. March had done for the Club, but it was not, he thought, known to many that, besides giving his talents, time, and thought to the service of the Club, he had also spent a considerable amount of money, especially in the excavations of these lynchets – a work whereby, at his own cost, he had rendered most valuable service to the Club and to science generally. If anything more was done in the same direction in the future, it was possible that the Club might use a little of their own money for the purpose if their worthy Treasurer would allow it.

He proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. March, which was seconded by Lord EUSTACE CECIL.

The new PRESIDENT said he had expected that there would be great difficulty in finding a Secretary, for the work was onerous, in spite of the help given by Mr. Pouncy as Assistant Secretary, but he was glad to tell them that a gentleman well known to most of them present, the Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A., Vicar of Milton Abbey, had allowed himself to be nominated, and was willing to take the post. He did not think that they could have a more suitable man for the post. Mr. Pentin was, he believed, a very good archæologist, and he said he was willing to do all he could for the Club.

Mr. Miles Barnes, who was not there that day, wished to propose him, and he should be very pleased to second him.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Dr. COLLEY MARCH, as ex-Hon. Secretary, congratulated the Club on that new appointment.

Hitherto their remarks that day had taken a tragic tone. The past was generally sad; but now they were looking to the future, and he could see many points in Mr. Pentin which augured well for his success as Secretary. In the first place, he was young. He had the incomparable gift of youth. Then, besides a good knowledge of archæology, he had that without which no knowledge was of much use—untiring energy. He ventured to predict that the appointment of Mr. Pentin would be fraught with complete success.

Lord EUSTACE CECIL said he should be pleased to propose the re-election of their excellent Hon. Treasurer, in whose hands the financial interests of the Club were secure.

Mr. ALFRED POPE seconded, and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Captain ELWES, returning thanks, expressed

the indebtedness of the Club to Canon Watts and Mr. Slater for their contributions to the Plate Fund of the "Proceedings," and to Mr. H. Storks Eaton for the help which he had again given to the finances of the Club by contributing largely to the cost of publishing the returns of rainfall, to which object he had given as much as £7. As the rainfall reports were, he believed, while extremely interesting, very costly and troublesome, he knew that the Club would be properly grateful to him.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the re-election of the Rev. W. Miles Barnes as Hon. Editor, spoke of the valuable nature of the work done by him, and especially mentioned his work in connection with the Church Bells of Dorset.

Mr. MIDDLETON said that, knowing Mr. Barnes's work so well, he was very glad to second his re-election. This was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The PRESIDENT nominated the following persons for election as Vice-Presidents:—The Hon. Morton G. Stuart-Gray, F.G.S., the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. W. H. Hudleston, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., Dr. H. Colley March, F.S.A., the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A., and Mr. R. Bosworth Smith, M.A.

Mr. Richardson explained that these names had been placed on the agenda at the instance of the retiring President, and he thoroughly agreed with it. The two new Vice-Presidents proposed were Mr. R. Bosworth Smith and the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell (son of the first President). He was glad to say that Lord Eustace Cecil had also consented to become a Vice-President, and he wished also to propose the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, an old member of the Club, who had been their Editor for two years, and had done a good deal of other work for the Club. The Hon. Treasurer and Secretary were Vice-Presidents *ex-officio*, so that altogether the vice-presidential roll will contain ten names. All were unanimously elected.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—It was agreed that the newly-elected Hon. Secretary should be invited to represent the Club at the meeting of the British Association in August.

SUMMER MEETINGS.—It was resolved to hold four meetings, one each in the months of June, July, August, and September, one of which should be a two days' meeting. It was decided that the two days' meeting should be held in the district of Bridport and Lyme Regis on the first day, and on the second day following the course of the King's flight and viewing sights in the neighbourhood of Lyme. For the three single day excursions Sherborne, Osmington Mills, and Avebury were chosen. The dates would be fixed by the executive and due notice given to the members of the Club. (The meeting at Avebury was subsequently given up by the Executive.)

The meeting then closed.



OSMINGTON MEETING.

THE FIRST SUMMER MEETING of the Club was held at Osmington Mills on Tuesday, June 28th. There was a good attendance of members, and the day was perfect for an outdoor meeting. Most of the members drove from Weymouth Station ; all met at

OSMINGTON CHURCH,

about 11.30, where they were received by the Vicar, the Rev. J. F. Jones, who conducted them over the church. He called especial attention to the ancient monument on the north side of the chancel, rudely carved with the Arms of Wareham (including three scallop shells, the badge of the Palmers), and with a quaint didactic inscription, in which some moralist of old, musing over the mystery of human life, thus described it:—

Man's life.

Man is a glas : life is a water : thus weakly walled about : sinne brings in death : death breakes the glass : so runs the water out : finis.

Mr. JONES stated that Sir James Philipps, son of the Vicar of that parish for 40 years, and Vicar at the time that the church was built, told him six or eight months ago that this monument, with its quaint inscription and rude carving, was replaced in the rebuilt church in exactly the same position in which it was found in the old church.

Mr. W. MILES BARNES stated that

the only portions of the ancient church remaining were the north arcade, the chancel arch, and the font. The stonework of the pillars had been refaced, but the early tooling could still be seen in places. The pillars of the chancel arch were Transition Norman ; the head was later, unless the whole was Transition Norman, which was possible. The font was generally described as Norman, but it was of later date ; it was 13th century, but so early in the style that it might be described as Transitional.

Leaving the church, the party were guided by the Vicar to the fragment of an ancient building, with a doorway opening into the churchyard. In its walls were mullioned windows shrouded

thickly in ivy. The west window fell in about three years ago, and Mrs. Wood, then the owner of the property, had it put up again under the superintendence of Mr. Crickmay, reproducing the old window as nearly as possible. It had been said that this building was formerly a monastery.

Mr. W. MILES BARNES observed that,

as far as one could see, the walls were of the Tudor period, but portions of them might be more ancient, and as early as the 13th century. With regard to the place being a monastery, he should not like to say that it was or was not, except that they had no record of it being a monastery, and absence of such record was strong presumptive evidence against the theory. But it was quite possible that the original building might have been a monk's cell. As that place was given by King Athelstan to Milton Abbey, it was not improbable that two monks were sent down there from the Abbey and that their cell was on that site. Thus it might be, if they liked, a monastery in miniature, but certainly not a large one. All the details there were of the Tudor period, even to the fire-place before them, which was of late Tudor, as they could see by the depression of the four-centred arch.

The ruins were of much interest, and the entrance to the buttery, or kitchen, on one side and the doorways to the hall on the other side of the passage from the door may still be seen. A part of the walling of the courtyard remains, with a buttress in it which may have belonged to a barn in mediæval times.

The party then re-entered their conveyances and drove to Holworth House on the cliffs below Poxwell. Here they dismounted and, sending the carriages back to Osmington Mills, walked down to

THE BURNING CLIFF,

where they rested, reclining at ease on the grass under a cloudless sky, with a magnificent panorama, which included Weymouth Bay and Portland, stretched out before them. Lunch was taken here, after which the PRESIDENT read the following paper on

THE GEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COAST:—

I regret extremely that it was found necessary by the Executive to place the date of this meeting in this month, as it has deprived us of the presence of Mr. Hudleston, whom, I think, we may well consider one of the greatest living

authorities on the geology of this neighbourhood, and whose addresses we have often listened to with much interest and profit. He asks me to express his regret at being unable to be present to-day, as he is detained in London by an important engagement. In his absence I have endeavoured to put together a few remarks on some of the geological features of this part of Dorset. As some of my hearers are, no doubt, interested in archæology more than geology, I might perhaps most suitably begin by drawing your attention to the fact that we are close to what is known as "The Burning Cliff," or Holworth Cliff, situated west of Holworth House. The archæological interest of this is, I take it, that the substance that was burnt was that which is most dear to the hearts of Dorset archæologists, Kimmeridge shale (but there is plenty of it left), out of which many ornaments and other articles were manufactured by our predecessors, and of which you may see a good collection in the Dorset Museum. It is not, I believe, known certainly how the fire in the burning cliff originated, though it is supposed that it may have been caused by the spontaneous ignition of the pyrites contained in the shale through the action of water; but it began to burn in the autumn of 1826, and continued to do so for some years, emitting much smoke and a very offensive smell, which could be perceived at the distance of several miles when the wind was favourable. I have never experimented myself on the burning of Kimmeridge shale, but I imagine that its smell is exceedingly like that produced by the burning of the lignite which occurs in the Oxford clay at Chickerell, which I have tried; and I can quite realise the difficulties that those who have attempted to make the Kimmeridge shale produce some combustible which should be commercially profitable have had to contend with. Bluish flames ascended through the cracks caused by the heat, and were at times even visible at Weymouth. The cracks became covered with deposits of sulphur. There has been a landslip at the spot since the occurrence, but some of the burnt portions, looking like badly burnt bricks, can still be seen below by the beach, and I hope to point them out shortly. It is strange that such an interesting phenomenon as the burning cliff seems to be nowhere alluded to in our volumes of "Proceedings," except quite incidentally at one place, and there the date is given as 1841 (Vol. XI., xxxiii.). Similar combustions took place in the Lias at Charmouth, which contains pyrites, in 1851 and 1855.

This district possesses stratigraphical peculiarities which, according to Mr. Hudleston, are not exceeded in point of interest by any throughout the whole of England. There have been two distinct periods of disturbance, causing folds in the strata. In the first place, the Oolitic (otherwise called the Jurassic) Beds, together with the Wealden, which lies just above them and just below the Gault and Upper Greensand, have been crumpled up by subterranean forces into ridges and furrows, or, in geological language, into anticlinals and synclinals, before the deposition of the beds above them. They have also, before this took place, been more or less denuded, so that both anticlinals and synclinals have been planed down to comparative flatness, and on the base thus constituted the Cretaceous beds, viz.: Gault, Upper Greensand, and Chalk, have been subsequently

deposited. Later on in geological time a second series of disturbances took place affecting the Cretaceous strata, much as the previous ones had done the Oolitic. Mr. Hudleston (to whose writings I have been frequently indebted in preparing these notes) considers that these very important movements, to which the present structure of this part of the South of England is mainly due, were initiated during the Miocene period. It is an interesting fact that in many places the Cretaceous strata rest unconformably, as in the present case, upon the rocks below them, showing the occurrence of great general disturbances before their deposition. This is the case nearly all over Europe, in Arabia, and probably also in India. If we were to walk down the little stream which flows into the sea at Osmington Mills, we should come successively, starting at Upton (which is situated one mile to the N.N.E. of the Mills), to the following beds:—Wealden, Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge, Coral Rag, caused by the slicing off by denudation of an anticlinal ridge in the neighbourhood of the Mills, and in parts we should find the remains of some Cretaceous Beds resting on it. One of the most notable instances of this action near Weymouth is that known as the Weymouth Saddle, of which the Forest marble, forming the central line of the anticline, stretches from Langton Herring to Broadwey, the higher beds appearing successively on each side, but, as I hope we may perhaps visit that interesting neighbourhood another year, I will not dwell upon it. In the eastern cliffs of Ringstead Bay may be seen a fine section, showing the series of Oolitic strata from the Portland Beds down to the Coral Rag. Underneath Holworth House the blue Gault clay may be observed to rest on the up-turned edges of the earlier formations, and no doubt the geologists present will perceive many other interesting details. It is a curious fact that the Portland screw (*Cerithium Portlandicum*), which is one of the most striking and well-known fossils in the roach at Portland, is almost absent in the corresponding bed here. The remains of saurians are frequent in most of the strata about here, and I may mention that in the Dorset Museum are some teeth, vertebræ, and portions of the head, and other bones of a gigantic *Pliosaurus* from the Kimmeridge clay of Ringstead. The large paddle in the Museum is from the same formation at Kimmeridge. [*Pliosaurus* had somewhat the same general character as the *Cimoliosaurus*, which some of those present may remember to have seen at my house, but was much larger.] On the beach a little to the west of the Mills, where I fear we shall hardly have time to go to-day, we find masses of Coral Rag, detached from a neighbouring stratum, containing fossils, of which the most conspicuous is *Trigonia clavellata*, a beautiful double shell with rows of protuberances, of which this specimen that I exhibit is rather a poor representative. There is a very fine block of them in the Dorset Museum,* and other species of *Trigonia* abound in our local Oolitic rocks. We shall find similar blocks in our walk along the beach. There are also many other fossils, e.g., *Chemnitzia*, obtainable; for instance, I once picked up a fine piece of coral nine inches

* A slab containing *Trigonia clavellata* is figured in "Proc." II, 19.

across. I should like also to draw your attention to some very remarkably shaped blocks of stone of various rounded forms, some very like a huge cottage loaf, which we shall see on the beach when we get near Osmington. These seem to break off from their bed with a curved fracture, something like that of flints, and are afterwards smoothed down by the action of the sea. There are some striking looking ledges running out to sea at the western end of Ringstead Bay, which show the unequal effect of the water on the harder and softer strata, the latter being washed away, whilst these harder ones remain to the danger of navigation. Above the Coral Rag comes the Kimmeridge clay with its large flat oysters (*Ostrea deltoidea*), which may be seen here in the cliffs. Returning to our present position, I may notice that the Upper Greensand attains its highest point near Weymouth, just below Holworth House, from which point it falls to the sea-bed immediately under White Nose, White Nore, or White Nothe (I do not know which is its correct name), a conspicuous promontory at the eastern end of Ringstead Bay. The Upper Greensand is especially interesting in Dorset, as it forms the tops of many of the highest hills, including Pilsdon and Lewesdon, the two highest in the county, and others in the western district which it is proposed that the Club shall visit next September.

As our Secretary has mentioned entomology in the programme in connection with my name, I must add a word or two on the subject, though I fear that entomological researches are not very easily carried out during an excursion like this—they want more leisure and more solitude. The Lulworth skipper (*Hesperia Actæon*) occurs here and at suitable spots all along this coast, and is not, as is often supposed, confined to the place whence it takes its name. It feeds on a common grass, *Brachypodium pinnatum*, and there seems no special reason why it should be so limited in its habitat. Abroad it is much less localised. The new species, *Epischia Bankesiella*, which Mrs. Richardson and I discovered at Portland in 1887, and of which she found the larva six years afterwards on *Inula crithmoides*, I have since met with at Lulworth, and Mr. Eustace Bankes further along the coast, and I have no doubt that it occurs on this coast wherever its food plant grows. It is still exclusively a Dorset species, as it has not yet been discovered in any other part of the world. If our botanists will find the plant, I may be able to show them some traces of the moth. There is a little moth which has been found by Mr. Eustace Bankes* amongst the Viper's Bugloss on this coast, though it does not occur at Portland, where the plant is common, *Odontia dentalis*, so called, I suppose, from its very toothed appearance, and there are probably many rarities awaiting detection, as I do not think that very much collecting has been done here. If Mr. Dale were here, he would be able to tell you of a rare beetle, *Harpalus oblongiusculus*, which has been an object of great, and not always successful search by him at

* NOTE.—The capture of this moth in Dorset is attributed to Rev. Charles Digby in Dale's "Lepidoptera of Dorset," but I am informed that Mr. Bankes took the first Dorset specimen. It is found in Kent and Sussex amongst this plant.

Portland, which was unexpectedly met with somewhere in this district by Mr. Frederick Pickard-Cambridge. Perhaps I have said enough to show that there is much to be found here as well as seen, and I will conclude by wishing everyone success in their special pursuits.

The paper was illustrated by a coloured folding diagram shewing how the strata, after being crumpled up to form anticlinals and synclinals, were first planed off by denudation, and the Upper Greensand afterwards deposited on the fresh surface.

Mr. ALFRED POPE said that he had an original water-colour drawing by Upham, of Weymouth, which was made in 1821, and which showed the burning cliff. But Damon, in his "Geology of Weymouth," gave the date as 1826. The assumption, therefore, was that the cliff was burning for at least five years.

The PRESIDENT: Or that there were two burnings, as at Charmouth.

The members then rambled along the cliffs and beach to Osmington Mills, collecting specimens.

Geology, Entomology, Botany, and Conchology had their exponents in the President of the Club, Mr. E. R. Sykes (President of the Malacological Society), Dr. Hawkins, Rev. E. F. Linton (author of "The Flora of Bournemouth"), and the Rev. R. A. Chudleigh.

On nearing Osmington Mills, a section of the party took the pathway up the Ringstead Chine, beside a brawling stream, whose banks were covered with ferns and overhung by leafy trees, in search of the remains of

OLD RINGSTEAD CHURCH,

the chancel arch of which was found at last in an old cottage. Here the HIGH SHERIFF (Mr. H. B. Middleton), on the invitation of the HON. EDITOR, gave a brief account of the church and the probable cause of its destruction. The upper part of the chancel arch is of 13th century date; the pillars supporting it may be earlier, but they were so walled in that it was not easy to make a thorough examination of them. Ringstead was united to Osmington in 1448 (the deed is dated

November 6th of that year), but, as the Vicar of Osmington was to celebrate Mass in the chancel of the church on the annual festival of its dedication, which chancel was to be kept in repair by the Abbot and Monastery of Milton, it is probable that the chancel of the church existed up to the time of the dissolution of the greater monasteries, and was secularised at some time after that.

BOTANY OF THE EXCURSION,

CONTRIBUTED BY REV. E. F. LINTON, M.A.

On leaving Weymouth, the marsh at Lodmoor would have offered some interesting plants, the Strawberryhead Trefoil and Sea Trefoil, both species of *Ruppia*, Brookweed, &c., if time had allowed. Passing rapidly, however, one could see fine tufts of Sea Campion on the beach, where the rare Yellow Vetch (*V. lutea*) has also been found. As we approached Preston, fine plants of Hemlock raised their graceful umbels high over the hedges, and another poisonous plant of the same order, Water Dropwort, whitened waste bits of osier-bed with its masses of flowers. Ascending the long hill, the slaty blue flowers of the Iris, most unfairly named the stinking Iris, since it buries its fetid odour in its roots, caught the eye. The Teasel, not yet in flower, Rest-harrow, and Sage, or Clary (*Salvia Verbenaca*), grew near the roadside, and the Redspur Valerian and Pellitory adorned the walls. Osmington, too, had some curious wall-plants; the Lesser Broom-rape, on *Crepis virens* (Hawk-bit) for its host, topped one old wall. Pennywort and Ivy-leaved Toadflax caught the eye on others.

The cliffs from Holworth to Osmington Mills are not very rich in rare plants, but several of interest were noted. The rare Vetchling, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, was found by some ladies of the party in quantity—a curious plant with grass-like leaves (which are really petioles, or phyllodes, destitute of leaflets); the Bee Orchis was found by others; Lady's Fingers (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*), the Small-flowered Buttercup (*R. parviflorus*), with its curious tubercled fruit, Wild Celery, Gromwell, and Hound's Tongue were noted; the Bristly Ox-tongue (*Helminthia echioides*) especially drew attention, its leaves, armed with numerous white-based prickles. *Echium* (Viper's Bugloss), from which the last takes its specific name, showed its blue spikes here and there. The Milk Thistle (*Silybum Marianum*), which had been found previously, was conspicuous by its absence.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The various divisions of the party were reunited at Osmington Mills, where tea, which had been ordered for them at the Picnic Inn, was served under an awning in front of it. Whilst tea was being served the business meeting was held.

The only business before the meeting was the election of the five candidates proposed at the last meeting and the nomination of nine candidates for membership. At the balloting the new portable ballot box given by the late Hon. Secretary—a great convenience—was used for the first time.

The party then took their places in the brakes and drove to

WARMWELL HOUSE,

which, by the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Thomas, was opened to the Club. The members, after examining the architecture of the house and its interesting contents, which included some fine Jacobean panelling, sat down to a refreshing repast of strawberries and cream which had been most kindly and considerably provided by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas. Here Mr. MILES BARNES read some short notes on the house.

There seems no reason for questioning Hutchins' surmise that this house was probably built by Sir George Trenchard, the style corresponding with his time, but that it incorporates portions of an earlier mansion, as on the north side are several windows of the Perpendicular period. These Perpendicular additions were probably made to an earlier house late in the 15th century by John Newburgh after the death of Robert Morgan, when the Morgan claim upon a portion of the house ceased.

The mansion house of many an ancient manor seems to have stood on the same site for centuries, though it underwent many changes in the course of the time. If the walls of this house were carefully examined, some evidence might be forthcoming of a 13th century or even Norman chamber, or hall, which was often the nucleus to which the later building was attached. At any rate, the ancient manor house seems to have existed up to 1450, if this is the manor which belonged to Robert Morgan, and which was purchased from him by John Newburgh in that year, for he stipulated that his private chamber at the east end of the hall should be reserved to him for life, with a stable for his horses and two loads of fire fuel every year, and that he should occupy them when he pleased, which shows that the manor house of the ancient Norman or Saxon plan was still in occupation at that late date; the group consisting of a hall, separate private chambers built about it, with stables and other offices, and, of course, a chapel and kitchen—though these are not mentioned—and presumably a wall to protect the whole, with a gateway in it. How much longer this primitive arrangement continued in use I am not at present able to say, but the change took place within the next 100 years, which converted the group of detached buildings, the primitive mansion, into the single

mansion house, with all its rooms under one roof, and, so far as we have observed, in Dorset the change was usually effected by adding new rooms and offices to the principal chamber. You may remember that at King John's House, Tollard Royal, this was the case, the King's chamber being preserved almost intact, and the later buildings added to one end of it. You may observe the same thing at the interesting old manor house of Bingham's Melcombe, where the present hall is the ancient chamber or hall—probably the former—of 13th century or Norman date; the same may be said of Barneston, in the Isle of Purbeck, and of Herringston House, where the ancient chamber in the centre of the house is now occupied by a stone staircase with its landings. The halls and chapels remained generally to a later date; the private chapel of the manor house at Corton still exists, and the chapel of Herringston House existed to a late date, and was used by the courtesy of the owner, a member of the Williams family, as a parish church for Winterborne Farringdon, when the church of that parish had fallen to decay and could be no longer used. Many other instances could be given. But to return to Robert Morgan. We have much yet to learn of the domestic life of our forefathers in the mediæval times. The disclosure which this record makes of Robert Morgan disposing of his lands to John Newburgh, but stipulating that his old chamber at the east end of the hall should be reserved for his use whenever he pleased to occupy it, suggests questions to which it would be interesting to have answers. Did the possession and occupation of the chamber give the possessor a right to a place in the hall and use of the kitchens? If so, what happened when both squires were in residence at the same time, and what arrangements were made for feeding the retainers of each? Perhaps the old squire had the use of the kitchen, or put up a small kitchen of timber, roofed with shingle, for himself, and had his dinner served in his private chamber. The early Kings sometimes dined in their private apartments. ("The Sheriff of Dorset is ordered to wainscote the King's Chapel and the Queen's Chapel at Gillingham over the altar of the same chapel, and to make a certain bench between the King's hall and kitchen to arrange the King's dinner on."—Lib. Rot. 45 Hen. III.) The Manor of Warmwell was divided, at an early date not yet ascertained, into two manors, with two manor houses. John Newburgh came into possession of both and re-united them, and it is not certain that this was Robert Morgan's manor house, though I believe it is. Perhaps some member can enlighten us. I have not yet had time to work the problem out.

The PRESIDENT expressed the warm thanks of the Club to Mr. and Mrs. Howard Thomas for their kind welcome and hospitality.

On leaving Warmwell House shortly after five o'clock, two of the conveyances were driven to Dorchester and the third to Weymouth, arriving in ample time to catch their trains.

SHERBORNE MEETING.

Nearly one hundred persons assembled for the meeting at Sherborne on Tuesday, July 26th. Most of them travelled by the trains which reached Sherborne at 11.59 and 12.10, and, on the arrival of the latter train, the party, which included all the officers of the Club, walked to the school, where they were cordially received by the Head-Master, the Rev. Canon Westcott, M.A., who then took charge of them.

CANON WESTCOTT first called attention to the remains of the old chapels, now incorporated in the school buildings. The three chapels at the east end of the Abbey Church, and dedicated to Our Lady, were built, the Lady Chapel proper in the 13th century and the two others in the 14th century. These latter were two chapels of one bay north and south of the Lady Chapel. There were interesting remains of them in the old Schoolmaster's House built by the Governors in 1560, in the days of Jewell, when they converted the Lady Chapel into the residence for the Head-Master. He invited them to go upstairs and see these interesting remains. The chapel of St. Mary-le-Bow on the south side was of a single bay, with a Perpendicular vault existing absolutely perfect. The bay of the Lady Chapel proper was found in the bedroom, to which they went up very steep stairs. To this room Canon Westcott led the way, the members following as fast as the tortuous and abrupt stairs would admit. In this little room, over-arched by the sole surviving bay of the Lady Chapel, the present Vicar of Sherborne was born, and thus Canon Lyon had the distinction of being the only beneficed clergyman in England who could say that he was born under the roof of his own church! The explanation was that the Vicar's father, Dr. Ralph Lyon, was Head-Master of Sherborne School. Leading the large party next to the school-house dining hall, he stated that it stood upon the site of the original school-house of the Sherborne School. Whether Sherborne School belonged to the Monastery or to the Bishop of Salisbury was a point upon which doctors differed.

Mr. Wildman, their local archæologist, and Mr. Leach, of the Endowed Schools Commission, both believed that it was an episcopal school, since the master in 1430 was resident in the town, and not in the Monastery. The old school-house was pulled down in the 17th century and rebuilt as they now saw it. Leading the way into the Court, he pointed out where used to stand the conduit, built by Abbot Meere, which had been removed, and now stood upon The Parade in the town. The old conduit water still ran through the ground. The water was pure, and said to be pleasanter than the town water; but the pipes, being old, were under suspicion. The conduit, undoubtedly, was the property of the School Governors. Why they allowed it to be removed he could not understand, and he wished that they could get it back. He pointed to the slype, or passage, of the 13th century, leading from the cloister garth into the graveyard. The stairs beside them led up to the only remaining fragment of the monastic dormitory. He next showed the site of the Abbey Infirmary. The Abbot's Lodging was now used as the school-house studies, while the chapel was the Abbot's hall. He indicated where the monks' library used to be and the dormitory. At this point Canon Westcott exhibited a large plan made from a drawing by Mr. Wildman, showing in red the surviving ancient buildings. On this the plan of the dormitory was shown in blue. Underneath it was the calefactory, or day room, and the monks' parlour. He showed, too, where the Chapter House, supposed to have been Norman, was thought to have stood. What the school library originally was nobody knew; but there were two theories—that it was the guest house of the monastery or else the *domus conversorum*. Leading the way up into the school library, he stated that the walls were ancient—15th century, if not earlier—but the windows were modern, put in by Mr. Carpenter, who restored the Abbey Church. Until the year 1850 the library was a silk factory, with square windows and plastered roof! Yet underneath all the time was the lofty and noble original roof, since opened out to view again. Time failed to do

even the scantiest justice to the many treasures which the library contains, among them the valuable Indian Bible and Testament, in which the President, as a bibliophile and collector of rare editions of the sacred volume, showed great interest, and of which he expressed his belief that there were only 19 copies in existence. Canon Westcott drew attention to the signature of Sir Walter Raleigh on a document and to the autograph letter from Monro, the editor of Lucretius, written by him when he applied for the head-mastership of Sherborne, and failed to get it. Strange, observed Canon Westcott, that the best Latinist in Europe should so fail. The members next walked through the chapel and descended to the quadrangle to see a vestige of the Abbot's lodging. Then they visited the oldest part of the school, the Norman undercroft under the Abbot's dining hall. Here he pointed out an ancient bay of the groining.

Before the party left the school buildings the PRESIDENT heartily thanked the Head-Master for his kindness in conducting them and for the most interesting manner in which he had fulfilled the duty. Canon WESTCOTT, responding, assured his sympathetic audience that it added a great charm to life in Sherborne to dwell in and among ancient buildings such as elsewhere one found only in ruins.

Here Commander Harston, son of a former Vicar of Sherborne, exhibited a curious document, which was found by a workman in 1855, built into a niche in the wall of the dining room between two flat stones set edgewise, about four feet from the ground. The Secretary of the Archæological Institute, to whom it was submitted, believed that it related to the sweating sickness which devastated the country in 1485, I. Hen. VII.

The document was inscribed in black letter as follows:—"Be hyt Knowen to alle Crystyn men and wymmen that our holy fadir the pope hath very knowlyche by revelacioun whate medycyne is for the seknys that raynyth nowe a monge the peple yn any wyse when that ye hyrth of this bull, furste sey in the worschup of God, of oure lady and seynte martyne, III paternoster, III Ave and a crede and the morrow aftir mediatly

hyre ye yowre masse of seynte martyne, and the masse whyle sey ye the sawter of our lady, and geue one offrynge to seynte martyne, what that evyr ye wille, and promyse ye to faste ony^s a yere yn brede and watyr whiles that ye lyve othir sum othir person for you. And he that belyvth not on this slondythe in the sentence of holy Church, for hit hath be prechyd at Powol's crosse."

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

The members and their friends then repaired to the Digby Hotel for luncheon. The President was supported by Mr. J. K. D. W. Digby, M.P., and the Officers of the Society. After the customary toast of "The King," the President read a letter from the late Hon. Secretary (Dr. Colley March) stating that the drawings of the Fifehead Neville pavements were now complete, and expressing his thanks to the donors to the fund.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—Nine candidates were elected and eight were nominated.

At half-past two the members left the hotel for

THE ABBEY CHURCH.

Here the HON. SECRETARY, mounting the pulpit, read the paper prepared by Mr. W. M. Wildman, M.A., and printed at the end of the volume.

Having finished his reading, the Hon. Secretary invited the Vicar to address the company.

The VICAR, speaking first of the raising of the choir by Abbot Bradford, he described how the fire was caused by burning arrows shot on the roof. No great damage was done, but the traces were to be seen to this day, and the toning which the stonework had undergone through the action of the fire was admired by many. The nave was built in its present condition by Abbot Ramsam, and he mentioned how the Norman pillars

were cased with Perpendicular panelling. But the clerestory was entirely Perpendicular. The restoration of the nave was begun under his old friend and godfather, the Rev. John Parsons, vicar of Sherborne, and the nave and transepts were then completed. The work was done mainly by subscription, partly by a rate, then compulsory, and partly by a large donation made by the late Lord Digby. There seemed at the time no likelihood of the chancel being restored; but when Lord Digby died and his nephew, the late Mr. George Wingfield Digby, came into the property, he said that he would restore the choir at his own expense as a memorial to his uncle. Hence the choir was restored most beautifully under Mr. William Slater as architect.

Taking Mr. Wingfield Digby's arm, on account of his defective sight, the Vicar conducted the party round the ambulatory dividing the chancel from the lady chapel, and on the way called attention to the large Te Deum window in the south transept, designed by Pugin. The lines on the monument beneath the window, said Mr. DIGBY, were by Alexander Pope, who used often to come to Sherborne. He would, he said, show them later in the afternoon some trees that he planted. The VICAR pointed out the sounding board of the pulpit in the old abbey, now used as a table.

Leaving the Abbey the party walked by Castleton Church to the entrance of

THE OLD CASTLE.

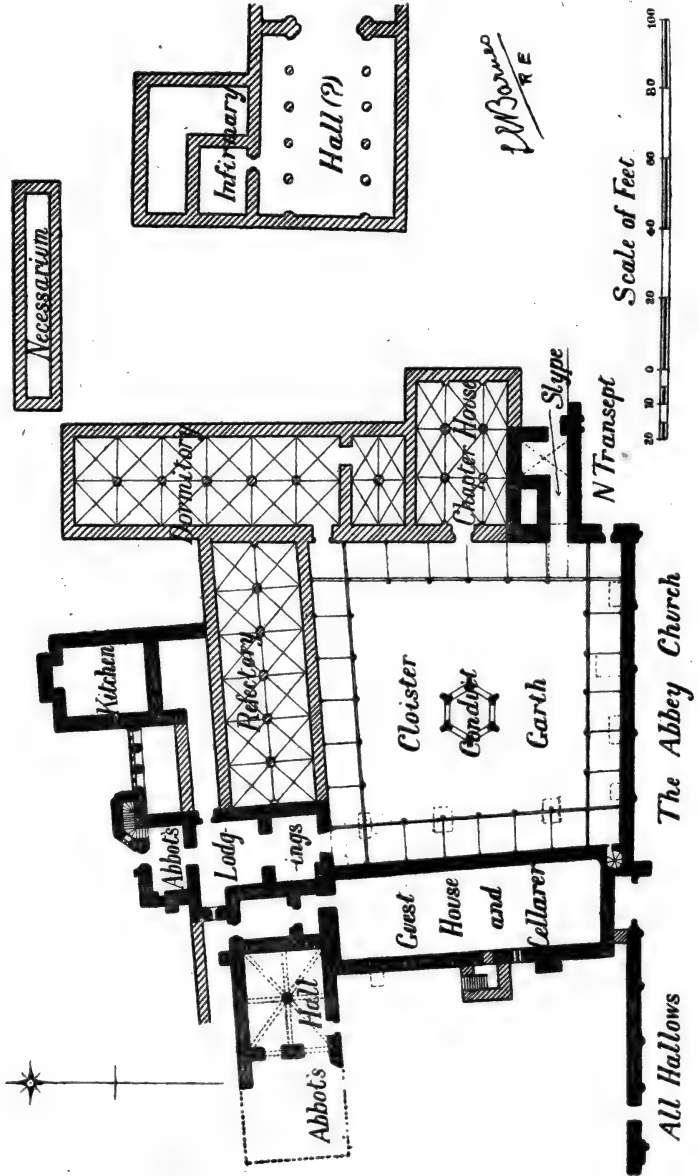
Mr. DIGBY, very kindly acting as cicerone, pointed to the rising ground opposite, where the besiegers' cannon was posted when the Cavaliers stood siege in the castle.

The Roundheads approached gradually by the old method of parallel lines of trenches, getting nearer and nearer, until finally they effected an entrance. It was said that one gentleman with a fowling piece shot no fewer than 17 of them when they were coming in. He supposed that he paid the penalty when they got in. The castle was then blown up, and reduced to the ruin which they now saw. Castleton Church, which they noticed in the foreground, and which was also

under the jurisdiction of their venerable Vicar, was built, largely out of the ruins of the old castle, by William, Lord Digby. The deep moat, he thought, had always been dry. There was a castle there for centuries before the Norman era, probably there was one in Roman days. Roman relics had been found there, including a Neapolitan stone mould for casting coins of the Emperor Galienus. The Norman castle was built by Bishop Roger in 1107. The great thickness of the wall of the keep and the curtain, and its rough but sound workmanship, indicate that the work is early Norman; but the fine-jointed ashlar and ornate character of the chapel windows suggest that the castle was built in the reign of Henry II. rather than that of Henry I.

Leading the party into the enclosure, Mr. Digby pointed out the defensive features of the gatehouse entrance, the remains of the keep and its turret, on the dizzy summit of which the wild pinks are blossoming. He led them down to the spur jutting out to Pinford Lane, and then, returning to the castle enclosure, said that there it was proposed to hold the open-air play next year on the occasion of the 1,200th anniversary celebration. Mr. Digby then conducted the party through his extensive and finely-timbered pleasure grounds, overlooking the lake, the new castle, and the deer park beyond with its oak coverts and massive American cedars planted by Sir Walter Raleigh himself. Some people, observed Mr. Digby, stated that there were no cedars in England 300 years old, yet here were undoubtedly specimens, for he had records to prove that Sir Walter Raleigh planted them. Mr. Digby pointed out a very old specimen of the Judas tree, one of the labiatae. The waterfall is a striking feature, with its series of white cascades, and the party visited Raleigh's seat, where, according to tradition, Sir Walter was sitting enjoying the "weed nicotian," when his servant, thinking that he was afire, threw a tankard of ale over him! The lake now looks a level green expanse, being filled with yellow-flowering water lilies. It was, said Mr. Digby, constructed 150 or 200 years ago, and was cleaned out at the beginning of last century.

The party were then conducted to the New Castle, where Mrs. Wingfield Digby joined Mr. Digby in bidding them a hospitable welcome. Here tea awaited the members, and after



the long ramble the refreshment was very grateful. The PRESIDENT afterwards, on behalf of the Club, heartily thanked Mr. and Mrs. Digby for their kindness and hospitality. Brakes then arrived from the Digby Hotel to drive the party to the station to catch their trains.

PLAN OF THE ANCIENT ABBEY OF SHERBORNE.

The plan of the domestic buildings of the old Abbey shews the usual arrangement of the monastic offices about a cloister garth, but the relative positions of church and cloister are reversed: instead of the cloister being on the south side of the church, as at Salisbury and elsewhere, at Sherborne, as at Canterbury, it is on the north side of it.

In the plan ancient buildings, still existing, or existing up to 1853, are represented in black; walls hatched are restorations of buildings which have disappeared. The gardens of the Abbey were south of the Refectory, and the Fishponds were probably on the N.W. side and the mill a little further west. The site marked in the plan "Infirmery" and "Hall" has never been properly explored, and, as it is now partially covered by the Head-Master's house, further exploration is impossible. Some of the foundations of these buildings have been seen by persons still living, but this delineation of them can only be regarded as probable.

ABBOT'S HALL.

In the print now reproduced it will be seen that the dormer windows are gone and windows in 15th century style inserted in the ancient walls in place of the square-headed windows. These changes were made between 1851 and 1855, in which year the Abbot's Hall was dedicated as a school chapel by Bishop Hamilton to St. John the Evangelist. In 1865 it was extended two bays westward.



ABBOT'S LODGING AND HALL

AS THEY APPEARED WHEN TRANSFORMED INTO SCHOOL-HOUSE STUDIES
AND CHAPEL. DATE 1855.

The print of the Abbot's Lodging is a reduced *facsimile* of an old print, which is now rare. It was drawn by J. H. Le Keux from a photograph taken by Mr. J. G. Bergman, a Governor of the school. It has some archæological value, as it gives some help in tracing the changes which have taken place in these ancient buildings.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine" (September, 1819), there is a print drawn by J. C. Buckley, showing the Abbot's Lodging as then existing. In that print the windows are square-headed, and there are dormer windows in the roof. The old Guest House had been treated in the same way (see Mr. Le Keux's

article on the domestic buildings of Sherborne Abbey in the *Archæological Journal*" of 1857).

In the print now reproduced it will be seen that the dormer windows are gone, and windows of 15th century style inserted in the ancient walls in place of the square-headed windows. These changes were made between 1851 and 1855, in which year the Abbot's Hall was dedicated as a school chapel by Bishop Hamilton to St. John the Evangelist. In 1865 it was extended two bays westward.



BRIDPORT AND LYME REGIS MEETING.

The closing meeting of the Field Club for the season 1903-4 was held at Bridport and Lyme on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th and 14th. The meeting was well attended; about sixty tickets were issued for it.

TUESDAY.

On the first day the party, under the guidance of the Hon. J. S. Udal, F.S.A., Chief Justice of the Leeward Isles, visited the places in Dorset between Bridport and Lyme in the line of King Charles's flight after the Battle of Worcester, but not in their sequence.

A valuable paper, entitled "King Charles II. in Dorset," contributed by Mr. Udal to Vol. VIII. of the Society's "Proceedings," might be consulted by members who desire a full account of the events of the King's travels and troubles in Dorset. If any further particulars can be obtained, they will be found in the "Boscobel Tracts," by John Hughes (edition of 1857), "The Flight of the King," by Alan Fea, and in a book which has been too little regarded, entitled "Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia," by Dr. George Bates, principal physician to King Charles I. and King Charles II. The book was originally written in Latin, but there is certainly one early English edition of it, "Made English *London*, printed for Abel Swalle at the Unicorn St. Pauls Churchyard 1685." At

BRIDPORT

the Mayor of the town very hospitably entertained the Club at a light luncheon which he had provided for them at the Bull Hotel, after which they were conducted to the establishment of Messrs. Beach and Barnicott, which is on the site of the old George Inn. Some of the walls and two or three of the rooms of the old building (the shop seems to be one of these) still

exist, and it is possible to trace at the back much of the outline of the court of the Inn. Mr. Beach gave some account of the changes which had been made in the old building and showed a picture, bought with the house and said to be ancient, representing Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., and their three children, one of whom was Charles II.

On leaving the old George Inn, the members crossed the road to the Town Hall to inspect the borough records and other municipal treasures. Here Mr. Udal read interesting extracts from the pamphlet on the borough muniments, written by Mr. T. Wainwright, formerly of Bridport, and now of Barnstaple, who years ago went through the records and tabulated them, embodying the results in this brochure published in 1889. It is noteworthy that Bridport possesses some of the oldest wills extant. One is dated as far back as the year 1269, whereas the oldest laid up at Somerset House are of the considerably later date of 1381.

The Rev. R. G. BARTELOT, Curate-in-Charge of Bridport Church, in the absence of the Rector (the Rev. H. R. W. Farrer), added a short statement about the wills, reading portions of some of them from a translation which he had made.

On the table were the two silver maces of the Corporation, one bearing the inscription "H. B. T. E. Fact. Erat. Anno Dom. 1675. Vivat Rex," the other inscribed "S. B. T. W. Fact. Erat. Vivat Rex et Regina, Anog (sic) Dom. 1693." There was also a standard corn measure exhibited of about the earlier date.

The PRESIDENT expressed the Club's appreciation of the hospitable reception given by the Mayor, and also thanked Mr. Bartelot for his kind assistance. The MAYOR responded, and, in the course of his remarks, explained that the length and breadth of the streets of the town were due to the fact that they had been used originally as rope walks.

On the way to Charmouth the Manor House of Symondsburly was visited. In the library is a fireplace, the mantelpiece of which

is supported by carved pillars, said to be the posts of the bed in which Charles slept at the George Inn, Broadwinsor. Driving on through Chideock, and passing on the way Pillesdon Pen and Lewesdon, the carriages drew up at the old Queen's Arms Inn,

CHARMOUTH,

now a private house, occupied by the Rev. J. and Mrs. Ogle, who showed the members the room which the King occupied when waiting in vain for Joseph Limbry and his boat. The room shown as the Royal apartment certainly existed at the date, though it has since been divided by a partition; in the house adjoining—formerly a part of the Inn—King Charles' hiding-place is shown. As there was no occasion for the King to hide when at Charmouth, for there was no pursuit, and as the so-called hiding-place is a space obtained by building a wall across the front of an old Dorset chimney corner and setting a modern grate in it, it may be confidently affirmed that it was an open chimney corner in the days of King Charles, and that there was no space in which the King could have hidden, if for any obscure reason he wished to do so. At Charmouth the Club was most kindly entertained by the Rector, the Rev. S. E. and Mrs. Simms. Members versed in architecture found little to interest them in Charmouth Church, and the same may be said of Symondsburry Church, excepting the arches supporting the central tower.

The next halting-place was

ELLESDON'S FARM

at Monkton Wyld. It seems strange that there should have been difficulty in identifying "the house in the hills," as Ellesdon's Farm seems to be indicated in various passages. The following extracts bearing on the subject have been kindly sent to the Editor by the Rev. J. H. Ward:—

*Extract from the Statement of William Ellesdon, of Lyme,
in the Clarendon State Papers.*

Friday, Sept 19. 1651.

“And the next day (being Friday) Colonel Wyndham resolved upon returning to his house at Trent with these hopeful tidings to His Majesty. I bore him company part of his journey and chose the land road from Lyme to Charmouth, that upon the top of a hill situate in our way betwixt these two towns, upon a second view he might be the more perfectly acquainted with the way which leads to Charmouth to the place appointed for His Majesty’s taking boat etc.

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This message being performed the rooms made sure of and the servant returned, I then showed the Colonel a country house of my fathers distant both from Lyme and Charmouth about a mile and a half which (for the privacy of it) we determined should be the place whither His Majesty with the Lord Willmot, who then waited on him, should repair on Monday next etc.”

*Extract from Dr. Bates’ Elenchus Motuum, English
Translation, p. 142.*

Monday Sept 22. 1651.

Leaving therefore *Trent* the King sets out towards *Cheyermouth*, with *Juliana Conisbey* his pretended Bride, who was privy to the matter, riding behind him upon the same Horse. The *Lord Wilmot*, Colonel *Windham* and *Henry Peters* accompany them; and were met by *Elden* who carried them into a private house, whither he went under pretext of viewing a little Farm. Here the *King’s Majesty* discovered himself unto him giving him a small present as an earnest of future Gratitude. From thence this Merchant goes to *Lime*, that he might give notice to

the Master of the Ship, to be in readiness to put to Sea at the appointed time ; The King with the rest went to their Lodgings at *Chayermouth* ; and Peters to stay for the Boat."

From "Elenchus Motuum Nuperorum in Anglia, written in Latin by Dr. George Bates, Principal Physician to K. *Charles* the I. and K. *Charles* II. Made English. *London*: printed for Abel Swalle at the Unicorn, St. Pauls Churchyard 1685."

Whilst at Ellesdon's Farm two of the members examined the house to see what evidence there was for supposing that the present house existed in King Charles's days. They agreed that the quoins were the quoins of the original house, but it seemed probable that most of the walls had been re-built since that time ; the beam and joists over the kitchen were ancient, but might have been re-set.

WYLDE COURT,

the Manor House, Hawkchurch, the next place visited, proved rich in old oak panelling and carving. Notwithstanding the legends to the contrary, which are due perhaps to the association of the house with the Wyndham family, it is exceedingly doubtful whether King Charles ever visited the place.

A section of moulded lead shutting bears the date (possibly of the building) 1593. Over the porch the Arms of More are represented, and on a richly-carved overmantel in the bedroom, where Charles is supposed to have slept, the Arms of More impaling Wyndham, and on another escutcheon the Arms of Wyndham impaling More.

Mr. BARTELOT, who is versed in heraldry, explained to the less initiated of the party the nature and significance of the blazonry. The iron plate at the back of the grate bears the date 1671.

From thence Coaxden was reached, where the members were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence and refreshed with tea, which was most acceptable after the long drive.

After tea Mr. JUSTICE CLARENCE addressed the meeting on the lawn.

It is to be regretted that, as Coaxden is not in Dorset and the address mainly related to the history of the place, space cannot be found for the whole of it, but it contained the following valuable contribution towards the history of King Charles's flight, which, bearing as it does on the subject of the day, should not be passed over:—

CHARLES II. AND COAXDEN.

“Now we pass to the myth—there is no other word for it—which purports to tell of Charles II. having been hidden at Coaxden in September, 1651, after the battle of Worcester, on the occasion of his unsuccessful attempt to escape to France. The myth does not make its appearance for a considerable time after the event is said to have happened; and, although this story has been now in circulation for many years, there is really nothing that can be ranked as evidence in support. When all is examined it merely comes to this—that in much later years two silver cups are in the possession of descendants of the Cogan family, which cups are *said* to have been given by Charles II. after the Restoration to a Cogan lady, who in September, 1651, had saved him from capture by allowing him to hide beneath the hoops of her farthingale.

I understand that the large farthingale had not come into fashion in 1651; but, passing over that, there is no evidence in support of the story. No mention occurs of the incident in the earliest accounts we have of Charles's attempt to escape. The account which the King subsequently dictated to Pepys makes no mention of anything of the sort. It has indeed been suggested that the King may, from motives of delicacy, have refrained from relating the incident to Pepys, a view scarcely

reconcilable with the accounts of the "Merry Monarch" that have been handed down. There is no evidence that such an incident happened, on the contrary the known facts indicate that it did not and could not happen."

The Club, on leaving Coaxden, entered upon the last stage of the journey to Lyme, and reached the Alexandra Hotel in that town soon after seven o'clock. It was eight o'clock before the company sat down to dinner. After dinner, at which the Mayor of Lyme and the Vicar were present as guests, the toast of "The King" was given and a short

BUSINESS MEETING

held, at which seven persons were proposed for membership, and eight candidates, nominated at the last meeting, were elected members.

After dinner the Club adjourned to the Town Hall to inspect the town charters, muniments, and regalia. They were received by the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Town Clerk.

The first charter of the borough of Lyme Regis, of the year 1284, was understood to be in the British Museum, although how it got out of the custody of the Corporation the Town Clerk could not say. The second charter was there, and as it appeared to be of the first year of Edward I. it was of about the same date and presumably about as valuable as the first. Then they had charters of the reigns successively of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Charles I., and Charles II., many of them simply confirmations of former charters. They had one will of a rather interesting nature, that of Tudbold, who endowed the Tudbold Almshouses. It contained a curious unintentional confirmation of the original date, 1547, for in one part the will was described as being made in such and such a year of Henry VIII. and in another part as made in the first year of Edward VI. He regretted the absence of Mr. Zachary Edwards, formerly Mayor of the borough, and an alderman, who was the greatest

authority upon the subject of the municipal documents. The company inspected the Mayoral badge and chain and the three maces, a pair of silver Georgian maces of the date 1757, and the small valuable Mayor's mace, with the Tudor arms on the top altered to the Stuart. Mr. St. John Hope, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, to whom the mace had been sent for examination, had expressed the opinion that it was of the reign of Henry VIII., of about the year 1530, and that the plate with the arms of the Stuarts on top of it replaced one with the arms of the Tudors. The iron grip was a remarkable feature.

The PRESIDENT then called on Mr. Udal to read his paper on "King Charles II. in Dorset and Jersey," after which the meeting closed for the day.

WEDNESDAY

opened with heavy rain, but after breakfast the weather gradually improved, and at 9.30 the party left the hotel, under the guidance of the Vicar, to see the Town, the Church, the Forts, and the Cobb.

THE CHURCH.

Here the VICAR, entering the pulpit, gave a concise description of the building, taken mainly from the short pamphlet published in November, 1901, by Mr. Zachary Edwards, of which the following are the main points. The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and, as is usual with churches dedicated to the saint, stands on a rock or steep rise of ground, as in the case of Mont St. Michel, Normandy, and St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Originally a small cruciform church with a central tower, it has been converted into a much larger church with a west-end tower. Thus the old nave has become the outer porch, the old choir the baptistery, and the enlarged chancel the main body of the church. In 1901 an interesting discovery was made in the porch at the west end of the church. On the north side were found, embedded in the wall, two columns, Norman or—at

the latest—Transition. Hutchins states that a legacy was left to rebuild part of the church in 1503. One marked feature which was retained until the last restoration 18 years ago was the gradual ascent from the porch to the altar by steps at intervals, twelve in all—adding a picturesqueness now lacking. The restorers of the 15th century treated the beautiful old work of Edward I., or perhaps still older work, with ruthless barbarity. Transepts and side aisles were demolished, and part of the stone used to build up the present walls of the porch. Modern vandalism had done equal mischief. In 1824, in order to widen the road under the west front, the rock was cut back and nearly half the porch pulled down—for it was then much longer than now. The Vicar drew attention to various objects of interest, including the Ellesdon brass in the chancel floor and the silver Caroline Communion plate, which will be found described in Nightingale's "Church Plate of Dorset." On the western wall of the present nave, over the gallery (which bears the inscription "John Hassard bvilt this to the Glorie of Almightye God in the eightieth year of his age Ano Domini 1611") hangs a very fine piece of tapestry. It is one of the pieces referred to in the South Kensington Art Handbook, "Textile Fabrics," by the Very Rev. D. Rock, D.D. :—"Pieces of English-made tapestry still remain. That fine, though greatly damaged, specimen in S. Mary's Hall, Coventry, representing the marriage of Henry the Sixth, is one; a second is the curious reredos for an altar belonging to the Vintner's Company; a third piece, of large size and in good preservation, is in private possession and hangs upon the wall in a house in Cornwall. It is one of four pieces, of which two have been lost, representing the marriage of Henry the Seventh and Elizabeth of York, and was probably made about the year 1490."

It is one of the pieces last mentioned that was bought by the late Rev. Edward Peck and presented by him to the Church of Lyme Regis.

The old lectern, found some years ago in a cellar, has been restored to the church, and stands under the western gallery.

Of the original books one (which, lost for a time, was found and restored to the church by Dr. Waring) remains. It is a copy of "Erasmus' Paraphrase of the Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles." It is a black letter folio volume in fairly good order; the title page is wanting, but in the body of the volume there is written "For Lyme, the 15th day of January, 1599, Edmund Wright." "This book pertaineth to the Parish of Lyme Regis."

Leaving the church the party were led by the Vicar to the edge of the cliff at the back of the churchyard, where the alarming encroachment of the sea is so vividly illustrated. How to preserve their hallowed burial ground from further spoliation by the ravenous sea is one of the problems that tax the anxious minds of the Vicar and his church officers. There used, Mr. Jacob assured the party, as they looked down upon the huge breakers, to be two fields intervening between the churchyard and the sea; but they had both disappeared, and a large portion of the burial ground had been eaten away. The process was still going on. Two Frenchmen who were drowned, and their bodies washed up on the shore, were buried in the churchyard. But last winter they returned to the deep!

On leaving the church, Mr. J. S. Turner, the editor of the local newspaper and a recognised authority on the history and antiquities of the neighbourhood, became the leader of the party. Mr. Turner had already given the Hon. Secretary much kind assistance in arranging the programme and engaging vehicles. Taking them to Gun Cliff Fort, where four guns used to be mounted, he showed where the old harbour was, in addition to the anchorage within the lines of the Cobb. Three other forts figured in the siege of the town by the Royalists during the Civil War—Gaitch's Fort, which disappeared into the sea, Bell Cliff Fort, near the Hotel Alexandra, and the Western Fort, which the Parliamentary garrison were not able to hold, and from which the besiegers poured a destructive fire on the shipping. Mr. Turner pointed out the spot on the western beach where the Duke of Monmouth landed, for the Duke did

not come ashore in the harbour, as this would have involved appearing among those who were disaffected towards his cause. Mr. Turner also took the party into the Square, where Monmouth was proclaimed King, one of his followers being Daniel Defoe. He pointed out the old column on which the Cobb Gates were hung, and added that it was through these gates that the Lyme rebels, condemned by Judge Jeffreys at the Bloody Assize at Dorchester, were dragged to suffer their doom. The party, led by Mr. Turner, proceeded along the Marine Parade to the Cobb. The harbour had undergone many changes. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was similar in shape to the present structure; but, instead of being built of Portland stone, as now, it was constructed by driving piles into the bed of the seashore and filling up with cob or cobble stones, which formed an ideal breakwater. A little later he showed members of the party the remaining portion of the original structure, which was called biscuit or dry stone work. The knowledge of this mode of construction had gone; and now, whenever a breach occurred, it had to be filled up with Portland cement. The semi-circular sweep of wall has the weird acoustic properties of a whispering gallery. It has been described by Gertrude Bacon as "a rough outdoor copy of the whispering gallery of St. Paul's." Placing their ears against the stones, several members of the party experienced the strange sensation of hearing the President, the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Turner speaking *sotto voce* at a considerable distance in a tone so subdued as to be quite inaudible but for the sound-conducting medium of the wall.

The PRESIDENT returned thanks to Mr. Turner, and also to the Vicar and Town Clerk, for their kindly aid in making the meeting so successful.

On returning to the hotel, the party found vehicles waiting to take them to

THE LANDSLIP,

where the Rev. H. S. SOLLY gave a concise and graphic description of the occurrence of the landslip and of the causes

which led to it, which are simply these :—On the upper surface of the ground is a rock of chalk and chert, which, being porous, allowed the water to penetrate to the stratum below, which is a bed of greensand 100 feet in thickness. This became thoroughly saturated with water, which could not escape downward because underlying it is a bed of clay impervious to water. The bed of clay is not horizontal, but slopes gently towards the sea, and the water following the slope scoured out the sand, and the upper strata, having lost this support, slid down the slope into the sea. Mr. Solly stated that a model of the landslip, made by Mr. W. Dawson, may be seen in the Geological Museum, Jermyn Street.

The existence of these conditions explains exactly what happened. The autumn of 1839 was very rainy, and at Christmas the catastrophe occurred. Christmas Day that year fell upon a Monday. Christmas Eve was celebrated on the Saturday night, and some labourers who lived in cottages near the edge of the cliff spent the evening in cheerful festivities at the farmer's house. Returning home about midnight, they could not find their way. Great chasms had opened in the ground; the landslip had begun, and their cottages had gone down a considerable distance, so gently, however, that what occurred did not even wake the baby. They seem to have all gone to bed and slept till they were awakened the next morning by a further movement of this very considerable landslip. Sunday was busily employed by them in moving themselves and their furniture, and it was well that they did not wait for further warnings, for on the Monday night the great founder took place. The Coastguardmen made their rounds as usual, and, fortunately for them, there was sufficient moonlight to show the fissures and chasms opening around them, and, with some difficulty, they escaped on to firmer ground. So quietly, however, did the heavy mass descend that we are told no sound disturbed the silence of the night. The sight from the heights on the morning of December 26th was most astonishing to those acquainted with the place. A great gulf yawned beneath, "dividing fields and pastures with which they had long been familiar." "The cottagers saw their homes in new positions far away from their previous sites, and surrounded by huge masses of earth and wild rocks which had been heaped around them by an invisible and invincible agent. There were still the little gardens around, and the orchard contiguous, the latter, apparently, with an unbroken surface, with the moss-covered trees still standing." This is what took place here at Dowlands. On the 3rd of the following February, 1840, a similar disturbance affected the neighbouring cliff on Whitlands. Some Coastguard cottages were tilted up in an extraordinary manner, and their inhabitants fled with all possible speed. This second catastrophe further increased the excitement and greatly extended the

area of the disturbed land. The scene was visited in the course of the year, it is said, by 60,000 people. They saw one curious spectacle which could not be repeated for future visitors. Some wheat fields had been sown in the autumn of 1839, and the following spring this wheat came up in all sorts of extraordinary and inaccessible places, whither it had been removed by the landslip. Another consequence of the great descent of heavy material on the land was the rising up of a considerable reef a short distance out to sea. This formed a small sheltered harbour, very convenient for boats landing passengers to see the show; and, as a harbour of any sort would be highly valuable on this part of the coast, enquiries were made in Parliament on the subject of utilising this place for the purpose. The reef, however, must have been composed of very loose material; it had been simply squeezed up by the local pressure, and before any action was taken by Parliament the sea settled the question by washing it all away. Considerable exaggeration has characterised some of the descriptions as to the extent of the subsidence, but the reliable figures, as given in Woodward's *Geology of England and Wales*, are these:—The length of the great chasm caused by the founder was 1,000 yards; breadth, 300 yards; and the depth varied from 130 to 210 feet; while 22 acres of land were sunk in the chasm."

Mr. GROVER, who directs the meteorological observations at Rousdon, said the movement in the land about Rousdon was still going on, and by and bye there would be a further landslip. Opposite Rousdon there had been changes, and thousands of tons of soil had been washed away; a considerable slip had occurred at Whitlands.

The actual spot where the cottages used to stand was now a deep pool of water.

Mr. S. EATON said that last spring there was a considerable fall between the spot on which they were and the Haven Cliffs.

Leaving Dowlands, the Club continued their journey and dismounted at

COMBE PYNE.

Here they were received by the Vicar, who showed them the ancient Communion vessels, said to be of 13th or 14th century date. A bell hanging in the tower bears the quaint inscription, in Lombardic characters, "Salvet nunc Adam qui cūta creavit et Adam." The Adam referred to is supposed to be Adam, Rector of the parish in 1338.

The Club then drove on to Axminster, where they inspected the church under the guidance of Mr. Cornish and Mr. Jefford, the churchwardens.

Tea was served at the George Hotel, and soon after the party separated and returned homeward.





Anniversary

Address of the President.

(Read May 20th, 1904.)



IN welcoming you here to-day, my pleasure is mingled with regret that, owing to circumstances with which you are already doubtless familiar, I shall not have the honour again of addressing you as your President; but I hope that I may be still spared to take a lively interest in your proceedings and to support your new President in every way in my power. I do not look upon this, therefore, as a farewell meeting between us, but simply as a change from duties which I had some difficulty in satisfactorily performing to ties of a lighter and less burdensome nature. At the same time I cannot quit my present position without thanking all the officers and members of the Club for the kind support they have invariably extended to me during my two years of office, and for the very flattering reception that they have accorded to my public utterances from this chair. Science during the past year, notwithstanding the wars and rumours of war that have unfortunately occupied public attention, continues to progress and to point the way towards that higher and

happier condition of mankind which all the discoveries of the past, from age to age and from century to century, unmistakably foretell. At the meeting of the British Association last autumn that progress was, as usual, very clearly shown, but neither time nor your patience will permit me to do more to-day than to point out a few of the discoveries achieved.

Anthropology.—While the physical relationship of man to the lower animals continues to be brought out, the department illustrating culture strikingly shows the wide distinction between the man and the brute. Professor K. Pearson compared the inheritance of mental and moral character in man with the inheritance of his physical character, and Dr. C. Myers expressed great confidence that the future of anthropometry, or the measurement of the different parts of the human body, with the bodies of the past ages, would lead to great results.

Archæology.—In the study of this science, 1903 promises to be a memorable year. Dr. Evans's discoveries at the Palace of Knossos, in Crete, continue to be of the greatest interest as proving the high state of civilisation, and even of luxury, which characterised the early Cretans. In Portugal some neolithic remains have been found similar to those that were discovered in the estuary of the Clyde; but most astonishing of all was that of alphabetical characters, resembling Cretan script, on an oblong stone amulet, which has started new theories as to the characters on which the Phœnicians formed their alphabet. The existence of palæolithic man in Egypt has been rendered probable by Mr. Beadnell in consequence of the discovery of flint implements of a neolithic type in the northern desert in a deposit along the fringe of an ancient lake. At home a very interesting find of seeds has taken place at Silchester, which has enabled botanists to identify many plants common in England in Roman times. There have also been discoveries of palæolithic implements in Savernake Forest and at Ipswich, and it has been shown that the gravel in which they were found at Savernake corresponds with the implement-bearing gravels at Southampton Water and Bournemouth.

Geographical discovery has also made great advances during the past year, and amongst these the Antarctic Expeditions deserve the first notice. They were four in number—the British, Scottish, German, and Swedish—and all have now returned safely, after having endured great hardships, happily with hardly any loss of life. The most southerly point reached was latitude 82deg. 17s. by Captain Scott, of the *Discovery*, and a vast continental plateau, at the height of 9,000 feet, called Victoria Land, was seen for the first time. In one of the valleys much sandstone with plant remains was found; the great ice barrier was explored, and geological, meteorological, magnetic, and biological observations carried out without remission by the various scientific members of the staff. It is not too much to say that this national expedition under Captain Scott and his gallant crew, with only the loss of one man, after enduring 100deg. of frost at times and great hardships by sea and land, is bringing home a mass of data and a store of collections and fossils that will throw a flood of light on one of the darkest unknown portions of the globe. The fossils brought out by the Swedish Expedition will also, no doubt, prove of the first importance to science, and Captain Bruce, of the Scottish Expedition, will be able to add many interesting details concerning the 4,000 miles of unexplored ocean which, it is stated, he had been able to survey. Turning now to the North Pole, we have fuller accounts of the work accomplished by Captain Sverdrup, who has completed the map of the Parry Archipelago by the discovery of three new islands, named Axiel, Heiberg, and Ringness, whilst other expeditions under Commander Peary, of the United States, of Captain Bermer, in Canada, and Captain Amundsen, from Norway, are endeavouring to determine the position of the North Magnetic Pole. In East Africa one of the most interesting journeys to be recorded is that of Major Powell-Cotton, who has discovered six new tribes, one of which, known as magicians, dwelt in two-storied wattled houses on high ground between Lakes Rudolph and Albert. Further discoveries of country, quite unknown, in the region around Lake Chad,

have been made, and on the borders of Darfur and Wadai, where there is a sandstone plateau of from 2,000 to 2,800 feet high, the meeting-place of the basins of the Rivers Shiré, Congo, and Nile has been located. In Asia an expedition to Thibet, which must interest us all at the present moment, led by Captain Rawlin, surveyed about 33,000 square miles of country hitherto unexplored, and for the most part desert and almost destitute of animal life; though pasture land, abounding with wild game and frequented by nomads, was to be found in exceptional spots. Explorations amongst the Himalayan glaciers by Dr. Workman and in Corea by Dr. Koto, a Japanese geologist, are also reported; and in North and South America, notably in Canada and Brazil, the work of discovery has been pursued with equal vigour.

Geology.—Cavern researches in Cyprus have during the past year yielded some mammalian relics of exceptional interest, and one especially, discovered by Miss Bate, of a dwarf hippopotamus, not bigger than a pig (*Hippopotamus Minutus*), and of a species of pigmy elephant (*Elephas Cypriotes*) deserve particular notice. In Siberia a unique specimen of the mammoth has been found, in which the flesh was so well preserved that, although it must have been frozen for thousands of years, yet, when exposed, the foxes began to feed upon it. The skin and fur were complete, and in the mouth grass was discovered newly cropped, but not chewed. At home still more wonderful discoveries have been made. Although numerous bone caverns have been explored in this country, it is remarkable that no bone cave has hitherto yielded any relics older than the Pleistocene period. It is, therefore, particularly interesting to geologists to know that an ossiferous cavern at Doves Holes, near Buxton, has been discovered, in which relics of distinctly Pliocene age have been found. This cave was exposed in 1901 whilst working the carboniferous limestone at the Victoria Quarry at Bibbington. The cavity, when found, was filled with red clay associated with numerous pebbles, which must have been introduced by means of running water, at a date so remote that the geographical

features of the district were then very different from those which now exist. Professor Boyd Dawkins, who has carefully studied the organic relics, has identified the mastodon, the great southern elephant, the Etruscan rhinoceros, the terrible sabre-toothed feline, and certain other mammalia which are quite characteristic of the Upper Pliocene deposits of the Continent and of East Anglia. The discovery is believed to be at present unique. Another discovery of a rhinoceros, in Fleet Street, London, this year, is also worthy of note. A fine skull of this Pleistocene mammal was exhumed whilst digging on the site of the offices of the *Daily Chronicle*.

And now, turning to matters which more immediately concern the members of this Club, first and foremost, I feel bound to allude to the great loss it has sustained by the death of Mr. H. J. Moule, one of its oldest and most respected members. For more than a quarter of a century, I believe, Mr. Moule has been a distinguished member of this Club, and his familiar form was always to be seen in a prominent place, acting "cicerone" at our summer excursions, or taking part in the discussions at our winter meetings within the walls of this room. On all occasions he was ready to place his great knowledge of the history and antiquities of the county at the service of the Club, and the papers he contributed upon numerous antiquarian and scientific subjects will form a lasting memorial of one who took a pride in devoting the best portion of his life to the promotion of scientific knowledge in this county and elsewhere, and to the prosperity of this Club and its kindred society—the County Museum.

I am happy to say, bearing in mind the account I must give of my stewardship, that during the time I have had the honour of occupying this chair, the numbers of the Club have increased, and its financial prosperity, thanks to our excellent Treasurer, Captain Elwes, is, I trust, assured, and more than assured in the future. But, as I pointed out last year, it is not sufficient that our numbers should be increased, unless the general interest of the public in our affairs is increased also; and that desirable

result can only be, in my opinion, attained by a constant influx of new and young recruits, who will keep us all fully up-to-date by contributing to our knowledge in the shape of scientific papers or otherwise, and generally by taking a greater personal interest in our proceedings.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must finish as I began, by again thanking you most warmly for the patient manner in which you have listened to me and for the ungrudging support I have invariably received in the performance of my duties. Any shortcomings on my part I trust you will forgive, and any small recognition that you may think I deserve will, I hope, be shown by the support you may accord to my successor, and by your constant advocacy, in season and out of season, amongst all your friends and acquaintances of the value that the existence and prosperity of such a society as this is to the public in general and the county in particular.





In Memoriam

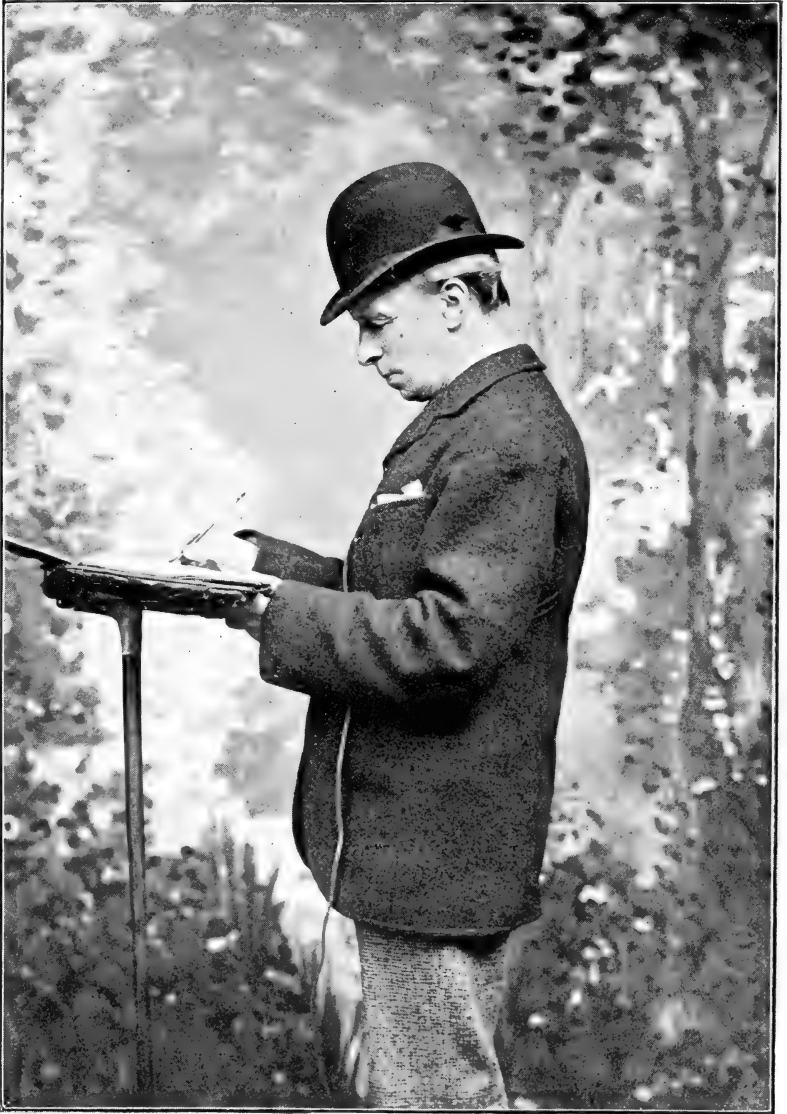
THE LATE MR. H. J. MOULE, M.A.

By THE LORD BISHOP OF DURHAM.

I am kindly invited to contribute to the records of the Dorset Field Club some account of my dear eldest brother. It is a task from one side as welcome as possible; but the privilege and the interest are shadowed by a sense of personal bereavement which only grows as the months gather over his quiet resting-place in Fordington Churchyard.

My brother, Henry Joseph, was named after his father and his maternal grandfather, Joseph Jefferies Evans. He was born September 25th, 1825, in the old Vicarage of Gillingham, near Shaftesbury, where my father, then only twenty-four years old, resided as Curate-in-Charge to the late Archdeacon Fisher. Four years later the Archdeacon presented my father to the then undivided parish of Fordington, where he and my mother brought with them their two young sons, Henry and George, the latter now (since 1880) Bishop in Mid-China. Both my brothers could recall from those early days many interesting points of local history, such as the carting into the town of the young elms to be planted along the London Road to form what was for many years the fine bowery avenue, now so sadly ruined. My brother Henry would say that he could recall days when the traditional, unconsciously picturesque cottage architecture was

IN MEMORIAM.



H. J. MOULE, ESQ., M.A.
1825-1904.

[PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. POUNCY, DORCHESTER.]



still alive. A house in Fordington, near Mr. Hayne's, where I have often visited as Curate (I think it is levelled now), was what he instanced—a typical old stone and thatch dwelling; he remembered the building of it.

Like all of us, he was schooled at home. In 1845 he entered Corpus Christi, Cambridge, which he left with a “poll” degree in 1848. His active mind never worked much in the direction of either high mathematics or pure classical scholarship, so he did not seek “honours.” But some of his most characteristic activities, mental and manual, showed themselves (as I, then a child, can recollect) in those old days. He was already a keen water-colour sketcher, and great was my wonder at the sketches of Cambridge (college nooks, old houses, &c.), which he brought home each vacation. He was a wide and eager reader, and a lover of the books he read; and he was a good mechanic. In the vacations he constructed a great oaken arm-chair, with an elaborate rotating book-desk, for our dear father. The material was oak from the dismantled woodwork of old All Saints’.

After Cambridge he entered on tutorial work, first for the sons of Lord Wriothsley Russell, the saintly Rector of Chenies (a family whose survivors, in their old home, affectionately cherish his memory still); then with the then Marquis of Abercorn and the then Earl Fitzwilliam. In 1862, to his great happiness, he married, at Edinburgh, and took up the management of the property of Cally, in Galloway, for the late Mr. Murray Stewart. There, in a charming and most happy home, he spent some fourteen years; his daughter and two sons were born there. In 1877 (if my memory serves me) he became “home-factor” for the late Marquis (was he already Duke?) of Abercorn, in Ireland. In 1879 he finally came back to his old county, and for very nearly a quarter of a century lived in Dorchester, as Curator of the Museum. In Dorchester he died, March 13th last, after some months of failure in his health, which till the age of quite seventy-six had been remarkably vigorous. He was laid to rest beside his father and mother in the churchyard of the beloved parish which his father had served for fifty-one years.

My brother's character combined with the conditions of his life to produce some special results in the way of knowledge and of work. In his tutor days, while never greatly liking journeys for their own sake, he had to travel a good deal in the way of duty, and saw much, first and last, of many parts of the British Isles, of France, Germany, and Switzerland. Everywhere he observed keenly, and his innumerable water-colours (many of them, both of landscape and of architecture, admirable for life and truth), are an index of one sort of this observation. To a remarkable degree, he combined a love of Nature, which entered with a peculiar insight into the essence of landscape, with a keen appetite for well nigh every variety of knowledge, perhaps above all for knowledge of the past, both of Nature and of nations. His commonplace books are a monument of wide, methodical, and always accurate reading. Indeed, it would have been easy to think, often, that he lived upon books, enjoying Ælian or Pliny as keenly as he enjoyed the modern essayist, historian, or poet.

His native county, with her wonderful wealth of traces of the historic and prehistoric past, was a perpetual stimulus to his love of knowledge all through his later years. His *Old Dorset* is a characteristic expression of his blended ardour and accuracy in such studies. And I cannot but hope that a companion volume may some day see the light—a collection of his papers for the Field Club.

On my beloved brother's warm and faithful heart, his intense home affections, his unshaken Christian faith, ever brighter to the close, I do not dwell. But to leave them unmentioned would be to sketch the portrait all awry. May his dear memory be to me, even to the end, alike for mind, and heart, and soul, a living inspiration.

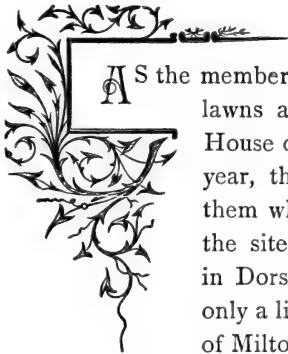
HANDLEY DUNELM.



The Old Town of Milton Abbey.

By Rev. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A., F.R. Hist. Soc.

(Read Dec. 14th, 1903.)



AS the members of the Field Club wandered over the lawns around the Abbey Church and Abbey House of Milton at their summer meeting this year, there probably were not many among them who knew that they were walking over the site of one of the most ancient towns in Dorset. The present village of Milton is only a little over 100 years old; the old town of Milton grew up with the Abbey founded by King Athelstan in the year 938. The town was known in early times as "Middleton" (of which Milton is a contraction), because it was the middle town of the county. This ancient town was pulled down by Joseph, Lord Milton (afterwards Earl of Dorchester), in the year 1786, because it was too close to his residence and proved an annoyance to him. Only two cottages were spared, which still exist, and are occupied. Unfortunately, very little is known of this destroyed town, and the particulars which are here gathered together are very fragmentary.

The old Abbey House stood where the present one now stands, to the north of the Abbey Church. At the rear of it was a very large garden, called the Abbey Garden; to the north-east of it, some little distance away, was the dairy-house; and to the

east of that again were the great monastic barn and farm-yard. The Abbey garden wall separated Lord Milton's grounds from the town of Milton. The churchyard was on the south side of the Abbey Church. Adjoining the churchyard to the south was a very large garden, called the Convent Garden, and Lord Milton's nursery adjoined on the west of it, "Dog Kennell" on the south, and a thoroughfare, called Back Lane, on the west. Leading out of the churchyard was the busiest street in the town, called Market Street. In this street was the ancient Grammar School with a good-sized garden. Only one dwelling-house divided it from the George Inn, kept by Richard Ham, the brewer. On the other side of the street, nearly opposite to the school, was the Vicarage; and nearly opposite to the George Inn was the King's Arms Inn. In the centre of the widest portion of this street, lying nearly midway between the two publichouses, was the magnificent market cross. Leading out of Market Street, to the south, was High Street, containing shops and houses. The Red Lyon Inn and "Parsonage Barn" were in this street. At the end of High Street, to the west, running at right angles, was Newport Street. The corner house therein was the Crown Inn, and opposite to it on the other side of the road were the Almshouses, built and endowed by John Tregonwell (1674) for six widows. At the end of High Street, to the south, was a block of houses, which divided Broad Street from Back Street, but about half way down the streets there was a passage connecting them, called Gover's Lane. Back Street led right down to the present Vicarage. It had two lanes leading out of it, to the east, known as Painter's Lane and Johnson's (or Riggs') Lane. At the end of Broad Street, to the west, was Fishway, or Duck Street. The names of the less important thoroughfares were Peek Plot Lane, Water Lane, Fishway Lane, Fishway Hill Road, Hollow Way, White Hill Road, and Lower Henbury Lane. There were over 100 houses in the town as distinct from the parish. The surnames of the principal families in the town were Alford, Alner, Adams, Abbot, Brabant, Beach, Bragg, Bradley, Besant, Barnes, Bonnett,

Chapman, Clerk, Caward, Clapcott, Combs, Clarke, Doggett, Drake, Ellis, Foot, Ford, Gleed, Gover, Ham, Hoare, Hewitt, Harrison, Hawkins, Hart, Hallett, Hicks, Harvey, Jerrard, Kates, Keats, Lovell, Legg, Lillington, Martin, Mate, Muckle, Marsh, Musson, Mearin, Oxford, Osmund, Roll, Riggs, Rogers, Stacey, Sargent, Snell, Serjeant, Shepherd, Symons, Tuck, Vacher, Vincent, Whinnell, Woolridge, Wood, Woolfrey, White, Wald, and Welsted. Many of these families owned the premises which they occupied, and some of the surnames exist in the present village of Milton and in the villages around.

The old town contained shops of all kinds. The occupants thereof were prosperous, but the "working classes" were very poor. Their staple food was barley cake; and to keep down expenses they saved every morsel of fat and made their own candles in pewter moulds. Among the tradesmen who issued "tokens" in the 17th century were George Cleeve, draper; Zauchy Haroyn, grocer; George Reeve, grocer; William Bissy, mercer. Specimens of these tokens still exist. And among the old parish papers are a number of apprenticeship indentures which bound poor boys of the parish to various tradesmen in the place. An extract from one of these indentures used in the old town may be of interest:—"The said apprentice his master shall or will serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere gladly do: he shall do no damage to his said master nor see it be done of others, but to his power shall let or forthwith give notice to his said master of the same. The goods of his said master he shall not waste, nor the same without licence of him to any give or lend. Hurt to his said master he shall not do, cause or procure to be done: he shall neither buy nor sell without his master's licence. Taverns, inns or alehouses he shall not haunt. At cards, dice, tables, or any other unlawful game he shall not play. Fornication he shall not commit. Matrimony he shall not contract, nor from the service of his said master day nor night absent himself; but in all things as an honest and faithful apprentice shall and will demean and behave himself towards his said master and all his during all the said term."

The old town possessed (as does the present village) a brewery. The hop fields were in the neighbouring parish of Milborne St. Andrew. Milton Abbey ales were at one time among the most famous in the county. The brewery at Milton helped to supply Weymouth, Poole, and other large towns in Dorset. Milton ales could also be obtained in London.

The market cross was one of the finest in the kingdom, quite worthy of its position near the Abbey Church. It had an ascent of no fewer than thirty steps. Its site is marked in the present Park by a stone which is said to be a portion of the original cross. Our registers tell us that during the days of the Commonwealth banns of marriage were published "in the market." The weekly market was well attended, and was held around the market cross. The annual fair was on St. Sampson's Eve and Day, July 27th and 28th, St. Sampson being the chief patron saint of the Abbey Church. This fair, like the market, was granted by King Athelstan; but it was practically discontinued when the old town was pulled down.

The sports in old Milton were badger-baiting under the cedar trees in the Abbey churchyard, cock-squailing, cock-fighting, and playing of fives outside the west end of the church. Bowls were played on the bowling green, and ringing was very popular. During Lent the children went "Shroving" and "Lent-crocking." On Shrove Tuesday the children, carrying sticks, knocked at the doors of the principal residents and repeated this doggerel verse:—

" Please I've come a-shroving
 For a piece of pancake
 Or a little ruckle cheese
 Of your own making.
 If you don't give me some,
 If you don't give me none,
 I'll knock down your door
 With a great marrow bone
 And away I'll run."

The result of this threat was that the children were given half-pence, apples, eggs, a piece of pancake, or a piece of ruckle cheese. A ruckle cheese was a small sour-milk home-made

cheese, weighing about one pound. It could be ruckled; *i.e.*, rolled along the ground. Hence its name. In the evening the "Lent-croaking" began. Those people who had not given the children anything when they came "a-shroving" were then rewarded by having pieces of broken crockery and pans and other missiles thrown at their doors. In this way real damage was often done. The practice of shroving is still continued in the present village of Milton; it is one of the customs which have survived the demolition of the old town. It exists in other Dorset parishes, but is gradually dying out.

The Abbey churchyard was a very large one. Its area was about three times the area of the Abbey Church. The sports which took place in it have been already mentioned. It was also used as a public flogging place for offenders against the law. Lord Milton, when he decided to pull down the old town, had all the headstones in the churchyard removed, broken up, or buried. In converting the churchyard into lawns, many bones of parishioners were turned up and irreverently treated; and the superstitious tradition in the present village is that, in consequence of this, Lord Milton died of a gruesome disease. There was an ancient cross in the churchyard, called the "Druid's Cross." Its exact position was 12 feet from the south-east angle of the south transept of the Abbey Church. It is hardly necessary to add that it perished with the churchyard.

The old Grammar School, founded by Abbot Middleton in 1521, was also pulled down by Lord Milton and banished from the parish. It found a home in Blandford, where it still flourishes. In its Milton days it was one of the chief public schools in the south-west of England. It had, as a rule, between 80 to 100 boys, mostly boarders, sons of the leading county families. There were several boarding-houses for the boys in Milton, and the existence of the school helped on the prosperity of the town. When Hardy (afterwards Admiral Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy—Nelson's friend) was at the school it is recorded that he mounted the Abbey tower one day with another boy, and they let down the Head-Master's son (James

Wood) over the tower to take a nest from the head of the stack-pipe. Hardy then threatened to cut the rope unless Wood promised to give him two out of the four eggs! It must be admitted, reluctantly, that the Grammar School boys were an undoubted nuisance to Lord Milton. They lived within a stone's throw of his mansion; they broke into his privacy and seclusion; they scoured his gardens and plantations in every direction; stole his fruit and disturbed his game. Records exist of the expulsion of some boys bearing the most honoured of Dorset names for persistent stone-throwing down chimneys, and for stealing cucumbers from the Abbey gardens and game fowl eggs for the purpose or rearing birds to compete in fighting. In the Abbey Church the Grammar School boys sat in a large gallery which stretched from the rood loft to the west wall. This gallery was pulled down by Lord Milton's orders as soon as he had removed the school. The Head-Masters and Assistant-Masters of the school, being in Holy Orders, frequently held the position of Vicar or Curate of the Abbey Church. Among them was John Hutchins, the County Historian, who was Curate of the Abbey and Assistant-Master of the school. The only relic existing of the old school is a portion of a pitch-pine desk with the names and initials of some of the boys cut upon it (Roger Whinnell, William Gleed, &c.).

When pulling down the old town Lord Milton, fortunately, spared St. Catherine's Chapel on the hill beyond; but it was he who turned the chapel into a cottage, tampered with the chancel, and erected the imitation Norman west front.

An opinion of an inhabitant of the old town, who was one of Lord Milton's henchmen, is not without interest, even though the opinion may be biassed:—"The old town of Milton was a very wet, unhealthy place, being flooded every winter, and ague was very prevalent. I have always thought that Lord Milton did quite right in pulling it down. It was the most wretched place in existence." This may be true, but the majority of inhabitants did not so think. They regarded Lord Milton's action as a cruel piece of tyranny, and they resisted it with stubborn and

obstinate opposition. For over twenty years his lordship was involved in considerable trouble and expense while gradually getting all the houses into his own possession, in order that he might level them to the ground. Mr. Harrison, a resident solicitor, refused to sell his lease, although he was offered three times its value ; so Lord Milton let the water from the "Abbot's Pond" (a small pond which then lay just below the Abbey Church) creep around the premises. Mr. Harrison at once entered an action against his lordship for flooding his house, and the lawyer won the case. A few days afterwards Lord Milton went to London, and on his way to Blandford he heard the Abbey bells ringing. This he interpreted as a sign of parochial joy at his defeat and departure ; and nothing would satisfy him but the sale of the offending bells. The bells were really ringing to commemorate Guy Fawkes' Day ; it was November 5th. But the bells had to go, for "the autocrat" had spoken. And his friend, the Dean of Norwich, had said that "bell-ringing caused much idleness and drinking." There is a record that, when the parishioners saw their bells carted away, they stood at their house-doors weeping, even though two of the bells were saved for the new church of St. James.

In pulling down the old town, Lord Milton preserved the Abbey Church, and employed James Wyatt to restore it. A comparison of the first and second edition of "Hutchins" will show the havoc which was then wrought in portions of the interior, although it must be added that at the same time the vast building underwent a thorough repair, which it needed very badly. There is a tradition that this restoration cost Lord Milton no less than £60,000, but this seems a fabulous sum.

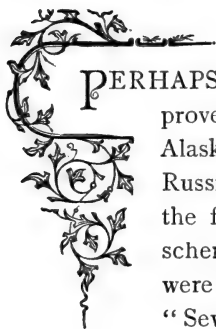
With the materials obtained from the demolished buildings of the old town Lord Milton built the present village of Milton, now one of the most picturesque of Dorset villages. And, as one wanders down the quiet main street into the Abbey Park around the peaceful Abbey Church, it is hard to realise that the stirring events recorded in this paper happened little more than a hundred years ago.



The Natural History of Alaska.

By Captain C. E. RADCLYFFE.

(Read Feb. 1st, 1904.)



PERHAPS one of the smartest deals ever done by a proverbially smart nation was the purchase of Alaska in 1867 by the American Government from Russia for a paltry sum of \$7,000,000, in spite of the fact that at the time of Secretary Seward's scheme for the purchase, a number of Americans were pleased to ridicule what they designated as "Seward's Folly" in buying a mass of icebergs. Many of those men lived to recall their words and the Russians to realise that they had made a bad bargain. Regarded as a financial investment, it was good, since the country has never yielded less than 5 per cent. interest on the outlay. Two big commercial companies, which have rented the Pribiloff Islands from the Government for the purpose of killing seals there, have more than repaid the purchase price in rent. Moreover, it promises to become ere long, as regards mineral wealth, the richest country in the world.

Its resources in gold, silver, copper, and other ores are unlimited. Recent discoveries on the coast near Kayak and Yakutat, also on the Alaska Peninsula, give indications of the greatest oilfields which have yet been found in the world. Even to-day, although the country has been partly explored by small

wandering bands of prospectors, it is surprising how little the Americans of the East know about the valuable territory which they possess in the far North-West.

As a happy hunting-ground for the geologist, I venture to say the country has no equal. The remains of mammoths and other gigantic prehistoric animals, which are daily unearthed near the surface by mining prospectors throughout the country, have convinced me that any geologist who undertakes a trip to Alaska will return well satisfied with the results of his expedition. For the botanist also the field of research is unlimited, as, although the Alaskan summer is of short duration, when once the flowers and grasses have commenced to grow, they spring up in such variety and profusion that the whole country is soon covered with a vegetation of almost tropical luxuriance.

Indeed, the field of natural history is so vast that it is hard for me, as a mere sportsman, to state much definitely regarding these matters after spending only one season there. My sole qualification for briefly attempting the task perhaps lies in the fact that during my trip in 1903 I covered a larger area of ground than has yet been traversed by any other sportsman from the old country. During this expedition I travelled along the coast from Southern Alaska, some 2,000 miles, to the westward of the Alaska Peninsula, crossing the Peninsula on foot from the Pacific to the Behring Sea, and coasting the inhospitable shores of the latter ocean in native canoes and small open boats. Our expedition consisted of my friend, Mr. R. F. Glyn, myself, and a taxidermist from Victoria, B.C., and our object was to collect specimens of the larger kinds of big game found in Alaska. Chief in importance may be reckoned the enormous brown bears, which are, beyond all doubt, the largest bears in the world. They were formerly considered to be similar in all respects to the N. American bear (*Ursus horribilis*), which ranges as far south as Southern California and as far north as B. Columbia. Careful study of the brown bears from Alaska during the past few years has proved the fact that four distinct species of brown bears exist in that country, which differ considerably

from the grizzly bear and from each other as regards the dentition, cranial peculiarities, and other characteristic features.

The authorities at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington inform me that they now recognise four varieties of brown bears in Alaska, which are classified under the headings of *Ursus Middendorffi*, *Ursus Dalli gyas*, *Ursus Kidderi*, and *Ursus Dalli*. I am inclined to think that, although we collected 13 brown bears from various parts of the country, they all belonged to the species *Ursus Dalli gyas*. These bears are reported to reach a fabulous size, and cases have been quoted in the Badminton and elsewhere of specimens which measure as much as 13 feet in length from tip to tail. I have satisfied myself that these measurements are absurd, although I have seen skins which have been stretched on pegs and frames by the natives, and which have exceeded 12 feet in length. I killed one very large old male bear on the Alaska Peninsula in June, 1903, which was pronounced by the natives and some old hunters who saw the beast to be the largest specimen which they had ever seen. The exact length of this animal in a straight line between two upright pegs was 7 feet 9½ inches from nose to tail, and, in my opinion, this may be taken as a very large specimen of the Alaskan brown bear. I also weighed the carcass and hide, &c., the total being 1,014 lbs. I have seen several men who claim to have killed bears of this kind which exceeded 1,600 lbs. in weight, but I cannot accept such estimates as correct unless they are personally taken by a careful sportsman, provided, as I was, with a proper weighing machine. In the spring the food of these huge bears consists of grass, and later in the season they catch the salmon, which run in countless millions up most of the Alaskan rivers. By nature these animals are not so ferocious as the grizzly bears, and do not often attack unless wounded. I have, however, been charged by an old she bear with cubs, and narrowly escaped from the encounter with a whole skin after dropping my assailant and one of her cubs right on the end of my rifle.

The black bear (*Ursus Americanus*) is very plentiful throughout Alaska, as far north as Cook's Inlet, but it is not found beyond

the extent of the timber line, which ceases at a point on the mainland nearly opposite Kodiak Island. There has recently been discovered yet another species of bear which lives high up in the mountains in the neighbourhood of Mount St. Elias, near Koyak, in S.W. Alaska. It has been named by Professor Dall *U. Emmonsii*. This is known as the blue or glacier bear. A very few specimens have yet been obtained, and as far as I know none has yet been seen in England. I saw one in the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington. It was smaller in size than the common black bear, and had a remarkably long fine coat, which was silver grey in colour.

Turning to the deer tribe, we find most conspicuous for its enormous size the Alaskan moose (*Alces gigas*). This is the largest of its species known to science, and I have seen specimens of the bull moose which measured 80 inches in height at the withers, with horns spreading over 70 inches from tip to tip. One specimen killed by my friend Mr. David Hanbury, near my camp on the Kenai Peninsula, in September last, weighed no less than 1636lbs., and was 11 feet from nose to tail, measured following the curves of the body.

A head now at Chicago measures a little over 78 inches span, and is the world's record. The actual extent of the range of moose in Alaska is not quite certain, but the rush of miners and others into the interior of the country is pushing them further year by year into new districts. The natives informed me that twenty years ago moose were unknown on the Kenai Peninsula. Now they are very numerous there, and have doubtless been driven over the divide from the Yukon and Tanana country owing to the great gold rushes in those districts.

Coming to the Caribou, we are again faced with a problem, since the American scientists cannot yet agree as to how many species really exist in Alaska. For the present I am content to classify them under the two headings of woodland and barren land caribou. Three varieties have already been named at Washington, and are known as *Rangifer montana*, *Rangifer Granti*, and *Rangifer Osborni*, whilst a fourth variety is claimed

to have been discovered on the Kenai Peninsula by Mr. A. J. Stone, of the New York Museum, and this one has been called the *Rangifer Stonei*. My own experiences with caribou have been limited to the Alaska Peninsula, where they still abound. It is no uncommon sight to see 2,000 or 3,000 of these fine deer in one herd on the Alaska Peninsula during the autumn and winter months. These caribou have been named the *Rangifer Granti*, but, personally, I can see no very distinct points of difference between them and the ordinary barren land caribou of N. America, the *Rangifer arcticus*.

There is undoubtedly a great difference between the woodland and barren land caribou, since the latter are much smaller than the former and carry horns which are slighter in the beam, and have less palmation than those of the woodland caribou, although in the actual spread of horns there is often not a great difference between the two. The caribou extends over such a vast range of country in N. America that there is still ample scope for enterprising naturalists to discover and classify new local species and sub-species of them, which undoubtedly may differ in certain points from those found in other districts. Both the woodland and barren land caribou assemble in great herds at certain seasons of the year and migrate long distances across country, and return again in a few months to their old haunts. Their return, however, is not always so prompt, since in the barren lands of the Arctic regions certain conditions, such as severe weather or scarcity of food, may cause herds of caribou to migrate from certain districts where they may not be found two years in succession.

Besides the caribou there is one other kind of deer, the Black-Tailed Deer (*Mazama Columbiana*), which are very plentiful in the forest lands of Southern Alaska, and range as far north as Sitka.

Wolves, wolverines, and lynxes are still fairly numerous in the forests. There is a great variety of the smaller fur-bearing animals, which are still hunted by the natives and others to supply the chief fur markets of the world. Foxes, otters, beaver,

marmots, martens, mink, and ermine are amongst the most highly prized for their skins. The sea otter, although almost exterminated, is still found in small numbers along the coast, but I fear that a few more years will see the utter destruction of these valuable fur-bearing animals. The natives of Alaska are to-day as well posted in the latest market value of furs as any London fur dealer. This was brought vividly to my notice on one occasion when I encountered a party of natives who had been fortunate enough to kill a very fine specimen of the sea otter, and I offered the chief £75 for the skin. I had reason to suppose that this sum (a small fortune to a native), would be accepted, but my surprise was great on being told that they knew, if they could get this skin sent to San Francisco or Chicago, that it would probably bring them £150 or more; and such was undoubtedly the case.

I was equally unsuccessful in my attempts to purchase a pair of black fox skins from a half breed in Cook's Inlet. My offer in this case was £100, but I did not attempt further negotiations on being informed by the owner that four years ago he had sent two similar black foxes to London and they were sold for \$3,300, or £660. This I afterwards ascertained to be a fact.

The Fur Seals are now confined to the Pribiloff Islands, in the Behring Sea. Here is their great breeding ground, and these islands are rented from the American Government, for a large sum of money, by the North American Commercial Company, for the purpose of killing the seals for their fur.

Hair seals are very numerous all along the coast, and a variety of this seal is found in Lake Iliamna on the Alaskan Peninsula. This lake is a great distance from the sea, and it is believed by the natives that the seals found there remain and breed inland, without ever going to the sea. As far as I am aware, there is only one other instance known in the world of such an occurrence. This is in lake Baikal, in Siberia; and a further study of these animals would be interesting.

Perhaps the most interesting animal found in Alaska, and certainly the most highly prized, from a sportsman's point of

view, is the white mountain sheep. This sheep is a variety of the Bighorn, found in the Rocky Mountains, and in the northern parts of Alaska, it becomes pure white in colour.

There is a variety found in Southern Alaska, which is darker in colour, and is known as the *Ovis Stonei*.

Another variety found in Central Alaska, in the neighbourhood of Dawson and the Yukon, is called the *Ovis Fannini*.

The third, and by far the most numerous variety, the *Ovis Dalli*, is found along the N.W. coasts of Alaska, and is very plentiful along the mountain ranges on the Kenai Peninsula. I have counted as many as 130 of these fine sheep in one flock on the sides of a mountain in Cook's Inlet. The rams' horns are very graceful in shape, and I have some which attain a measurement of 39 inches round the curve from the base to tip, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches round the base of the horn. This sheep stands nearly 3 feet high at the shoulder, and has a coat of long hair, closely resembling the skin of a deer. Until a few years ago they were quite unknown to naturalists and sportsmen, and even to-day, although numerous in Alaska, very few specimens have been seen in Europe.

Mention may here be made of the so-called Antelope-goat which is found in Alaska, as far north as lat. 62° . It has very short legs, pointed ears, and is covered with a long shaggy white hair, which stands erect on its back, but hangs long and ragged all over its body. This animal has a large hump over its withers, and horns black in colour, curving backwards about 6 to 10 inches in length. This ungainly beast inhabits the most inaccessible precipices and mountain crags, over which it travels with surprising ease and fearlessness.

The subject of ornithology in Alaska is far too large to be dealt with even briefly here. Like all other branches of natural history in the country, it has barely been touched as yet by American naturalists. During 1903, for the first time, an expedition was sent out from the New York Museum, under the direction of Mr. A. J. Stone, a keen and practical naturalist. I encountered his party on more than one occasion. He showed

me a number of small mammals and birds which they had collected, and admitted that he was quite unable to name or classify a large number of them.

The varieties of birds seen appeared to me to closely resemble the various species which I have encountered throughout Scandinavia. Numbers of sea fowl, geese, ducks, and a great variety of waders and sand pipers are the chief features of bird life. It is a wonderful sight, in the fall of the year, to see the countless flocks of wild fowl, and the sandhill cranes (*Grus Mexicanus*), which flight in endless strings from the Arctic regions as winter approaches, all following the coast line and passing in a southerly direction, making their way to the Pacific coast, where they remain along the shores of California till the following spring.

Eagles, falcons, owls, and most of the *Raptores* are found in great numbers and variety throughout the country.

On the subject of butterflies and moths I must again plead ignorance. There are certainly a number of different butterflies, and I was told that a lady living in Cook's Inlet had a collection of some 40 different varieties, all caught in the district. I discovered too late, on my return to Washington, that there is one exceedingly rare butterfly in Alaska, which is described as being pale blue in colour, and for which the American collectors are said to offer \$500 for a specimen. The annoying part of this whole affair, as far as I am concerned, is that I actually saw two blue butterflies in one place, where this very variety is found, and little did I suspect that by taking the trouble to capture and preserve these specimens I might have considerably re-couped the expenses of my shooting trip.

To attempt even briefly to deal with the whole subject of the natural history of Alaska in such a paper as this would be an impossible task.

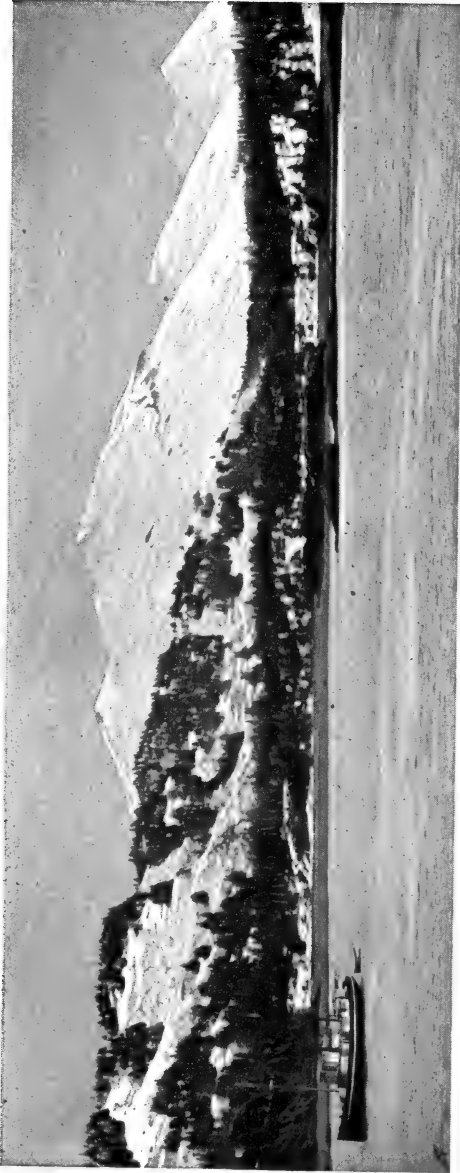
My only hope is that this short recital may have been of some interest to those members who have listened to the reading of it.

I may also add that the photos on exhibition were all taken by myself with an ordinary 7 x 5 Kodak camera, and, considering

that I am absolutely ignorant about all matters pertaining to photography, I think the results are fairly satisfactory. I must apologise for the rough appearance presented by myself and friends in some of the pictures, but anyone who has ever undertaken a similar trip will understand that in a country where labour is much in demand, and natives hard to get, it often happens that a sportsman has to carry his own personal belongings, and, as we preferred to take the luxuries which refresh the inner man, rather than those used for personal adornment, our party often looked what the Americans call "rather tough."



PLATE 1.



SALDOVIA BAY IN EARLY SPRING. COOK'S INLET, ALASKA.

Illustrations reproduced by permission from "Big Game Shooting in Alaska," by Captain C. E. Radclyffe. (Routland Ward, Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London.)



INDIAN CREEK, SHOWING GLACIER IN THE DISTANCE. KENAI MTS., ALASKA.
THE HAUNTS OF WILD SHEEP.



CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, BERING SEA COAST.

NATIVE BIDARKIES (CANOES), AND BEAR SKINS DRYING IN FOREGROUND.



BULL MOOSE ON THE MOVE. KENAI FORESTS, ALASKA.

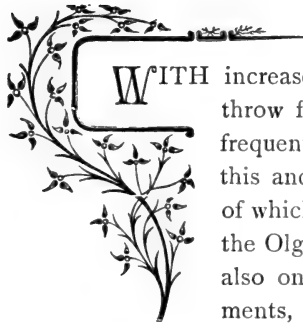


"MY BEST MOOSE." KENAI FORESTS, ALASKA.



Two Examples of Symbolism.

By HY. COLLEY MARCH, M.D., F.S.A.

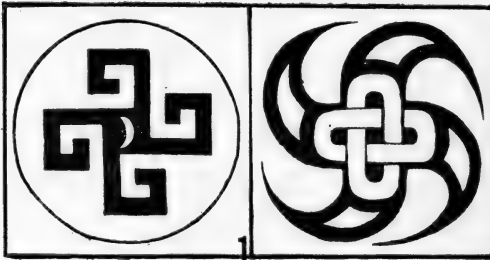


WITH increased knowledge I hope to be able to throw further light on two motifs that are frequent on the Roman mosaic pavements of this and of other countries. The first one, of which an example occurs in the centre of the Olga-road tessellation in Dorchester, and also on one of the Fifehead Neville pavements, I have called the duplex, and have associated it primarily with the Sun and secondarily with Christ.* The other, of which examples occur on the Frampton tessellation, I regarded as a lotus-derivative and gave it a corresponding significance.

It was well said by Renan that "Before religion reached the point where it proclaimed that God should be sought in the Absolute and the Ideal—that is to say, outside the world—one cult only was reasonable and scientific, and that was the cult of the Sun."

To Greek philosophy the celestial bodies were divine beings; Neo-Pythagorism and Neo-Platonism saw in the Great Luminary

* Dorset Field Club, "Proceedings," Vol. XXI., p. 162.



the image of the intelligible God ; and even Copernicus believed that the movements of each planet were regulated by the soul of an in-dwelling angel.

The sun, as the visible and familiar source of life and movement, was venerated by all the civilised races of antiquity who taught that the solar activity was controlled by a hidden, a supreme power ; as by Ra or by Apollo, or as by the Gaulish god who carried the rayed wheel upon his shoulder.

Let me refer for a moment to the Fylfot as an Aryan sign of energy, *centred* sometimes by the moon, shown as a crescent, and sometimes by the sun, shown as the duplex. (Fig. 1.)

It was natural for Patristic writers to remember the words of the prophet Malachi, and to call Christ the Sun of Righteousness, since He had proclaimed Himself the Light of the World ; and in Christian art the duplex, which originally stood for the two paths of one and the same celestial object, was employed to signify the double nature of the offspring of God and man.

As an auspicious decoration the use of the duplex can be followed from Roman times, first by pagan and then by Christian Gaul, as shown by M. Barrière-Flavy. It was adopted as a Christian device by Byzantine artists, and ultimately by those of Ireland and Scandinavia.

At this point it will be convenient to define terms. A symbol stands for an abstract idea, an emblem denotes a concrete thing, an attribute occurs in apposition with the person it qualifies ; for example, in a presentment of the Blessed Virgin, the lily that she holds in her hand, or that flowers by her side, is her attribute. When the lily appears alone, if it represents the Queen of Heaven, it is her emblem, but if it indicates Purity it is a symbol. The latter term, however, since it can be used in the forms symbolise and symbolism is, from this convenience, gradually superseding the other.

It is easy to go too far in the pursuit of symbolism—to see more in signs and tokens than they ever meant. Besides, every symbol comes at last into the hands of the professional artificer whose taste leads him to subordinate all things to a decorative

effect. The esoteric, the cryptic, the magical, have little import for him; and when he has wrought his will, no wonder it is doubted whether such devices have not been, from the beginning, only artistic conceits.

Even Mr. Romilly Allen declares that "the attempt to discover symbolism where there is no evidence to prove either its intention or its existence is a modern innovation."

He points to Cornish coped-stones, as those in St. Tudy and Lanivet churchyards (Fig. 2), to the working of the motif into the corners of the ornamental field, so that the triquetra is stretched out to fill a triangular surface, as the duplex below is made to occupy a square surface; and he believes that these knots, these intrecci, were designed for "fillings-in" of awkward spaces.*

This could not have been the case, however, with a Danish fibula of the Viking period, where the designs are displayed on specially elevated structures, and where, according to the antiquary Worsaae, the triquetra is the mark of Odin, as the chief member of a Triad, and the duplex is that of the sun-god Frey.†

Nor was it the case with a sculpture in the church of S. Maria, near Assisi, of the IXth century (Fig. 3), where the two emblems are disposed on either side of the cross in quite equal spaces, but are distorted after the fashion of the time.‡

They are as much emblems as are the triskele on the Hogbacked tomb at Heysham and the solar-cross on that at Hexham, marks of the Trinity and of Christ, if not, indeed, of Odin and Frey.

On a stone in the Durham Museum, found at Brompton, in Yorkshire (Fig. 4), is the crucified Son of Man, standing "free" in the Scandinavian manner, with the duplex over his head and on either side the triquetra and the simplex—the latter a sign of

* *Introd. to Cornish Crosses*, by Langdon, p. 27.

† *Danish Arts*, p. 144, 168, 196.

‡ Cattaneo, *Architecture in Italy*, p. 297.

the renewal of life, whose path disappears into the underworld, but rises again into the light of day.

In Ireland, on either of the door-jambs of the Round Tower of Roscrea [43 miles N. of Kilkenny] and contemporaneous with the structure which dates prior to the XIIth century, we see (Fig. 5) the ship, which symbolises the True Church, and the duplex, the interlaced cross, which denotes Christ and His twofold nature.

Last, and most convincing of all, is a silver crucifix of the XVth century, found in Valbö, Sweden, but evidently of Byzantine origin (Fig. 6). A duplex covers, not the heart only, but the whole of the thorax of the sufferer; and it will hardly be asserted that in this case the intreccio was designed to fill in an awkward space. It is, beyond all doubt, an attribute of Christ.*

We now pass on to consider the other, but no less difficult motif, frequent enough on Roman tessellations, as at Cirencester and at Frampton (Fig. 7).

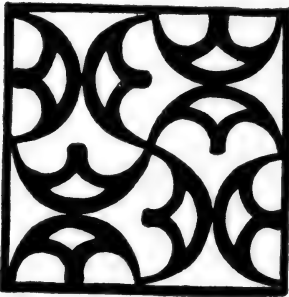
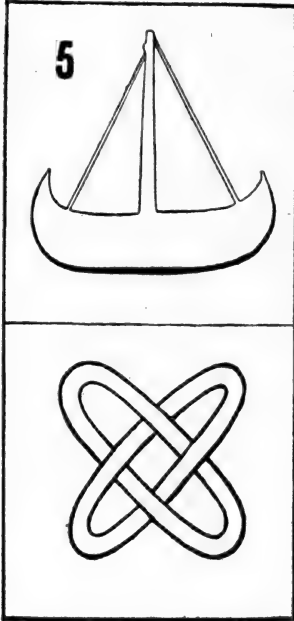
From general considerations I had derived it from the Lotus, but my friend Mr. Miles Barnes prefers to call it the Axe of Lyncurgus.

Lyncurgus was King of the Edones in Thrace, and was famous for his worship on the sacred mountain of Nyseion. He warred against Dionysus (Bacchus), who escaped by casting himself into the sea, where he was saved by Thetis (Θέτις ἀργυροπέξα), granddaughter of Poseidon (Neptune) and mother of Achilles.

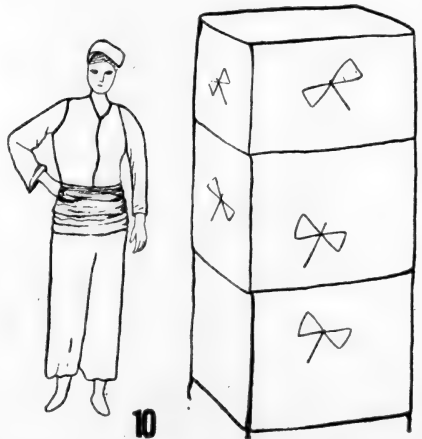
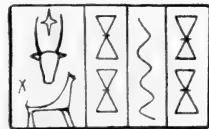
Ovid, when invoking Bacchus, prays that the bones of Lyncurgus, wielder of the axe, may lie uncovered (Tristia V. iii.);

* It is interesting to read, in this connection, the following from Heine's Pictures of Travel:—

“ I gazed upon Christ
The Saviour of Man;
His head reached high to the heavens,
His hands he stretched out in blessing
Over land and sea,
And as a heart, in his bosom,
Bore he the sun.”



7



but Homer relates that the attendants of Dionysus were slain by Lycurgus with an ox-goad (*ὑπ' ἀνδροφόνου Λυκούργου θεινόμεναι βουπλήγῃ*, Il. VI., 135). He probably had a hatchet also, but the shape of it no man knows; and it is possible, too, since a negative cannot be proved, that the worship on Mount Nyseïon, in Thrace, involved a cult of the axe, and even of the double axe.

As an example of a cult of the single axe that has but recently become extinct in Mangaia, one of the Polynesian Islands, the emblem of the god himself is depicted in Plate XXIII., Vol. XXII. Journal of the Anthropological Institute. Schliemann has shown that a cult of the double axe was in vogue at Mycenæ during the Bronze Age. We see in gold-plate the head of a cow, of the goddess Hera, as he explains it, and fastened between her horns is a double axe (Fig. 8). The Mycenæan potter has painted on his vases the same design in various stages of artistic degradation. Bronze axes of this form are common in the votive deposits of the Cretan caves. Similar double-headed axes are represented on all the medals of the Island of Tenedos and on those of the Kings of Caria. They have been called Carian axes, and have been associated with Zeus Labrandeus, since Labranda is in Caria, and in the Lydian language this axe, *πέλεκυς*, was called *λάβρυς*.

It occurs as a token in the field of a Mycenæan gold ring and as an amulet-ornament of gold from a tumulus at Thalles on the boundary between Lydia and Caria.* This form has even established itself in Pictography, and on a Cypriote cylinder (Fig. 9) it may be seen not only repeated in pairs, but raised between the horns of a cow, though the artist's want either of knowledge or of skill has turned it into a four-rayed star.†

Perhaps the most remarkable discovery in this connection has been made by Mr. Arthur Evans, in the palace of Knossos, in Crete; in the hall of the double axe, where the labrys is carved on the stones that constitute a central pier (Fig. 10), the sacred

* Perrot and Chipiez, *Hist. of Art in Phrygia, Caria, &c.*, p. 290.

† Cesnola, *Salamina*, p. 120, Fig. 134.

“Pillar of the House,” a cult to which we shall presently return.

It is now time to observe that the motif we are considering, so common on Roman mosaic pavements, never appears in the form of a double axe, and never exhibits the least indication of a handle.

And who is this (Fig. 11) depicted at Herculaneum? Who indeed, if she be not Penthesilea, Queen of the Amazons, who brought her fair troops to the aid of Priam at the siege of Troy, and was slain, alas, by Achilles, whose heart was wrung by her beauty as she lay dead at his feet.

“Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis,
Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet,
Aurea subnectens exertae cingula mammæ
Bellatrix, audetque viris concurrere virgo.”

Into the thick of the fight the war-maiden, girt with a golden belt, leads her Amazons with their crescent shields, eager to do battle with men. So sings Virgil (*Æneid* I. 491) and adds in another place (xi. 663)

“ magnoque ululante tumultu
Fœminea exultant lunatis agmina peltis.”

And Ovid makes Cydippe say to Acontius,

“I had not taken my stand, defended by a buckler, wielding the battle axe like Penthesilea on the Ilian shores; no belt embossed with Amazonian gold was borne off as a booty by *thee!*”*

It is remarkable that the double battle axe, such a favourite weapon round the *Ægæan* in prehistoric times, was unknown in Egypt, was despised by the Greeks, and was never used by the

* “Non ego constiteram sumpta peltata securi,
Qualis in Iliaco Penthesilea solo.
Nullus Amazonis cælatus balteus auro,
Sicut ab Hippolyte, præda relata tibi est.”

Heroides, xxi., 118.

Etruscans, or the Romans, nor by the Barbarians who overran the west of Europe in the first centuries, and yet it was through the Etruscans and the Romans that we get the curious motif we are now considering. What the early historians of the Franks have called "bipennis," and even *πελέκυσ ἀμφιστόμος*, has been shown by Roach Smith, by Yonge Akerman, and, again recently, by Barrière-Flavy, to have been a single-bladed axe, but with its cutting edge prolonged into a wing on either side of the socket. The true double axe, *πελέκυσ* or *λάβρος*, which is seen represented on the sword of Tiberius, and on the triumphal arch at Orange [Arausio, on the R. Araise, Provence] if not intentionally mythological, are reminiscences of the East.

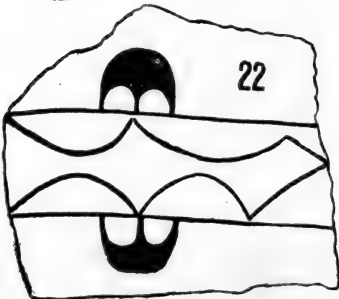
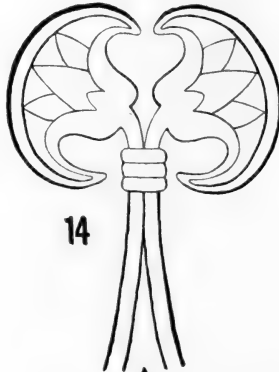
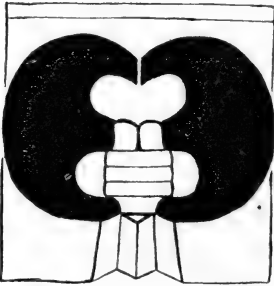
But if Virgil says nothing of the Amazons' Carian axe, he twice makes mention of their crescent shield; and the possibility now emerges that the *pelta lunata*, and not the Axe of Lycurgus, is the prototype of the mosaic pavement motif. Diodorus the Sicilian, however, who was a professed historian, says that the Amazons were defended by an armour made of the skins of serpents, and that their weapons were the sword, the lance, and the bow (*ξίφεσι καὶ λόγχαις ἔτι δὲ τόξοις*, III. 54). And Greco-Etruscan artists, as on a vase at Arezzo, represent them as clad in banded snake skins, armed with sword and lance and bow, but bearing round Argolic shields withal.

And in the large Etruscan tomb at Cervetri the walls are hung with arms of bronze, but there is no double axe, and all the bucklers are circular. The crescent shield, then, like Penthesilea herself, belongs to mythology.

So that, after all, we are driven to Egypt. The oldest use of the lotus in decorative art was in groups of two flowers tied together by the stalks, found on prehistoric pottery at Koptos and on the earliest *sepulchres* (Fig. 12).

The tied lotus is universally employed as a finial (Fig. 13) to the panels of *the tombs* of the IVth Dynasty (B.C. 4800). It is also found in the tombs at Thebes.

In its most careful delineation, say Messrs. Perrot and Chipiez (*Egypt I.*, 184; *II.*, 63), it consists of two flowers "united by a



band which allows the deep slit characteristic of aquatic plants to be clearly visible." "This motif," they continue, "had peculiar value in the eyes of the Egyptians, and its persistence may be accounted for by the association of the lotus with ideas of a new birth and resurrection."

Its primary form (Fig. 14) is well seen in a drawing by Prof. Petrie,* and its full significance is shown in the illuminated Book of the Dead, which contains formulæ to enable you "to live when you *are* dead and to come forth with the day."†

In these pictures we see the soul of the deceased (Fig. 15), and before him is a stand, or table, on which food is placed. Always nutriment was essential, and by a suitable formula cake and wine, wheat and barley, were to be provided; and always the flower of the lotus, resting on the dead man's food and directed to the dead man's face, was a pledge to him of life and strength (Fig. 16). Even the prow of the mummy-boat sometimes took this form (Fig. 17), and presented the same aspect to the embalmed body.

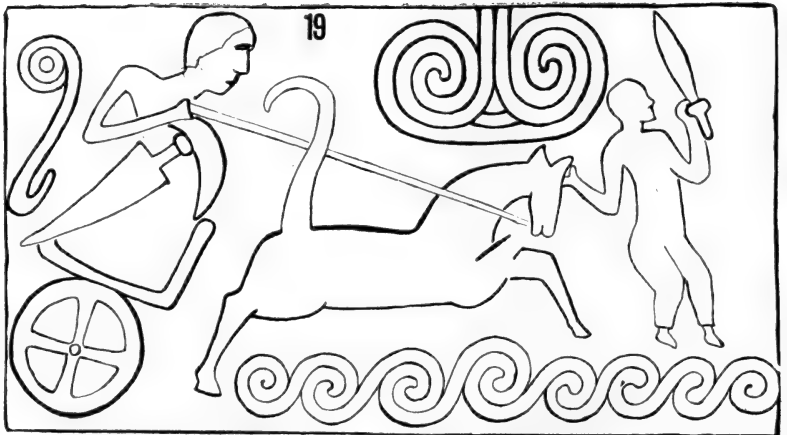
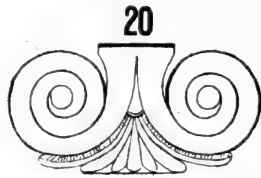
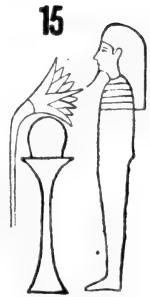
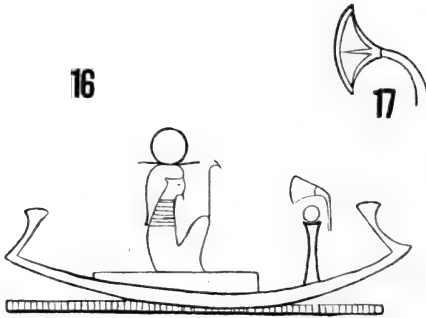
The efficient portion of the inflorescence, its "business end," so to speak, was constituted by the line which joined the tips of the petals; and thus was originated the famous amulet, which has been conveniently called the palmette. It has been found (Fig. 18), made of enamel, of a period 3,000 years B.C. (Goodyear).

Before religion there was magic. Man ever desired to influence events that were beyond his control. At first this was done by magical acts and devices; and, when divine rulers came to be recognised, it was accomplished by sacrificial worship, but at last by invocation alone. And no events are so utterly beyond human control as those that happen after death in the underworld.

Sculptured in stone on a Mycenæan tomb (Fig. 19) we see an attempt to escape the dangers of that perilous passage. At first we are reminded of the story of Mithras, who, borne by the Sun

* *Egyp. Dec. Art.*, p. 62.

† *Davis*, p. 60, 61.



on his radiant quadriga, crossed the ocean, which sought in vain to engulf him, and, reaching Heaven, took up his abode with the immortals. But to that myth the event before us was long anterior. We see the soul of a chieftain on his chariot, shield and sword beside him, driving a fiery steed over stormy waters, preceded and guided by a sort of Charon, who holds aloft a magic sword to scare away the powers of evil. And above them is the palmette, turning towards them the flower of promise, the pledge of life and strength.

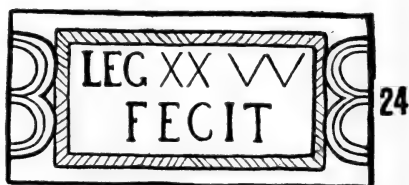
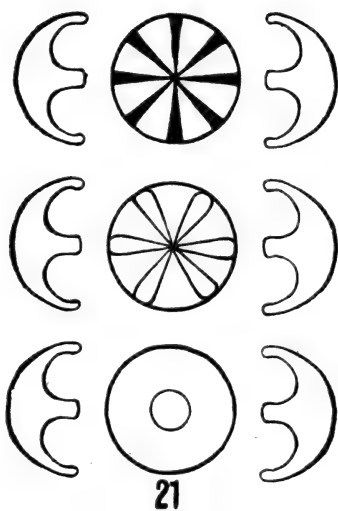
Mr. Goodyear has shown, in his Grammar of the Lotus, that the Ionic capital is a lotus derivative. A very early example of it, from Asia Minor (Fig. 20), is shown inverted, that it may be compared with the Mycenæan palmette, that their resemblance may be the better seen.

In its proper position the efficient or floral portion of the palmette of the Ionic capital is placed against that which it has to support; its magic is a part of the cult of the Pillar of the House, which symbolises an unseen, upholding Power, and is a pledge of strength and continuance.

At the Lions' Gate of Mycenæ the mystical column, with its animal supporters, sustained the roof. But Mr. Arthur Evans has brought together a number of contemporary gems from the Ægæan area, on which the column is represented standing free, without any superstructure, and its obvious derivation from a wooden prototype suggests that originally a *sacred tree* was made to perform this divine function of the Pillar of the House. And he calls to mind the building of the House of Solomon and the setting up of the right pillar called Jachin, or The Stablisher, and the left pillar called Boaz, or In Him is Strength. *And upon the top of the pillars was lily work.**

■ Etruscan tombs display the palmette of the exact form that we find on the Frampton and other pavements. It is carved at one end of the sarcophagus, whilst at the other are represented the round shield and sword or spear of the deceased.

* I. Kings, vii., 21, 22.



On Etruscan vases (Fig. 21) palmettes, separated by lotus or solar discs, turn their efficient portion outwards. Indeed, the amulet of the palmette, as painted on Mycenæan pottery (Fig. 22), can be found in almost every Etruscan Museum of Italy; but it never established itself as a motif either in Gaul or Britain, although the Roman legionaries, perhaps of Etruscan descent, brought it through Gaul to this country, and employed it not only on pavements, as at Cirencester, but in sculpture.

Thus it may be seen on a stone at Ribchester (Fig. 24), raised by the Twentieth Legion stationed at Deva, Legio Vicesima, Valeria, Victrix, strong and victorious.*

On another (Fig. 25), much broken, at Corspitum (Corbridge), where a winged Victory herself raises the ensign.

And on another (Fig. 26), well preserved, at Durham, also of the Twentieth Legion, Valeria, Victrix, where the divinity holds the palm branch for victory, and the palmette, which stands for strength, life, continuance, she turns to the inscription on the stone. And she places her foot upon the circle of the world, divided into four quarters by the sun, who alone did or could so divide it, by lines which constitute the solar cross.

* Many antiquaries, including Horsley, have been of opinion that V.V., the style of the Twentieth Legion, signified Valens, Victrix. But Dion Cassius (A.D. 222) distinctly states that the Legion that served in Britain was called Valeria, Victrix. Now Valeria was the name of a Gens, but like Valens the word is cognate with valere, to be strong. Dean Howson, however, derived it, in this case, from the gentile name of Marcus Valerius Messalinus "under whom the Legion first gained renown," but it is not likely that a hundred years would have been allowed to elapse between the renown and the assumption of the title.

Before the time of the second consulate of Caius Marius (B.C. 104) the ensigns of the Roman Legions were the Eagle, the Wolf, the Minotaur, and the Wild Boar; but afterwards, by his decree, the Eagle alone was used, so that a Legion was often called Aquila, though the effigy of a Wild Boar continued to be carved by the XXth on their sculptured monuments.

Pliny, writing of Eagles (N.H., x., 3) says that among birds the eagle is the most remarkable for strength, and that of six different kinds the one which the Greeks call *Μελανάετος* from its black plumage, the Latins call Valeria because it is the strongest of them all. It is, too, the only kind that feeds its young and that never murmurs—"Valeria viribus præcipua . . . sola aquilarum fœtus suos alit; sola sine clangore, sine murmuratione."

To apply the epithet Valeria to the Twentieth was to declare that of all Legions this was the strongest and the most faithful. In late Latin (vocabulary of the XIIth cent.) valeriana is given as the name of the "stichwort" because of its vigorous growth.

The last example is the most instructive of all. It occurs in York (Fig. 27) on an altar to Serapis, raised by the Sixth Legion that came to Britain with Hadrian, *Legio Sexta, Victrix*, stationed at *Eburācum*.

Serapis was a God of Healing. The Greeks furnished him with many of the attributes of *Æsculapius*, including the snake-enwound staff. It was by the aid of Serapis, as Tacitus and Suetonius relate, that the Emperor Vespasian cured by his spittle a man who was blind, and by a touch of his foot one who was paralytic.*

The cult was most prosperous under Hadrian, and intagli of his time bear the inscription, *ΕΙΣ ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΡΑΠΙΣ*. "Serapis is the only God."

Here we see the palmette (Fig. 27), the token of strength and life, in apposition with lotus or solar discs, as on Etruscan vases, and in conjunction with a sign that is not a caduceus, but the Coiled Serpent of Health, the attribute of the God of Medicine.

Are not these more suitable symbols than the Axe of *Lycurgus*?

It may be noticed, in conclusion, that, though the example from Corbridge, as well as some others not here shown, has come under Gaulish influence, so that its terminals display a zoomorphic development, nevertheless, in the vast majority of cases the form of the conventionalised palmette, even to the swelling at what botanists call the "receptacle" of the flower, has remained absolutely unchanged since it first appeared as a pledge of life on Egyptian tombs of the Fourth Dynasty.†

* Tacitus, *Hist.* iv., 81; Suet., *Vesp.* 7.

† In the XIIth century B.C., when the Etruscans invaded Italy, the Hittites conquered Syria and the Hyksos took possession of Egypt. Herodotus, I., 94., declares that the Etruscans were Lydians; and Tacitus, *ann.* IV., 55, asserts that, in a dispute, the people of Sardes recited a decree of the Etruscans in which they claimed a Lydian origin. In the Palace of Knossos Mr. Arthur J. Evans found a diorite statue with hieroglyphic inscriptions of the XIIth Egyptian dynasty; whilst, on the other hand, pottery associated with this dynasty, but of *Ægean* origin, has been discovered at *Kahun*.

The Church Bells of Dorset.

DEANERY OF BRIDPORT.

(ABBOTSBURY PORTION.)

No. 1.

I. ABBOTSBURY (S. Nicholas).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 30in. ; height, 26½in.

- 1, 2, 3. M. Charles White & M John Moore Ch Wardens
T Bilbie fecit 1773.
4. Will Clark Tho Poarter C. W. anno domini 1724. W.K :
B.F.
5. To see in what estate they live and nothing to the poore
they give to. 1636 HG. W.H. IT.
6. IP. WC. PT Anno domini 1666.

2. BREDY LONG (S. Peter).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam. 42in. ; height, 34in.

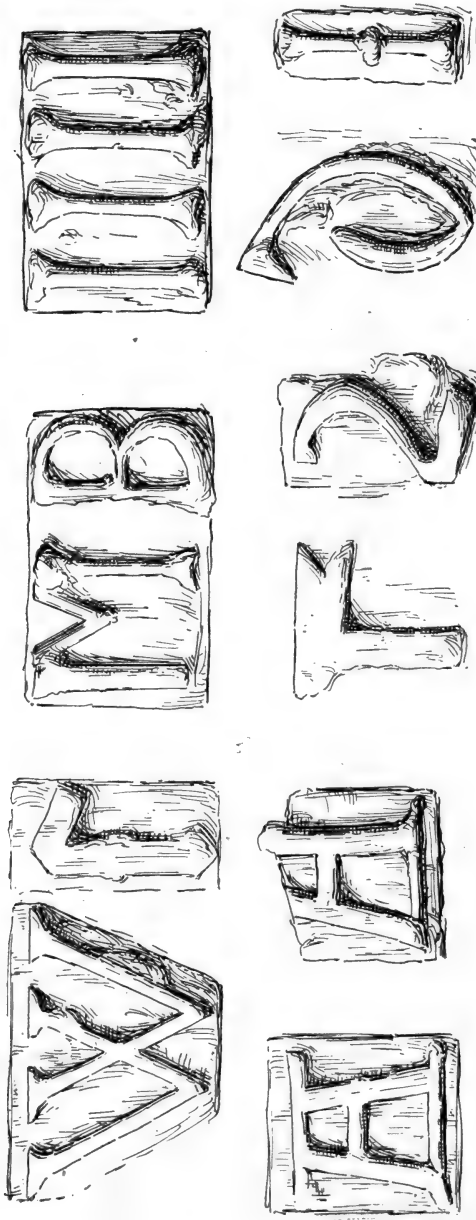
1. R.P. anno domini 1627. (underneath H (shell) D.)
2. Anno domini 1677
3. Richard Everett CW. anno domini 1786. W.K-B.F
4. TB. HD. CW. TP. anno domini 1661

3. BREDY LITTLE (S. Michael and All Angels).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 34½in. ; height, 28in.

1, 2, 3, 4 1850

5.  (43.)
6. 



42.—PULHAM TENOR (W = 1½ in.).

4. CATTISTOCK (SS. Peter and Paul).

Carillon of 35 bells. Thirty-three cast by Severin van Aerschodt, Louvain, and two by his son Felix.

PEAL.

1. Mark well the passing hour, the tolling Bell life's end doth tell. To the Glory of God. Severin van Aerschodt cast me the Tenor of a peal of eight, at Louvain, and Janet Keith Barnes gave me to the Church of S. S. Peter and Paul, Cattistock, 1872.
2. There is no speech, nor language, but their voices are heard among them.
4. In manifold melodious chime, we waft a fair good night, from God's high love. Severin van Aerschodt, of Louvain, cast this Carillon of 33 bells, A.D., 1872.
5. O Christ, the King of Glory, Come in Peace.
6. All Thy works shall praise Thee, O Lord.
8. Let those who ring us here, Do so in Godly fear.
10. Harmonious Bells below, Bring musick from above. Mary Constance Barnes gave me.
11. Ring out the false, Ring in the true. George Digby Wingfield Digby, Lord of the Manor, gave me.

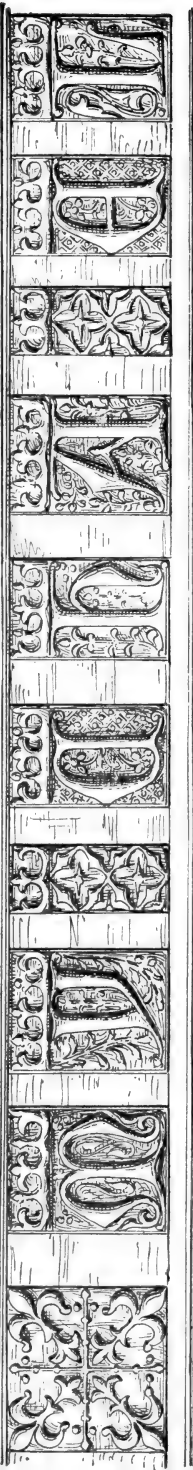
THE OTHER BELLS OF THE CARILLON.

3. Let those the Chimes who hear Oft leave their earthly care, for this sweet house of Prayer. Albert William Still Barnes gave me.
7. Our voices tell when joy and grief betide, mourn with the mourner, welcome home the bride. John Almerus Digby and Diana his Wife, and William, and Eleanor Scott gave me.
9. Think when the Bells do chime T'is Angels' musick, Therefore come not late.
12. The step of time Shall move to my melodious chime. George Toppin, Priest, and Blanche his Wife gave me.

A

B

C



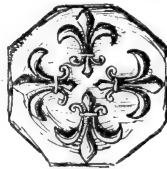
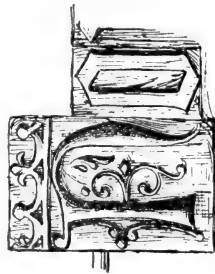
43.—LITTLEBREDY 5TH (Cross 1½ in.).










A



B








C

D



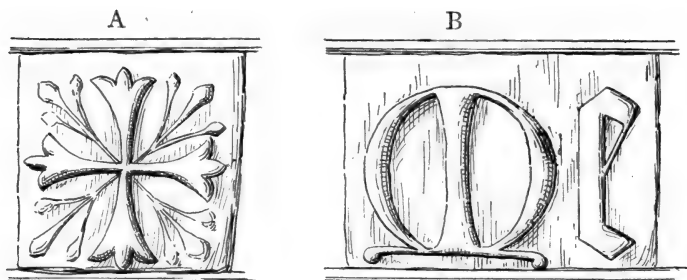
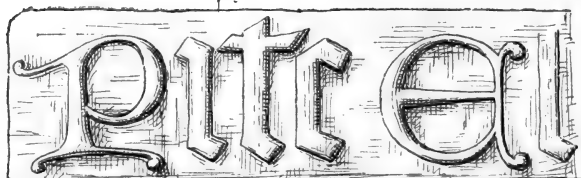
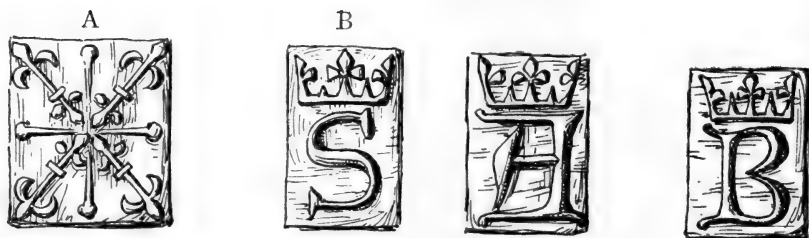








44.—WINTERBORNE ABBAS TENOR (Cap. with Crown 1½ in.).

13. I mark labour and rest. Eliza Margaret and Charles John Gundry Still gave me.
14. Long may our soothing Cadence, Ear, heart, and conscience win. Agnes Francis Marten gave me.
15. For God, our Church, and Queen. F. J. Rooke, Prebendary of Sarum, and Ellen his wife gave me.
16. God bring him to bliss, That have paid for this. Keith Jopp gave me.
17. Pange Lingua. W. H. P. Ward, whilom Rector of Compton Valence gave me.
18. Prosperity to Cattistock. James Charles Still gave me.
19. God defend the right. Frank Pope gave me.
20. Peace and Good Brotherhood. Alexander Wightman gave me.
21. God be our speed. Montagu and Alice Hankey gave me.
22. Praise the Lord. William Henning gave me.
23. I never Sleep. Maria Duff gave me.
24. Christians Awake. W. C. Wightman gave me.
25. Gloria in Excelsis. Agnes Garforth gave me.
26. My music shall find Thee. Selina Still gave me.
27. C. T.
28. Me fudit Lovanü Severinus. Vanaerschodt, 1880.
- 29, 30. J.M.
31. T.C.L.
32. F.T.S.
33. M.G.
34. In Memory of George F. Greville, 1842-1897. Cecil Greville gave me, 1899.
35. In Memory of Charles Stickland, 1885-1897. R. P. Stickland, Rector, 1899.

THE OLD PEAL.

1. anno domini 1659. WB. WT. WC.
2. Frangoore E^d Thomas anno domini 1700. T.P.
3. ✠ (2.) *Ave maria gracia plena dñs tecū.*

45.—LITTON CHENEY 6TH (Cross $1\frac{5}{8}$ in.).46.—LITTON CHENEY 5TH (Cap. $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.). (Upside down.)47.—MAIDEN NEWTON 5TH ($1\frac{1}{8}$ in.).

5. CHILFROME (Holy Trinity).

One bell. Diam., 24in.; height, 22in.

MC ★ TR ★ Anno domini 1674.

6. COMPTON ABBAS WEST (S. Michael).

One small bell inscribed Anno domini 1665 AS. TP.

7. LANGTON HERRING (St. Peter).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 26½in.; height, 22in.; note E.

1. IS. TB. 1630
2. HF. WH. C.W. TP. Anno Domini 1682

8. LITTON CHENEY (S. Mary).























Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 43in.; weight, 15cwt.; note F.

- 1, 2, 3. C and G. Mears founders London 1848
4. Andrv Chvrchel C.W. anno domini 1656 TP.
5. † (45 A.) *ISD mI A pnsy collatum ihc pnsy namon* (46.)
6. † *Qe melior vere non est rurdurx sub ere* (45.)

9. MAIDEN NEWTON (S. Mary).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 39½in.; height, 29in.; note G.

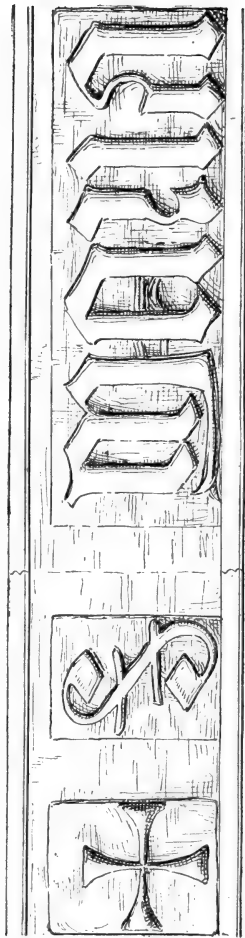
- 1, 2, 3, 4. Warner London.

5. †                 
    
 ROBIS (47.)

6. Anno Domini 1893.

Until 1883 there were 4 bells, notes B A G F sharp, forming the upper half of a minor scale. In that year the treble and tenor, with fresh metal added, were recast into the present 1, 2, 3, 4. On each of these is inscribed the name of the founder, and on one of them the name of Lot Curtis, a former parish clerk, whose friends provided it (J. Brown).

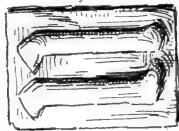
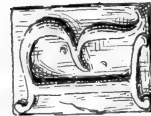
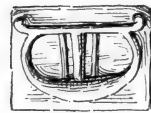
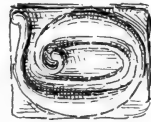
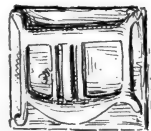
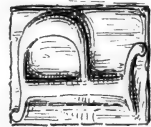
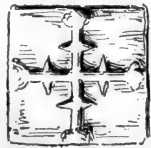
A B C



II: SS Ineria SS

48.—WINTERBORNE STEEPLETON.
✠ and S same as Long Langton (Cross lin.).


A B



49.—SWYRE 1ST (Cross square, 1½ in.).





10. PORTISHAM (S. Peter).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 40in. ; height, 29in.

1. Anno domini 1607 GP 
2. 1623
3. Repent I say be not to late thyself al times redy make TH.
1635. HW.F. W.R. RF. IH.

11. WINTERBORNE ABBAS (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in. ; height, 26in.

1. HALLVIA : 1604 : G : RR
2. William Floyer Cornish Rector, Robert Henville Simonds,
George Hounsell Churchwarden Laus Deo. Llewellyn
& James Bristol.
3. † (coin) *   Sit  D^{omi}nⁱ  B^en^edⁱc^tu^m. (44.)

No. 2 was recast in 1893, when the church was restored. Former inscription "Pet Bishop, Rob Whittle anno domini 1715."

12. WINTERBORNE STEEPLETON (S. Michael).

One bell. Diam., 30in. ; height, 22in.

- † S.S. maria S S (48.)

13. PUNCKNOWLE (S. Mary).

















Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in. ; height, 27in.

1. Anno domini 1682 RN. A. ES. TP.
St John F. C. Methuen BA Rector Robert Fry, George M.
Mansel churchwardens 1896 Llewellyn & James Bristol.
2. He that will pvurchase honors gayne mvst ancient lathers stil
ma 1629. R.N.
3. Anno domini 1682 RN. A ES. TP.

RN on the treble and tenor bells stands for Robert Napper or Napier, who was squire and patron of the living (Rector).

14. SWYRE (Holy Trinity).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 34in. ; height, 24in.

1. † (26 A.) I †      (49.)
2. † (26 A.)           

DEANERY OF BRIDPORT.

(BEAMINSTER PORTION.)

No. 4.**I. BEAMINSTER (S. Mary).**

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 45½in.; height, 33½in.; note D; weight, 20cwt.

1. T. Bilbie & T. Bilbie Jun^r fecit 1765
- 2, 3. M^r Tho^s Harris & M^r John Hearn Churchwardens 1765
T. Bilbie fecit.
4. M^r T. Harris & M^r J. Hearn Churchwardens 1765. T. Bilbfe
fecit
5. Thomas Bilbie & sons fecit 1765.
6. M^r Thomas Harris & M^r John Hearn Churchwardens 1765
T. Bilbie fecit.
7. (Same as 6, but with coins as stops, as follows) O O T O
Bilbie O fecit.
8. M^r Thomas Harris & M^r John Hearn Churchwardens 1765.
I to the church the living call and to the grave do
summon all Tho^s Bilbie Sen^r & Tho^s Bilbie jun^r fecit.
There were five bells in the tower before 1765 (coin)
(shell) (coin) (shell).

2. BEAMINSTER (Holy Trinity Chapel).

One small modern bell.

3. BLACKDOWN (Holy Trinity).

One small modern bell.

4. BROADWINSOR (S. John Baptist).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 45in.; height, 33in.; note F;
weight, 14cwt. 3qr. 27lb.

1. Daniel Ewens and Azariah Elswood Churchwardens Bilbie
Cullompton fecit 1806.
2. M^r Henery Slade and M^r Thomas Studley Churcwardens
Thomas Bilbie Cullompton Devon fecit 1790.

3. † (2.) *Sanc Tæ Maria Ora Pro Nobis*
4. † (50.) *Est michi collatum ihe istud nomen amatum*
5. * ★ * *SANGGE : GABRIEL : ORA : PRO :*
NOBIS. (52.)
6. Carmen Francisci sonet in Aure Dei.

No. 5 said to have been "restored" by Mrs. Pearson in 1897; No. 6 cast 1897 by Mears and Stainbank. All were rehung in iron cage in 1897.

5. BURSTOCK (S. Andrew).

One bell in the tower. Diam., $36\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $25\frac{3}{4}$ in.

H. R. Farrer Curate-in-charge. John Fowler. John Creed Churchwardens. Recast A.D. 1894 Llewellyns & James Bristol

There are two broken bells on the floor, one over the other; uppermost bell diam., $29\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 21in.

*qns campana † vre * non † isa melior Qe aa (51.)*

6. CHEDINGTON (S. James).

One small bell, 12.in to 15in. diameter; evidently modern and with no inscription.

7. CHELBOROUGH EAST (Dedication unknown).

One bell. Diam., $14\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 11in.

W : D : P : P :  T  1695  T  P 

8. CHELBOROUGH WEST (Dedication unknown).

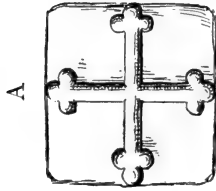
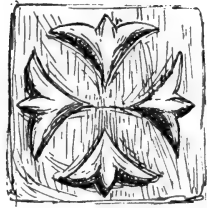
Two small bells. Diams., $22\frac{3}{4}$ in. and 23in.; no inscription and no tradition.

9. CORSCOMBE (S. Mary).

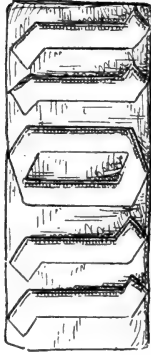
Six bells. Tenor—Diam., $44\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $29\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Corscombe in Dorsetshire MDCCLXXIII

6. Corscombe in Dorsetshire MDCCLXXIII The old peal was recast and a sixth bell added by subscription Thomas Hollis Patron. Jonas Sherive Rector W. Daw T. Small Churchwardens T. Bilbie Founder.



A



B

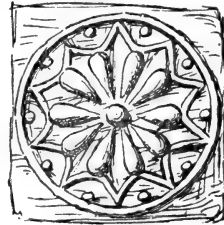
50.—BROADWINSOR NO. 4 (1¼ in.).

51.—BURSTOCK (Cross 1½ in.).

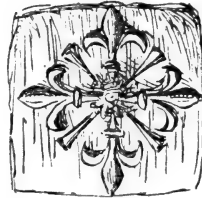
A



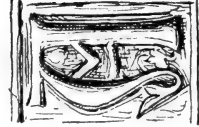
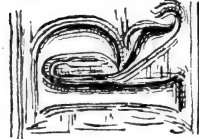
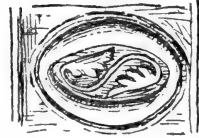
B



C



D






52.—BROADWINSOR TENOR (1 in.).

10. DRIMPTON (S. Mary).

One small modern bell.

11. HALSTOCK (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam. 4oin. ; height, 29in. ; note E.

1. L ♣ B ♣ T ♣ S ♣ C ♣ W ♣ T ★ P ★ anno domini 1677
2. Anno Domini 1634
3. Jo Mercer John Beer C.W. anno domini 1717 ·V  K ★
B F 
4. Come to my Call To serve God all W.F. W.F Anno domini
1634 R  P
5. Love God above all. 1604 P P G P GC.
(On waist Royal Arms and beneath it the motto Sunt Soli et
Semper.)

12. HOOK (S. Giles).

One bell. Diam. 36in. ; height, 28½in.

H N T W P 1563 H.A. O (?)

13. MAPPERTON (All Saints).

One bell. Diam. 15¾in. ; height, 11½in.

No inscription, no tradition.

14. MELPLASH (Christ Church).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 26in. ; height, 22in.

- 1, 2. A.D. 1846 G M A R S Fowlers London. (? C. & G.
MEARS, founders.)

15. MOSTERTON (No dedication).

One bell. Diam., 22in. ; height, 18in.

Anno domne A. MVCXXIIV (1627)

16. NETHERBURY (S. Mary).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., $47\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height, 36in. ; note E ; weight, 26cwt.

1. M^r. Richard Henuil M^r. William Hounsell Churchwardens cast by Thomas Bayley Bridgwater 1748.
2. M^r. Richard Henuil M^r. William Hounsell church wardens 1748
3. Ann domini 1696. R $\text{\textcircled{A}}$ P.RM : CW ★.
4. Make haste to holines. 1610
5. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1814
6. M^r. William Symes M^r. John Hussey Church wardens 1750
(on the waist engraved on mantled shield Bailey & Street 1750)

Bailey and Street were clockmakers at Bridport, and cast bells. No. 6 bell is remarkable for the very artistic style of the ornamental bordering, consisting of conventional foliage and cherubs' heads. The casting of this ornament is as fine and sharp and in as high relief as if cut with tools.—C. V. GODDARD. (53.)



53.—NETHERBURY 6TH ($3\frac{7}{8}$ in.).

17. PERROT SOUTH (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in. ; height, 29in. ; note A.



1. J. Kingston 1828
2. Anno Domi 1650
3. Anno Domni 1650 .R. P.

18. SOLWAY ASH (Holy Trinity).

A small modern bell.

19. STOKE ABBOTT (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., $43\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, 33in.; note G; weight, 16cwt.

1. M^r Henry Smith & M^r John Symes Churchwardens 
Thomas Bilbie Cullompton fecit 1764 
2. Recast by John Warner and Sons London 1880
3. O Lord how glorious are thy works 1613
4. ✠ *Est michi collatum ihc istud nomen amatum* (54.)
6. John : Beddlecome ★ Richrred Collingdon Anno Domini
1755 W ★ K ★ B ★ F

20. TOLLER WHELME (S. John).

Four very small bells placed in the church cir. 1870.

DEANERY OF DORCHESTER.

(WEYMOUTH PORTION.)

No. 6.**1. BINCOMBE (Holy Trinity).**

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 32in.; height, 26in.

1. I S. C W. T P. G B Anno domini 1658
2. Feare God I W 1594

2. BROADWEY (S. Michael).

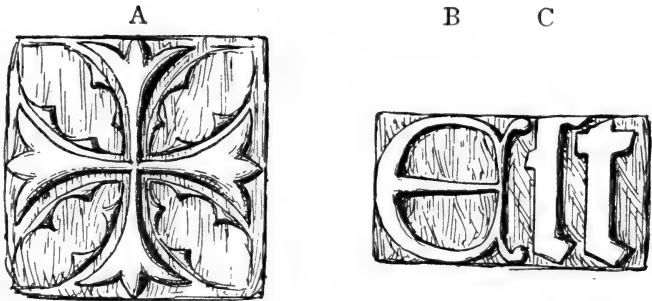
Two small bells in a western bell gable; no inscription on either.

3. BUCKLAND RIPERS (Dedication unknown).

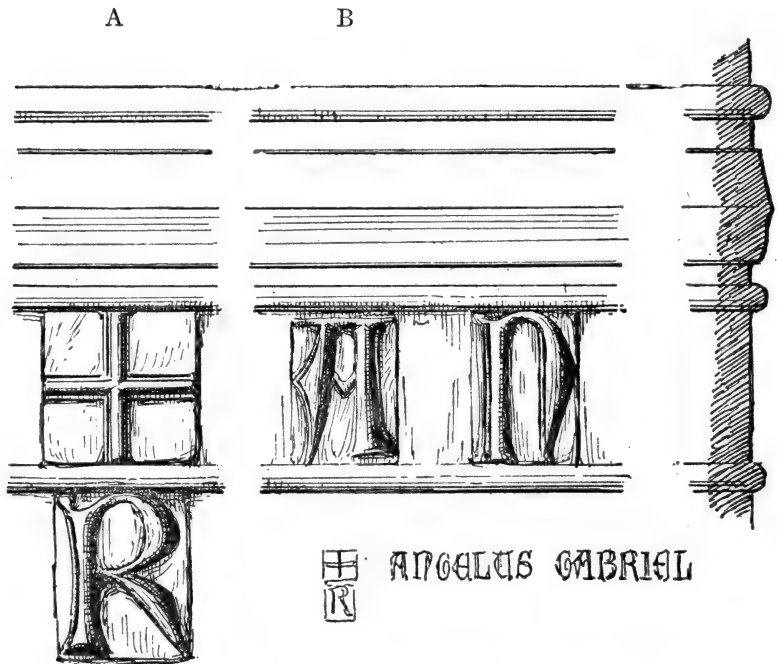
One small bell in a cote; no inscription.

4. CHICKERELL WEST (Dedication unknown).

Two small bells, neither of them inscribed, in a western bell gable. One of the two was cast from an old inscribed bell a few years ago.



54.—STOKE ABBOT 4TH (Cross 2in., Lettering 1½in.).



55.—OSMINGTON TREBLE (lin.).

5. FLEET (Holy Trinity).

A small modern bell without inscription.

6. MELCOMBE REGIS (S. Mary).


One Bell. Diam., 45in. in a cupola.

Thomas Mears of London fecit 1816.

7. MELCOMBE REGIS (Christ Church).

Ten hemispherical dish-bells with chiming apparatus—Imhof's patent—each inscribed J. Taylor 1874; diameter of largest 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

8. RADIPOLE (S. Mary).

One bell, not inscribed, in an ancient bell gable pierced for three bells. The bell is reported to have been placed in the church in 1833. A bell, diam. 25in., inscribed "Anno domini 1633. R  P" now hanging in the gable of the Old Town Hall, Weymouth, is said to have been removed from this church.



9. OSMINGTON (S. Osmund).

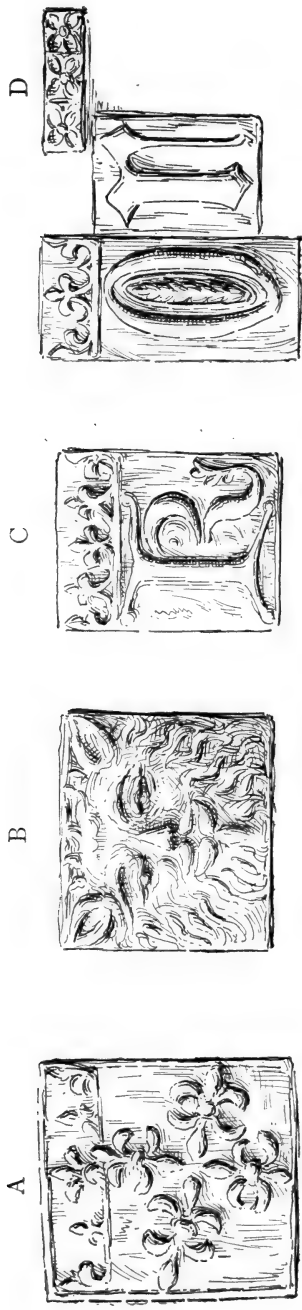
Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 37in.; height, 28in.; note A.

1. ✠ ANGELUS GABRIEL (55.)
2. ✠ ave maria (16)
3. Think ye on God. I W. 1593
4. Praise ye the Lord I W 1593

10. OWERMOIGNE (S. Michael).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; weight, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

1. ✠ (2) Sancta Anna  Ora  Pro Nobis
2. Rest in God I W. 1594
3. Love the truth I W 1594



56.—POXWELL (Cross square, 2in.).



57.—WARMWELL NO. 2 (Square $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.).

11. PORTLAND (S. George).

One bell. Diam., 35in.

Pack & Chapman of London fecit 1777.

12. PORTLAND (S. John).

One modern bell.

13. PORTLAND (S. Peter).

Two small modern bells in bell gable.

14. PORTLAND (S. Andrew).

Two small modern bells cast in 1879.

15. POXWELL (S. John).

One bell. Diam., 30½in.; height, 24in.





* (lion's head) (coin) †  Sancta  Katerina  Or ★ (56.)**16. PRESTON (S. Andrew).**

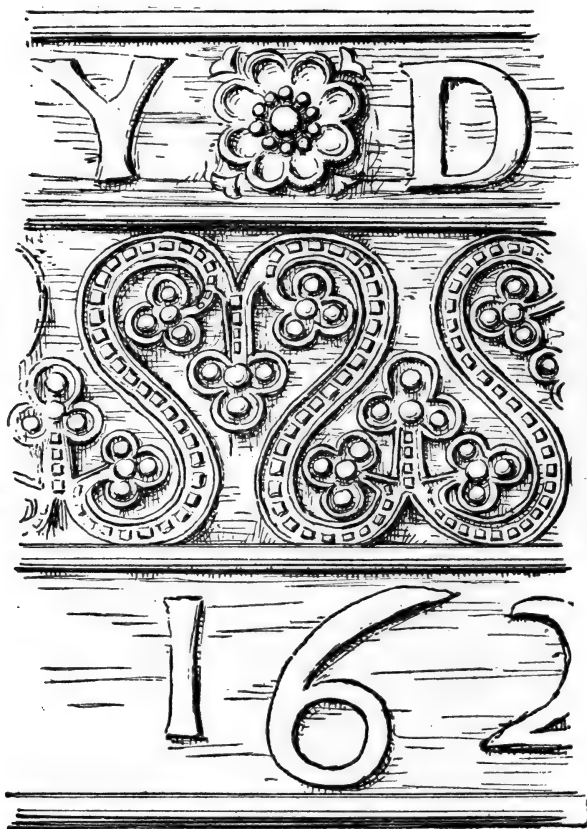
Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 42in.; height, 32in.

1. R C. C I. C W. T P. Anno Domini 1671.
2. Repent I say be not to late Thyself att al times redy make.
(Date partially obliterated, probably 1629.)
3. To see in what estate they live. Nothing vnto 'he poore
they give. 1629.
4. At thy departure I shall sovnd. And ring to bring thee to
ground. 1629

17. UPWEY (S. Lawrance).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 28½in.; height, 31in.

1. 1617 G.P.
2. Blank (*cracked*).
3. ✕✕  ✕✕ (cherub) John Gould Esq^r (cherub) C W. 1767
(cherub) Soli deo detur gloria (cherub)
On waist James Smith founder   
4. James Govld Iohn Tibby C W ✕ W K B F. anno domini



I SHALL SOYND AND RING TO BRING
 THEE INTO GROVNDAT THY DEPART TYRE.
 1622.

58.—WARMWELL TENOR (Y.D. $\frac{3}{4}$ in.).

18. WARMWELL (Holy Trinity).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 31in.; height, 23in.; note B.

1. Recast by John Warner and Sons, London, 1889.
2. 1629 I T. (57.)
3. Anno domini 1659 W.E. C.W. T.P.
4. I shall sound and ring to bring thee into ground at thy departure 1629. (58.)

19. WEYMOUTH (S. John).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 31in.

1. The gift of Margaret Emily the wife of W. H. Blaauw Esq of Beechland Newick July 1867 Mears & Stambank founders London
2. C & G. Mears founders London 1856

The date on the tenor is the date of the building of the church.

20. WEYMOUTH (Holy Trinity).

One modern bell in a cote; no inscription.

21. WEYMOUTH (S. Paul).

Two small bells in a low turret, lately supplied by Messrs. Warner; no inscription.

22. WYKE REGIS (All Saints).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 46in.; weight, 18cwt.

1. In loving memory of Mabel Vincent of Faircross. 1891
2. John G. and Emma Rowe. Thanksgiving 1891
3. Peace be within thy walls 1891
4. Give thanks to God. 1614. 1617. 1728. 1891
6. The women of Wyke gave me 1891
7. O ye spirits and souls of the righteous bless ye the Lord praise Him and magnify Him for ever. 1891. Given by the Rev^d Frederick Tufnell M.A. in memory of his wife Margaret Tufnell who died 1888.

8. Lord may this bell for ever be a tuneful voice o'er land & sea to call Thy people unto Thee T. M. Bell-Salter curate I. G. Rowe R. W. Reynolds Churchwardens 1891 on all the bells. Taylor & Co Bell Founders Loughborough.

Old inscriptions—

- Treble. Give thanks to God T. W. 1614
 2nd. John Tozier fecit 1723
 3rd. Anno domini 1617 G P.

Before 1891 there were only three bells in the tower, of which the tenor was badly cracked.

No. 5 now bears the inscription of old No. 1, with the additional dates of the old 2nd and 3rd. A record exists that three bells were blessed here by Bishop Beauchamp in 1455.

DEANERY OF SHAFTESBURY.

(SHAFTESBURY PORTION.)

No. 10.

I. BOURTON.


One bell. Diam., 24in.; height, 17in.; note C.; weight, 3cwt.

James Wells Aldbourn Wilts fecit 1813

To be increased to a peal of six when the newly-built tower has become firm.

2. BUCKHORN WESTON (S. John Baptist).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in.; height, 27½in.; note G; weight, 10½cwt.

1. Cast by John Warner and Sons London, 1886
2. The gift of Henry Devenish Lord of the manor W  K. B F. 1727.

3. 1845
4. Praise the Lord I W 1602
5. † in ★ mul ★ tus ★ annis ★ ris ★ oent ★ cam ★ pana
★ iohannis baptiste (59.)
6. The gift of George Pitt of Shroton 1727 W K B K

Rehung in 1886 by George Gray of Hertford.

3. FIFEHEAD MAGDALEN (S. Mary Magdalen).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 37in.; height, 27in.; note G;
weight, 9cwt.

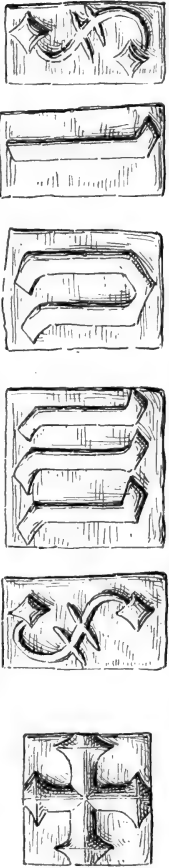
1. Praise God I W 1595.
2. E G. T M. C W. T P Anno domini 1683.
3. † auc maria (16)

4. GILLINGHAM (S. Mary).

Eight bells and Priest's bell. Tenor—Diam., 53½in.;
weight, 26cwt.

1. Mears & Stainbank founders London Cum voco venite
A.D. 1898.
2. Mears and Stainbank founders London Gloria in excelsis
A.D. 1898. S. E. Davies Vicarius J. Mullings F. C. Baker
Custodientes Ecclesiæ.
3. Tho^s Freke Esq. M^r Edward Reeves Ch^h W^ds 1756 W ♂ C
4. Voce mea ad Dominum I W. 1607.
5. John Jupe & Thomas Matthews Churchwardens 1794
Ambrose Heale & John Read Ch^h Wardens 1793 Thomas
& James Bilbie Chewstoke Somerset fecit.
6. W^m Cockey cast mee 1722 M^r Thomas Freke and Henry
Jukes C W. Recast 1894 by Mears & Stainbank White-
chapel Foundry London.
7. J. Read & I. Matthews Ch^h Wardens 1826. J. Kingston
founder Bridgewater

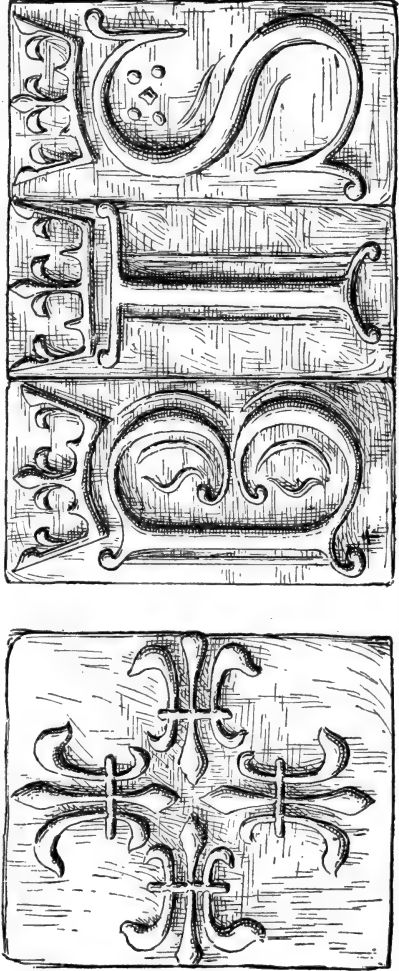
A B C



H multus

59.—BUCKHORN WESTON 5TH (Cross 1in.).

A B



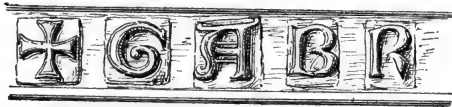
61.—KINGTON MAGNA TENOR (Cross 2½in.).

8. Thomas Freke Esq & Mr Edward Reeves Ch W^{ds} W^m
Cockey Bell founder 1726.

Priest's Bell ✠ GABREEL (60.)

Rehung in 1896 by Blackburn, Salisbury.

A B



60.—GILLINGHAM PRIEST'S BELL (Cross $\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

5. KINGTON MAGNA (S. Lawrence).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., $43\frac{1}{2}$ in.; note F; weight, $15\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

- 1, 2. Love God I W 1608
3. I sound to bid the sick repent in hoe of life when breath is spent (The inscription reads from left to right.)



4. ✠ 
ROBIS (61.)

Rehung in 1888 by George Gray, of Hertford.

6. MARNHULL (S. Gregory).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 46in.; height, 32in.; note E; weight, 18cwt.

1. Conyers Place Rector Edward Place Curate Soli Deo Detur
Gloria J Dean, C. Kendall C.W. Cast by T. Smith
Glasworth Recast by Mears and Stainbank London
Jubilee year 1887 R. E Kennard Rector J Parham
T Rossiter Churchwardens
2. R M. N L. C W Anno Domini 1655 T P.
3. Prayse God I W 1598 (cracked)

4. † (61 A.)  HUE GRHGH PLENH (61.)
5. Sum vosa pulsata mundi Banta  †. Recast by Mears & Stainbank London Jubilee year 1887 R. B. Kennard Rector, J Parham T. Rossiter Churchwardens

7. MILTON (SS. Simon and Jude).

One bell. Diam., 18in.; note A.

Mears & Stainbank London 1867

8. MOTCOMBE (S. Mary).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; note A flat; weight, 8½cwt.

1. The gift of Parishioners and friends 1887. J Smith vicar G. Giles O M Woodford Churchwardens.
- 2, 3. The gift of Parishioners and friends 1887.
4. In honour of Elizabeth Mary Marchioness of Westminster who spent over 50 years in this parish. For the glory of God, and good of the people 1887.
5. Lady Theodora Guest married in 1877 to Merthyr Guest christened by God's mercy married by God's love in the parish Church she whose name is above gives me to her beloved Childhood's home to ring the peals & toll the Knell at Motcombe.
6. *εἰς θεοῦ δόξαν θεόδωρα ἡ θεόδωρος δεδωκέ με.*

These bells, cast by Warner, of London, were hung by John Gray, of Hertford, in 1887, in place of an old peal, of which the following were the inscriptions—

1. G I MADI : ME : FN : 1688 William Gatehouse William Gooding C.W.
2. William Cockey Bell founder 1705
3. Nathaniel Goodenough J. B. Burelton T.P. 1660
4. 1620

9. ENMORE GREEN.

One bell. Diam., 16in.; height, 13in.; no inscription.















IO. SHAFTESBURY (S. James'),

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 38½in.; height, 26in.; note A; weight, 10cwt.

1. Mears and Stainbank founders London 1875. Draw near to God
2. O praise God I W 1597.
3. ✠ SꝀANCTE ✠ IꝀAGOBE ✠ ORꝀI ★ ERꝀO ★ NOBIS
(62.)
4. N C E C I D. O give thanks unto God 1629
5. Mears & Stainbank founders London 1875 Serve God.
6. Mears & Stainbank founders London 1875 Hope in God




II. SHAFTESBURY (Holy Trinity).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 40in.; height, 28in.; note G; weight, 11cwt.

- 1, 2, 3. C & G. Mears founders London 1844
4. Praise the Lord I W 1597
5.    G O D   I S BUCKTON   H L JOHN   M A S T E R S
    H O P E 1641. W  P.
6. C & G Mears founders London Holy Trinity Shaftesbury 1844

12. SHAFTESBURY (S. Peter').

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 44in.; height, 30in.; note F; weight, 16cwt.

1. A wonder great my eye I fix where was but three you may see six 1684. T.P.
2. When I doe ring prepare to pray. R.A.  T.B. 
3. W^m Cockey bell founder 1738
4. M^r Henry Saunders & M^r Richard Wilkins Ch^h W^{ds} W  C.
1738

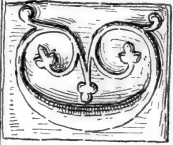
A



B

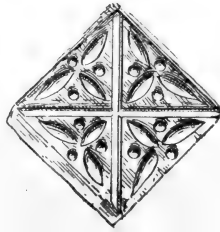


C



62.—SHAFTESBURY S. JAMES 3RD (Cross, height $1\frac{3}{16}$ in.).

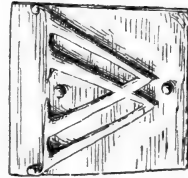
A



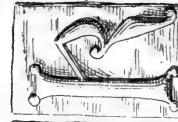
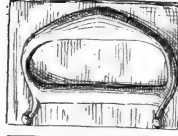
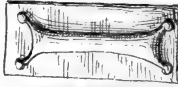
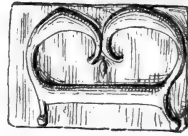
B



C



D



63.—SILTON 3RD (Cross $2\frac{1}{4}$ in.).

5. While thus we join in chearful sound, may love and loyalty
about H. Oram. C warden R. Wells Aldbourne fecit
MDCCLXXVI.
6. When you hear me for to tole Then pray to God to save the
soul anno domini 1672 TH. RW. CW. TP.

Robert Forde, of Lidlinge (Lidlinch), in 1616, left part of the residue of his estate "to buy one passinge bell to be placed in Saincte Peters Church in Shaston to be toled or ronge out at the death of any man or woeman and whoe soe will have him to be so done shall paye to the same bells mayntenance the some of two shillings for the Tolinge & fower shillings when he is ronge out." S & D N & Q vol v p 202



13. SHAFTESBURY (S. Rumbold or Cann).

Four patent cast steel bells by Naylor, Vickers, and Co.,
Sheffield. Tenor—Diam., 36½in.; note B flat.

1, 3. . . 1861 . . 2. 4. . . 1863

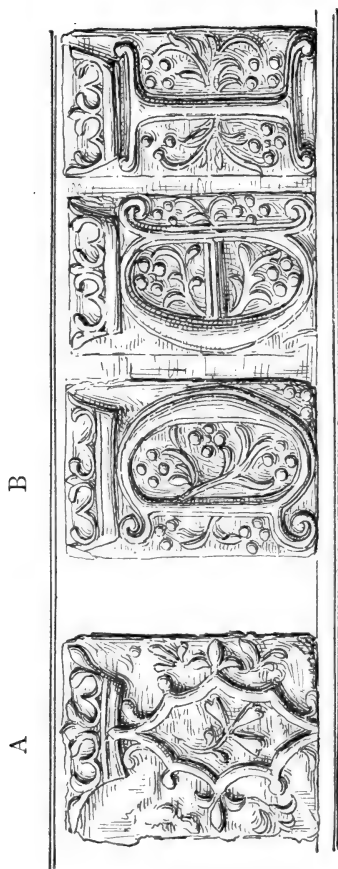
14 SILTON (S. Nicholas).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in.; height, 25½in.; note G;
weight, 10cwt.

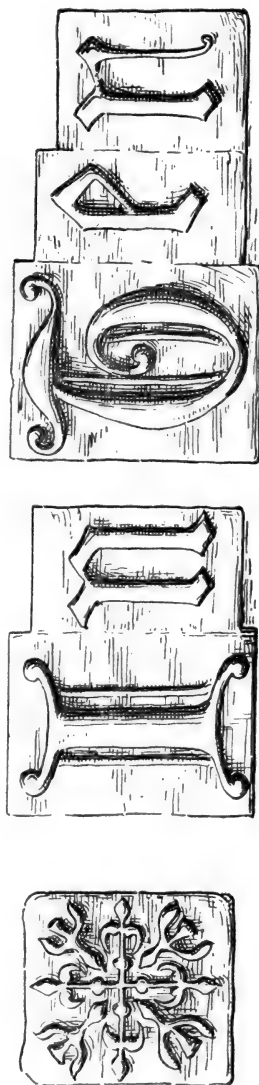
1. C & G. Mears founders London 1844 (on waist) G C T. G.
1900
2. The gift of Judge Wyndham I  L 1627
3. ✠ DOMINUS : W : BIDYCK : I : G : RECTOR
DUO REGERUNT. (63.)
4. Anno domini 1633. T  L (royal arms on waist)
5. John Ellis John Burfitt C W. anno domini 1702 T K B F.

Third bell. I. G. John Gardner was appointed Rector of Silton in 1412 during the minority of W. BIDYCK and held the benefice to 1433.

Bells rehung by Blackburn, Salisbury, in 1900.



64.—STOWER PROVOST 3RD (Height, with Crown, 1½in.).



EH In Ger Sede Rie Pro Nobis Virgo Maria

65.—FONTMELL MAGNA 5TH (Cross 1½in., Cap. 1½in.).

15. STOWER EAST (Christ Church).

One bell. Diam., 29½in.; weight, 3cwt. Blank.







16. STOWER WEST.

Three bells Tenor—Diam., 35¾in.

1. Reioyse in God 1635 I D.
2. Mr Robert Hannam Ch W^d W^m Cockey bell founder 1733
3. ✠ (2?) *Sunt mea sps hii tres xps nram jokes*
Stower Row. Two small modern bells; no inscription.



17. STOWER PROVOST (S. Michael).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 43in.; height, 33in.; note F; weight, 15cwt.

1. Love the Lord I W 1602
2. ✠ ★ *regina ★ celi ★ letare ★* (22.)
3. ✠  *HUE* ★  *MARIS* ★  *SELH* ★  *DEI*
★  *MAGER* ★  *ALWH* (64.)
4. I L. W.S. C W. T P. Anno Domini 1683 (on waist) Edward Capel Cure Rector Samuel Hunt Church Wardens Recast by the Priory works L^{td} 1902.

18. TODBERE (Dedication unknown).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 21in.; height, 18in.; note G; weight, 2cwt.

1. Mr Thomas Hiscock Ch W^d W  C 1736.
Recast by Mears & Stainbank of London 1879. H. Andrews & Ch Barnes Ch Wardens
2. Mr James Hatcher Ch Wⁿ W  C. 1737.

DEANERY OF SHAFTESBURY.

STURMINSTER NEWTON PORTION.

No. 13.

I. COMPTON ABBAS (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., $36\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 27in.



1. Birmingham James Bartwell founder 1873
2. V.R. Jubilee 1897 Laus Deo R.S. K.B Rector E H:
W G. Churchwardens T. Blackburn founder Salisbury.
3. Searve God I W 1616.
4. ✠ (2.) maria (16.)
5. REMEMBER GOD I D R 6. 1624.

2. FARRINGDON (S. John Baptist).

One small bell in a cote. No inscription.

3. FONTMELL MAGNA (S. Andrew).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 45in.; height, $32\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 18cwt.

1. Cast by John Warner and Sons London 1863. St. Andrews repaired rebuilt and enlarged. Sir Richard Plumtree Glyn, Bart. Robert Salkeld Rector. C. Mayo and J. Haskell Churchwardens. G. Evans Architect.
2. Prayes the Lord I W 1618
3. Prayse God. 1626. I D.
4. IN THOMAS GOD REDOUT IS WILLIAM MY VINSON
1641 W A P
5. ✠ (2) In Tex Sede Pia Pro Nobis Virgo Maria
(65.)
6. ✠   HVE MARIH (66.)

4. HAMMOON (Dedication unknown).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., $23\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height, $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; note E.

1. ✠ M̄R̄ĪF̄ (68.)
2. ✠ x q e d e f g (67.)

5. HANFORD (Dedication unknown).

One small bell of peculiar pear-shaped form in an open bell gable ; no inscription or mark of any kind.

Diam., $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height, $14\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; note B.

6. HINTON (S. Mary).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 44in. ; height, 31in.

1. Thomas Mears Founder. London
2. 1614 Anno Domini W. P.

7. IWERNE COURTNEY or SHROTON (S. Mary).

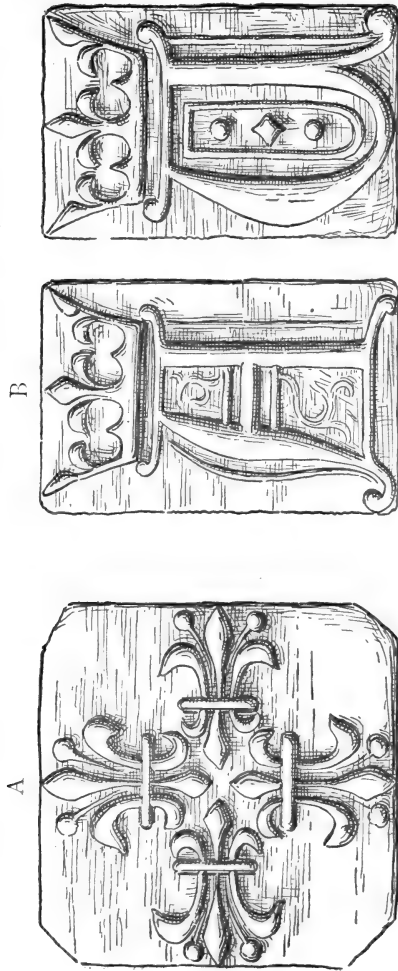
Four bells. Tenor—Diam., $39\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height, $28\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1. (Blank).
2. Anno Domini 1631
3. Geve thanks to God I W 1590.
4. Santa maria (25.)

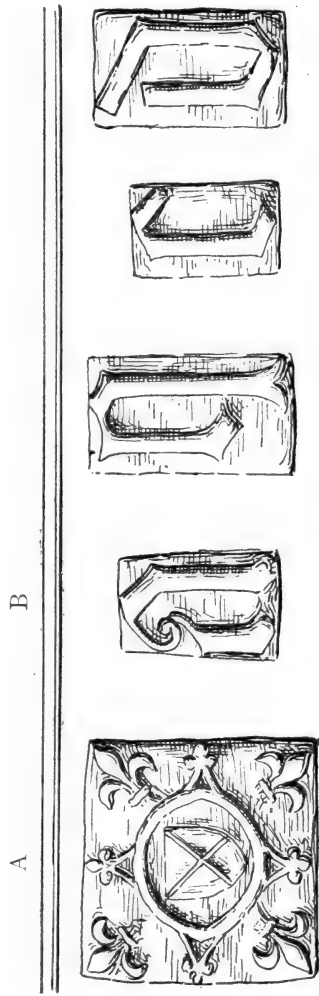
8. IWERNE MINSTER (S. Mary).


Five bells. Tenor—Diam., $45\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height, $34\frac{1}{4}$ in. ; note C.

1. M^r Thomas Harvey & M^r John Applin Churchwardens 1768.
My treble voice makes hearts rejoice Abram^m Bilbie
Founder.
2. Feare the Lord I W. 1609.
3. ★ ✠ H̄VIC̄ ⋈ EGGLESIE ⋈ DEDIC̄ ⋈ TERCIĀ ⋈
SIC̄ ⋈ BON̄Ā ⋈ SUB ⋈ IESU ⋈ NOMIN̄Ā ⋈
SON̄Ā ⋈ (69.)



66.—FONTMELL MAGNA TENOR (2½in. Cross).




 a q r d e f g
 67.—HAMMOON 2ND (Cross square, 1½in.).

9. MANSTON (S. Nicholas).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., $33\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $24\frac{3}{4}$ in.

1. Anno Domini 1639 R A P.
2. † (26 A.) HVE GRHGIH
3. God be our guyd R B. 1598.
4. Reioyse in God 1635 I D.

10. MELBURY ABBAS (S. Thomas).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; height, 27in.; weight, 7cwt. 2qrs. 27lb.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. C & G. Mears Founders London 1852

11. OKEFORD CHILDE (S. Nicholas).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., ; note E; weight, 17cwt. 2qr. 4lb.

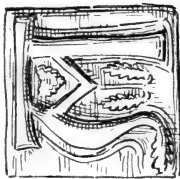
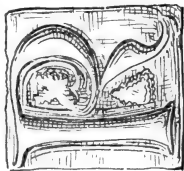
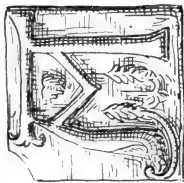
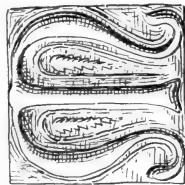
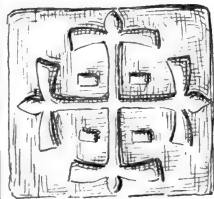
- 1, 2, 3, 4. Mears & Stainbank Whitechapel Foundry London Laus Deo. Victoria R. 1837-1887
5. Mears & Stainbank Whitechapel Foundry London Laus Deo Jubilee Peal 1887. J. G. Brymer Rector H. S. Bower, J. M. Rossiter, Churchwardens.
6. Mears & Stainbank Whitechapel Foundry London Laus Deo. These six bells set up by the people of Childe Okeford 1887

The old bells, three in number, bore the following inscriptions:—

1. John Baldwin Churchwarden Robert Wells Aldbourne fecit 1783 (or 8)
2. J. Baldwin, Churchwarden. R. Wells Aldbourne fecit 1783 (or 8)
3. v God bless the King v v Charls v v v 1648. I E. W M. T P.

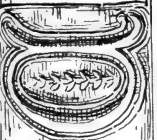
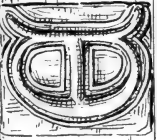
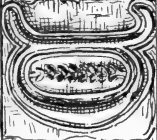
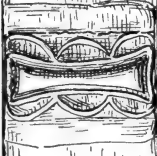
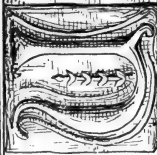
This bell was broken apparently by intention, but (from information received on the spot in 1852) not long before that date. The reversion of those letters over which the mark v stands is notable, and probably intentional, the inscription being dangerous at that epoch.

A B



68.—HAMMOON 1ST (Cross $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.).

A B



C

69.—IWERNE MINSTER 3RD (Cross 1 in.).

12. OKEFORD FITZPAINE (S. Andrew).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 40½in. ; height, 28½in. ; note G.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. T. Mears of London fecit 1820
5. B. Phillips, John Trowbridge Churchwardens John Hallet overseer. T. Mears of London fecit 1820

Before recasting there were four bells in the tower, inscribed as follows:—

1. 1664. R S. W B. C.W.
2. ✠ ✕✕ Five * Maria * Gracia
3. Illegible.
4. I often have been beate and bandge
My friends reioyce to see me handge :
And when my friends doe chance to die
Then I for them aloud will cry

1658. R R. T B. C W.

13. ORCHARD, EAST (S. Thomas).

“There are no bells at East Orchard.”—Rev. E. V. CHAPPEL.

14. ORCHARD, WEST (Dedication unknown).

Two small bells in a turret.

15. S. MARGARET MARSH.

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 29¼in. ; height, 21½in.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. Cast by Warner and C^o London in 1874
- Previous to 1874 there were two bells—
1. ✠ Sancta Margarita ora pro nobis
2. God be our guyd I W. 1586.

16. STURMINSTER NEWTON (S. Mary).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 46½in. ; height, 34in. ; note E.

1. The gift of the Rev^d Thomas H. Lane Fox, Rector 1827

2. God save the King 1625. Recast by G. Mears & C^o of London Oct. 1st 1862. The Rev Richard Lowndes Vicar, H. C. Dashwood, John Todd, Churchwardens
3. Recast at the expense of the Rev^d Thomas H. Lane Fox, Rector 1827
4. The Rev^d Tho^s H. Lane Fox donor, W^m Dobson founder Downham Norfolk 1827
5. The Rev^d Tho^s H. L. Fox Rector and donor Ja^s Michel, vicar. W^m Colborne J^{no} Newman, Ch^h wardens 1827
6. Serve the Lord I W. 1612. I W

17. SUTTON WALDRON (S. Bartholomew).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 4in. ; height, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; weight, 12cwt. oqr. 21lb.

- 1, 2. Cast at Whitechapel Bell Foundry London by C & G Mears 1847.

DEANERY OF BRIDPORT.

(BRIDPORT PORTION.)




No. 2.

1. ALLINGTON (S. Swithun).

One modern light bell.

2. ASKERSWELL (S. Michael).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; height, 27in.

1. Cast by John Warner and Sons 1886. Recast 1886
2. 6191. (1619)
- 3, 4. C. & G. Mears founders London 1852
5. Cast by John Warner & Sons 1886. Recast A.D. 1886
E. W. Fox Rector. E. Dawe, T. Bishop Wardens.
Old Treble—William Lock Rector T  P. 1712
Old Tenor— Edward Jenkins John Travers Wardens 1712
T  P.

3. BOTHENHAMPTON (Holy Trinity).

One bell. Diam., 32in.; height, 30in.

Tho. Young Io Harde C W. T P. Anno domini 1689

4. BRADPOLE (Holy Trinity).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., $36\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, $26\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1. The peal of five bells was hung 1865. Canon Broadley Vicar. This treble bell was added in his memory by his son A. M. Broadley of Ye Knapp Easter Eve 1896. A. M. B. DG.
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1865.

5. BRIDPORT (S. Mary).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 49in.; note E; weight, $19\frac{3}{4}$ cwt.

1. Cast by J. Warner and Sons London 1887. To the glory of God. Two bells were added and the peal completed in the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria 1887. E. I. L. B. Henslowe Rector S. Whetham & T. W. Hartgill Churchwardens
2. Cast by John Warner and Sons London 1887. Jubilate Deo. From the women of Bridport 1887.
- 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. (The inscriptions on the old bells are said to have been reproduced on these bells with the addition) Recast by John Warner and Sons 1887.

The inscriptions on the old bells were as follows:—

1. Thomas Mears founder London. This bell was added A.D. 1843. Rob^t Broadley Rector. BT. E N R. CW.
2. RD. MD. CW. TP. anno domini 1681.
3. John Colfox Elias Punfield Churchwardens Cast by Thomas Bayly Bridgewater 1764.







4. Thomas Mears founder, London. A.D. 1727 recast A.D. 1843. R Tucker & E. S. Knight C.W.
5. ✠ anno domini 1630
6. Thomas Mears founder London. The gift of John Grancel and Joan his wife. Sing praise to God A.D. 1784 Recast A.D. 1843. R Tucker & E. S. Knight, CW.

6. BRIDPORT, WEST BAY (S. Andrew).

Three small modern bells not inscribed.

7. BURTON BRADSTOCK (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 4oin.; height, 3oin.



1. Richard Richards Rector. S. Soper, B. Barber C.W. 
I S F  1762 
2. Mr Samuel Best & Mr Andrew Houndsell Ch wardens   
3. S B. I A. C W anno domini 1651 V.P.
4. Anno Dni 1615. W P.
5. A. Anno Domini 1616. G P.



8. CHILCOMBE (Dedication unknown).

One small bell in a western bell gable, bearing a post Reformation date, but no other inscription.


9. LODERS (S. Mary Magdalene).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 48in.; height, 35in.

1. Thomas Mears founder London 1843 This bell was added A.D. 1843. Rob Broadley Rector R Tucker & E. S. Knight C W.
2. W Pannell founder Cullumpton  (coins Geo. III., one bearing the date 1818) 1826 
3. P T. 1461. inimod onna (anno domini 1641)

4. Recast by Mears & Stainbank founders London 1884 This bell was cracked & useless it was recast by Sir Molyneux Nepean Bart of Loders Court, and Isobel his wife for the good of the parish A D. 1884. John S. Stewart vicar. Sir M H. Nepean Bart Eli Russell Churchwardens.
5. Rev F. Macarthy vicar. John Major, George Chilcott Churchwardens 1846.  Cast by W. Pannell & Son  Collumpton.
6.

R	Larder Gnt	W	Larder	I A H	Larder	1626	Ay	May	I
M		E		R L M					

 sounde glory to God on hie. Thanks to my frends in swetest harmonie George Reeves Vicker H Marsh T Bragg wardens H V Browne W Barret N W T. R S. N B. (coin) T  Pennington O O (shillings of Charles I.)






10. MILTON WEST.


A single bell in a bell turret hardly accessible.

The tower of the old church of Milton is still standing, and a story is current both here and at Powerstock that the five bells belonging to it were removed to Powerstock when the new church of Milton was built. What became of them subsequently is not known.

II. POWERSTOCK (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 50in.; height, 34in.; note E; weight, 22cwt.

1. M^r Thomas Hine Thomas Bilbie of Cullumpton fecit 1772.
2. Thomas Palmer Bernard Gale (coin) (coin) wardens T. P. 1712
3. M^r Edward Lawrence & M^r Henry Walbridge churchwardens     T  Bilbie fecit 1772
4. Recast 1897 by Mears and Stainbank London C. L. Sanctuary Vicar F Fooks S. M. Wrixon Churchwardens H B. E S. C W. T P. Anno domini 1684.

5. I to the Church the living call too the grave do summon al.
M^r Edward Lawrence & M^r Henry Walbridge Ch^h Wardens
Thomas Bilbie fecit 1772 

Peal rehung as Jubilee memorial by Blackbourn, Salisbury, in 1898.

12. POORTON NORTH (S. Mary Magdalene).

A single bell in a hardly accessible bell turret.

13. RAMPISHAM (S. Michael and A. A.).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 42in. ; height, 27½in.

1. ✝ (28A) MARIAM
2. Anno domini 1600
3. ✝ (2) Sancta m a r i a
4. Anno dni W P. 1615.
5. (Blank)

There is a legend at Rampisham that the Purdue bells were intended for Cattistock, but were intercepted on their way there from Closworth and hung in the Rampisham tower.

“The persons are William Lawrence & his wife William Lawrence was a judge in Scotland during the Civil Wars. He died 1681-2. Tradition says that . . . he left to the poor of the parish of Rampisham a farm known as Broadwitcham. Tradition further says that he did this because he loved the bells of Rampisham. A sort of incidental support is given to this tradition by the fact that time out of mind the ringers of Rampisham have received £1 from the rent of the farm every All Hallows eve.”—From a letter.

14. SHIPTON GORGE (S. Martin).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 32½in. ; height, 25in.

- 1, 2. Anno domini 1655 T P. I L. P K.
3. ✝ (26A) SHING TH GE OR GI (*cracked and a piece about 4 inches square broken out of the crown*).

15. SYMONDSBURY (S. John Baptist).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 44½in.; height, 31in.

1. Thomas Bilbie Cullompton Devon cast us all 1789 🔔🔔🔔🔔
2. T. Bilbie fecit 1789 🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔🔔
3. Thomas Bilbie Cullompton Devon fecit 1789
4. Thomas Bilbie Cullompton Devon fecit 1789 🔔🔔🔔 God
save the King 🔔🔔
5. Rev Gregory Raymond Rector John Pitfield Gent. Robert
Fooks 🔔🔔 Churchwardens Bilbie Cullompton fecit 1809

16-17. EYPE (S. Peter) & BROADOAK (S. Paul).

One modern light bell in each place

18. TOLLER PORCORUM (SS. Andrew and Peter).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 38½in.; height, 28½in.

1. TW. IM. CW. TP. anno domini 1665
2. Cast by T. Pyke Bridgewater 1779.
3. Mr Richard Keech Churchwarden 🔔 T 🔔 Bilbie Cullomp-
ton fecit 1767 🔔🔔
4. 🔔 A B 🔔 D O 🔔 E F 🔔 🔔 H I M X A 🔔

19. WALDITCH (S. Mary).

One small bell. Diam., 13in.

J Warner and Sons London 1878

20. WALDITCH (Christ Church).

One small bell. Diam., 12in.

J Warner and Sons London 1878

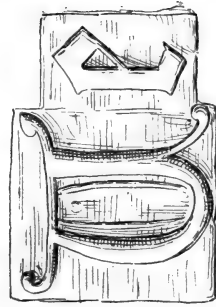
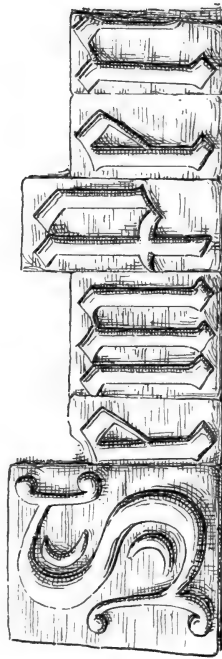
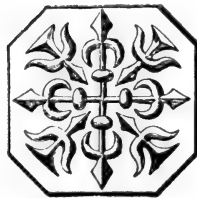
21. WITHERSTONE (Dedication unknown).

No church is now standing.

22. WRAXALL (Holy Trinity).One bell in a bell gable, diam. , bearing the inscrip-
tion—**᠘᠒᠐᠓᠕S † (82) ᠒᠑᠘ ᠑ * ᠓᠕᠒᠑᠘᠘᠘ ***



70.—BATCOMBE TREBLE (1½ in.).



71.—NETHER COMPTON 2ND (Cross square, 1½ in.).

DEANERY OF SHAFTESBURY.

(SHERBORNE PORTION.)

No. 12.













I. BATCOMBE (S. Mary Magdalene).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 41in.; height, 32½in.

1. (*Cracked.*) On the floor of the church near the south door
SḠA MARIȚA MḠDȚLENE (70.)
2. AN (heart) NO (diamond) DO (club) MI (spade) NI. 1592.
3. Iron band round the bell concealing the inscription, a little ornament similar to Bilbie's showing here and there.


2. BEER HACKETT (S. Michael).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 33in.; height, 25in.

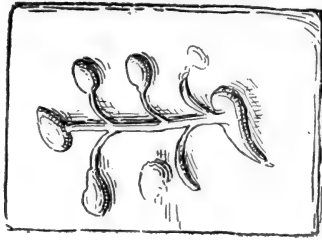
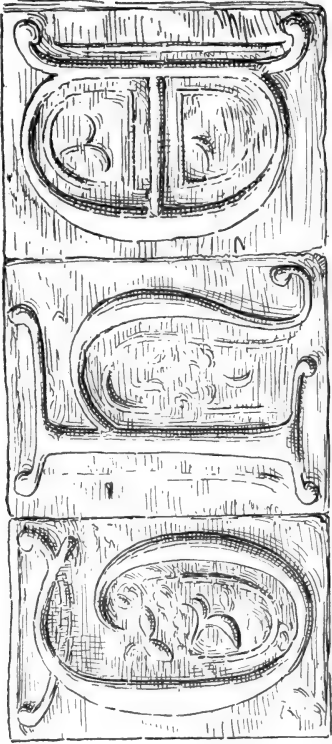
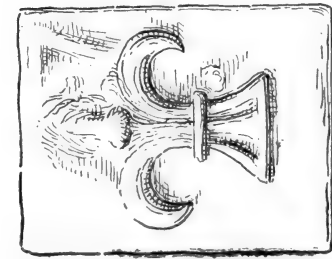
1.    John Bvckland  C  W  An nod  1745
 W  Knight  B  F.
2.  (2) Sacte gabriel
- 3.

3. BRADFORD ABBAS (S. Mary).

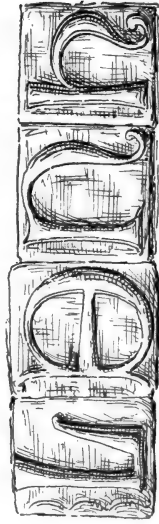
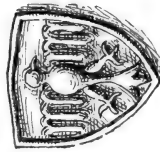
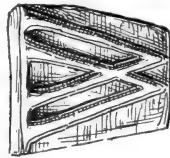
Six bells. Tenor—Diam, 43¾in.; height, 30½in.; note F; weight, 14cwt.

1. W & C Pannall  founders Collumpton 1832.
2. My sound is good my shape is neat twas Kingston cast me
so compleate 1805
3. Sarve the Lord 1783
4. Rev R Grant J Custard. W. Arnold wardens 1832
5. G M. I T. C W. T P anno domini 1665.
6. Robert Grant Vicar. J. J. Newman J. Vincent Church-
wardens A D. 1859 G. Mears founder London

There is a small bell hung above the others. Diam., 17in.; height, 13½in.; inscribed. Recast by Gillet and Co., Croydon, 1889, with a jumble of lettering on all sides of it.



72.—NETHER COMPTON 4TH (Letter 2in.).



73.—LILLINGTON 3RD (Coin 1¼in. diam.).

4. CLIFTON MAYBANK (All Saints).

There is now no church at Clifton Maybank.

5. CASTLETON (S. Mary Magdalen).

One bell. Diam., 20½in.; height,

William Burnet Esq & W^m Trowbridge C.W. 1806

6. COMPTON OVER (S. Michael).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 41in.; height, 30½in.

1. Anno domini 1618
2. (Blank)
3. † (2) *In Mersede Pia Pro Nobis Virgo*
4. Lord have mercie vpon vs. 1396 (1596) W.C

7. COMPTON NETHER (S. Nicholas).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 43in.; height, 38in.

- 1, 3. T P. I B. C.W. T P. Anno domyni 1658.
2. † (2) *Sit Semper Sine Dns Michi Dicit Ue* (71.)
4. GGGG GOD 65E * PRHYES 1585 (72.)
5. Cast by Gillet & Co Croydon. This bell was recast 1886
E. W. Gooden Rector J.R.P. Gooden Patron.

8. HILLFIELD (S. Nicholas).

One bell in a stone cote. Diam., 19in.

T.D ★ ★ N M. C.W ★ ★ 1726 ★ ★ W.W.F.

9. HERMITAGE (S. Mary).

One bell in a turret. Diam., 16in.

T. W. B. 1795.

10. LEIGH (S. Andrew).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., $40\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 14cwt.

1. Added to the peal by subscriptions 1897-8 as a memorial of Queen Victorias Diamond Jubilee Reign. Mears & Stainbank founders London
2. (Quondam treble) W T. C W. T P. anno domini 1681
3. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1889 T. FF. J.F. C W. W A H Vicar
4. Thomas Bayne C.W. 1738 Recast by John Warner & Sons London 1889.
5. W T. C W. A.D. 1681 Recast by John Warner & Sons London 1889.





II. LILLINGTON (S. Martin).

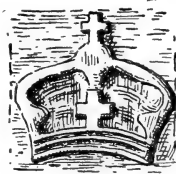
Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 37in.; height, $28\frac{1}{2}$ in.; weight, 9cwt.

1. Anno domini 1590. (on waist) W W.
2. Love God Anno Domini 1613.
3. ✠ HUE GRAGIA (on waist) ★ W (shield, spread eagle)
(coin) T E P H S I L E L E P H S R H O I
S I N H C N O H S E N G A (73.)
4. William Shirring C.W. anno domini 1718. W.K.B.F.











12. MELBURY OSMOND (S. Osmond).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in; height, 28in.

1. Recast 1888 Llewellyns & James Bristol.
2. Charles Weare C W (vine)  (lion rampant)  (vine) 
W.E. B.F. 1757  T.R. (74.)



74.—MELBURY OSMUND 2ND AND TENOR
(Crown square, 1¼in.).

3. E T. I P R E anno domini 1635
4. Charles Weare C W. 1753
5. Charles Weare C.W. W.E. B.F. 1752       
★ (lion rampant)  (lion)  .

13. STOCKWOOD (S. Edwold).

One bell put up in 1877, when the old bell was recast; no inscription.

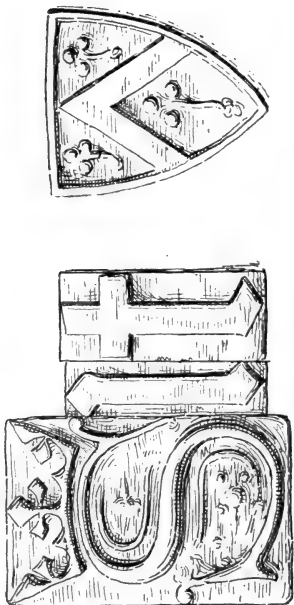
14. MELBURY SAMPFORD.

One bell. Diam., 37in.; height, 26½in.

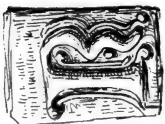
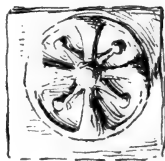
- † (26A.) (shield)  **S**it  **D**omen  **D**omini  **B**enedictum
(shield) (75.)

15. OBORNE (Old Church not used).

One bell. Diam., 15½in., with six canons and cannon straps; seems ancient, no inscription.



75.—MELBURY SAMPFORD (Letter with Crown 2½ in.).



† S^{AN}CTA MARIA ORA PRO NOBIS


76.—SHERBORNE SANCTUS BELL (Cross circle ¾ in.).

16. OBORNE (New Church, S. Cuthbert').

One bell. Diam, 24in. G. Mears & Co. founders London
1861







17. RYME INTRINSIICA (S. Hypolite).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in.

1. Thomas Beere, Giles Hayward C.W. T R B F (lion) 
(lion)
- 2, 3. (*Cracked.*) D N 9L9I D N 9L9I

18. SHERBORNE (S. Mary).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 64in. ; height, 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ; note B ;
weight, 46. o. 23, also a fire bell and an ancient sanctus
bell.

1. G. Mears founder London. Lord let the folk below resound
in living song Thy praise, as we do now with iron tongue
August 18th 1858
2. G. Mears founder London. We hang here to record that
the Choir was restored In the year of our Lord 1858.
3. (Round cannon) WM ···· ERS THO ····· GAVE ME
(round crown) 1652 R A (Some of the letters are hidden
by the stock.)
4. Peace & plenty is the wish of Thomas Thorne & Samuel
Jeffery Ch wardens 1803. Thomas & James Bilbie Chew-
stocke Somerset fecit.
5. Bartholomew Watts : and : Sweet Hart : Churchwardens
1787. Be meek & lowly to hear the word of God.
William Bilbie Chewstoke Somerset fecit
6. G. Mears founder London 1858
7.   Campana  Domine  John Whetcomb  John
Cooth  wardens 1653. R.A.

A



WORLD DIS
1608

77.—YETMINSTER TENOR (Diam. Circle $4\frac{1}{8}$ in.).

8. By Wolsey's gift I measure time for all. To mirth : To Grieffe : To Church : I serve to call. Gustavus Horne, Walter Pride, Churchwardens This bell was new cast by me Thomas Purdey Oct the 20th 1670 again recast 1865 Edward Harston Vicar, James Hoddinott Francis Stokes Church Wardens. (Near the sound bow) This bell was cast by John Warner & Sons Crescent Foundry London.

ER GAVE

New 3rd. W. M. CAST. F.R.S. THO. GARD ME RA.
1652 Recast by John Warner & Sons L^{td} 1903

New 7th. R.A. CAMPANA. DOMINE. IOHN WHETCOMB
IOHN COOTH WARDENS. 1653 William Hector
Lyon M.A. Vicar. Mark Parsons Frederick Bennet,
Churchwardens Recast by John Warner & Sons L^{td} 1903

Ancient Sanctus Bell. Diam., 19in.


✠ S^TA M^AR^IA O^RA P^RO N^OB^IS (76.)

Fire Bell. Diam., 32 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ✠ Lord qvnc the fvrius flame ||
aris, run, help put out the same. I W I G ✠ 1653 R.A.

R.A. on this and other bells stands for Robert Austen, bell
founder . . . "P^d Robert Austen and his sons for
casting bells £40, metal for the panne bell £15. 9. 6"
(Churchwardens' accounts, 1653).

19. THORNFORD (S. Mary Magdalene).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.

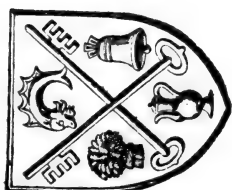
1. Rich Ring John Hopkines C W. anno domini 1708 T K
 2. Anno domini 1593
 3. John Meachel C.W. Anno Domini 1722. W.K. B F 
- For extracts relating to the bells from the Churchwardens' Account of this parish see Appendix.

20. YETMINSTER (S. Andrews).

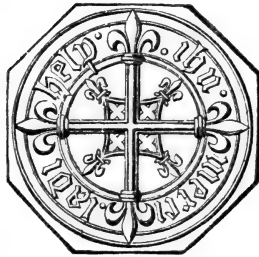
Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 33in.; note
E flat; weight, 19cwt.

1. W G. R R. T S. C W. T P. anno domini 1610.
2. Anno domini 1595.

A



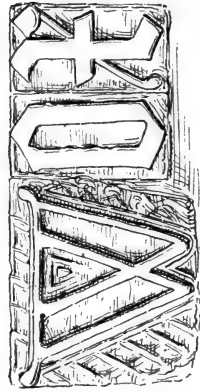
B



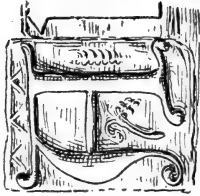
C



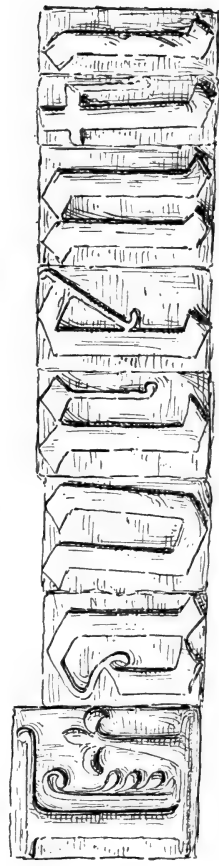
D










































E



78.—CHETNOLE (Cap. 1½ in.).



79.—CHETNOLE 2ND (Cap. 1½ in.).

3.                    
 ✕ O * R H * M E N * G E * P I * H * P R O
                  
 N O * B I S * Q U I R * G O * M H * R I * H.
 (43 A. B. C.)
4. Bee mindfvll of thy latter ende for thov mvst die yovth or age as hath thy freinde T.K. T.D. N.B. C.W anno domini 1655 Recast by Gillet & C^o Croydon.
5. I sovnd to bid the sick repent in hope of liefse when breathe (bull) WOLDIS 1608. (77.)

21. CHETNOLE (S. Peter).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 35½ in.

1. (shield) † (shield) *Wox Augustini Sonet In Aure Dei* (78.)
2. (shield) † (shield) (78.) *Sancte Laurente Ora Pro Nobis.* (79.)
3. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1865.

DEANERY OF SHAFTESBURY.

(STALBRIDGE PORTION.)

No. 11.



I. BURTON LONG (S. James).

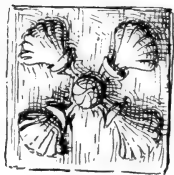
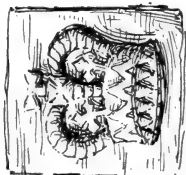
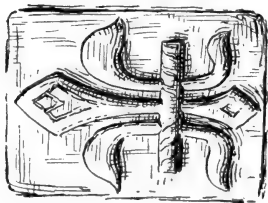
Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 36¼ in.

1. Sir Georange Stroard Anno Domini 1701 T.K.
2. The Reverend M^r William Sharpe M^r Thomas Collins
 M^r William Sweetman Ch. wardens T. Bilbie fecit 1764
3. The Reverend M^r William Sharpe M^r Thomas Collins
 M^r William Sweetman Churchwardens T. Bilbie founder
 1764
4. † (2) *Sit Nomen Domne Benn.*

2. CAUNDLE BISHOP (Dedication unknown).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 36 in.

1. John Durley C.W. T R 1750 ✕ *   (80.)




80.—BISHOPS CAUNDLE TREBLE (Fleur-de-lis 1gin.).

A B C



X M NO TIORE SANO GR GR TIA

81.—STOURTON CAUNDLE 2ND (Cross square, 1½in.).

2. Christopher Drepper Anno domini 1713. T K.
3. ✠ Anno domini 1627 R  P
4. G. Mears & Company founders London 1863

3. CAUNDLE MARSH (SS. Peter and Paul).

One bell in a small turret. "John Herbert Taunton 1856"

4. CAUNDLE PURSE (S. Peter).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 38½ in.; height, 30 in.; note A flat; weight, 10 cwt.

- 1, 2. Anno domini 1602. (cracked)
3. A S. N R. C W. T P. anno domini 1667.

Inscription on the clock in the tower—Johannes Biddlecombe fecit anno Domi 1731 Rid. Cox ch warden.

"I am not welcome to come here
By some that leve the world so dear
Yet I will tell how time doth fly,
Because in time we all must die."

5. CAUNDLE STOURTON (S. Peter).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 39 in.; height, 27 in.; note G sharp; weight, 11 cwt.

1. I W. C W. T P. Anno Domini 1685

2. ✠  I  N ★  H ★  O ★  R ★  O ★  R ★  E ★  S ★  A ★  N ★  G ★
 G ★  H ★  M ★  A ★  R ★  I ★  H (81.)

3. M^r Iohn Loader Ch^l Warden 1743 T. Bilbie cast mee.
4. Praysed be thy name O Lord I W 1588.
Rehung 1902 by Blackbourn, Salisbury.

6. FOLKE (S. Lawrence).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 39; note A flat.

1. VICtorIa regIna, et, IMperatrIX. Anno IVbILaeI perfecto, grates, agIt, gLorIa, Deo, regInae, SaLVs. (On the other side of the bell) Llewellins and James Bristol 1887.

The above chronogram was composed by the Rev. Theodore Mayo, M.A., for a bell at Ryton, Salop.

2. XPC. MIA. IOHES. MDCCCLXXV.
3. Benedictum Nomen Domini MDCCCLXXV.
4. Matthew Vincent . & Henry Abbott Ch Wardens W^m Bilbie
Chewstoke fecit 1777.
5. This bell was given by William Hurd Gent, who died in the
yeare 1631. 1638.

Inscriptions on old bells—

Treble. 1638

2. † sunt mea spes hii tres xpc maria iohes
3. Anno domini 1638

Founder's bill for No. 4—

“Decemr ye 1st 1777 Mr. Matthew Vincent & Mr. Humphry Abbot Churchwardens Dr. to Wm. Bilbie for casting their 4th bell and assisting to hang her in her place weight 854lbs. and for adding 49lbs. of new metal £17 ls. 10d. new bell 903lbs. Received the same time the contents of the above bill in full William Bilbie.”

7. HAYDON (S. Catherine).

One bell only in a west gable.

I B. T P. C W. 1669

8. HOLNEST (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 38½in.

1. ♣ A B C D ♣ E F G ♣ H I K ♣ I V W (82.)
2. The gift of I S. W. S. E Drax Esq and his daughters 1867
Cast by John Warner and Sons London (royal arms)
3. HS W m W N m H G ★ ★ (*Cracked*).

9. HOLWELL (S. Lawrence).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 43in.; height, 37in.; weight,
15cwt.

- 1, 2, 3. (Blank.)
4. Drawe neare to God anno domini 1604 W.P. D.R
5. Be meke and lowly to hear the word of God A^o domini 1609

10. LYDLINCH (S. Thomas-a'-Becket).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 46in. ; height, 32in.

- 1, 2. C B. N R. C W. T P. anno domini 1681
3. R M. O W. T P. anno domini 1668 (broken)
4. Three bells were caste and hey made fowre, they all here hangs now in this tower C B. N R. C W anno domini 1681 T P
5. First second fowrth and tennur bells they were the fowre made of three bells CB. NR. CW. TP anno domini 1681.

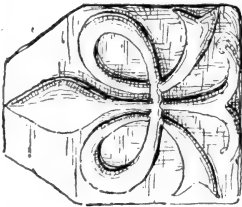
C B probably stands for Charles Brune, N R for Nicholas Romayne, R M for Richard Mitchell.

11. STALBRIDGE (S. Mary).

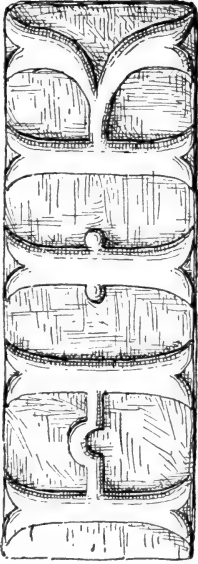
Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 48in. ; height, 37in. ; note E flat; weight, 20cwt.

1. Presented by the Marquis of Westminster cast by John Warner & Sons London 1868
2. W D. R G. T P. anno domini 1649
3. 1626. N L. O P. W D. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1868
4. Rev T. T. Perowne B D. Rector. W Tayler, R. A. Barrow Churchwarden 1874 cast by John Warner & Sons London
5. M^r Robert Iames Gen^t Tho^s Bartlett & Ia^s Dober Ch^h wardens God save the King & prosper this town to keep democrats down To effect it ye Britons be firm in the cause In supporting our King Constitution and laws. Tho^s & Ia^s Bilbie Chewstoke Som^t fecit 1791
6. Stephen Iames & Iohn Lewis Churchwardens I to the church the living call & to te grave doth summon all William Bilbie Chewstoke founder 1779.

A



B

82.—HOLNEST TREBLE (Letter $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.).83.—STOCK GAYLARD (Cross square, $1\frac{1}{6}$ in.).

12. STOCK GAYLARD (Dedication unknown).

Two small bells in a double cote.

1. *A bell of peculiar narrow pear-shaped form.* Diam., 11in.; height, 12½in. (Blank.)
2. Diam., 14in.; height, 10½in. ✠ ✠ TUC GRTOGIA ✠
GEBBRLIA * * FUC * * * * * (83.)

13. WOOTTON NORTH.

Only the tower of the old church remains. In it hang two small bells with no marks or inscriptions on them.

DEANERY OF BRIDPORT.

(LYME PORTION.)

No. 3.**1. BETTISCOMBE (S. Stephen).**

A very small bell, recast in 1867; no inscription.

2. CATHERSTON LEWESTON (S. Mary).

One bell. Diam., 17in.


Cast from a piece of brass cannon taken from the Russians at Sebastopol.

3. CHARDSTOCK (S. Andrew).

Six bells. New tenor—Diam., 42½in.; height, 33in.; weight, 15cwt.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Mears & Stainbank founders London 1868
6. I to the funeral knell, I ring the festal day. I mark the fleeting hour. And chime the church to pray. Mears & Stainbank founders London 1868.

The old peal of five bells—

- 1, 2. (Fig. 4) (Fig. 6) (Fig. 5) *Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum*
3. Anno Domini 1649 S. K. T. P
4. Drawe neare to God 1618 George Purdy  G S T P I H
5. I to the church the living call and to the grave do summon
all. M^r. William Pryer and John Bragg chwardens
Thomas Bilbie fecit 1766

This bell, the "remanet" of the old peal, is fixed without a wheel above the new peal. Its note is D and diameter 49 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

4. CHARDSTOCK (All Saints').

One small bell. New about 50 years ago.











5. CHARMOUTH (S. Matthew).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; note E flat.

- 1, 2, 3. Thomas Mears of London Founder 1836.

6. CHIDEOCK (S. Giles).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 41in. ; height, 28in.

1. Cast by John Warner and Sons London 1887. The Victoria Jubilee bell the gift of James Foss. For the shepherd and his flock I ring That God's praises all may sing. Thomas Law Montifiore M.A. Vicar Oliver Pitt, James Bartlett churchwardens.
2. M^r. John Fitzherbert churchwarden      Thomas Bilbie Cullompton Devon fecit 1795.
3. Cast by John Warner and Sons London 1887. Recast 1887. Thomas Law Montifiore M.A. vicar. Oliver Pitt, James Bartlett churchwardens.
4. M^r. Henry Roper and M^r. John Hutchings Churchwardens
    T  Bilbie fecit 1768
5. Anno domini 1603 Love God IH IB IA WW.
The third (old second) was a mediæval bell with an inscription commencing ✠ *voce mea*.

7. HAWKCHURCH (S. John Baptist).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 44in.; height, 30in.; note G; weight, about 14cwt.

1. Thomas Bilbie Cullompton Devon 1802.
2. Mr J. Shephard & Mr S. Gorge Ch W. T. Bilbie f. 1802
3. J S & S G Ch W T.B. f. 1802
4. Mr J. Shephard & Mr S. Gorge Church Wardens T. Bilbie fecit 1802
5. We were four cast into five in the year 1802 by Tho^s Bilbie Collumpton Mr Joseph Shephard & Mr Samuel Gordge Church Wardens

8. LYME REGIS (S. Michael & A. A.).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in.; height, 30in.; note G; weight, 10cwt.

1. O Fair Britaina Hail T B 1770
2. Harmony in sound and sentiment T B. 1770.
3. O be joyful in the Lord all ye lands T B. F. 1770.
4. Thomas Mears founder London 1843 Fred^k Parry Hodges Vicar. Robert Hillman Mayor John Church George Roberts Churchwardens
5. This peal of bells was created partly by rate, and part by subscription in the year 1770.
6. Pro religione, pro patria, pro libertate, Mr A Tucker & Mr J. Tuff C.W. Thomas Bilbie fecit. 1770.

9. MARSHWOOD (S. Mary).

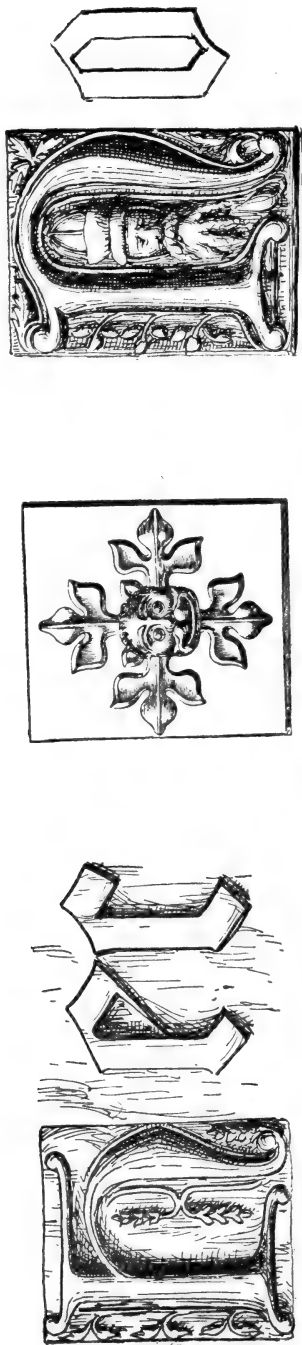
A small bell new last year.

10. MONKTON WYLD (S. Andrew).

One bell, comparatively small and of the same date as the church, 1848.

11. PILSDON (S. Mary).

A small bell, no inscription, placed in the church in 1870.



84.—FORDE ABBEY CHAPEL BELL (Cross Fig. 9).



‡ S A N A G : R O D R A U : I S : O I : D A M O

85.—WAMBROOK 4TH (Cross 4in.).

12. STANTON GABRIEL.

One modern bell, of no interest, new 25 years ago.

13. THORNCOMBE (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 47in. ; height, 38in. ; weight, 20cwt.

1. Anno Domini 1637
2. Geve thanks to God 1631
3. M^r Thomas Follet and M^r Thomas Farnham Churchwardens Thomas Bilbie Cullompton fecit 1800
4. M^r John Battiscomb and M^r Thomas Follet Churchwardens Thomas Bilbie Cullompton fecit 1782
5. I to the church the living call and to the grave I summon all. M^r Elias Forsey and M^r George Trenchard Ch^wardens. Thomas Bilbie fecit 1772.

14. THORNCOMBE (Ford Abbey).

One bell. Diam., 28in. ; note C.

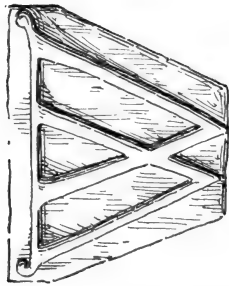
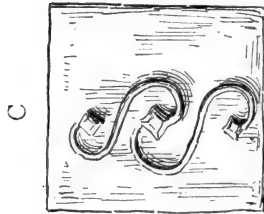
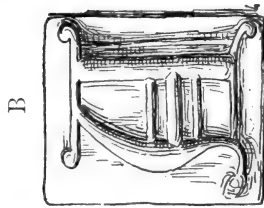
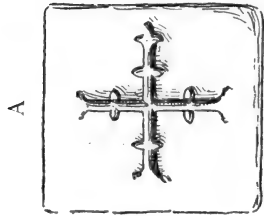
(8, 8, 8) *Fac Margareta* (9) *Nobis Hec Munera Leta* (84.)

15. WAMBROOK (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in. ; height, 27½in. ; note A ; weight, 8cwt.

1. Sine intermissione orate Rev W. E. Newton M A Rector. J Thomas & E. Eames churchwardens. Two treble bells added A.D. 1891. (On shoulder) Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1892.
2. In omnibus gratias agite. (On crown) Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1872.
3. (Former treble) ✠ (85.) *MARIA PLENA GRACIA. M.*
4. (Former 2nd) ✠ *SANGŌ : ANDREU : IS : MI : NŪME* (85.)
5. (Former 3rd) *sancta maria* ✱ (Somerset 67.) *ora pro nobis*
to . . .

The old tenor, which was recast in 1892 into the two new bells, 1st and 2nd, bore this inscription—✠ (cross flory) *Protege uirgo pia quas* ♀ *conuoco sancta maria* The diameter was 36in., the note A flat ; the peal was in tune.

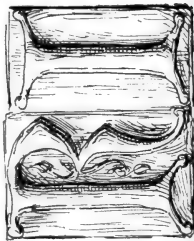
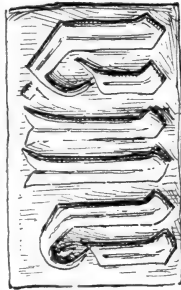
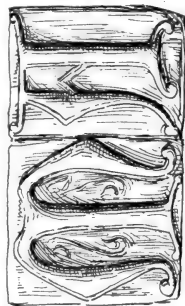
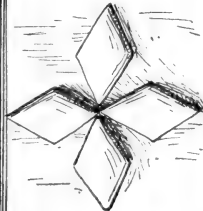


86.—ALMER 3RD (Cross $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.).

A

B

C



87.—BLOXWORTH TREBLE (Cross $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.).

16. WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM (S. Candida and Holy Cross).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 49in. ; height, 37in.

1. ✠ Plebs omnis plaudit ut me tam sepius audit recast by John Warner & Sons L^{td} London 1893
2. Give thanks to God 1681 (1641) I. L. I. G (I. L. = John Lett)
3. Anno domini 1603 R. P.
4. Drawe neare to God anno domini 1603. R P R NI P
5. Harke when I call. Come to corch (church) all come to sarve God or come not at all Anno Domini 1669 W.L : H G : C W : T.P.

17. WOOTTON FITZPAINE (Dedication unknown).

One bell. Diam., 31½in. ; height, 24in.

Timothy Wakely John Philps CW. TR. BF. 1755

DEANERY OF WHITCHURCH.

(POOLE PORTION.)

No. 15.

I. ALMER (S. Mary).











Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 40in. ; height, 30in. ; note F.

1. Cast by John Warner and Sons London 1872.
2. ✠ (26A.) HUE WARHI
3. ✠ (26A.) HUE GRGIA ELLENH * W. (86.)
4. ✠ (61A.) HEGGE GABRIELS.

An old ringer states that the ancient treble bore the inscription—
“Anthony Bond made me 1633”

2. BLOXWORTH (S. Andrew).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 32in.; height, 24½in.; weight, 6¼cwt.

1. ✠ MH + all'a + RI + all'a + H all'a. (87.)
2. ★ ♣ C David : Abbot  Robert : Alne  C  W 
 anno domini  1787  E C R. ★ W  K  B 
 F 

3. BRANKSOME (All Saints).



The church, built in 1877, possesses one modern bell.

4. BRANKSOME (S. Aldhelms).

One modern bell temporarily hung.

5. CANFORD (Dedication unknown).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in.; height, 28in.; note G; weight, 10cwt.

1. Bell added to Canford Peal by the parishioners to commemorate Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee 1897. Mears and Stainbank founders London
2. Ring me steady in my place 1739 And I will answer with the base
3. Lett love and friendship still abound Whilst we do make a joyful sound 1739.
4. We are all cast and tuned right By our founder William Knight  Matt Wase Vicr 1739  T. Corben W. Wilies C.W.
5. Let all well wishers rest in peace That did our number first increase W.K. BF. 1739.
6. I sound to bid the sick repent In hopes of life when breath is spent. T. Corben, W. Wilies C.W. Matt Wase Vicar 1739.

6. CHARBOROUGH (S. Mary).

There are now no bells at Charborough.

7. CORFE MULLEN (S. Nicholas).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 4oin.; height, 3oin.; note G;
weight, 11cwt.

1. Love the Lord I W 1602
2. Feare the Lord I W 1602
3. Prayes the Lord I W 1605
4. G. Mears Founders London 1859.

8. HAMWORTHY (S. Michael).

Possesses no bells.

9. HEATHERLANDS (S. John Evangelist).

One small modern bell.

10. KINSON (S. Andrew).

One bell. Diam., 33in.; height, 24in.

W^m Henry Hookey & M^r W^m Bramble Ch W^{ds} 1750

11. KINSON (S. Clements), NEW TOWN.

One small modern bell.

12. KINSON, TALBOT VILLAGE.

Eight small chiming bells.

13. LONGFLEET (S. Mary).

One bell. Diam., 22in. T. Mears London fecit 1832
Five tubular bells.


14. LYTCHEM MATRAVERS (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., $36\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 26in.

1. † (26A.) SANGGE GABRIEL
2. Save me O God I W. 1616
3. William Formage Thomas Butler Chvrch wardens Cast by me Iohn Toesser the son of C.T. 1684.




15. LYTCHEM MINSTER (Dedication unknown).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 40in.; height, $31\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1. Rex vocor Edwardus ne sis ad lumina tardus Cast by the Friary Works Ltd Salisbury 1903. Thomas Blackbourne HF. EL. HGT. MCMIII
2. (This bell is said to have been recast with the original inscription, which was as follows:—) T C * I * B * R  L. * 16pp.
3. Love the trvth 1793 I W
4. † (2) Ave Maria Gracie Plena Dominus Tecum
5. Praise ye the Lord I W. 1601

16. MORDEN EAST (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., $37\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 25in.; note C; weight, 9cwt.

1. Cast by John Warner and Sons London 1890 Sarah Ernle Erle Drax 1890
2. James Simpson Ch. Warden James Wells Aldbourn Wilts fecit 1807.
3. † (16) ue maria
4. † (43 A.)  S H U N G * (43 C.)  Q S * P E *  R H (coin)
5. I H. T B. C W. T P anno donimi 1663

In good order; rehung by John Warner and Co. 1890.

17. PARKSTONE (S. Osmund).

Eight tubular bells.

18. PARKSTONE (Holy Angels).

One small modern bell.

19. PARKSTONE (S. Luke).

One small modern bell.

20. POOLE (S. James).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 48in.; weight, 19½cwt.

1. Long live King George the Fourth 1821
2. Laus Deo 1821. Praise be to God
3. Deo adjuvante non timendum 1821 God assisting there is nothing to be feared
4. Deum cole, regem serva 1821 Worship God, preserve the King
5. Nisi Dominus frustra 1821 Unless the Lord be with us our efforts are in vain
6. Prosperity to the town of Poole 1821.
7. These eight bells were cast at the foundry of William Dobson of Downham Norfolk 1821.
8. The Reverend Peter William Jolliffe Minister Joseph Barter Blomfield and Robert Slade Jun^r. Churchwardens 1821.

21. POOLE (S. Paul).

One small modern bell.

22. STURMINSTER MARSHALL (S. Mary).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 48½in.; height, 35½in.; note E flat.

1. ✠ (26A.) ƆAME GRƆGƆIƆ
2. (Coin) Call (coin) vpon (coin) the (coin) Lord (coin) I W (coin) 1622
- 3, 4. ✠ (61A.) SUM ROSƆ PUL SƆƆƆ MUNDI MƆRIƆ
UOGƆƆ

23. WAREHAM (Lady S. Mary).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 45in.; height, 38in.; note E; weight, 19cwt.

- 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. W^m Mears of London 1785
2. C Mears & C^o founders London 1864
8. Messrs Cole & Swayne Churchwardens W^m Mears of London fecit 1785.

24. WAREHAM (Holy Trinity).

One bell. Diam., 23in.; no inscription.

25. WAREHAM (S. Martin).

One bell. Diam., 22in.; height, 17in.

Clemant Tosiear cast mee in the year 1698

26. WINTERBORNE ANDERSON (S. Michael).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 20½in.; height, 14½in.

1. ✠ (88.) Ω * * * * * Ω
2. ✠ (88.) HME GRACIA





88.—W. ANDERSON (Square lin.).

27. WINTERBORNE THOMPSON (S. Andrew).

One bell in a wooden turret, boarded up, and therefore not accessible. The church is not now used.

28. WINTERBORNE ZELSTONE (S. Mary).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 37in.; height, 26½in.; note G; weight, 9cwt.

1. I M. I R. W P. anno domini 1640
2.  James Wells Aldbourne Wilts fecit 1815
3.  (26A.) HVE MFRIOPIIOO
4. Robert Honiborne Christopher Billis Churchwardens Cast by me John Toesser in 1684 son of C.T.

DEANERY OF PIMPERNE.

(WIMBORNE PORTION.)

No. 9.**1. ALDERHOLT (S.S. James and Clement).**

One small modern bell in a cote.


2. CHALBURY (Dedication unknown).

One bell. Diam., 21in.; note F.

F. Golding C warden R Wells fecit

3. CRANBORNE (S. Bartholomew).

Seven bells. Tenor—Diam., 45in.; height, 28½in.; note F.

- 1, 2. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1890
- 3, 5, 6. Thomas Mears founder London 1841
4.  (26A.) HVE GRAGIA PLIENH
7. These bells were recast in the reign of Queen Victoria A.D. 1841. James Stanford Henry Hayter Churchwardens.
8. . . pes this day p. Iohn Floyd ivn. Richard Rook Chvrchwardens. Clement Tosier cast me in the 12 yere of Q. Ann rain 1713.

4. CRANBORNE BOVERIDGE.

One small modern bell.

5. CRICHELL LONG (S. Mary).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 41½in.; height, 31in.; note F sharp; weight, 14cwt.

- 1, 2, 3, 4. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1863
(Royal arms and "patent" on body of bell.)
5. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1863 Sancte Petre.
6. O pyes the Lord I W. 1621.

6. CRICHELL MORE (S. Mary).

One very small bell, brought from Venice by the late Lord Alington. There is no inscription upon it.

7. EDMONSHAM (S. Nicholas).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 33½in.; height, 25in.; note B flat.

1. Prayse God 1626 (?) D. F B.
2. Timothy Dodg Chvrchwarden 1674 ♀ R P ♀
3. Samvell Eborn ♀ William Sims ♀ Chvrchwardens Clemant
Tosiear cast ♀ me in the year ♀ of 1702

8. GUSSAGE (All Saints).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam. 37in.; height, 26in.; note G; weight, 9cwt.

1. Mears & Stainbank founders London 1895. ✠ Sancte
Jesu intercede pro nobis
2. Feare God I W. 1621.
3. ✠ (26A.) Sancta Anna ☉ Ora Pro Nobis
4. ✠ (2.) Sanc Te Petre ☉ Ora Pro Nobis
5. ✠ (26A.) In Her Sede Pia Pro Nobis Virgo
Maria



9. GUSSAGE (S. Michael).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in.; height, 30in.; note G; weight, 11cwt.

1. Prayes God RH. DW. 1663. FF.
2. Prayes God PH. DF. FF. 1663.
3. Hope well IW. 1608
4. Feare God IW. 1608
5. Mears & Stainbank Whitechapel foundry London To the Glory of God this bell was recast and the belfry restored AD. 1898 William Brewer Churchwarden R. Wells of Aldbourne fecit MDCCLXVII.

10. HAMPRESTON (All Saints).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in.; height, 27in.; note A flat; weight, 10cwt.

1. Tho I am but little & small, my voice is heard before you all WK. BF 1738 (Crown and lion rampant.)
2. H. Kelloway I Pitman CW: W. Foster Rector  
(coin)
3. John Goffe & Christopher Warland C.W. Thomas Mears of London fecit 1800.
4. W. Foster Rect. 1738 WK. BF. H. Kelloway I Pitman C.W. (Ornament as on treble.)
5. W. Foster Rec 1738 W.K. BF. At thy departure I will sound, ring, and rin thee to the ground H. Kelloway. I Pitman. James Wheeler Rector C. M. Churchill. W. P. Seymour Churchwardens. T. Blackbourne founder Salisbury 1901

II. HINTON MARTEL.

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 36½in.; height, 27in.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. John Warner & Sons (address) 1870

12. HINTON PARVA or STANBRIDGE (S. Kenelm).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 28in.; height, 22in.

1. Founded by Taylor since 1840
- 2, 3, 4. Founded by Stainbank Whitechapel 1840

Before 1840 this church possessed only one small bell.

13. HOLT (S. James).

One small bell in a double bell cage.

14. HORTON (S. Wolfrida).

One bell. Diam., 29½in.; height, 23in.

There were formerly four bells; three were sold in 1722, and the treble only left.

F.D. F E. W F. TOVE GOD 1634.

15. HORTON WOODLANDS.

One modern bell in a new church.

16. KNOWLTON (HORTON PARISH).

This church is in ruins, and no services have been held in it for years. There were three bells in the tower prior to 1740, but after the roof had fallen in, and the furniture of the church taken out, the bells disappeared. Tradition says they were removed by some of the inhabitants of Sturminster Marshall and thrown into the river.

The old church of Knowlton is within a circular entrenchment with barrows around it.

17. PARLEY WEST (All Saints).

One small bell in a turret.

18. PENTRIDGE (S. Rumbold).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., $30\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 24in.; note C; weight, 6cwt.

- 1, 2, 3. S. Rumbold Pentridge the gift of William Day 1857.
J Warner & Son Crescent foundry London 1857
4. S. Rumbold Pentridge 1857 Duncan Campbell Clerk Rector
James Scott and Henry Herrington C.W: J Warner &
Sons Crescent Foundry London.

19. VERWOOD (S. Michael & A.A.)

One small bell in a stone cote, formerly the dressing bell at Boveridge House (blank).

20. VERWOOD (All Saints).

One small modern bell in a wooden cote inscribed with the name of Taylor Loughborough. Formerly in S. Mark's Mission Church, Salisbury.

21. WEST MOORS (S. Mary).

One small modern bell in a stone cote, formerly in S. Peter's, Bournemouth, given to West Moors (then in West Parley parish), and placed in the old brick mission church in use before the present permanent church was built.

22. WIMBORNE MINSTER (S. Cuthberga).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 55in.; weight (reputed), 36cwt.

1. C & G. Mears founders London These bells were raised by subscription 1856 Henry Frampton William Holland Churchwardens Charles Webb Charles B. Rowe Edward Henry Henning: Secretary Alfred Ellis junior Frederick C. Lewen, William G. Webb, J. W. Bailey
2. (Same inscription as on treble, omitting J. W. Bailey)

3. Sum minima hic Campana at inest sua gratia parvis S.K.
1686 T.B.—M R T P C W. This bell added to ye
five in 1686.
4. S.M.V. Pulsata Rosamundi Maria Vocata Samuel Knight
Fee Set 1686 Mathew Raindal, Thomas Pottell Church-
wardens T.B.
5. Praise thov the Lord O L. A D 1598. I. W.
6. (S) ounde out the belles in God regoyce I W. 1600
7. Robert & James Wells Aldbourne fecit 1798 George Oakley
and Samuel Bartlett Churchwardens
8. Mr. Wilhelmvs Loringe me primo fecit in honorem stæ
Cutberge Renovabar svmptu parochiali per AB. anno
domine 1629 H Bradstocke C.S. WR. WB. Lewen
Gardiani (Following this is a shield bearing arms and
painted on the waist is the name John Benister.)

Outside the North Belfry window is a small bell. A wooden effigy of Napoleon the Great strikes the quarters on it with a hammer.

It is said that several of these bells came from Kingston Lacy, the seat of the Bankes' family, near Wimborne. The initials T.B. on the 3rd and 4th bells are those of Sir Thomas Bankes, the remaining letters on the 3rd being the initials of Matthew Raindle and Thomas Portell commemorated on the 4th.

23. WIMBORNE (S. John).

Two small modern bells in a bell gable.

24. WIMBORNE (S. Margaret's Chapel).

One small bell, ancient, but with no inscription.

25. WIMBORNE (Fern Down).




One modern bell.

26. WIMBORNE (Cole Hill).

Eight tubular bells by Harrington Latham and Co., Coventry, given Easter, 1897, by J. F. Hatchard, Esq.

27. WIMBORNE (S. Giles).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in.; height, 27½in.; note A.

1. When you us ring well sweetly sing A.  R. 1737
2. May the Church of England (?) and for ever flourish 1737
3. Peace & good neighbourhood A  R 1737
4. We were all cast at Gloucester by Abel Rudhall 1737
5. Prosperity to our noble benefactor A  R. 1737
6. I to the church the living call and to the grave do summon
all 1737

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper's Bell—Diam., 15½in.

SIR ANTHONY ASSHELY COOPERS BELL

There is a 19in. clock hour bell on the top of the tower bearing the date 1732 (? 1724).

28. WITCHAMPTON (SS. Mary, Cuthberga, All Saints).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in.; height, 24in.; note A flat

- 1, 5. W Topp, D. Kent, C wardens. R Wells of Aldbourne fecit MDCCLXXVI
2. W. Topp, D Kent, C wardens R Wells fecit MDCCLXXVI
3. R. Wells of Aldbourne fecit MDCCLXXVI
4. W. Topp, D Kent Churchwardens R Wells fecit MDCCLXXVII

DEANERY OF WHITCHURCH.

(MILTON PORTION.)

No. 17.**I. BELCHALWELL (Dedication unknown).**

One small bell with no inscription.

2. BLANDFORD S. MARY.

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., $35\frac{3}{4}$ in.; height, $27\frac{1}{2}$ in.

1. Robert Caynes Chvrchwarden 1660 W  P  A  J.R
2. ✠ (26 A.) AVE MARIA
3. ✠ (2) A E C A M P A N A S A N C I N H O N O R B E M A R I A E

3. BRYANSTON (S. Martin).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 48in.; height, 34in.; weight, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

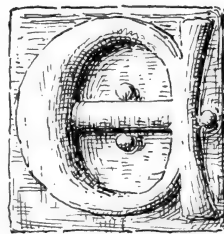
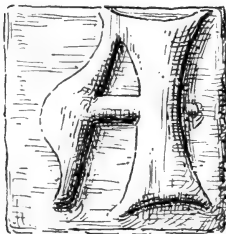
Each of the six bears the inscription—BRYANSTON.
1899

All the bells were founded by Warner, of Cripplegate.

4. CHARLTON MARSHALL (S. Mary).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in.; height, 29in.; note G;
weight, 17-18cwt.

1. . . . 1804
2. ✠ (67 A.) AVE GRADIA (89.)
3. ✠ ave maria (16)
4. ✠ (26 A.) S I C N O M E N D O M I N E B E N E D I C T U M



 AVE GRADIA

89.—CHARLTON MARSHALL TREBLE.

5. DURWESTON (S. Nicholas).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in.; height, 30in.; weight, 11cwt.

1. Victoria R et I Jubilee A.D. 1889 Llewellins & James Bristol
2. ✠ (26A.) SANGŌŌŌŌ MARIŌŌŌŌ
3. M^r John Prower & M^r Edward Hunt Churchwardens 1765
4. Prays to the Lord 1602. I.W.
5. Fear God Honour the King T.B. 1670. Stephen Frampton William Haytor.

6. FIFEHEAD NEVILLE (All Saints).


One small modern bell in a cote.

Old Peal—

1. Prayse God I W. 1595
2. Anno Domini 1683 EG. TH. CW. TP.
3. ✠ *ave maria* (16.)


7. HILTON (All Saints).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 33in.; height, 27½in.

1. *Deu nobis domine non nobis*
2. NH. CW. TP. Anno domini 1684
3. R  P. 1637 Anno domini
4. O singe prayse vnto God 1626. ID. RT.










8. IBBERTON (S. Eustachius).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 37in.; height, 26in.

1. William Applin Churchwarden James Wells Aldbourne Wilts fecit MDCCCXIII.
2. Joseph Daubeny Esq^{re} 1799. Thomas Mears of London fecit
3. RR. TA. CW Anno domini 1656 T.P.
4. Richard Rogens, Allen Hayne Chvrchwardens 1641. W  P

9. MILTON ABBAS (S. James the Great).

Two bells, Tenor—Diam., 38in.; height, 33in.

1.   (55 A.) SANG ƆH IHO HANNES
2.  A DN 1576 (*set backward*)      

10. MILTON ABBEY.


Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in.; height, 30in.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1861
(Royal arms and patent underneath).

There are also three clock bells in the belfry with the inscription on each—"James Wells Aldbourn Wilts fecit 1804." The largest bell is 25in. in diameter.

11. SHILLINGSTONE (Holy Rood).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 46½in.; height, 32in.; note F; weight, 21cwt.

1. Geve thanks to God 1622.
2. Cast 1634 Recast 1892 by Llewelin & James Bristol in memory of Rev Edward Arthur Dayman 48 years Rector of Shillingstone C. J. Marshall Rector. L. Forbes W. Cox Churchwardens
3. Cast 1622 Recast 1892 (Remainder of inscription as on No. 2.)
4. Thomas Melmoth, Thomas Ford C W. anno 1736 W. Knight B.F.
5. Thomas Melmoth Thomas Ford anno 1736 C.W. WK B F.
Old 2nd. Geve thanks to God 1634 I D.
Old 3rd.  HUE GRHGH.

12. SPETTISBURY (S. John the Baptist).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 44in.; height, 33in.; note E.

1. Feare God I W. 1616
2. William Meech C W. John Stroud WE B F Ano dom 1751

3. Give thanks to God I W. 1615 Recast in 1895 by Mears & Stainbank Whitechapel
4. Prayes the Lord with your hart I W. 1615 Recast in 1895 by Mears & Stainbank. S. A. Walker Rector A Brendon J Lanning Churchwardens.
5. Ringe out the Bells in God reioyce I.D 1626

13. STOKE WAKE (All Saints).

The belfry was pulled down some years ago when the church was rebuilt; the bells were then disposed of.

14. TURNWORTH (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 33in.; height, 27in.




- 1, 3. (Blank.)
2. *ave maria* (16.)

15. WINTERBORNE CLENSTON (S. Nicholas).

One small modern bell in the turret of a modern church.

16. WINTERBORNE HOUGHTON (S. Andrew).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 37in.

1. Hen. Framton ★ C W ★ anno domini  1717   W
 ✻ K. B F ✻
2. ✚ (26 A.) SANDOCE MARI
3. anno domini 1596.

17. WINTERBORNE STICKLAND (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; note G sharp; weight, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

1. Henry Wolfreyes, John Stevens wardens R A. T B 1670
2. Serve the Lord I W. 1622
3. Give thanks to God I D. R T. 1626

18. WINTERBORNE WHITCHURCH (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 4oin.; height, 31½in.; note G;
weight, 16cwt.

- 1, 5. Recast by Mess^{rs} Warner & Sons London 1868 G. H.
Wynne Vicar H Fookes T. Keynes R. Fowler Parish
Officers
2. E. A. Smith gent. was at the expence of re-casting this bell
🔔 W. Tosier fecit 🔔 Anno Dom. 1730 🔔 O O 🔔
3. ✠ (2) IЄ : SU : FI : LI : DE : I : MI : SE :
RE : RE.
4. anno domini 1608 S H.

Inscription on old treble—"E. dono Laurentii Squibb anno domini 1672"

On old Tenor—"The Rev Richard Cobbe Rector, Mr. William Snell &
Mr. William Holloway Churchwardens Abram. Bilbie fecit 1768."

19. WOOLLAND (Dedication unknown).

One bell. Diam., 16in.; height, 12in.

J. Warner & Sons London 1868

DEANERY OF DORCHESTER.

(PURBECK PORTION).

No. 7.**I. ARNE (S. Nicholas).**

One bell in the west gable. Diam., 31in.; height, 22in.

Chapman & Mears fecerunt 1782

Former bell—Love God I. D. R R T. 1625.

2. BRANKSEA (S. Mary).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 33in.; height, 26in.

- 1, 2, 3. J. Warner & Sons. 1855.
4. J. Warner & Sons Crescent Foundry London 1856

3. CHALDON HERRING (S. Nicholas).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 33in.; height, 24in.; note B flat; weight, 5½cwt.

1. Anno dni W P. 1618
2. Charles Carr remade me 1900 Feare God I D. R I. 1625.
3. ✠ (2) *ave maria* (16.)

4. CHURCH KNOWLE (S. Peter).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 30in.; height, 20in.; weight, 4cwt.

1. James Wells Aldbourn Wilts fecit 1804
2. R T. I P. C W. T P. anno domini 1677 (*Broken.*)
3. Robert Wells Aldbourn Wilts fecit 1790 (*Cracked badly.*)

5. COOMBE KEYNES (Holy Rood).

Three bells. Tenor

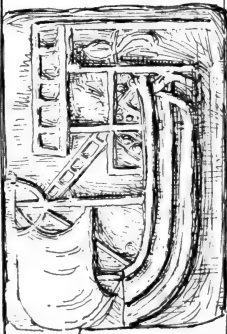
1. ✠ (82.) *ANGELUS * MICHAEL * GABRIEL **
*MARIA **
2. Anthony Bond made me 1636
3. Love God I W 1599.

6. CORFE CASTLE (S. Edward).

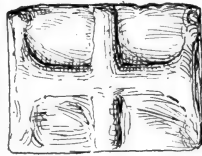
Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 41½in.; height, 27in.; note E; weight, 13cwt.

1. Although you see I am but small, I shall be heard among you all R. Wells. 1790

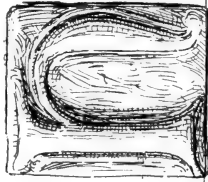
A



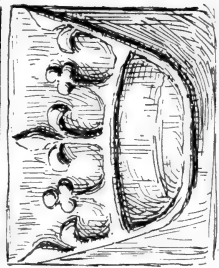
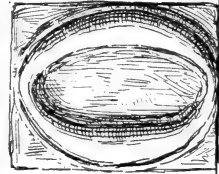
B



C

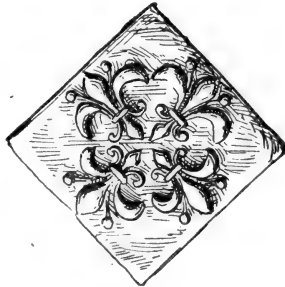


D

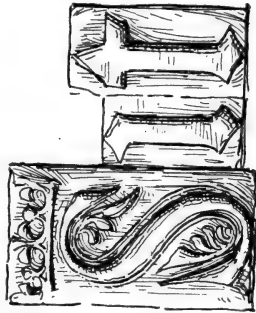


90.—LANGTON MATRAVERS 3RD (Cross lin.).

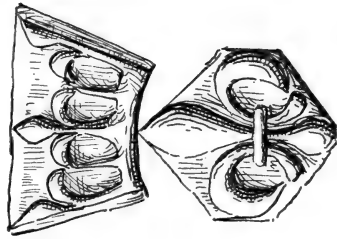
A



B



C



91.—EAST LULWORTH 2ND (Cross square, 1 3/4 in.).

2. Mr William Croomes Churchwarden 1739, Joshua Kipling fecit.
3. Richard Taylor Churchwarden Robert and James Wells Aldbourn Wilts fecit 1804
4. Robert Taylor, Joseph Willis, & Thomas Kent Churchwarden William Dobson Downham Market Norfolk founder 1828
5. Robert & James Wells Aldbourn fecit 1795

7. HOLME EAST (S. John Evangelist).

One modern bell.

8. KIMMERIDGE (not dedicated).

One bell. Diam., 17in.; height, 13in.; note B.

✠ (2) *ave maria* (16.)


9. KINGSTON (S. James).

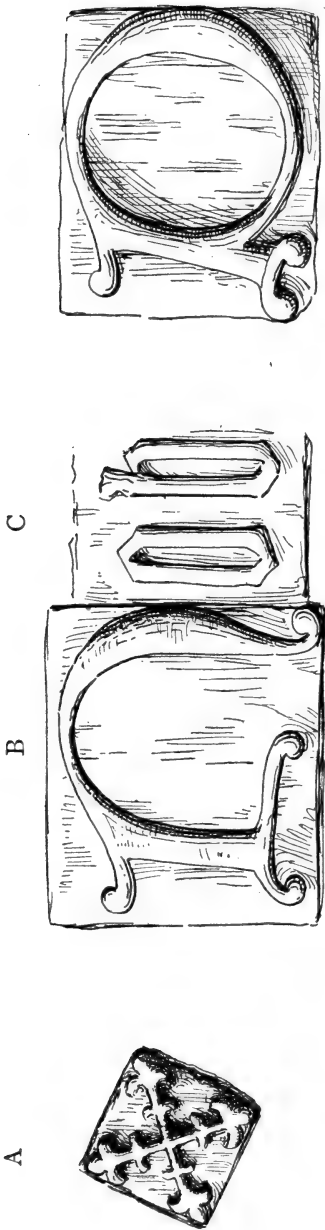
Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 53½in.; weight, 28cwt. 2qr. 18lb.

- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Blank. (Cast by Taylor, of Loughborough.)

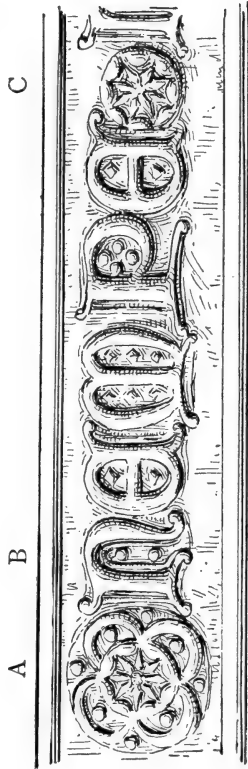
10. LANGTON MATRAVERS (S. George).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 33in.; height, 24in.; note A; weight, 5½cwt.

1. (Four farthings) Thomas Janaway of London fecit 1768 (penny)
2. Thomas Lester of London fecit 1750 (1 and 2 on the floor broken.)
3. (Ship) SNGŒE ✠ NONAS O ✠ RA PRO NOBIS  (90.)



92.—STEEPLE 1ST (Cross diagonal, 1½ in., Shield No. 7, Coin as Melbury Bubb).



93.—SHAPWICK 3RD (Lettering ½ in.).

II. LULWORTH EAST (S. Andrew).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., $37\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 28in.; note F sharp; weight, $9\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.

1. God be ovr gvyd I W. 1589.



2. † ♣ (shield, 37) *Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum* (91.)


3. Thomas Beaker Churchwardens W K. B F. anno domini 1718

12. LULWORTH WEST (Holy Trinity).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., $40\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 38in.; note G; weight, 11cwt.

1. O be joyful in the Lord.
2. Gloria in excelsis Deo.
3. When sweetly chimes this bell, oer sea and hill and dell,
May Jesus Christ be praised.
4. Lift up your hearts.
5. O ye spirits and souls of the righteous Bless ye the Lord
6. Through all the changing scenes of life In trouble and in joy.
Vicar William Percy Schuster. Churchwardens
Thomas Bull, William Burt.

On each bell "Mears & Stainbank Whitechapel foundry London." No. 2 was cast out of two small bells in 1889, the only bells the church at that time possessed. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 were cast in 1892, and the treble bell in 1903.

The old treble bell bore the inscription "Jonathan Larnces C W. 
W : K : B : F : ano 1718."

The old second was an alphabet bell in black letter smalls.

13. STEEPLE (S. Michael).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; height 26in.; note E flat; weight 8cwt.

1. Sancte † Anna (coin) Ora (coin) Pro Nobis (founder's stamp) (92.)
2. Anthony Bond made mee 1633
3. Anthony Bond made mee 1634

14. STEEPLE-GRANGE CHAPEL (S. John Evangelist).

One small modern bell of no interest.

15. TYNEHAM (S. Mary).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 17in.; height, 14in.; note A.

1. *domini | in | nomine*
2. S. Symonds, C. warden. R. Wells Aldborne fecit 1784

Treble Bell.—"I could not take rubbings and squeezes, as the bell is in a turret and most difficult to reach, but the lettering is quite plain and the stops are straight upright lines."—FROM A LETTER.

16. STOKE EAST (S. Mary).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 24in.; height, 18in.; note A; weight, 3cwt. (about).

1. William Dobson, Downham Norfolk founder A D. 1829
2. William Lockier churchwarden Clemant Tosiear cast me in the year of 1698.

17. STUDLAND (Dedication unknown).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 32in.; note B; weight, 6½cwt.

1. Fear God and honor the King
2. Anno 1736 W K B F
3. Will. Knight B.F. 1736
4. Drawe neare to God C.P. 1065.

These bells were recast in 1898 by Messrs. Mears & Stainbank, whose names are on each bell. They are said to bear the old inscriptions.

18. SWANAGE (S. Mary).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 49½in.; height, 38in.; note E flat; weight, 22cwt.

- 1, 2, 3, 8. In memory of M^{rs} Elizabeth Burt of Purbeck House who died January 6, 1886. John Taylor Loughborough.
4. Thinke on God. 1594. I W.

5. are Godfe (Feare God). 1621. I.W.
6. 1764 Recast 1888.
7. Honor the King 1621 I.W.

19. SWANAGE HERSTON (S. Mark).

One small modern bell in a turret.

20. SWANAGE (S. Aldhelm).

One small modern bell.

21. WINFRITH NEWBURGH (S. Christopher).

Six bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; note G; weight, 10½cwt.




- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Recast in 1888 by Warner & Sons London No other inscription upon them.

22. WINFRITH—EAST BURTON.

One small modern bell; no inscription.



23. WORTH MATRAVERS (S. Nicholas of Myra).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 31in.; height, 24in.; note B flat; weight, 5cwt.

1. Cast by John Warner & Sons London 1868 “Royal arms, Patent” on the body.
2. John Brown C.W.  anno domini 1719 W.K. B.F.
3. (Two coins.) Richard Smith  Joseph  Romesey C.W. 1736. W.K.

24. WOOL (Dedication unknown).

Four bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; height, 30in.

1. Love God I.W. 1606
2. John Hayte C.W.  anno 1738. W.K. B.F.  (coin).
3. Searve God I.W. 1606.
4. H.I. C.W. T.P. anno domini 1659.

DEANERY OF PIMPERNE.

(BLANDFORD PORTION.)

No. 8.

I. ASHMORE (S. Nicholas).

One small bell of no antiquity and with no inscription.

2. BLANDFORD FORUM (SS. Peter and Paul).

Eight bells. Tenor—Diam., 49in.; height, 36in.; note E flat; weight, 19½cwt.

1. The children's bell.
- 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. (Blank.)
7. This peal of bells was recast 1882 C. H. Fynes-Clinton Rector Robert Eyers, Frederick Davis Churchwardens
8. J Taylor & C^o Bell founders Loughborough Leicestershire
This bell was recast at the expense of John Iles Barnes and Philip Abraham Barnes Blandford 1882.

Our voice will tell when joy or grief betide.

Mourn with the mourner welcome home the Bride.

“In this tower are eight bells, but, as there are large iron hoops round the crown rims of all of them, it is impossible to make out the inscriptions. From the appearance of some of them it is probable that they were cast at Wells' foundry at Aldbourn. The treble's crown and cannons have been entirely broken away, and the tongue is fastened into the stock. Some of these bells are said to have been brought from Milton Abbas.”

J. J. RAVEN.

Oct. 3rd, 1850.

There was at that time a small bell for the quarter chimes inscribed W. K. B. F. Anno 1727. Now Crotch's Cambridge chimes are in use.

3. CHETTLE (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; height, 29in.; note A; weight, 8cwt.

- 1, 2. † (26 A.) *ave gratia*
3. † (26 A.) (Founder's stamp.) *Sanc Te Pe Tre*

4. FARNHAM (S. Lawrence).

Two bells. Tenor—Diam., 26in.; height, 20in.

1. Mr Clvtterbock W^m Tosier  1722 
2. ✠ (2.)  Ora  Mente  Pix.

5. GUSSAGE (S. Andrew).

One small modern bell.

6. HANDLEY (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 34in.; height, 26in.; note B flat; weight, 7cwt.

1. Recast by John Warner & Sons London 1881. God by our guyde 1584.
2. Recast by John Warner & Sons London 1881. I D. O love the Lorde 1636.
3. Recast by John Warner & Sons London 1881 ✠ S. Maria


7. LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD (All Saints).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 21in.; height, 20½in.; note B.

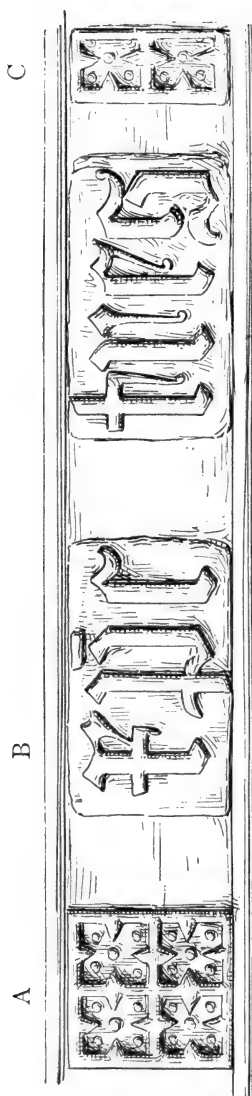
1. (Blank.)
2. ✠ (26 A.) S S S
3. W.W anno domini 1674 T P.

8. PIMPERNE (S. Peter).

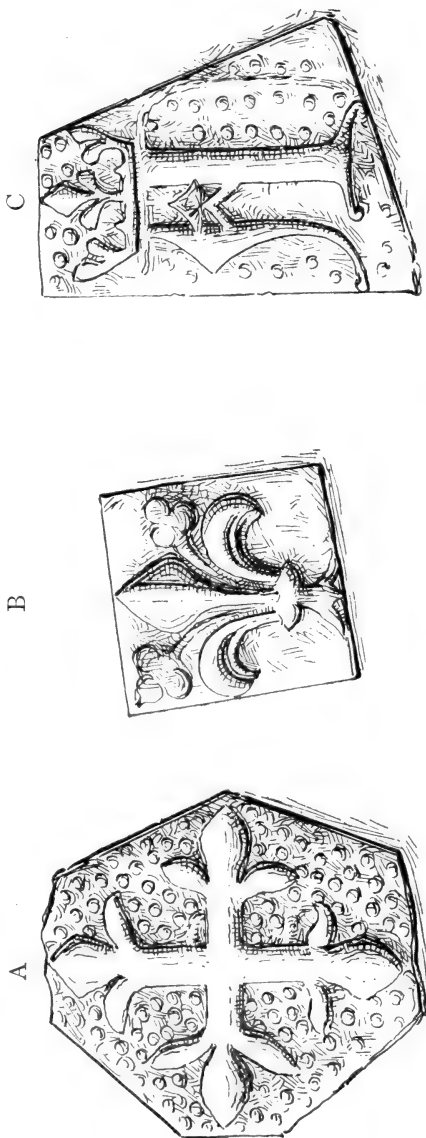
Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; note A.

- 1, 2, 3. James Hussey Rector E. A. Smith. T. Taylor churchwardens. Llewelin & James Bristol 1891.
4. William : Pitt : George : Selby : R  L : 1703
5. Glory be to God on high W. Taylor Oxford fecit ano Dni MDCCCXLVI.

The old peal consisted of three bells, of which two, the 2nd and tenor, remain as the present 4th and tenor. The old tenor was dated 1415 and bore the inscription—*Sancta Maria Ora Pro Nobis*, as I was informed on Oct. 26th, 1850, by the Rev. W. Ewart, curate.—J. J. RAVEN.



94.—SHAPWICK CLOCK BELL (Cross square, 1½ in.).



95.—TARRANT KEYNSTON (full size).

9. SHAPWICK (S. Bartholomew).

Four bells and a clock bell. Tenor—Diam., 36in.; height, 29in.

- 1, 2. R Wells Aldbourn fecit MDCCLXVIII John Barrat & William Harding Churchwardens
3. ✠ * ILLO * NEMPE * DIE * NULLO * LANGORE * GRAVEUR * CRISTOFORI * SANGŌI * GEMPHAM * QUICUMQUE * TUEUR * (93.)
4. ✠ I * KHŌRYE * GODDEN * DERTYNG * Ō * ŌE * MARI * SHAI * I SYGŌ (Frontispiece, Vol. XXVI.).

Clock Bell.—✠ : tres : xpc : maria : iohes : (94.)

10. STEEPLETON IWERNE (S. Mary).

One bell.

Thomas Mears & Son of London fecit 1809

11. STOURPAINE (Holy Trinity).

Five bells. Tenor—Diam., 41½in.; height, 29½in.

1. Laus Deo. Auctore Carolo H. Flower, Roberto Lewis, Henrico Barratt Ecclesiae Custodibus MDCCCLXXI. Mears and Stainbank Founders London
2. E M. R M Anno domn. 1654 TP.
3. This bell replaces one cast in 1594 R R W vicar Mears founder 1871. Pray to God.
4. Richard Gould Als Courage Chvrchwarden William Tosiear recast mee in the year of our Lord 1721
5. ✠ (26 A.) *In Ter Sede Pia Pro Nobis Virgo Maria*

12. TARRANT CRAWFORD (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 34in.; height, 25in.

1. ✠ (94.) *regina ★ celi ★ letare.* (94.)
2. God be ovr gvyd I W. 1589
3. ✠ (26 A.) *SANGŌE PŌRE*

13. TARRANT GUNVILLE (S. Mary).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 38in. ; height, 25in. ; note B flat.

1. John Turner, Thomas Savnders, Churchwardens Clement Tosier recast me in the year 1714
2. In God reioice ever I W. 1623.
3. Thomas Mears founder London 1843

14. TARRANT HINTON (Dedication unknown).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 40½in. ; height, 28½in. ; note G.

1. ✱ ✚ (94.) ✱ *Sunt mea spes hii tres xpc maria johes*
2. I shall sound and ring to bring thee into the ground at thy departure W. R. H. 1646. (58.)
3. T. Mears of London fecit 1831.

15. TARRANT KEYNSTON (All Saints).

One bell. Diam., 34in. ; height, 25in.

✚ ✱   ✱   ✱  ✱ (95.)

16. TARRANT MONKTON (All Saints).

Three bells. Tenor—Diam., 39in. ; height, 32in.

1. O prayse the Lord 1625 J. D.
2. Thomas Isaack John Isaack churchwardens of the parish of Tarrant Mvnckton C T cast me in the year of 1694
3. Feare the Lorde I W 1610

17. TARRANT LAUNCESTON (Dedication unknown).

There are no remains at all of the church or chapel which once existed at Tarrant Launceston.

18. TARRANT RUSHTON (S. Mary).

One bell. Diam., 30½in. ; height, 23½in.

William Barns Richard Arner Chvrchwardens. 1675 R.F.

19. TARRANT RAWSTON (S. Mary).

One bell. Diam., 21½in. ; height, 16in.

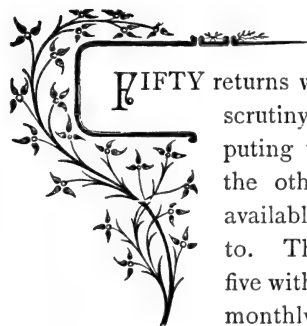
G L. 8851 (for 1588)



Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1903.

By HENRY STORKS EATON

(Past President of the Royal Meteorological Society).



FIFTY returns were received this year: after careful scrutiny forty-six have been adopted for computing the tabulated statements appended; the other four, being incomplete, are not available, and are only incidentally referred to. The forty-six selected comprise forty-five with complete daily records and one with monthly abstracts. The returns shewing the number of rainy days in Table III. are restricted to the thirty-eight marked with an asterisk in Table II. for reasons explained in the report for 1900.

Five names of old stations, with a change of observers or under other conditions, have been restored to the list: three appear for the first time. The former include Bloxworth House; Kimmeridge, Smedmore; Moreton House; Sturminster Newton; and Winterbourne Whitchurch, Longthorns. The latter are Bourton, Chaffeymoor; Chetnole House; and Worth Matravers.

POSITION AND SIZE OF THE NEW GAUGES, &c.

	N. Latitude.	W. Longitude.	Above Sea.	Above Ground.	Diameter.	Hour of Observation.
	° ' "	° ' "	ft.	ft. in.	in.	a.m.
Bourton, Chaffeymoor ..	51 4	2 20	425	2 0	5	9
Chetnole ..	50 52	" 33	229	11	5	9.30
Worth Matravers ..	50 35 47	" 2 19	400	1 0	5	9

After a series of years mostly dry, the rain in 15 of the previous 20 having been deficient, the present has proved wetter than any since 1872. Taking the county as a whole, the rainfall, with very few exceptions, has only been exceeded thrice in the last 55 years—namely, in 1848 when the Dorset record began, in 1852, and in 1872.

The ratio to the average, deduced from the twenty-four corresponding stations in the Table of Rainfall Constants (Appendix to the Report for 1898), is 127·7. At Bridport it was 137·7, Dorchester Waterworks 137·5, Holwell 135·5; declining to 120·8 at Fleet House, 116·4 Weymouth, and 113·5 at Wyke Regis. If the comparison be restricted to the five stations in the Table of Constants with the longest record, averaging twenty-seven years, it comes out to 129·2.

Falls above 50 inches occurred at Cattistock 52·02in., Broadwindsor, Blackdown 51·77in., Melbury 51·34in., and Broadwindsor Vicarage 51·32. The smallest falls were at Portland High Light 31·55in., Weymouth 33·07in., Kimmeridge, Smedmore 34·68in., Fleet House 34·88in., and Wyke Regis 34·90in.

At Weymouth and Wyke, and to a small extent Steepleton, 1894 was a wetter year than the present.

The days having the largest rainfall were the 12th of December with an average of 1·11in., July 25th 1·08in., August 23rd ·96in., October 11th ·89in., August 11th ·81in., April 25th ·76in., April 28th and May 28th ·69in. each. The most copious fall in

twenty-four hours, 2'03in., was experienced at Chetnole on the 12th of December. This was nearly equalled by 2'02in. at Broadwindsor Vicarage in a thunderstorm on the evening of the 24th of September.

There was an inch of rain in 24 hours at one place or another on 21 days, thus distributed:—March June and December 1 day; May and September 2 days; July and August 3 days; April and October 4 days. The largest monthly fall was 11'56in. at Moreton House in October.

The number of rainy days was 190. October was the wettest month, rain falling every day at 7 stations. In addition to the 194 days on which it is recorded in the usual manner, rain was noted at Chickerell on 33 days when the amount was less than '01in.

Lightning, thunder, or thunderstorms are reported on 23 days:—One day in March April June and December, 2 days in January and July, 3 in August, and 4 in May September and October. The most severe were the series of storms at the end of May on the cessation of northerly and easterly winds with dry weather.

OBSERVERS' NOTES.

BEAMINSTER, FLEET STREET.—Average maximum temperature in the shade:—January, 45°0; February, 49°8; March, 51°5; April, 53°0; May, 62°8; June, 64°9; July, 69°0; August, 66°1; September, 63°7; October, 57°3; November, 49°8; December, 43°0; year, 56°3. No snow to measure fell during the year except about half-an-hour's fall (0'08in.) on April 13th.

BROADWINDSOR VICARAGE.—January 3rd: Hail. 11th: Some snow. February 23rd: Hailstorms. 25th: Lightning 6.30 till 10 p.m. March 26th: Lightning and thunder at night. May 28th: Severe thunderstorm 3 to 5 p.m., hail at 3 p.m., continuous flashes of lightning about 3.45 p.m. June 9th: Thunderstorm with hail beginning about 2 p.m. September 2nd:

Thunderstorm 4 a.m. 24th: Thunderstorm beginning about 7 p.m. October 15th: Thunder at mid-day and from 7 to 9 p.m. 25th: Lightning and thunder 6 to 9 p.m. December 9th: Fierce storm; much hail, lightning, and thunder.

CATTISTOCK.—June 14th: Thermometer $45^{\circ}0$ at 12.30 p.m. 19th: 47° in morning, 45° in afternoon. July 25th: Rain did not begin till 1.30 p.m. Thunderstorm during night. October 15th: Thunderstorm between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. 25th: Thunderstorm between 6 p.m. and 6.30 p.m.

CHALBURY.—September 10th: About 10.30 p.m. a hurricane did considerable damage. October 25th: At 7.25 p.m. a whirlwind came from the direction of Wareham by Kingston Lacy, Stone, Stanbridge, and Uppington to the edge of this parish, going on to Horton, Woodlands, &c. At Gaunts much damage was done.

CHEDDINGTON COURT.—May 28th: Thunderstorm of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour duration, when .44in. of rain fell.

CHETNOLE.—December 12th: Rain very light till nearly noon, heavy afterwards.

CHICKERELL, MONTEVIDEO.—April 28th: Thunder in the afternoon, one clap near, the rest far off; wind west in morning, went to south-east before the thunder at 4.30 p.m. May 28th to 31st: Thunder occasionally. August 18th: A little lightning. September 2nd: Thunderstorm. 11th: Lightning and thunder; hailstorm. 12th: Hail. October 9th: Lightning in the evening. 16th: Thunderstorm at 2 p.m. 25th: Some lightning and thunder in the evening.

DORCHESTER WATERWORKS.—May 28th: Thunder and hail. October 15th: Thunderstorm in the afternoon.

LYME REGIS.—May 28th: Thunderstorm. July 19th: Thunderstorm.

PARKSTONE, HEATHERLANDS.—Rain collected in the second gauge 41.74in., or .84in. more than in the standard.

PORTLAND, FORTUNE'S WELL.—September 2nd: Lightning, thunder, and rain storm. October 12th: A few flakes of snow. 25th: Lightning, thunder, and hail.

SHERBORNE, COOMBE FARM.—January 3rd : Lightning, thunder, and hail; sheet lightning at night. February 1st: Snow and hail.

SHROTON.—July 18th : Between 4.20 and 4.40 p.m. .62in. of rain, thunder. September 10th : Aneroid fell 0.8in. between 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Heavy gale.

WEYMOUTH.—May 28th : Thunderstorm 1.45 p.m. August 23rd : 1.72in. of rain fell in 4 hours. September 2nd : Thunderstorm 11.30 a.m. 27th : 1 a.m. October 16th : 2.30 p.m. 25th : 8 p.m.

WORTH MATRAVERS.—October 25th : Vivid sheet lightning and some thunder with heavy rain.

WYKE REGIS.—May 28th : House struck by lightning in Avenue Road, Weymouth. July 29th, August 29th, September 2nd and 10th, and October 25th : Thunder.

TABLE I.—DEPTH OF RAIN IN INCHES IN 1903.

Observer.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
J. C. P. White ..	Abbotsbury, New Barn ..	2.59	1.49	2.80	3.04	2.38	1.75	2.55	4.07	3.02	5.15	1.10	2.76	32.70
J. Andrews, Jun.	Beamminster, Fleet Street ..	3.45	1.75	5.36	3.73	3.04	2.73	3.73	4.54	5.16	8.34	1.96	4.71	48.50
Rev. A. A. Leonard	" " Vicarage ..	3.55	1.89	5.55	3.88	3.14	2.79	3.08	4.53	5.07	8.37	2.04	4.76	49.25
A. Lucas ..	Bere Regis Vicarage ..	2.85	1.90	4.07	3.54	3.30	2.14	2.72	4.80	2.58	8.34	1.66	3.68	41.58
F. G. A. Lane ..	Bloxworth House ..	3.01	2.17	4.29	3.60	3.66	2.67	3.18	5.12	2.57	9.08	1.89	3.98	45.22
Rev. O. P. Cambridge.	" " Rectory ..	2.94	2.33	4.23	3.56	3.50	2.47	3.02	5.08	2.52	8.50	1.83	3.62	43.65
Captain G. Izat, R.N.	Bourton, Chaffeymoor ..	3.61	1.53	4.22	3.51	3.09	4.34	4.21	4.42	1.79	7.64	2.54	2.95	43.85
H. Gordon ..	Bridport, Coneygar Hill ..	3.51	1.81	5.22	3.86	2.84	1.72	3.55	5.07	5.23	6.99	1.45	4.01	45.26
Rev. G. C. Hutchings ..	Broadwindsor Vicarage ..	4.39	1.74	5.91	3.36	3.28	3.15	3.79	4.83	5.93	8.78	2.09	4.07	51.32
C. E. M. Pinney ..	" " Blackdown House ..	4.53	2.00	5.85	2.92	3.40	2.84	4.11	5.18	5.32	8.48	2.89	4.75	51.77
Rev. W. H. H. D'Aeth ..	Buckhorn Weston Rectory ..	2.77	1.32	2.37	2.85	2.47	2.93	3.56	3.64	2.36	5.81	1.78	2.42	35.28
E. S. Wilmot-Sitwell ..	Cattistock Lodge ..	3.68	1.74	6.16	3.51	3.83	2.00	4.13	5.53	4.44	9.50	1.93	5.57	52.02
Rev. G. H. Billington ..	Chalbury Rectory ..	2.60	1.95	4.01	3.13	3.58	2.44	3.05	3.74	2.49	8.64	1.69	2.59	39.91
H. Birkinshaw ..	Cheddington Court ..	3.83	1.65	6.68	3.55	3.79	2.91	3.26	4.60	4.06	8.73	1.64	5.32	49.02
Colonel E. F. Chadwick	Chenole ..	3.89	2.13	6.49	3.07	3.88	2.28	3.17	4.91	3.70	8.78	1.82	4.88	49.00
Mrs. Richardson ..	Chickerell, Montevideo ..	2.47	1.81	3.20	3.36	2.59	1.48	2.59	4.30	2.92	6.81	1.12	2.60	34.25
G. J. Hunt ..	Dorchester, Waterworks ..	3.82	1.91	4.61	4.11	3.63	1.99	3.23	5.87	3.51	8.23	1.87	4.26	47.04
Captain J. E. Acland ..	" " Wollaston House ..	3.60	2.00	5.11	3.96	3.46	1.82	3.18	6.05	3.55	8.62	1.85	4.25	47.25
Mrs. George ..	East Stoke, Binnegar Hall ..	3.09	1.96	4.13	3.19	2.63	2.41	1.96	4.97	2.42	10.07	1.74	3.81	42.38
S. H. Stephens ..	Fleet House ..	2.66	2.16	3.31	3.38	2.50	1.71	2.42	3.59	3.22	6.33	1.08	2.82	34.88
G. Coffin ..	Gillingham ..	3.23	1.75	3.96	3.23	3.09	2.79	3.37	4.74	2.71	6.96	2.34	3.24	41.41
Rev. G. Wellington	Holwell, Westow ..	3.19	1.93	5.74	3.33	3.89	2.46	2.94	4.40	4.09	7.41	1.98	3.98	45.67
Colonel A. M. Blake	Horton Vicarage ..	2.75	2.18	4.23	3.23	3.69	2.62	3.21	4.15	2.66	9.76	1.67	2.81	42.96
Rev. W. P. Schuster ..	Kimmeridge, Smedmore ..	2.51	1.55	2.70	3.34	2.23	2.30	2.62	3.28	2.34	7.72	1.40	2.58	34.68
Dr. J. Spurr ..	Lulworth, West, Vicarage ..	2.59	1.95	2.93	3.44	2.25	2.25	2.67	4.10	2.31	9.01	1.61	2.79	33.05
	Lyme Regis, Colway Cottage ..	3.45	1.49	3.89	2.94	2.31	1.76	4.15	4.09	4.23	6.42	1.40	3.32	39.50

TABLE II.—RAINFALL IN 1903.

Station.	Total.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Days of		Number of Days on which ≥ 0.1 in. or more was recorded.												Year.	
		Depth.	Date.	In. or more.	0.1 in. only.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
																			In.
• Abbotbury New Barn	32.70	1.11	Aug. 11	3	18	15	14	20	10	9	10	12	16	14	30	11	14	175	
• Beaminster, Fleet Street	48.50	1.45	Dec. 12	5	17	17	12	22	12	12	13	16	17	15	31	12	17	196	
• " " Vicarage	49.25	1.54	" "	2	24	18	12	21	12	14	13	14	17	14	31	14	17	198	
• Bere Regis Vicarage	41.58	1.30	Aug. 11	2	14	17	11	21	11	10	10	13	15	12	30	15	18	183	
• Bloxworth House	45.22	1.38	" "	2	8	12	11	21	8	11	9	10	15	11	30	11	13	162	
• " " Rectory	43.65	1.18	" "	3	0	15	11	20	10	8	8	10	15	14	27	10	13	161	
• Bournton, Chaffeymoor	43.85	1.18	Aug. 23	3	0	17	11	19	10	14	9	12	16	11	29	10	14	178	
• Bridport, Coneygar Hill	45.26	..	" "	..	..	18	11	20	11	12	10	15	16	13	30	10	13	179
• Broadwindsor Vicarage	51.32	2.02	Sept. 24	..	..	21	14	24	12	12	10	16	17	16	30	15	20	207
• " " Blackdown House	51.77	1.36	Sept. 24	5	39	19	17	25	13	12	12	15	18	18	31	24	21	225	
• Buckhorn Weston Rectory	35.28	1.44	July 25	2	22	15	15	22	12	16	9	14	18	14	29	18	22	204	
• Cattistock Lodge	52.02	1.90	Dec. 12	4	17	21	11	26	13	15	12	17	18	14	30	15	18	210	
• Chalbury Rectory	39.91	1.04	Oct. 11	1	6	18	11	22	11	10	10	14	17	12	23	10	14	178	
• Cheddington Court	49.02	1.83	Dec. 12	3	14	19	12	22	10	12	10	16	16	14	29	13	18	191	
• Chetnole	49.00	2.03	" "	3	12	17	12	22	12	14	10	12	15	15	29	17	16	191	
• Chickerell, Montevideo	35.25	1.42	Aug. 11	3	33	20	13	20	11	12	12	13	18	16	29	12	18	194	
• Dorchester, Waterworks	47.04	1.52	May 28	6	23	21	14	24	12	13	9	14	18	16	30	15	20	206	
• " " Wollaston House	47.25	1.38	{ Aug. 23	5	24	21	14	24	10	13	12	15	19	18	31	11	15	203	
• East Stoke, Binnegar Hall	42.38	1.26	" "	3	19	20	12	24	12	11	9	12	16	12	29	13	17	187	
• Fleet House	34.88	1.14	" "	1	8	20	12	19	12	11	10	12	14	11	27	9	14	171	
• Gillingham	41.41	1.29	July 25	1	4	16	17	13	23	11	15	10	13	17	13	29	16	20	197
• Holwell, Westrow	45.67	1.55	Oct. 11	3	3	15	12	21	10	14	11	13	17	13	30	15	18	189	
• Horton Vicarage	42.96	1.40	Dec. 12	2	14	18	13	22	9	12	10	13	14	13	30	11	12	177	
• Kimmeridge, Smedmore	34.68	.90	April 25	0	13	17	7	19	10	10	10	10	14	14	30	13	17	175	
• Lulworth, West Vicarage	38.05	1.10	Oct. 24	2	2	14	8	21	9	8	9	14	16	13	25	9	12	158	
• Lyme Regis, Colway Cottage	39.50	1.35	July 19	2	34	17	15	27	11	14	13	17	18	17	31	14	18	212	

TABLE III.—AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL.

	1903.			48 years, 1856-1903.			
	Average of 46 Stations.	Proportionate fall (a). Difference from 48 years average (b).		Days of .01in. or more.	Proportionate fall (c). Do. corrected for inequality of days (d).		
	In.	(a).	(b).		In.	(c).	(d).
January ..	3.128	73	- 23	18	3.256	965	947
February..	1.868	44	- 31	12	2.516	745	804
March ..	4.342	101	+ 32	22	2.342	694	681
April ..	3.458	81	+ 14	11	2.259	669	679
May ..	3.132	73	+ 14	12	1.996	591	582
June ..	2.352	55	- 11	10	2.237	663	672
July ..	3.218	75	+ 5	14	2.353	697	685
August ..	4.504	105	+ 25	17	2.698	799	785
September	3.198	75	- 16	14	3.074	911	924
October ..	8.257	193	+ 75	29	3.965	1175	1154
November	1.722	40	- 64	14	3.499	1037	1052
December	3.641	85	- 20	17	3.558	1054	1035
Year ..	42.820			190	33.753	10000	10000

TABLE IV.—STATISTICS OF THE TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR, AND OF THE HUMIDITY AND AMOUNT OF CLOUD AT WINTERBOURNE STEEPLTON MANOR AT 9 A.M., KEPT BY MR. H. STILWELL.

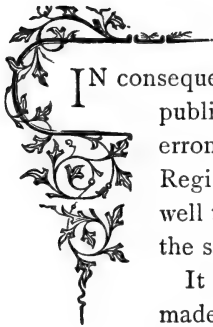
1903.	Temperature of the Air.							Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Cloud. Overcast = 10.
	In Stevenson's Screen.					On Grass.			
	Average of			Extremes.		Average Lowest.	Lowest.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Daily.	Highest.	Lowest.				
January ..	45.1	36.4	40.9	51.8	20.8	32.2	14.0	90	7.3
February ..	48.6	40.2	44.4	52.0	23.0	36.1	16.1	89	8.0
March ..	50.6	39.6	44.9	56.4	27.5	35.2	21.0	85	7.2
April ..	51.5	36.3	43.5	56.2	25.0	31.3	17.0	78	7.0
May ..	60.0	44.0	51.5	75.5	31.2	39.8	26.7	81	6.5
June ..	62.6	45.8	53.6	77.6	33.5	42.3	30.0	79	6.4
July ..	66.5	50.6	58.0	79.1	39.5	47.0	33.0	76	7.1
August ..	64.4	50.3	56.9	70.0	38.0	46.7	33.0	82	7.6
September ..	62.5	48.4	55.1	73.6	34.5	43.5	28.1	80	7.8
October ..	57.2	47.0	51.9	65.3	31.2	43.7	27.2	88	7.1
November ..	50.1	38.6	44.4	55.2	26.0	34.6	21.8	90	7.4
December ..	43.3	34.6	39.1	51.1	20.0	32.0	15.0	91	8.5
Year.. ..	55.2	42.7	48.7	79.1	20.0	38.7	14.0	85	7.3



Dorsetshire Gaol and the Monmouth Rebellion.

By the Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL, M.A.

(Read Dec. 14th, 1903.)



IN consequence of a letter on the Bloody Assize recently published in the *County Chronicle*, in which an erroneous quotation from the All Saints' Parish Register was given, I thought that it would be well to correct it, and therefore sent a few lines to the same paper the following week.

It is natural that this error should have been made from the ambiguous language of "Hutchins' History" on Page 378 of the 2nd Volume, 3rd Edition. Here, amongst the names of some deceased parishioners of note, extracted from the register of burials of the 17th century, occurs the statement in italics—"Sixteen prisoners, Monmouth's followers." This has been wrongly taken to mean either that these actual words are written in the register, or that the register gives the names of 16 persons executed at Dorchester by Judge Jeffreys' orders at the Bloody Assize. If it had been so, this record would have been valuable as settling the question of how many out of the 74 sentenced to death actually suffered in Dorchester. These were probably

very few in number. But the entries in the register do not help us here ; first, because those executed, if buried at all, were not buried in a churchyard ; secondly, because none of the names of the condemned are to be found amongst these entries. The "sixteen prisoners" (actually there are 18 at least) buried were those who died of disease in the crowded gaol at different times between November 25th, 1685, and February 17th, 1686.

Mr. W. Bowles Barrett has given us the complete list of the names of those condemned to death, and also the number of those left in Dorchester Gaol, which seemed to have been at most about 40. Eighteen out of 40 was the awful toll that smallpox and fever levied in about three months. I thought it would be interesting to many that the names of these unfortunate sufferers should be published, I believe for the first time, with the dates of their burials. The first name on the roll of martyrs, one reads with pathetic interest, is that of a stranger in this town—Mary Blake, of Taunton—spelt phonetically Bleäk. She was the misguided lady who organised in Taunton a royal reception for the Duke of Monmouth, working with her 26 pupils the colours that were presented to him on his arrival in that city. She received the title of "Captain of the Virgins." Most of the girls were given to the Court ladies, who made what they could out of their ransoms ; whilst their leader was evidently imprisoned in Dorchester Gaol. How she came to be imprisoned here and not in Taunton I do not know. Naturally enough, a person of her quality would have succumbed early to the attack of smallpox which raged in this unhealthy prison in those fatal autumn months.

The following is the complete list from our earliest register :—
 1685—Nov. 25th, Mary Bleäk, of Taunton, was buried ;
 Dec. 16th, Edward Philpott, a prisoner, ditto ; Dec. 17th,
 Daniel Hockens, ditto ; Dec. 20th, Thomas Hancock, ditto ;
 Dec. 23rd, Edward Hurle, ditto ; Dec. 28th, Thomas Gillam,
 ditto. 1686—Jan. 8th, Rodger Ffrench, of Seaton, ditto ;
 Jan. 12th, William Leavridge, ditto ; Jan. 20th, James Harris,
 ditto ; Jan. 20th, John Truen and his wife, ditto ; Feb. 3rd,

John Pearam, ditto; Feb. 4th, John Manering, ditto; Feb. 5th, Robert Biles, ditto; Feb. 7th, Henry Hatherly, ditto; Mary Whiting; Feb. 16th, William Cumden, ditto; Feb. 17th, Henry Russell, ditto.

Probably others, such as Mary Blake, may have been prisoners, but they were not so styled in the entry, and cannot, therefore, be reckoned. It is noticeable that the burials of "prisoners" suddenly ceased on February 17th. Perhaps the survivors were then removed to healthier quarters, or perhaps our little churchyard could make no more room, and some other parish succeeded to the sad duty of finding them a last resting place.

And where was the prison in which these 18 suffered and died? The history of four prisons is known in Dorchester. The oldest stood once in Gaol Lane, giving its name to the lower end of the long street now called Icen Way. At the upper end of the street stood the gallows, from which that end of the modern Icen Way received its name of Gallows Hill. Old maps of Dorchester show exactly where the gallows stood, but they do not mark the site of the prison. Hutchins and Savage say that the gaol stood at the corner of Gaol Lane, on a site afterwards occupied by the Angel Inn. An old lease of All Saints' Church property, of the first half of the 17th century, defines the same property as adjoining the Gaol. This absolutely fixes the site of the old prison, and afterwards the Angel Inn, at the corner of Icen Way and High East Street. The ground is now covered by Crocker's basket shop, No. 12, High East Street, and probably Nos. 1 and 2, Icen Way. The good stone walls of these old cottages may be composed of the materials of the oldest gaol of Dorchester.

But this could not have been the prison of 1685, for the same historians inform us that about the year 1633 a new gaol was built at the lower end of High East Street on the north side. In this second gaol the godly Parson Benn ministered to the prisoners and built a chapel for them. He was deprived in 1662, 23 years before the Monmouth Rebellion; therefore, certainly the prison of that time was the second known in history, built

on a new site at the bottom of High East Street, adjoining the White Hart. This second gaol was pulled down and rebuilt on the same site in the year 1784.

To build this third gaol the old Priory, or rather Priory House, contributed its material. Savage says (p. 159) that it was sold to Mr. Tyler, the architect, for the building—that is, the rebuilding—of the gaol at the bottom of High East Street. The reconstructed prison was only used for nine years, and was then sold in 1793. It was superseded by the predecessor of the present gaol, which is the gaol No. 4 of history.

There is a well-known print of the exterior of gaol No. 3, called the "Old Jail," and there are several prints of its interior illustrating the visit which George III. paid in 1792, attended by the Queen, the Duke of York, and six Princesses, when he performed an historic act of benevolence in paying the debts of one Pitfield and causing his release after seven years of confinement. The fine stone fronts of the houses at the bottom of the street to-day form a memorial of double interest to the natives of Dorchester. These well-squared stones record in part the labours of Monkish hands of the Middle Ages, and some of them must have heard the "sorrowful sighing" of the prisoners as the pestilence of 1685 worked havoc in their midst.

Of gaol No. 1, the oldest one, of Gaol Lane, probably no plan or picture exists. Of gaol No. 2, the one that Judge Jeffreys filled to overflowing, it is possible that we have one little wood-cut in the frontispiece to a political tract, of which the Museum library possesses a copy, "The Dorchester House that Jack Built," or this may be only the ideal prison of a hundred years ago, with a local sign-post added. But we know for certain its site and the date of its destruction, and can see the very stones that did service in the old edifice.





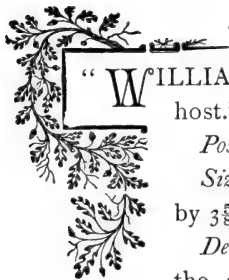
The Ancient
Memorial Brasses of Dorset.

By W. de C. PRIDEAUX, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng.

PART II.

(6.) EVERSHOT ST. OSMUND'S.

WILLIAM GREY.



“WILLIAM GREY, rector, 1524, with chalice and host.”—*Haines*.

Position.—On the floor of chancel.

Size.—Effigy, 18½ in. by 5¾ in. ; inscription, 1 in. by 3½ in.

Description.—The figure of William Grey has the ordinary tonsure with straight short hair, unlike the flowing hair and peculiarly waved line of tonsure seen on brasses of a slightly earlier date, c. 1450-1460.

The Rector is represented in pre-Reformation Eucharistic vestments, consisting of amice, alb, maniple, stole, and chasuble ; he is holding a chalice with host (thereon a cross-crosslet) between his uplifted hands—an example of a so-called chaliced priest.

Boutell* gives ten, not mentioning Grey, or a priest, formerly at North Weston. This latter is figured † holding chalice in his left hand whilst raising the right in benediction. In this position three examples only are known. (P. Manning, M.A., F.S.A., &c.)

Of Boutell's* ten chaliced priests, the Minns and Wensley examples have chalice and paton only; in the former brass below the crossed hands; in the latter, above them.

The brass to Henry Denton, Priest, Higham Ferrers, 1498, has in the hands chalice with host, similar to Grey, and might well have been engraved by the same hand; whilst, of rare examples, the brass of Wm. Richers at Bawburgh, Norfolk, 1531, should be mentioned as having the chalice and wafer supported by hands issuing from clouds, the thumbs only being visible.

Passing to the vestments. It appears fitting to describe them and their manner of wearing at some length; first, because monumental brasses are of such immense assistance in tracing the development of ecclesiastical vestments from the 13th to the 17th centuries; second, the few priestly brasses Dorset possesses are very interesting, and, as regards some of their vestments, unique.‡

The apparel of the *Amice* is plainly seen, although the detail is much worn. The ornament, probably, consisted of divisions quatrefoiled, or, possibly, the peculiar four-leaved flower as on brass at Hoo, Kent, 1412, characteristic of some decades before our example.

The *Alb*, the most ancient of the vestments, was of white linen; it is not open in front, but is girded about the loins; the sleeves are comparatively tight. In front at the foot is a square of embroidery, or orphrey-work, and single floreated squares are suggested at the wrists, quite unlike earlier specimens, the apparels of many extending entirely around. The square

* *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A.

† *Oxford Journal of Monumental Brasses*, December, 1890, p. 85.

‡ *Purse Caudle Maniple*, Rev. Herbert Macklin, M.A.

orphrey of quatrefoils at the foot is quite characteristic of this period. Armorial bearings are frequently found here, instead of the usual ornament, also the "fylfot."

The *Stole* was hung over the neck, brought forward and crossed, confined by the girdle of the alb, its fringed ends showing below the chasuble. This arrangement is clearly shown in the brass to a priest at Horsham, Sussex (c. 1430), where the cope, being substituted for the chasuble, permits alb and almost the whole of stole to be seen. They are also well shown on a small brass to John West at Sudborough, Northants, where Eucharistic vestments are given, with the exception of chasuble. In our example the fringed ends only are visible, but represented as worn at that time of the same width throughout (see figure at Stone, Kent, 1408, and Henry Denton, Higham Ferrers, Northants, 1498).

The *Maniple* is shown, as usual, over the left arm and of the same width throughout. It is fringed, and was probably embroidered in colours and gold, rendering it unfit for its original use, to wipe the forehead and face,* hence its names, mappula and sudarium.

The Golden Legend says of St. Peter that "*he bare alway a sudary (or maniple), wyth wyche he wyped the teerys y^t ranne from his eyen.*"†

In the brass to John Erton, Rector, Long Newton, Wilts, A.D., 1503,‡ the maniple is given on the right arm, and in that to Bishop Yong, New College,§ 1526, and some others it disappears altogether.

The chasuble shown on this Evershot brass is of the usual shape it assumes on brasses, that of the vesica piscis, or pointed oval.

* Manual of Monumental Brasses, Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A. Monumental Brasses and Slabs, Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A. Monumental Brasses, 13th to 16th Century, J. G. and L. A. B. Waller, folio.

† Dresses and decorations of the Middle Ages, Henry Shaw, F.S.A.

‡ Plate xii., Kite's Brasses of Wiltshire.

§ Page 91 and ante, Oxford Journal of Monumental Brasses, 1897.

This vestment had an aperture for the head, but none for the arms, falling over them before and behind. Our example is no exception to the rule of having a border or apparel to the entire vestment of the usual quatrefoil ornament obtaining in this century.

It is interesting to compare the perfectly plain border of chasuble on Henry Denton's brass, 1498, with the entire absence of border to this vestment in priest with chalice at Broxbourne, Herts, 1465.

We see William Grey "represented as laid out for interment, attired in the officiating vestments of the Mass, agreeably to a long received custom of the Church."* Almost certainly he lies buried so, with the chalice on his breast.

"The paten and chalice were buried with ecclesiastical persons of common rank, as well as with prelates and presidents of religious societies."†

"It is most probable that all these vessels so interred, being rather emblematical of the profession of the party than his private property, were made of meaner metal, silvered over, as the rings interred with prelates were gilt."‡

"The constitutions of William de Bleys in 1229 add a single item of interest, an unconsecrated chalice, which might be of tin, for burial with the priest." Cripps, p. 176.

The inscription in black letter is usual, and has the well-known marks of contraction. Abbreviations, however, were often arbitrary, and depended very much on the space at the engraver's disposal, giving an interesting side light on the size of "latten" provided, and probably on its cost. In this instance the inscription plate is made of a different alloy to the effigy, the colour of the plate showing a larger percentage of copper in its composition than the other.

* Monumental Brasses, Waller.

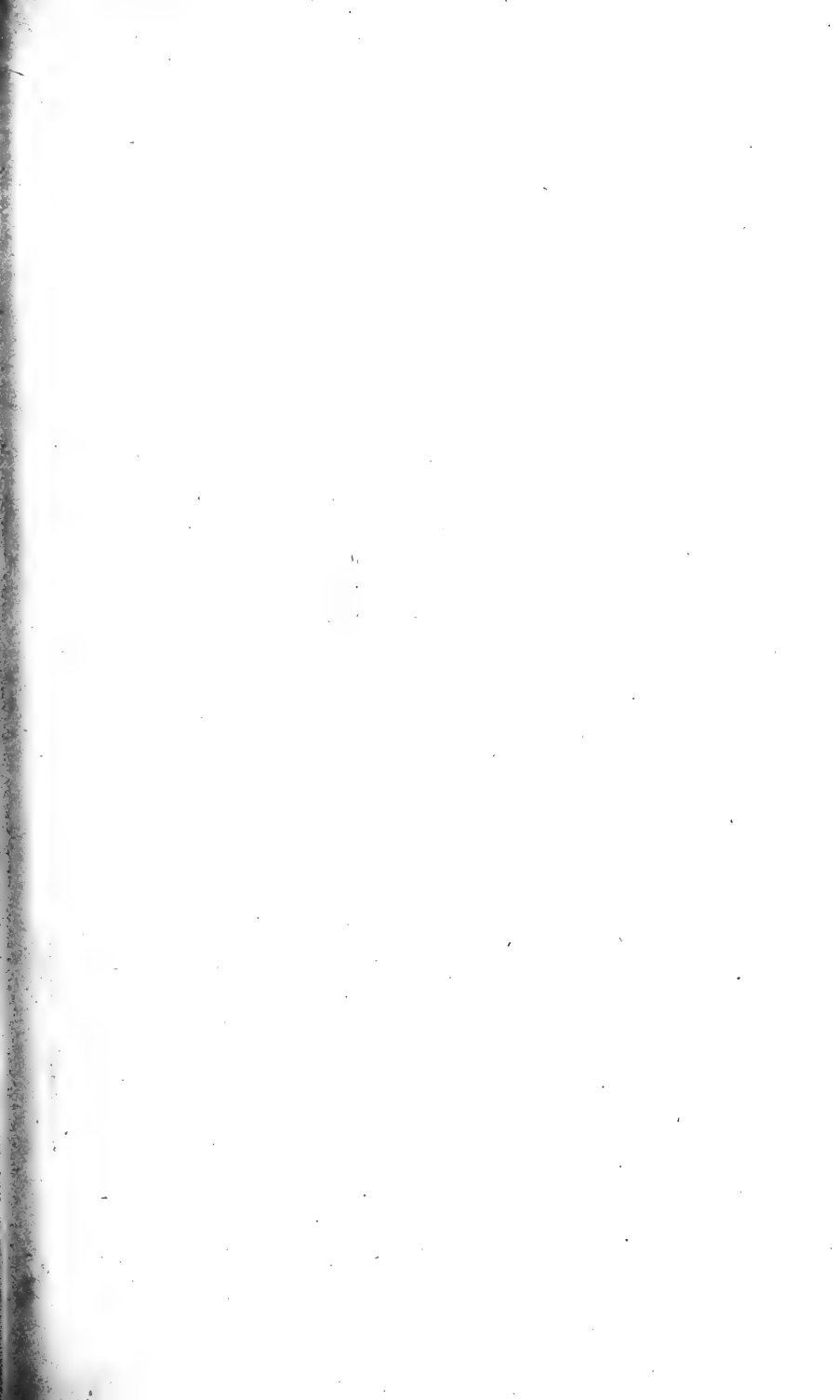
† Gough's Sepulchral Effigies, p. lxix, Part I., Vol. I.

‡ Gough's Sepulchral Effigies, p. lxx.



Dicitur pro dia dno william reyn quondam
 fectus: anno regni sui obiit xlviii die
 Martii anno dno mccc. lxxviii. f. m.
 Eius anime propicietur deus Amen

6. WILLIAM GREY.





Hic iacet dñs Richardus Brodewey quondam
rector huius ecclesie qui obiit sexto die decembris
An dñi M^o V^o CCC^o VI^o cuius anime ppetuet deus

6ms

7. RICARDUS BRODEWEY.

“Hic jacet,” or, more rarely, “orate pro anima,” begins an inscription to a priest, whilst it usually ends “cuius anime propicietur Deus Amen,”* sometimes shortened to initials only as c. a. p. d.; † no doubt fortunately, for the words given at length caused the destruction of many a brass and monument.

Orate pro a'ia d'ni Will'mi grey quondm Rector istius ecclie, qui obüt xviii die marcü anno dñi millimo ccccxxiiii ; cuius Anime propicietur deus Amen.

Biographical Notes.—The Abbot and Convent of Tewkesbury (the gift of R. Fitz-Hamon and his knights, A.D. 1109), presented to Frome St. Quintin and Evershot from 1312 to 1534.

‡ William Grey, chaplain, was instituted on the death of William Ludwell (Langton), 27th March, 1511 (Audley), and therefore was Rector some 13 years. On his death in 1524 he was succeeded by Hugh Guylot, M.A. (Campeggio), mentioned in the earlier part of this in connection with two chalices.

(7.) PURSE CAUNDLE OR CAUNDLE PURSE.

RICH. BRODEWEY.

“Rich Brodewey, rector, 1536, headless, very small, chancel.”
—*Haines*.

Position.—“Upon a flat stone in the middle of the chancel is a small brass plate representing a man in priest's vestments; the head broken off, and the figure has been broken from the inscription, and lies loose upon the stone.”—*Hutchins*, 3rd Edit.

* Manual of Monumental Brasses, Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A., p. 139.

† Monumental Brasses and Slabs, Rev. Charles Boutell, M.A., p. 202.

‡ Hutchins' History of Dorset, p. 649-650.

In 1902, when the writer rubbed it, the feet were broken from the body, but the engraving was still in good condition and finely cut. The brass was loose at the Rectory.

Size.—Effigy (headless), 10in. by 3½in.; inscription, 14½in. by 3½in.

Description.—This brass to Richard Brodewey represents the deceased as laid out for interment, attired in pre-Reformation Eucharistic vestments, consisting of amice, alb, maniple, and chasuble, similar to the Evershot brass, but having certain differences in detail to be expected at that period.

The head has been broken off carefully (if one may say so); (compare headless priest in cope at Wendron, Cornwall, roughly fractured).

The hands are raised as in prayer, but no chalice or other ecclesiastical emblem is shown, nor are there initials.

The apparel of the amice is plainly shown; it has little ornament.

The alb has an oblong piece of orphrey-work showing quatrefoil embroidery; the sleeves are loose, and the apparels at the wrist are ornamented with a diaper, instead of a single floreated square, an alteration seen in some 16th century brasses; compare William Grey, ante.

The maniple, as usual, rests over the left arm, the fringe being somewhat wide. In Macalister's book on the Development and History of Ecclesiastical Vestments it is said that "When placed on the wrist the maniple was either buttoned or sewn so as to form a permanent loop, so that it should not slip off the arm (p. 77). This was the final development; in earlier brasses it appears to be simply hung over the arm, and no attachment is visible."

Shown on a brass, Mr. Macklin considers it almost unique and of very considerable interest; the writer has discovered in Creeny's Monumental Brasses one other example, engraved from a monument to Cardinal Fredericus Cazmiri, 1570 (son of Casimir, IV. King of Poland), in Cracow Cathedral, where the maniple shown on the left wrist is plainly looped.

The ends of the stole drop very low, covering on each side a portion of the orphrey-work on alb, again having a wider fringe than is sometimes seen.

The chasuble is very different from that worn by William Grey; it has little orphrey around the edge; its "parura" consists of a broad stripe from the neck downwards of quatrefoil diaper work, similar in arrangement to that of a priest at Wensley Church, Yorkshire, although the former is much plainer in its pattern and ornamental details.

The mutilated state of this brass is very disappointing, for, as an example, it would be a finer engraving than our Evershot Rector, although so small. We may congratulate our generation that this damage is not of recent date, the effigy being very generally spoken of as the headless priest and the slab being fractured there.

The inscription, too, is better cut; the factor of wear may have something to do with the appearance of William Grey's, but the individual letters on the Brodewey epitaph are of much finer form, although they partake of the same general style as the other.

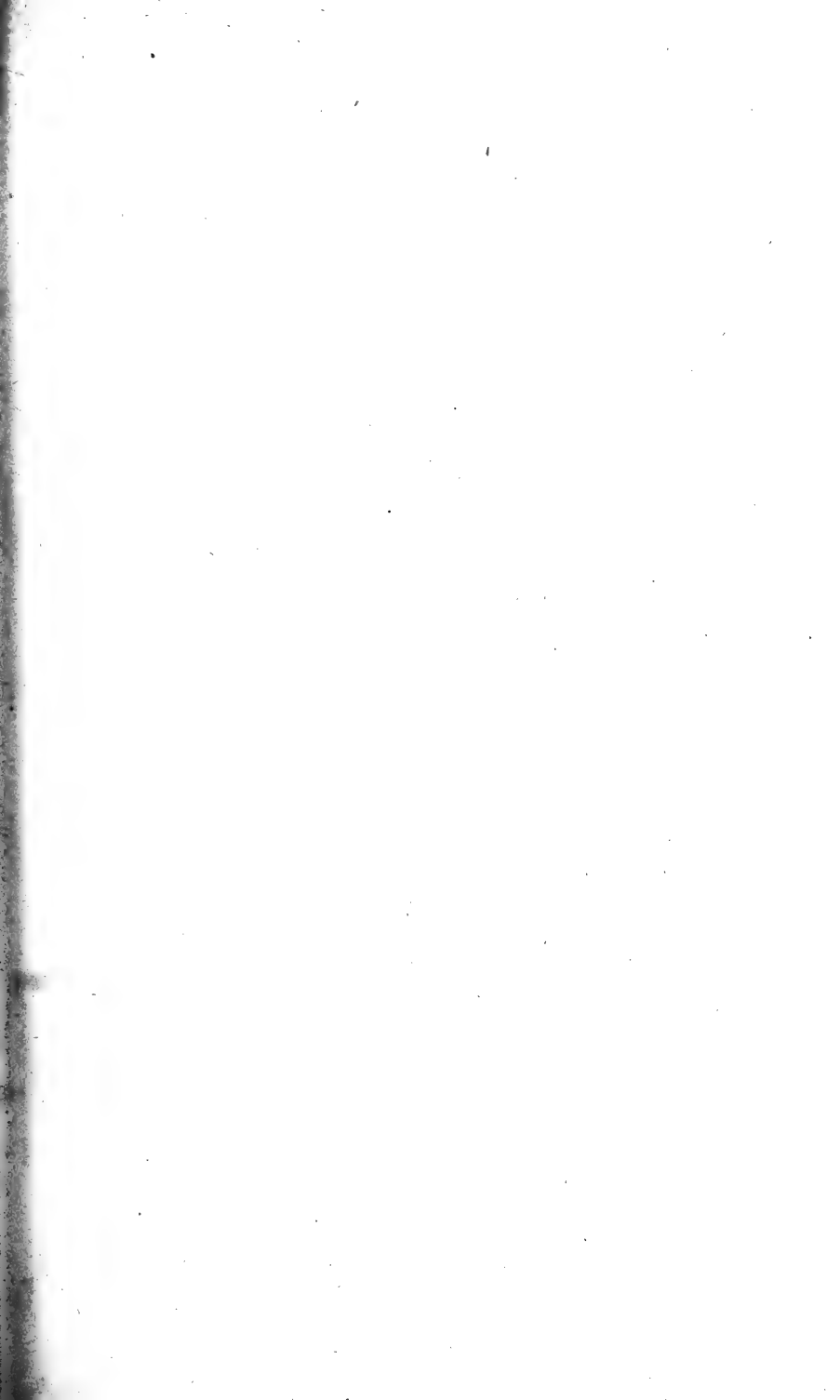
**Hic jacet Dñs Richard' Brodewey quondam rector hui'
ecclie qui obiit sexto die decembris An^o dñi M^o V^e XXXVI
cui' Aie propiciet' de' amē**

In connection with Purse Caundle it may not be out of place to state that the large slab in memory of Dr. Nathaniel Highmore, the celebrated physician and writer of Oxford and Sherborne, after whom the Antrum of Highmore in the Maxilla is named, has recently been removed from its position within the chancel rails, and could not be found when the writer visited the church in 1902.

Dr. Highmore's father was Rector of Purse Caundle for many years from 1613, and his brother, Richard Highmore, was Rector in 1695, and one of the exors. of the Doctor's will.



8. WILLIAM LONGE. (?)





Of no cheate man for the Soule of Elizabeth Longe
domaunt, & hene of William Longe Esquier, which
Elizabeth dyed the xxv day of January y^{er} of o^{ur} l^{ord} 1470

The adjoining slab, with its brass tablet to the memory of John Chafy, Rector, who succeeded Richard Highmore in 1730, has also gone since Hutchins described it. (Vol. IV., p. 147.)

We will hope no one was tempted in the manner following, which needs little explanation.

(Note kindly supplied by the Rev. W. Miles Barnes)—

“Extract from the Stratton churchwardens’ accounts, 1753, April 26th—Two Brasses not wey’d at 7 p. pound sops’d to wey 12 pound they wey’d but 9lbs. o. 5. 3.”

There are no brasses at Stratton now.

(8 & 9.) PURSE CAUNDLE.

WM. LONGE, Esq.

“W^m Longe, Esq (?) c. 1500, wife and inscription lost North Chantry.”—*Haines*.

“Elizabeth daughter and heiress of W^m Longe, Esq 1527, with flowing hair, small, North Chantry.”—*Haines*.

Position.—Upon the floor, on a small brass plate, under a figure of a woman, in the angular head-dress of the period* and furred cuffs, with the hands joined in the attitude of prayer, is the following inscription:—

Of yo^r charite pray for the Soule of Elizabeth Longe
daughter and heyre of Wylm Longe Esquyer, whiche
Elizabeth dyed the XXV day of January, ye y^re of o^r (Lord)
M^v V^c XXVII

* Really the dress of some 30 years earlier. “That the old fashions lingered longest in the country may be easily seen by a glance at the collections of brasses by Cotman and others.”—*Costume in England*, F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A., p. 245.

And on the stone next to this is a brass of a man in armour, represented as if reclining slightly on the right side, with the face looking in that direction. The hair is long and flows over the shoulders. The sword belt is tied diagonally amid the waist and hip, the sword coming out behind the legs. The inscription is gone.

Size.—Effigy of man in armour, 26in. by 8in.; effigy of Elizabeth Longe, 13in. by 4in.; inscription, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

The brasses were loose at the Rectory in 1902. The above quotations are given from Hutchins as being perhaps the only guide to their former position; whether this was their original position is open to question. The matrix or casement fitting Wm. Longe's brass has been identified by the writer on a slab still in the north, or Longe chantry, but now partly buried below the west wall. Near is the headless Rector's slab in indifferent condition.

The so-called Wm. Longe brass is heavy for its size, being nearly $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness, and still has pitch adherent to the back.

“Nowe at Purscandell is the chiefe seate of the Hanumes, unto whom it came by an Heire of John Longe, descended from a great Familie of that name in Wiltshire.” (Coker, p. 97.)

The following information respecting William Longe and Elizabeth Longe is obtained from inquisitiones post mortem.

William Longe. Inquisition taken out June 25th. 16 Hen. VIII. Held lands in Caundell Purs (co. Dorset) of the Abbess of Shaftesbury. Died May 15th, 16 Hen. VIII.

Heir, his daughter, Elizabeth Longe.

Elizabeth Longe. Daughter and heir of William Longe, of Caundell Purs. Inquisition taken out Oct. 28th, 20 Hen. VIII. (1529). Died January 22nd, 20 Hen. VIII.

- Heirs*—*i.* Cristina Longe (aged 60) her Aunt (sister of William Longe).
ii. Richard Hannam (aged 40) her cousin, the son and heir of Margaret (another sister of Wm. Longe).
iii. Alice Bagot (aged 38) (wife of James Bagot).
iv. Clara North (aged 36) (wife of John North).

The last two were also cousins of the above Elizabeth Longe, being the daughters of Joan, third sister of William Longe.



NORTH.



THE GREAT SUN SPOT OF 1903, OCTOBER 9d., 3h., 43m.

Calcium Flocculi, Middle H_1 Level (Professor Hale).

By kind permission of the Editor of "Knowledge."



On Some Recent Sun Spots.

By Rev. W. R. WAUGH, F.R.A.S.



TO the right understanding of *Sun Spots* it might be well to remember some of the leading features of solar constitution. Of its actual nucleus we know nothing beyond the conjecture that it is probably gaseous. Of the *envelopes*, which have been scientifically studied from the beginning of the last century, we possess well ascertained facts.

These are given in all astronomical text books. We are indebted to Dr. Young, of New Jersey, for one of the clearest statements of the general character of these marvellous coverings of the solar nucleus. To wit, there is the *photosphere*; that is, the luminous surface of the sun directly visible to the eye, and, of course, more definitely seen in the telescope. It probably consists of luminous clouds, and is formed by the vapour of metals in a condition of excessively high temperature far beyond any artificial heat of which we have any knowledge in the furnaces of earth. The *faculæ*, the bright spots, the *maculæ*, or dark spots, are all phenomena of this covering layer. Its chemical constitution consists largely of carbon, boron, and silicon. The other layers lie outside our present subject, except so far as they constitute an element in the formation of Sun Spots. The time at our disposal forbids further remark here.

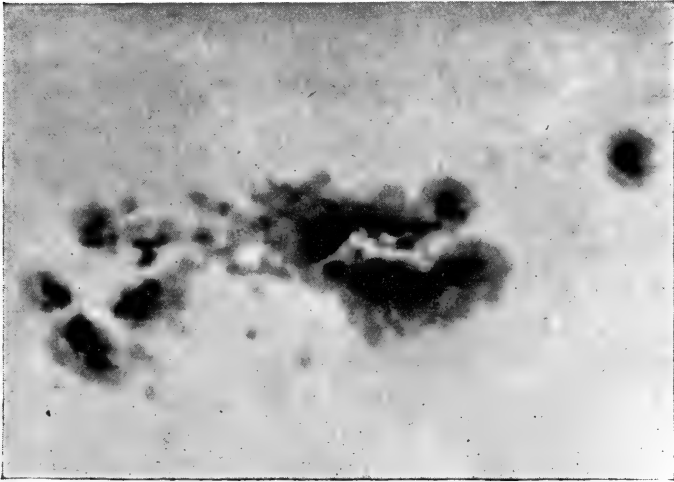
The Sun Spots proper are unquestionably cavities or depressions in the photosphere, filled with gases or metallic vapours, and probably cooler than the surrounding portions. The fact that they are cavities is distinctly shown by the appearance of a spot when seen in perspective near the edge of the solar surface. The foreshortening of the spot is very manifest. A spot of any dimensions is always surrounded by an extension of a lighter shade called the *penumbra*, the centre or darker portion being called the *umbra*. This is plainly shown in the illustrative sketches and photos. The *dimensions* of these spots vary enormously, from a mere point only just detectable in a powerful telescope to a capacity adequate to take in all the planets of the solar system, not excepting Jupiter, the largest—itsself almost a semi-sun. Dr. Young estimates that the diameter of the umbra ranges from 500 to 1,000 miles in the case of a very small one, and from 50,000 to 60,000 miles in the case of a larger one. The penumbra surrounding a group of spots is sometimes 150,000 miles across. Those seen by the naked eye are often much larger. The depth of the umbra is very difficult to determine, but seldom exceeds 3,000 miles.

The larger Sun Spots of last autumn now claim our brief attention. They were chiefly seen in October and November, but the clouded condition of the skies during those months prevented adequate observation. Though drawings and photos were secured, they were not so satisfactory as desired.

One word about the connection between Sun Spots and terrestrial weather. After a careful consideration of the evidence to hand *pro* and *con.*, we conclude that such direct connection fails to be established, and they have little, if any, influence on our rainfall or weather. We confess, however, that the problem has not been fully thrashed out. That there is a connection between Sun Spots and terrestrial magnetism is, we venture to think, fairly, if not fully, established, as the recorded curves of each very closely coincide. This is shown by the registers of each as kept by the Royal Observatory and other associated authorities. So, as far as magnetism affects our atmosphere in

auroræ and kindred phenomena, there probably is an *indirect* connection between Sun Spots and the condition of our skies.

NORTH.



THE GREAT SUN SPOT OF 1903, OCTOBER 9th.

Photographed with the Greenwich Photoheliograph.

By kind permission of the Editor of "Knowledge."

Periodicity of Sun Spots. In 1851 Schwabe, of Dessau, by the comparison of an extensive series of observations running over nearly thirty years, showed that the Sun Spots are periodic, being at times vastly more numerous than at others, with a roughly regular recurrence every *ten* or *eleven* years. This had been surmised by Horrebow more than a century before, though not proved. Subsequent study fully confirmed this remarkable result of Schwabe. Wolf, of Zurich, has collected all the observations discoverable, and finds a pretty complete record as far back as 1610. The cause of this periodicity is not known. The influence of some of the planets has been conjectured. Jupiter especially, as its vast mass and attractive power would

possibly have influence on the plastic nature of the solar envelopes. Sir John Herschell suggested that it might be due to streams of meteors moving in an oval orbit with a period of about eleven years. This idea, though ingenious, is by no means proved. Modern efforts to sustain this cause are still *sub judice*.

Time does not permit the discussion of the fascinating subject of the spectroscopic examination of Sun Spots. Moreover, it may still be regarded as in its initial stages.

The marvellous discovery of *Radium* and its close association with Helium, which latter metal, or its compounds, is extensively found in the solar envelopes, has suggested the thought that Radium may yet prove to be a main cause of solar heat and light. Should this ever be proved, we need not fall back on the gradual shrinking of the sun's mass as a chief cause of the emission of solar heat—an idea that does not commend itself to some minds—and possibly Radium in its ceaseless activity may originate the vibrations in the all-pervading ether, which occasions the sensation of light and all the phenomena of vision.

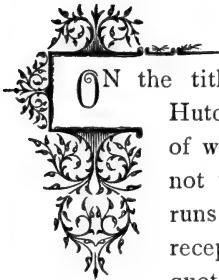




Commentary on Some
Parts of the Account of Sherborne
Abbey and School,

GIVEN IN HUTCHINS' DORSET, VOL. IV., THE 3RD EDITION
CORRECTED, AUGMENTED, AND IMPROVED BY WILLIAM
SHIPP AND JAMES WHITWORTH HODSON, WESTMINSTER,
1870.

By W. B. WILDMAN, M.A.



ON the title page of this great work of his John Hutchins placed two Latin quotations, the first of which needs no comment; the second does not tell the story of its choice so plainly. It runs thus:—"Reliquiae Troia ex ardente receptae." Yet not only is the spirit of this quotation true of all that has come down to us from the past in the way of buildings, of coins, and customs, but the letter also is true of the Abbey Church so far as fire goes. What we have got of the past are, after all, only "relics"; in many places very scanty relics, of what once was, and destruction, whether by fire or restoration, or the modern builder or the local authority, is always possible. Therefore, I rejoice in the existence of societies like the Dorset Field Club, which makes it one of its chief aims to secure for the past fair treatment at the hands of the present.

There can be no doubt that the account which we find in Hutchins' of Sherborne School needs re-writing now. The changes of the last 35 years in the group of buildings which lie to the north of the church have been many and important. The recovery from the Almshouse by the School of the School accounts from 1553 to 1870 and of the property conveyances has enabled me to produce a much more complete account of the changes which have taken place in the School buildings than ever existed before. One specially important discovery was made—viz., the minutes of School Governors for the year 1550, which conclusively show that the old School of Sherborne did not cease with the dissolution of the monastery in 1539, but that it continued its life unbroken through that fiery storm, "Reliquiae Troia ex ardente receptae," to receive from "King Edward VI. of pious memory" a charter and re-foundation in 1550.

We have in Sherborne at least four ancient sites of importance—the Abbey Church, the School, the Almshouse, and the old Castle. The last is a ruin; the Almshouse was re-founded in 1437 on the site of an older institution of a similar sort, for eight account rolls exist of its receipts and expenditure before that date—viz., for the years 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436; but there is no evidence that I know of to tell us how much older than 1426 the institution of the Almshouse is. Mr. Harston, some time Vicar of Sherborne, dated it 1406; but he gave no authority for this. If anyone knows what Mr. Harston's authority was, I shall be most grateful to him for that information. This, however, seems clear, that the Almshouse is but an infant in years as compared with the Abbey Church and the School. The Abbey Church is the Cathedral Church of St. Ealdhelm in 15th century guise, it is true, yet as a cathedral it dates—even a small portion of the existing fabric dates—from 705; and I do not hesitate to give the same date to the foundation of the School; and I further think that the site of the school which St. Ealdhelm founded is the site of the present school-house dining hall. This building stands inside the monastic

precincts ; its site is, therefore, older than the Benedictine foundation of Sherborne, which dates from 998. It stood there because it was the Bishop's school. It was by chance—a lucky chance—that, when the Chapter of Sherborne ceased to be secular and became regular, the site of the school was not moved outside the monastic precincts. It was because the school stood so near the Bow—the gate into the outside world—that the site was never changed. The cathedral was a cathedral of secular canons from 705 to 998 ; it then became a cathedral with a Chapter of Benedictine monks, and remained so till 1075. In that year it ceased to be a cathedral church ; it became simply an abbey church, and so remained till 1539. In that year it became the private property of Sir John Horsey ; but he, like a wise man, sold it to the parishioners in 1540. From 1540 to this day it has been the parish church of Sherborne. But Sherborne School has always been Sherborne School. The school-house dining hall still keeps the site of the old “scole-house,” and, therefore, in 1905 in that room, and in this church of Sherborne, those among us who know anything of the past, who feel any pride in the growth and greatness of England, will do well to recall a history of 1,200 years.

I do not propose to go fully into the changes in the school group of buildings, for I have done so already in my “Short History of Sherborne.” I shall deal rather with points in Hutchins' which are not noticed at all, or not noticed with sufficient emphasis.

On page 238 of Vol. IV. the illustration of a bay of the choir is described as a bay of the nave. On page 239 the illustration of a bay of the nave is described as a bay of the choir. On page 291 there is an illustration described as “domestic buildings looking south.” The view looks north. Something should be said about the illustrations which face pages 248 and 294. Opposite page 248, at the top of the plate, will be seen represented the recumbent figure of an abbot. This figure, at the time the plate was made, was partially built into the walls of the Leweston Chapel ; it is now removed to the south side of the

south aisle of the choir. It would have been better if the figure had been placed on the north side of the same aisle, for in its present position the fine head of the pastoral staff cannot be properly seen. It was commonly held to be the effigy of Abbot Meere, 1504-1535, but that is impossible; the stiff-stalked foliage on the staff-head shows that this abbot belonged to the 13th century. It, therefore, represents either Abbot Henry, 1228-1246, or Abbot Lawrence, of Bradford, 1246-1261.

The rebus, numbered 3 in the plate, is described in Hutchins' as containing the letter P, and it is, therefore, assumed that the rebus is one of Peter Ramsam, the restorer of the nave. But the letter is D, as an inspection of the rebus, and even of the plate itself, shows; it is the rebus of Bishop Oldham, of Exeter. The shield of Sherborne Abbey, shown in the same plate thrice over, and numbered 8, 10, and 11, is wrongly drawn. In all untouched examples in the church the pastoral staff is not laid over the cross as here represented, but pierces the cross from above. The shield, or rebus, numbered 22 in the plate, is wrongly drawn; it looks as if the artist wished to represent W, two curling stones, and an annulet, whereas what he should have shown are W and three bread baskets or cottage loaves about a cross. This, I believe to be the rebus of Abbot William Bradford, the restorer of the choir—*i.e.*, it represents W. Bread-foured. If this conjecture is right, then we have a memorial in the church of one who did a great work for it; if not, this distinguished Abbot is without any commemoration in stone within the church.

Let us now pass to the plate of illustrations opposite page 294. The cut marked church-house presents the letters I G and the date 1570. If you look at this date now on the church-house, you will find that at the restoration of that building some years ago the stone was put in wrong side up, so that it now reads oL91, and the smaller stone with I G on it is gone altogether. The initials I G are those of John Gardiner, who was Master of the Almshouse, I conjecture, in 1571, when certain repairs were made in the church-house, which is much older than this

date. John Gardiner was churchwarden in 1569; he was also a Governor of Sherborne School, and acted as Warden of it in 1591. The church-house was then, and is still, the property of the Almshouse; and it used to be rented by the parish for the annual sum of £1 6s. 8d. Besides the date above given the church-house bears another date—viz., W.S. 1701, with the square and compasses. The "Unknown Portrait at Sherborne School," represented in the same plate, is that of Sir Hugh Smyth, of Long Ashton, Somerset.

Let us now go back to page 238, where mention is made of Alhalowes Church. I should like to add that it consisted of a nave and two aisles, with lateral chapels projecting north and south from the eastern bay of the aisles. From the old parish accounts we learn that the north aisle was called St. Swithun's Aisle; the south aisle was called St. Stephen's. I would add, however, that perhaps these dedications belong rather to the projecting chapels than to the aisles, for the Leweston Chapel in the Abbey, which is called also St. Katherine's Chapel, is described in the parish account for 1586 as St. Katherine's Aisle—"Item we have solde the Ile called or knowne by the name of St. Catherine's Ile situate and being in the southe side of the now used parishe church of Sherborne aforesaide unto John ffitziames of Lewston, Esquier, and to his heirs for ever." Alhalowes Church had a western pinnacled tower, a ring of at least five bells, and an organ. The great bell of Sherborne, Wolsey's Bell, belonged to this ring, and not to the monks' church. Nearly the whole story of the pulling down and sale of the materials of Alhalowes can be made out from the parish accounts. From the parish account for 1591 we learn that the accounts for 1539, 1540, 1542, and 1544 were kept in the Almshouse for safety's sake, because they contained evidence of payment by the parishioners for the church, the lead, and the bells of the Abbey. The accounts, however, for 1542 and 1544 are now in the parish muniment-room over the south porch of the Abbey Church, but I should not be surprised if the other two were, some day, found, among the Almshouse papers. It is

suggested at page 261 in Hutchins' that "deeds and evidences" of the parish, which had been put into the Almshouse for safe custody, have been "purloined." This I do not believe; I fancy they are still there.

The lists of the Bishops of Sherborne given on pages 221 and 222 have been corrected and made as perfect as possible by the acute research of Dr. Stubbs, some time Bishop of Oxford. Dr. Stubbs has shown that the person called Sighelm i., whose figure appears in the middle window of the north clerestory of the choir, was not a Sherborne Bishop. As regards the list of Vicars given on page 264, I have discovered the names of two more—viz., Roger Everard, who in 1229 witnessed a charter of Richard Poore, Bishop of Sarum, by which that Bishop gave certain burghal privileges to the free inhabitants of Sherborne living between St. Thomas' Chapel on the Green and the Old Castle—*i.e.*, to the inhabitants of Newland. And in the parish account of 1529 mention is made of "Master John Poskyn, late Vikary of Sherborne," who is paid that year £1 6s. 8d. for money that he paid to the organ player. As to the list of Head-Masters given on pages 289 and 290, I would refer you to my "Short History of Sherborne," 2nd Edition, where you will find a complete list from 1550 to the present day, as well as a list of ushers or second masters from 1550 till the abolition of that office in 1871.

These lists I made from the School Account Rolls, which contain matter of the highest interest for Sherborne history, but which, I believe, I have practically exhausted. At page 285, where the old Head-Master's house is described, no mention is made of the fact that the Royal Arms on its south front were taken down in 1650 by order of the officer in command of the Parliamentary troops then occupying Sherborne, Captain Helyar. The same fate befel the Royal Arms on the south wall of the school-house dining hall. Both coats were, however, restored to their old places at the Restoration in 1660, and there they are still. In Hutchins' a doubt is expressed as to whose the initials are on the south front of the old house; they have all

been identified as those of School Governors in the year 1560. In Hutchins' eight are given wrong : H.I. should be H.S., A.T. should be A.D., T.H. should be H.M., I.E., or E.F., should be I.F., L.R. should be L.B., R.C. should be R.G., and W.I. should be W.T.

For the various omissions in Hutchins' as to the School old buildings and for numerous mistakes, especially about the "Abbey Lytten," I would again refer you to my "Short History of Sherborne." On page 291 is given the School charter partly *in extenso*. There are several mistakes in the version here given, and an especially bad one in line 5, where "parochiae." is read, instead of "patriae." The charter is in the School library. No mention is made in Hutchins' of S. Ealdhelm's door at the west end of the north aisle of the nave, nor of the date at which the conduit was moved from the Monastic Cloister Court to its present site. The School accounts show that this was done before 1568.

Sherborne has been in the past a very sensible place, and, till the grey mist of Puritanism began to steal over England towards the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, a very joyous place. I could tell you of the Church ales, the processions and the plays on Corpus Christi Day, when a stage and seats were set up in the churchyard, and part of the audience sat on the roof of the south aisle of the nave. Perhaps the most interesting of the many parish accounts, which refer to these plays, is that for 1572, when 6d. was paid for a "pecke of wheathen meal to make Lot's wife," and a carrier was paid 10d. "to bring Master Poyntz regoules, and he that dyd playe upon the trumpete took 10d. for his payns." In another account Henry Stephens was paid 14s. "for canvass, gurswebbe, Tinsall, and nails, towards making of the Giant." I could tell you how much the parish paid for the extermination of foxes, badgers, bullfinches, polecats, stoats, sparrows, hedgehogs, and rooks. I could tell how the bells were rung for the "joyful and never to be forgotten news of the happy deliverance of the Brave Dr. Sacheverill," for the defeat and capture of King Monmouth, for the news when

the Seven Bishops were found not guilty, for the surrender of Limerick, for the victories of La Hogue, Blenheim, and Ramillies, for the Union of England and Scotland, and I know not what besides. I could tell you of the ravages of the plague in Sherborne, of the Civil War time, when the Church and School were the barracks, and the School-house dining hall was the guard-room. But I must not run on in this way, for I wish to give you a particular account of the bells, seeing that the account of them in Hutchins' is so very defective.

The evidence concerning the bells is gathered from the parish accounts from 1508 to 1670. Some few of the accounts for these years are either lost or in the almshouse; but a vast amount of information still exists in the accounts now easily accessible to a student in the Abbey muniment room. There are in the tower ten bells, viz. :—A peal of eight, a fire bell, and a sanctus bell. The peal was of six till 1858, when the present 1st and 2nd bells were added; they were cast by G. Mears, of Whitechapel, London, and the inscriptions on them are correctly given in Hutchins.

The first mention of the bells in the parish accounts comes in that for 1515, where 2s. 4d. is paid *pro custodia campanarum*, and 13s. 4d. is paid *pro Sautura la Claper magne Campana*, and 2d. is paid *in una corda empta pro panno*. Here we have mention of the great bell and of the fire bell or pan, so called from its shape. Now Wolsey became Bishop of Tournay in 1513, and from Tournay our great bell came; I think that it was about the year 1515 that Wolsey gave the parish the great bell. There is no early written evidence, nothing but tradition, that Wolsey gave this bell.

In the account for 1527 we find that 8d. is paid for mending the bawdrick of the 5th bell. Therefore, before the parishioners left Alhalowes for the Abbey Church, they had a ring of at least five bells; in the same account we are told that 1s. 4d. was paid for a new bawdrick for the "littel" or sanctus bell. From time to time repairs to the little bell are mentioned, but it has

never been recast, so far as I know. It looks to be, and I believe really is, an untouched pre-Reformation bell.

We learn from the account for 1591 that in 1540 the parish paid £17 17s. 6d., part payment, for the bells of the Abbey; the parish had therefore now more than five bells, and Al-halows is now abandoned for the Abbey Church.

In 1542 the parish had a ring of at least six bells, for in that year 1s. 2d. was paid for trussing the 6th bell (present 8th bell).

The parish sold a bell in 1553 for £40; that must have been a large bell, for bell metal was worth on an average 4d. a lb. at that time, therefore the bell was over a ton in weight—*i.e.*, nearly as heavy as the present 6th bell of the peal. I think this was the great bell of the Monastery, on which the hours were struck by the *horologium* or *clocka* which we know the Monastery possessed.

From the account of 1557 we learn that John Poole, of Yetminster, was paid £63 for a new 5th bell and £10 for recasting the 6th bell. The parish itself possessed a certain amount of metal, to which it added that of the 1st and 3rd bells; the first bell weighed 7cwt. 34lb., the 3rd bell weighed 13cwt. 72lb. The 1st and 3rd bells were therefore sacrificed. Is it too unlikely a guess that the place of the 3rd bell had been supplied by a bell belonging once to the Abbey, which the parish bought in 1540? A special collection was made for the 5th and 6th bells in 1557, and among the subscribers we find the names of John Chetmyll, the Vicar; Thomas Coke, the Headmaster; John Barnstable, Rector of Stalbridge and ex-Abbott; and John Dunster, ex-Prior of Sherborne. It is quite certain from the accounts for 1577 that the bells here called the 5th and 6th are the present 7th and 8th of the peal. It seems to follow that the present 7th or Lady Bell dates from 1557, when it replaced a bell then condemned. Of course, it may be argued that the bell sold in 1553 was the 5th bell, the then Lady Bell. If so, the peal was without a 5th for four years. Perhaps it also had no 1st bell during this period.

In 1558 John Poole was paid £36 14s. 4d. for the 4th bell—*i.e.*, the present 6th bell.

In 1567 John Poole was paid 6d. "earnest" for a new bell. Note that the term "recasting" is never used in these earlier accounts. Next year he was paid for casting the new bell, weighing 12cwt. 33lb., £3 17s. 8d. This, therefore, was the 1st bell (the present 3rd bell).

In 1572 William Purdey, of Closeworth, was paid £10 for casting a bell, and he was also paid £11 13s. 4d. for new metal put into it. The bell, when cast, weighed 3cwt. 18lb. less than the estimate; therefore, William Purdey must allow £2 7s. 5d. for this. This bell, I think, was the 3rd bell, the present 5th bell, of the peal. It will interest you to learn that, according to Mr. L. H. Chambers, of Rickmansworth, the "William Purdey above mentioned has never been mentioned in any bell books yet published." Thus, by the aid of our parish accounts, we have been able to recover from oblivion for the famous Purdey or Purdue family another of the many bell founders it has produced.

In 1577 the same William Purdey recast the 4th bell, the present 6th bell, and the Lady Bell. The 4th bell weighed when it was returned 23cwt. 30lb.; the Lady Bell weighed 30cwt. 69lb.

In 1579 William Purdey was paid for 18cwt. 47½lb. of bell metal in exchange for the (there is a blank in the account) bell at 5s. 8d. the cwt.—*i.e.*, he took this bell in exchange for that amount of metal. To this he added 113lb. of new bell metal at 5d. the lb., and there was delivered to him "for an increase towards the making of the bell 68lb. of bell metal of the hewing of the Lady Bell." The new bell, therefore, which he then cast, weighed just over 20cwt. It is the 3rd bell of the old peal, the 5th bell of the present peal.

In 1586 Cole, of Mudford, was paid £6 3s. 5d. "for casting waste and overplus of 3rd bell," and the following remark is added:—"Memo.: the weight of the bell delivered to Cole was 17cwt. 89lb.; the weight of the bell received from Cole was 18cwt. 32lb." This, I imagine, was the 2nd bell of the old peal, the 4th bell of the present peal.

In 1599 a sum of £4 was paid "for casting of the 5th bell" —*i.e.*, the Lady Bell.

In 1601 three men were paid 1s. 6d. for weighing the 6th bell (Wolsey's Bell) "after he was new cast" by Purdey. Who paid for this is not stated, but evidently the parish did not.

In 1602 Purdey was paid £5 16s. 8d. for recasting the 4th (present 6th) bell. One almost suspects that "6th bell" in the account for 1601 is a mistake for "4th bell."

In 1613 the sum of £12 11s. was paid for re-casting the 3rd (present 5th) bell and for metal. Who recast it is not stated.

In 1652 Robert Austin and his son recast the 1st (present 3rd) bell.

In 1653 Robert Austin and his son recast the Lady Bell. In the same year the same men recast the fire bell; it must have been made much larger, for £15 9s. 6d. was expended in metal for it. The recasting of these three bells cost £40.

In 1670 Thomas Purdey recast the great bell on the 20th October, and was paid £21 for it. Such is the evidence down to 1670. From that date down to 1720, when the old account rolls cease, there is no further mention of recasting bells.

Where the parish accounts from 1720 onwards are I do not know; if they are still in existence, they should be placed in the muniment room over the south porch of the Abbey Church.

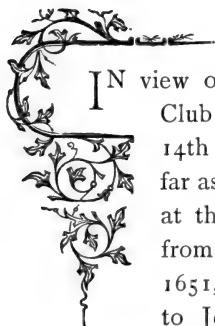
From the bells themselves we learn that the 1st bell (present 3rd) was the gift of Thomas Gerard; I suppose he gave it in 1568. In 1557 the old 1st bell had been used for bell metal. Thomas Gerard's Bell was recast by John Warner and Sons, of London, in 1903; it weighs 11cwt. 3qr. 19lb. We learn also that the 2nd (present 4th) bell was recast by Thomas and James Bilbie, of Chewstoke, Somerset, in 1803; that the 3rd (present 5th) bell was recast by William Bilbie, of Chewstoke, in 1767; that the present 6th bell was recast by G. Mears, of London, in 1858; that the Lady Bell was recast by John Warner and Sons in 1903 (it now weighs 29cwt. 3qr. 13lb.); and that the great bell was recast by John Warner and Sons in 1866. It now weighs 46cwt. 29lb.



Charles II. in the Channel Islands.

J. S. UDAL, Esq., F.S.A.

(Read Sept. 13th, 1904.)



IN view of the impending visit of the Dorset Field Club to Bridport and Lyme Regis on 13th and 14th September with the object of following, so far as possible, in the footsteps of King Charles II. at the time of his attempted escape to France from the Dorset coast in the month of September, 1651, I cast about me during a short visit I paid to Jersey last week to see if I could discover anything that might form a comparison between what has been described by the late Bishop of Llandaff as "the most romantic piece of English history that we possess" (the anniversary of which it is intended that the Field Club should keep to-day) and that hasty journey to the Channel Islands which the King, when Prince of Wales, was compelled to take some five years previously.

Whilst on this quest a friend suggested to me that I should consult the publication which now forms the subject matter of this paper. A few hours' study of it in that most excellent institution—the *Bibliothèque Publique* at St. Heliers—soon put me *en rapport* with something that I thought might furnish a kind

of supplement—though antecedent in date—to my paper on *Charles II. in Dorset*, which I read before this Society at the meeting on Pilsdon Hill in September, 1886, and which appears in Vol. VIII. of the “Proceedings.”

The work which I have taken as the title, and which forms the basis of my present paper, was published in 1854 (two vols.) by Dr. S. Elliott Hoskins, of Guernsey, and I much regret that, owing to the shortness of time at my disposal, I cannot put before my readers anything more than a very hurried and meagre account from this work and its authorities of those interesting events which led up to those even more eventful ones which formed the subject of my earlier paper. Short as that time, however, was, and meagre as the account that I was able in that time to compress within it, one cannot help being struck at the very great resemblance that exists between the circumstances and incidents which occurred at that time and those which we are now assembled to commemorate in 1904. The same courageous behaviour, the same coolness in danger, were as characteristic of the Prince in 1646 as they were of the *de jure*, if not *de facto*, King in 1651; whilst I am happy to say that the same loyalty which was then shewn to the falling fortunes of the Royal cause in the West of England, and was extended to the island of Jersey, was worthily reproduced in all that was best and noblest amongst the honest folk of Dorset when the fortunes of that cause had fallen even still lower.

Thus, having formed, as I hope, a sufficient connecting link between the fortunes of the exiled Prince in Jersey and those of the fugitive King in Dorset to warrant my paper being acceptable to a Dorset Society, let me place before my readers the account which I have been able to so scantily glean.

Dr. Hoskins' work is based on the *Journal* of John Chevalier, a contemporary chronicler of remarkable events occurring in Jersey during the Civil Wars from about the commencement of 1643 to February, 1650. This *Journal*, written in French, contains many transcripts from original documents. Dr. Hoskins also largely refers to the *Clarendon State Papers*, the *Clarendon MSS.*

in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and to various authorities from French and other sources.

In his *Preface* the author states that during his visit to Jersey he had been able to gain access to many unique documents, most of them family deeds and memorials preserved as heirlooms by descendants of the little gentry, whom Charles himself would sometimes honour with a visit at their habitations as he rode about the island. Among the persons thus honoured was Laurence Hamptonne, the Vicomte (or Sheriff), who officially proclaimed His Majesty's accession in Jersey. The name, he says, has been long extinct, but the estate still remains in the possession of his representatives in the female line.

Amongst these may, apparently, be included Dr. Hoskins himself, who had applied to the then proprietor of the old house for permission to examine certain relics of royalty still in his possession, as he states in a note:—

“My newly-claimed relatives generously bestowed upon me the carved posts of the bedstead upon which Charles had slept, and a richly sculptured oak chest which had served as a wardrobe during his visits.”*

Chevalier's Journal does away with the generally received belief that Charles was proclaimed king in the Channel Islands generally, the circumstances attending the Proclamation showing clearly that it was in Jersey alone, the sister island of Guernsey being entirely devoted to the Parliamentary cause from the beginning to the end of the struggle. Under these circumstances, and although it has been asserted that Charles did visit Guernsey *incognito*, Dr. Hoskins thinks that it is most improbable that he did so. The king is also said to have stayed at Mont Orgueil, or Gouray Castle, during his visit to Jersey, and to-day a suite of apartments are shown there as “King Charles' Apartments.”† There is no doubt, however, that on Charles'

* For an illustration and account of these articles see *An Armorial of Jersey*, by J. B. Payne (1865), p. 177.

† See guide book to Mont Orgueil Castle, by Mr. Le Gros, pp. 10, 17, and 19.

second visit to Jersey, both he and his brother, the Duke of York, visited Mont Orgueil Castle and inspected it.

Indeed Dr. Hoskins asserts that it has been proved almost to demonstration, that whether as Prince of Wales or titular sovereign of England, Charles had his abode exclusively at Elizabeth Castle, where is still preserved "the only personal memento of Charles' first visit to Jersey, in the shape of a single riding boot. In size it is adapted for a lad of 16, and is made of coarse black leather, with a thick sole and high many-pieced heel," altogether says Dr. Hoskins "a very clumsy sample of boot-making." *

But before referring any further to the relics associated with the king that are left in the island it would be interesting, perhaps, to consider shortly the circumstances which led to Charles visiting Jersey, when in 1646 its affairs began to be associated more closely with those of the mother country, in consequence of the island being regarded as an eligible asylum for the Prince of Wales, whose safety required that he should seek an abode beyond the immediate verge of the kingdom, there apparently existing an objection on the part of his advisers to his going to France, where the Queen mother—Henrietta Maria—was then residing. What these circumstances were may be gathered from the following materials which I have hastily compiled from Dr. Hoskins' interesting and painstaking work and which, being vouched for in most cases by references to contemporary authorities, I have no hesitation in accepting as trustworthy.

It will be interesting also to remember that at this time, whilst Sir George Carteret was Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, Sir Peter Osborne (the father of Dorothy Osborne, the writer of those delightful and genuine love-letters to Sir Wm. Temple, so highly

* I was informed that this "clumsy sample of boot-making" has been removed to the Royal Engineers Barracks in St. Heliers. When and by whom I was not told. I had not time in my recent visit to test the accuracy of this information by visiting either one place or the other.

spoken of by Lord Macaulay, and the recent re-publication of which has so nearly led to a lawsuit)* loyally held Castle Cornet, in Guernsey, for the king against the rebellious Guernseymen, disdaining all summonses to surrender.

In the spring of 1645 Charles I. determined to send his son into the west—partly from the idea of giving the Prince some active work of his own initiative to do, and partly owing to the fears he entertained for his safety and to the threatening aspect of his own affairs evinced by the active preparations being made for war by the Commons in case the negotiations for peace then pending were not satisfactorily concluded.

On 5th March, 1645-6, the royal father and son (a boy not yet 16) parted never to meet again. The Prince, escorted by 800 horse and accompanied by several noblemen, set out for Bristol, and apparently had a narrow escape of being captured, as on the 17th of that month Colonel Sir James Long, High Sheriff of Wilts for the King, returning from the convoy of the Prince to Bristol, was set upon by a party of Waller's army at Devizes and 40 of his men killed, many prisoners being also taken. The Prince lodged that night at Farringdon, next day with the garrison at Devizes, the third he reached Bath, where he stayed two or three days, and on arriving at Bristol at once set up his little court.

At this time, it should be remembered, the whole of Dorset was in possession of the rebels, with the exception of two unimportant places, Sherborne and the Isle of Portland.

As the plague was then raging at Bristol, 150 dying in a week, the Prince left for Bridgwater on 23rd April. Here he became under the somewhat baneful influence of his old nurse, Mrs. Wyndham—Anne, daughter of Thomas Gerard, of Trent.†

* I am happy to believe that these letters, which, together with others of the *Osborne Papers*, were at the time of their publication by his Honour Judge Parry in private hands, have now become the property of the nation and are in the safe custody of the British Museum.

† Presumably this was Lady Anne Wyndham, author of *Claustrum Regale Reseratum*, wife (or sister?) of Col. Francis Wyndham, of Trent, to whom Charles went for shelter in Sept., 1651.

This lady was most disdainful both of the King and of his Council, and whilst there, letters from the King having arrived forbidding his going further westward, the Prince returned to Bristol a week later.

The plague still increasing at Bristol, the Prince arranged to go to Barnstaple, North Devon, and with this intention reached Wells on the 2nd June, receiving there a deputation of 5,000 or 6,000 "club men," who were dissatisfied with the excesses of the royal soldiery.*

Barnstaple was at length safely reached. Whilst here the news of the battle of Naseby having been fought and lost reached the Prince, and, after the subsequent surrender of Bridgwater on 22nd July to Fairfax, it was thought advisable to retire further, so that later in that month the royal fugitive—as he had then almost become—reached Launceston in Cornwall.

About the middle of August a letter from the King, commanding that the Prince whenever he found himself in immediate danger of falling into the rebels' hands should place himself under his mother's care in France, reached Launceston. His advisers objected to his going to France, but on this the King was obdurate.

On 11th October Bristol was surrendered by Prince Rupert, and on the 23rd Prince Charles proceeded to Truro. There, on Christmas Day, he received a letter from the King commanding him not to continue any longer in England, but to retire to Denmark or to any other country but Scotland or Ireland. Next day the Prince quitted Truro for Bodmin in the courageous endeavour to relieve Exeter, in which attempt he hoped to be present, and on the following day reached Tavistock. Thence, on the enemy's advance, he returned to Launceston early in January, 1645-6.

This was the time, no doubt, when an emissary from Jersey—Henry Janson—despatched to the West of England, having

* See a contemporary pamphlet on these "club" men in my collection of Dorset books in the County Museum at Dorchester.

failed to reach the King then at Oxford negotiating with his "mungrel Parliament," contented himself with interviewing the Prince of Wales, then at Launceston, to whom he delivered his despatches. The Prince charged him with two letters—one to the Governor and the other to the States—and with thirteen superb war horses as a present for his trusty Governor of Jersey. Orders were then given in Jersey for the Militia to be got in readiness, and a squadron of Dragoons was specially organised, who were much improved under the guidance of British officers, whilst the defences of the island were strengthened.*

On 1st January the battle of Torrington was fought and lost; and on 12th February Prince Charles again left Launceston for Truro and proceeded to Pendennis Castle, whence, on the 2nd March, on the closer approach of the rebels, he left for the Scilly Islands (St. Mary's). Here it was that, on the 11th April, the Prince received an invitation from the Parliament for him to come into their quarters. He, however, not unnaturally preferred going to Jersey, and, taking advantage of a temporary dispersion by bad weather of the enemy's fleet which had appeared off the islands, sailed for Jersey on the 16th inst. and, attended by a certain number of his Council and others, reached Elizabeth Castle on the following day in the frigate "The Proud Black Eagle" without pomp or circumstance, and was received with silent but sympathetic respect and loyalty. The Prince immediately established his quarters at Elizabeth Castle, where he continued to reside during the whole period of his stay in Jersey. Dr. Hoskins gives an interesting account of the Prince dining in state and a description of the dinner at Elizabeth Castle, also an account of the Prince going over to the mainland and attending Divine service at St. Helier's soon after his arrival on Sunday, 26th April.

* It is interesting to compare the readiness of the Jersey Militia at this time to render itself an effective body with the apparent unwillingness now shewn to comply with the requisitions of the English Army Council—a debate as to which was proceeding in the States whilst I was in the Island.

On 16th June, in obedience to the expressed desire of his mother, Charles embarked in his own barge for France, and arrived, under convoy of a frigate of six guns, at Cotainville, in Normandy, reaching St. Germain's some ten days afterwards.

It might be interesting to know what sort of looking man the young Prince then was, and the following is a description of him given to a friend by a young French lady—the rich heiress of the Duke de Montpensier—between whom and her son the Queen-mother was most anxious to effect a marriage:—

“Tall for his age, with a well-formed head adorned with a profusion of dark brown hair, set off to advantage by the dark hue of his complexion and the brilliancy of his expressive eyes. It is true that his mouth was large; nay, positively ugly; his figure, however, was good and his carriage graceful, but to counter-balance all he had one terrible—one unredeemable—defect—he could neither understand, nor could he give utterance to, one single word of French!” The accounts of their meetings are entertaining reading enough, but it does not appear that Charles ever made any serious attempt to remedy this defect in her eyes, or to seriously lay siege to the affections of this young mademoiselle, as beautiful as she was rich; and eventually she, who was put forward as the bride of more than one crowned—or to be crowned—head in Europe, married a French courtier, who proved to be the death blow to all her ideas or schemes of ambition.

On 29th June, 1648, the Prince left Calais *en route* for the Hague, where he seemed to have lived mostly under the friendship and protection of his cousin, the Prince of Orange.

News of King Charles I.'s execution reached Jersey on 7th February, 1648-9, and on 17th February Prince Charles was proclaimed King by the Vicomte, or Sheriff, of Jersey—Laurence Hamptonne—read the *Proclamation* at the Market Cross and repeated it at other stations.

A copy of this *Proclamation* is given in Appendix IV. (p. 407) to Dr. Hoskins' work, but in the “*Armorial of Jersey*,” which I have already referred to, at p. 177 appears a well-executed

facsimile of this very interesting document, which was preserved amongst other royal relics by the descendants of the Hamptonne family. Relics of his stay are still religiously preserved by the chief representative of the family and the present owner of its house. Here are still various articles of the monarch's clothing, and a pair of his silver spurs; the bed on which he slept, and the embroidered quilt that covered him; the carved oak table and chair which he used; and a seal on which are the Hamptonne arms, which the King is said personally to have presented to his entertainers. But by far the most important of these Loyalist mementoes is the original draft of the document which proclaimed Charles II. King of Great Britain on the reception of the news of the execution of his father. It cannot be doubted but that the enthusiasm engendered by his personal friendship for the King led Lawrence Hamptonne to canvass the friends of the Stuart dynasty and to obtain their signatures to this document: a labour and a risk which he lost no time in consummating by formally proclaiming Charles II. in his capacity as Vicomte at the Cross in the Market Place of St. Heliers.

On a subsequent page of the volume appears a well-executed *facsimile* of this document, dated 17th February, 1648 (old style), and, besides that of the Vicomte (or Sheriff), bearing the signatures of the Lieut.-Governor and Bailly (Sir George Carteret), and some thirty others of the most influential residents on the island.*

Meanwhile, the King, recognised only as King of Scotland by the Parliament, remained in Holland until 5th June, when he left Holland, *viâ* Antwerp and Brussels, and returned to France.

On 17th Sept., in the same year, Charles once more left for Jersey, and reached Elizabeth Castle the same day, where he was joyously received by the inhabitants of St. Heliers, and on the 23rd Sept. (an anniversary which this Bridport and Lyme

* Among the signatories is (as far as I can make out) a Lacloche, in connection with which name the recent observations of Mr. Andrew Lang, referring to one James Lacloche (a reputed son of the King), are interesting.

Regis Meeting fittingly celebrates to-day) crossed over and again attended Divine service at St. Heliers.

Here some remarks made by Dr. Hoskins come in very well, as it seems to me, at a meeting called to investigate and to celebrate, as it were, the difficulties the King encountered but a few years later and which put in the shade even the loyalty of these trusty Jersey men :

“Taking into consideration,” says Dr. Hoskins, “the various trifling circumstances” (he gives instances of them) “by which Charles’ movements were interfered with and modified during his remove from France to Jersey it is evident that at this time, as well as afterwards at Boscobel”—(and I think we may say that he might have added “in Dorset”)—“he narrowly escaped from falling into the hands of rebels.”

The following interesting description of the personal appearance and dress of the King at this time, given by Chevalier, may, I think, well be referred to :—

“The King, then about 19 years of age, was of middle stature, well formed and graceful, remarkably erect and his limbs well built, although very noble in his aspect. The expression of his features, though serious, was pleasing, his complexion rather sallow, and his hair dark brown, inclining somewhat to black. As to his demeanour, though dignified, it was affable to all those whom he honoured with his discourse. His habiliments were all purple—a colour always worn by royal personages in deep mourning, as his Majesty still was. No embroidery, either of gold or silver, ornaments his doublet or hose, but on the left side of his cloak a silver star was attached. Across his chest he wore a purple scarf or ribbon, and a garter of the same colour, the ends of which hung down behind the leg, encircled the left knee. The housings of his charger and the covering of his holsters were likewise of purple stuff, but without any kind of embroidery.”

During this second stay in the island the King had frequent recourse to sporting excursions in various parts of the country, at which times, with the greatest affability and condescension,

he visited the country gentry, often sleeping at their houses and receiving their liberal hospitality with good humoured graciousness. Amongst those whom he visited the Hamptons are specially mentioned, and it was at these times, no doubt, that those collections of royal relics, which are as much prized by the Jerseymen of to-day as those that still exist in England are by their respective owners, began to be formed. The above-mentioned *Armorial of Jersey* gives an account of those belonging to the Hamptonne family, still religiously preserved by its descendants.

Returning again to the record of the King's stay in the island, we find that he finally left Jersey in February, 1649-50, for Cotainville *en route* for Holland once more, where he stayed until crossing over the border with his Scottish allies. In the following year he entered upon that series of strange events, the Dorset portion of which we are met here to celebrate to-day. Here the two records of his wanderings—the Jersey and the English—meet.

After the restoration in 1660 the King seems to have remembered with gratitude his loyal Jerseymen and, amongst other gifts and benefactions, presented the States with a very fine silver-gilt mace—said to be the tallest in existence—and a couple of handsomely-carved oak chairs, in one of which the Baily, as Chief Judiciary of the island, presides in the Royal Court, and on the other the Governor of Jersey may, when it so pleases him, sit beside him.

These interesting and valuable marks of the royal favour to the loyal islanders I have not been able to bring before the members, nor have I been as successful as Dr. Hoskins appears to have been, in obtaining such interesting relics from newly-claimed relatives or friends on the island as are depicted in the *Jersey Armorial*, but I have been able to bring something over.

This consists of a very interesting fine old linen pocket-handkerchief bearing the royal initials C.R., surmounted by a royal crown, beautifully worked in some red thread or silk, which, through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Charles Janvrin

Robin, of Steephill, Jersey, I have been allowed to exhibit to the members to-night. This handkerchief has long been in the possession of Mr. Robin's family, which had been seated at St. Brelade's for many generations, and it is believed that it had been given or left by the King when on a visit to a former member of the family there. The fact that the handkerchief bears the royal crown upon it in addition to the initials may, perhaps, be taken as an indication that at that time its owner was recognised as sovereign.

I can best conclude this hasty paper upon a ground which as yet has been but little trodden on by expressing a hope that before very long the Dorset Field Club may pay a visit to that loyal island of Jersey of which I have been discoursing, and will extend a helping hand to the *Société Jersiaise*, a kindred society across the Channel, in prosecuting those interesting researches which seem to have so strange a fascination for Dorset folk.





INCISED SLAB FOUND AT SHILLINGSTON.

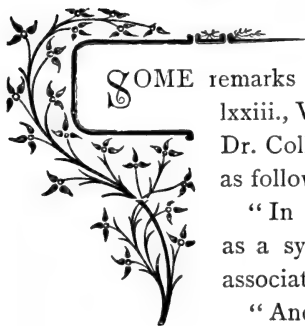


Club Notes and Discussions.

Edited by the HON. EDITOR.

1.

INCISED SLAB FOUND AT SHILLINGSTON.



SOME remarks on this relic will be found on Page lxxiii., Vol. XXIV., of the Transactions; and Dr. Colley March has illustrated the subject as follows:—

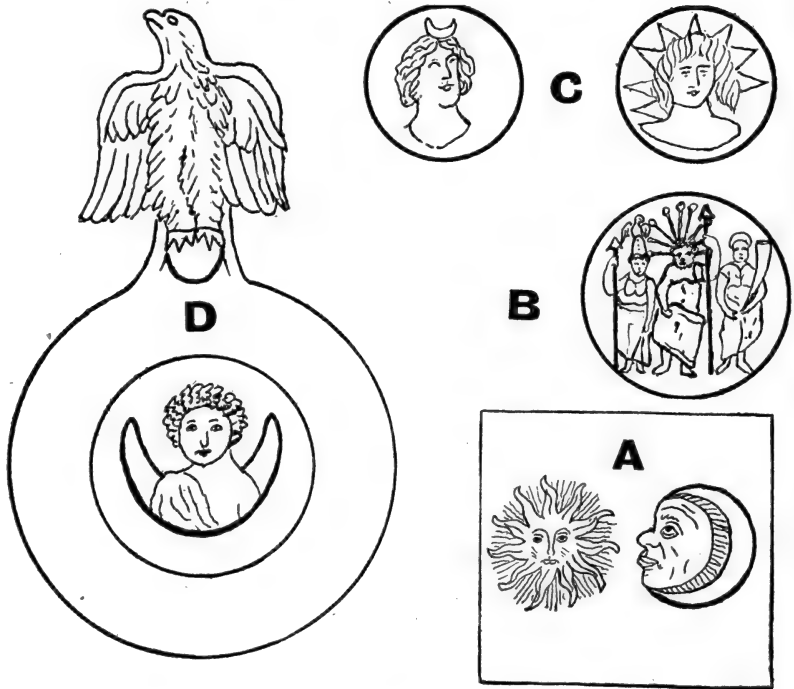
“In Pagan times the Latins used the sun as a symbol both of Jupiter (especially in association with his Eagle) and of Apollo;

“And the moon as a symbol both of Juno and of Diana.

“In Christian times this symbolism was transferred to Christ and Mary.

“In late mediæval times the various Celestial bodies were assigned as abodes to the members of the Angelic host—as the planet Venus to Anael, the sun to Michael, the moon to Gabriel, and so forth.

“In the Shillingston slab, assuming the human figure to be that of the deceased person buried beneath, then certainly, in my opinion, the girandole, or solar wheel, represents the Sun of Righteousness and the crescent His saintly mother. I send you some tracings. B is interesting as representing a triad—father, mother, and child—Jupiter, his wife Juno, and his daughter Minerva. In Italian churches the sun everywhere stands for Christ and the moon for the Blessed Virgin.”



A.—“Mercury, in like manner, was the abode of Raphael, Venus of Anael, Mars of Samael, Jupiter of Tackiel, and Saturn of Cassiel. The illustration, p. 215, is taken from the ‘Dialogus Creatuarum,’ A.D. 1480.”—F. E. Hulme’s *Symbolism in Christian Art*, p. 214.

B.—Jupiter, in the middle, has a solar radiation in the eastern manner. Minerva, on his right, bears helmet and spear. On the left Juno holds the Cornu Copiæ, and her *στέφανος*, or diadem, resembles the lunar crescent. As queen of heaven, she was the goddess of the moon. [Plut. *Quest. Rom.* 74.]—*Pitture Antiche d’Ercolano*, 1795, Vol. VIII., Pl. 1.

C.—Here the Moon and the Sun represent Diana and Apollo.—*Ibid.*

D.—Of this drawing the Editor says (p. 24) Noi crediamo, che possa in questo busto assere rappresentato *Giove*, a cui convengono ambedue i simboli, da’ quali é accompagnata la figura, cioè l’ aquila uccello di Giove, e al medesimo consecrato, e la luna crescente simbolo dell’ eternità.

The latter seems an onerous assumption. If the solar bird stands for Jupiter, then the bust in the crescent may fitly represent Juno, the goddess of the Moon.

2.

THE DECLARATION OF AN INDULGENCE AT S. CATHERINE'S
CHAPEL, MILTON ABBEY.

INDULGENCE INSCRIPTION, S. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL, MILTON ABBEY.

Unfortunately, there is no agreement as to what some of the letters on the inscribed stone really are. The words : INDVLGENCIA : HVIVS : SANCTI : LOCI : are quite certainly there. Then come : C : E : E : or, as Mr. Barnes thinks, : C : E T : followed by : X : DIES : and a final letter, which may be : E : or : C :

The first thing to ascertain is the noun that governs *loci* in the possessive case, for it cannot be *Indulgencia*, and the suggestion that the case is "the genitive of respect" will hardly serve. The required word is represented by : C : which cannot, therefore, stand for "a hundred," and the indulgence is not for "a hundred and ten days."

If we suppose that : C : means *capella*, what is : E : unless *emendatione* ; and what is the following, possible : C : but a possible *concessa* ?

Then come : X : DIES : and a possible : E :

An indulgence was the relaxation of a penance. "Fasting was the chief kind of punishment that was inflicted, and its duration of ten, twenty, or thirty days was determined by the magnitude of the offence. Archbishop Egbert fixed the fast of one day at the rate of a silver penny for the rich, of fifty psalms for the learned, and of fifty paternosters for the illiterate."

The Grant of an Indulgence was in the 13th and 14th centuries a long and carefully-drawn document, whilst its title and declaration were short and concise. In the extracts that follow, those words that throw light upon the meaning and construction of the sentence in question are italicised :—

"Cum inter opera caritatis pium sit et meritorium *ad constructionem et fabricam* ecclesiarum opem impendere . . . devotionem vestram rogamus de *bonis vestris* impendere curetis Nos autem preter indulgentiam domini Papæ et relaxacionem a fratribus nostris coepiscopis indultam, *XL dies*" 18th July, 1227.

" . . . et ad fabricam ejusdem de bonis suis sibi a Deo collatis manus porrexerint adjutrices *XL dies de injuncta sibi penitencia*, Deo propicio, misericorditer relaxamus. *Indulgencias* a venerabilibus patribus, coepiscopis nostris catholicis ad id *concessas* ratas habentes pariter et acceptas" A.D. 1304.

" . . . omnibus vere penitentibus et confessis prefatae Ecclesiæ et fabricæ benefactoribus, juxta arbitrii sui modulum et devocionem conferentibus, quocienscumque (sic) hoc duxerint pia mente faciendum, *pro vice qualibet quadraginta dies indulgentiæ concedimus*, per presentes. A.D. 1308.

“ . . . de peccatis vere contritis et confessis, qui dictam Ecclesiam rostram Ebor. devote *visitaverint, ut profertur, vel ad ipsius chori fabricam de bonis sibi a Deo collatis, grata contulerint subsidia caritatis, vel ad id faciendum, verbo vel opere, alios induxerint, XL dies indulgentiæ concedimus, per presentes. . . .*”
 C. A.D. 1368.

In the title, or declaration, the word *dies* occurs usually in the genitive case; and the reason for granting an indulgence is often assigned, thus:—

“Indulgentia, *XL dierum, pro ecclesia conventuali S. Leonardi, ruinoso, &c.*” A.D. 1453.

“Indulgentia, *XL dierum, ad fabricam capellæ S. Clementis et B. M. Magd. noviter edificatæ.*” A.D. 1488.

“Indulgentia pro constructione et reparatione *capellæ de Thorn.*” A.D. 1320.

“Indulgentia, *XL dierum, pro capellæ in honore B. M. V.*” A.D. 1454.

“Indulgentia, *XL dierum, pro reparatione capellæ B. M., sive emendatione calcitorum, &c.*” A.D. 1480.

“ . . . dictam Ecclesiam *emendare, reædificare vel ampliare.*” A.D. 1225.

“Indulgentia, *XL dierum, pro capella de Toughton noviter edificatæ.*” A.D. 1502.

A Licence was granted for the building of a chapel “in honore S. Katherinæ Virginis, et indulgentiæ *quinq̄ue annorum conferentibus.*” A.D. 1481.

The following may be an example of “pilgrim pardons,” or indulgences, given to visitants apart from any exaction of money:—

“Indulgentia, *XL dierum, visitantibus ymaginem et veram statuam Domini Jhesu, prope feretrum S. Cuthberti in ecclesia Dunelm.*” A.D. 1477.

In conclusion, the more probable reading of the S. Catherine’s Chapel inscription would seem to be

: INDVLGENCIA : HVIVS : SANCTI : LOCI :
 CAPELLAE : EMENDATIONE : CONCESSA :

The Indulgence granted for the repair
 of the chapel of this holy place—

: X : DIES : EST :

is ten days.

If it be objected that such extreme abbreviation as C : for capella would not be understood by ordinary persons, it may be replied that H' : is only less difficult to read ; and that, after all, the main words for pilgrims, INDVLGENCIA and X DIES, are plain enough.

H. COLLEY MARCH.

II.

As will be seen from the illustration, which is engraved from a rubbing of the inscription, the lettering is much worn, and it is difficult to say with certainty what two of the letters originally were, but the reading which suggests itself to me is as follows:—
 INDVLGENCIA (pro ecclesia, or capella), HUIUS
 S(AN)C(T)I LOCI C ET X DIES E(ST).

It has been suggested by a correspondent that C. E. stands for "concessa est," but it should, I think, first be shown that this contraction was in common use at the time, for the inscription was intended for those who ran to read, and an abbreviation not generally in use would puzzle, instead of inform, the pilgrim. It should be noted also that, though there are the usual symbols of abbreviations over the H' and S̄CI, there is none over the C or E, and as these abbreviations were in common use at the time everyone who could read would have understood them.

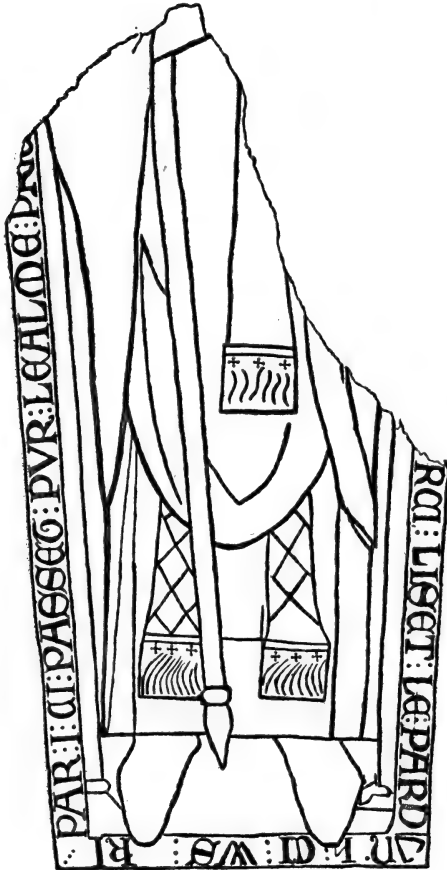
The "Indulgencia huius sancti loci" was probably a colloquialism. It is a term which would apply in almost any case, whether the payment for the indulgence was to go towards the church, or its repair, or for the support of the services.

With regard to the ET, the last letter is very indistinct, but the curves might possibly be those of a Longobard T. In the brass put up by some learned society in the church, evidently to preserve the inscription, the word is given E1, the latter stroke apparently the shaft of a T.

W. MILES BARNES.

3.

INCISED SLAB IN MILTON ABBEY CHURCH.



I.

The fragment of a memorial slab, here illustrated, was found in digging about the Abbey ; it is supposed to be a memorial to one of the Abbots of Milton. If this is the case, and the WS at the foot of it are initials, they might represent either William de

Stokes, who was elected A.D. 1222, or Walter de Sydelynge, elected A.D. 1292.

Mr. Moule, to whom the print was submitted, thought it just possible that WS might stand for "vous" (WS = VVS = VUS), and there is this to be said in favour of the reading, that the WS is not in the centre of the foot of the slab, but falls in its place in the inscription. The same stop which is used between all the other words, except between *le* and *alme*, is used before and after the WS, and there is no stop between these letters, nor any difference in the character of the lettering.

The following reading of the inscription is suggested by a member:—

[ME]RCI : LISET : LE : PARDUN : ICI : WS : KI
(= qui) : PAR : ICI : PASSET : PUR (= pour) :
LEALME (=l'âme) : PRIE . . .

In response to an invitation to join in the discussion, Dr. Colley March sent the following notes:—

THE MEMORIAL SLAB AT MILTON ABBEY.

I.—Notes on the suggested reading.

1. PARDVN : H : CI is rendered *pardun ici*. This is, surely, impossible. If the solitary consonant is not H, it is surely not I.

2. PAR : I : CI is rendered *par ici*, as in modern French. But *ici* is a contraction of *ecce-hic*, so that any division should be IC : I.

II.—The inscription further investigated.

1. The incised slab gives quite clearly PAR : I : CI. The French and Norman I = Y. There are two words, each of which is indicated by Y. One means "there," from the Latin *ibi*, and the other means "here," from the Latin *hic* or *heic*, an adverb of place. It is the latter meaning that the inscription requires—PAR : I, *per hic*, "by this place."

2. It is well to take some formula as a basis, like this, which seems to be rhymed, of the 14th century—

PRIE PVR LALME DE LVY
KY PVR LALME DE LVY PRIERE
CENT JOURS DE PARDOVN AVERE

“Pray for his soul. Whoso doth for his soul pray shall have an indulgence of a hundred days.”

3. There is no fixed rule as to where the inscription on a slab begins and ends. In the Milton Abbey slab the name of the deceased, with the date of his death, and so forth, may have been written across the top of the stone. Then would come the petition and promise to the visitant, and this would seem to begin with the word KI under the figure's right foot.

4. Taking this order, we come to the word CI, which represents SI, Latin, *sic*, the modern *ainsi*.

5. PASSET. The final consonant T is an undoubted sign of the third person, whether singular or plural. As the final consonants were sounded, *passet* could not be confounded with *passiez*.

6. LEALME is written as one word.

7. LISET. This represents the Latin *licet*, and appears in Norman as *loisible*, lawful; *loistes*, permitted; *leise*, it shall be lawful; and in old French as *licette*, licite, and *loist*, qui est permis.

8. LE : PARDOVN. These two words may be distinguished from LEALME as not the article and a noun, but as disconnected. LE is “him,” the third personal pronoun, singular.

9. H in mediæval times meant 200. (Cappelli's “Lexicon abbrev. quae in Lapidibus &c Medii-aeui occurrant.”) Or, as Du Cange has it, H. littera numeralis quae 200 denotat. “H. quoque ducentos per se designat habendos.” But in Domesday Book, the work of Normans, H. stands for a hundred, both in a territorial

and a numerical sense. Thus, *hundred pficiunt*, "make up the hundred." Hund-red is the *rad* or reckoning of a hund = 100. Hunt is cognate with cent.

10. CI appears to be the word often written CY, here, hereupon, in this place.

11. The crossed W (followed by S) is frequently found at Milton Abbey as an initial letter, and this makes it unlikely that the two letters V and U should be crossed also. Besides, if WS were VUS, for vous, it would be a pronoun of the second person plural and the verbs are both in the third person, and apparently in the third person singular. So that WS are probably the initial letters of the deceased's names.

12. If these preliminaries be granted, then, on the assumption that the drawing of the slab is accurate, the sentences may be read as follows:—

KI	PAR	I	CI	PASSET
Whoso	by	this place	thus	passeth
PVR	LEALME	PR ...		
	for	the-soul	doth pray	* * * * *
...RCI		LISET		LE
for God's mercy		there is permitted		to him
PARDVN		?		CI
an indulgence		of so many days		here

or, in familiar phrase, pardon a hundredfold in the life that now is.

W S (initials of the deceased).

H. COLLEY MARCH.

II.

I.—The suggestion of the late Mr. Moule that W S are not the initials of the Abbot seems to be reasonable. The Abbot's name most probably appeared on the other portion of the slab (missing) in order that passers-by might know for whom they were bidden to pray. This was not unusual.

II.—*Passet.* This is treated as 3rd person singular. Why not 2nd person plural? Then we get the “Vous passez” of modern French, which construction is found on some such slabs.

III.—*Prie.* I regard this as Imperative, not as Indicative; but as the lettering is imperfect a real decision cannot be made.

IV.—H (“of a hundred days”). This letter is not an H. A visit to the slab will convince anyone of this. What the flourish on the I means, I do not know. A part of it may be a flaw in the marble: but the letter is not an H.

HERBERT PENTIN.





Church Goods, Dorset, 1552.

—
Edited by the HON. EDITOR.
—



AN Act for the dissolution of the lesser monasteries was passed in 1530. Under that Act the ornaments, jewels, and goods belonging to these establishments were given to the King. This was followed in 1545 by the issue of a Commission for the survey of the goods of chantries, chapels, and guilds. These Acts of the Privy Council led to a feeling of insecurity for the safety of Church property generally, and created the fear that the plate and other valuables belonging to parochial churches would be dealt with in the same way as the valuables of monastic establishments had been, and much plate and other treasure was secreted in consequence, and no doubt much was embezzled.

Ostensibly to check the alienation of Church property, a Commission was issued in 1547 to the Bishops requiring a return of church goods to be made from each diocese, so that the goods might be "preserved for the use of the church"; persons who had removed church goods were to restore them to the church again. This was preparatory to the Commission issued February 15th, 1549, to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace in each County requiring them to call before them the

parson, or vicar, or curate, and churchwardens, and, with three or four of the discretest and most substantial men of every parish, to make a true inventory of all vestments, plate, jewels, and bells, and to leave one inventory in each parish, subscribed with the hands of these persons, who were to have the charge of the goods, so that they might be safely kept and preserved. A copy of the inventory was to be sent to the custos rotulorum of each county.

On March 3rd, 1551, an order was issued by the Privy Council, addressed to all shires, "to take into the Kinges handes suche plate as remaineth, to be employed unto his highness use."

On January 29th, 1552, a letter was addressed to the Custos rotulorum requiring him to deliver the inventories of the church goods, taken in 1549, which were in his custody to the Commissioners then about to be appointed.

A year later, January 16th, 1552, another Commission was appointed to see that the instructions given to the former Commission had been carried out, and to collect the money, plate, and jewels certified under it.

Six months later the King died.

On the accession of Mary, an order was given that, where possible, church goods were to be restored to the churches, and in one county (Westmoreland) certainly the whole of the plate was redelivered to the churches.

In Dorset, as in some other counties, the Commissioners had been dilatory, and had not completed their work at the time of the issue of this order, for Dorset was one of the counties to which the order was sent, and in a few of the following inventories of church goods it will be seen that suits of vestments were left, as well as surplices, for the use of the church, though this may have been done before the Queen's accession, and in anticipation of such an order which it was expected would then be made.

The following document will be a valuable one to the genealogist, as it gives the names of the incumbent and principal inhabitants in each parish in the county.

The commission sent into Dorset was doubtless a copy of that issued to the Marquess of Northampton and others for the county of

Northampton, which is printed beneath, for at the foot of the document are instructions that similar orders are to be sent to other counties. The list includes Dorset, and the names of the Commissioners are the same as the names of those who signed the inventory of the church goods in Dorset churches.

What became of the church goods taken into the King's hands?

"The jewels, plate, and ready money (were) to be delivered to the Master of the King's Jewels in the Tower of London; the copes of cloth of gold and tissue to be brought into the King's wardrobe; the rest to be turned into ready money, and that money to be paid to Sir Edmond Peckham, the King's cofferer, for the defraying of the charges of His Majesty's household."

Heylyn, writing in 1661, believed that by far the greater and the best part of the church goods were embezzled and disposed of privately, "So that, although some profit was hereby raised to the King's exchequer, yet the far greatest part of the prey came to other hands, insomuch that many private men's parlours were hung with altar-cloths; their tables and beds covered with copes, instead of carpets and coverlids, and many made carousing cups of the sacred chalices, as once Belshazzar celebrated his drunken feast in the sanctified vessels of the Temple. It was a sorry house, and not worth the naming, which had not somewhat of this furniture in it, though it were only a fair large cushion, made of a cope or altar-cloth, to adorn their windows or make their chairs appear to have somewhat in them of a chair of state. Yet how contemptible were these trappings in comparison of those vast sums of money which were made of jewels, plate, and cloth of tissue either conveyed beyond the seas or sold at home, and good lands purchased with the money, nothing the more blessed to the posterity of them that bought them for being purchased with the consecrated treasures of so many temples."

In the Dorset County Museum there may be seen an old altar cloth from Wool Church, made up in all probability from "vestments with branchis in silke" or from "copis with branchis" (see "Woole" inventory No. 19) purchased from the Commissioners for the purpose.

PATENT ROLL. 6 EDW. 6. PT. 7. d.*

TRANSCRIPT.

Latin symbols of abbreviation are used in the original manuscript ; in this copy the words abbreviated are extended.

Commiss̃ p Rege.

Edward the syxt t̃c. To our deare Cousyn and Counsaillour William Marques of Northampton great Chamberleyn of Englund and to our trustie and right Welbeloued John lord Braye and to our trustie and Welbeloued John Seynt John and Vryan Brereton Knyghtes and to our Welbeloued Lewes Dyve and Richard Snowe Esquyers greting Whereas We haue at sondry tymes heretofore by our speciall Commyssion and otherwyse commaunded that ther shuld be takyn and made a iust veu surveye and inventory of all manner goodes plate Juelles vestymentes belles and other ornamentes within euery paryshe belongyng or in any Wyse apperteynyng to any Churche Chapell Brothered Gyldes or Fraternyty Within this our Realme of Englund and vppon the same Inuentory so taken had or made our commaundement Was and hathe ben that all the same goodes plate Juelles vestmentes belles and other ornamentes shuld be safely kept and appoynted to the charge of such persons as shuld kepe the same safely and be ready to aunswere to the same att all tymes according to the Whiche our Commyssyons and sundry commaundementes We Were aduertysed by our said commyssioners then appoynted and by other meanes also that the said goodes plate Juelles vestmentes belles and other ornamentes of the said Churches Chapelles Brotherheddes Gyldes Fraternytes and Companies Were not only viewed and duly surveyd

* NOTE.—Patent Roll. 6 Edw. 6. Pt. 7. d. contains (previous to the Commission now copied) one directed to John Duke, of Northumberland, and others to enquire concerning church goods, dated 12th December.

Another Commission to the said Duke and others of the same date.

Commission to Sir Richard Cotton and others to collect the certificates from the various counties, &c., dated 16th January.

but also that the Inuentories thereof Were made by Indenture and thon part of the same remayned With our Custos Rotulorum of that Countye or hys Deputy or Clerke of the peax at that tyme being and the other part With the church Wardens and suche men as had the charge of the same goodes and other Inuentories also made by our commaundement by our Busshoppes and their ecclesiasticall Officers Were lykewyse by them returned hyther to our counsaill yet neuertheles for that We be informed that somme part of the said goodes plate Juelles belles and ornamentes of Churches be in somme places embeselled or remoued contrarye to our former expresse commaundementes any manyfestlye to the contempt and derogacion of our honour in that behalfe, We haue thought mete to haue the very truthe herin Justly and duly knowen to thintent the same may be as ys most necessarye redressed and furthwith reformed, And for that purpose for the good knowledge and experyence had in your trustynes faithfulness Wisdome and vprightnes We haue appoynted you to be our speciall Commyssioners and by auctoryty herof do name appoynt and auctoryse you four or three of you to take and receaue a due full and iust vieu of all goodes plate Juelles belles and ornamentes of euery Church and Chapell in Whose handes soeuerthe same be belonging or in any Wyse appteynyng to any the said churches Chapelles Gyldes Brotherheddes or Fraternyties Within that our Countie of Bedford and vpon the said vieu so taken to cause a true iust and full perfect Inuentorye to be made of the same and to compare the same With the best of the former Inuentories heretofore made and remaynyng With the said Church Wardens or suche other as then hadd the same in charge And for the defaultes and Wantes yf any shalbe eyther of the said plate Juelles belles vestymentes or any other ornamentes or any part of theym any manner of Wyse to make diligent inquirye and serche as Well by the othes of suche honest men as ye shall thinke mete to sweare therefore as any other conuenyent meanes to knowe and vnderstond by Whose default the same hath bene remoued embesiled aliened or dimynyshed And also in Whose

possession the same things or any part therof so spoiled remoued embeselled or demynysshed do remayne or to Whose vse the money and profett thereof ys made or is comme according to the further meanyng of certen instructions sent to you herewith and of your hole doynge in this behalf to retorne vnto vs and our pryvey Counsaill in Wryting your answeere accordingly. And yf ye shall fynde any person or persons that Wilfully or stubburnlye Will refuse to obey any precept or commaundement Whiche you our said Commyssioners foure or three of you shall geve vnto theym in or about thexecucion of the premisses. that then We gyve vnto you full power auctorytie to commytt euery suche person or persons to Warde and pryson ther to remayne Without bail or maynprice vntyll suche tyme as you shall thinke the same ymprisonment to be condigne for his or their offences Wherefore Wee Will and comaunde you and euery of you to attend and execute the premyssees accordinglye and moreouer Wee Will and commaund all and singular mayours Shereffes Bayllyffes constables Hedboroughes all curates parsons vicars Church-Wardens and all other our offecers Minysters and faithfull subiectes that they and euery of them be ayding helping Counsailling assisting and furthering you in and aboute the due execution herof as they tender our pleasure and Will aunswer to the contrarye at ther extreme perell. In Witness Wherof ʒc̄ T̄ R̄ apud [sic]

Fiant consimiles sepales Cōmissiones direct̄ psonis subscriptis in Cōm Ciuitatibꝫ Eꝑ̄at̄ ꝛ villis subscriptis

* * * * *

Dorsett Therle of Bedford
 The lord Saynt John
 Syr Gyles Strangewaies
 Syr George Delalynd
 Syr John Horsey
 Thomas Trenchard.

Q.R. CHURCH GOODS. DORSET. $\frac{2}{17}$.
TEMP. EDW. VI.

*Latin symbols of abbreviation are used in the original manuscript ; in this copy
the words abbreviated are extended.*

(*mem. 1.*)

THE DENARYE OF DORCHESTER.

1. The parische of STUDLOND.

Firste one Clales [*sic*] of sylver weinge six ounces. Two Copis of whit Damaske thone embrawderyd and thother playne. Thre payre of vesments whereof one is of gryne sylke. Thre belles in the Tower.

To the Churche vse.—There is allowid one chalice. One cope of playne Damaske white all the surpleses and table clothes. The residewe of the premyssis ar commyttyd to the charge and custodie of William Mundaye. Thomas strode & John Talbot the parishioners there.

Sir Richard Lucas parson there	}	churchewardinges	}	Jur̄
William Mundaye				
Thomas Strode				
John Talbot, parishioner				

2. The parische of KNOLL.

Firste Two chaleses of of sylver whereoff one is parcell gilt and thother vngilte beinge boith wourthe by estimacion, Vli. One pix of sylver wourth xxvjs. viijd A crosse of brasse. One sewte of vestments of blewe saten embraderyd. A payre of vestments of blewe satan. A sewte of vestments of rede silke embrawderyd. A payre of vestments of rede saten embrawderyd. A cope of rede velvet embrawdred. A cope of blew saten embrawdred, six aulter clothes. ij Towelles one lentclothe. One surplesse. iij belles in the Towre.

* The MS. bears this title and press mark in the Record Office.

To the Churche vse—There is allowed. one chalis vngilte one cope of blue saten. one surplesse & all the table clothes. The residewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custody of the churchewardinges and other the parischioners next vnderwriten.

Sir John Hame parson there	} chuche-wardinges	} William Franck	} Juř		
Roberte Cake				} William Bylle	} parischioners.
William Gyllat					

3. The parische of WYKE REGIS.

Fyrste one chalys of sylver gilte. One cope of red velvet. ij payre of vestmentes thone of white Damaske thother of white fustyan. One vestment of rede velvet. One tynacle of rede velvet. One payre of vestmentes of black Damaske. iij laten crosses. ij candelstyckes of laten. iij table clothes. iij. surplesses. iij. banner clothes payntyd ij crewettes of laten. j pix of laten. iiij belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse.—There is allowed one chalice one payre of vestmentes of white fustyan & in thother syde whit Damaske all the table clothes & surplesses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custodie of the churchewardinges there & other the parischioners next vnderwriten.

Sir Jamys Maye curat there	} Churche-wardinges	} William Randall	} Juř			
Roberte Randall				} Thomas Gybbons	} parischioners.	
Christofer Pytte						} Henry Broke

4. The parische of EST STAFFORD.

Fyrste one Chalys of sylver with a cover. One vestment of blewe velvet One vestment of saten of Briges. One cope of

Tawny saye. One cope of gryne sylke. Two candelstyckes of brasse One payre of sensors of brasse One pix of brasse. iiij banner clothes of canvas payntyd. A sepulcre clothe of canvas. ij. Aulter clothes. ij crewettes of tynne. ij surpleses. One crosse of brasse j corporas wite his case of blewe velvet. iij belles in the Towre

To the Churche vse.—There is one Chalys. One cope of Tawny saye. ij surpleses all the table clothes The resydewe of the premyssis is commyttyd to the charge & custody of the churchwardinges and other parischioners there next vnderwritten

Sir Richard Mathewe	} vicar there	} Roberte Loder	} Jūr
Willam Longe			
Thomas Talbot	} church-	} William Vrvyn	} parischioners
	} wardinges		

5. The parische of STYPLE.

Fyrste. ij Chalylys [*sic*] parcell gilte weinge both of them xxvj ounces One white sylke vestment with small embrawderyd branches and an albe thereunto One rede sylke vestment with an albe thereunto. One rede sylke cope with small emrawderyd branches. One laten crosse florysshid with copper

To the churche vse.—There is allowed one Chalys One albe One Cope wit all the table clothes The resydewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custodie of the churchwardinges & other the parischioners next vnderwritten

Sir George Marche parson there	} Jūr
Denys Bonde	
William Baker	
Roger smalle	
Thomas Barefote	

6. The parische of CORFFE CASTELL.

Fyrste one pyxe of sylver weynge xij ounces. Two chalesys of sylver weinge xx ounces. One payre of olde vestmentes of rede velvet. One cope of rede velvet belonginge to the same. A Chyseble and Two tynacle of whyte Damaske. iij. olde albes to the same. One olde Chyseble of rede silke with ij tynacles An olde cope of rede silke. iij olde albis for the same. An olde chyseble of russet purple velvet. An olde payre of vestmentes of blewe velvet An olde chiseble of rede silke. ij payre of olde worn vestmentes for euey daye. Two olde corpores cases. Two olde worn palles of sylke. j olde cope ij aulter clothes iij Towelles iijj bells in the Towre and a litell sawnce bell.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid j cope of rede velvet ij surpleses all the table clothe [*sic*] and one chalise. The residewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custodie of the churchewardinges and other the parishioners next vnderwritten.

Richard Bowler	} church- wardinge	John Turbervill'	} parishoners
Nicholas Systyan		John Trew	
		Roberte Vyncente	

(*mem. 1. d.*)

7. The parische of TOLLER FRATRUM.

Fyrste one Chalys parcell gilte. Two payre of vestmentes of bryges saten One Cope of Rede Briges saten. An aulter clothe. Two candelstyckes of laten. A liche bell. One sacryn Bell. Two belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid One chalise. A cope of rede Briges saten all the table clothes and j albe. The residew of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custodie of John Samwyse parischioner there

John Samwyse	} Jur
Henry Abraham	

8. The Chapell of KYNGESTON within the parische
of CORFE.

Firste one Chalys of sylver weyng viij ounces. A payre of vestmentes of white silke embrowderyd. A payre of vestmentes of saten of Briges embrowderyd. One cope of saten of bryges embrowderyd. One surplesse Two Belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid one chalys one Cope all the table clothes & surplesse The resydewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge and custodie of the parishioners next vnderwritten viz

Henry Colyfford	}	Juŕ
Roberte Gawdy		
Symon Davy		

9. The parische of WESTLULWOURTH.

Fyrste iij Belles. One chalys with a paten of sylver weyng x ounces Two Copis thone of Blacke velvet. thother of Dornax. Fyve payre of vestmentes thone of rede velvet thother of Briges saten rede. thirde of gryne silke. The iiijth of white sylke and the vth of Dornax. A hersse cloth of briges saten rede and blew. iij Aulter clothes. A crosse of laten. Two candelstyckes of brasse. ij olde surpleses. One Sheepe.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid One Chalys one vestment of saten of briges with the table clothes & surpleses. the resydewe of the premysses ar commytted to the charge & custodie of the churchwardinges and other the parishioners next vnderwrited viz

Sir Peter Roffe curat there		
Thomas Edwardes	}	churchwardinges
Thomas Quyntyn		
John Bowith	}	parishioners
John Jacobe		
Roberte Gurnard		
Thomas Whyte		

10. The parische of TYMHAM.

Fyrste. ij small belles. Two Chalysys of sylver whereof one is gilte and thother broken and boith ar wourthe by estimacion iiijli. A payre of vestmentes of rede velvet embrowderyd. A payre of vestmentes of whit fustyan A payre of vestments of Tawny saye. A payre of vestmentes of rede silke. A payre of vestmentes of Bawdkyn. A cope of saten of Bryges. A cope of gryne silke and two other of olde silke. iiij aluter clothes. ij paynted clothes to hange before the aluter. Two candelstyckes of brasse. Foure banners whereof ij be sylke. Two surpleses. Two Towelles

To the churche vse.—There is allowid One Chalys. One cope of saten of briges all the table clothes and surpleses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the charge and custodie of the churchewardinges & other the parischioners next vnderwriten

Sir Adam Richeman	parson there
Thomas Fawell	} churchewardinges
Henry Benet	
John Wylkes	} parischioners.
Wm Cokeram	

11. The parische of LANGTON MATRAVERS.

Fyrste. one Chalys of Sylver parcell gilte weyinge xj ownces One payre of vestmentes of rede velvet embrowderyd One payre of vestmentes of White sylke embrowderyd. One payre of vestmentes of blewe embraderyd. Two Copis wherof one is of whyt Damaske embrowderyd & thother Dornax. iiij Belles in the Towre One crosse of laten. ij Candelstyckes of laten. ij. surpleses. iiij Aulter clothes of lynnene clothe callyd a lente clothe A clothe hanginge before the aluter of bryges saten a corpus clothe a lyche bell ij Towelles

To the churche vse.—There is allowid one chalys of sylver. One cope of white Damaske with all the table clothes & surpleses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the

charge & custodye of the churchwardinges & other the parischioners next vnderwriten.

Peter Harvy	}	churchwardinges
Denys Tommys		
Thomas Checksford	}	parischioners
John Browne		
John Cradeler		

12. The parische of ESTHOLME.

Fyrste one pyx of brasse one chalys of coper gilte. One payre of vestmentes of gryne saye One other payre of gryne saye for eury daye ij Belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid a chalice one vestment of gryne saye The residewe ar commytted to the charge & custodie of Nycholas Rowe and William More

Nicholas Rowe	}	churchwardinges
William More		
John Coffyn	}	parischioners
Richard Hamper		

(*mem 2.*)

13. The pasische WOURTHE.

Fyrste a chalyce with a paten of sylver weinge xj ounces iij quarters. A cope of blewe saten. A payre of vestmentes of Tawny velvet. A payre of vestmentes of blew saten branched with Egles. A payre of vestmentes of branched silke withoute his albe. A pix of white bone with clapsys of sylver wourth xvjd. ij candelstyckes of brasse a liche bell. a surplesse and a Aulter cloth And iij belles in the Toure.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid one chalice one cope of blew saten a Table clothe & a surplesse The resydewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custodie of the churchwardinges vnderwriten

Edward Golde	}	churchwardinges
John Evan		

14. The parische of SANDEWYCHE.

Fyrste ij Chalyces of sylver and gilte. thone beinge broken weyng xij ounces. The other weyng xij ounces. A pix a pax and ij crewetes of sylver weyng vij ounces Two Coppis thone of gryne velvet thother of blew sylke embrawderyd. Thre payre of vestmentes thone of branched velvet the seconde of rede velvet & thother of blewe velvet Foure Belles in the Towre. Thre corpores cases thone of clothe of Tusshewe branched with golde wyer, the seconde of rede velvet. the ijde of gryne silke Two olde copis ij olde payre of vestmentes ij olde tynacles withoute apparell. Foure aulter clothes and ij towelles.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid one chalyce one cope of gryne sylke and all the table clothes & surpleses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge of Richard Towpe and William Leade churchwardinges

Sir Thomas Roffe curat there	} churchwardinges	} Nycholas Holwall	} Jur
Richard Towpe			
William Leade				} Richard Wyringe

15. The parische of KEMERYDGE.

Fyrste one payre of vestmentes thone halff sylke and thother halff chamlet. A payre of vestmentes of canvas stayned. A cope of gryne saten of Briges One olde aulter clothe One chalyce. gilte. ij candelstyckes of brasse a crosse of laten a liche bell A surplesse. Two Belles in the Towre

To the churche vse.—There ar appoynted One chalyce a Cope of gryne saten all the table clothes and surpleses. The resydewe ar commytted to the charge & custodie of Roberte Tyler and Henry Helyer churchwardinges

Sir William Sherard curat there	} churchwardinges
Roberte Tyler	
Henry Helyer	
Roberte Barry parischioner	

16. The Chapell of BYNDON.

Firste a chalyce of Sylver. One payre of vestmentes of rede & gryne saye One alter clothe One payre of crewetes of Tyne. One Bell beinge in brede xx ynches and asmoche in Depth.

All which said goodes ar commyttyd to the charge of John Clyves & Thomas Eyer

William Veake curat

John Clyves }
Thomas Eayer } parischioners.

17. The parische of EST STOKE.

Fyrste one payre of vestmentes of rede velvet embrawderyd An other paire of vestmentes of rede purple velvet embrawderyd. Apayre of vestmentes of white saten of brigis. A payre of vestmentes of black saye. A payre of vestmentes of rede saye. A cope of rede purple velvet. A cope of white saten of Briges. One chalice wourth by estimacion xxxiijs. iiijd. and Two Belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse.—There is allowid one cope of purple velvet with all the table clothes and surpleses. The residewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the charge and custodie of the parischioners & churchewardinges nex vnderwriten.

Sir John Charde parson there

Richard Bowcher }
William Crocker } Churchewardinges

Roger Stephyn }
William Strode } parischioners

18. The parische of ESTLULWOURTHE.

Firste iij Belles. Fyve payre of brasyng candelstycks. A crosse of copar. A payre of sensors of brasse. A pix of brasse. iij crewettes of tynne. ij olde copis of bawdkynge A payre of vestmentes of crymson velvet embrawderid. An olde payre of

vestmentes of whit Damaske. iij olde payre of vestmentes of bawdkyn. A canapie of white thryde, viij lynnyn clothes for the aulter. A dyaper Towell. Thre corpores with there cases. A clothe of chaungable saten of briges. iiij olde banners of canvas. iij olde surpleses. Two chaleses whereof one is parcell gilte wourth by estimacion iijli. The other wourth xls.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid the leste chalice. One cope of white Damaske with all the table clothes & surpleses. The residewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the charge & custodie of the churchwardinges and the parischioners next vnderwriten.

Sir John Maxwill	vicar there	
John Woullfrayne	}	churchwardinges
Thomas Harrys		
Walter Smedmore	}	parischioners
Richard Dygnell		
John Delawaye		

19. The parische of WOOLLE.

Fyrste. a sylver chalice wourthe by estimacion xxvjs. viijd., iiij payre of vestmentes with branchis in silke. ij copis with branches. ij sylke. iij corpores with there cases. iiij aulter clothes. A pix of brasse. A holywater pote of laten. ij surpleses. ij crosses thone of laten thother of brasse. ij candelstickes of brasse. A payre of sensors of brasse. Foure belles in the towre

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid. j. chalice. j cope all the table clothes & surpleses. The residewe of the premyssis ar commytted to the custodie of the churche wardinges and other next vnderwriten

Sir Symon Harbyn	vicar	
Thomas Pursse	}	churchwardinges
Mathew Hoode		
Thomas Prestly	}	parischioners
Roberte Aweye		

(*mem. 2. d.*)

20. The parische of COMBKAYNES.

Fyrste one Chalice of sylver. Two cottons for the communyon A fore frunte of saten. iiij aulter clothes. iij payre of vestmentes one of blewe velvet thother of gryne saten and the thirde of branched sylke. Two copis one of branched silke thother of white saten. ij surpleses A crosse of laten. A payre of candelstickes of laten A payre of crewetts of pewter. A holy-water pote of laten. ij Belles

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd one chalice. One cope of branched silke all the table clothes and surpleses. The residewe of the premyssis ar commyttyd to the charge and custodie of the churchwardinges and other the parishioners next vnderwriten.

Sir Symon Harbyn vicar there

William Dollynge } churchwardinges
Richard Payne }

Thomas Batter parishioner

21. The parische of PORTELOND.

Fyrste one Chalice with a paten parcell gilte. iij copis one of rede velvet thother of whyt Damaske and the iijde of blew saten of Briges. ij vestmentes one of rede velvet and thother of blewe velvet with there Albys. iij surpleses ij Table clothes. ij crewettes of tynne. One crosse of brasse. One pix of brasse. j payre of sensors of brasse A stremer of sylke Two Belles in the Towre Two candelstyckes sold for ijs. j banner sold for ijs. iiijd.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd One chalyce. One vestment of blew velvet all the table clothes and surpleses.

The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttyd to the charge & custodie of the churchewardinges & other the parischioners next vnderwiten

{	Sir Thomas Gold				
	parson there	{	Philipe Knight		
{	Thomas Brake	} church-	{	William Peers	} parischioners
{	John Wycket	} wardinges	{	William Jenynge	}

22. WYNTERBORNE MONCKTON'.

Fyrste iiij Belles. One chalice with the paten of sylver. A cope of blew velvet and an other of rede silke. A payre of vestmentes of rede Briges saten A payre of vestmentes of blew briges saten. An other payre of Dorneckes iij. Towelles. vj Aulter clothes An olde surplesse. A crosse of brasse. ij candelstyckes of laten

To the churchc vse.—A payre of vestmentes of briges saten A chalice A surplesse and all the table clothes & towells. The residewe of the premyssis are commyttid to the custodie of the churchewardinges & other the parischioners vnderwiten

Sir John Marche					
	parson there	{			
William Porter	} church-	{	William Mychell		} parischioners
Roberte Alyn	} wardinges	{	Walter Rede		}

23. The parische of CHALDON HERYNGE.

Fyrste one chalice with a paten of sylver. One Cope of purple velvet and one of blew silke. One payre of vestmentes of white saten of briges and one payre of blewe saten of briges One other payre of colored silke One other payre of rede saye. iiij Aulter clothes, iij Towelles, one crosse of brasse. Two olde surplusses. Thre belles.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd One chalice one cope of blewe silke wt the table clothes & surplesses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttyd to the charge & custody of the churchwardinges and other the parischioners vnderwriten

Sir John Drayton	} church-wardinges	Richard Clyff	} parischioners
clerk parson there		John Leade	
Henry Jesope		John Talbot	
John Tylly		John Battrick	

24. The parishe of COMPTON VALANCE.

Fyrste One Chalice of sylver with a paten parcell gilte. V payre of vestmentes whereof thone is of rede sarcenet, the ijde of rede saten of briges. the iijde of gryne sylke Dornax. The iiijth of whit Fustyan. the Vth. of Dornax One cope of rede saten of Briges. ij Aulter clothes a corpores. ij candelstyckes a sensor of brasse a crosse of laten. iij Belles in the Towre

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid One chalice, one cope of rede saten of briges wit all the table clothes & surplesses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttyd to the charge of the churchwardinges & other parischioners vnderwriten.

Sir John Huberte curat there			
John Warham	} church-wardinges	Raff Margery	} parischioners
William Templeman		Richard Combdeane	

25. The parische of VPWAYE.

Fyrste one chalyce with a paten parcell gilte. Two Copis one of black velvet and thother of tawny silk. One payer of vestmentes of black velvet iij candelstyckes of brasse. One crosse of brasse j pax of brasse. iiij Aulter clothes. iij banner clothes. j Towell. j sacrynge bell. j lytell bell .ij. crewetts of tyne. j surplesse and Two Belles in the Towre

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid one chalyce One cope of Tawny silke with all the Aulter clothes & surpleses. The residewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the custodie of the churchewardinges & other the parischioners vnderwriten

Sir Thomas Andros	} curat there	} Thomas Bayly	} parischioners
Jamys Payne			
John Drewe	} church-wardinges	} John Payne	

26. The parische of MAYNE MARTELL (Broad Mayne).

Fyrste one pix of laten with a canapie of sylke. j corpores with acase of black velvet. j Crosse of laten. A chalice of sylver vngilte. j payre of candelstickes of tynne. ij crewetes of tyne. j. sensor of laten. j payre of vestmentes of blewe velvet. ij Copis of saten of briges. ij payre of olde vestmentes. iiij olde Aulter clothes. iij surpleses. iij Belles in the Towre

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid One Chalice. j cope of gryne saten of briges all the surpleses & table clothes. The resydewe ar commyttid to the charge of the churchewardinges and other the parischioners vnderwriten

Sir Lewis Cade	curat there	} Jamys Talbot	} parischioners
Roberte Sherwyn	} church-wardinges			} Roberte Clement
Roberte Hodder			} John Kyngman
		} William Valence	

(*mem.* 3.)

27. The parische of FARINGEDON alias WYNTERBORNE GERMAYNE.

Firste ij Belles, one Chalice of Siluer a cope of grene Satten of Bridges ij payre of vestmentes thone of Redde Satten of Bridges and thother of grene Satten of Bridges iij aulter Clothes one Towell, A Crosse, A Senser, and ij candelstickes all of laten

To the churche use there.—Appoyncd by the saide Comysioners, the saide chalice, the Cope of grene Satten of Bridges withall the aulter clothes, the reste commytted to the custodye of these vnderwriten

Sir William Marten parson & Roberte Williams Esquyer

28. The parishe of STOCKEWOODE.

Firste one Chalice of Silver, ij Belles, ij payre of vestmentes, one of White Damaske, thother of Blewe Damaske, A Cope of course geare of Dyvers colours ij aulter clothes, ij candlestickes of laten, A sencer of laten, ij crewetes of Leade,

To the churche use there.—Appoyncd by the saide Comysioners the said Chalice, the Cope of dyvers colours with the aulter clothes, The resydue of the premysse are comytted to these vnder wryten

Sir William Knyghte parson
John Alleyne & John Bartelet.

29. The parische of KNYGHTON.

Firste one Chalice of Siluer parcell gilte. a payre of vestmentes of red Sylke iij other olde payre of vestmentes, a Cope of Grene Satten, ij aulter clothes a pixe of brasse, a Sencer of brasse, ij Candelstickes of Tynne ij Crosses of tyne, iij Belles in the Towre, and ij Sirplies,

To the churche use there.—Appoyncd by the said Comysioners, the saide Chalice, the cope of grene Satten with the aulter clothes and Syrplies, The resydue comytted to these vnder wryten

Sir George Cockerell parson	Roberte Edwardes	} parisheoners
John Gache } churche	Peter Boyte	
John parsons } wardens	John trenchefelde	

30. The parishe of OSMYNGETON.

Firste one chalice of syluer parcell gilte, iij Belles, one Cope of blewe velvet one cope of and vestment of Whyte Silke ij Syrplies, ij aulter clothes, one Sencer of Laten, ij Crewetts of tynne a holye water potte of brasse, ij candelstickes of tynne a fronte for the aulter of red Saten of Bridges, ij clothes for the Sepulcher of Saten of Bridges Another fronte clothe of Bridges satten a Banner of grene sylke, a pixe of Laten

To the churche vse there.—Appoynced by the saide comysioners, the said chalice, A Cope of Whyte Silke, with all the Table clothes, and Syrplies, The resydue of the premysses are comytted to these vnder wryten

Sir James May curate	Thomas Eyer	} parysheoners
Thomas Pytte } churche-	Roberte Wilshyre	
Roberte Eyer } wardens	John Goodridge	

31. The parishe of BYNCOMBE.

Firste a chalice with a paten of Siluer parcell gilte, iij Belles, a payre vestmentes of redde velvet A cope of the same, ij table clothes ij Syrplies of [*sic*] Crosse of laten ij Candelstickes of Brasse, the holye water potte of brasse, an olde payre of vestmentes of Durnex torne,

To the churche vse there.—Appoynced by the saide comysioners the said chalice, one Cope with all the aulter clothes and Syrplies, The resydue comytted to the charge of these vnder wryten.

Mr William baker parson		
William bounde } churche-	William Myntren	} parysheoners
John pownte } wardens	William chyppe	

32. The parishe of FRAMPTON.

Firste ij Chalices of Siluer parcell gilte with their patentes, A paxe of Siluer parcell gilte iiij vestmentes, one of white Damaske another of redde Damaske, Another of blacke worstede, & another of redde velvet, a cope of grene Silke, ij aulter clothes, one Syrplies, ij Candelstickes of Laten, ij belles beinge abrode in the churche, V Belles in the towre, and A crosse of Laten.

To the churche vse there.—Appointed by the said Comysioners, one Chales parcell gilte, the redde vestmet of Damaske withall the Syrplies & Table clothes, The resydue of the premisses comytted to the charge of these vnder wryten

Sir Rooberte cosines curate

Gilberte Whyte	} church	Richarde Gover	} parysheonners
William Bartlett		} wardens		William Knyghte

33. The parishe of FLETE.

Firste one Chalice parcell gilte one paxe of Siluer ij vestmentes thone Red velvet and thother of blewe Satten, ij aulter Clothès one Cope of grene Satten, ij Candelstickes of brasse, one Syrplies, ij Belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse there.—Appoynced by the saide Comysioners, one chalice, one Cope of grene Satten withall the Syrplies and table clothes, the rest to the charge of these vnder wryten

Sir William Mawndefylde vicar

John Symme	} churche	Walter Lovell	} parysheoners
Roberte Wilshyre		} wardens		Thomas Hawte

34. The parishe of WYNFORDE EGLE.

Firste one chalice of Siluer parcell gilte ij vestmentes, one of Whyte Satten of Bridges thother of blewe worstede, one Cope of tawnye Satten of Bridges iij aulter ij towelles ij candelstickes of Brasse one Censer of brasse, ij corporas cases with A Kercheffe, ij Belles in the Towre,

To the churche vse there.—Appoynced by the said comyssioners one chalice the cope of tawnye Satten of Bridges withall the table clothes, and Syrples, The reste comytted to the charge of these vnder writen

Bernarde Golde }
John Nosseter }

(*mem. 3. d.*)

35. The parishe of FORDINGETON.

Firste A Cope with a vestment of red velvet wroughte with flours of golde A vestment of tawnye velvet Another vestment of White Satten of Bridges ij vestmentes of satten of Bridges thone red & thother blewe, one olde cope & A vestment of tawnye Damaske one Syrplies one Rochet iij olde table clothes, ij olde Towells iij Corporas cases, with their Karchyffes, one crosse of Laten, ij candelstickes of Brasse, one chalice with a cover, of Siluer parcell gilte, and V Belles in the Towre.

To the churche vse there.—Appoynced by the saide comyssioners, one chalice of Siluer with the couer parcell gilte the saide cope of tawnye Damaske withall the Syrplies & table clothes, The reste of the premysses comytted to the charge of these vnder wryten

Sir John Cryche vicar	Roger Windesor
William Baron } churche	Rycharde porter
John Eame } wardens	John Baron señ
	Roger Cosen

36. The parishe of MORTON.

Firste, one chalice of Siluer parcell gilte, one Cope of red Damaske, one cope of blewe Satten of Bridges, one vestment of blewe satten of Bridges, chesyble of red silke, one Syrples ij Banners & A Streamer of Lynnen clothe paynted one corporas of blacke velvet, with his Kerchyffe, one towell of diap, ij table clothes, one pixe, & one Crosse of Laten, ij Crewetts of Leade, iij Belles in the Towre, whereof one ys broken & ij candelstickes of brasse,

To the churche vse there.—Appoynted by the said Comysioners, one Chalice, one Chesyble of Silke, with a Syrples & the Table clothes, The resydue of the premisses to the charge of those men vnder writen

		John Gouke	} parisheoners
John Norrys	} churche wardens	Nycholas panchard	
Richard Bolte		Nicholas Longe,	
		William Shalle,	

37. The parishe of WINTERBORNE CANE.

Firste iij Belles, one Chalice gilte with a couer, a crosse of copper gilte, ij payre of Lytell candelstickes, one cope of grene Satten, one vestment of striped Silke, one vestment of grene Saye, ij Syrples, ij table clothes, one Oyle Boxe of Leade, A Sencer of Laten, iij Banners of Canvas paynted, one Streamer of Silke

To the churche vse there.—Appoynted by the said commisioners, the said chalice, a Syrples, with the table clothes, The resydue commytted to the charge of those vnder wryten

Sir William Knyght	parson		
Giles Wynterhey	} churche wardens	William Thomas	} parisheoners
Henry Skynner		John Boyte	

38. The parishe of the HOLY TRYNITIE
in DORCHESTER.

Firste a Cope of red velvet and A vestment of redde velvet, one vestment of blacke russell, a vestment of blewe sarsenet, A vestment of tynson, a vestment of Bodkyn one vestment of dornyx, a vestment of Bustyan, one other olde, vj corporas cases of velvet & Silke, A canepye of silke A cope of white Silke, A banner of red sylke A Streamer & vj Banners of canvas paynted, A Sepulcher clothe of canvas paynted, vj Syrplies, A Lente clothe, iiij Towells, ij diap, & ij of Lynen clothe, iiij aulter clothes A clothe to beare ouer the sacrament with iiij staves, A cloth to hange before the aulter, another for the dexe of sylke, ij candelsticks of Laten vj napkyns, ij curtyans of paynted clothe, one Cossynge of Saten of Briges, A chalice of Siluer parcell gilte, a paxe of Whitebone, ij Crewetts of Leade, one crose of Laten, a pyxe of tynne, A holye water potte of brasse, iiij belles in the towre & A Lyche Belle,

To the churche use there.—Appoynted by the saide comysioners, one chalice, A white cope, with all the Sirplies & aulter clothes The resydue of the premisses to the charge of those vnder wryten,

Sir Richard Hunte Curate	John Corbyn	} se \ddot{c}
John Palmer warden	William Stone	
John Knyghton	} parischeoners	
Thomas Whythorne		
John Beryet		
William Holman		

39. The Parishe of ALL SAINTS in DORCHESTER.

Firste one chalice of Siluer parcell gilte, A crosse of Laten ij crewetts of Tynne ij candelstickes of Laten, iiij aulter clothes, ij towells ij napkyns, A cope of blewe velvet a vestment of tawnye silk, a vestment of grene Silke, another of blewe Silke, ij Sirplies, alent clothe a Canepye of silke, a clothe paynted to beare ouer

the Sacrament, A Streamer of silke iiij banners of canvas paynted, a grene banner of Silke, A Sencer of brasse, A holy water potte of Brasse ij corporas cases with their Kercheffes, ij Belles in the Towre,

To the churche vse there.—Appoynted by the said comysioners, one Chalice, A cope of blewe silke, withall the Surplies & aluter clothes The reste to the charge of these vnder wryten

	Thomas Belton	} parischeoners
Sir John Godwyn Curate	paule Robardes	
Owyn Hayman } wardens	John Cove	
Roberte Hunte }	Michaell Myrfilde	

40. The parishe of SAINCTE PETER in DORCHESTER.

Firste ij chalices of siluer parcell gilte, V Belles, one vestment of blewe velvet with a cope of the same one cope of grene Damaske, one cope of blewe Satten, one vestment of grene silke, one vestment of blacke satten of Bridges one vestment of white Taffyta, one vestment of blewe Satten iiij aluter clothes, ij candelsticks of brasse, iiij Syrplies, ij Crewetts of tyne, a pax of brasse, iiij hand napkyns, iiij corporas with there cases, one Streamer of sarsenet iiij banners of canvas stayned, A vestment of blacke velvet ij pillowes of Silke, one clothe of silke to hange before the aluter, & ij Curtyens of the same,

To the churche vse there.—Appoynted by the said comissioners, one chalice, the grene cope of Damaske withall the Syrples & aluter clothes, The resydue to the charge of these vnder wryten

Sir nicholas Knewstube	parson	
Thomas Gaye	} churche	
Luke Aden	} Wardens	
John churchell	}	John Stratford
Roberte Snellynge		Roberte Aden
Water thomas		Mathue Wolfe

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41. The parysche of CHARMYSTER.

Fyrste one cope of violet velvet with iij buttons of sylver. One cope of olde gryne damaske. One vestment of violet velvet. One vestment and cope of whyt damaske. One vestment Rede and gryne with other colours of John Browne gyffte. One vestment of gryne damaske. One chalyce of sylver gilte Foure Bells in the Toure. One corpores. Foure aulter clothes. Two surpleses. iiij albis and one Towell.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd. One cope of whit damaske one chalice all the table clothes and surpleses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the charge & custodie of [*the*] churchewardinges & other vnderwriten

Sir William Elior curat there	
Walter Hillard	} churchewardinges
Walter Dyringe	
William Harbyn	} parischioners
Erasmus Hillard	
Edward Alyn	

42. The chapell of FORSTON.

Fyrste one chalice. One cope of rede saten of briges. One olde cope of litell valewe. one payre of vestmentes of white fustyan one surples. ij aulter clothes. ij litell belles. All which premyssis ar commyttid to the saff custodie of these persons vnderwriten.

Henry Hunte	} parischioners.
John Sherwyn	

43. The parische of WARMEWELL.

Fyrste. One chalyce of sylver. One cope of gryne Damaske. One vestment of rede briges saten. ij candelstyckes of brasse. One crosse of coper base gilte. One crewet of tynne. One surples. Thre Belles in the Towre

To the Churche vse.—There is apoyntyd one cope of gryne Damaske. One chalice one surples and all the table clothes. The residewe ar commyttid to the charge of the churchwardinges & other the parishioners vnderwriten

Thomas Gyllat	}	churchwardinges
Henry Bayly		
Robert more	}	parischioners.
Thomas Coffyn		

44. The parische of CHYKERELL.

Fyrste one payre of vestmentes of blacke chamlet. One payre of vestmentes of briges saten. One cope of Bodkyn. j surplesse. ij aulter clothes. ij candelstykes of laten. ij Towells. One crosse A payre of sensors and a pyx of latten. j payre of crewetes of leade. j chalice of sylver parcell gilte with a cover. j corpores with a case of blew silke. ij Belles.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd one chalyce. A payre of vestmentes of briges saten One surplesse and the table clothes. The resydewe ar commyttid to the charge of the churchwardinges & other the parishioners vnderwriten.

Sir John Jesope parson there		
William Jesope	}	churchwardinges
John Lyllyngton		
Thomas Bryne	}	parischioners
John Betiscombe		

45. The parische of POXWYLL.

Fyrste ij payre of vestmentes of Russelles worsted thone rede thother blewe. One olde surplesse. Two towelles. Two aulter clothes. thone of yelowe silke thother dornax iiij olde aulter clothes. One payre of sensors and one pix of laten. one pax of laten. Two crewettes of leade. One chalyce with a paten of sylver parcell gilte One Bell hanginge in the churche yearde

To the Churche vse.—There is apoyntid One cope of gryne sylke One chalice All the surplesses and table clothes & Towelles The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the charge and custodie of the churchewardinges & other vnder-writen.

Sir John Batrok	parson there	
Thomas Guye		} churchewardinges
Robert Baker		
William Mottyng		} parischioners
Robert Edwardes		

46. The parische of WYTCOMBE.

Fyrste iij Belles One payre of vestmentes of threde. One chalyce of sylver. One olde gryne cope of sylke. A black shepe. Two surplesses. Two candelstyckes of laten.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid One chalice. One gryne cope of sylke all the surplesses and table clothes. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the charge and custodie of the churchewardinges & other parischioners folowinge.

Sir John Downton	curat there	
John Longe		} churchewardinges
Mathewe Birte		
John Weith		} parischioners.
John Smarte		

47. The Parysche of OWRE MOYNE.

Fyrste one payre of vestmentes of crymsen velvet. An other of crymsen briges saten. One vestment of blewe saye. One vestment of strakyd colours in silke. One crosse of brasse. One cope of crymson velvet. Two candelstyckes of brasse. One payre of sensors. j pax and one holywater pote of brasse. ij. surplesses ij Aulter clothes j Towell. iij Belles in the Towre

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd One chalyce One vestyment of bryges saten with all surplesses and table clothes. The resydewe ar commyttyd to the charge of the churchewardinges & other parischioners vnderwriten

Sir Thomas Lymner curat

John Graunte
Richard Holmez } churchewardinges

Nicholas Pursse
Robert Holmez
Lewis Gawdyn
Robert Gawdyn } parischioners.

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48. The parische of STRATTON.

Fyrste one cope of gryne velvet. One cope of blew saten of briges. One olde cope of sylke of Dyuers colours. One payre of vestmentes of gryne velvet. One payre of vestmentes of bryges saten. One payre of vestmentes of lynnyn clothe. Two chaleses of sylver wherof one is broken One pax of sylver. Foure greate Belles in the Towre. Foure aulter clothes. Two surplesses. Two Towelles Two Banner clothes of lynnyn. One pyx one crosse & one payre of sensors of laten. Two candelstyckes of brasse [*thre*] crewetes of leade.

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntid one chalyce One cope of blewe saten and all the table clothes and aulter clothes. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttyd to the charge and custodie of the churchewardinges and other the parischioners next vnderwriten

Sir Thomas Ruggwaye curat

Thomas Gyfford
William Joyse } churchewardinges

Robert Harrys
John Gyfford
Thomas Bagwell
Philippe Tybbe } parischioners.

49. The parische of BRADFFORD PEUERELL.

Fyrste one cope of rede velvet. One cope of blew saten. One payre of vestmentes of rede velvet. One payre of vestmentes of white saten. One olde payre of Vestmentes of black wousted. One olde payre of Vestmentes of whyt fustyan. One Chalyce of sylver weyinge xvj ounces dī dī quarter. One other chalyce weyinge xvij Ounces. One pyx of sylver weinge vij ownces. One litell pax of sylver Weyinge ij Ounces iij quarters. Thre great Belles. V. Aulter clothes. iij Towelles. A payre of curtaynes of sylke. A payre of curteynes of lynclothe. iij. Surplesses. One aulter clothe of silke. A carpit of sylke made of ij. aulter clothes for the table of commynon'. Two corpores cases with ij kercheffes. ij candelstyckes of brasse

To the churche vse.—There is apoyntyd the lest chalice One cope of blew saten with all the table clothes and surplesses. The resydewe of the premyssis ar commyttid to the charge of the churchewardinges and others parischioners vnderwriten

Sir Roberte Roberdes parson there		
Thomas Devynysche	}	churchewardinges
Thomas Dyringe		
John churchill	}	parischioners
John Sherwyn		
Thomas churchill		
Richard Lye		

50. The parisshe of WYNFRYTH NEWBOROWE.

Fyrst one chales syluer and gylt with a cover one crosse of latten, iij payre of candelstyckes of latten, one bason and yeuer of latten, one crysemetyre of leade one sensor of copper, ij table clothes of satten of brydges, ij banner clothes of sylke iij copes one of red velvet, one of red sylk, and the iijde of grene sylk, xj table clothes of lynnyn, one towell, ij cushens of sylk, iij corporus cases with lynnyn clothes, iij belles, iij chesybles, one of red velvet, thother Whyt Damask the third of red damask

To the churche vse.—There is appoynted, one chalyce, one cope of red sylk with all the surpleces and table clothes The resydue of the premysses ar commytted to the charge of the churchwardens and others parisheners vnderwriten

Sir William Joone	curatt there	
John Frank	}	churchwardinges
John Cobbe		
William Helyer	}	pari[<i>schioners</i>]
John Stanley		
Edward Hore		
William Smyth		

51. The parisshe of FROME VAUCHURCHE.

Fyrst ij payre of vestmentes one of crymson velvet thother white dornax, one cope of blewe dornex, a chalyce of syluer parcell gylt, ij alter clothes of lynnyn, ij candelstyckes of lattyn, a surples, one bell

To the churche vse—there is appoynted one chales, one cope of blewe dornex, with all the table clothes and surpleces The resydue of the premysses ar comytted to the charge of the churchwardens and others parissheners vnder wryten

Sir John Maunfeld	parson there	
Richard Bonger	}	parisheners
Thomas Whytefeld		

52. The parisshe of SUTTON POYNTEs.

Fyrst iiij payre of vestmentes, one of red velvet, one of blewe velvet, one of red satten of sypers, one of whyte sarcenet, iij copes, one of red velvet, one of Antyk full of Jmagery, iiij towelles, one crose with the staf coper and gylt, one sensor of brasse, ij brasen candelstyckes, ij corporus cases of velvet, one chales parcell gylt, iiij belles in the tower, iiij surpleces, one tynnen bottell, ij creuettes of tynne, a [white?] clothe to cover the vant, iiij pyllowes of botkyn, a holywater pot of brasse, . . . alter clothes, ij smale belles out of the tower.

To the churche vse.—there is appoynted one chales, one cope set with Antyck, with all the table clothes and surpleces. The resydue of the premysses ar commytted to the charge of the churchwardens and others parissheners vnderwryten.

Sir William Baker	vicar there	
Robert Gregory	} churchwardinges	
Nicolas Gregory		
Edmond Chapell	} parissheners	
William Anthony		
John Melbury		

Mem. 4 a.

53. The pisshe of WYNTERBORNE MARTEN.

Fyrst iiij paire of chesybles, iiij payre of olde vestmentes, ij copes one blew sylke the other purple velvet, one suete of Dornex, iiij aulter clothes, iiij banner clothes, one of sylk one crosse of latten, one clothe of Dornex, ij aulter clothes of blewe say, ij surpleces, ij candelstyckes of brasse, one crysmetorie of leade, one pyx of syluer, ij chalyces of siluer one gylt, one creuett of tyn, ij towelles of lynnyn, one corpus case of crymson velvet one payre of organs, iiij belles in the tower

To the churche vse.—There is appoynted the worst chales, a cope of blewe sylk, with all the table clothes and surpleces. The residue of the premysses ar commytted to the charde of the churchwardens and others parissheners vnder wryten

William Thorppe	vicar ther	
Richard Whytell	} church'	
Thomas Adams		
John Stephens	John Whyte	} parissheners
John Caddy	John Strongman	
Edward Hunt		

54. The Parisshe of RADYPOLL.

Fyrste one chales of syluer parcell gylt with a cover a payre of white vestmentes of damask a payre of grene Dornex, one table clothe, ij belles in the Tower

To the churche vse.—There is appoynted one chales one payre of vestmentes of Dornex with all table clothes and surpleces The resydue of the premysses ar comytted to the custodie [of] the churchewardens and others parissheiners vnderwryten.

Sir Canelme Hytt	parson	ther	
Thomas Samways	}	churchewardens	
John Bugler			
Rychard Mychell	Raf Stanley	. . . . .

(*Mem.* 5.)

THE DENARYE OF PYMPERNE.

55. The parishe of WYCHEHAMTON.

Fyrst j chalice Syluer with the pattent parcell gylt, j cope of blacke veluet, j vestment of blewe sylke, j albe to the same, j blacke vestment, j albe to the same, Two corporas with their cases, ij Table clothes, j frunt for the Table, of sylke, & j paynted, iiij banner clothes, ij surplices, j pyx, ij candelstickes, j pax & sencers of bras, ij crewtes & j crysmetorey of tyn, iij belles in the Tower

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commysioners, j chalice of Syluer, j cope of blacke veluet, with all the Table clothes, & surplices, The resydeue of all the premisses comyttede to the custody of these men whose names be vndre wrytten

Sir Harry Wylsha	parson	}	
John Bason		}	
John Cheriet	Richard Scovell		

56. The parishe of STANBRYDGE.

Fyrst j chalice ij payre of vestmentes, j cope, j payre of candelstickes of latten, ij Table clothes, j surplice, j Table clothe steyned, ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalice, j cope, with all the surplices & Table clothes The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men vnder writen

Sir John Rodberde parson
John Barron.

57. The parishe of CHABBURY.

Fyrst j challes syluer with the pattent parcell gylt, j cope of whyt sylke, j cope of redde satten of brydges, j payre of vestmentes of redd fustion, j payre of vestmentes of grene sylke, iij Table clothes, j canapye of blewe satten, j corporas, j surplis, j frunt of fustion, apes,* [*sic*] ij candelstickes of bras, j candelsticke of leade, ij crosses of bras, ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalyce of syluer, j cope of Whyt sylke, with all the surplices & Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men, whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir William Augustyne parson
William Fysher } Walter Lovell }
Robert Byles } John Henstrige }

58. The parishe of FARNHAM.

Fyrst, j chalice of Syluer with the pattent, ij corporas, iij Table clothes, ij cruetes, ij candelstickes of bras, j canapye clothe of lynnyn, iij vestmentes with thar albes j of blewe satten of brydges, j of poppenge, j redd sylke, ij surplies, j cope of grene satten of brydges, j Towell, j pyx copper, j yole box Tyn, j crosse latten, j payre of sencers bras, j lyche bell, j lyttell bell, ij belles in the Tower ~

* Apes, query apieces, *i.e.*, to pieces, ragged.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalice, j vestment redd sylke, with all the Surplices & Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premisses commyttyd to the custody of these men whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir James Muckeley parson
 William Fysher } John Godderd }
 John Ludby } Nicholas curley }

59. The parishe of HANLEY.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer, ij corporas with their cases, ij copes, j red sylke, thother satten of brydges, ij vestmentes, ij crosses of latten, ij surplices, ij Table clothes, j pax of glasse, iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commysioners, j chalis, j cope red sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vndre wrytten ~

Sir John chamber curat
 Thomas West } John Butler }
 William Were } John Morgan }

60. The parishe of HAMONE.

Fyrst j chalis parcell gylt, iij vestmentes, j blewe damaske, ij satten of brydges Whyt & grene, ij surplices, iij Table clothes, j crose of latten, j carpyt for the comunyon Table, j cope of grene satten of bridges, j rowde clothe of Whyt canvas, j sencer of latten, j holy water pott bras, ij candelstyckes of latten, ij sacringe belles, ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope grene satten a brydges, ij surplices, with the Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Christopher Fowe parson }
 Morgan Poldon } William Maye.

61. The parishe of WYMBORNE OMNIUM SANTORUM
also OVER STOWER.

Fyrst j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j pax of bras, j holy water pot bras, ij payre vestmentes, j grene saye, thother Dornex, j payre of vestmentes crymsen veluet, ij Table clothes, iij fruntes clothes, ij Towelles, ij cruetes leade, ij candelstickes bras, iij belles in the Tower, j surplice ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j vestment of grene say, with all the Table clothes and surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir William curoo curat	
Richard Southe	} John Batton }
Thomas Good		} William Sryven }

(*Mem. 5. d.*)

62. The parishe of TARRANT RUSHETON.

Fyrst one chalis Syluer, ij payre of vestmentes, j of clothe of bodken, thother Whyt Damaske, ij copes, j clothe bodken, thother Whyt satten, j Surplice, iij Table clothes, ij belles in the Tower, ij candelstickes of bras ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commysioners, j chalies, j cope whyt satten, with all the Table clothes, & surplyces, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir Robert Denys parson	} John Lope }	
Symont Smart		} William Lyle }
Morgan Newman		} John Holmer }

63. The parishe of GUSSAGE ST. MICHAELIS.

Fyrst Too chalices Sylver, one crosse copper, ij crewetes of leade, ij copes, j blewe satten of brydges, thother crane culler, ij payre of vestmentes, ij payre of vestmentes, [*sic*] ij surplices iij banners j grene sylke, thother too lynnyn clothe stayned j stremer of grene sylke, j corporas of blacke veluet, ij frunt clothes, whyt & redd sylke, ij Table clothes j payre of brasen candelstickes, iiij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commysioners, the Worst chalis, j vestment of saye with all the Table clothes & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir John Gryffythe parson }
 Walter Dobbes }
 John Harvye Anthony Ashelye

64. The parishe of CHETTELL.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer, ij vestmentes, j whyt satten brydges, thother blacke satten brydges, j albe, ij copes, j blewe satten brydges, thother Whyt, iij Table clothes, j crosse of bras, ij candelstickes of bras, j payre of sencers of bras iij belles in the Tower, ij Surplices, ij corporas clothes ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of satten brydges, with all the Table clothes & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Robert Seller curat }
 Thomas Androwes } Robert Grene }
 Thomas Hardinge } John Gybbens }

65. The parishe of HYNTON MARTELL.

Fyrst j chalis of Syluer parcell gylt, ij copes, j of grene satten enbrodred, j branched Damaske enbrodred, j vestment grene of satten of brydges, j vestment of grene Damaske ij old vestmentes, j blewe sylke, j of bodken, iij candelstickes latten, ij cruetes of tyn iij Table clothes, j box for yole, j bason & ewer of pewter, j tryndell of Iron vi Towelles, iij banners paynted of lynnyn cloth, j corporas cases [*sic*], j of blacke veluet, j of clothe of gould, ij albes, iij surplices, ij rochetes, j lyttel bell iij bells in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commysioners, j chalis, j cope of branched Damaske, with all the Surplices & Towelles, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Roger phillipes curat	} Thomas Bamberd William Barne Edmonde Skott Robert rushell }
William Weston	
Thomas Everydge	

66. The parishe of ALHALLON GUSSAGE.

Fyrst, j chalis syluer, parcell gylt, j corporase clothe with j case of veluet, j crosse copper and gylt, j bason and ewer of latten, iij candelstickes of bras, j pyx of bras j holy water pott, j payre of sencers of bras, iij Table clothes of lynnyn, iij copes j of whyt satten, j of blewe sylke, the iij of blewe sylke, iij vestmentes j of blewe Damaske j of satten of brydges, j of whyt sylke, j surples, ij cruetes & j oyle box of pewter, iij Towelles of lynnyn iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of blewe sylke, with all the Table clothes and surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Robert rand vicar	} Phyllyp Burt.
John vysser	

67. The parishe of TARRANT CAYNSTON.

Fyrst j chalis syluer with the pattent parcell gylt, ij payre of candelstickes bras, j cope chamlet sylke, j payre of vestmentes of the same, j cope blacke saye, j payre of vestmentes of the same, j payre of vestmentes of Tawny satten, j payre of vestmentes of Dornex, j payre of vestmentes of whyt, vj Table clothes, ij corporas cases with their clothes, ij surplices, iij bells in the Towere ~

To thuse of the church.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of blacke saye, with all the Table clothes and surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir John meryke parson	} Robert trottell	
Thomas Bold		} Roger Hardinge
George Elmes		} Robert Southe

68. The parishe of EDMUNDESHILL.

Fyrst one chalice syluer, j cope of green sylke, j cope grene brydges satten, j payre of vestmentes of Tawny veluet, j payre of vestmentes of grene sylke, j payre vestmentes of grene threde, chekerede, ij Table clothes, iij other clothes, j vant cloth, lynnyn, iij candelstickes bras, & ij of leade, iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the sayd commysioners, j chalice syluer, j cope of grene satten of brydges, with all the Table clothes, & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir John Newton parson	} John Amore	
John Harrys		} Robert Morys
John Willys		

*Mem. 6.***69.** The parish of HORTON.

Fyrst ij chalis syluer, j pax syluer, j crosse bras, iiij candelstickes bras, j cope redd sylke, Thre payre of vestmentes, j redd sylke, ij Whyt sylke, iij Table clothes, ij corporas, j holy water pot bras, j ewer of bras, j Surplice, j stremer of canvas payntyde, ij banners of redd sylke, j frunt clothe of blewe sylke, j lyche bell, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntede by the sayde commysioners, The worst chalis, j vestment of redd sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses, comyttyde to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Richarde Sander curat	}
Thomas Ellyot	
Richarde Hooker	}
Roger Arneye	
Roger Walton	}
Richarde blancharde	
William Gybbes	

70. The parishe of TARRANT GONFYLD.

Fyrst j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, iij copes, j grene sylke, j crymsen veluet, thother turkey worke, Fower payre of vestmentes, j chesebell, j corporas, j crose of latten, j payre of sencers latten j pax of Latten, j hundrethe of Leade, ij Surplices, ij Table clothes, iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the sayde commysioners, j chalis, j cope of turkey worke, with all the surplices, & Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Thomas Dackombe parson	}
Stephen Mundy	
Harry Swettney	
Walter Frye	
	}

71. The parishe of LANGTON.

Fyrst ij chalices Syluer parcell gylt, j pax of Syluer, iij copes, j of blacke veluet, j whyt sylke, j grene sylke, viij Table clothes, ij corporas cases of sylke, ij clothes to the same of Lynnyn, ij candelstickes bras, j crosse of copper, iij vestmentes, j of blewe satten, thother ij of grene sylke, iij belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, The worst chalice, j cope of Whyt sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder Wrytten ∞

Sir John Mynterne parson	} Mathewe Vry }
John Williams	
Richard Heyworthe		} William Vry }

72. The parishe of MORE CRYCHELL.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, ij payre of vestmentes, j of sylke, thother brodred with gulde, j vestment grene, j of sylke, ij copes, j sylke, j olde, j sepulcre clothe with branches, ij corporas with their cases, ij pyllowes, ij cruetes of tyn, iij Table clothes, j clothe of cheker worke, of threde, iij clothes payntyd, j surplice, j holy water pot bras, ij candelstickes of bras, ij stremers, vj banners, iij belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope grene sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder Wrytten ∞

Sir Robert Colles parson	} John Sevyer }
John Rosse	

73. The parishe of LONGE CRICHELL.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j pyx of Syluer, j pyx of copper, j payre vestmentes grene sylke with decon & subdecon for the same, ij copes of grene sylke, j cope of red saye, j sepulcre cloth of grene sylke, j payre vestmentes of whyt fustion, ij olde payre of grene saye, ij Table clothes blewe sylke, j stole veluet, j lent clothe, iiij lynnyn Table clothes, iiij Towelles, iij shetes, j surplice, ij rotchettes, j corporas case ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of grene sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The residewe of all the premisses comyttid to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder written

Sir Water baron parson	} Water Cowper }
Water Fry	
John Ame		Henry Gyles }

74. The parishe of TARRANT LAUNSTON.

Fyrst ij chalyces of Syluer, thone parcell gylt, j crosse of copper one pyx of latten, Too candelstyckes of bras, Too corporas clothes, iij Table clothes, iij Towelles, iiij payre vestmentes whereof thre sylke, ij copes, j surplice, A pece of leade waynge lxxiiij.li., ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners the worst chalis, j cope grene sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices The residewe of all the premisses comyttid to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir Denys oldfyld curat,	} Richard vpright }	
Wm Harvye		
Nicholas fry		Alyn frampton }
John Webbe		Stephen webbe }

75. The parishe of CRAMBORNE.

Fyrst, iij chalices of Syluer, vij payre of vestmentes, j of blewe veluet, with thole sute for decon & subdecon to the same, the resydew of dyuers cullers sylke, ij copes, j blewe veluet, thother red sylke, ij surplices, ij Table clothes, j corporas blewe veluet with a cloth, ij payre of sencers, ij frutes for the Table iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commyssioners, j chalis of syluer, j cope of redd sylke with all the Table clothes, & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder Wryttyn ~

Sir Thomas bagsha vicar	} Richard Gould } William Whyttaker }
John Samson	
Henry Doole	

76. The parishe of TARRANT MONACORUM.

Fyrst j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, ij copes, j of blewe sylke, thother yellowe sylke, iij vestmentes j redd satten of bridges, j yellowe sylke, thother Dornex, j frunt clothe for the Table of satten whyt & yellowe, j tunecle of yellowe sylke, ij Table clothes, j towell of lynnyn clothe, j surplice, ij albes, j crose copper, ij candelstickes bras, j sencer bras, j cruet, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the sayde commysioners, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j cope of blewe sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir John Gaole vicar	} Nicholas Lambert } Richard Yveman }
Roger Frampton	
John Turner	

(*Mem. 6. d.*)

77. The parishe of WYMBORNE S^c EGIDIJ.

Fyrst j chalis parcell gylt, j crosse of lattyn gylt, j payre of candelstickes bras, j pyx bras, j payre of sencers bras, j payre olde vestmentes of red sylke, ij payer of vestmentes of yellowe sylke, i payre of blewe saye, j banner of sylke, iij banners redd buckram, j corporas case Tawny veluet, iij fruntes for the Table j of blewe & yellowe satten of brydges, thother of blewe russet satten of brydges, j cope of blewe satten of brydges, vj lynnyn clothes ij Towelles j surples, j clothe to cover the rowde lofte, j holy water pott of bras, ij cruetes of pewter, iij belles in the Tower ~

To the use of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners j chalis, j cope of blewe satten, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Harry Devall parson	} Rycharde Prynce }
Thomas Crosse	
Richarde Thorne		} Robert Mase }

78. The parishe of TARRANT HYNTON.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j crosse of copper, j sencer of Latten, j corporas & j case iij Table clothes ij vestmentes, j whyt fustyon, thother blewe sylke, ij copes j of blewe damaske thother of grene satten of brydges, ij surplices, j vestment of purpull veluet, iij Belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by ye said commysioners j chalis, j cope blewe damask, with all the Table clothes & surplices The residewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder Wrytten

Sir Richard Gybbes curat	} Robert Dyet }
Richard Gawler	
Richard Tayler		} Christofer Morys }

79. The parishe of STOWER PAYNE.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, ij payre of vestmentes of Dornex, j cope of Dornex, j surplice, iiij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commisioners. j chalis of Syluer, j cope of Dornex with all the Table clothes & surplice The residewe of all the premisses comyttid to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir John Baker vicar	}	John Cooker
John Pall		
William Jenes			John Allen

80. Capella de KNOLTON.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer, j cope of blewe chamlet iij payre of vestmentes j of whyt sylke thother of Dornex ij candelstickes of bras j sencer of bras, j surplyce, iij Table clothes, j lyche bell, iij belles in the Tower ~

To the vse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the saide commysioners j chalis j cope of blewe chamlet with all the Table clothes & surplices The residew of all the premisses comyttid to the custody of these men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Richard Sander curat	}	Edward Bennet
Thomas Savage		

81. The parishe of AYSHMEYRE.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j cope of satten of brydges, iij vestmentes, j of blewe satten of brydges j of Whyt bustyan, j of blewe worsted iij albes ij surplyces, iij Table clothes ij candelstickes bras, j crose copper & leade j holy water pot bras j payre of sencers bras, j pyx bras, iij banners, canvas payntyd, j stremer canvas payntede ij Towelles, iij corporas cases, & a chargif [*sic*], ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the sayd commys-
sioners, j chalice parcell gylt, j cope of satten of brydges withe
all the Table clothes & Surplices. The residewe of all the
premisses comytted to the custody of thes men whose names be
vnder Wrytten ∞

Sir John Radyshe parson	}	John Welles
William Were		Roger Burlton
George Mowlon		William Keyrlye

82. The parishe of SHAPWYKE.

Fyrst ij chalices Syluer, j pyx of Syluer parcell gylt, j cope of
crymsen veluet with flowers of goulde, j vestment of the same j
cope of blewe satten of brydges, j vestment of crane culler sylke,
with flowers of gould j vestment of tawny damaske, j vestment
of whyt bustyon j vestment of blacke saye iij Table clothes of
canvas, j frunt for the Tabell of satten of brydges ij crosses of
bras, ij candelstickes of bras, j holy water pott of bras, j payre of
sencers of bras, iij belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commyssioners
j chalys Syluer, j cope of blewe satten of bridges with all the
Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses
comytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder
wrytten ∞

Sir William Bradford vicar	}	Thomas Christofer }	
Robert Taylor			Thomas Lacye }
William Spenser			

83. The parishe of PYMPERNE.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, ij copes j of redd branched
Damaske thother redd sylke & blewe, j frunt before the Table of
dornex, j pax of latten, j crosse of Latten, j payre of candel-
stickes of bras, j sencer bras iij cruetes of Tyn iij Table clothes
iij Towelles, iij corporas cases with their clothes of gould wyer
ij of grene sylke j pyx of Syluer, j sance bell iij belles in the
Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commys-
sioners j chalis, j cope of redd branched Damaske with all the
Table clothes & Surplices The resydewe of all the premisses
comytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder
Wrytten ~

Sir John Elmer parson	}	John Hunt	}
John Selby		Harry Jenkens	
John pytt		John Mollan	

84. Capella de Vp WYMBORNE.

Fyrst, one chalis of Syluer j payre of vestmentes j Surplice,
Too table clothes and Too Belles in the Tower j cope ~

To the vse of the churche.—Appoyntede by the said commys-
sioners, of chalis [*sic*] of Syluer j cope wythe all the Table
clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysse
comytted to the custody of thes men Whose names be Vnder
Wryttyn

Harry Doll	}	churchwardens
John Doll		

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85. The parishe of WOODYATTES.

Fyrst, j chalis parcell gylt of Syluer j payre of vestmentes of
Satten of brydges, ij Table clothes j corporas clothe, j surplice
ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the saide commys-
sioners, j chalis, j vestment of satten of brydges wythe all the Table
clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses comytted
to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Lewes	curat ther	}	[<i>sic</i>]
Barnerde goulde			

86. The parishe of CRAFFORDE PARVA.

Fyrst j chalis of Sylver withe pattent ij corporas with there cases, ij copes, j of blewe damaske & thother of grene Dornex iij payre of vestmentes, ij Table clothes ij fruntes for the Table of yellowe & grene satten, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the sayd commyssioners, one chalis of Sylver, j cope of Dornex with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses, commyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir John Crosse curat	}	Wyllyam Bittys
John Langforde		Thomas Harvy

87. The parishe of BLANDFORD FORUM.

Fyrst, Too chalices Sylver, one gylt, j payre of candelstickes of Syluer, j pax of syluer one crosse of latten, iij payre of cruetes of tyn, j payre of vestmentes of redd chamblet j payre of vestmentes of blacke worsted, j payre of vestmentes with a cope of cheker sylke one payre of vestmentes of whyt Damaske, j cope of blewe veluet, vj Table clothes, fower surplices, iij corporas clothes j sance bell, ij sacringe belles, j holy water pot of bras, iij belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commyssioners, one chalis of Syluer, j cope of blewe veluet wyth all the Table clothes and Surplices The resydewe of all the premisses commytтыde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ∞

Sir Thomas Claghton vicar	}	Peter Munsoll
John Swayne		Nicholas pytt
William pytt		Thomas rawbynson

88. The parishe of PENTRYDGE.

Fyrst, one chalis withe the pattent of Sylver, Too payre of vestmentes, one of blewe sylke, thother of grene sylke, one cope of Dornex, one Table clothe, one surplice, Too belles in the Towere ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the sayde commysioners, j chalis of Syluer, one cope of Dornex wyth all the Table clothes & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Thomas Colman parson	}
John Heryngton	
Hugh Gawdy	
Walter Kerlye	
John Garrarde	

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THE DENRY OF WHYTCHURCHE.

89. The parishe of HELTON.

Fyrst, ij chalices syluer j payre of vestmentes of red satten of brydges, j of grene sylke, j cope of blewe sylke, iij Table clothes, j frunt clothe paynted for the table of yellowe satten of brydges, j corporas clothe, j surplice, j payre of latten candestickes, j Lyche bell, j holy water pot of bras, j crosse Latten, iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntede by the saide commysioners, The Least chalis of Sylver, one cope of blewe sylke with all the Table clothes, and Surplices, The residewe of all the premysses commyttyde to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir William Styby vicar	}
John Whynell	
John Crocker	
	Gylberde Keynell
	Robert Mychell

90. The parishe of AFPUDELL.

Fyrst, ij chalices of Syluer, j gylt, vij payre of vestmentes, j redd veluet, ij of grne [*sic*] branchedde Damaske, j of redd satten brydges, j blewe sylke, j redd saye, j whyt fustion, j rawe clothe, iij copes, j redd satten of brydges, j old sylke, thother Dornex, iij surplices, ij Table clothes, ij corporas clothes, j holy Water pot of bras, ij candelstickes of bras, j crosse of Latten, iij belles in the Tower

To these of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, The worst chalis, j cope of redd satten of brydges, wythe all the Table clothes, & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commyttyd to the custody of thes men Whose names Be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Thomas Lyllyngton vicar	} Nicholas Meader Edward ruddeler John Robertes. }
John Besant	
Peter Helyer	

91. The parishe of STOKEWAKE.

Fyrst, one chalis parcell gylt, iij cruetes, ij of tyne, j of Lead, iij vestmentes, j redd sylke, j whyt sylke, j of straked sylke, j of redd saye, ij copes, j of satten of brydges, thother caddes, iij Table clothes, ij clothes to hange before the Table, j redd sylke, thother lynnyn clothe stayned, iij banner clothes, ij lynnyn clothe stayned thother sylke, j crosse of bras, ij candelstickes of Leade, j sencer of bras, j pyx of bras, j pax of Tymber & glas, ij corporas cases, j of redd sylke, thother straked sylke, j Surples, iij belles in the Tower.

To these of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the sayde commysioners, one chalis parcell gylt, j vestment of redd sylke, wythe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses, commyttyd to the custody of thes men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Robert Chiles parson	} John Cober Raff Kynman }
Roger Mapowder	
Richard Crocker	

92. The parishe of STYNFFORDE.

Fyrst, one chalis Sylver, one chesebell of blewe veluet, withe A cope of the same, j albe, j stoll of the same, j redd cheseble of Damaske sylke, with A cope of the same, j albe, j stole of the same, iij old chesebles, with one albe, fower Table clothes, ij surplices, ij rachets, j canapy ij Towelles, iiij peces old lynnyn clothe, j rowde clothe, iij corporas with ij clothes, V banner clothes, ij stremers ij curtens for the Table, ij clothes of Sylke, belonginge to the saide Table, ij crosses Latten, ij candelstickes Latten j sencer Latten, j lyche bell, j cruet Tyn, j Trendell of Jron waynge vj.li. iij belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the sayde commysioners, j chalis, one cope of blewe veluet, withe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premmyses commytted to the custody of these men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten ∞

Sir Roger Hyllary Vicar	} Mathewe Byrt } Robert coockes } Robert Perren }
William Jacobbe	
John Pears	
Thomas Hodgen	

93. The parishe of PULHAM.

Fyrst, Too chalices of Sylver, j pax of Sylver, Too cruetes of Sylver, one cope redd veluet, j vestment of blew veluet, Too vestmentes of blewe Damaske, j vestment of blewe saye, j cope of grene sylke, j vestment of redd Damaske, ij payre of candelstickes of Latten, j sencer of Latten, ij Table clothes of dyaper, & iij of hollon, ij great candelstickes Latten, j basen & ewer of Latten, iij Surplices, iiij Towelles, iiij Curtens of sylke, iiij corporas clothes, j candelstycke of Latten, j crosse of Latten, iiij banners, Thre belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the sayde commysioners, 'The Least chalis, one cope of grene sylke, wythe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses, commytted to the custody of thes men Whose names Be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir John Meadon parson	} Harry Mychell	
Lawrence Hoper		} William Chappell
William Compton			} William Willes

94. The parishe of GODMANSTON.

Fyst, Too chalices of Sylver parcell gylt with their patens, j pyx of Syluer, j payre of great brasen candelstickes, ij payre of Lyttyll brasen candelstickes, j pyx of Latten, ij copes, j of blewe veluet j of sylke, vij vestmentes with thar albes, j of Dune veluet, fyve of sylke, j of Lynnyn, clothe with a Tunacle, vj Table clothes, v corporas with iiij cases, j sencer of bras, ij surplices, Iron waynge xx.li. ij crosse clothes of sylke, j vayle of lynnyn clothe, ij Towelles, j brasen pot worthe vj s. viij d., iiij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, one of the Worst chalis, j cope of blewe veluet, with all the Surplices and Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premysses commytted to the custody of thes men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Roger Hardy parson	} John Robertes
Thomas pyllard		} John Mellynge

95. The parishe of ALMER.

Fyrst one chalis of Sylver and gylt, with the pattent, one payre of vestmentes of whyt Damaske, and A cope of the same, one other of blewe Damaske & a cope of the same, j payre of

vestmentes of blacke satten, j olde vestment sylke, j of sacke clothe, j Lent clothe, ij candelstickes of bras, j crosse of copper, j surplice, ij Table clothes, fower belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, one chalies Syluer, j cope of blewe Damaske, wythe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commyttyd to the custody of thes men, Whose names Be Vnder Wryttyn ~

Sir Thomas Whythers parson	} Thomas Furnage		
Nycholas Wylshire		} Henry Baker	
John Furnage			} William Lokyer

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96. The parishe of WAREHAM MARTINI.

Fyrst, j chalis syluer broken, j chalis of coppere & gylt, iij vestmentes, j of blewe veluet j of redd sylke, j of blacke Worsted, ij surplices, & a rachat, j cope of grene sylke, iiij Table clothes, j frunt to hange before the Table, of satten of brydges Too towelles of Lynnyng clothe, j corporas with the case j crosse of latten, Too Belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners j chalis of copper gylt, j vestment of blewe veluet with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyde to the custodye of thes men Whose names be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir William bretlond parson	} Henry oxforde	
Harry Hardinge		} John Bugge
Richard Smyth		

97. The parishe of CHARLETON.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j payre of vestmentes of whyt satten, j payre of redd Satten, j cope of grene sylke, j cope of blewe satten, j payre of candelstickes of bras, j sencer of bras, j Latten crosse, j pax of glas, Too cruetes of tyne Too table clothes, j Towell, j corporas Kercheff, iiij banners, iiij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope grene sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men whose Names be vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Robert bycley curat	} Mathewe Kent }	
John Jenkins		} Mathewe Loder }
John Shipman		

98. The parishe of FYPHED NEVELL.

Fyrst, j chalis parcell gylt, j pax of Latten, j sencer of Latten, j cope of blewe satten of brydges, ij payre of vestmentes, j whyt sylke, thother grene satten of brydges, ij Table clothes, j crosse of latten, j surplis, ij candelstickes of bras, iiij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners j chalis, j cope, of blewe satten of brydges, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custodye of thes men whose names be vnder Wrytten ~

Nicholas Phillippes	} John Whyt }
William rawles		} John barber }

99. The parishe of SYDLYNGE, cum Capella de
HYLFYLD & VPP SYDLYNG'.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer parcell gylt, j shipp & a sencer of Syluer parcell gylt, fyve payr of vestmentes, j of crymson veluet, j of satten of brydges, Too of sylke Dornex Thother grene Dornex, iij copes, j of crymsen veluet, j of Whyt Damaske, j of sylke Dornex, iij Table clothes, j of whyt & grene satten of brydges, ij candelstickes of bras, iij Table clothes of Lynnyng, j lyche bell, iij lyttell belles, j crosse of Latten, ij surplices, v belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the church.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of whyt damask, with all the surplices & Table clothes, The resydw of all the premisses commyttyd to the custodie of these men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

pertenynge to the chapelles a bove wryttinge, ij chalixces of Syluer parcell gylt ij candelstickes of Latten, j Table clothe, j bell in the Tower, ij payr of vestmentes of Dornex, comyttyd also to the custody of these men foloyng

Sir Robert Dowle vicar	}
John Newman	
Thomas bayly	
Harry Davy	}
Richard bellet	
Thomas Hardy	

100. The parishe of ARMYTAGE.

Fyrst, j chalis parcell gylt, j vestment of whyt sylke, ij candelstickes of Latten, j crosse of Latten, Too belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the church.—Appoynted by the said commyssioners j chalis, j vestment of whyt sylke, with the Table clothes & surplices, The resydw of all the premysses comyitted to thes men vnder wryten

Sir George Wylson curat	}
Wm. Mabrey	
Huhe [<i>sic</i>] pery	

101. The parishe of MYNTERNE.

Fyrst, j chales Syluer, ij copes thone whyt, thother grene, ij corporas with ij cases, iij vestmentes, iij Table clothes, ij candelstickes of bras, j sencer of bras, ij surplices, Too belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the church.—Appoynted by the said commyssioners the said chales, j vestment, with all the Table clothes & Surplices The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men vnder writen

Sir Thomas Ponfold parson	} Roger Harben }
Robert Locke	
Thomas Gold		John Stephens }

102. The parishe of WYNTERBORNE STYCKLOND.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, ij corporas cases, j cope of grene Dornex, j cope whyt satten of brydges, j cope of blewe satten of brydges, j payr of vestmentes of grene Dornex, j payre vestmentes of blewe say, j payre of Dornex, j clothe for the Table of Dornex, iij Table clothes, j Towell, j pyx of latten, j crosse of Latten, ij candelstickes of tyn, ij cruetes of tyn, j sencer of Latten, j surples, in tower iij belles.

To thuse of the church.—appoynted by the said commysioners j chalis, j cope of blewe satten brydges with all the table clothes & surpleses the resydew of all the premisses, to the custody of thes men vnder writen

Sir John Roper curat	} William Hylke }
Nycholas chapell	
William Cotton	

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103. The parishe of DUREWESTON.

Fyrst j chalis parcell gylt, Too vestmentes, j cope of redde sylke, Fower Belles in the Tower

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commyssioners, one chalis, j cope of redd sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men vnder writen

Sir James Claughton' curat	}	Wm. Rogers	}
John Poldon		Thomas Olyver	

104. The parishe of PUDELTOWNE.

Fyrst, Too chalices, j pyx of Syluer parcell gylt, j shute of blewe veluet, j payre of vestmentes of whyt Damaske, j cope of whyt satten of brydges, j payre of olde vestmentes of Dornex, ij payre of vestmentes of red say, j cope of the same, j payre of vestmentes of crane cullor satten of brydges, j payre of vestmentes of orange culler satten of brydges, j payre of vestmentes of blacke sylke, ij candelstickes of bras, ij small candelstickes of bras, ij canopis of sylke, j cushen of redd veluet, ij fruntes of blewe saye, ij curtens of the same, ij basons of latten, x Table clothes, ij surplices, ij Towelles, iiij corporas cases, iiij clothes, iiij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commyssioners, The Worst chalis, j cope of whyt satten of brydges, With all the Surplices & Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men vnder Wrytten.

Sir John Warrent curat	}	}	
John Genge			Wm. Stone
Thomas Trenchfyld			Thomas Tyler
John Bartlet			Robert Genge

105. The parishe of BLOXWORTHE.

Fyrst, Too chalyces of syluer, ij copes, j of sangwyn Damaske, j redd satten of brydges, j olde coppe, j corporas clothe with a case, j payre of vestmentes of Damaske ij olde payre of vestmentes, vij Table clothes, v olde lynnyn clothes, iiij Table clothes lynnyn clothe, ij clothes of say to hang before

the Table, j payre of candelstickes of lattyn iij olde chesebles, iij surplices, j lyche bell, iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commyssioners, The warst chalis, j cope of redd satten, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder Wrytten.

Sir Edmonde Dorset parson	}	Wm. Wolfrays John Lorage
Wm. riges		
Anthony Wheler		

106. The parishe of PUDELTRENCHED.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer whyt, ij crosses of copper, ij candelstickes of copper, j payre of sencers of copper, j pyx of Tyn, j canypy of blewe sylke, j shute of vestmentes, j vestment of redd satten iij copes, Too of grene sylke, j of redd sylke, j redd vestment Jmbrodred with syluer, j grene vestment, ij blewe vestmentes, vj Table clothes of Dyaper, v Towelles ij of Dyaper & iij of Lockram, iij albes, vij aulter clothes, of Lockram, iij hangynges for the Aulter of whyt & grene sylke, ij curtens of grene sylke, ij corporas with ij cases, j stremer, ij banners of stayned canvas, iij surplices, fyve belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commyssioners, j chalis of Syluer, j vestment of grene, with all the Table clothes & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comytted to the custody of the thes [*sic*] men whose names be vnder wrytten ~

Sir Edward Hobbes vicar	}	John Colyer John Cosse Richard Colyer
James Lavender		
Richard Warren ~		

107. The parishe of ST. MYCHAELL with in the Borough of WAREHAM.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer parcell gylt, j pyx of lattyn, j crosse of bras, j sencer of bras of cheker worke, j cope of caddes Jmbrodred with sylke, iij old Table clothes, j surplice, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of caddes, with all the Table clothes & surplis, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder Wrytten.

Sir Symonde barwyke parson	}	John Harvy
Matthew knyght		Robert Atkyns
John Grene		John Adowne

108. The parishe of TYNKELTON.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer, iiij bedstones of Syluer & gylt, ij payre of Vestmentes, j whyt satten of brydges, j redd satten of brydges, j redd coppe of satten of brydges, ij Surplices, iij Table clothes, ij candelstickes of bras, j crosse of bras, iij corporas cases, ij Towelles, ij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, the cope of satten, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydew of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Thomas Lyllyngton parson	}	John James.
John Style		
Harry Margeret		

109. The parishe of HOWTON.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer parcell gylt, iij vestmentes, ij of grene bodken & j of Dornex, ij copes, j grene bodken, thother redd satten, ij Table clothes of Dyaper, j sencer of bras, ij candelstickes of Tyn, iij Belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j vestment of grene bodken, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydew of all the premisses comyttyde to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir Thomas Hodges parson	}	Thomas Nyghtyngale
Robert Osmonde		
Thomas Wykes			John Warren

110. The parishe of PUDELHYNTON.

Fyrst, Too chalices of Sylver, thone parcell gylt, thother whyt, Too copes, j of blew veluet, thother whyt satten, iiij vestmentes, vj Table clothes of Lynnen, ij Towelles ij surplices, iiij banner clothes, j crosse of copper, ij candelstyckes of bras, Fower Belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the sayde commysioners, the chalis of Syluer vngylt, The cope of Whyt Satten, Withe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses, ar commyttyde to the charge and custody of thes men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten.

Sir William Goldwyne parson	} John Devys Henry Lommynge Owen Hyllary }
John Stanly	
Richarde Savege	

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111. The parishe of SPETYSBURY.

Fyrst, Too chalices, one Dowble gylt, thother parcell gylt, ix payre of Vestmentes good & badd, j payre of Tawny veluet, j payr of grene satten, j payre of whyt satten, thother vj payr of Dornex, iij other olde vestmentes, iij copes, j Tawny veluet, j blewe sylke, thother grene sylke, xij Table clothes good & badd, Too towelles, Too surplices, Too corporas cases, iij belles in the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, The chalis parcell gylt, j vestment of grene satten the Table clothes & surpleses The resydewe of all the premysses commytyd to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir Vyncent Tutty curat	} William Frye Walter Were John Davy }
Hugh Kettell	
William Dewey	
William Browdstocke	

112. The parishe of LYTCHET MATRAVERS.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j payre of vestmentes of grene satten brydges j payr of whyt sylke, j payr of russet sylke, j payre of red sylke, j payr of blacke Damaske, j other hole shute of blewe sylke, j cope of redd Damaske iiij Table clothes of Lynnen, j Aulter clothe of Damaske, iij surplices iij Belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of redd damask, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder Wryten ~

Sir John Fletcher curat	} William Randall } Thomas barwyk } John Carpynter
Thomas Spycer	
Austion goslynge	
Richard Shorwyne	

113. The parishe of WYNTERBORNE SELSON.

Fyrst, Too chalices of Syluer, Too crosses of bras, j vestment of blewe sylke, j cope of the same, j vestment whyt sylke, j cope of the same, j vestment grene sylke, j sute of blacke say, iij Table clothes, ij Towelles, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j blewe cope with all the Table clothes & surplices, the residewe of all the premisses comyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wryten ~

Sir Robert Wyltoñ parson	} William Fry } William Hobby
John Rigges	
Thomas Hobby	

114. The parishe of GLANDFELD WOOTTON.

Fyrst, j chalis of Sylver parcell gylt, iiij payre of vestmentes, j of crymsen veluet, j of blewe satten, j of yellowe chamlet, j of

grene saye, ij copes, j of crymsen veluet, thother blewe satten, iiij latten candelstickes, ij Towelles, ij surplices, iiij banners, j stremer, ij cruetes of tyn, j pax of latten, ij corporas cases, & charchifes for them, iij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of blewe satten, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commyttyde to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder Wrytten ~

Sir John Conizede parson	} John Downton }
John Martyn	
Nicholas Hyllary	

115. The parishe of NEWTON BUCKLOND.

Fyrst, ij chalis Syluer parcell gylt, one Hole gylt, j pax of Syluer, j pyx of syluer, Too candelstickes bras, iiij cruetes of Tyn, j sencer of bras, j olde cope redd veluet, j cope Whyt Damaske, j cope blewe Damaske, j cope grene sylke, j vestment redd veluet, j vestment blacke veluet, j vestment blewe veluet, ij vestmentes whyt Damaske, j vestment gren Damaske, ij vestmentes Dornex, j shute of grene, vij Table clothes, iij corporas & ij cases, j holy water pot bras, j payre of organs, Iron wayinge by estimacion Too hundred pounde, v belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, j chalis parcell gylt, j cope of whyt Damaske, with all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses commyttyd to the custody of thes Men Whose Names Be Vnder Wryten

Sir Robert Fryday vicar	} William Dunnynge }
Hughe Crocker	
William Hakewoode	
William Bownde	

116. The parishe of LONGE CHESELBOURNE.

Fyrst, j chalis with the patent of Syluer parcell gylt, j pyx of Syluer with a cover, j cope of blewe veluet, j vestment of blewe veluet, j vestment of Whyt Damaske, j vestment of redd worsted, j vestment of grene sylke, j vestment of chamlet, j lyche bell, vj Table clothes, & one frunt clothe of grene sylke, ij surplices, iiij candelstickes bras, j holy water pot bras, j lytell bell, ij cruetes of Leade, ij paxes bras, v belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the saide commysioners, j chales, j cope of blewe veluet, with all the Table clothes, and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commyttyde to the custody of thes men whose Names be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Thomas perham parson	} Richard Kete Senior }		
John Arnold		} Edward Rigges }	
Thomas Vevyon			} William Englund }
Richard Kete Junior			

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117. The parishe of MYLTON.

Fyrst, Too chalices of Syluer, j gylt thother whyt, j pax of Sylver, j whyt cope, j payre of vestmentes with A tunacle of whyt Damaske, j cope of redde veluet, j cope of grene sylke j payre of vestmentes of blacke veluet, j payre of vestmentes of redd veluet, j payre of vestmentes of whyt satten of brydges, j payre of vestmentes of blewe worsted, with ij tunacles, j payre of vestmentes of grne [*sic*] sylke, j payre of vestmentes of blacke worsted, ij payre of vestmentes of whyt fustyon ij payre vestmentes redd saye, ij payre blewe vestmentes of say, j olde payre of Dornex redd, j frunt clothe grene & whyt Damaske, j frunt clothe redd sylke, j frunt clothe satten of brydges grene & whyt, j olde frunt clothe Tawny Damaske, ij olde frunt clothes of blewe tewke ij curtens of grene sarsenet, ij corporas cases veluet,

iiij of sylke, viij Table clothes, vj Towelles, iij canapis, j of Damaske whyt & grene, j of redd satten brydges, thother redd chamlet, ij crosses, j of copper & gylt, thother bras, iij payre of candelstickes bras j sence, and A shipp of bras, j holy water pot of bras, j pyx of bras, iiij belles in the Tower & the clocke bell.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners, The warst chalis, j cope of whyt Damaske, with all the Table clothes & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses commyttyde to the custody of thes men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Roger Crokeyt curat	} Harry Steyte John Baylonde Richard Lake }
Thomas Shepperde	
John Harben	

118. The parishe of TURNERS PUDELL.

Fyrst, j chalis syluer parcell gylt, ij copes one of grene sylke, thother caddis, iij vestementes, j of redd damaske, j of grne [*sic*] damaske, j of caddis, vj Table clothes, of Hollonde, ij Surplices, iij frunt clothes for the Table, iij Towelles, ij cruetes of Tyn, j sencer bras, j pax bras, j candelsticke bras, xj bowles of tyn for tapers, j crosse bras, j pan bras, j liche bell, j oyle box, j holy water pot bras, j weddinge cloth, iij banners, j redd sylke, other canvas steyned, ij belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope grene sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premysses commyttyde to the custody & charge of thes men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten ~

Sir John bryckell parson	} Thomas Whyt Jeffrey Diet }
Nicholas Bucke	
Nycholas Meader	

119. The parishe of JBRVNGTON.

Fyrst, j chalis with the pattent Syluer, Too vestmentes of grene satten of brydges, j cope of gren satten of brydges, j cope of whyt Dornex, iij Table clothes, ij Surplices, ij Towelles, ij fruntes clothes of sylke, x corporas cases, ij candelstickes bras, ij cruetes leade, ij banners canvas paynted, ij belles in ye Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, the said chalis, j cope grene, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The residewe of all the premisses commyttyd, to the custody of thes men whose Names be vnder wrytten

Sir Homfrey Clarke curat	} John Rowdon }
Thomas Aplyn	
Thomas Galpyn		} William Hayne }

120. The parishe of TOLPUDELL.

Fyrst, j chalis all gylt, iiij payre of vestmentes, j redd Dornex, j grene & whyt Dornex, j of grene Damaske, j grene Dornex, iij Table clothes, j payre of cruetes Tyn, ij surplices, j payre of candelstickes bras, j pyx bras, j shipe bras, j crosse copper, j payre organs, j sencer of bras, Fower belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—appoyntyd by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope grene Dornex, with all the Table clothes, & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir Thomas Wallis vicar	} John byllyngton }	
Robert Lany [<i>Lann</i> ?]		
John Boyes		} Water chapman }
William Jacobbe		} John Brownynge }

121. The parishe of WHYTCHURCHE.

Fyrst, Too chalices Syluer, j pyx of Syluer, j corporas case blacke veluet, iij Table clothes, j surplice, j payr of vestmentes grene sylke, j cope whyt sylke, j vestment for the same, j payre vestmentes blewe worsted, j payr vestmentes Tawny sylke, j cope of the same, ij candelstickes bras, j sencer bras, j crosse bras, j holy water pot bras, j liche bell fower belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, The warst chalis, j cope whyt sylke, with all ye table clothes, & surplices, The residewe of all ye premisses commyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir John Langton vicar	}
John Squybbe	
peter benfylde	

122. The parishe of HASELBEARE.

Fyrst, Too chalices of Syluer, j gylt, thother whyt, j pyx of Sylver parcell gylt j cheseble of redd veluet, j stoll, j albe, j fanell, j cope, j cheseble of grene sylke, j cope of grene sylke, iij surplices, iij Table clothes, j frunt of blewe satten of brydges ij corporas cases, j sencer of bras, j pax of bras, fyve belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the sayde commysioners, The Warst chalis of Syluer, j cope of grene sylke, wythe all the Surplices, and Table clothes, The resydew of all the premysses are commyttyde to the custody & chardge of thes men Whose Names Be Vnder Wrytten.

Sir Thomas Sall parson	}
Alfradoce Younge	
Thomas Vyne	
	William Robens
	Edmonde Jolef

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123. The parishe of NETHERSERON.

Fyrst, j chalis parcell gylt, j corporas with a clothe, ij vestmentes, j of blewe sylke, j of whyt Fustyon, ij copes, j of blewe sylke, j of whyt fustyon, ij clothes to hange before the Table, j sylke, thother Lynnyyn paynted, iij Table clothes, ij surplices, ij Towelles, ij banners of Lynnyyn clothe paynted, j payre of cruetes of Tyn, Too belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope blewe sylk, with all the Table clothes & surplices The residewe of all the premisses commyttyde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir Thomas Salter curat	}	William Crosse
Thomas Jacobbe		Thomas Norman

124. The parishe of CERNE.

Fyrst, j chalis gylt, j vngylt, iiij copes, j of clothe of Tyshewe, j of red veluet j of whyt satten of brydges, j of redd sarsenet, vj payre of vestmentes j of redde veluet, j of yellowe & redd sylke, j of whyt satten of brydges, j of grene & blewe sylke, j of blewe worsted, j of whyt fustyon, iiij albes, v corporas and their clothes, iij corporas cases, viij Table clothes, ij brasen candelstyckes, j payre of organs, ij Surplices, v belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j of the worst chalis j cope, with all the surplices & Table clothes The residew of all the premisses commyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir William Dyer curat	}	
Harry Williams gentleman		Thomas Alumbyrge
William a brydges		John Norman
William Fayre		John Watkens

125. The parishe of OKEFORD SHYLLYNGE.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j cope of say, iij vestmentes, ij of saye thother sylke, ij Table clothes, ij Surplices, ij cruetes of Leade, iiij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of saye, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The residewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

William bayly	} parsons	} Robert bayly	
Thomas freke			} George Morryn
Thomas Kaynes			
John Harrys			

126. The parishe of WOLLONDE.

Fyrst, j chalis syluer parcell gylt, j pyx Syluer, j whyt cope of sylk, j grene cope of sylke, j whyt vestment of dornex, j redd vestment of Dornex, ij Table clothes, iij candelstyckes of bras, j holy water pot bras, j lyche bell, ij cruetes of Leade, j surplis, ij crosses of tyn j sencer of bras, j cheseble, of grene, j vestment of blacke velvet.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j whyt cope of sylk, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir John Whyt curat	} John Hayson Senior	
John Hayson Junior		} John carter
Thomas baker alias galpyn		

127. The parishe of LYTCHET MYNSTER.

Fyrst, j chalis Syluer parcell gylt, j payre of vestmentes of redd chamlet, j other payr of vestments of redd sylke, j of olde blacke sylke, j cope of redd veluet, embrodred, one cheseble of sylke, iij Table clothes, iij aulter clothes stayned, ij candelstickes bras, ij cruetes Tyn, iij corporas charchefes & cases for the same, j holy water pot bras, ij surplis, iiij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope red veluet, with all Table clothes & surplices The resydew of all the premisses commyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Robert Abbot	} Thomas cheseman Giles Dyker William Wyllyams
John Smythfyld	
Richard Samson	
William padnor	

128. The parishe of PLUSHE.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer with the pattent, j vestment of blewe satten of brydges, j vestment of whyt dornex, j vestment of redd dornex, j olde cope, ij Table clothes, Too candelstyckes of bras, j bell in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the saide commysioners, j chalis of Syluer, one vestment of whyt Dornex, wythe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses commyttyde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir Robert Fryday vicar	}
William Talboot	
Renold Dampny	
John Myller Senior	

*Mem. II.***129.** The parishe of ST. TRYNYTIS in WAREHAM.

Fyrst, Too chalices Syluer gylted, j pyx of bras, j crosse of bras, j payre of vestmentes of grene sylke, embrodred, j payre of vestmentes of redd sylke, j cope of grene sylke, j payre of vestmentes of grene say j payr of vestmentes of Tawny playno, j payre of vestmentes of whyt fustion, v corporas cases with iij charchifes, vi Table clothes, j payr of candelstickes of bras iiii belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners j chalis Syluer j cope of grene sylke, with all the Table clothes and surplices The residewe of all the premisses commytyd to the custody of thes men Whose names be vnder Wrytten.

Sir William Baker parson	} Thomas Averell.
William Pople	
John Baker	

130. ARON CHAPPELL annexede to WAREHAM.

Fyrst, j chalis of Sylver, j crosse of bras, Too payre of vestmentes, one of grene sylke, thother of whyt fustion, one cope of Dornex, j surplice, ij candelstickes bras Too belles in the Tower ~

To thuse of the chappell.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, the chalis, j cope Dornex, with all the Table clothes & surplices. The resydew of all the premisses commytyd to the custody of thes men vnder writen

Sir William baker parson	} Hugh lesõ
William baron	
Thomas Cowren		Anthony Dollynge.

131. The parishe of STOMYSTER MARSHALL.

Fyrst, j chales of Syluer, j cope of blacke veluet, j cope of blewe veluet, j vestment of black veluet, j vestment of blacke satten brydges, j vestment whyt satten brydges, j shute of grene satten brydges with owt albes, j surplis, Too table clothes, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, the chalis, j cope blewe veluet, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The residewe of all the premisses commyttyd to the custody of thes men vnder wrytten.

Sir John Furber curat	} Thomas Randall	
William bursey		} William West
Thomas padner		

132. The parishe of MORDON.

Fyrst, one chalis syluer parcell gylt, j cope of redd veluet, j vestment of redd veluet, one vestment of redd satten of brydges, j vestment of blewe satten of brydges, j vest [sic] of blacke sylke, j vestment of Tawny sylke, j vestment of grene sylke, ij vestmentes of Dornex, j cope of grene sylke, j cope of Dornex, j aulter clothe of satten brydges, xij Table clothes lynnen iij Towelles lynnyn, ij surplices, ij rochetes, j banner sylke, j payre of candelstickes latten, j crosse latten, j holy water pot bras, j lyche bell, iij belles in the Tower.

Thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, The said chalis, j cope of grene sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premysses commyttyd to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten.

Sir Robert Wynter curat	} William Wryte		
Thomas Wolfreis		} John Adams	
Richard Arne			} John Whyseler
Harry goulde			

133. The parishe of ST. MARIES in WAREHAM.

Fyrst, j chalis of Syluer gylt, j crosse Syluer & gylt, j sencer Syluer, j pax Syluer gylt, j pyx Syluer whyt, ij copes redd sylke, j cope blewe sylke, j cope whyt Damaske, j cope blacke Damaske, j cope grene sylke, ij vestmentes red sylke, ij vestmentes blewe sylke, ij vestmentes Whyt Damaske, ij vestmentes whyt fustion, ij vestmentes grene sylke, iiij Table clothes, ij vestmentes cullor browne, ij Towelles Lynnyng, iiij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope red sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir John Hole curat	} Humfrey Cadbury }	
Roger fletcher ales brayne		} Walter Edmondes }
Robert Thrynge		

134. The parishe of ALTON.

Fyrst j chalis parcell gylt, j cope of blewe veluet, j vestment of the same, j whyt vestment of sylke, iiij Table clothes, ij Surplices, ij Towelles, ij corporas cases & one clothe, ij candelstickes of bras iiij banners, j holy water pott bras, iiij Belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners, the chalis, j cope blewe veluet, with all the Table clothes & surplices The residewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir John Crocker curat	} Richard More }	
Edward Sharke		} John Styckelond }
Thomas Loveles		

135. The parishe of ANDERSTONDE fyss̄ ASHE.

Fyrst, one chalis, j cope, one vestment of blewe sylke, one olde vestment, ij Table clothes j surplice, Too candelstickes, & a crosse of bras, Too cruetes of Tyn, Too belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the saide commysioners, one chalis, one cope, withe all the Table clothes and Surplices, The residewe of all the premysse commytted to the custody of thes men Whose Names be vnder Wrytten.

Sir Nycholas	parson [<i>sic</i>]	}
Water Wryght		
William Comyshall		

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136. The parishe of BURSTON.

Fyrst, j chalis, ij vestmentes with their albes, j of Whyt satten brydges, thother grene, j olde cope ij Table clothes, j surplis, ij Towelles, j olde Napken, j cheseble of whyt fustion, j crosse bras, j holy water pot bras, j sencer of bras, ij Cruetes of tyn, j canopy of Latten, j lynnyn clothe, j pax of bras, j trendell of Iron by estymacion wayng fower pownde, ij candelstickes bras, j cheseble sylke, ij belles in the Tower, j of them broken.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners, The chalis, j vestment grene, with all the Table clothes & surplices The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

Sir Denys fole curat	} Richard Hall }	
Thomas basset		} William Knolles }
William Naowe		

137. The parische of ST. PETERS in WAREHAM.

Fyrst, Too chalices parcell gilt, j pyx of syluer, j cope of crymsen veluet, Jmbrodred, j payre vestmentes of grene veluet,

j payre of yellowe redd & grene Dornex, ij Towelles, ij curtens of yellowe & grene taffytay, j canapy of grene & yellow satten of brydges, j sepulcre cloth of Dornex, ij shetes to the same, j corporas case blacke veluet, with buttes of Syluer gylt, j clothe of tushue, i surplis iij Table clothes, ij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, The warst chalis, j cope of crymsen veluet, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydew of all the premisses commyttyde to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten.

William bonman	}	Humfrey catbury
Walter Edmondes		Roger fletcher

138. The parishe of BEARE REGIS.

Fyrst, Too chalices, havinge but one cover, j shute of vestmentes of redd sylke, j vestment blacke sylke, j vestment with a cope of redd sylke, j cope with a albe & decon & subdecon of busyon, j cope of sudry [*sic*] cullers, j cope redd veluet, j cope of whyt Damaske, garnysed with blewe veluet, j cope with a vestment for a decon, j albe with decon & subdecon, ij copes one of grene Imbrodred with goulde, thother grene, ij Surplices, j lyttell bell, iij belles in the Tower.

Thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of redd sylke, with all the surplices and Table clothes, The resydewe of all the premisses commyttyd to the custodye of thes men Whose Names be vnder Wrytten.

Sir William valance vicar	}	Thomas Townberfyld
Nicholas Grout		
John Sargent			George Hart

139. The parishe of WYNTERBORNE REGIS.

Fyrst, j chalis parcell gylt, ij copes redd satten brydges, ij payre of vestmentes j redd satten of brydges, thother red sylke,

j corporas with the case, iiij Table clothes j payr of sencers of Latten, j sencer of bras, j crosse of bras, j holy water pott of bras, j surplice, iiij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commysioners, j chalis, j vestment red sylke, with all the surplices, and Table clothes The residewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder written

Sir William Valence curat	}	John formage
John galton		Thomas squyer
Richard Croumpelher		

140. The parishe of MANPOWDER.

Fyrst, j chalis, j cope of brydges satten, ij payre vestmentes of tawny satten brydges, j payre vestmentes of whyt sarsenet, ij payre of black say, iiij banners, j stremer, ij candelstickes, j sencer of bras, vj Table clothes, ij surplices, j lent clothe, canvas, j crose copper, j cope grene, ij corporas clothes, iiij belles in ye tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoynted by the said commysioners, j chalis, j cope of brydges satten, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wryttyn.

John Sander	}	William Gredelyng
Mathewe creche		John Stanley

141. The parishe of DEVELYSHE.

Fyrst, Too chalices, Syluer, j pyx of copper, j crosse of latten, vij Table clothes, iiij vestmentes j of crymsen satten brydges, j blewe satten, thother redd sylke, j cope of grene satten of brydges, j corporas red veluet branched, with ij clothes, j corporas of tawny branched Damaske with one clothe, ij cruetes of Lead, j holy water pot of Latten, iiij surplices ij Towelles, iiij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commys-
sioners, j chalis vnygylt, j vestment red sylke, with all the Table
clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses com-
myttyde to the custody of thes men whose name be vnder
wrytten.

Sir William Hunt curat }
Nicholas Dyvarde } Robert olyver.

142. The parishe ST. ANDROWES MYLBORNE.

Fyrst, Too chalices, syluer with their patentes, j gylt thother
vnygylt, j pax of syluer iij copes, j of whyt sylke, j of blewe
satten, thother branched Damaske, iij vestmentes with thar
albes, j of whyt satten, j of blacke satten, thother ij of redd say,
iij Table clothes, iij Towelles j crosse of Latten, Too surplices,
ij Table clothes, viij salt sellers of peuter in valewe xvjd., one
Lych bell, Thre belles in the Towere.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the saide commys-
sioners one chalis syluer vnygylt, one vestment of blacke satten,
wythe all the Surplices and Table clothes, The resydewe of all
the premisses commytted to the custody and charge of thes men
Whose Names be vnder wrytten ∞

Sir Richarde Dodinge vicar }
John Keylwaye } Richard bartlet.

Mem. 12.

143. The parishe of VPCERNE.

Fyrst, one chalice of Sylver percell gylt, Too copes, one of
blewe Damaske thother of Whyt saye one albe, one cheseble,
one surplice, one Table clothe for the comunyon one bell in
the Tower ∞

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commys-
sioners, j chalis, j cope of blewe Damaske, with all the Table
clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premisses

commytted to the custody of thes men whose Names be vnder Wrytten ~

Sir Thomas pounfold parson	} Richard Dogood }	
John Hodges		} John Hart }
Barthelmewe Dogoode		

144. The parishe of BLANDFORDE MARY.

Fyrst, Too chalices, j gylt, thother parcell gylt, iij vestmentes, j blewe sylke j whyt sylke, j redd saye, iij copes, j satten brydges, j blacke veluet, j whyt sylke, ij crosses j latten, thother copper, iij banners of Lynyn clothe stayned, j lent cloth canvas stayned, vj Table clothes, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyde by the said commysioners, j chalis parcell gylt, j cope of blewe sylke, with all the Table clothes & surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses commytted to the custody of thes men Whose Names be vnder wrytten

Sir Thomas Clyson parson	} Gylberde pountesey }	
James Godderde		} John Burt }
Thomas Kaynell		
Harry Chettell		

145. The parishe of TURNEWORTHE.

Fyrst, j chalys of Sylver, j crosse of copper, j payre of sencers of copper ij candelstyckes of Latten, j pyx of copper, iij payre of vestmentes, one corporas cloth. Too copes, j surplice, ij Table clothes, iij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the churche.—Appoyntyd by the said commisioners, j chalis, j cope of Dornex with all the Table clothes & Surplices, The resydewe of all the premysses commytted to the custody of thes men whose names be vnder wrytten

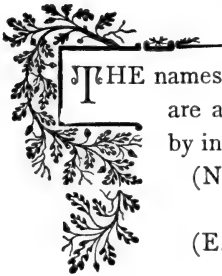
Sir William bayly vicar	} John Melmouthe }	
William Chepman		} Hugh Chepman }
John Tollervey		



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

IN DORSET DURING 1903.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A., F.E.S.



THE names of those who have this year sent in returns are as follows; they are denoted in the Report by initials:—

- (N. M. R.) Nelson M. Richardson, Montevideo, near Weymouth.
(E. R. B.) Eustace R. Banks, Norden, Corfe Castle.
(E. S. R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.
(D. C.) D. Curme, Childe Okeford, near Blandford.
(S. C.) S. Creed, Coombe Farm, Sherborne.
(W. H. D.) Rev. W. Hughes D'Aeth, Buckhorn Weston Rectory, Wincanton.

I deeply regret to have again to chronicle the loss by death of one of our small band of observers, Mr. H. J. Moule, to whom we have been indebted for many interesting notes as well as the

regular observations. As an artist, when out sketching alone, it was his pleasure to use the great opportunities which he had for watching the habits of animals, and he often recorded them for the benefit of others.

The number of observers has sadly dwindled of late years, and there seem but few to replace those who are gone: fresh ones are much needed in various parts of the county, for the greater the number the better is the chance of attaining a correct result in a record which it is impossible from its nature to make absolutely accurate: it is most improbable that one will be able to observe the first bird of any sort that comes into one's district on the day of its arrival; but the more observers there are the better is the chance of doing this.

I have received the following

NOTES ON RARE AND OTHER BIRDS IN 1903.

BLACKBIRD (*Turdus merula*).—One seen in the garden at Montevideo, Chickerell, with the middle feathers of the tail white, conspicuous when flying (N. M. R.).

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER (*Dendrocopus minor*).—One was seen in Montevideo garden on December 11th. A woodpecker has been heard about the garden all through the summer, but has not been seen until now, when an excellent view was obtained, the bird being under observation for nearly half an hour. It was very quick in its movements, making occasional short flights and running up and down the branches of a walnut tree on the lawn and other trees (N. M. R.).

HOOPOE (*Upupa epops*).—One was seen on Povington Heath, West Purbeck, by Captain Maurice W. Portman on May 6th, 1903, and recorded in the *Dorset County Chronicle* of May 14th (E. R. B.).

SWIFT (*Cypselus apus*).—The following is taken from a letter written by Mr. James Day and inserted in the *Dorset County Chronicle* of June 18th, 1903:—"On Sunday morning (June 14th), when a fresh easterly breeze was blowing, large numbers

of swifts arrived here (Swanage) in a very exhausted condition, many of them being even too weak to seek for food. They had, no doubt, encountered the unusually severe weather which has prevailed over the southern part of Europe lately. It was a pitiful sight to see the poor birds on Sunday evening clustering round the eaves of the houses and window sills. On windows being opened they would at once hop into the room. On Monday morning some of the lawns in the neighbourhood presented the appearance of a miniature battlefield, being dotted with the dead and dying. In several instances I saw them lying dead in pairs clinging together by the claws, while one or two had their claws so tightly round each other's bodies that it was almost impossible to part them. I noticed on Tuesday that the majority of them were on the wing, but some were still too weak to rise from the ground, and early in the morning I saw some more dead ones lying about; but only half the number there were on the previous day."

At Montevideo, near Weymouth, three swifts came into the house on arrival, apparently partly benumbed through the coldness of the day, but all recovered after a time and were able to fly away. It is a very uncommon thing in my experience for swifts to enter a house (N. M. R.).

PARTRIDGES very scarce, but WILD PHEASANTS very plentiful this shooting season (E. S. R., CHARD).

LONG-TAILED TIT (*Acredula caudata*).—One of these birds has a nest and eleven eggs in the pump in the stable yard here (E. S. R., CHARD).

MARSH TIT (*Parus palustris*).—This bird breeds here (E. S. R., CHARD).

FLYCATCHER (*Muscicapa grisola*).—On the evening of June 23rd, at about 8.30, Mrs. Richardson saw a flycatcher make a short flight from a sundial on the lawn in my garden and return to it with a large moth, which in a few seconds escaped. The bird went after it and caught it again, and, after it had got rid of its wings, which it did by jerking it about and hitting it against the stone of the sundial, much in the way in which a

thrush breaks up a snail on a stone, it ate it. Going to the sundial, we found on the grass below a fore and hind wing of *Triphæna pronuba*, the large yellow under-wing moth. Probably the other wings were there, but it was getting rather too dark to see them. To witness such an exhibition is very unusual, which makes it seem worth recording. Had the wings merely been seen in the morning the destruction of the moth would certainly have been attributed to a bat (N. M. R.).

NOTES ON MAMMALS.

NOTE ON ROE DEER.—Several Roe Deer have been found of late years in coverts in W. Dorset and S. Somerset, and I have observed that they are becoming much more common, especially this year, than formerly in the district round Crewkerne and Chard. I trust covert owners will encourage and preserve them (E. S. R.).

DORMOUSE.—One found coiled up in nest on Mar. 14th (D. C., CHILDE OKEFORD).

RATS ATTACKING RABBITS.—Mr. Curme's note ("Proc." XXIV., 182) on a rat seen killing a rabbit reminds me of some unrecorded observations of my own. On each of two summer evenings in 1901 I witnessed, near Corfe Castle, a murderous attack made by a rat on a young rabbit. In the one case the rat, on realising my presence close at hand, released its hold of the rabbit, which it had only just seized, and ran off; whilst in the other I killed both combatants with one shot, and found that the rat—a doe—measured 9 inches, and the rabbit $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the tip of the nose, along the back, to the root of the tail. The rat's *modus operandi* in each instance was to leap on to the rabbit's back from behind and cling there, burying its teeth in the flesh: whether it usually shifts its position forward and kills the rabbit by biting it in the back of the neck, or waits until its victim falls exhausted, I have not been able to ascertain. I occasionally find the remains of young rabbits, which appear to me to have been almost certainly killed by rats.

DEARTH OF LEPIDOPTERA.—The year 1903 was by far the worst for Lepidoptera in the whole of my experience, though I have seen some very bad ones. On the rare occasions when the weather was really favourable for collecting, the dearth of Lepidopterous life—both Macro and Micro—was most marked, both imagines and larvæ being, as a rule, only too conspicuous by their absence. Dorset was by no means singular in this respect, for, in spite of the capture of a few rare species in the autumn, most of which, at all events, were recent immigrants from the Continent, the general verdict throughout the kingdom is that it has been the most unproductive season ever known to living Lepidopterists. It may safely be said that this was due to a variety of adverse conditions, among which the scarcity of Lepidoptera in the previous year, the extremely severe frosts in mid-April, which must have killed, either directly or indirectly, numbers of young larvæ, the lack of warmth and sunshine, and the excessive rainfall were probably by no means the least important (E. R. B.).

ABUNDANCE OF SLUGS AND SNAILS IN PURBECK.—In the neighbourhood of Corfe Castle one of the special features of the past remarkable year was the excessive abundance of the common garden slug (*Agriolomax agrestis*), which appeared in such countless hosts in gardens, meadows, woods, &c., that it caused great damage to vegetation, and in many cases entirely destroyed whole crops of young garden plants, *e.g.*, peas, carrots, and the like. On mild evenings, as soon as darkness came on, they left their burrows in the soil and swarmed over all accessible vegetation, nor did anything seem to come amiss to them, whether leaf, flower, or tender stalk. They showed great variation both in colour, from pale grey to greyish black, and also in size, and an idea of their numbers may be gained from the fact that in my own garden, on the night of March 25th, I myself, with only one hand free, collected by lamplight 630 of them in 70 minutes! Thousands of them were picked up by hand at night in my kitchen garden and destroyed during the spring, though with but little appreciable diminution in their numbers (E. R. B.).

BOTANICAL NOTES.

PROFUSION OF FURZE BLOOM.—The bloom of the common furze (*Ulex europæus*) is generally, during the spring, a striking and beautiful sight on the commons, heaths, and hills in the Isle of Purbeck, and particularly so in special years; but in 1903 it was in *far* greater profusion than I have ever seen it before, and the effect was indescribably lovely and brilliant, arresting the attention of every passer-by. Not only were numbers of the bushes almost entirely covered with flowers, but the individual flowers, owing to their abundance, were, in very many cases, so closely crowded together that they formed a compact mass round the enclosed large woody stem, totally hiding it, throughout almost its entire length, as well as all the attached spines with the exception of the extreme tips of the longest of them (E. R. B.).

VEGETATION DAMAGED BY SEVERE LATE FROSTS.—A series of exceptionally severe frosts in the middle of April caused terrible damage to trees, shrubs, and plants, both in shrubberies and gardens, and also in nature, killing, as though by fire, not only leaves, flowers, and buds, but also much of the younger wood of the stems. Near water the effects were, of course, especially noticeable, even such hardy things as common sallows suffering so severely that their young shoots, stems and all, were completely killed. Such results will cause no surprise when it is mentioned that during the night of April 16th the thermometer, at a few feet above the ground, fell to 20 degrees F. at Holme Priory, in Purbeck, while on the previous night the minimum was only 2 degrees higher! (E. R. B.).

GENERAL NOTES.

REMARKABLE FALL OF DUST.—During the earlier part of Sunday morning, February 22nd, 1903, with a south-west wind, a strangely *yellow* fog prevailed at Corfe Castle, but towards noon some drizzling rain fell and deposited some yellow dust—or rather mud, as it was then—on the surface of the earth, and by 12.30 p.m., or perhaps a little earlier, the peculiarly yellow

appearance was no longer seen in the atmosphere. Similar falls occurred in various parts of the world, and there seems little doubt that all this dust that was deposited at about that time was carried by winds from the great North African desert, the Sahara, in which the occurrence of severe sandstorms not long before had been observed and recorded. It was stated in the *Dorset County Chronicle* that this deposit of yellow dust was very noticeable on the pier at Swanage for some days after the fall took place (E. R. B.).

NOTE BY E. S. R. (CHARD).

A mild winter, only two frosts of about a week each of hard frost, when the ice bore and hunting was stopped.

There was a great S.W. gale all the week ending Saturday, February 28th, doing much damage. A very mild, but very wet and stormy, March, hence an early spring and a late seed time for garden and farm, the land being so wet. 1903 was one of the wettest summers known for very many years. We had only a fortnight's fine bright warm weather, at the end of June and beginning of July, which was good for the hay harvest. On the night of September 10th England experienced one of the most severe storms of wind and rain from the S.W. known for some years. Immense damage was done throughout the country and on the coast. At Chardstock we lost several large trees. A remarkable phenomenon was that the trees, in full green leaf at the time, were all shrivelled up and turned brown on the west side from the salt from the Atlantic Ocean, which blew and was felt inland for a great number of miles. At Chardstock we are at least 60 miles from the nearest point of the Atlantic. The rainfall was excessive all through the year, which was remarkable for its floods. The winter up to December 26th was mild, but on the last two days of the year there was a severe frost, 17 degrees being registered in this part of the country. October was the wettest month, and floods occurred more than once. The harvest was out in November.

EARLIEST DORSET RECORDS OF PLANTS IN FLOWER IN 1903—(continued).

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	D. C. Childre Okeford.	S. C. Sherborne.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.
Coltsfoot	Feb. 10	Feb. 10	Mar. 11*	..	Mar. 7	Mar. 4	Feb. 17
Yarrow	June 29	July 20	July 1	..	..	..	June 29
Ox-eye Daisy	May 6	June 3	May 7	..	..	..	May 6
Mouse-ear Hawkweed	May 22	May 25	May 22	..	..	..	May 26
Harebell	July 18	..	July 18	..	..	..	July 12
Greater Bindweed	July 5	July 5	..	..	..	..	July 28
Water Mint	July 28	..	..	..	..	..	July 28
Ground Ivy	Mar. 7	Ap. 3	Mar. 16	..	Mar. 12	Mar. 29	Mar. 7
Wych Elm	Ap. 15	Mar. 14	..	Ap. 15 L.	Ap. 1	..	Feb. 13
Hazel	Feb. 13	..	..	..	Mar. 16 L.	..	Feb. 3
Cowslip	Jan. 1	Jan. 1 (2)	Mar. 24	Ap. 12	Jan. 23	Mar. 16	Mar. 7
Spotted Orchids	Mar. 7	Mar. 26	..	..	(1)	Mar. 16	..
Blue Bell	Mar. 23	Ap. 18*	..	May 15	Mar. 23 L.	..	May 27
	Ap. 13	..	..	..	Feb. 28 L.	..	..
	Feb. 28	Ap. 6	Mar. 25	Ap. 24	Mar. 16	..	Mar. 31
	Mar. 16	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Has been in flower for some time.

(1) Dr. Curme records an abnormal flowering of the Cowslip on Jan. 15.

(2) The Hazel has been bearing red female flowers all the winter (N. M. R.).

NOTES.—CHARD—Ash not in leaf till June (E. S. R.). CHILDE OKEFORD—Honeysuckle, Wild Rose, and Dogwood out in blossom Oct. 24 (D. C.). WEYMOUTH—Mountain Ash in flower Nov. 11; young leaves of Elder had been out some time on Nov. 20; Oak had been in leaf some time on May 12, but the Ash was still quite bare.

FIRST APPEARANCES OF BIRDS IN DORSET IN 1903.

	Dorset.	N. M. R. Weymouth.	E. R. B. Corfe Castle.	E. S. R. Chard.	D. C. Childe Okeford.	W. H. D. Buckhorn Weston.
Flycatcher	May 11	May 11	..	Nov. 22	..	May 23
Fieldfare ..	Nov. 20 L.	..	..	Ap. 20 L.	..	
..	Feb. 28 S.	..	..	..	Feb. 28 s.	
..	Mar. 9 N.	..	..	..	Mar. 9 N.	
Blackbird..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Redwing ..	Ap. 18 S.	..	Ap. 24 S.	Ap. 22	Ap. 18 s.	May 4 s.
Nightingale	Ap. 10	..	Ap. 10	..	..
Wheatear ..	Ap. 23	..	Ap. 23	..	..
Willow Wren	Mar. 20 S.	..	Mar. 29 s.	(1)	Mar. 20 s.	Ap. 18
Chiff-chaff	Nov. 4 L.	..	..	Ap. 26	..	
..	Ap. 18	..	..	..	..
Whitethroat	Feb. 8 S.	..	..	..	..
Skylark ..	Feb. 5 N.	..	..	..	..
Rook ..	Ap. 18 S.	..	..	..	..
Cuckoo ..	Ap. 7	..	..	..	..
..	Oct. 21 L.	..	..	..	..
Swallow ..	Ap. 17	..	..	..	..
Sand Martin	May 17	..	..	..	..
Swift ..	May 4	..	..	..	..
Nighthjar ..	May 20 S.	..	..	..	..
Turtle Dove	..	..	..	..	..
Woodcock	May 10 S.	..	..	..	..
Corncrake	Ap. 13 S.	..	..	..	..
Wryneck ..	..	..	..	..	..

S. Song first heard. N. Nesting. L. Last seen.

(1) Chiff-chaff very late (E. S. R., Chard). (2) Not heard again till Ap. 27 (E. R. B.). (3) Dr. Curme records the Cuckoo on Mar. 28. I find no record of the Cuckoo in Dorset for the last 10 years earlier than Ap. 4, except in 1894, when it was Mar. 31, but in that year it was confirmed by other observations of Ap. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, &c., whereas in this year the next is Ap. 18th! The note being a sound which is often exceedingly well imitated, I feel that a mistake may have occurred.

NOTES.—HOUSE MARTIN seen at Corfe Castle May 5 (E. R. B.). Cuckoo heard at Stockwood, near Evershot, on Ap. 13 [Recorded in Dorset County Chronicle of Ap. 16, no authority being given]. The WARBLERS were heard late, as the month of April was the coldest known for many years. Snow and hail and bitter N.E. wind the first three weeks of April; in fact, typical March weather and temperature (E. S. R., Chard).

FIRST APPEARANCES OF INSECTS, &C., IN DORSET IN 1903.

	Dorset.	N. M. R.	Weymouth.	E. R. B.	Corte Castle.	E. S. R.	Chard.	D. C.	Childe Okford.	S. C.	Sherborne.	W. H. D.	Buckhorn Weston.
Rose-beetle	May 23	May 23											
Cock-charter	..	..									
Fern-charter	..	..									
Bloody-nose Beetle	..	..									
Glow-worm	..	..									
Common Hive Bee (h)	Mar. 25	Ap. 10 (1)	Mar. 25 (3)										
Wasp (h)	Ap. 24	Ap. 24 (2)	May 25										
Large White Butterfly	May 4	May 8	May 4										
Small White Butterfly	Ap. 8	Ap. 8	May 1										
Orange-tip Butterfly	May 22	June 22	May 22										
Meadow-brown Butterfly	June 22	June 25	June 23										
Wall Butterfly	May 10	..	May 10										
Brimstone (h)	Mar. 25	..	Ap. 8										
Painted Lady (h)	July 2	..	July 2										
Cinnabar Moth	May 28	..	July 2										
Currant Moth	July 19	July 19	July 2										
Viper (h)	Mar. 14	..	..								
Frog Spawn	Mar. 10	Ap. 8	..										

(1) Bees very busy Nov. 12; last seen Nov. 25 (N. M. R.). (2) Wasp—Queen, Ap. 24; first worker seen May 30; last worker seen Nov. 16 (N. M. R.). (3) Very busy; probably began work earlier (E. R. B.). (4) I have not seen a Cinnabar Moth in the neighbourhood of Buckhorn Weston for ten years (W. H. D.). (5) Painted Lady, fresh specimen, Sep. 30 (N. M. R., WEYMOUTH).

NOTES—Red admiral flying about, very lively, Mar. 3, also Nov. 5 (N. M. R.). Humble Bee, Ap. 2 (N. M. R.). *Pieris napi*, Ap. 19 (E. R. B., CORFE CASTLE).

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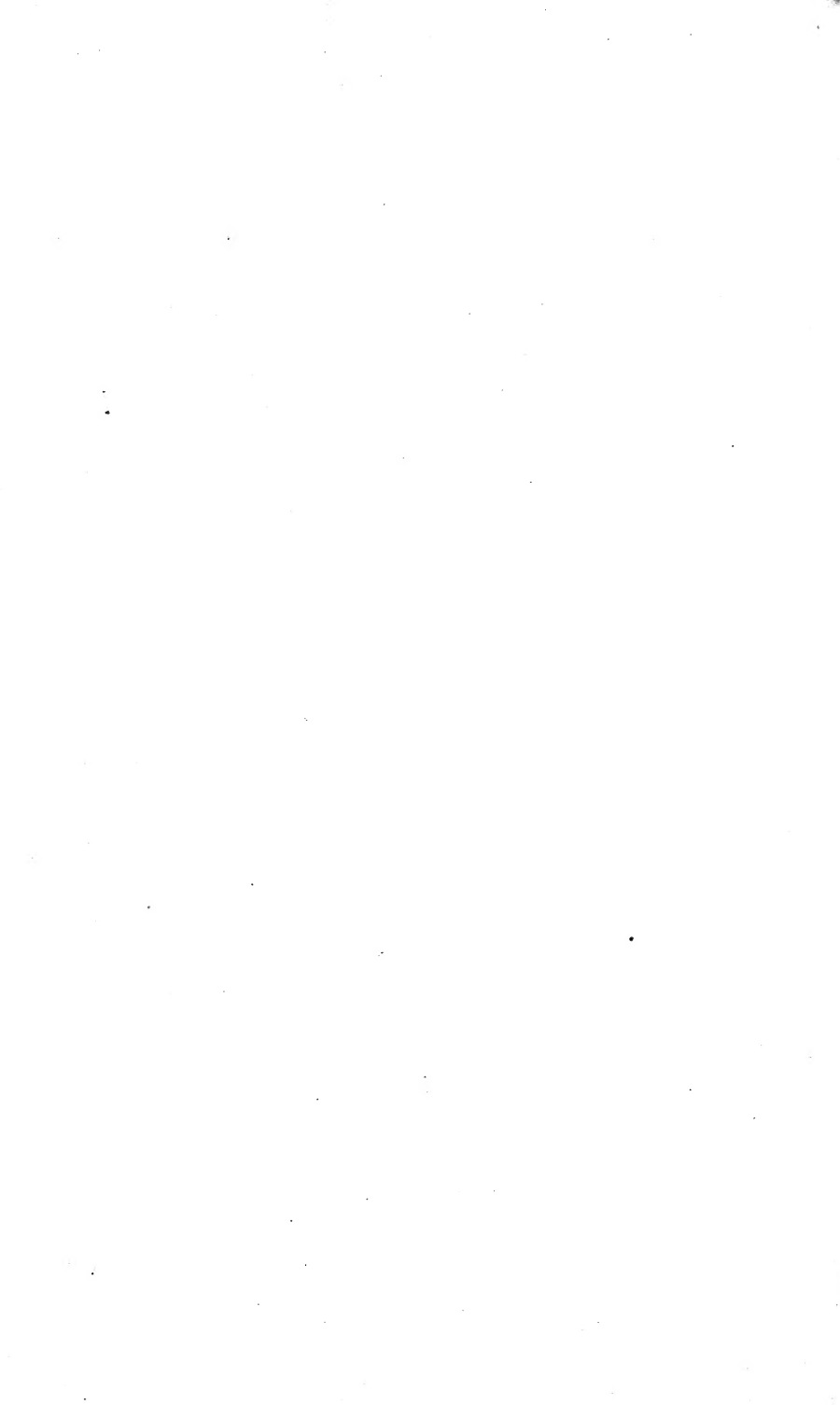
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