





S. 11.

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*Early MSS. of Ireland.* By G. NORMAN, M.R.C.S, F.R.S.A.I.

(*Read December 5th, 1905.*)

Mr. Norman read a short paper on the ornament of Celtic MSS., as especially seen in the books of Durrow and Kells. He pointed out the principal forms, viz., the spiral pattern, including the divergent spiral, the interlacing in plait work, the step pattern, the foliage, and especially the very curious animal designs. He mentioned various theories as to the introduction and development of these designs, and how, after reaching their full development during the 8th century, these designs were applied to stone work, the result being seen in memorial slabs, as a commencement, and the grand High Crosses of Ireland as a final result. In conclusion, he referred to the numerous Celtic memorials of this kind in the West country, showing how the influence continued on into Anglo-Saxon times, and mentioned numerous places where such relics could be seen.

Facsimiles and photographs of the MSS. were exhibited at the meeting.

*The British Association in South Africa ; lecture by*

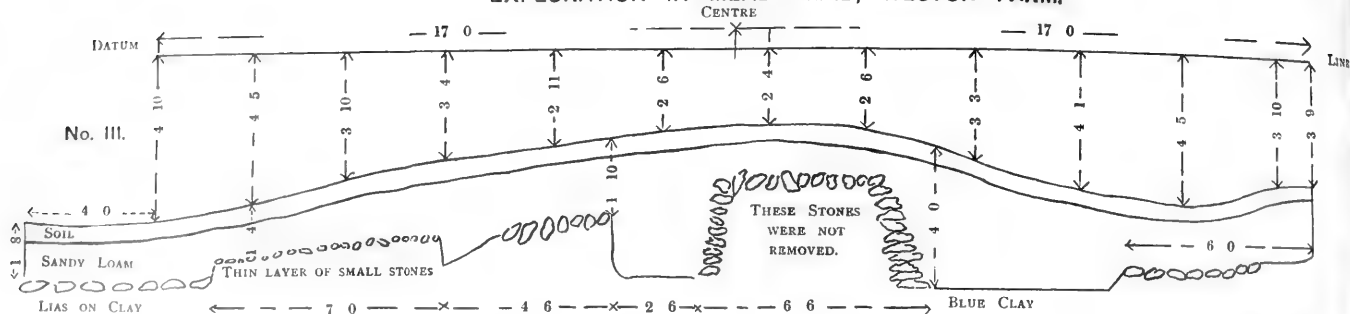
REV. C. W. SHICKLE, M.A., F.S.A.,

*January 16, 1906.*

This lecture was delivered in the large room of the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, and was thrown open to all, whether members of the Field Club or not. We regret that we cannot obtain from Mr. Shickle himself a synopsis of the address. He gave a comprehensive account of the tour, and described the principal towns visited by the Association. Many views were shown of interesting buildings, Government and Municipal, important thoroughfares, and historical localities, the party having among other places visited the battle-fields about Colenso, and the graphic description of these scenes, aided as it was by excellent photographs, proved most acceptable to the audience. The views of the Victoria Falls were especially fascinating, also the railway bridge over the Zambesi, opened by the President of the Association, was shown. A lighter touch was given to the lecture by the description of a Kaffir wedding, and the attendant festivities. For about an hour the lecturer entertained the audience with a most valuable and instructive account of what had evidently proved to him to be something more than an enjoyable picnic, and the narrative of his travels was thoroughly appreciated.

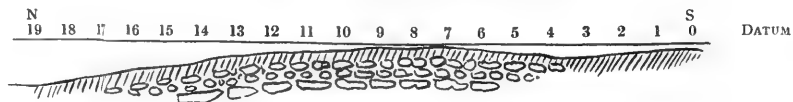


SECTION A.  
EXPLORATION IN MEAD FIELD, WESTON FARM.

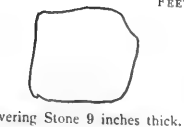
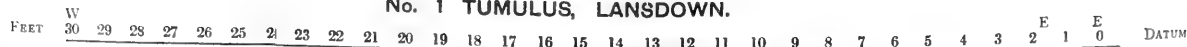


SECTION B.  
ROAD ACROSS BRITISH CAMP, LANSDOWN.

Trench No. 1. 66 feet W. of gate on Down.



SECTION C.  
No. 1 TUMULUS, LANSDOWN.



Covering Stone 9 inches thick.

SCALE— $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to 1 foot.

*Excavations on the so-called Via Julia, and on Lansdown.*

By A. TRICE MARTIN, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read February 6th, 1906.)

The course of the fourteenth Iter of the Itinerary has never been precisely determined. The stations are as follows: *Isca Silurum*, *Venta Silurum*, and then apparently the Severn is crossed, for the next station is *Abone* (9 miles), then *Trajectus* (9 miles), then *Aquæ Solis* (6 miles).

I shall not detain you with a discussion as to the identification of these stations.\* I shall only state that on the whole there is strong evidence for assuming that the route was across the Severn from Caldicot Pill, near Caerwent, to the junction of the Trym and the Avon at Sea Mills. This would have been *Abone* or (as Mr. Haverfield ingeniously conjectures) *Abone Trajectus*, and, the name of the next station having disappeared, the gap has been filled by splitting *Abone Trajectus* in two. This station by the mileage might be Bitton, where there is a rectangular camp and other Roman remains, and the mileage of the next stage agrees also with the distance of Bitton from Bath.

Assuming then that this was the course of the Iter, we have to determine how it came to Bath. Mr. Scarth was, I believe, the first to identify it with the grass lane between North Stoke and Weston, which is now used only as a bridle path.

In the maps of the Ordnance Survey this lane is called the Via Julia, and it is, perhaps, worth while to repeat that, whatever be the character of this lane, there is no authority for the name, except that of the notorious Bertram, who produced the forged Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester. Bertram no doubt had borrowed the name from the rhyming couplet of a monk named Richard of Necham, who wrote in the thirteenth century. The lines are as follows:—

Intrat et auget aquas Sabrinae fluminis Osca  
Præceps; testis erit Julia strata mihi.

They may possibly preserve some genuine tradition, but the name would in any case only certainly apply to some road at the junction of the Usk and the Severn.

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\* See *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, i. 58.

By local antiquaries the identification of this lane with the fourteenth Iter has been generally accepted, but no attempt has been made to examine it with a spade. At my suggestion therefore the members of the Bath Field Club provided the necessary funds, and some trenches were cut across the lane last year.

The first was cut a little to the west of its junction with the lane leading from Kelston in the direction of Prospect Stile.



*(Photo by Mr. G. Grey.)*

Supposed Roman Road, near Prospect Stile.

At this point the lane is about 18 feet wide, and its surface almost level. It is bounded on its north side by a slight mound about 5 feet wide and 1 foot high, which is probably only the remains of an old hedgerow. On the south there is a shallow depression, some 8 inches deep and 2 feet wide, between the road and the bank of the hedge. On removing the turf a layer of small stones, averaging perhaps 2 inches across, was found carefully rammed in and set close together. The stones were all oolite, such as might have come from the neighbouring fields, and the depth of the layer was not more than 8 inches. It did not extend across the whole width of the road, but appeared to cover on the average a width of 12 feet. There were no distinct traces of any other layer on which the stones were bedded; on the whole it seemed most probable that they were lying on the natural surface of the ground, into which they had been rammed.

The turf was taken up in four other places. In all of them the same layer of stones was found, and it is at any rate clear that the grass lane has been treated in this fashion from the corner of the lane leading to Kelston for a distance of some 200 yards to the west.

This layer differs from ordinary pitching, for the stones are not, as a rule, set up on edge. It is not quite modern work, inasmuch as in one place the stones were found under the roots of a wych elm, which is probably from 80 to 100 years old. Moreover these stones cannot have been laid down by private hands, or for the convenience of some farmer, as the lane does not lead to a farm, and appears to have always been under public control.

On the other hand the surface is quite different from that of other great Roman roads, *e.g.* the Fosse Road, which was lately re-opened by Mr. McMurtrie,\* or the road which ran between the east and west gates of Caerwent. It differs moreover from the road which was opened on Clifton Down in the year 1900.† In this road the layer was composed of much larger stones which had clearly been brought from a distance, and they rested on a bed of reddish earth, which in its turn rested on a layer 1 foot thick of sandy earth; this was not found in the ditch or in the holes off the line of the road, and was in all probability the result of the preparation

\* *Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society*, 1884, p. 76.

† *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, 1900, p. 75.

by crushing and levelling of the surface of the rock in order to secure a level bed for the roadway. This difference is important, as the evidence in favour of the road on Clifton Down being Roman is strong, and on the theory mentioned above it would have formed part of this same fourteenth Iter.

While therefore it is difficult to account for the presence of these stones on any other theory, they are clearly not in themselves sufficient proof that this lane was ever a Roman road. If this was the case we must, I think, conclude that they represent not the surface but the bottom layer of the road, the upper layers having been denuded away. In the Fosse Road, however, which has been re-opened this summer with results entirely similar to those recorded before, the bottom layer was formed of much larger stones. The character of the pitching can be inferred from the photograph, which shows what appears to be the bottom of a wheel rut. There are indications of another rut running parallel with this at a distance of 4 feet, but they are not very definite. Under the stones were found two horseshoe nails, which are probably Roman.

So far then the evidence is not conclusive, but our examination of the steep scarp where the lane ends and descends the hill abruptly by a narrow sunken path towards the Weston lane afforded evidence that was more definite.

Assuming that this lane represents the line of the Roman road, it has been difficult to see how it negotiated the descent, and it has been thought that it possibly avoided the hill by turning abruptly to the south and following the ridge in the direction of Pen Hill. Trenches were therefore cut where the grass lane ends and the sunken path begins to descend the steep face of the hill, and the pitching was found to continue in the direction of the path, making the theory of a turn to the south impossible. Moreover, at the point where the path begins the descent it is bounded on the south side by a narrow bank on which bushes are now growing. This bank is in continuation of the line of the grass lane, and it was found to be pitched in the same manner as the lane. Under the stones of the pitching was found another horseshoe nail. It is, perhaps, impossible to say positively that this nail was Roman, but it is quite certain that no rider could have possibly ridden over this bank within the last few hundred years.



It seems certain therefore that the pitched road descended the steep face of the hill by a zigzag with at least one turn. The ditch has, however, become the path, and the bank of which the road was formed has been gradually narrowed by the action of the water, which in wet weather runs down the slope with considerable force.

If, then, we review the evidence as a whole, it points with some certainty to this being a Roman road, and if this is the case it would almost certainly be the fourteenth Iter of the Itinerary.

Our next task was to find evidence of its course between the hill and Bath itself.

In the second field (called Home field), immediately to the north of Weston parish church, a good deal of pottery and other remains that are clearly Romano-British were found last year when a drain was made.\*

A bank that ran through this field in the right direction for the road was accordingly trenched, as was also another



Mead Field, Weston, 1905. Cutting in Mound N. side.

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\* These have been recorded by Mr. G. L. Bulleid in the *Proceedings of the Bath Branch of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, 1904, p. 13.

bank in the Mead Field (1) further to the west that seems to be a prolongation of the same line. The dimensions of both these banks were suggestive of a road with a surface for traffic of about 9 feet. In both of them was found a layer of large stones that might conceivably have been the bottom layer of a Roman road, but the evidence on the whole pointed to the stones having been part of an ancient dyke or bank. If this is the case, these banks may quite well have been part of some defence of an early settlement at Weston. This part of our investigations has therefore added no fresh evidence to the line of the road. But there are other indications which we hope to test and to report on at a later date.

#### EXPLORATIONS ON LANSDOWN.

##### A POSSIBLE ROMAN ROAD AND THE SO-CALLED ROMAN CAMP.

Due west of the Grand Stand on the North Stoke Down there is a well-defined camp, generally called the British Camp of the type common in the Cotswolds, a V-shaped promontory or tongue of land, defended on two sides by a natural scarp, and on the side of the level down by a strong ditch and bank. Inside this camp there are two tumuli, and a bank runs through it from west to east. This bank was examined by a series of trenches.

The first trench, of which the results were fairly typical, (2) was dug 66 feet west of the gate leading on to the open down, the second 300 feet further to the west, and the third 400 feet still further to the west. Under the turf were found a layer of flat stones averaging about 6 inches across. Beneath this was a layer of rough stones packed closely together, and under this was a third layer of large flat stones, of which a fairly typical example measured 14 by 18 by 3 inches.

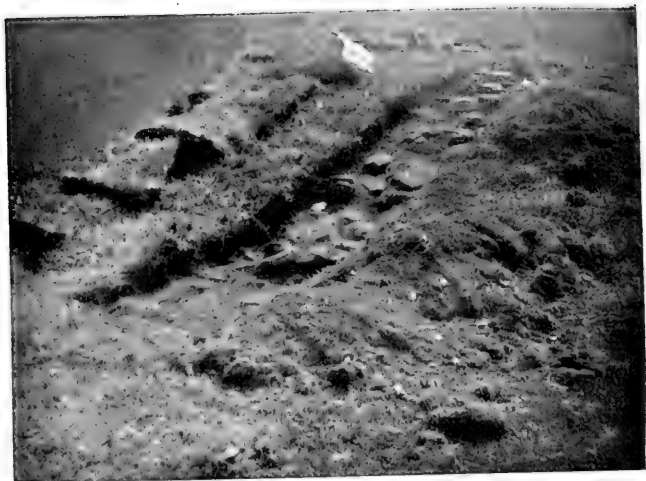
The width of the top layer was 9 feet, the second layer was spread out to about 12 feet, and the lower layer was on the whole rather wider, reaching in the third trench to about 20 feet. The total depth of the bed was about 19 inches.

Trenches 2 and 3 showed the same results except that in No. 2 the stones on the S. edge of road are packed nearly vertically.

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1 See Section A.

2 See Section B.



*(Photo by Mr. G. Grey.)*  
Road in British Camp. Trench 3. Surface.



*(Photo by Mr. G. Grey.)*  
Road in British Camp. Trench 2.  
Section showing Stones of bottom layer.

There seems very little doubt that this was a Roman road, and it led apparently westward in the direction of the camp at Bitton. We were entirely unable to trace its course eastward outside the camp field. It leads directly towards an earthwork that is marked in the Ordnance Survey map as a Roman camp. This work is about 300 yards west of the Grand Stand. It is roughly rectangular, measuring 430 feet by 170. All the corners, except the north-west one, are roughly rounded. The north-west wall is rather irregular, the others are regular, and consist of a mound about 2 feet high and 4 feet across. There is a shallow ditch on all the sides except the north-western one. The only gate is on the south-west side.

A diagonal trench was cut across the interior of this work, and the wall was also cut. A trench was also cut in the ditch parallel with the wall to the south-west of the gate. The naturally shattered surface of the rock was in all places met with from 6 inches to 1 foot under the turf, and nothing that could throw any light on the date of construction was found except one small flint flake.

A bank leads up to the gate in a way that is very suggestive of a road. We cut this also, but the result showed clearly that it was a dyke or wall, and certainly not a road. There is therefore no evidence at present to lead us to conclude that this work was Roman in its origin. One thing, however, is clear, that if it was a Roman camp it represents only half of the original work. There are some traces of banks outside the work that suggest the possibility of the north-western half having been obliterated, but they are too indeterminate to justify the definite adoption of this theory. If this was the case the present north-west wall would have been a possible roadway, and might have been a continuation of the road already described in the North Stoke Camp. The total width of the work would have been about 340 feet, a measurement that would have been in suitable proportion to the length. It is proposed to further test this theory at a later date.

Some other curiously irregular mounds to the north of this work were examined, but we were unable to determine their nature. On the whole they seem to be the remains of a small group of barrows that had been disturbed and ploughed down.

## TUMULI.

About 200 yards to the north-west of the so-called Roman camp there are two well-marked round barrows of about 28 to 30 feet in diameter. These were examined with the following results.

Both had been previously disturbed, and in the second the covering stone had been thrown back anyhow, and was lying obliquely close under the surface. On the stone was lying the horseshoe exhibited, which presumably did not belong to the interment, and we collected out of the earth some small fragments of pottery and bones.

The first barrow (see Section C) had been opened, but had certainly not been properly examined. The covering stone was found slightly tilted, but apparently almost in its original position, nearly in the centre of the mound. Underneath was a circular cist about 2 feet in diameter. This was filled with black greasy earth, resting for the most part on a 3-inch layer of stones. The bottom of the cist was reached 10 inches lower down. From this black earth we collected the fragments which are exhibited. Some of the pieces of pottery are unusually thick, and it is clear that we have portions of at least two urns. The fragments of bones had all been burnt, and we found some small lumps of copper, which had all been apparently fused. Some portions of these have been analysed, but not perhaps with sufficient accuracy. The traces of tin are said at any rate to be slight.

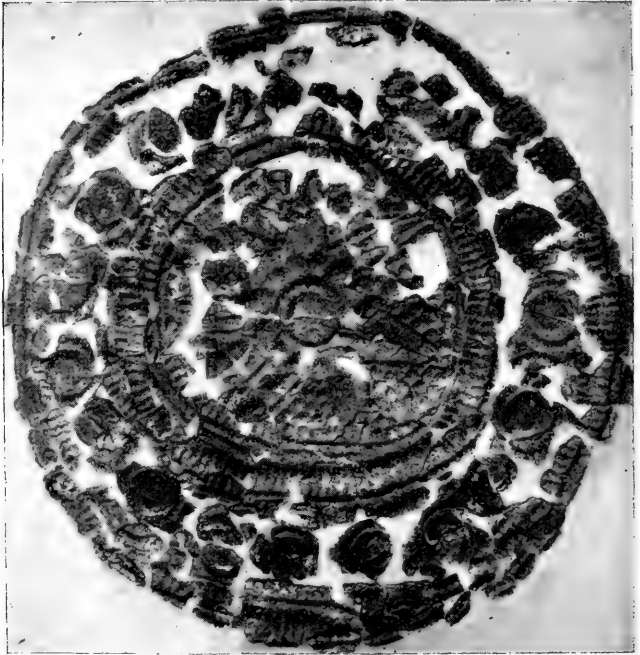
But the find of the greatest interest is the fragmentary gold-plated bronze plaque which is now exhibited. We collected with the greatest care every piece, however small, that could be found. Much of the gold plating, notwithstanding all the precautions that we took, was blown away or lost, but enough at any rate remains even now to establish the fact that it was so plated.

Mr. Read and Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, are of opinion that this is an example of a sun-disc of the type that has already been figured and described in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*.\* My friend, Mr. Grey, who with Mr. Bush has helped in the superintendence of all these excavations, had attempted a restoration of the fragments on the theory that they represented the remains of the back of a hand-mirror, but a further examination shows that they

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\* 2nd Series, xx. 6-13.

may with much greater probability be restored as a disc of which the centre consists of a circle surrounded by chevrons or rays pointing outwards. These are enclosed in a large raised circle, outside which comes a border of small raised circles, and the rim may have been fixed by "copper wire hammered over the gold into a channel near the margin," as described in Mr. Reginald Smith's paper.



(Photo by Mr. G. Grey.)

Gold-plated bronze disc. Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.

The ornament on our disc somewhat closely resembles that on a bronze disc and on a disc of gold-foil that were found in Ireland, and are now in the British Museum, but the meaning and use of these discs were quite uncertain till a chance dis-

covery was made in Denmark in the year 1902. This discovery was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Smith, in December, 1903, in a paper in which he established the identity of the Irish discs with that found in Denmark, and the identification is such an interesting example of the light that is thrown on the more difficult questions of the early history of our civilisation by the comparative method of study, that I shall quote at some length from Mr. Smith's paper :—

“ A recent discovery in Denmark has not only added a most important item to the magnificent collection at Copenhagen, but has thrown a flood of light on a small series of Irish antiquities in the British Museum, and on the connection between the two countries in ancient times. In September last year (1902) Trundholm Moss in the north of Zealand, was being brought under cultivation for the first time, and the plough struck the bronze horse of a sun-chariot, which was ultimately recovered almost entirely. There can be no doubt as to the nature of the find : the fact that intentional damage had been done before deposit shows that this was a votive offering.” Mr. Smith goes on to describe it as follows :—“ A disc, 10 inches in diameter, of moulded bronze is fixed vertically in the centre of an axle, to which are attached two bronze wheels of four spokes, while in front is a bronze horse on four wheels, attached to the rear axle by a rigid bronze bar. The horse is cast hollow, and inside are the remains of the clay core and marks of the stays that kept the inner and outer parts of the mould asunder in casting. The eyes are filled with the resinous substance often used in Scandinavia for inlaying bronze during the early Bronze Age ; and the tail is provided with a socket which was, no doubt, originally filled with a horsehair continuation. The body of the car is well constructed, and the wheels which were made to revolve on the axles, are of the primitive form actually recovered from the Swiss lake-dwellings. The Trundholm car has, however, two more wheels than the oldest examples of the kind known elsewhere.” Mr. Smith goes on to point out that the model of a fully manned boat, made of gold and silver which was found near Thebes, in the tomb of Queen Aahetep (the mother of Aahmes or Amasis) is also borne on a car with four bronze wheels each with four spokes, and a diameter about two-thirds of that of the Danish example. This is a remarkable parallel, and “ takes the idea of votive or ceremonial model cars back to about 1650 B.C.”

The disc itself is made of two slightly convex plates, fastened back to back. The ornament on the back plate is slightly different from that on the front plate, which is covered with gold foil, which has been applied by pressure; while the edge was fixed by means of a copper wire hammered over the gold into a channel near the margin. On the side of the disc nearer to the horse was a small loop which held the rein which was attached at the other end to the neck of the horse.

Now the bronze disc in the British Museum to which I have already referred not only resembles the Danish disc in ornament in important points, but it also has on its rim two loops, which are exactly in the right relative position, one to hold the rein, and the other for the attachment to the car. The identification of this disc as part of one of these car-drawn votive offerings may therefore be regarded as certain, and the identification of the gold-foil discs, which no doubt originally covered discs of bronze, naturally follows.

To return now to our own bronze plaque; the ornament and plating associate it closely with the British Museum discs, and we may, therefore, confidently accept the identification of this also as a part of a votive offering which was originally drawn by a model horse. It may be added that though we have not recovered any fragments of the horse or car we have collected various fragments of fused metal which may not improbably be the remains of the one or the other.

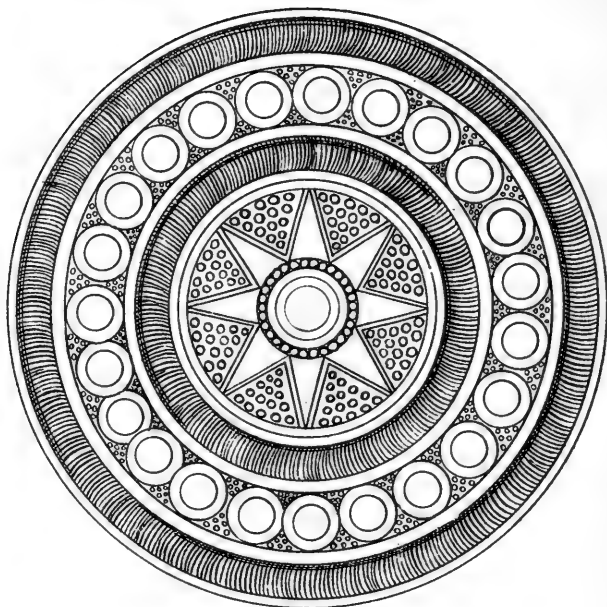
We must now pass on to consider the mutual relations of our Lansdown disc, the Irish discs in the British Museum, and the Trundholm disc, and for this purpose I must now describe the ornament in some detail.

We will begin with the Trundholm disc, and it will be sufficient for our purpose if I describe only the front disc, for the back plate is different only as has been stated above, in the omission of certain features.

The Trundholm disc is 10 inches in diameter. The design has been produced by the punch, and it may be summarized as consisting of three bands, each formed of several circles, whose common centre is the centre of the disc. The space between the outer and second of these bands is filled by about 28 roundlets each composed of concentric circles. The space between the second and third of the bands is filled by a series of spirals, and the central space within the third and smallest band is filled by eight roundlets surrounding another, which occupies the centre of the disc. These are again ornamented with small concentric circles.







Attempted Restoration of the Lansdown Disc.

Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$  linear.

The back plate differs slightly from the one just described, chiefly in that it was not plated with gold, and that the spirals are of the kind called C spirals.

The Irish bronze disc in the British Museum,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter, is not plated, and the ornament consists of two bands again enclosing spaces. The outer band is composed of several circles, whose common centre is again the centre of the disc, but is further ornamented by a series of chevrons or triangles whose apices point inwards towards the centre. The inner band is composed of only two circles united by a kind of hatching, of which the lines are roughly drawn in the direction of rays from the centre. The space between the outer and inner band is filled as in the Trundholm example, by roundlets each composed of concentric circles, and the space within the inner band is filled by concentric circles drawn round the centre of the disc. The scheme of ornament on the Irish gold foil disc, 2.7 inches in diameter, closely resembles that on the bronze disc, except that the inner band is of cable pattern, and the outer band is merged in the rim. The interior spaces are filled as in the bronze example.

Our Lansdown example appears, as far as we have been able to restore it, to be about 6 inches in diameter, and the scheme of decoration appears to be composed of two circular bands. Both these bands are crossed by straight lines drawn in the direction of rays from the centre of the disc. The space between the outer and inner bands is filled by roundlets, as in the other examples, but these roundlets are contained by a raised circumference, and the central space is flat, and not ornamented as in the other cases by concentric circles. The spaces between the roundlets are filled with small pellets. The inner band encloses a star, possibly of eight points, coming from the centre of the disc, which is formed of a roundlet surrounded by a ring of pellets. The triangular spaces between the points of the star are further ornamented by rows of pellets arranged 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. The fragments of the original gold plating may still be seen adhering to the bronze.

(See Plate.)

If we now compare these discs with each other it will be seen that they all agree in the possession of the concentric circles, and these in conjunction with the gold plating may be taken as evidence of their connection with the cult of the sun. The Trundholm disc, however, differs from all the others in

the presence of the spiral ornament. This is indicative of the influence of the art of the later Aegean period, or as it is generally called of the Mycenaean period.

Perhaps I may be allowed to explain what is probably very well known to you all, that the early period of Aegean civilisation is characterised by the use of the stone implements, and copper, and of hand-made pottery. It may roughly be assigned to the second half of the third millennium B.C., *i.e.*, from 2,500 to 2,000 B.C. The succeeding period is the age of bronze and of pottery made on the wheel, and as the remains found at Mycenae are typical of this period and important, the whole period is often known as "Mycenaean." It roughly corresponds in time with the second millennium B.C., *i.e.*, 2,000 to 1,000 B.C.

The question may now be well asked how it comes that this far distant influence has extended to so remote a shore as that of Denmark. But the connection may be clearly traced. The presence of amber in the eastern Mediterranean is evidence of a considerable trade with the shores of the Baltic, and further research has gone far to establish the existence of two very ancient trade routes, both leading from the head of the Adriatic to the Baltic, the one following the valleys of the Adige, Inn, Moldau and Elbe, and the other, or easterly route, reaching the Baltic at Dantzic.\* It should further be stated that traces of this Mycenaean influence may also be found in our own islands, which they reached by one or the other of the two trade routes for tin, probably by the earliest, which led from Narbo by the Loire and Garonne and the Channel Islands to the Isle of Wight.

There is another important deduction that may be made from the ornament on the Trundholm disc. On it may be seen both the concentric circles and also the spiral. It had formerly been held that the concentric circle, which is so common in Irish art, was a debased form of the spiral, and therefore, later in time.

But the Trundholm disc makes it clear that the same artist who drew the concentric circles could also trace good spirals. The inference from this is that the art represented by the discs found in Ireland need not be later, and indeed may well be earlier than that represented on the Danish disc.

Moreover, we have good reason for concluding that as

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\* See British Museum Guide to the Antiquities of the Bronze Age, p. 95.

copper and tin were found in great quantities in our islands the bronze age began here earlier than in Denmark. Mr. Smith therefore concludes with great probability that "this form of symbol may have been imported with other bronze ornaments through Ireland and Britain into Denmark, and there adopted by the native craftsmen and embellished with the spiral ornament which found its way along the amber route from the Adriatic." Possibly someone may suggest that inasmuch as there is evidence of Mycenaean influence in our own islands, the spirals also came by the way of our islands into Denmark. So far, however, the spiral has apparently never been found on metal objects so far west as Britain during Mycenaean times.

The next point of interest is that the finds of bronze objects in Scandinavia have been so numerous that we are enabled to fix the relative and sometimes the absolute date of objects, such as this sun-disc; and the dates that have been assigned to it by Dr. Mueller and Professor Montelius are respectively about 1,000 B.C. and 1,300 B.C. Further, the connection of Irish and Scandinavian art has also been established by Dr. Montelius, and this Trundholm find therefore gives us a fixed point for the chronology of the Irish bronze age.

We have now to consider the connection of our own Lansdown disc with the Irish discs, and it will at once be noted that there are strong points of resemblance in all three.

All three are characterised by the concentric circles, and also by the existence of straight lines drawn in prolongation of radii from the centre of the disc. Moreover, the bronze disc agrees with the Lansdown disc in the existence of the chevrons, or triangles. But there are the following differences that may be noted. First, the roundlets in the Lansdown have the area within the circle plain and not ornamented with concentric circles as in the others. Secondly, that both the straight lines drawn across the bands and also the chevrons or triangles are more marked and of greater importance in the Lansdown disc than in the others. Further, in the Lansdown disc the chevrons are more closely associated with the centre than in the bronze Irish discs. If these, as I venture to suggest, are symbolic of the rays of the sun, as are possibly also the straight lines drawn across the bands, I am inclined to think that the Irish examples show a certain decadence as compared with ours, and that they are, therefore, later in date. But on this point I hesitate to speak with any confidence.

In conclusion, if I may be permitted to detain you a little longer, I should like to add a few words about the folk who lived on these downs of ours, whose art shows such a close connection with that of Ireland. It would appear that the earliest inhabitants of our island of whom we know anything definite, were the Picts, a non-Aryan race, who used stone implements, buried their dead in long barrows, and were mainly long-headed, with a cephalic index between 70 and 75. At some period which cannot be precisely fixed there began a series of invasions or waves of Keltic invasion from the Continent.

And here it must be noted that in speaking of these Kelts we do not generally mean the Kelts of Gaul, who are described to us by Cæsar, but those races who are associated with each other on philological grounds. The first of these waves may have reached Britain not later than 1,000 B.C., possibly much earlier. They were Aryan in origin, buried in round barrows, and practised cremation. Philologically they are known as the Q Kelts, to distinguish them from their successors, the P Kelts, who came later, and are called by Professor Rhys, Brythons. The Q Kelts drove the Picts gradually further and further back till they occupied a small tract in the east of Scotland. Meanwhile, the Q Kelts or Goidels, or Gaels, spread over England and into Ireland. Their successors, the P Kelts as they are called because the letter Q in Gaelic is represented in their tongue by P (*e.g.*, "Mac" in Gaelic is "Map" in Welsh), drove the Goidels back into Ireland and Scotland, and in their turn were driven out of the south or south-east of England by the invasion of the Belgæ, who were partly of Teutonic descent, and were the tribe who gave so much trouble to Cæsar. It was probably after their immigration that owing to their position on both sides of the Channel we have the development of a new trade route by the Rhone and the Seine, though it must not be forgotten that the tin trade (the cause of the earlier trade route), had begun to decline by the time of the second century before Christ.

To go back once more to our Lansdown tumulus, I think that there can be no reasonable doubt that it is the last resting place of some Goidelic chief, who, possibly, living in the age of the round barrows, of bronze implements, and of hand-made pottery, dwelt in this neighbourhood, possibly nearly a thousand years before the beginning of our era. His folk may have possibly occupied in time of stress

the well-defended camp on the scarp of the downs, which is within a few yards of the tumulus, though it is right to state here that as yet I know of no evidence which would justify us in associating this camp with Goidels rather than with their successors, the Brythons.

Before we part I wish to draw your attention to the care and ingenuity that have been displayed by Mr. Grey in the restoration of the disc that has been brought to light by the work that this club has initiated and paid for ; and I venture to express the hope that the members may feel that, apart from the work on the road and in the camp, the discovery of this object, unique in England, has sufficiently justified the expenditure of the funds of the Club. To Mr. Grey I am also indebted for the photographs accompanying this paper, and this work could not have been carried out except by his co-operation and that of Mr. T. S. Bush.

In conclusion, I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the owners of the property, Colonel Inigo Jones, Sir Charles Cave, and Mr. Lawrence, as well to the tenants, Mr. Minett, Mr. Veale, and Mr. Taylor, for their kindness in giving us every facility for digging.

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*Some Mythical Plants of Greek and Latin Literature.*

By F. SOWELS, M.A.

(*Read March 6th, 1906.*)

The lecturer introduced his subject by explaining that he intended to treat of some other plants besides mythical ones, and pointed out how plants and flowers, while appealing æsthetically to Greek and Roman poets, and also constantly symbolizing to them life out of death, were often considered to have magical and uncanny properties.

The plant that first suggests itself to our thoughts in connection with Homer is the magic herb "Moly"—the root that Hermes gave to Odysseus to secure him against the witchcraft of Circe.

"So spake the slayer of Argus, and gave me the herb, which he pulled from the earth, and showed me all its power. Black was it at the root, but the blossom was like unto milk in whiteness. Moly the gods call it; but it is hard for mortal men to dig; but with the gods all things are possible."

Moly is a strange word, and scarcely Greek. Perhaps, as Dr. Merry suggests, the fact that the Gods called it by one name, and mortals by another implies that the word Moly was foreign. In any case to Homer it was a magic herb.

Theophrastus, our next authority, perhaps five centuries later, says that Moly is to be found near Pheneus, and on Mount Cyllene, in Arcadia. They tell us, he says, that it is like the Moly that Homer describes, with a round root like an onion, and a leaf like a squill, and that they use it as an antidote and for magic, but that it is *not at all* hard to dig up, as Homer says.

Dioscorides says: "Moly has grass-like leaves, spreading on the ground: the flower is white, like a pale pansy, but smaller, corresponding in size to a purple pansy, but of milky whiteness; the stalk is white, *four cubits long*, and at the top of the stalk something like a garlic head. The root is small and bulbous."

Pliny translates Theophrastus, but adds: "I know a herb doctor, who said that it grew in Italy too, and that I should have in a few days one brought from Campania, which had been dug up in some difficult and stony ground, with roots 30 feet long, and even so, not entire, but broken off short."

In another place he adds: "Against such poisons, and indeed all magic arts, Moly is the sovereign remedy."

That is, I think, all the direct evidence for Moly, except other imitative passages in Greek and Latin poets, and a late relief, representing Odysseus with the Moly, tantalizing because the work is too rough to help us even to the latter-day conception of Moly.

The inference we draw is that, to Homer, the true believer in magic, Moly was just some strange and potent herb. For the later botanists there was a plant called by the same name, of the garlic tribe, perhaps, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, perhaps, Golden Garlic, as Alphonse Karr suggests, for the Roman writers say it is yellow, not white, according to Homer, while the old associations, which still hung about it, made Pliny invest it with a root *at least thirty feet long*. It will be observed he does *not* record having received the promised specimen.

For us Moly still lives at least in the lines of Milton and Tennyson, and has not yet lost the narcotic charm ascribed to it of old :—

But propt on beds of amaranth and moly,  
How sweet (while warm airs lull us, blowing lowly),  
With half-dropped eyelid still  
Beneath a Heaven dark and holy,  
To watch the long bright river drawing slowly  
His waters from the purple hill.

The next Homeric plant is the Lotus.

Odysseus and his crew arrive at the land of the Lotus Eaters, who eat of that flowery food :

“ And whoso ate of the Lotus, honey-sweet, straightway was he minded to return no more, but there were they fain to abide with the Lotus Eaters, culling the Lotus evermore, heedless of all return.”

This Lotus is in all probability the modern Jujube, the *Zizyphus Jujuba*, with a small date-like fruit, which sweetens with preservation—still growing freely on the ancient site, on the coast of the Syrtis, and the island Meninx or Lotophagitis.

Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Pliny describe it in very much the same terms, and speak of the sweetness of the wine made from the fruit.

It is, of course, quite different from the Egyptian Lotus—the Nile lily, which is almost certainly the *Nymphaea Stellata*, or perhaps the *Nelumbium Speciosum*, with the large umbrella-like leaf and flowers, somewhat like those of our common water lily, the seeds of which were also prepared and used as food, as was poppy seed by the ancients. It is the *Nymphaea*

both flower and leaf, which appears so commonly in Egyptian ornament, and was borrowed from them by the Island Greeks.

The *Acanthus*, as figuring in architectural ornament, may be taken next in order: this, with the conventionalised honeysuckle, borrowed from Assyria, plays the most important part of all in Greek decoration.

The two species most common in the eastern Mediterranean area are the *Acanthus Mollis* and *Acanthus Spinosissimus*; and it is from the leaves, stalks, bracts, and flowers of these plants that the commonest and most graceful ornamental patterns were evolved.\*

The next plant I have chosen is of quite a different character, and has quite another interest. It is the *Silphium of Cyrene* in North Africa, the *laserpicium* of the Romans.

In Greek times this was one of the most valuable spices on the market. It was a Smyrnum of sorts, perhaps our own "Alexanders," of the Umbellate family.

Theophrastus and Pliny have much to say about it, the different parts of the plant, the uses to which it was put, and how its properties were first discovered by the herdsmen, who noticed its effect upon the beasts which browsed upon it.

Pliny says in his time it had not been seen in Africa for many years, as the publicani had ruthlessly exterminated it. He records that one stalk was sent as a present to the Emperor Nero; though Julius Cæsar once had produced more than 100 lbs. of it, on a certain occasion, from the public treasury. Pliny quaintly adds that when a flock came across the young plants, a *goat always sneezed*, while a *sheep fell asleep at once*, and so its whereabouts could be discovered.

Coins of Cyrene are stamped with the *Silphium* plant. It was a common practice among Greek cities to employ for their coin-types some well-known product of the country, as for example the Rose on the Rhodian coins, and the Tunny on those of Olbia.

The next plant I take is *Parthenium*, of which Plutarch says that when Athens was besieged by Sulla, the defenders of the Acropolis were in such dire straits that among other things they were compelled to subsist on "the *Parthenium*, which grows about the Acropolis."

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\* Several slides were here shown exhibiting the gradual evolution of the conventional *Acanthus* from the natural plant.

It derived its name, "Our Lady's Flower," from the story which connected it with Pericles and one of his architects on the building of the Parthenon. The man was seriously injured by a fall from the building, and was saved by the intervention of Athena with her healing herb. There is still in situ the base of a statue, with *Parthenium* growing about it, which is probably the base of the famous statue dedicated by Pericles on the occasion.

Dr. Sandys in his "Easter Vacation in Greece" says that "perhaps the *Asphodel* is the most disenchanting plant in the classic Flora."

Certainly one has an affection for the very name of *Asphodel*, if only from its associations with the Odyssey story.

"So I spake, and the shade of the swift-footed son of Aeacus moved away, striding mightily through the *Asphodel* meadow, rejoicing for that I had told him of his son's great renown."

And so the *Asphodel* carpeted the fields of Elysium, and the *Asphodelus Ramosus* still carpets the field of *Marathon*, and the meadows of *Paestum* and *Girgenti*.

Virgil in his 3rd Eclogue makes one shepherd propose a riddle to another:—

"Tell me where flowers grow inscribed with the name of princes."

The riddle is not answered, but he is following the old tradition of the "Lettered Hyacinth."

The Greeks themselves preserved two traditions of this flower—one, connecting it with the Spartan youth Hyacinthus, killed inadvertently by Apollo, from whose blood sprung up the blossom, bearing inscribed upon it the letters A I, that is, A I A I alas! and another, which still read the letters A I into the marks upon the flower, but interpreted them as the first two letters of the name AIAS, the suicide. Probably our Hyacinths are derived from the pale Oriental Hyacinth, which bears no trace of any marks which could be so interpreted. The Greeks must have meant some definite flower by Hyacinthus, but not our Hyacinth. One may guess that it was some species of Orchid, many of which bear marks upon leaf and flower, which may be interpreted in as many ways as there are interpreters.

But tradition has preserved it for us as the Hyacinth—and so it must remain—"that sanguine flower inscribed with woe," with all the associations of the Hyacinthine legend, not easily to be supplanted by the *Gladiolus*, or *Martagon* Lily of the commentators, or even the more suggestive *Delphinium Ajacis*

Pausanias travelled through Greece about the end of the second century of our era, and in his description of Greece has often occasion to refer to strange plants and trees, and the local legends connected with them.

He tells us of the unknown flower, called *Cosmosandalon*, which white-robed boys wore in garlands on their heads, at the curious festival of Demeter, at Hermione in Argolis—like a hyacinth, he says, and with the same letters of woe inscribed thereon—perhaps again an orchid.

Then he tells us of the myrtle-tree he saw at Troezen, with perforated leaves. “Which was not once so,” he says, “but Phædra, sick of love for Hippolytus, with her brooch wreaked her fury on the leaves of the myrtle,” which ever after grew thus.

And the grave of the suicide Menoœceus, too, he saw at Thebes, whereon grew the pomegranate, the inside of whose fruit was blood-red. This last fact was quite enough to connect the pomegranate in the superstitious mind with murder or suicide; and we may compare it with the bleeding tree of Virgil, on the grave of Polydorus, and the shrieking mandrake of German legend.

In Virgil’s “Georgics” there are some more or less mythical plants mentioned. He recommends the *Amellus*, which is, perhaps the *Attic Aster*, as a specific for bees, when the swarm is not thriving. His description of the plant may be in part genuine, but the framework is obviously borrowed from Homer’s description of the Herb Moly.

He also refers to *Hippomaries*, which occurs in Theocritus as a plant which drove mares and foals to madness, and was used as an ingredient in witches’ cauldrons.

One more plant I must mention, which so constantly crops up in Greek and Latin literature—the *Hellebore*, which in the ancient world was regarded as the specific for madness. The most famous grew on the slopes of Mounts Helicon, Parnassus and Oeta, and above all at the town Anticyra, in Phocis, where, probably, it was cultivated by the local physicians. The plant is poisonous, and, I believe, still used as a drug. But there was a great deal of jugglery and superstition connected with it in the old days.

Pliny describes the method of gathering it:—“First a circle is drawn round it with a sword. Then before cutting it you must face the east; then pray for the favour of the gods on your undertaking; then look out for an eagle flying; if one flies too near, you will die within the year. Then cut quickly, because a severe headache always accompanies the process.”

But it must have been worth doing. Roman nobles, we are told, used to go and stay at Anticyra for the *Hellebore* cure, and truly its reputation was marvellous. It was a panacea for paralysis, madness, dropsy, fever, inveterate gout, bile, cold in the head, cataract, wens, and warts. But again you must be careful how you take it. Never on a cloudy day, for instance, in summer rather than winter. Seven days' preparation is necessary with acid food, and no wine; emetics must be taken on the 3rd and 4th days, and no supper on the last but one. The action lasts seven hours (note the mystic number again), and there is no disease under the sun, even melancholy, which will not yield to its potency.

Culpepper says: "It is an herb of Saturn, and therefore no marvel, if it has some sullen conditions with it: it is very effectual against all melancholy diseases, as quartan agues and madness: if a beast be troubled with a cough, they bore a hole through his ear, and put a piece of the root in it, and this will help him in 24 hours time."

With the *Hellebore* we must end, although one might touch upon many other plants regarded as mystical or magical by the old Greeks and Romans, such as the *Nepenthes*, which Helen poured in the cup of Menelaus and Telemachus, to make them forget their sorrows—given her by the Queen of Egypt, the land of enchantment, or the *Anemone* and *Narcissus*, and the *Telephilum*, much in request amongst anxious lovers.

No doubt it is true, as Dr. Cooke says, that it is in Oriental countries, where imagination may run riot, that flowers have acquired a deeper meaning, and take a more real part in the mysticism of their religions; but, perhaps, that is in part because we know the Greeks and Romans through their literature only, the production of the upper, enlightened classes. But in such writers as Pausanias, and Aelian, there are enough hints and incidental remarks to show that beside their æsthetic appreciation of form and colour, the Greeks of classical times had not quite forgotten the plant-lore of their ancestors, and, in fact, though sceptical, were not quite certain that the *Hyacinth* was not somehow or other connected with the blood of Ajax, and that the *mandrake* did not shriek when torn from the earth, at any rate "loud enough to kill a dog," if not a human being.

The lecture, which was interspersed with anecdotes about flowers, was illustrated by about 20 views of plants, as depicted on vases, coins, and capitals.

*List of Birds and Flowers of Bath and its Neighbourhood observed by A. CASTELLAIN  
in the year 1905.*

BIRDS.

- 3rd Jan. heard nuthatch, Victoria Park, black-  
bird sang.
- 7th " thrushes and hedge-sparrow sang.
- 8th " hedge-sparrow sang.
- 9th " heard skylark.
- 10th " large blue tit sang.
- 12th " saw coot and waterhens, Warleigh, heard  
missel thrush, Wraxall.
- 23rd " hedge-sparrows and large blue tit sang,  
heard bullfinch, Mount Beacon, saw  
long-tailed tits, Viaduct.
- 28th " saw blackbird with white head, St.  
Winifred's. (N.B.—Was told later by  
Col. Fanshawe that this came from a  
nest in his garden.)

3rd Feb. missel and song thrushes sang.

5th " gulls in Victoria Park.

FLOWERS.

- 3rd Jan. primrose in flower.
- 5th " primroses and periwinkles in flower, Lans-  
down Cemetery.
- 10th " gorse in flower, Monkton Combe.
- 12th " periwinkles in bud, Bradford.
- 23rd " rock-rose in flower.
- 31st " narcissus in shops.
- 3rd Feb. sweet peas in shops.
- 4th " hepatica and winter aconite in flower,  
Botanical Gardens; nuttalia in bud  
and willow in leaf.
- 6th " winter aconite, primulas, yellow crocus,  
white and pink hepatica in flower,  
Botanical Gardens.



8th	Feb.	rooks paired, heard woodpigeons and missel thrushes, Corston.	8th	Feb.	speedwell, shepherd's purse, dandelion, groundsel, daisies, pansies, and blue primroses in flower.
11th	"		11th	"	deadnettle in flower, arum in leaf, Charcombe; blue iris, heath, snowflake, Pyrenece anemones, and barbary in flower, Botanical Gardens.
12th	"	seagulls in Recreation Ground, chaffinch in garden.	16th	"	blue hepatica, grape hyacinth, and Boyd's white saxifrage in flower, Botanical Gardens.
19th	"	lark sang, Combe Down.	19th	"	coltsfoot in flower.
22nd	"	chaffinch sang.	21st	"	celandine, white and purple deadnettle, buxbaum speedwell, and green proboscideum ditto in flower, Newton.
25th	"	pipits, goldcrest, pied blackbird, and nuthatch, Claverton; larks and missel thrushes sang.	22nd	"	celandine, white deadnettle, and primroses in flower, Ditteridge; golden saxifrage in bud, and ivy-leaved toadflax in flower, Lyncombe Vale.
3rd	Mar.	chaffinch and greenfinch sang, Victoria Park.	25th	"	false strawberry in flower.
6th	"	blackbird in garden sang.	27th	"	whitlowgrass in flower, Freshford.
			3rd	Mar.	butcher's broom, squills, Japanese quince, lungwort, and honesty in flower, Botanical Gardens.
			7th	"	chickweed in flower, Twerton.

13th	Mar.	lark sang, Winsley, saw peewits and stonechats.	9th	Mar.	spurge and palmwillow in flower, Freshford and Midford.
14th	"	blackbird sang, Combe Hay.	13th	"	whitlowgrass and periwinkles in full bloom, Cumberwell.
15th	"	blackbird sang, Park Street, and following days all round.	14th	"	dog and scented violets, germander speedwell, Venuscomb cress, and gorse in flower.
18th	"	tortoise-shell butterfly and bees, Botanical Gardens.	17th	"	wood sorrel and almond in flower, Victoria Park; adoxa, Freshford.
21st	"	brimstone butterfly, Victoria Park.	20th	"	white heather from Shirvan planted, Botanical Gardens; golden spleenwort, shepherd's purse, and potentilla in flower, St. Catherine's.
22nd	"	white butterfly, Combe Down.	21st	"	butcher's broom in flower.
27th	"	saw kestrel, heard chiffchaff, St. Catherine's	25th	"	ground ivy and wild cherry, wood anemone and orchis * in flower, Combe Hay (* Species not identified).
29th	"	saw magpies, Charcombe; and chiffchaff, Midford.	27th	"	anemones, moschatel, primroses, violets (4 sorts), golden spleenwort, and toad-flax in flower.
30th	"	peewits and fieldfare, Midford; chiffchaff, Victoria Park.	28th	"	watercress in flower.
			29th	"	woodsedge and horsetail in flower.
			30th	"	bloodwort in flower, Botanical Gardens.

- 31st Mar. white and purple deadnettle in full flower, sandmustard, at Newton.
- 1st April heard green woodpecker.  
 2nd " sandmartins at Westwood.  
 4th " [nightingale heard at Freshford], saw sandmartins.  
 5th " heard swallow.
- 6th " saw weasel, Englishbatch.
- 8th " heard wryneck, Monkton Combe.  
 12th " willowwren, Botanical Gardens.  
 13th " linnets sang, saw flock of ditto, and hare, Ditteridge.
- 15th " nightingales and blackcaps sang, Limpley Stoke; saw partridges, house and sand martins, swallow, and peacock butterfly, also tortoiseshell ditto at Twerton  
 18th " saw goldfinch and whinchat, Charmey Down.
- 20th " nightingale and swallow, Kelston.  
 21st " heard cuckoo, Charmey Down.  
 22nd " saw swallow and whitethroats, and heard redstart, Newton Park.
- 2nd April green hellebore in flower.  
 4th " fritillary, toothwort, and bloodwort in flower, Botanical Gardens.  
 5th " sloe, hedge parsley, large stitchwort, yellow archangel, hyacinths, wood crowsfoot, cowslip, pink campion, ivy-leaved speedwell, and wood sorrel in flower, Ditteridge.  
 6th " cowslips, germander speedwell, and anemones in flower, Englishbatch; and white and purple deadnettle and cuckoo flower, Canal, by Dry Arch.
- 13th " garlic hedgemustard in flower.  
 14th " Glastonbury thorn in flower.
- 18th " garlic in flower.  
 20th " tare and campion in flower.  
 21st " alkanet and herb Robert in flower.  
 22nd " sandmustard and arum in flower.

24th	April	saw kestrel, Upton Cheney.	24th	April	buttercups in flower.
26th	"	saw goslings, Victoria Park.	26th	"	prophet flower in bloom, Botanical Gardens.
27th	"	saw swallow and buntings, heard wheat-ear, Wick.	27th	"	oxeye daisies and woodruff in flower.
			28th	"	cornel, shiny geranium, myosotis (? arvensis), strawberry, butcher's broom, bush-vetch and buttercups in flower, Winsley.
29th	"	heard cuckoo, Freshford.	29th	"	woodruff, crosswort, comfrey, and scorpion grass in flower.
1st	May	saw sparrowhawk, Ditteridge.	1st	May	cowslips and marsh marigolds in flower.
3rd	"	heard titlark.	3rd	"	chestnuts in flower, Victoria Park, and lilacs, Henrietta Park; dovesfoot cranesbill, rueleaved saxifrage, speedwell, purple orchis, and hop trefoil in flower, Freshford and Midford.
8th	"	heard redpoll, Henrietta Park.	8th	"	toothwort and speedwell in flower.
9th	"	saw orangetip butterflies, linnets sang, Combe Hay.	9th	"	crimson vetch in flower.
10th	"	linnets, nightingale, cuckoo, chiffchaff, whitethroat and willow-wren sang, Freshford to Midford.	10th	"	laburnum, gromwell, dovesfoot, geranium, crimson vetch, and herb Paris in flower.
12th	"	saw swifts, Batheaston.	12th	"	bugle, celandine, garlic, alkanet, scorpion-grass (early flowering and field), dove's foot, cranesbill, shining ditto, and herb Robert in flower. St. Catherine's.
13th	"	saw missel thrushes, Winsley.	14th	"	pink clover and twayblade in flower, Monkton Combe.

16th	May [corncrake heard.]	16th	May	crimson thorn and rowan in flower.
17th	" saw martin's nest, Southstoke.	17th	"	small geranium and red valerian in flower.
18th	" saw sedge warbler, nightingale sang flying, Limpley Stoke.	18th	"	rockrose, coronilla, yellow vetch, honey-suckle, salad burnet, hawkweed, yellow rattle, pellitory, and figwort in flower, Limpley Stoke to Bradford.
20th	" heard titlark, Combe Down.	20th	"	panicks, hawk's beard, rocket, lamb's lettuce, and smooth-leaved speedwell in flower.
22nd	" heard turtle-dove, nightingales, blackcaps, chiffchaff, willow-wrens, sedge warbler, and whitethroat, etc., and saw swifts, swallows and martins, Midford to Southstoke.	21st	"	avens in flower.
		22nd	"	guelder rose, cleavers, brooklime speedwell, and white campion in flower.
		23rd	"	hawkweed in flower.
		24th	"	hairy spurge and herb Paris in flower, Combe Down.
		25th	"	milkwort in flower, Prospect Stile.
		26th	"	milfoil (potentilla), bramble, horsebean, purple orchis, coronilla, gromwell, and figwort in flower, Farley Hungerford.
		29th	"	found white and black bryony intertwined, Batheaston; yellow vetch and quaking grass, Claverton.
3rd	June saw blue butterflies, Limpley Stoke.	3rd	June	water crowfoot, elder, yellow vetch, and spindle wood in flower, Star of Bethlehem in bud.
7th	" heard corncrake.	7th	"	cotyledon in flower, Monkton Farleigh.

9th June saw pipit, Shockerwick.

15th	heard turtle-dove, saw butterfly, Colerne.	15th	June roses, thistles, and woundwort in flower.
17th	heard nightingale, bullfinch, and goldfinch, saw young greenfinch, Claverton.	13th	poppies, water crowfoot, mallows, tall broomrape, cow-wheat, wood-vetch, hairyress, alkanet, sanicle, twayblade, clery and meadow cranesbill in flower, Freshford to Midford.
19th	saw yellow wagtail (? female), Canal.		mountain willow herb, thyme, bryony flax (linum catharticum), lamb's lettuce and parsnip in flower.
22nd	saw hen shrike, Combe Down; heard nightingale, tree pipit, cuckoo, chaff, blackcap, and willow wren, Midford.	17th	cornel, meadow cranesbill, purple toad-flax and knapweed in flower.
24th	heard wrynecks and chiffchaffs, Monkton Combe.	19th	selfheal, nightshade (dulc.), meadow sweet, valerian, and small thistle in flower.
		22nd	pale yellow vetch (? milk vetch), skullcap, St. John's wort, brooklime speedwell, yellow water lily, and knapweed in flower.
		24th	corn cockle, pimpernel, corn crowfoot, spiked Star of Bethlehem, valerian, convolvulus, and white rose in flower.
		26th	enchanter's nightshade and scabious in flower, Iford.
		27th	corn marigold in flower.
		28th	lesser toadflax, campanula (? escaped), and parsley in flower, Bathford.
		29th	spiked Star of Bethlehem, mullein and melilot in flower, Conkwell.

4th	July heard flycatcher, Conkwell; saw young martin and chaffinch.	4th	July scarlet pimpernel, cranesbill (dissectum), yarrow, yellow bedstraw, ragwort, musk mallow, melilot, water plantain, yellow wort, bugloss, and gromwell.
8th	" goldfinch sang, Bathampton.	5th	" coronilla, restharrow, yellow toadflax, and marjoram in flower, Freshford to Combe Down.
11th	" heard partridges, goldfinches, bullfinch, chifchaff, willow wrens, etc., Conkwell and Claverton Down.	8th	" loose strife (lythrum), blue fleabane, and hoary willow herb in flower, Lyncombe.
14th	" heard bunting, chifchaff sang, Prior Park.	11th	" blue vetch, large willowherb, Plowman's spikenard, arrowhead, and persicaria in flower, hemp agrimony, fleabane, and goosefoot in bud.
18th	" thrush sang.	14th	" hemp agrimony in flower, Combe Down.
19th	" saw song thrush with white collar, near Tunley.	15th	" scabious and harebell in flower, Combe Hay.
23rd	" saw wheatear, Monkton Combe.	17th	" bird's nest in flower, Hampton Wood.
25th	" wren sang, Victoria Park.	20th	" garden and sea lavender in flower.
28th	" saw herons, Viaduct; flycatchers and willow wren.	21st	" clematis and yellow stoncrop in flower, Combe Down.
		26th	" creeping toadflax in flower, Widcombe.
		28th	" chickory, snowberry, Monkton Combe; eyebright, bugloss, wood sage, and wild carrot, Winsley.

17th Aug. mint and dropwort, pink campion, herb Robert, large willow herb, woundwort, and white deadnettle still in flower.  
 clustered bellflower. Solsbury.  
 21st " " small geranium, Saltford.  
 22nd " " harebell, nettle-leaved and clustered bellflower in flower.  
 24th " " nettle-leaved bellflower, melilot, meadow cranesbill and comfrey in flower, Rocks.  
 2nd Sept. mallow, St. John's wort, and mountain cranesbill in flower, Claverton, and creeping toadflax, Widcombe.  
 4th " " white colchicum and hops in flower.  
 5th " " enchanters' nightshade, avens, herb Robert and comfrey in flower.  
 11th " " Robert and comfrey in flower.  
 18th " " found common nightshade, Bathwick  
 19th " " woundwort, figwort, buttercup, avens, willow herb, and herb Robert still in flower, also clustered bellflower and ox-eyes daisies, Solsbury Hill.  
 20th " " white scabious on Hampton Downs.  
 30th " " blue fleabane, sand mustard, ivy and camomile in flower.

24th Aug. saw magpie and young whinchat, Prospect Stile.

5th Sept. heard willow wrens, Langridge.  
 11th " " ditto, Kelston.  
 17th " " saw willow wren (? chiffchaff—mute), and martins in flock.  
 19th " " heard nuthatch and willow wren, Bathampton.  
 27th " " heard large blue tit, Pulteney Mews.  
 30th " " saw swallows and martins, Newton.  
 2nd Oct. robin sang.  
 3rd " " saw swallows and magpies.



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|------|------|--|--|
| 4th  | Oct. | saw swallows and martins   | thyme, marjoram, scabious, and avens still in flower.  |
| 6th  | "    | saw swallows, Newton.  | white campion in flower.   |
| 19th | "    | saw martins and swallows, Woolley.                                     | buttercups still in flower.  |
| 25th | "    | saw skylarks, Kelston Hill, also ant's egg (? partly hatched) walking. | buttercups and marjoram in flower.   |
| 27th | "    | saw bat flying in bright sunshine, Claverton.                          |  |
| 20th | Nov. | saw heron and waterhens, Freshford.                                    | 7th Nov. daisy and blackberry in flower, Combe Down.   |
| 7th  | Dec. | thrushes sang, Victoria Park.  | 20th " primrose in flower.   |
| 11th | "    | saw missel thrush chasing sparrows.                                    | 7th Dec. dark primroses and false strawberry in flower, Botanical Gardens.                   |
| 13th | "    |  | 11th " yellow crocus ( <i>Sternbergia lutea</i> ) in flower, Botanical Gardens.              |
| 14th | "    |  | 13th " shepherd's purse in flower.   |
| 30th | "    |  | 14th " primroses and hellebore in flower, Botanical Gardens; and white dead-nettle, Corston. |
| 15th | "    | hedge sparrow sang, Henrietta Park.                                    | 30th " buttercup in flower, Fox Hill.  |

*Reminiscences of the Bath Natural History and  
Antiquarian Field Club.*

By F. SHUM, F.S.A.

These reminiscences naturally relate to the work accomplished, and to the workers who joined the enterprise.

Fifty years have elapsed since the first President (the Rev. Leonard Jenyns) suggested the work and initiated the Club.

On a comparison of the earliest roll of members with the last, the melancholy fact faces us, that of the large number who then gathered around the amiable and distinguished founder only two or three remain ; the great majority have passed away !

The main objects of study and research to which attention was invited by our chief were comprehended under the two headings of natural history and archæology, and these, as far as possible local, for the reason that in Bath and the neighbourhood a few of the most eminent botanists, geologists, and archæologists had been pioneers in these departments of Science. There was, moreover, a secondary motive arising from the fact that in this city have been discovered and carefully preserved the most interesting relics and remains of ancient Roman buildings, coins, and art.

The original members of the Club were successors of Falconer, Sibthorp, Stackhouse, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Smith Townsend, and Babington, who flourished long before the era of field clubs. Foremost among the successors was the first President of this society, the Rev. L. Blomefield (formerly known as the Rev. L. Jenyns), who delivered the first address on its formation, and for many successive years the annual *résumé* of its Proceedings. It will be in the recollection of some members of our Club, the memorable occasion, the 19th November, 1891, when he read his last scientific paper, in the lecture room of the Institution, on "The Distribution and Movements of British Animals and Plants." Mr. Blomefield has shown to me his own reference to the event, copied from his private papers, "Perhaps I am the only scientific man in England who ever gave lectures in his ninety-second year." Other distinguished workers, and the earliest members, were Broome, Earle, Moore, Scarth, and Pumphrey. In reference to the work accomplished lack of space will not permit me to add much. I think it may be admitted that of late years the value of papers and the scientific interest in walks and

excursions have somewhat diminished. Reasons may be adduced for this. Many of the first members, as is well-known, were gentlemen in the military and civil services, returned from India, who, although advanced in years, possessed wonderful physique and mental activity, and having toiled in foreign service thoroughly enjoyed the active outdoor researches of this Society. Then fortnightly walks were undertaken; starting every alternate Tuesday mornings from the Institution, they visited the various villages in the surrounding district in search of objects of natural history, archæology, and geology. This to some extent prepared them for the more important excursions undertaken by road and rail, and gave them a zest for inquiries and researches in more distant places and more celebrated centres of antiquarian interest. Probably another reason for decadent activity may be traced to the circumstance that several kindred societies have recently been formed for the purpose of acquiring scientific acquaintance with neighbouring localities—the Somerset branch of the Archæological Society, and the Selborne Society, etc.

These have done good work, and under the guidance and stimulating influence of Mr. T. S. Bush and Mr. Trice Martin have undertaken explorations on Lansdown, the results of which have been deposited with other antiquarian treasures in the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution.

*Summary of Proceedings and Excursions for the year 1905-1906.**By the Honorary Secretaries.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

The Anniversary Meeting was held on Saturday, February 18, 1905, when 15 members were present. The Treasurer's account showed a balance of £24 13s. od. in favour of the club. The officials appointed for the ensuing year were Mr. Trice Martin, President; the Revs. C. W. Shickle and T. W. Whale, Vice-Presidents; Colonel Nash, Treasurer; Messrs. Ward and Scott, Secretaries; and Mr. Appleby, Librarian; the list being in fact a series of re-elections, save for the exchange of positions between Mr. Trice Martin and the Rev. C. W. Shickle. Colonel Fanshawe, and Messrs. Henderson and Kemble were also re-appointed members of the Committee. Votes of thanks were passed to the officers for their services, and a second gathering of the Club was held in the evening, at the Empire Hotel. This meeting was to celebrate, by a dinner, the end of the 50th year of the existence of the Club, the date of its institution being, according to the records, February 18, 1855. Thirteen members were present, and three friends, two of whom have since been elected members. The Revs. C. W. Shickle and T. W. Whale occupied the chair and the vice-chair respectively, and after the loyal toast had been duly honoured Canon Percy Rogers proposed "Prosperity to the Club," and the health of the Chairman, who, in response, gave interesting details of the working of the Club in olden times, reminiscences which were supplemented in subsequent speeches by Messrs. Norman and Shum. Mr. Emanuel Green proposed "The Officials of the Club," which was replied to by the Rev. T. W. Whale and other members. A very pleasant evening was spent, and to the newer members it was especially gratifying to have such records of past doings detailed to them by those who had so long an acquaintance with the work and difficulties and delights of the Club, and to hear the names and actions of the old leaders mentioned with such sympathetic enthusiasm.

During the year Mr. Appleby felt obliged by the calls of other public work to resign the Librarianship in January. There have been several resignations of membership during the year, and even the election of seven new members has not sufficed to fill up the void thus occasioned. One death must be noted, that of Colonel Fanshawe, who died on the 4th of

May. At the succeeding meeting of the Club both the President and Mr. Shickle spoke in sympathetic terms of the work he had done for the Club, laying stress on the deep interest he had shown in its welfare, and his regularity in attendance at its gatherings. At their suggestion a message of condolence was sent to Mrs. Fanshawe.

The principal work of the Club has been the continuation of the excavations in the Lansdown direction, of which a full report is given in this number. The alteration of the rules engaged the attention of the members during the close of the year; the chief idea was to make them more definite on certain debatable points. There were four lectures delivered during the winter, but only one of them really concerned with this neighbourhood. At Mr. Sowels' lecture the Club was honoured by the presence of Sir Joseph and Lady Hooker.

The financial position is beginning to cause some concern. The balance in favour of the Club shows a tendency to decrease rather rapidly. This is partly due to the diminution in the number of members, and partly to the continuing increase in the cost of the annual publication. Last year, it being the concluding portion of Vol. X., it was thought advisable to include in it the whole of Mr. Sydenham's paper, thus putting all his work on Bath tokens into one volume. The final number was, therefore, unusually large, and, indeed, the whole volume contains about 550 pages, as against about 350 in Vol. IX., and it has to be borne in mind that in Vol. X. there is no catalogue of the library. We must either enlarge the membership of the Club, or reduce in future the size of our publication; perhaps the true remedy lies in combining the two plans.

To Mr. Castellain the Club is again indebted for continuing his valuable records of first appearances of birds and flowers.

#### EXCURSIONS.

*Wellow, April 1st, 1906.*—A few members of the Club visited Wellow, going by train to Wellow, and walking to the church of St. Julian, where the Hungerford Chapel with its tombs was examined, but admittance to the house in which the Hungerfords formerly lived, and where some fine carving is to be seen, was not to be procured. The party walked to Stoney Littleton, where, by the kindness of Mr. G. H. Lane, the chambered tumulus was inspected. This curious place of interment was brought to notice in 1815, by the Rev. J. Skinner, rector of Camerton, whose MSS. are now in the possession of the Royal

Literary and Scientific Institution, Bath. He describes the barrow as of oval form, 107 feet in length, 50 in extreme width, and 13 in height. The walls are formed of thin stones. The length of the passage is about 47 feet, and there are six cross chambers, besides the two at the end. Mr. Skinner found some skulls and bones and evidences of cremation, but the contents of the tomb had been greatly disturbed since it was opened in 1739. For a full description of the tumulus by Sir R. C. Hoare, see "Archæologia," the proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, in 1858, and for the Roman pavements found in the vicinity, Mr. Skinner's carefully illustrated book in the library of the Institution. The pavements are now covered up.

*Faringdon and Coxwell, April 18th, 1906.*—It was doubtless the uncertainty of the weather which caused such a small muster for the trip to Faringdon and Coxwell. It had been intended that a visit should be paid to Uffington Castle, White Horse Hill, and Wayland Smith's Cave, but the party being so small it was resolved that the ground to be covered should be restricted in area, and, starting from the Great Western station at 9.54, Faringdon was reached at 11.25, and the party drove to Great Coxwell, where the fine tithe barn, by permission of the owner (Mr. Gerring) was visited. This barn, though not so long as those at Glastonbury, Bradford, or Place, is of unusual height, with a very sharply pitched roof. The supporting posts rest on masonry bases, and an extraordinary amount of timber is employed in the superstructure. A curious feature is a sort of transept, the door in which, leading by steps into the barn, has been bricked up. This annexe is now used as a stable. The Church consists of nave and chancel only, with a tower, the arch into the tower being small. The rood stairs have only recently been re-opened. The pulpit, somewhat dilapidated, is of the usual Jacobean character. The only feature of interest about the church, except a somewhat doubtful Norman doorway, is a brass in the floor of the nave, to one "William Morys, sometime fermer of Cokes-hall," and his wife. There are the figures of two children under the husband, but the space under the wife is blank. There is no date. This brass has been considered to be 16th century, but looks earlier. The word "fermer" would seem to indicate a "farmer of taxes."

A short walk led to Ballard's pit, a gravel quarry which is literally teeming with fossils, mostly of Neocomian sponges,

which Mr. E. C. Davey described, with the assistance of some photographs taken more than 30 years ago. Mr. Davey has written a paper on these sponge-gravel beds, which he kindly placed at the disposal of the Club. Several fine specimens of sponges, of *Rhynconella* shells, and a fine *Goniopygus*, a species of sea-urchin, were found, besides other interesting objects, and the church at Little Coxwell was then visited. It was not open, and there was not time to procure the key, but it did not appear to contain anything of interest. There is no tower. The two bells are in a gable cot, and are worked by ropes running through the roof, which are attached to levers on the bells.

Mr. Luker, proprietor of the local newspaper, had intended to show the visitors over Faringdon church, but so much time had been spent at the quarry that the party had to be content with a cursory look at the outside of the church, which is peculiar owing to the very short square tower. Mr. Luker was thanked for his kind intentions, and a hope was expressed that he would place his services at the disposal of the club on a future occasion. The White Horse at Uffington is hardly visible from Faringdon, being badly in want of "scouring," a good office which it is to be hoped may be undertaken at no distant date. Faringdon was left at 3.23, and after a stay at Swindon long enough for a cup of tea, Bath was reached at 5.19, the day having been fine, though cold. The excursionists escaped the storms which were visible all round, and enjoyed a very pleasant and instructive day.

*Wilton and Salisbury, June 21st, 1906.*—A somewhat larger party than usual joined in the trip to Wilton and Salisbury. Leaving Bath at 10.30, Wilton was reached at a little after 12, and the party proceeded at once to Wilton House, which is shown to visitors on Wednesdays, from 10 till 4. A well-informed housekeeper pointed out the most noticeable of the many objects of interest, the collection of sculpture being especially attractive. The great feature of Wilton house is the splendid collection of Vandykes, mostly family portraits, though there are many fine pictures by other well-known artists. The view from the "single cube" room, with the fine cedar and the little river Nadder in the foreground, and the stretch of lawn with the Cathedral spire in the distance, is charming. The library, with its collection of old books, aroused a longing in several hearts; the old copy of Sir Philip Sidney's "Arcadia," with the lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, was among the treasures shown to the public.

After luncheon at the Pembroke Arms, the church, built in the Lombardic style by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, was visited. It is interesting as containing many valuable importations from Italy and elsewhere, glass mosaic work from Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, twisted columns of marble from Palermo, glass windows from the Sainte Chapelle, Paris, carved wooden Flemish door panels, etc. Some of the painted glass dates from the 13th century. There is an ancient alms chest, adorned with wrought iron work, in the southern aisle. The old stone cross of Wilton is worth a glance in passing; it occupies a picturesque position, with the ivy-covered ruins of the old church behind it.

At 3.6 Wilton was left for Salisbury, where some of the members visited the Cathedral, while others to whom the great church was familiar enjoyed the privilege of a visit to the Archdeacon's garden, a charming spot, now in full beauty, with good, old-fashioned grass lawns, and at the end a path by the river side. Some of the members paid a visit to the museum, where the Giant and the Hobby horse, last used on the occasion of the Coronation, are kept. There is a good, miscellaneous collection here, but the Blackmore museum, close by, is more interesting from an antiquarian point of view. Here are numerous exhibits of stone implements from many countries, some of them mounted for use. Not the least interesting case is that of the forgeries of flint implements with which "Flint Jack" for years contrived to deceive even the elect. He was found out at last by his making his wares too elaborate. They exhibit an amount of industry worthy of a better cause. There is a portrait of "Flint Jack" himself in the case. There was time for a cup of tea at the station before the train left at 5, Bath being reached at 7 after a lovely day.

*Langport, July 11th, 1906.*—A small party travelled to Langport by the 9.55 train from Bath, the weather, which seemed a little doubtful at first, improving as the day wore on. There being a somewhat long wait at Bridgwater opportunity was taken to visit the church of St. Mary Magdalene, where the beautiful carved screens, both old and new, were much admired, and the "Descent from the Cross" examined with interest, the Vicar believing it, for various reasons, to be a genuine Murillo. On arrival at Langport, luncheon was the first consideration. This was satisfactorily provided at the Langport Arms, and at 2 o'clock a start was made by



brake for Muchelney. The ruins of the Benedictine Abbey, so far as they are included in a private house, are not shown, but some part of the buildings may be traced in the churchyard, and a carefully drawn plan, hung up in the church, enables the chief features of the abbey to be traced. In the chancel is a very fine 12th century encaustic tile pavement, found on the site of the abbey, which adjoined the present church, in 1873. The pulpit came from the Mayor's Chapel, Bristol. The village cross was restored in 1847. Muchelney Abbey was founded by Athelstan in 939. It was suppressed in 1538. The Abbot was mitred, but had no seat in Parliament. Muchelney provided a contingent at the time of the Armada. This was commanded by Lieut. Robert Smythe, who was a descendant of Martyn, of Hinton St. George. Adam Martyn, who died in 1597, and his wife, are buried at Crewkerne, where their monument still stands in the vestry. Their crest, "Martin's Ape" is said to be the original model for the advertisement of "Brookes's Soap." According to a local saying, "If you look at Martin's ape, Martin's ape will look at you," that is, "You shall get as good as you give." There was not time to visit Athelney, but there is little to be seen there, only the pillar erected in 1801, by Mr. Slade, the then owner, to commemorate Alfred's residence on the "Isle of Nobles," and the episode of the burning of the cakes. The Benedictine monastery has totally disappeared. The drive from Muchelney to Long Sutton is by pretty country lanes. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is well worth a visit. The tower is lofty, of the Perpendicular style, as is mostly the case in Somerset. The screen and the pulpit are finely carved, and are both very old. The rood loft has been restored and painted, the pulpit also is painted and gilt; the font has an old high wooden cover, with the remains of painting. The date, 1622, on the tower, is apparently that of its being heightened. Huish Episcopi, the next church visited, has a very fine tower, remarkable for its great beauty and elegance of design. The doorway is the oldest portion of the church, and dates from the middle of the 12th century; the stone is from Ham Hill, part of it reddened by fire, and part coloured stone, inserted in 1873. The walls and arches are 14th century, as are, generally, the windows, but in some the tracery has been cut out, and 15th century tracery put in. The Norman door at the south-west corner of the north transept is somewhat puzzling; it seems probable that it led to the rood

loft of a cruciform church, or to a central tower. As further evidence of this, one of the ribs in the roof of the nave was moulded on one side only, showing that it had been fixed against an arch. The cruciform church was probably burnt down, a quantity of calcined metal having been unearthed during the restorations. The church was most likely rebuilt in the 14th or 15th century. The ceiling of the nave is original, the colouring was restored from the remains found when the whitewash was removed. The screen under the tower arch was brought from Enmore Church, in 1873. As the question "What does *Huish* mean?" was asked, it may be observed that antiquaries do not agree, some deriving the word from the Celtic *Wych* (pronounced *oo-ish*)=water, many places named Huish being in spots through which a stream trickles between two rising grounds, while others take the derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *Hi-wisc*=homestead farm, every Huish being near a larger town. The former derivation seems the more probable, seeing how many of the old names refer in some way to water, and with regard to the character of the district. The date on the pulpit at Huish Episcopi, it may be noted, is 1625, the initials C.B. are those of Cannanuel Burnard, Rector of Pitney, who had charge of Huish in 1624. Not much time was left for visiting the church of All Saints, at Langport. This is old, and in the Tudor style; there is some old glass in the east window. It is said that the church possessed some very fine windows, which were destroyed by the Parliamentary troops. The vestry is at the east end of the church, an unusual position. When chambers behind altars are used as vestries, it generally means that the rooms were formerly depositories of the bones of saints, and other sacred relics belonging to the church. Langport was a very large town, probably moated, but few vestiges of the fortifications are now visible. There is an ancient gateway at the entrance to the town from the east, over which is the Hanging Chapel, so named from its being over the gate. This little Perpendicular building was once used as a grammar school. Here Quekett, the microscopist, whose father was master of the school, was educated. Time not permitting further exploration, Langport was left at 4.49 and Bath duly reached about a quarter to 8, the day having proved very fine, except for a slight shower in the afternoon.

Sufficient names not having been sent in, the other excursions did not take place.

## THE LIBRARY.

During the year the usual additions, comprising the numerous publications from America and the transactions of other Scientific Clubs, have been made. It may be noted that accounts of the Glastonbury lake village are given in the latest volume of the Somersetshire Archæological Society and in the British Association Reports for 1905; both of these are now in the Library.

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# BATH NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 18th, 1855.

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## LIST OF MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

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### PRESIDENT.

1903 \*A. TRICE MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Bath College.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1889 \*Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, M.A., F.S.A., 9, Cavendish Crescent.

1895 \*Rev. T. W. WHALE, M.A., Mountnessing, Weston, Bath.

### SECRETARIES.

1902 \*J. LANGFIELD WARD, Esq., M.A., Weston Lawn, Weston, Bath.

1893 \*M. H. SCOTT, Esq., 5, Lansdown Place, W.

### LIBRARIAN.

1902 \*J. LANGFIELD WARD, Esq., with Mr. BREWER, at the Institution.

### TREASURER.

1902 \*J. LANGFIELD WARD, Esq.

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- 1865 GREEN Emanuel, Esq., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James, London.  
1867 \*INMAN T. F., Esq., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill.  
1870 HARPER C., Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Manor House, Batheaston.  
1872 SHUM Fred., Esq., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent.  
" \*MARTIN Rev. W. W., M.A., 49, Pulteney Street.  
1875 EVANS Major J. Ll., J.P., 12, Cavendish Place.  
1876 \*HENDERSON W. H., Esq., 9, Royal Crescent.  
1878 MACKILLOP C. W., Esq., J.P., 14, Royal Crescent.  
" SKRINE Col. H. Mills, J.P., Warleigh.  
" FOXCROFT E. T. D., Esq., J.P., D.L., Hinton Charterhouse.  
1880 SHUM F. Ernest, Esq., 3, Union Street  
1882 \*BARLOW W. H., Esq., Cleveland Villa, Bathwick.  
" \*NORMAN G., Esq., M.R.C.S., 12, Brock Street.  
" MANTELL Surgeon-Major, A. A., M.D., The Elms, Bathampton.  
" TUCKER J. Allon, Esq., J.P., 9, Green Park.  
" POWELL G. F., Esq., 25, Green Park.  
1883 KITT Benjamin, Esq., C.E., Sydney Lodge, Bathwick.  
" BLATHWAYT Lieut.-Col. L., F.L.S., F. Ent. S., Eagle House  
Batheaston.

- 1886 GEORGE Rev. P. E., M.A., Winifred House, Sion Hill.  
 LEWIS Egbert, Esq., J.P., 12, Bathwick Street.  
 1887 SCOTT R. J. H., Esq., F.R.C.S., 23, Circus.  
 PALMER-HALLET T. G., Esq., M.A., J.P., Claverton Lodge,  
 Bathwick Hill.  
 HOLST Johan, Esq., 35, Pulteney Street.  
 1889 ALEXANDER P. Y., Esq., Rothesay, Spencer Road, Southsea.  
 THOMSON Col. H., The Elms, Weston Park.  
 1890 WEST Rev. W. H., M.A., 25, Pulteney Street.  
 ROSE H. F., Esq., 18, Grosvenor.  
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 1891 RICKETTS Col. Montague, Shelbourne Villa, Lansdown.  
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DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year	.. 24 12 0		
61 Subscriptions at 10s. each	.. 30 10 0	Somerset Record Society	.. .. . 1 1 0
5 Entrance Fees at 5s.	.. 1 5 0	Rent of Room for 1905	.. .. . 6 0 0
Interest	.. 0 10 8	Honorary Secretaries', Librarian's and Treasurer's Accounts	.. .. . 4 13 9
		Presentation to Librarian of Institution	.. .. . 1 10 0
		Messrs. Lewis & Son's Accounts..	.. .. . 37 15 0
		Balance	.. .. . 5 17 11
	£56 17 8		£56 17 8

I have found the Accounts correct.

M. H. SCOTT.

Feb. 8th, 1906.

G. S. NASH,

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 " " Natural History Department, South Kensington.  
 Cambridge University Library.  
 Cardiff Naturalists' Society.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio, Lloyd Library.  
 Clifton Antiquarian Club.  
 Cornwall Royal Institution.  
 " Royal Polytechnic Society.  
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 Geological Society.  
 Geologists' Association.  
 Glasgow Natural History Society.  
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 Hertford Natural History Society.  
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 Linnean Society.  
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 Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax.  
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CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS  
OF THE  
BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN  
FIELD CLUB.

1906.

R at entrance ; L at entrance ; O over door ; F facing entrance ; U L upstairs left ;  
U R upstairs right ; C cupboard.

- O **Abury and Downs of North Wilts.** Map showing British and Roman  
Stone and Earthworks. 1884. Rev. A. C. Smith
- O **Albums for Photographs.** 2.
- R 2 **Alert Cruise of, Coppinger.** 1 Vol. 1883.
- F 1 **Allen Alfred.** The Scientific Enquirer. 1887. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- F 1 **Alnwick, Geology of.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- F 1 **American Publications.** See Appendix.
- F 1 **Journal of Science and Arts.** Vol. XXIX., No. 87. See  
Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- Anales dei Museo Nacional Republico de Costa Rica.** See South  
American Pamphlets.
- R 2 **Angling, The Secrets of.** 1613. John Dennys
- R 3 **Anglo-Saxon Literature.** 1884. Rev. John Earle
- R 2 **Anstie J.** Coal Fields of Gloucester and Somerset.
- F 1 **Anthropological Institute, Journal of.** 1901.
- Archivos do Museo N. do Rio de Janeiro.**  
1 Vol. See South American Pamphlets.
- R 2 **Arctic and Antarectic Seas.** Voyages of Discovery. 2 Vols.  
R. McCormick, R.N.
- R 3 **Associated Architectural Society,** 1867—75.  
Vols. X, XI, XII, XIII, Part 1.
- F 1 **Astronomical Society's Meeting,** 1826. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- U L **Augustana Library.** See Appendix.
- Australia, Royal Anthropological Society of.** No. 1. Vol. III.
- U L **Austrian, Excursion to S.E. Caucasus.** Dr. Sjögren, Vienna, 1890.
- R 6 **Babington C. C.** Flora Bathoniensis.
- R 2 **Memorials of.**
- F 1 **Ballarat School of Mines.** See Various Societies. Vol. I.
- F 1 **Ballast Flora Durham.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- C **Ballycastle, Guide to.** Rev. A. Richardson
- F 1 **Barrow** History of
- R 4 **Pamphlets.**
- R 6 **Naturalists' Field Club.** 4 Books, Vols. I to III. 1876-9.  
Vol. III. No. 2, and Furness Lore. Vols. IV-X. 1883-95  
(except Vol. VII. out of print). Vol. XI-XIV. 1896-1900.
- F 1 **Barber E.** Catalogue Collection of Tobacco Pipes. See Pamphlets.  
Vol. II.



- R 2 **Barrett C. R. B.** Somersetshire Highways, Byways and Waterways  
 C **Bartrum.** Personal Reminiscences of an old Bath Boy. (J.S.B.)  
**Bates Rev. E. H.** See Somerset Record Society. Vols. XIV., XV.  
 F 2 **Bates,** Naturalist on the Amazons.  
 R 6 **Bath, Ancient and Modern.** Rev. John Earle  
 C **Bath, Gilmores' Map of.** 1694. Reproduced (and Description).  
 U L **Bath Herald.** Record of Floods, published 1894.  
 R 3 **Bath, Historic Map of.** 1900. T. S. Cotterell  
 C **Bath, History of.** With Plates. 1801. Rev. Richard Warner  
 F I **Bath in Relation to Arts, &c.** See Pamphlets, Vol. III. Jerom Murch  
 L 4 **Bath Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.** Vol. I to Vol. IX.  
 C **Bath Pictorial.** 1899—1904.  
 R 6 **Bath, Rambles About.** Dr. Tunstall  
 C **Bath, Rambles Round.** 1899. 2 Vols. Mrs. Wheatcroft  
 U L **Bath, Record of Great Floods in Bath.** 1894.  
 R 6 **Bath and Wells, The first Bishop of** John A. C. Vincent  
 R 6 **Bathoniensis Flora.** 1834. C. C. Babington  
 F I **Baxter Sylvester.** Old New World. See Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
 R 3 **Belfast Guide.** By Members of the Belfast Field Club. 1874.  
 F I **Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.** Session 1885-86.  
 See Various Societies. Vol. IV.  
 L 8 **Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.** Vol. I (1863-73), Vol. I. New Series,  
 1873-80, Vol. II, 1880-7, Vol. III, 1887-93, Vol. IV, 1894-1900,  
 and Vol. V., Parts 1-5.  
 U L **Bell A. M.** The Science of Speech.  
 F I ——— Mystic Oral School. Pamphlets, Vol. IV.  
 U L **Bennett F. J., F.G.S.** The Influence of Geology on forming the Settle-  
 ment round Marlborough. Sketch History of Marlborough in  
 Neolithic Times. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.  
 R 2 **Berington Rev. J.** History of Henry II. 1790.  
 L 7 **Berwickshire Natural History Society.** 14 Vols. 1863 to 1902.  
 Session Booke of Bonckle, 1684-90. See 1896 Vol.  
 " " " " 1665-90.  
 R 6 **Blackmore Museum, Salisbury.** Account of Opening. 1 Vol.  
 R 2 **Blackmore W.** Colorado, its Resources, Parks and Prospects.  
 R 6 **Bogen Mrs. E.** Myths, Scenes and Worthies of Somerset.  
 F I **Borings at Culford, Winkfield, Ware and Cheshunt.** W. Whittaker  
 F.R.S. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.  
**Botanical Correspondence.** Chas. Cardale Babington  
 F 2 **Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.** Vols. I., II., old ; Vols.  
 I., II., new.  
 F I **Brady H. B.** Address to Tyneside Naturalists' Club. See Pamphlets.  
 Vol. III.  
 L 3 **Bristol Naturalists.** 10 Vols. (Vol. X., Part 3, and New Series, Vol. I.,  
 Parts 1, 2, in R 4).  
 ——— Laws of the Society, 1895.  
 F I **British New Guinea.** See Foreign and Colonial Pamphlets.  
 L 9 **British Association Reports.**  
 L 9 & R 2 1864. Bath.  
 L 9 1886. Birmingham.  
 " 1887. Manchester.  
 " 1888. Bath.  
 " 1889. Newcastle.  
 " 1890. Leeds.

**British Association Reports—continued.**

- L 9 & R 3 1891. Cardiff.  
 L 9 1892. Edinburgh.  
 " 1893. Nottingham.  
 " 1894. Oxford.  
 " 1895. Ipswich.  
 " 1896. Liverpool.  
 " 1897. Toronto.  
 " 1898. Bristol.  
 " 1899. Dover.  
 " 1900. Bradford.  
 " 1901. Glasgow.  
 " 1902. Belfast.  
 " 1903. Southport  
 L 8 1904. Cambridge.  
 L 8 1905. South Africa.
- British Association.** Address to Anthropological Section.  
 Sir W. H. Fowler
- U L **British Museum.** General Guide.  
 U L ——— Guides. Minerals, 3 Vols., Fossil Mammals, Corals, Meteorites, Rocks, Mammalia, Reptiles and Fishes, Shell and Starfish, Fungi, Mycetozoa.  
 ——— How to Collect. Arachnidæ, Soft-bodied Invertebrates, Plants, Birds, Mammals' Skins, Insects, Fossils, Mosquitoes, Reptiles, Diptera, Bloodsucking Flies.
- F I **Brodie Rev. C. P. B.** On 2 Rhœtic Sections in Warwickshire. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- R 3 **Brown Sir T.** Hydriotaphia.  
 F I **Canada, Economic Minerals of.** See Foreign and Colonial Pamphlets.
- F I **Cardiff and District Handbook.** British Association. 1891. Ivor James  
 S. J. Storrie
- F I **Cardiff Flora.** See Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
 L 4 **Cardiff Naturalists.** 10 Vols. 1867-1904; also Vol. on excavations.  
 F I **Catalog der Bibliothek in Cassel, Germany.**  
 See Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- F 2 **Catalogue of Canadian Birds.** Part II. Macoun  
 U L **Cetacea.** Lilljeborg
- Chadwyck-Healey C. E. H., Q.C.** See Somerset Record Society.  
 Vols. XII. and XVIII.
- F I **Chedworth Roman Villa.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I. Scarth  
 U L **Chicago.** See Appendix.
- F I **Christiania University.** (Norwegian Pamphlets 3 Vols., and 1897. Vol. in F 3).  
 Anden Beretning om Ladigaardsoens Hovedgaard.  
 See Norwegian Pamphlets, Vol. II.
- F 3 **Beskrivelse af En Række Norske Bergartes.** Dr. Th. Kjerulf  
 U L **Bredo Morgenstjerne.** Om et Fund af 19 Mynter fra Harald Haardraade paa Gaarden Thjore i Haarlands Præsteg jold paa Jøderem. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. III.  
 Bugge Sophus. Rune-Inskriften paa Ringen I. Forsae. Kirk Christiania. 1877. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
 Festprogram. Kronprins Oscar og Kronprinsesse Marie. Christiania, September, 1881. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- U L **Forhaudlinger ved De Skandinaviske. Naturfoskeres Trettenele Mode.** 8vo.

**Christiania University—continued.**

- U L Hiordahl Th. Krystallographish Chemiske underogelser. 1881.  
Christiania. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
—Beskrivelse af En Række Norske Bergartes. 4to.  
Holst Elling. Om Poncelets Betydning for Geometrien. 1878.  
See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- U L Justus Barth. Norronskaller Crania Antiqua in parte orientali  
Norvegiæ meridionalis inventa.  
Kjerulf, Dr. Theodor. Om Stratifikationens Spor. 1877. See  
Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
Lieblein. Die Ägyptischen Denkmaler.  
See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. III.  
Norges Officelle Statistik.  
Christiania, 1872-3. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
Norske Frederiks Universites. Program for 1st and 2det  
Semester. 1897.
- F 3 Norway. Official Publication for the Paris Exhibition. 1900.  
L 8 Postola Sogur. Christiania. 1874.
- Reusch Hans H. Silurfossiler og Pressede Konglomerater.  
Christiania, 1882. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- Sars, Dr. George Ossian. Some Remarkable forms of Animal  
Life from the Great Deeps off the Norwegian Coast, II, 1875.  
See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Sars, Dr. George Ossian. Carcinologiske Bidrag til Norges  
Fauna; 1st Monograph over Mysider. 1st and 2nd part, 1870,  
1872, also 1879. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- F I Sars, Dr. George Ossian. Fauna Norvegia. 1896.
- Sexe S. A. Jøttigryder og Gamie Strandlinier i fast Klippe.  
1874. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Schive C. J. Om Forboldet i Middelalderen mellem den norske  
Mark. See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- Schneider J. Sparre. Indberetning om en i Sommeren. 1876.  
Foretagen lepidopterologisk Reise. See Norwegian Pamphlets.  
Vol. III.
- Schübeler Dr. F. C. Die Pflanzenwelt Norwegens. 1873. See  
Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- F 3 Siebke H. Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegorum. 1874-80.  
Stenerson Dr. L. B. Myntfundet fra Græslid j Thydalen. 1881.  
See Norwegian Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- R 6 **Church Rambler.** 2 Vols. 1878.
- F 1 **Clarke J. E.** Geology of Somerset's Submerged Tenth. See Pamphlets.  
Vol. III.
- F 1 **Clarke Hyde.** Khita and Khita Peruvian Epoch. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- L 2 **Clifton Antiquarian Club.** Vol. I, 1884-5, to Vol. IV, 1899, and 4  
Nos. unbound, 1900-1905.
- F 1 **Coal in S.-East of England, possibility of finding.**  
See Pamphlets, Vol. III. W. Taylor
- R 2 **Coal Fields of Gloucester and Somerset.** J. Anstie
- U L **Coal Report of Commissioners.** 1871.
- R 2 **Colorado and its Resources.** In the San Luis Park. W. Blackmore
- R 2 **Compton Theodore.** A Mendip Valley.
- R 2 **Coppinger Cruise of Alert.**
- L 4 **Cornwall Journal Royal Institution.** 15 Vols. 1886 to 1905 (1906 in R 4).
- R 3 ——— **Royal Polytechnic Society.** 3 Vols. Annual Reports, 1893-5,  
1896-9, 1900-04.

- R 3 **Costa Rica.** See South American Pamphlets.  
 ——— See Appendix.
- R 3 **Cotterell T. S.** Historic Map of Bath.
- R 3 **Cotteswold Field Club Proceedings.** 12 Vols. Vol. III (1865) to  
 Vol. XIV.
- R 3 ——— **Field Club Origin of.** See Vol. 1886-9. W. C. Lucy  
 R 6 ——— **Hills.** 1857. John Lycett
- U L ——— **Field Club.** Vol. III. Plates I-VI on *Gryphœa Incurva*, by  
 John Jones. Plates I, II, Part 1, and III, IV, Part 2,  
 Ammonites of the Lias Formation.
- F I **Crisp F. A.** Parish Registers and other Genealogical Works.
- U L **Crutwell A.** Table of the Animal Kingdom. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- R 2 **Derbyshire Naturalists' Society.** Vol. I, No. 1.
- R 2 **Dennys John.** The Secrets of Angling. 1613.
- R 3 **Divining Rod, The** Young and Robertson
- R 2 **Dolmens in Japan.** 1880. See Pamphlets on Japan. Ed. Morse
- U L **Domesday Book of Somerset.** 1896.
- U L **Drybrook Section Forest of Dean.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I.  
 J. Jones and W. C. Lucy
- F I **Dulwich College Science Society.** See Various Societies. Vol. I.
- F I **Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History Society.** 1863-4. See  
 Scotch Societies.  
 ——— No. 8. 1891-2.
- F I **Ealing Microscopical Society.** 1880, 1881, 1882
- R 6 ——— 5th. Conve-sazione. 1882. See Various Societies. Vol. IV
- R 6 **Earle Rev. John.** Ancient and Modern Bath.
- Earth, History of Remote Past.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I. J. E. Marr
- East India Association.** See Foreign and Colonial Pamphlets.
- Eastern Counties Coal Boring Syndicate.** See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- Edinburgh Botanical Society.**  
 President's Address. See Various Societies. Vol. II.
- Elephant Pipes.** See Pamphlets. Vol. II. C. Putman
- Elton C. J., Q.C., M.P.** See Somerset Record Society. Vol. V.
- L 8 **Enumeratio Insectorum Norvegicorum.** H. Siebke
- R 6 **Etheridge Robert.** Physical Structure of W. Somerset and N. Devon.  
 See Moore's Pamphlets.
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- U L **Field Club and The Garner.** Vol. IV., No. 1.
- Fisher.** Withered Leaves. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- R 2 **Flint Chips.** Edward J. Stephens
- R 6 **Flora Bathoniensis.** Babington
- U R **Footpath Manual.** 1895. H. Allnutt
- U L **Fossil Skull of an Ox.** With Geological pamphlet sketch of River Avon.  
 H. Woods
- U R **French Pamphlets.** Société Zoologique de France. Charles Janet
1. Les Fourmis.
  2. Etudes sur les Fourmis, les Guêpes, et les Abeilles. Note 1,  
 12, 16, 17
  3. Sur les rapports des Lépismides myrmécophiles avec les  
 Fourmis. 8.
  4. Sur les rapports du *Discopoma comata* Berlese avec le  
*Lasius mixtus* Nylander. 9.
  5. Sur une cavité du tegument, chez les Myrmicinæ. 12.

**French Pamphlets—continued.**

- U R 6. Reaction alcaline des chambres et galeries des nids de Fourmis. 13.
7. Sur des Travaux Scientifiques.
8. Extrait des Mémoires de la Société Académique.
9. Les Habitations à bon marché.
- U R 10. 2me Catalogue des livres d'histoire naturelle de la bibliothèque du feu A. Milne-Edwards.
- R 6 **Furness Lore.** (See Vol. III, No. 2, Barrow N. F. Club).
- R 6 **Garner The.** 1885. See Scientific Pamphlets.
- R 3 **Geographical Journal.** Vol. XV, No. 6. Vol. XVI, Nos. 3 to 6. (unbound).
- R 5 **Geologists' Association.** 1870-1902. 16 Vols., and parts of later Vols.
- F I ——— Report. 1871. See Various Societies. Vol. II.
- F I **Geology.** See Various Societies.
- Vol. V. The Geological Magazine. Part of Vol. I. 1864-5.
- Vol. VI, VII. Part of Proceedings, 1844 and 1845, of the Geological Society of London.
- Vol. VIII, IX. Part of Parts 1 and 2, Vol. XXVII, 1871, of the Geological Society of London.
- R 2 ——— **Applied.** Parts I, 1898, II, 1899. J. V. Elsdon
- U L ——— **Journal of.** Vol. IV, No. 5. 1896.
- F I **Geological Society of London.** Address by Joseph Prestwick. 1872.
- Address by John Evans. 1876. See Pamphlets. Vol. IV.
- F I **Gesta Romanorum.** Rev. C. Swan
- L 6 **Gilmore's Map of Bath.** 1694. (Reproduction).
- L 6 **Glasgow Natural History Proceedings.** Vol. I (1858) to Vol. V (N.S.) 1896-9. Vol. VI, 1899-1902.
- L 6 **Glasgow Philosophical Proceedings.** 27 Vols. and Index I-XX. 1865, Vol. VI. 1877-9, Vol. XI to XXXVI.
- F I ——— **Geological Society.** 1886-88.
- R 3 **Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.** Vols. I to VII. Vol. VIII, Part 1.
- Great Sea Dragons, Book of the.**
- Green Emanuel, F.S.A.** See Somerset Record Society. Vols. II, VI, XII, XVII, XX.
- Grevillea.** G. Masee. See Pamphlets. Vol. IV.
- Quarterly Record of Cryptogamic Botany. Vol. XXI. 1892.
- R 3 **Guiana Forest.** J. Rodway
- R 6 **Hampshire Field Club** 3 Vols. 1885 to 1897. (Vol. IV. Part 1 in box).
- F I ——— No. 2. 1888. See Various Societies. Vol. III.
- R 2 **Handbook of Victoria, Australia.**
- Hein Prof.** On formation of Mountains. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- R 2 **Henry II., History of.** Rev. J. Berington
- R 6 **Hertford Natural History Society.** (See Watford.) Vols. I to IX. Vol. X, Parts 1 to 6, Vol. XI.
- F I **Highland Agricultural Society.** See Scotch Societies.
- Hobhouse Right Rev. Bishop.** See Somerset Record Society. Vols. I, IV.
- Hogg John.** Ballast Flora. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Holmes Canon T. S.** See Somerset Record Society. Vols. IX, X, XIII.
- Holmesdale.** List of Coleoptera in vicinity of Reigate. Parts 1 and 3 (in box). J. Linnell, jun.
- R 4 ——— **Natural History Club.** Proceedings. 1888 to 1902.
- Hughes Thomas McKenny.** Perched Blocks and Associated Phenomena. Geology of Anglesea. Vale of Clwyd. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.

- R 4 **Hulke J. W., F.R.S.**  
 1. Note of the Anatomy of *Hypsilophodon* Foxii.  
 2. Note on a very large Saurian limb-bone from Kimmeridge Clay, Weymouth.  
 3. *Astragalus* of *Iguanodon* Mantelli. See Moore's Pamphlets.
- R 3 **Humboldt's Cosmos.** 2 Vols. 1849.
- R 3 ——— **Aspects of Nature.**
- F 1 ——— **Lives of the Brothers.**
- R 3 **Hunt W., M.A.** See Somerset Record Society, Vol. VII.
- R 3 **Hydriotaphia** and Garden of Cyrus. Sir T. Browne
- R 2 **Illustrated Archæologist.** Romilly Allen. Vol. I, Parts 1 to 4. Vol. II, Parts 5 and 6. Then merged into *The Reliquary*, which see. (Vol. I No. 2 U L.)
- F 1 **Indian and Colonial Exhibition.**  
 Minerals of Canada. See Foreign and Colonial Pamphlets.
- R 2 **International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology.** 1868.
- F 1 **Janet.** 2 Pamphlets (Physiology).
- R 2 **Japan.** Pamphlets on. 1879. E. Morse
- R 2 ——— **Traces of an Early Race.** See Pamphlets on Japan.
- Jones J. & W. C. Lucy.** Drybrook Section. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Jones Prof. Rupert.** Rhætic and Liassic Ostracoda of Britain.  
 See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- **and Woodward.** On Some Fossil Phyllopora.  
 See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- Journal Statistical Society.**
- F 1 ——— of Travel and Natural History 1888, 1889 See Various Societies. Vol. III.
- Kent's Cavern Exploration.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Khita and Khita Peruvian Epoch.** See Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- U L **Knowledge.** Vol. XXI, No. 157.
- Lake Philip.** Hippopotamus from Barrington. Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Lead Bearing Strata of North of England.** Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- F 1 **Leeds Geological Association.** 1878.
- **Naturalists' Club.** 1875, 1876, 1877 } See Various Societies.  
 ——— **Constitution.** } Vol. II.
- F 1 **Lichen Flora of Great Britain.** 1873. Rev. W. H. Leighton
- L 5 & C **Linnæan Society,** 1888-1902, and 1903, 1904.
- L 7 **Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.** Vol. XXVII, 1872 to Vol. LIV. Vols. XXXIX and XL missing.
- Local Geology from a Sanitary Standpoint.** Whitaker. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- R 3 **Lucy W. C.** Origin of Cotteswold Club. See their Proceedings. Vol. IX.
- **Volcanic District of Central France.** See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- **Submerged Forest, Holly Hazle, Sharpness.** See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- Lucy & Jones.** Drybrook Section. Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- R 6 **Lycett John.** Cotteswold Hills.
- Lydekker Richard.** The Royal Natural History. Vol. I, Part 1.
- F 1 **Malvern Natural History Club.** 1870. See Various Societies. Vol. III.
- R 6 **Manchester Scientific Students.** 1 Vol. 1878 to 1889.

- R 6 **Manchester Microscopical Society.** 1886-1887, 1888-1891, 1894-1897  
(1905 in c).
- C ——— **Field Naturalists.** 1904. (Visit to Bath).
- **Museum Handbooks.** See Pamphlets. Vol. IV.  
1. Outline Classification Vegetable Kingdom.  
2. Catalogue Type Fossils.  
3. Outline Classification Animal Kingdom.
- Map.** Showing Chalk Area near London.
- F 1 **Marlborough College** Natural History Report, 1889. See Various Societies. Vol. I.
- Marlborough in Neolithic Times.** Pamphlets, Vol. III. F. Bennett, F.G.S.  
——— **influence of Geology in forming settlement round.**  
See Pamphlets, Vol. III.
- Marr J. E.** Earth History of Remote Past. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Massee G.** Grevillea. (q.v.)
- R 2 **McCormick.** Voyage of Discovery. 2 Vols. Arctic and Antarctic Seas.
- Megalithic Remains of Stanton Drew.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I. Scarth
- R 2 **Mendip Valley.** Theodore Compton
- Mexico.** See Appendix.
- R 2 **Microscope The.** Detroit. See American Pamphlets.
- R 2 **Microscopical Journal.** See American Pamphlets.
- Microscopical Society Journal** See Various Societies. Vol. IV.
- U R **Milton's Last Thoughts on the Trinity.**
- Milwaukee.** See Appendix.
- Missouri.** See Appendix.
- **Monthly Report of Dep. Com. of Revenue.**
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U L (unbound)  
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2. Geology of the Mendips.  
3. Mammalia, and other remains of Drift deposits in Bath Basin.  
4. Palæontology of the Middle and Upper Lias.  
5. Zones of the Lower Lias and the Avicula Contorta Bed.  
6. On the Palæontology and Physical Condition of the Meux Well.  
7. Australian Mesozoic Geology.
- Morris John.** Lead Bearing Strata. North of England.  
See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Morse Prof. E.** Traces of an Early Race in Japan. See Pamphlets on Japan.
- Murch Jerom.** Bath in its relation to Arts, Science, &c. See Pamphlets, Vol. III.
- F 1 **Murchison R. J.** Address, Royal Geographical Society. 1844, 1861.  
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- R 6 **Museum.** May, June, July, August, 1885. See Scientific Pamphlets.
- Mystic Oral School.** 1897. See Pamphlets. Vol. IV. A. G. Bell
- Natural History.** The Royal. Vol. I, Part 1. By Richard Lydekker
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- Naturalists. British.** 1894. Part 1. See Pamphlets. Vol. IV.  
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- U L **Naturalists' Practical.** July, 1883. See Scientific Pamphlets.  
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- F 1 **Norwich Geological Society.**  
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**Norway and Norwegian.** See Christiania.  
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- F 2 ———  
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- F 1 **Norwegian.** Pamphlets. 4 Vols.
- R 2 **Nottingham Naturalists' Society.** 1898-1903, (1904 in c).  
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- R 2 **Old Stone Crosses of Somerset.** C. Pooley  
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- R 2 **Omori Shell Mounds.** See Pamphlets on Japan.  
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- R 2 **Osborn H. F.** Rise of the Mammalia in North America. See American Pamphlets.  
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 ——— Genus Proteceras. See American Pamphlets.
- Osborn H. F.** Review of Cernaysian Mammalia. See Pamphlets. Vol. II.  
 ——— Teeth of Mammals. See American Pamphlets.
- O **Owen.** On the Megatherium. 4to.
- L 2 **Palæontographical Society.** 9 Vols. XL to XLVIII.
- F 1 **Pamphlets.** Vols. I, II, III, IV.
- R 2 ——— South American.  
 U R ——— French.  
 F 1 ——— Foreign and Colonial.  
 F 1 ——— Norwegian.  
 R 2 ——— Japan.  
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- F 1 **Parish Registers and Genealogical Works.** By F. A. Crisp  
**Patterson W. H.** Relig and Holy Well, St. Conall, co. Donegal. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.  
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- R 2 **Peach R. E.** Annals of Swainswick.
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- R 2 **Phillips John, F.R.S.** Memoir of Wm. Smith.
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- L 8 **Postola Sogur.** C. R. Unger. Christiania.
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- R 2 **Quantocks, The.** W. L. Nichols
- R 2 **Queensland, Guide to.** C. S. Rutledge
- R 2 **Races of Britain.** Beddoe
- Ramsey A. C., F.R.S.** Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain.
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- O **Roman Antiquities of North Wiltshire Downs.** Rev. A. C. Smith
- Roman Villa at Chedworth.** Rev. H. M. Scarth. See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Rome, British Archæological Society of.** See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Royal Geographical Society.** 1861, 1844. See Various Societies. Vol. II.
- C **Royal Irish Academy.** Vol. XXV.
- Scandinavia.** Two Pamphlets.
- Scarth Rev. H. M.** Roman Villa at Chedworth. 1869. } See Pamphlets. Vol. I.
- Sculptures, West Front, Wells Cathedral. }
- Megalithic Remains, Stanton Drew. }
- R 6 (1 vol.)
1. On the Roman Miliaries found in Britain.
  2. Roman Maritime Towns in Kent.
  3. On an Inscribed Votive Tablet found at Binchester (the Ancient Vinovium) Co. Durham, in 1879.
  4. On the Roman Occupation of the West of England, particularly the County of Somerset.
  5. Recent Discoveries made in Bath on the site of the Ancient Roman Baths.
  6. Notices of the latest Discoveries made in Uncovering the Roman Baths, at Bath, and those at Herbord, near Poitiers.
  7. Recent Discoveries made at Aquincum, in Hungary.
  8. Roman Inscribed Stones at Rookwood, near Llandaff.
  9. A few remarks on Roman Cookery.
  10. Font at Hinton Parva, Wiltshire.
  11. Roman Villa at Wemberham, in Yatton, and Discovery of Roman Coins near Kingston Seymour.
  12. On an Ancient Botontinus or Landmark on Banwell Hill.
  13. Visit of Royal Archæological Institute to Castle Neroche. (See Scarth's Pamphlets.)
- Science of Man.** Australasian Anthropological Journal. Vol. II. Nos. 3, 4.
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 O **Smith Rev. A. C.** Roman Antiquities of North Wiltshire Downs.  
 O ——— Antiquities of North Wilts.  
 R 2 **Somersetshire Highways, Byways, and Waterways.** C. R. B. Barrett  
 C **Somerset.** Worlebury Camp. By C. W. Dymond and Rev. H. G.  
 Tomkins.  
 U L ——— Domesday Book of.  
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 R 2 ——— Old Stone Crosses of. C. Pooley  
 R 4 ——— and **Dorset Notes and Queries.** 9 Vols.  
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 ——— **Record Society.**  
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 Rt. Rev. Bp. Hobhouse  
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 1235-1252. Rogeri de Ford, 1252-1261.  
 C. J. Elton, Q.C., M.P.  
 R 5 6. Pedes Finium for Co. Somerset, 1196-1307.  
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 R 5 7. Two Cartularies of Bath Priory. William Hunt, M.A.  
 R 5 8. Bruton and Montacute Cartularies. Members of the Council  
 R 5 9 and 10. Registrum Radulphi de Salopia.  
 Thomas Scott Holmes, M.A.  
 R 5 11. Somerset Pleas. Rich. I.—41 Hen. III.  
 C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, Q.C.  
 R 5 12. Pedes Finium. Edward II., Edward III.  
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 R 5 13. Registers of Bps. Gifford and Bowett. Canon T. S. Holmes  
 R 5 14. Cartularies of Muchelney and Athelney Abbeys.  
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 15. Particular Description of Somerset. 1633. Rev. E. H. Bates  
 R 5 16. Somerset Mediæval Wills. Rev. F. W. Weaver  
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- L 5 **Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society.** Vol. I. (1850) to Vol. LI, and 1 Vol. Index to Vols. I to XX, and Index to Wells Chapter Records, and in Vol. XLIV Index to Vols. XXI to XL.
- R 2 **Sparrow English in North America.** See Appendix. (Agriculture.)
- R 2 **Stevens E. T.** Flint Chips.
- F I **Stockport Society of Naturalists.**  
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- F I **Storrie Jon.** Flora of Cardiff. See Pamphlets. Vol. II.
- R 2 **Surrey Archæological Society Rules, &c.** See Various Societies. Vol. I.
- R 2 **Swainswick Annals of.** R. E. Peach
- U L **Swedish Pamphlets.**
- R 2 **Tate George.** Geology, Botany and Zoology round Alnwick. See Pamphlets, Vol. I.
- R 2 **Tate Ralph and Blake F. E.** Yorkshire Lias.
- U L **Taylor W.** Probability of finding Coal in South East of England. See Pamphlets, Vol. III.
- Tobacco Pipes, Collection of Elephant.** See Pamphlets, Vol. II.  
E. Barber
- R 3 **Tolstoi Leon.** "What I believe."
- Topley W., F.G.S.** Gold and Silver, their Geological Distribution, &c., 1887. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- National Geological Surveys of Europe. See Pamphlets. Vol. III.
- R 6 **Trenton Natural History Society.** Part of Vols. I and II. See Appendix.
- R 6 **Tunstall Dr.** Rambles about Bath.
- U L **United States Publications.** See Appendix.
- U L **Upsala.** 3 4to Pamphlets, 1889-91, 8 8vo Pamphlets, 1889-93, and 1901, 1902.
- L 8 **Upsala University.** Bulletins of Geological Institution. Edited by H. J. Sjogren. Vol. I, No. I. Vols. II, III, IV.
- F I **Various Societies.**
- R 2 **Victoria, Handbook of.** 1 Vol.
- R 6 **Vincent John A. C.** The first Bishop of Bath.
- C **Warner Rev. Richard.** History of Bath. 1801.
- L 7 **Warwickshire Naturalists' and Archæologists' Field Club.**  
2 Vols. 1869-1874, 1885-1891, 1892, 1893, 1896.
- F I **Warwickshire. Natural History and Archæological Society.** Reports of 1869 and 1870. See Various Societies. Vol. IV.
- R 6 **Washington.** See Appendix.
- R 6 **Watford Natural History Society.** (See Hertford.) Vols. I, II. 1875, 1877.
- Weaver Rev. F. W.** See Somerset Record Society, Vols. XVI, XIX, XXI.
- F I **Wesley and Swedenborg.** Sir Eizak Pitman
- R 3 **What I Believe.** Leon Tolstoi
- C **Wheatcroft Mrs.** Rambles Round Bath.
- Whitaker W., F.R.S.** Borings at Culford Farm. See Pamphlets, Vol. III.
- **Local Geology from a Sanitary Standpoint.** See Pamphlets, Vol. III.
- 4 Pamphlets.
- L 3 **Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society Magazine.** Vols. I to XXXIV.

- L 3 **Wilts Inquisitiones Post Mortem.** Parts 1-7. (1 Vol.)  
 In box
- R 4 ——— **Collection of Trade Tokens, Devizes.**
- R 4 ——— **Catalogues of the Stourhead Collection.**
- R 4 ——— Catalogue of Books in the Library of. 1894 and
- R 4 ——— Additions 1895. See Vol. XXIX.
- R 4 ——— Additions to the Library. Appendix 3, 1899.
- R 4 ——— Drawings, Prints and Maps in the Library, 1898.
- O **Wiltshire Downs, North.** Roman Antiquities of. Rev. A. C. Smith
- O **Wilts, North.** Antiquities of. Rev. A. C. Smith
- R 2 ——— Flowering Plants of. Rev. T. A. Priston
- L 4 **Wiltshire Notes and Queries.** Vols. I to IV, and Parts 49-53.
- F 2 **Wisconsin Academy of Science, &c.** See Appendix.
- F 2 ——— **Geological and Natural History Survey.** See Appendix.
- Withered Leaves.** See Pamphlets, Vol. I. Fisher
- U L **Woods Henry.** Fossil Skull of an Ox.
- Woodward Horace, F.G.S** Lead and Zinc Mines of the Mendips. See Pamphlets, Vol. III.
- C **Worlebury.** An Ancient Stronghold. By C. W. Dymond and Rev. H. Tomkins
- R 2 **Yorkshire Lias.** Tate and Blake
- R 3 ——— **Philosophical Society.**  
 Annual Reports. 2 Vols., 1886-92, 1893-99 (1900-1903 in R 4)
- Zoologist, The.** Vol. I, No. 1. 4th Series. See Pamphlets, Vol. IV.

## APPENDIX.

- R 8 **Agriculture, United States, Department of.** Year Book. 3 Vols. 1896, 1897, 1898.
- U L **Agriculture, Biological Survey, Division of.**  
 Bulletin 9. Cuckoos and Shrikes.  
 „ 10. Life Zones and Crop Zones.  
 „ 11. Geographic Distribution of Cereals in North America.  
 „ 12. Legislation for the Protection of Birds.  
 „ 13. Food of the Bobolink, Blackbirds and Grackles.  
 „ 14. Transportation and Sale of Game.
- U L **Agriculture, Biological Survey, North American Fauna.**  
 No. 13. Bats of the Family Vespertilionidæ.  
 „ 14. Natural History of the Tres Marias Islands, Mexico.  
 „ 15. Jumping Mice of the Genus Zapus.  
 „ 16. Survey of Mount Shasta, California.  
 „ 17. Voles of the Genus Murotus.  
 „ 18. Pocket Mice of the Genus Perognathus.  
 „ 19. Reconnaissance of the Yukon River Region.  
 „ 20. Skunks of the Genus Chinchua.  
 „ 21. Queen Charlotte Islands, &c.  
 „ 22. Hudson Bay Regions.
- L 2 **Agriculture, Chemistry Division of.**  
 Bulletin 50. Composition of Maize.
- Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin.**  
 No. 54. Some Common Birds in Relation to Agriculture.

**Agriculture, Ornithology and Mammalogy, Division of North American Fauna.**

- F 2
- 1888-91. No. 1. North American Pocket Mice.  
 „ 2. 14 New Species and one New Genus of North American Mammals.  
 „ 3. Biological Survey of San Francisco Mountain Region.  
 „ 4. 26 New Species of North American Mammals.  
 „ 5. Reconnaissance of South Central Idaho.  
 1893. „ 7. Part 2. The Death Valley Expedition.  
 1895-6. „ 10. North American Shrews.  
 „ 11. Synopsis of the Weasels of North America.  
 „ 12. Genera and Subgenera of Voles and Lemmings.  
 1889. Bulletin 1. The English Sparrow in North America.  
 1893-6. „ 3. Hawks and Owls in the Relation to Agriculture.  
 „ 8. The Jack Rabbits of the United States.  
 1895. „ 6. The Common Crow of the United States.  
 „ 4. Prairie Ground Squirrels.  
 No. 8. Monographic Revision of the Pocket Gophers.

R 2 **American Pamphlets.**

U **Geological Survey, United States, Department of the Interior.**

J. W. Powell, Director.  
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 1889-90, 1891, 1892, 1893, also 1900 to 1904.

R 7 **Geological Survey, United States, Department of the Interior.**

& L 8 Bulletins 82 to 188. J. W. Powell, Director. 24 Vols.  
 U 189-274, 276. Chas. D. Walcott, Director.

L I **Geological Survey, United States, Department of the Interior.**

and J. W. Powell, Director.

R I **Annual Reports.**

2nd Report, 1880; 3rd, 1881-2; 4th, 1882-3; 5th, 1883-4;  
 6th, 1884-5; 7th, 1885-6; 8th, Vols. I, II, 1886-7; 9th,  
 1887-8; 10th, 1888-9; 11th, Vols. I, II, 1889-90; 12th,  
 Vols. I, II, 1890-1; 13th, Vols. I, II, III, 1891-2; 14th,  
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Charles D. Walcott, Director.

16th Report, Vols. I, II, III, IV, 1894-5.  
 17th „ „ I, II, III, in 2 parts, 1895-6.  
 18th „ „ I, II, III, IV, V, in 2 parts, 1896-7.  
 19th „ „ I, II, III, IV, V, 5 Atlas, VI in 2 parts,  
 1897-8.

U 20th „ „ I to VII, (V has maps.)  
 U 21st, 7 Vols.; 22nd, 4 Vols.; 23rd, 1 Vol.; 24th, 2 Vols.;  
 25th, 2 Vols.; 26th, 1 Vol.

U **Geological Survey, United States, Department of the Interior.**

J. W. Powell, }  
 C. D. Walcott, } Directors.

**Monographs.**

- 8 Vols. 1891-1894.
- Vol. XVII. Lesquereux. Flora of the Dakota Group.  
 „ XVIII. Whitfield. Gasteropoda and Cephalopoda.  
 New Jersey.  
 „ XIX. Irvine and Van Hise. Penokie Iron bearing  
 series of Michigan and Wisconsin.  
 „ XX. Hague. Geology of the Eureka District,  
 Nevada.  
 „ XXI. Scudder. Tertiary Rhynchophorus and  
 Coleoptera. Atlas to accompany Vol. XX.  
 A. Hague.  
 „ XXII. H. Gannett. Manual of Topographic Methods  
 „ XXIII. Pumpelly, Wolfe and Dale. Geology of the  
 Green Mountains.  
 „ XXIV. R. P. Whitfield. Mollusca and Crustacea of  
 the Miocene of New Jersey.  
 „ XXV. W. Upham. The Glacial Lake Agassiz.  
 „ XXVI. J. S. Newberry. The Flora of the Amboy  
 Clays.  
 „ XXVII. Emmons, Cross and Eldridge. Geology of  
 the Denver Basin in Colorado.  
 „ XXVIII. Van Hise, Bayley and Smyth. The Marquette  
 Iron Bearing District of Michigan.  
 Atlas to accompany Vol. XXVIII. Van  
 Hise, Bayley and Smyth.  
 „ XXIX. B. K. Emerson. Geology of Old Hampshire,  
 County Massachusetts.  
 „ XXX. Chas. D. Walcott. Fossil Medusa.  
 „ XXXI. J. E. Spurr. Geology of the Aspen Mining  
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 Atlas to accompany Vol. XXXI. J. E. Spurr.  
 „ XXXII. Part 2. Hague, Iddings, Weed, Walcott,  
 Girty, Stanton, and Knowlton. Geology  
 of the Yellowstone National Park.  
 Atlas to accompany Vol. XXXII.  
 „ XXXIII. Shaler, Woodworth and Foerste. Geology of  
 the Narragansett Basin.  
 „ XXXIV. G. H. Stone. The Glacial Gravels of Maine.  
 „ XXXV. J. S. Newberry. The Later Extinct Floras of  
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 „ XXXVI. Clements, Smyth, Bayley and Van Hise. The  
 Crystal Falls Iron Bearing District of  
 Michigan.  
 „ XXXVII. D. White. Fossil Flora of the Lower Coal  
 Measures of Missouri.  
 „ XXXVIII. F. Leverett. The Illinois Glacial Lobe.  
 „ XXXIX. Vaughan. Eocene and Lower Oligocene,  
 Coral Fauna.  
 „ XL. Scudder. Coleoptera from Tertiary Deposits,  
 Colorado.  
 „ XLI. Leverett. Glacial Formations of Erie and  
 Ohio Basins.  
 „ XLII. Smith. Carboniferous Ammonoids.

- Vol. XLIII. Smith. Mesabi Ironbearing District of Minnesota.  
 „ XLIV. Hyett. Pseudoceratites of the Cretaceous.  
 „ XLV. Clements. Vermillion Iron-bearing District of Minnesota.  
 „ XLVI. Bayley. Menominee Iron-bearing District of Michigan.  
 „ XLVII. Van Hise. Metamorphism.  
 „ XLVIII. Ward. Mesozoic Flora, Text and Plates. 2 parts.  
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U **Geological Survey.** Papers 65 to 154, 157, 165-169, 171.  
 U ——— Professional papers, 1 to 39, 41-45, 47, 48 (2 parts), 49, and 2 papers on Alaska.

O **Geological Survey of the Territories, United States.**

F. V. Hayden, Geologist, in charge.

- Vol. I. Leidy J. Extinct Vertebrate Fauna.  
 „ II. Cope E. D. 1875. Cretaceous Vertebrata.  
 „ V. Cyrus Thomas. Acrididæ of North America.  
 „ VI. Lesquereux Cretaceous Flora.  
 „ VII. ——— Tertiary Flora.  
 „ IX. Meek F. B. Invertebrate Palæontology.  
 „ X. Packard A. S. Monograph of the Geometrid Moths.  
 „ XI. Coues and Allen. Monographs of North American Rodentia.  
 „ XII. Leidy. Fresh Water Rhizopods.  
 „ „ Hayden Cretaceous Plants.

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Hayden, Director.

1869. Various.  
 1870. Wyoming.  
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F 2 **Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.**

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- F 2 No. 3. 1874. Birds of the North West. Dr. E. Coues.  
 F 2 No. 7. 1877. Ethnology and Philology of the Hidatsa Indians. W. Matthews.  
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1st Annual Report, 1877. Rocky Mountain Locust.

F 1 **Geological Survey, Miscellaneous.**

- 1875-8.  
 1. Gannett H. List of Elevations West of Mississippi River.  
 2. ——— Meteorological Observations. Utah, Idaho, and Montana. 1872.  
 3. J. Porter and J. Coulter. Flora of Colorado.  
 4. Catalogue of Photographs U.S. Geological Survey.  
 5. Chittenden G. Meteorological Observations. Colorado and Montana Territories.  
 6. White and Nicholson. Bibliography of North American Moertetrate Palæontology.  
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- R 9 1873. Colorado.  
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 R 9 1875. Ditto. ditto.  
 R 9 1876. Ditto. ditto.  
 R 9 1877. Idaho and Wyoming.  
 R 9 1877. Appendix B. Monographs of North American Rodentia.  
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Various Publications.

- R 8 **Vol. I.** J. A. Allen. Fossil Passerine Bird.  
 1. Insect bearing Shells of Colorado.  
 2. Synonymatic List of American Sciuri (Arboreal Squirrels).  
 3. Geographical Distribution of Mammalia.  
 4. Jordan D. S., M.D. Notes on Collection of Fishes from the Rio Grande.  
 5. Report on Collection of Fish of Dacota and Montana, made by Dr. E. Coues.  
 6. Schumacher Paul. Researches in the Kajokkenmoddings Coast of Oregon.  
 7. Endlich S. N. D. Products of Erosion in Colorado.  
 8. White C. H., M.D. Remarks on the Lamarie Group.  
 9. St. John O. Notes on the Geology of N.E. Mexico.  
 10. Lesquereux. Review of Fossil Flora of North America.  
 11. Chickering Prof. J. Catalogue of Phænogamous and Vascular Cryptogamous Plants collected by Dr. E. Coues.  
 12. Chambers F. V. Index to the Described Tineina of the United States and Canada.  
 13. Eells Rev. M. The Twana Indians.  
 14. Lesquereux Leo.  
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 b. New Species of Fossil Plants. Cretaceous Formation of the Dacota Group.  
 Hayden F. V. Notes on the Lignite Formation of Colorado and Wyoming.  
 15. Bulletin of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey. No. 1.  
 16. „ Entomological Commission. No. 2.  
 17. Preliminary Report. Field Work of the U.S. Geological and Geographical Survey of Territories. 1877.  
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 19. „ „ 1879.  
 R 8 **Vol. II.**  
 1. McChesney and Coues. Mammals of Fort Sisseton.  
 2. Coues Dr. E. Birds of Dacota.  
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RULES  
OF THE  
BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND  
ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

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1906.

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- 1.—The Club shall be called "THE BATH NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB," and shall consist of not more than One Hundred Members.
- 2.—The Object of the Club shall be to make Excursions around Bath, with the view of investigating the Natural History, Geology, and Antiquities of the neighbourhood.
- 3.—A President, one or two Vice-Presidents, one or two Secretaries, Librarian, and Treasurer, shall be chosen each year from among the members at the Anniversary Meeting on the 18th day of February, and should a vacancy occur in an office during the year, the vacant post shall be filled up at the next Quarterly Meeting.
- 4.—The Committee shall consist of the past and present officers, and three other Members of the Club (the latter to be elected annually) whose business it shall be to consider and determine all matters connected with finance, and printing the Proceedings of the Club, or papers read at any of its meetings; or any business requiring consideration. Six shall form a quorum.
- 5.—Quarterly Meetings of the Club, for the election of Members, and for other business, shall take place on the first Tuesday in April, July, October, and January. Six shall form a quorum.
- 6.—There shall be at least four Excursions arranged during the year. A list of such Excursions, with the respective places of meeting, shall be suspended in the Vestibule of the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution.
- 7.—Rules shall only be altered at the Anniversary Meeting, or a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which notice shall be given to Members. A Special General Meeting can be called on the requisition of 12 Members.
- 8.—Special Meetings shall be appointed for the Reading of Papers or Exhibition of Specimens, notice being given to the Secretary by Members having such communications to make to the Club.

- 9.—Gentlemen wishing to join the Club may be proposed and seconded by any two members, and will be elected by ballot at any of the Meetings of the Club (three black balls to exclude). The notice of nomination must be given in writing to the Secretary not less than fourteen days before any such Meeting, and forwarded by him to the Members at least seven days before the Meeting. The Committee may recommend to the Club for election as Honorary Members, gentlemen distinguished for their attainments in Natural History, Geology, or Archæology, who have contributed to the work of the Club.
- 10.—Any Member of the Club may invite a gentleman to accompany him on the proposed Excursions, except when an offer of hospitality has been accepted by the Club. No Member shall bring the same gentleman more than once in the year.
- 11.—The Secretary shall take notes of the Excursions; he shall also see that notices of all Excursions and Meetings are suspended at the Institution, and posted to every Member at least seven days previously.
- 12.—All propositions by Members must be in the hands of the Secretary three weeks before the Meeting.
- 13.—The Treasurer's audited accounts shall be examined and passed at the Anniversary Meeting. The financial year shall close on the 31st day of December.
- 14.—A subscription of Ten Shillings shall be paid yearly by each Member, with an Entrance Fee of Five Shillings, to defray any expense the Club may incur otherwise than by journeys and refreshments. This Subscription to be considered due on the Anniversary. Newly elected Members to pay the subscription for the current year and the Entrance Fee at the time of their election. Members elected after the 30th day of September shall pay Entrance Fee and only half the Subscription.
- 15.—Members whose Subscriptions are in arrear for three months after the 18th day of February, shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Club, if, within one month after application the same be not paid up.
- 16.—There shall be a Supernumerary List of Members whose absence from Bath does not exceed three years. Such Members, on their return, and on the payment of their Subscription for the then current year may be admitted to the Club at once, or as soon as a vacancy occurs.
- 17.—Members may borrow Books from the Club's Library, entering their names and title of the volume in a book kept by the Librarian for the purpose, but shall not retain them longer than one fortnight. Members of the Royal Institution can also read them on the premises, but not take them away. Members may also purchase back numbers of the Club's Proceedings at half-price.

PRESENTED  
28 NOV. 1906







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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BATH NATURAL HISTORY  
AND  
ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

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VOL. XI. No. 2.

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1907.



PRICE, HALF-A-CROWN.

BATH

PRINTED (FOR THE CLUB) AT THE HERALD OFFICE, NORTH GATE  
1907.



*Cardinal Adrian, Bishop of Bath and Wells.*

By the REV. C. W. SHICKLE, M.A.

*(Read November 13th, 1906.)*

Among the memorials of the Bishops of the Diocese in Wells Cathedral are none to those whose names are most widely known. For many, Wells was only a halting place on the road to future greatness, and others are buried elsewhere. Archbishop Laud, buried first at Barking, now lies at Oxford. The saintly Ken breathed his last within sight of Heaven's Gate at Longleat, and was buried at Frome, the nearest parish within his Diocese. The graves of John of Villula and of the great Fitz Jocelin are now, owing to the curtailed length of the Bath Abbey, like those of common felons, somewhere beneath the road through the Orange Grove. Nelson lies in Wolsey's proper coffin in the middle of St. Paul's, while the Cardinal rests at Esher, but no one knows the end or the burial place of Adrian Castellensis, the prelate whom he succeeded, whom he maligned and whom he ruined, and the only memorials of him are his coat of arms on the shields in the roof of the choir and side aisles of the Bath Abbey, which were erected during his Episcopate, and to which he largely contributed. His predecessor in the See was Bishop Oliver King, to whom we owe the west front, and although Adrian never visited his diocese, the patron of Bramante and the friend of Michael Angelo without doubt took a great interest in the building then being erected on the site of John de Villula's Cathedral.

In a lowly cottage belonging to fisher folk, and similar to that in which the present Pope was born, the future Cardinal first saw the light (A.D. 1458 or 1459). It was at Corneto, a small fishing village, a few miles north of Civita Vecchia, and within sight of the ancient Tarquinii. The name of the family was Castellesi, and although there is said to have been a certain Battista Castellisi at Rome as ambassador between A.D. 1455 and 1459 who was a friend of Rodrigue Borgia, it is doubtful whether he was any relation, or gave the boy an assistance in his early years, which are said to have been passed with distinction in the academies founded by Eugenius IV. and Sixtus IV. His conspicuous talent alone must have gained him promotion, for no hint is ever given of his being

the creature of either party, and the Borgias, Cibos, and Roveres all found him a useful minister, and treated him as such.

The first public office which we know that he held is that he was sent as Ambassador to Scotland by Innocent VIII. to compose the quarrels between James III. and his nobles. But before his arrival the pusillanimous King had perished, after his flight from the field at Stirling. Adrian had, however, already proceeded as far as London, where he contracted the friendship of Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, and also of the King himself, who on Adrian's return to Rome wrote personally to the Pope (12th November, 1488), that "he had been glad to see him on account of his own merits and virtues." Henry VII. also appointed him his proctor for the despatch of all his causes at the Papal Court, where he endeavoured to obtain for Henry the Papal dispensation for his marriage with Margaret, the sister of the Archduke Philip. In 1489 he was made notary of the Apostolic Chamber, and was sent again to England as Collector of Peter's Pence—an office requiring the greatest tact and delicacy. It was necessary that the sheep should be shorn with the utmost skill, and the shearers watched as carefully as the wool.

The letter of the collector before Adrian is most amusing, but when it was found that the powers conferred upon Adrian were not in Henry's opinion as great as those possessed by his predecessor, the King himself wrote to the Pope requesting that the ambiguous phrases should be corrected, and signed himself, "Your Holinesses most devoted son, Henry." It was not as a tax-gatherer he regarded him, but as an ambassador, who had been endeavouring to effect peace between France, Burgundy, and England. Adrian had tried to induce Henry to request France to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction and to join the Holy League. The duties of collectorship required the exercise of caution and discrimination. Alexander III. had started the sale of indulgences, and the Pope requested the aid of Henry to publish the brief, which Henry was loth to do, as he had been obliged to tax his subjects to repel an invasion by the Scots who, being allies of France, had commenced an attack as soon as they knew Henry had joined the league.

Between the rapacious Pope and the miserly King, the Legate had no bed of roses, but he so managed matters that he was granted letters of naturalisation and a prebendal stall in

St. Paul's. The Rectory of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East soon followed, and after his return to Rome he was created, in 1502, Bishop of Hereford, and 1504 Bishop of Bath and Wells, in which See he was represented by Polydore Vergil as well as in the collectorship. In 1503 he was created Cardinal Presbyter, under the title of San Chrysogonus.

Adrian was called the rich cardinal, and one Catholic historian denounces his elevation as a simoniacal creation, but the Bull "de Simoniaca Electione" was not issued till 1505 by Julius II.

In the 15th century the Pope was often regarded as a temporal sovereign rather than as the head of Christ's Church on earth; his manners, his dress, his whole deportment savoured naught of the priesthood. The Cardinals were the highest degree of the peerage, and no doubt paid high fees on their appointment, but high fees are even now unfortunately charged upon appointment to offices in the Church of England, and conspicuous charity has been requited with a title even in modern times.

The Renaissance was productive of its heroes, but while they shed a new light on learning and the arts, old habits of thought were thrown into confusion, and the intrigues and the national, civic, and personal jealousies which then rent the world asunder can scarcely be traced even by the most diligent student of the period. Alliances and combinations were broken up as soon as made, and the hired troops changed sides even on the eve of battle.

The successors of St. Peter were at this time debasing themselves with abandoned pleasures and an affectation of religion. The Pope, Alexander VI., in Spanish boots, and a velvet cap, and clad in a black doublet edged with gold brocade, with a girdle round his waist of the Spanish fashion, in which was stuck a sword and dagger, went to meet his mistress, Donna Giulia (Farnese), upon her being restored to him by Charles VIII. Alexander was the nephew of the Borgian Pope Calixtus III., whose ambition it had been to so enrich the Cardinal that his power to purchase the Papacy might be assured.

Sixtus IV., Pope twelve years after the death of Calixtus, was a De la Rovere, and was noted for his avarice and ambition. No age has exhibited such flagrant instances of the depravity of the Roman See as the close of the 15th century, when the profligacy of Sixtus IV. led the way, at a short

interval, to the still more outrageous and unnatural crimes of Alexander VI.

Sixtus was the uncle of Julius II., who succeeded Alexander VI., whose predecessor, Innocent VIII., a Cibo, was the uncle of the Cardinal Cibo, who, under Leo X., a Medici, succeeded Adrian as Papal secretary, and to whom his house in the Nuovo Borgo was given.

Sixtus IV. had also planned the conspiracy of the Pazzi against the Medici.

Small wonder then that Savonarola and Politiano fulminated at Florence against the state of society, and carried away by his elevation to the position of legislator and judge, overstepped the bounds of prudence.

The town of Pisa; and Sforza, Duke of Milan, uncle of Cardinal Ascanius, were fighting against Florence. Venice was plotting against both, while Maximilian, France, and Spain regarded them as pawns in the contest between themselves.

In 1503, the Romagna, Urbino, and Piombino were ruled by Cæsar Borgia, Pisa, Siena and Florence were under his influence, and Venice called herself his friend.

To all these men and States Adrian was known as the Papal Minister, but no word of hostility to him is to be found in their archives, and it is from these we can form our judgment of Adrian; from letters which have come 'neath the public eye, only in recent times, and whose authors never expected they would be read save by those to whom they were addressed.

In all these not one word of jealousy or hint of wrong-doing is to be found against Adrian when he was in power, and those which were written after his disgrace are marked by a tone of sympathy for the misfortune which had befallen one who had continuously held high office under men whom he had known both as exiles and pontiffs.

The tale of the Pope being poisoned in Adrian's garden, though current at the time, must be viewed with suspicion. To endeavour to sweep away four or five Cardinals by such an act seems incredible even when related of a Borgia, and the state of Rome at that time would account for much.

A terrible epidemic raged. One man wrote: "All the courtiers, especially those who are in the palace, are in the same state by reason of the unwholesome conditions of the air which there they breathe." Penitence, fasting, and flagellations were universal. Butchers closed their shops for eight



days, and sorrow for sin was not confined to respectable persons.

After the election of Julius II., Adrian lost some of his offices at the Papal Court, but still remained Collector for Peter's Pence in England, and its representative at Rome.

That he was not dismissed at once is a tribute to his agreeable personality, and the contrast between the behaviour of Wolsey and Adrian when each of them loses the favour of his master is very marked.

Adrian was accused of being a conspirator because he did not report the chance remark of a brother Cardinal that a change in the Pontificate lay in the power of the Pope's surgeon.

The Italian so long experienced in the sudden ending of courtly favour, when told of the Pope's anger, merely shrugged his shoulders and laughed at the travesty of *lèse Majesté*, but afterwards, remembering the fate of Antonio Ferreri, begged forgiveness, paid a fine, and then ran away, but it was to his friends, who treated him as a king.

Wolsey with craven spirit at once gave up the fight when Henry frowned—"His high blown pride has left him," and what is there in history more pathetic than the meeting at Leicester between the spirit-broken prelate and the Abbot, as the dying man is lifted from his mule?

How different it was with Adrian. He fled with only four attendants, but as soon as his arrival was known, the Doge and the Patriarch, with the Spanish and the Ferrarese ambassadors, waited on him in State barges, and together they went to the service at St. George's, for it was the saint's fête day, and Adrian was the English King's ambassador, from whom he had received two golden cups, one of which he presents to Venice, and the other to the Emperor; while he gave out that he was undecided whether to stay in the house provided for him or at Padua, where he was afterwards entertained at the Arena, or whether he should go to England.

Part of his time was spent at Bologna, where he wrote the "De Sermone Latino" by which he was best known to posterity.

His exile was not of long duration, and after his return to Rome he was instrumental in procuring the hat for Wolsey, whose jealousy of Adrian was probably aroused by a suggestion of Maximilian's upon the sudden illness of Julius, that Adrian should be the new Pope, but the Pope soon recovered, and nothing more was said. Adrian procured the consent of the Pope to the marriage of James of Scotland and Margaret,

and also of Henry with Arthur's widow. His letter to the King on his marriage is still preserved, damaged though it is by the fire which destroyed the old Houses of Parliament, and is a courtly, dignified, and loyal address. Upon the election of Innocent VIII., who had been in exile during the Pontificate of Alexander VI., Adrian prophesied that the time had come for him to depart from Rome. It must have caused a pang to leave his Palace, now the Palace de Giraud Torlonia, which had been built for him by Bramante, and doubtless it was he who had helped to bring the first architect of St. Peter's into notice.

Michael Angelo lived within a stone's throw, and may have sought his patronage when first he came to Rome, for he must have met the Cardinal when executing the statue of Julius II. at Bologna (1507 A.D.), and now he often visited his neighbour in his palace, known by the arms of England sculptured on its front, for Adrian intended it to be the residence of all future Ambassadors.

Whitehall was tendered to Henry VIII. as a peace offering, but Adrian's palace was built for England—"I am entirely an Englishman," he had written.

The blow came not from the Pope, but from Wolsey and his followers. Bambridge, Cardinal Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of Worcester were Adrian's fellow representatives and rivals at Rome, and accused Adrian and Polydore Vergil, his representative in the diocese of Bath and Wells, of lack of earnestness in the King's cause, and when Bambridge died suddenly, and the Bishop of Worcester was suspected of poisoning him, the accusation then was that Adrian showed no joy when no poison was discovered.

The Pope's hostility was yet further aroused by a letter which Adrian had sent to England commenting upon him, being meanly returned to Leo. Incensed though the Pope was he did not take away the Collectorship until urged by Henry, at the prompting of Wolsey, and even then hinted in his letter to the King that he feared the request was not expressive of Henry's own wishes and desires. Adrian left Rome and went to Venice, whence the Pope, by every means in his power, endeavoured to persuade him to return, pledging his own word for his safety and that of the Emperor and the King of France, but Adrian preferred obscurity in the palace of his friends, the Pesaro, who have immortalized the ex-Cardinal by representing him as St. Peter in the picture of

“ The Madonna de Casa Pesaro ” in the Church of St. Maria de’ Frari.

Titian has placed the apostle with the keys at his feet in the centre of the picture, with the Bishop of Paphos kneeling on one side, the Virgin and Child being little more than accessories to the picture. It is a striking tribute of the proud family to the worth of their friend whom they thus honoured by showing that they considered him worthy of the Popedom, and the more so as the picture was intended for themselves alone. It was the altar piece of their private chapel.

Although living in obscurity, Wolsey’s vengeance still pursued the Cardinal, and did not abate until he had been deprived of all his offices. Soon after Adrian’s flight the Venetian Ambassador was advised not to go near Wolsey till his anger passed, and when he tried to excuse the Signory for receiving Adrian at Venice, Wolsey interrupted him in rabid and insolent language, saying the Venetians always favoured rascals and rebels, always opposed the Pope, and that he cared nothing for them or him, and complained that his letters had not been communicated to him before being delivered to the King. “ Ego et Rex meus,” put into Norfolk’s mouth was evidently not without authority, and the letter unread for 300 years only repeats the opinions of the day.

The Pope was timid and interposed delays for a whole year, till circumstances compelled him to give way.

Campeggio had been joined with Wolsey as Legate, but Campeggio was not allowed to land in England, but was kept waiting at Calais all June and July, 1518, until the King learnt that the deprivation had really been accomplished. It was Cardinal Cibo who succeeded to Adrian’s house, who wrote in the Pope’s name to England to announce the Cardinal’s fall, but the letter contains no note of triumph, but rather the reverse.

Adrian remained in Venice until the death of Leo X. (1521), when he left for Rome, hoping, perchance, to be reinstated in some of his offices, but nothing more was heard of him, and he was probably murdered by the way.

His writings were for a century and a half reckoned among the best works of the time, and twenty editions of them were published at the chief seats of learning on the Continent. They consist of two prose works, one on “ Speaking Latin Correctly,” the other on “ True Philosophy,” and two poems — “ The Iter Julii,” and “ On Hunting,” and a sermon preached by him when peace was signed between the Pope, the Emperor Milan and Venice.

*An Archdeacon of Bath in the 12th Century.*

By FREDERICK SHUM, F.S.A.

*(Read January 18th, 1907.)*

With very few exceptions the Papers submitted to these Societies have related to events and individuals of recent times and within the memory of the older members.

The ex-President of the Field Club recently read an interesting Paper concerning a Bishop of this Diocese in the 15th Century. Since then the eminent historian, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gasquet, read a Paper to the Literary Association on "Abbot Feckenham and Bath." Of the Bath Bishop a biography has been published, and of the Bath Abbot notices have appeared in historical records, but of the Bath Archdeacon no life has ever appeared, either written by himself or by others, and the only information relating to him is to be found in his own works, written in the 12th Century, and never translated from the mediæval Latin MS., or from the early printed editions.

Following their example, I venture to lay before you the results of some researches, touching the history of an ecclesiastical dignitary three centuries earlier, who was connected with this City.

Fifteen years ago I read a few Notes on the earliest authors of Bath, and their works. Since then, I have been still on the search for rare books, and have had the good fortune to obtain two or three of singular interest, written nearly 800 years ago by a divine of wide and varied learning, who occupied a prominent position in Bath, London, and Canterbury—a visitant at foreign Courts, an associate of Kings, a friend of the Pope, and withal, a man of deep and genuine piety. For many years he was Archdeacon of Bath.

Petrus Plesensis, more commonly known as Peter of Blois, was born in that city, about 1135 A.D.: his death occurred about 1204. His exact age is unknown. He was one of the large number of men who emigrated after the Conquest, and obtained desirable appointments in the English Church. His parents were of noble lineage, not wealthy, but they gave him an education befitting their high position.

He was sent to the University of Paris, then celebrated throughout Europe, and the resort of many students from

England, as we learn from Dr. Rashdal's valuable history, now in this Institution library.

He there became proficient in the classical literature of Greece and Rome; he also studied general literature, poetry and rhetoric, and was himself a poet. Having been intended for the Bar, he left Paris for Bologna, where he prosecuted his legal studies with marked success. His preference, however, was for scholastic divinity, to which he was passionately devoted, both as scholar and teacher.

With these views, and from religious motives, he shortly quitted Bologna, and returned to the University of Paris, where he was appointed Professor. He remained there some years, pursuing his studies as a learner, while lecturing in the Professor's chair. A new light had of late been shining in the dark cloisters of Bretagne Monasteries, and its influence had been felt in the University at Paris, so much so that many students were attracted thither from England. It is now generally admitted that the learning of the monks at that period and later has been under-rated and misrepresented, and their ignorance and degeneracy greatly exaggerated. It has been shown that under the Saxon rule piety and literature were cultivated to an extent hitherto ignored or denied.

Passing from Saxon times, and through the Norman period to Early English, we find many monasteries and church libraries containing treasured volumes of Greek and Latin classics, Biblical and ecclesiastical learning, costly illuminated transcripts in vellum folios, religiously vested in charge of the librarians, who were called Armarians, and the book collector was known by the designation of Amator Librorum.

These occupied large rooms, called Scriptoria, and were responsible not only for the preservation of the books, but for the accuracy of their catalogues, even in the minutest details.

Strange as it may sound to Protestant ears to-day, the monastic rules strictly enjoined the "unceasing" study of the Bible. This accounts for the "Imitatio" of à Kempis being simply saturated with Holy Writ. Equally is it a surprise to many in the present day to know that in the 12th Century it was the pride and glory of many English monasteries to have a well-stored Library. There was a proverb among book-lovers at that early date: *Claustrum sine armario, quasi Castrum sine armamentario*—"A monastery without a library is like a castle without an armoury." The statements made by Mr. Gairdner on the one side, and by the

Rt. Rev. Dr. Gasquet on the other, both able and impartial historians, bear testimony to the fact of the wholesale and unscrupulous destruction of vast numbers of rare and valuable books and manuscripts through the ignorance and fanaticism of Henry the Eighth's Inquisitors and Commissioners.

In Oxford--the city of learning and scholarship in the 16th Century--cartloads of valuable books and MSS. were removed from Merton College, from Balliol, and New College, and ruthlessly destroyed.

"In many of those old illuminated books, done by pious devotees in retired abbeys years ago, standing silent among the corn-seas; there are wrought into the borders of the Gospels and other books, the whole life and soul and history of the men who did them, but tenderly veiled. In a remote corner of a crowded page there may be trivial forms that ring out to the mental ear like huge golden bells in the eternal clime."

Petrus Blesensis was a type of the class of students who, in the 11th and 12th Centuries, assisted in those notable collections of ancient literature, religious and secular, in the monasteries of St. Albans, Westminster, Canterbury, Croyland, Abingdon, and Bath; the last named was second only to St. Albans, and was celebrated not only for its relics, but especially for its library, the nucleus of which was formed by Ælphège (born at Bath and one of the first Abbots of the monastery there), with the generous assistance of King Eadgar after his coronation in Bath Abbey Church, A.D. 973. In the year 1167 Peter left the University of Paris for Sicily, in company with the Bishop of Palermo. Here he entered on a wider sphere of usefulness. He was at once appointed tutor to the young King William II., who, when he had completed his education, made him Keeper of the Privy Seal, and, subsequently, Secretary to Queen Eleanor. He, however, disliked Court life, and sought ecclesiastical employment, either in the service of the Church, or under the immediate direction of the Pope.

The King reluctantly gave him permission to retire, and in 1170 Henry II. invited him to England, where he spent the remainder of his life, frequently visiting the Continent on diplomatic business of State, or in arranging theological disputes between dignitaries of the Church and the Pope.

In 1173 he is found engaged in a mission from the King to Paris, where for a time he entered the service of the Arch-

bishop of Rouen. On June 24th, 1184, Reginald Fitz Jocelin (the founder of our noble charity, St. John's Hospital) was consecrated Bishop of Bath. He having been on terms of intimacy with Peter when Canon of Salisbury, when he himself was Archdeacon of the same diocese, appointed Peter Archdeacon of Bath in the following year. Notwithstanding the claims and duties of this office Peter was summoned on various expeditions to and fro, between London, Canterbury, Paris and Rome, and consequently brought into frequent communication with two successive Archbishops of Canterbury, the Pope, and the Bishops of Paris and Bath. In company with the Pope, he travelled on horseback to Ferrara, and interceded in behalf of Archbishop Baldwin, who was embroiled in a severe conflict with the monks of Canterbury. The Pope became so irate with Peter's intercessions that he exclaimed: "May I never mount a horse again if I do not dismount Baldwin from his Archbishopric." That same night he was taken ill, and died at Ferrara, 20th October, 1187.

Peter reported full particulars of this stormy fracas to the Archbishop, with the announcement of the accession of the new Pope, Gregory VIII., and his own intention of returning forthwith to England. His friend, the Archbishop, rewarded him with the appointment of Chancellor of his diocese. The death of Henry II., in the year 1189, with whom he had been on terms of the closest friendship, now deprived Peter of his best friend, of whose character, piety and learning he had the highest opinion.

In one of his letters he said that the King often retired from the cares and solitudes of royalty and engaged in secret reading and study; not infrequently finding relaxation in the company of his clergy, taking part with them in the discussion of difficult questions in Divinity.

It must have been about this period that a dispute arose between Fitz Jocelin, Bishop of Bath, and the Archdeacon, in consequence of the interference of the Bishop with Peter's vice-Archdeacon, whom he had suspended contrary to the privileges granted by the Pope. Peter either resigned or was dismissed from the Archdeaconry of Bath. In either case he was free and able to accept the honourable position in Canterbury, and also acted as secretary to the Archbishop.

I have thus briefly summarised the history of our Bath antiquary's career to this point, with a view to show the great opportunities afforded him by these various appoint-

ments in the earlier part of his life, while engaged in writing his first work—the most interesting and the most highly appreciated of his writings.

This consisted of a series of letters on events of considerable importance, both public and private, entitled: “*Epistolæ ad Regem Angliæ.*”

This collection was made by the request of Henry II. The epistles relate not only to religious questions and to passing events of the day (presenting a pleasing picture of the habits of our Norman forefathers), but they contain references and criticisms of ancient classical literature, with lengthened quotations from Plato, Terence, Juvenal, Sallust, Cicero, Seneca, and Horace, showing the wide extent of the author’s reading and studies.

They are also replete with interest to book collectors, affording historical and bibliographical information touching monastic libraries and librarians.

Numerous are the anecdotes recorded of bibliomaniacs in modern times. Let me relate one, occurring in far distant days, before the printing-press or booksellers’ shops were heard of. The Archdeacon of Bath, during one of his visits to Paris met with a book dealer at his stall, who tempted him with a rare work on Jurisprudence, and thinking it desirable for his nephew, a bargain was struck, the coin counted, and the volume laid aside to be called for. The Provost of Sexelburgh, a passer-by, was a silent witness of the transaction, but repressed his anxiety to purchase; Peter had no sooner left than the learned Provost re-appeared, offered a much larger sum for the volume, and took it away by sheer force. The Archdeacon was sorely vexed, wrote a long letter to lawyer Arnold, of Plois, maintaining the illegality of the Provost’s conduct, but in vain; the father of modern bibliophiles, like many of his successors, was duped by a rival competitor!

In another of his epistles he makes reference to the Norman Cathedral then being built in Bath—a magnificent church—erected within a stone’s throw of the spot on which we are now assembled. Incidentally it may be mentioned that De Villula, BISHOP of Bath, was a fellow countryman of Archdeacon Peter—a native and priest of Tours.

Some of the letters were addressed to the Kings of England and France (no less than 183 were addressed to Henry II.), and to Parish Priests, also to Bishops, reproving them for pride and ungodliness, looseness of conduct, and unseemly fondness



for hunting and other sports of the field. Even to so distinguished a prelate as the Bishop of Winchester he quotes an instance in which Pope Nicholas suspended a Bishop for hunting, and adds "how much more disgraceful in your Lordship's case, at the advanced age of 80!" He chides Reginald, Archdeacon of Salisbury, for employing his time with falconry instead of attending to his clerical duties.

So full of interest and so vivacious are these epistles that it has been lately suggested, after the lapse of nearly 800 years, to translate his works from Latin into English. Having copies, I believe, of all he has ever written, I have been asked to select at least a few of these letters for translation and publication. His other works are, admittedly, of less interest; they comprise short treatises, entitled, "Opuscula, Sermons, and Poems."

His abilities as an administrator were considerable; as a secretary his powers were marvellous; on special occasions he has been known to dictate to three writers, and at the same time write important despatches with his own hand.

Lest it may be thought I am over-estimating the attainments of our Bath worthy, I venture to submit a few references to his works, which I lay before you—an interesting example of early printing.

The beautiful edition, in Gothic letter, was printed by the "Brothers of the Common Life," at a monastery near Brussels, "Sine anno et loco." It has since been ascertained that the date is 1478. There is no record of a sale of this edition in England, and I believe the only other copy extant is in the Bodleian, at Oxford. The late owner valued this at fifty guineas, but early printed books have vastly increased in value since then. In 1519 the epistles were re-published, with Sermons, Poems, and short Treatises, entitled "Opuscula."

A third edition was printed in 1609 at Paris, by Joannes Basaceus. In 1667 an accurate and valuable edition of his works was published by De Grousainville, at Paris, in a folio volume, containing 188 Letters, 66 Sermons, and 19 Opuscula.

No other edition appears until 1847, when Giles, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, after having examined fifty MS. copies of this author's works preserved in public libraries in France, Belgium, and England, published a complete edition of his works, in four volumes, entitled, "Petri Blesensis Bathoniensis Archidiaconi Opera Omnia, nunc primum in

Anglia Ope Codicum Manuscriptorum" (word omitted).  
apud J. H. Parker, Oxonii.

It has been stated by Harpsfield, that Peter was the author of the lives of Wilfrid and St. Guthluc, but I believe this to be a mistake.

One of his works, "Liber Contra Perfidiam Judæorum," is full of declamation and pious wrath against the poor Jews, whom he threatens "with eternal misery," although, doubtless, he had been under obligation to some of them. Another quotation confirms this opinion, when he says, "I am compelled by urgent necessity to go to Canterbury to be crucified by the perfidious Jews, and the same torture awaits me in London on my return."

The gem of this collection, at any rate to the bibliophile, is the small quarto edition, entitled, "Colloquium Peccatoris et Crucifixi Jesu Christi," printed in Gothic letter, at Antwerp, in 1488, by Nicholas Leu. It is rubricated throughout, and underlined with red; one of the rarest examples of early printing; only four books are known as the work of this printer (brother of Gerard). As none of Peter's works have been translated into English I requested Mr. T. W. Dunn, Headmaster of Bath College, to offer a prize for the best translation of this interesting piece, but, having been written in mediæval Latin, he pronounced it unsuitable for his pupils to construe. With his characteristic kindness and self-denying energy, he insisted on taking it with him to the sea-side, for his Easter holiday, and on his return presented me with this unique translation as the result. Here is also the work by Ingulphus, a monastic historian, who was supposed to have written the History of Croyland Abbey, with which was published a continuation, stated to be by Peter Blesensis, but after a correspondence with the late Professor Earle we agreed, as a result of the investigation made by Sir Francis Palgrave, that the entire work was a forgery, not written either by Ingulphus or Peter Blesensis.

After this brief and therefore necessarily imperfect resumé of his works, in which bibliographical details and technicalities have been omitted as out of place here, I think my contention will not be disputed, namely, that Peter of Blois was a distinguished scholar and author, and although living in the 12th Century, he was far in advance of his age.

I have mentioned that when Peter's connection with Bath ceased the Archbishop of Canterbury appointed him Chancellor

and his private secretary. Eventually he settled in London, where he occupied the positions of Archdeacon or Chancellor in the metropolitan diocese; during his later years frequent references were made to him under both titles. He, therefore, successively held the important positions of Archdeacon of Bath, Canterbury, and London. From this period there is scant information to be gleaned concerning his life or death.

He had long been desirous of obtaining some permanent engagement, or a living, in the Church, and had applied in vain to Pope Innocent III., to whom he had rendered many personal services.

Through life his brilliant parts had rendered him a desirable agent on occasions of private and public emergencies, and he had been selected by high authorities for important offices and appointments, which he was always willing to undertake, however arduous and responsible, apparently indifferent to reward or emolument.

Consequently envy and jealousy rankled in the minds of certain disappointed individuals in their efforts to supplant him, and in others, who may possibly have been overlooked, so that he was not without enemies in his later life.

The several embassies with which he had been intrusted had supplemented the trifling income received as Archdeacon of Bath, yet both sources of income barely covered the requirements of his position, and he was unable to make provision for old age. Towards the evening of his eventful life, with failing health and vigour, far away from his native land, he continued without adequate means of support, yet anxious to be engaged in clerical work. As the dark shadows of night gathered around him, many of his friends and relatives dead, and the remainder, mostly scattered abroad on the Continent, he no longer possessed the vivacity of spirit and the versatile genius that stimulated him when inditing the fresh and sparkling epistles of his younger days.

Depression, the too frequent accompaniment of old age, overcame him, and in his extremity he addressed a plaintive appeal to Odo, Archbishop of Paris, requesting him to grant at least the means to *die* in France, if a *living* there could not be given him, for he desired to end his days in his native country. His desire was not realised. In one of his last letters, Epistle No. 151, we have a mournful picture of his closing life; deprived of nearly all his friends, with only a few clerical associates left; whilst retaining the office of

Archdeacon of London, and without the means of support, his only solace was in books.

In tracing the history of this Bath antiquary of bygone days, I fear I have trespassed on your patience. In some aspects of his life he resembled the good and great Bishop Grosseteste. This Prelate was born forty years after Peter, in the lowest rank of life, but from a poor scholar in the Grammar School of Lincoln became the most celebrated Prelate that ever ruled this most important, and then the most extensive, diocese in England.

Far above all his contemporaries in the depth and extent of his scholarship and general culture, he was superior to the bulk of the clergy in zeal and piety.

In consequence of the increasing exactions and encroachments of the Papal power in this country at that time, he made remarkable efforts for the resuscitation of learning and the revival of public spirit in the English Church of the 13th Century, the effects of which stimulated and permeated the Church and nation for a hundred years afterwards. Both Grosseteste and Peter obtained their early religious habits and instincts at the Paris University, but the Archdeacon lacked the varied and profound learning of the Bishop; neither had he the resolute and determined will to concentrate all his powerful faculties in the service of the One Great Master. The Archdeacon rather resembled Wolsey, who served two masters, and consequently failed to realise Grosseteste's lofty ideal of holy life and unceasing activity.

Nevertheless, he was a man "sui generis." Of no other could it be more truthfully said, that he possessed a marvellous personality and a winsome address. That he was sanguine and impulsive in youth, earnest and determined in manhood, desponding and melancholy in old age, I think has been admitted in this brief sketch of his life and character.





*Bath Pleasure Gardens of the 18th Century, issuing Metal Admission Tickets.*

By S. SYDENHAM.

(Read March 12th, 1907.)

The social life of Bath during the 18th century, when as a spa and pleasure resort it attained to the zenith of its fame, has provided a theme for many writers, yet one phase of that period—the prominent position then occupied by open air amusements—has been somewhat overlooked.

The attractions of the Pump Room, the various Assembly Rooms and the Theatres, have been generally accepted as the only means of amusement at that time offered the numerous visitors, who then for health or pleasure sought the city of the Hot Springs, or was provided for the more modest requirements of the actual residents.

At the outset of its reputation as a fashionable resort in the 17th century, the resources of the city as to covered space seem to have been restricted to the Town-Hall, then standing in the Market Place, open air amusements, limited as to number, being the only means of recreation apparently available.

The opening years of the 18th century found Bath appealing to a wider world, and large sums were then expended on improving its environs, to enable visitors to enjoy walking or riding over a large area.

The provision of the earliest Bath Pleasure Gardens and the building of the first of the Assembly Rooms practically coincide. Thomas Harrison, in 1708, formed a large plot of land, long known as the "Abby Orchard," contiguous to his new Rooms, into "Gardens for People of Rank and Fortune to walk in." Harrison's gardens appear very clearly in Buck's "prospect of the City. 1734," and Wood's Plan of Bath, 1735, shews them retaining the name "Abby Orchard" laid out in formal style, with a wide walk flanking the river, and another by the side of a stream or ditch (probably an outlet of the water from the hot springs), this apparently forming the southern boundary of the gardens.

Wood in 1749 mentions these gardens in connection with a practice long abandoned at English spas, but still retained at the majority of those on the Continent. "After a Family is welcomed to Bath, it is a Custom for the Master of it, to go to

the Publick Places," and subscribe for the Balls, the Pump Room Music, &c. "His next Subscription is a Crown, half-a-Guinea, or a Guinea, according to his Rank and Quality, for the Liberty of Walking in the private Walks belonging to Harrison's Assembly House."

These Rooms and Gardens, then in the occupancy of Gyde, devolved to the Duke of Kingston, on the death at her residence in Queen Square, on May the 29th, 1773, of Mrs. Mary Webb, daughter of "Mr. Thomas Harrison, the first improver of this City."

As the spaces available for recreation within or close to the city walls were built upon, society necessarily pushed further afield, and though Harrison's Gardens (present North Parade gardens occupy part of the site) retained continuous popularity, a formidable rival came into vogue immediately across the Avon—Spring Gardens. Gilmore's plan, 1694, shows a house on the site of these, and Wood's plan, 1735, gives a small plot laid out as a garden in the "Bathwick Meadows." On Thorpe's map, 1742 (made when he was residing in Kingsmead Street, near the present *Journal* office), appears a larger plot, and for the first time on a map the name Spring Gardens is given. At this date Harrison's Gardens had been encroached upon by the building of the North Parade, and are shewn by him as part of "Batts Gardens." Direct evidence is not available, but Spring-Gardens seem to have been established as a pleasure resort on a modest scale at the time of Thorpe's survey.

The *Journal*, May 9th, 1748, announced, "To be Lett. At Michaelmas next, A Messuage or Tenement with the Gardens and Fish Ponds thereto belonging called Spring Gardens in the Parish of Bathwick near Bath, now in the Possession of Mr. Edmondson. Enquire of Mr. Purlewent, Attorney in Bath."

In the same year, William Purdie, then keeping a lodging-house in Orange Court, Orange Grove, advertised that he "Sells all Sorts of Mineral Waters, viz.: Spaw, Pyrmont, Cheltenham, Bristol, Road, Holt, &c., &c.," later Purdie became well known as the energetic lessee of the Gardens.

The edition of "*Nugæ Antiquæ*," published in 1769, contains an appendix, consisting of letters purporting to have been sent in 1752-3 by a foreigner residing at Bath, to a friend in London. In one of these letters, dated April 30th (1753) "From the Garden of the Spring near Bath" (obviously Spring Gardens) the writer pictures "the fair Elysium of



this place, where sweet variety tempts every sense to rapture." "We tread o'er banks of violets, we hear soft music, and, where we turn our eyes, some fair innocent is smiling in the midst of wily dance, or delicious refreshment." In the same work verses are given entitled "The Hermite's Addresse to Youthe." These first appeared in Archer's *Bath Chronicle* of July 10th, 1768, as "Written in the Gardens of the Vauxhall at Bath."

Say, gentle youthe, that tread'st untouch'd with care,  
Where Nature hathe so guerdon'd Bathe's gay scene ;  
Fedde with the songe that daunceth in the aire ;  
Mid'st fairest wealthe of Flora's magazine ;  
Hathe eye or eare yet founde, thy steppes to blesse ;  
That gem of life, y'clep'd True Happinesse ?

To the presumably gay and light-hearted patrons of a resort provided to facilitate their pursuit of pleasure, this enquiry seems hardly appropriate. The concluding lines admonish all :

To brood o'er Follie, and . . . . confesse  
Earth's flatt'ring dainties prove but sweete distresse ?

They however must have met with popular approval, for long afterwards the verses are alluded to "as hanging in a glazed frame in the Large Room of the Gardens."

On the 26th of May, 1760 ; it was advertised that at "Spring-Gardens on Thursday the 5th of June, will be a Ball. To be continued every Thursday during the Summer Season. To begin at Six-o-Clock and end Half-after Ten. The greatest Order and Regularity will be observed. Admittance into the Ball Room one Shilling each Person. N.B.—There is a large Bowling Green for the Diversion of Company." On the 2nd of June "the Ball that was Advertised," "is postponed till further Notice."

Probably the introduction of formal Balls at these Gardens was strenuously opposed by the proprietors of the city Assembly Rooms, and the M.C.'s ; as although more or less impromptu dances were always provided for, I cannot find the more ceremonial Balls again advertised to take place there.

In the absence of evidence it may be assumed that Purdie acquired and developed Spring-Gardens some years before 1760.

To modern ideas, the early way of access from the city to the Gardens was extremely difficult ; intending visitors used either the narrow Fish Cross Lane, passing through the East gate, and

then along the river bank ; or the more direct, but perilous, Slippery Lane, outside the north wall ; both ways converging to the then Ferry over the river, near the site of the present Pulteney Bridge. The house in Orange Court, occupied by Purdie, overlooked the Gardens, and possessing a doorway into Lot Lane, outside the City wall, had a shorter and easier access to the ferry.

In November, 1764, the firm of "Warren and Purdie. Humbly beg Leave to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," "that at their Shop, next to Mr. Wiltshire's Assembly Room, the upper End of the North Parade," all varieties of perfumery and fancy goods could be obtained, and long after Purdie's decease admission tickets to the gardens were to be obtained at this shop.

On the 10th of April, 1766, was announced "Spring-Gardens are now open for the Summer Season with Breakfasting and Afternoon Tea, as usual.—Hot Rolls and Spring Garden Cakes every Morning from Half after Nine till Half after Ten, Sundays excepted.—A large Company is desired to give timely Notice.—Musick will attend if required.—Constant Attendance at the Passage-Boat leading from Orange-Grove to the Gardens. A Commodious Pleasure Boat to be Lett."

The company at "the Bath" were then early risers ; the usual time of assembling for "Drinking at the Pump Room" was from 7 till 10, the music there being from 8 till 10 o'clock. "There is generally a great Number of Ladies and Gentlemen who make a very brilliant appearance," and it was "the ton" upon leaving the Pump Room to resort to Spring Gardens, where (1766) "By desire of Many Ladies and Gentlemen the Proprietor proposes to have every Monday and Thursday during the Summer, Public Breakfasting and Musick. The Musick will continue playing till Two-o'clock for such of the Ladies and Gentlemen who chuse to Dance." Apparently it was found that the difficult access by way of the old ferry, operated against the success of the Gardens, and a direct route from the centre of the city was provided.

Richard Jones, some 30 years in Ralph Allen's service, wrote that the stone from Allen's wharf at the Dolemeads was brought by boat to "Monk's Mill, and landed and so rolled up in a Road made up into the Grove for that purpose, and then began the building in the Square called Wood Street." If this statement is reliable, the date of the roadway would be about 1727. This steep road was utilised, a flight of stairs being made

at the side of it, against the now demolished "Nassau House." From the foot of these stairs a path led along the river bank, skirting Harrison's Gardens, to a large boat-house, which for many years stood at the mouth of the race of the now vanished Monks' Mill. South of this house steps gave access to the "Passage-Boat," which plied across the river to the inclined plane still existing near the site of the gardens.

The various pleasure resorts inspired some poets, and many would-be poets. Anstey in his *New Bath Guide* (1766) depicts "my Lord Raggamuffenn" inviting "all the people at Bath to a general breakfast" at "the place cross the river."

"He said it would greatly our pleasure promote  
 If we all for Spring-Gardens set out in a boat :"  
 "We all sallied forth in the wind and the rain ;  
 Here a cap and a hat, there a cardinal blown,  
 While his Lordship, embroider'd and powder'd all o'er,  
 Was bowing, and handing the Ladies ashore."  
 "The Company made a most brilliant appearance,  
 And ate bread and butter with great perseverance ;  
 All the chocolate, too, that my Lord set before 'em,  
 The ladies despatch'd with the utmost decorum.  
 Soft musical numbers were heard all around,  
 The horns and the clarions echoing sound :  
 Sweet were the strains, as od'rous gales that blow  
 O'er fragrant banks, where pinks and roses grow."

Spring-Gardens, with its fishponds, etc. ; the way Anstey pictured the company reaching the ferry, and the "Passage-boat" itself, are shewn on Basnett's map, 1771(?). On this the way from Orange Grove is noted as the "Spring Garden Stairs," the stairs appear on Master's maps of 1795 and 1808 ; and the last vestiges of them have not long disappeared.

The *Chronicle*, May 7th, 1767, contains :—

"An Invitation to Spring-Gardens  
 Humbly dedicated to the Dancers of Cotillons  
 By a Gentleman.

Improv'd by soft showers, the shrubs and the flowers,  
 New blown to Spring-Gardens invite us ;  
 Where freely we range, and partake of each change  
 Kind Nature can give to delight us.

Then approach ye gay nymphs, and renouncing all care,  
 Each party in number increase ;  
 The boat stands all ready, the rope is quite steady,  
 Your passage a penny a piece.

Without wind or tide, on the opposite side,  
 Safe your landed, and hous'd in a trice,  
 Coffee, chocolate, tea, spread before you, you'll see,  
 With provisions, well chosen and nice.

Of these as you eat, a musical treat,  
 All sorrow shall sweetly remove ;  
 Till breakfasting done, to the garden you run,  
 Soft musick invites to the grove.

Then back again haste, no time you must waste,  
 When dancing becomes the gay theme,  
 The bold hurdy-gurdy ; play'd by man stout and sturdy,  
 Of pleasure presents you the cream.

For what can be equal ; I pray to the sequel ?  
 What compar'd to the gay Cotillon ?  
 Where with step, or without it, quite careful about it,  
 You're sure to dance in the bon-ton.

Here, quite in her prime, Miss for the first time  
 Two very odd things puts together,  
 Our own country-dance, and another from France,  
 So jump'd you cannot tell whither.

Then approach, sons of mirth, and with hearts light and gay,  
 From the Pump Room assemble the fair ;  
 One draught of warm water, then hasten away  
 And quick to Spring-Gardens repair.

The first use of the word "Vauxhall" in direct connection with these Gardens occurs in 1768.

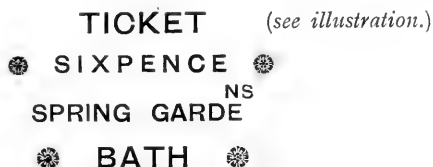
In 1769, a notice states that "A Porter is now placed at the Gate," and that teas are also provided, being placed on the "Tables at Six, continue till Seven, when the Music will be ready for Dancing." "If the Company should chuse to continue Dancing by Candle-light a further reasonable compensation will be expected."

The earliest notice of the gardens in a Bath Guide book occurs in one dated 1769 : "During the Summer Season there are opened on the other Side of the River Avon, some very pleasant Gardens, called Spring Gardens, where there are Public Breakfasts with Music, twice a Week, viz. : Mondays and Thursdays at 1s. 6d. each Person, Ladies and Gentlemen likewise meet there in the Evening to take Tea. The Proprietor has taken much Pains, and expended a considerable Sum, to bring it to its present flourishing State ; however, as much Company resort there, 'tis not doubted but it will answer his expectations.—Every Person (except a Subscriber)

pays Sixpence for Admittance into the Gardens, for which a Ticket is given that entitles you to any Thing at the Bar to that Value. The Subscription for walking in the Gardens is Half-a-Crown the Season."

This reference gives a clear date, 1769; for the use of the Ticket illustrated; the earliest of the Bath garden pieces.

The ticket of brass, is with a very slight variation, a double obverse:—



(Ornament above TICKET and under BATH.)

*Ed:* Plain.

Its use is again referred to in 1786, when Mrs. Purdie is mentioned as the Proprietress. "Such Ladies and Gentlemen who do not subscribe (2s. 6d.) pay Sixpence for Admission and receive a Ticket that entitles them to anything they may choose of that value."

Near the site of the South Parade, a ferry possibly existed before the Parade was built. From the time of the erection of this, access to the ferry was gained from the terrace of the Parade by means of a stairway known as "White Hall Stairs." The ferry could also be reached through Harrison's Gardens by a walk along the river bank. The "White Hall Ferry" was long a favourite way to Spring-Gardens and other pleasure resorts, and contemporary references to it are frequent. The name is a curious one, and as mention is made of it later, I now quote an advertisement from the *Chronicle* of July 27th, 1769:—

"For Pleasure on the River Avon.

Neatly fitted up, at White Hall Stairs


The Bottom of the South Parade.

Two Commodious Pleasure Boats: one covered, the other open.

To be Lett for Bristol, or down the River on Parties of Pleasure, &c., with proper careful Hands.

By S. Tomkins, London Waterman.

Who has been on this River upwards of 40 Years.

 In the little Cabin under White Hall Stairs is continued to be exhibited the grand Collection of Perspective Views which for several Years has given universal Satisfaction to Ladies and Gentlemen that have honoured the said Views with their Inspection."

"A Letter from an Invalid at Bath," in the *Chronicle* of May 28th, 1772, lauds Spring-Gardens and its frequenters:—

"When Phœbus thinks proper to send forth his beam,  
I sometimes pass o'er fam'd Avon's fair stream,  
And quickly approach a spot many surmise,  
To be somewhat like a place call'd Paradise.  
For there forms angelic they constantly meet,  
Whose eyes shine like stars, and who fly—with their feet.  
Here bountiful nature, assisted by art,  
Is pleas'd in diversify'd charms to impart  
Those beauties she lavishly gives to the Spring,  
And here 'the sweet choristers warble and sing.'"

On September 17th, 1772, notice was given that "Chairs and Foot Passengers may pass over the New Bridge during the Races (on Claverton Down) but no Horses or Carriages as the Way is not Pitched." The building of "Pulteney's Bridge" must have conduced to the popularity of the Gardens by making them freely accessible, but long after its opening, the steep descent from the bridge level to the Bathwick meadows made vehicular access difficult. To the Sedan chairmen the bridge was a boon. "The distance from the Pump Room to the Gardens is 472 yards being within a Sixpenny Chair-fare," but few of their patrons could have had the temerity to tender only the legal fare of sixpence to a pair of sturdy and notoriously pugnacious chair-men.

The *Chronicle*, October 12th, 1772, records that a few days previously "a Boat with two women was carried down the river, then in flood, through an arch of the new bridge, passing over the weir safely, the boat was carried back by the reflux of the water under the weir and swamped.—one woman was rescued by a boat from the Mill, the other by Mr. Purdie, who put off in his boat to her assistance." Those who know the Avon in flood at this point will marvel at the escape of the women and the courage of their rescuers.

The new bridge quickly supplanted Purdie's ferry, an advertisement in June, 1773, noting, "the Passage-Boat on the river leading to Spring-Gardens to be Sold."

A unique innovation was announced in 1774, "The public

Tea Room at Spring-Gardens will be lit up every Sunday evening during the winter, for the accommodation of Company with good Tea or Coffee and Hot Rolls just out of the oven."

The Prose Bath Guide, 1778, refers to "Spring Gardens near the new bridge, which considering their contiguity to so great a City are very delightful and afford to all Conditions of People a very rational Amusement." "The Company are entertained with a good Band of Music. Mr. Purdie, the Proprietor, is a good Citizen, and spares no Expense to render the Gardens worthy of that encouragement they meet. Mr. Purdie keeps also an excellent Lodging and Boarding House in Orange Court, the back apartments of which command a view of the Gardens." At the house in Orange Court (the Empire Hotel now covers the site) resided in 1748, during one of her periodical visits to Bath, the vivacious Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu.

A special room was provided for the elaborate concerts given at the Gardens, the most talented artistes of the period appearing at "Public Breakfast Concerts of Vocal and Instrumental Music." Galas were frequently held, and among the attractions were a number of cannon, apparently almost a civic possession, as references to the firing of the guns at Spring-Gardens on all loyal occasions are remarkably frequent. After 1780 at the various pleasure gardens the firework displays were a prominent feature. For most of these "the ingenious Signor John Invetto, the celebrated Italian Artist from Milan," was responsible, and invariably each successive exhibition was "the most superb display ever exhibited in this City."

In the *Chronicle*, January 30th, 1783, is advertised for Sale "On Friday, the 21st of February. The remaining UN-EXPIRED TERM of SIXTEEN YEARS of the LEASE of that desirable Spot of Ground known by the name of Spring-Gardens, Vauxhall. Many years past in the possession of the late Mr. Purdie."

The continued use of the White-Hall ferry is proved by a notice in June, 1789, that 'A New Gate is opened at the South End of the Gardens for the accommodation of Ladies or Gentlemen from the South Parade over the Ferry and a pleasant Walk thro' the Meadows," the same notice stating, "Every impediment from the Bridge to the Gardens will be removed, and the way made level over the arches, and free from interruption by Carriages." "The Bridge and the Road

to the Gardens will be watered (if necessary) on every Public night."

On the 11th of March, 1790, Mr. Pritchard, wine Merchant, (who on July 7th, 1774, had married Miss Charlotte Purdie) "begs leave to acquaint," "that he has taken Spring-Gardens, the direct road to which is over Mr. Pulteney's Bridge." Advertising from the Parade Coffee House, the attractions of a gala, August 12th, 1790, he mentions that "In this feast for the Eye and Ear the Proprietor has not been unmindful of the more substantial one of the palate, as the best of Viands and Liquors will be ready at a reasonable expense."

During 1791, only one other open air pleasure resort, King James's Palace Garden, was carried on, and in June of that year mention was made that "As Spring-Gardens, Vauxhall, is now almost the only place of amusement open for the company and inhabitants of this city to resort to, we are not surprised at the numerous attendance every publick night, especially as it is conducted in so liberal a manner."

A typical reference to the Gardens occurs in the *Chronicle*, June 3rd, 1792, "Bath was early in the morning saluted by the fine peals of bells in four different churches, announcing the birthday of our good and gracious King; at noon the guns were fired at Spring-Gardens, Vauxhall; and in the evening an amazing concourse assembled there. The Gardens were illuminated with a profusion of lamps, and the fireworks went off admirably, they consisted of several grand pieces, and served even to increase the fame of Invetto."

After 1792, the popularity of the Gardens rapidly declined, many causes contributing to this; the extensive building operations then proceeding in Bathwick had entirely destroyed their privacy and the beauty of their surroundings; and in view of the then near termination of the lease of the gardens permanent improvements could not be profitably undertaken. A formidable rival, the Sydney Garden, was also under construction, and early in 1795 appealed for and attracted the patronage of fashionable residents and visitors.

On June 4th, 1795, Pritchard advertised "The Proprietor begs leave to offer his sincere thanks to his Friends and the generous Public, for their patronage and support, which he has so many years been favoured with, and to acquaint them, he is going to decline these Gardens. This being his last night."

A new tenant, John Townsend, on July 16th, 1795, "solicits the countenance of the Nobility and Gentry, his own Friends



and those of Mr. Pritchard to this undertaking, which he is determined to carry on with that spirit and attention that will secure him a share of their favours" He adds, "A complete Bowling Green is provided," and "A Commodious Coffee-Room. Is open'd near the entrance to the Gardens, where every attention will be paid to render it an agreeable resort to respectable Tradesmen." The reference to tradesmen indicates clearly how far the patronage of the Gardens had by this date (1795) decayed. Endeavours to revivify them proved futile, and after a career which most intimately identifies them with the golden age of Bath; as far as I can ascertain, Spring-Gardens finally closed as a public pleasure resort on September 12th, 1796.

Always restricted as to area, the limit of their extent in a north-east direction is probably the garden at the rear of No. 73, Pulteney Street. The site of the Gardens themselves is now practically covered by the houses and gardens of Johnson Street.

It is certainly erroneous to locate at Spring-Gardens, as has so frequently been done, the much discussed grotto, immortalised by Sheridan. Mr. Emanuel Green has clearly identified the small building at the end of the North Parade, with the "moss cover'd grotto of stone" "where Delia reclin'd." Within sight of Spring Gardens, in a secluded part of Harrison's, or as then known, Gyde's Gardens, the grotto was conveniently placed for lovers' meetings; in Sheridan's time being accessible from the Terrace Walks through the gardens, or from the South Parade by way of White Hall Stairs.

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Contemporary with Spring-Gardens was the resort known as King James's Palace, in Lyncombe Vale, about one mile from Bath. These gardens have peculiar interest from their name, and their connection with a mineral spring. According to tradition James II., after his abdication, resided in this secluded combe for some time previous to leaving England. This may be dismissed as untenable, but the attribution to James may have a not uncertain basis. Mary Beatrice of Modena, Consort of James II., made a long visit to Bath in 1687, and the King then spent a considerable time here. A numerous Court accompanied the Queen during her stay, which proved the most enjoyable time she spent in England.

Bathing almost daily at the Cross Bath, the Queen found pleasure in traversing in her coach the few roads available, and the then unenclosed downs surrounding the City.

Confronted as James and his Consort were at the date of their visit, with a fast gathering storm of discontent, it may have been necessary that visitors and couriers should gain access to the Court in comparative secrecy. The 17th century city could not have afforded either privacy or proper accommodation for the Queen and her numerous retinue during a long stay, and she may have resided in this sheltered and beautiful valley, from which a direct road then passed over the precipitous Lyncombe Hill to "the Bath," not quite a mile away. It is also not improbable that the mineral spring, which later brought the spot into prominence was then known. If the unfortunate Mary of Modena, the best of the Queen Consorts who have shared the throne of England, resided at this spot for any time, the origin of the name many years later, "King James's Palace," and the use of "White Hall" in connection with the stairs and ferry on the most frequented route to the gardens is obvious.

A house stood on the site in early times, and Wood states that a Mr. Charles Milsom, in 1737, rented an old fish-pond here for 20s. yearly. On attempting to repair the pond, a mineral spring was disclosed, and under the impression that a source of fortune was found, Milsom, in conjunction with a Dr. Hillary, built at a cost of £1,500 a structure to enclose it. Soon after the completion of this, the spring practically disappeared, presumably from the disturbance of the ground by piling for foundations, and the much vaunted speculation collapsed. Wood gives a drawing of a "Plan and Elevation of a Duodecastyle Edifice for preserving the Casa Rotella of Doctor Milsom at Lyncomb Spaw, near Bath. Designed A.D. 1737." His drawing shews a circular building; but on Thorpe's map, 1742, the spa appears as a rectangle, agreeing closely in position with the present Lyncombe House.

A few years later, in connection with adjacent gardens, the spa was revived on a modest scale, and as early as 1751, was well-known as a pleasure resort.

On the 20th of May, 1751, in the *Journal*, appeared:—

"This is to give Notice

That Messrs. Charles, the French-Horn Masters, with a Band of Musick are to perform a Concert at Breakfast upon a Variety of Instruments at Lyncomb-Spaw-House, near Bath, on Tuesday,

the 21st instant ; and all those who are pleas'd to honour the house with their Company, will meet with no other expence than what they please to spend, it being entirely for the Benefit of John Faber, who keeps the said House. To begin at 10 o'clock.

☛ If the Weather should not prove fair, it will be put off 'till next Thursday morning.—If the Ladies' should be desirous, after the Concert of dancing Country-Dances, proper Hands will be ready to Attend."

The favourite way of reaching the gardens from the city was by the White Hall ferry, at the South Parade. From the ferry a path led across the Dolemeads, (then pleasant meadows,) passing near the quay on the river bank from which Ralph Allen's stone was despatched, then along Allen's private road at the side of the tramway, used for conveying the blocks from the Combe Down quarries.

"The new-made road, and wonderful machine  
Self-moving downward from the mountain height,  
A rock its burden."

was one of the attractions on the way.

Diverging from Allen's road, near the modern Welton Lodge, the path crossed the fields beside the brook to the gardens. Access for vehicles to a much later date was only possible by the old road over Lyncombe Hill.

The *Chronicle*, August 14th, 1766, "gives Notice. That there will be a Carnation Feast at Richard Lancashire's at Lyncomb." "He that shews the three best whole blown Carnations of different Sorts will be entitl'd to a Silver Punch-Ladle ; he that shews the best blown Burster ditto to have a Gold Ring ; and he that shews the best whole blown ditto, to have his Ordinary and Extra-Ordinary free. To be adjudged by Proper Persons chosen out of the said Company. No Person to shew for the Prizes unless he dines with the Company."

In 1767, "the House commonly known as the Lyncomb Spaw House," was used as an isolation hospital by "Messrs. Skeet and Kinnier, Apothecaries and Chemists at the Phoenix, in Northgate Street, Bath." "Parties need not remain in the house above a Fortnight, nor be confined a Day from amusing themselves in the Garden. A Room will be kept apart for the Company who go to drink the Spaw water, and as some Ladies on account of the Distance find it fatiguing to return to Bath to Breakfast, Coffee and Tea will be provided for those who chuse it."

Anstey, in 1766, indicates the then popularity of the Gardens,

as he refers to "the charming parties made" to visit "LINCOMB'S shady groves." The name, King James's Palace, was in use before 1770; the attractions offered beyond occasional flower shows were limited, being confined to refreshments and the privilege of walking in the gardens. For the latter the usual subscription of 2s. 6d. for the season was expected, and following the practice of Spring-Gardens, tickets of the value of Sixpence were used.

These tickets, of brass, are very rare, and failing direct evidence, their issue may be assigned as prior to 1770:—

*Obv:* Bust to left (see illustration.)

IACOBVS · II · DEI · GRATIA ·

*Rev:* KING · JAMES'S · PALLACE

ADMITTANCE

SIXPENCE

*Ed:* Plain, rounded.

In 1790, the tickets were issued counter-marked R.T., the initials of the then proprietor.

An interesting advertisement appears in the *Chronicle*, June 19th, 1777:—

"By Order of the Right Worshipful the D.P.G.M. for the County of Somerset.

The Members of the Lodge of free and accepted Masons, No. 49, that lately was held at the White Hart Tavern, are desired to meet the 24th of June, at KING JAMES'S PALACE, LYNCOMBE; to celebrate the festival of St. John the Baptist. Visiting Brethren who intend to honour us with their company may have Tickets by applying to

W<sup>m</sup> TUCKER, Secretary, Westgate Buildings."

A rival resort, known as "Wicksteed's Machine," or "The Bagatelle," was early established on the route to the Palace gardens and much nearer to the city. No metal tickets are known to have been used at this garden, but it may be mentioned that Welton Lodge now occupies the site of "Wicksteed's Machine," or as the resort was at one time known, "Cupid's Gardens."

In November, 1780, "Lyncombe House and Gardens, commonly called King James's Palace," are advertised "To be Lett." "The place needs no recommendation to those that

have seen it, those that have not may see a description of it in the *Bath Journal* of September 18th last; drawn by a disinterested Gentleman on the spot." "The House and Garden in great reputation—a good tenant—need not fear doing well in it." The description is entitled, "Verses written on the day of the late Execution (August 28th, 1780; John Butler executed on St. James's Parade for participating in the Gordon Riot, Bath), at a very beautiful spot, laid out for the entertainment of the Public near Bath." These are some twenty-eight lines, pleasingly descriptive of the garden, etc.

On October 1st, 1789, is advertised, "KING JAMES'S PALACE, OR LYNCOMB PLEASURE GARDENS (one mile from Bath). A Dry walk to it, with a good Carriage Road, and remarkable for its warmth and healthy situation. ROBERT LANSDOWN, many years Waiter at the Bear Inn, begs leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry and Public that he has taken the above House and Gardens." In May, 1790, "King James's Palace" gardens "Are opened for the Season with Breakfasting and Afternoon Tea as usual. The first Publick Breakfast will be on Saturday, the 15th of May, and continue every Saturday during the Season, attended with Horns and Clarionets."

During the following November appears, "King James's Palace. R. TANNER (from the Churchyard) respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry, his Friends and the Publick, that (having declined the Perfumery Business, and disposed of his Snuffs and Tobacco to Mrs. Osman, in the Market Place). He has taken and entered on the above House, and has laid in a stock of excellent Old Wines, Spirituous and Malt Liquors, etc., and humbly Solicits their Patronage and Support."

In April, 1791, he opened "a Subscription Book for Ladies and Gentlemen walking in the Garden, at 2s. 6d. for the Season. Non-Subscribers admitted at 6d. each, for which they are entitled to any refreshment to that amount." For this sixpenny admission undoubtedly the earlier brass tickets were re-used, countermarked R.T. (Robert Tanner).

In September, 1791, "the House and Garden occupied by Mr. Robert Tanner, at Lincombe, commonly called King James's Palace," is advertised for sale.

R. Tanner in April, 1792, "begs leave to return thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favours, and informs them that the Gardens are opened for the Reception of Company. Orders for large Parties left at Mr. Cadman's, Perfumer, facing the

Pump Room will be duly attended to.—A Good Foot-Way from the Ferry-Boat, South Parade.”

By concerts, illuminations, firework displays and other attractions, Tanner endeavoured to carry on the Gardens successfully; but his efforts failing he became a bankrupt, and the announcement made on October 12th, 1793:—

“ King James’s Palace, Lyncombe,  
For Sale by Auction

On Thursday the 24th day of October, and following day.” marks the disappearance of these Gardens as a public pleasure resort.

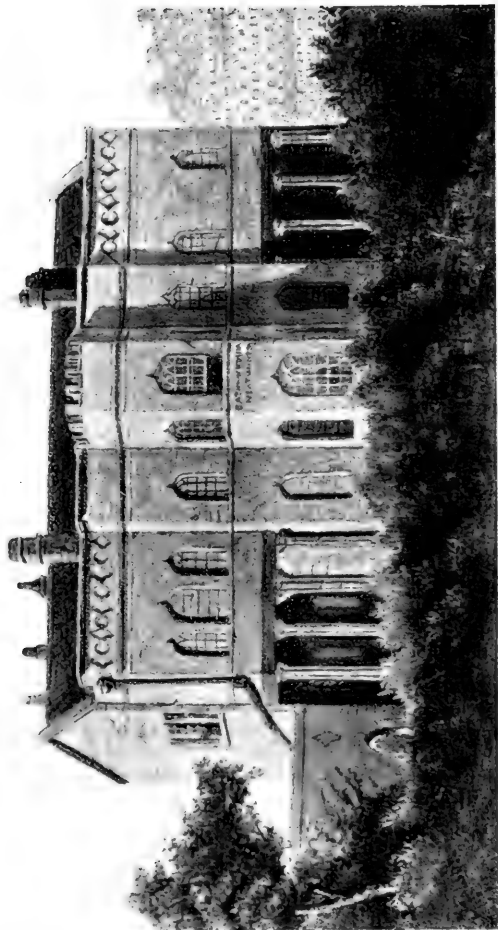
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A pleasure garden in connection with which a metal ticket was issued, was attached to the building, which eventually gave name to the Villa Fields, Bathwick.

Thorpe’s map indicates clearly that on its site, at the date of his survey, 1742, only open meadows existed. The land was acquired in 1777 by a Mr. James Ferry, who erected the house and occupied it in 1779.

In 1745, P. and J. Ferry carried on business as Weavers and Silk Mercers in Pierrepont Street, removing later to “the corner of Galloways Buildings and the First House on the North Parade,” where on retiring from business in 1770, their stock was sold by auction.

Bathwick Villa and Spring-Gardens are mentioned in the “Diary and Letters of Madame D’Arblay, 1892.” As Frances Burney, she for some time resided at No. 14, South Parade with Mr. and Mrs. Thrale; in June, 1780, she wrote “the Bishop (of Peterborough) proposed a frolic that we should all go to Spring Gardens, where he should give us tea, and thence proceed to Mr. Ferry’s to see a very curious house and garden.” “The three Thrales, the Bishop and I crossed the Avon” by White Hall ferry, and “had a sweet walk through the meadows and drank tea at Spring Gardens. We then walked on to Mr. Ferry’s habitation. Mr. Ferry is a Bath alderman.” She comments on the bad taste displayed at the Villa, the crowded buildings and the paltry ornamentation of the house and garden, and the “unsuccessful attempts at making something of nothing.” “They kept us half an hour in the garden, while they were preparing for our reception in the house, where after parading through four or five vulgarly showy closets,



BATHWICK VILLA

Shortly before its demolition, from a Drawing by G. Hobson.

not rooms, we were conducted into a very gaudy little apartment, where the master of the house sat," "as if in contemplation, though everything conspired to show that the house and its inhabitants were carefully arranged for our reception. Mr. Ferry started from his pensive attitude and begged us to be seated," and for the entertainment of his guests displayed the perhaps puerile wonders (chiefly mechanical), he evidently delighted in, providing also "a repast of cakes, sweetmeats, oranges and jellies." "The sights occasioned us a good merry walk home" through the Bathwick meadows, "indeed we laughed all the way, and thought but little how time went, till we were again crossing the Avon." Some days later she attended a Public Breakfast at Spring-Gardens.

Volatile Miss Burney, laughing at the hospitality shewn the party at Bathwick Villa in 1780, as Mme. D'Arblay nearly sixty years later, was laid to rest in Walcot cemetery, within sight of the villa standing then not a quarter of a mile away "across the Avon."

As for Alderman James Ferry, he may well have sat in "pensive attitude," at the time of the visit described. He was of advanced age, and the house and grounds were then heavily mortgaged. For some years he had occupied the position of City Chamberlain; being removed from office in September, 1780, early in 1782 he was declared to be unable to pay the balance due to the city of his accounts as Chamberlain. He forthwith resigned his position as Alderman, etc., and was then granted by the Corporation "an Annuity of One Hundred Pounds tax free."

On April 8th, 1782, was offered at auction,

"All that new-built House and Garden, situated at Bathwick, now in the possession of Mr. Ferry—commanding many beautiful views of Bath and the country circumjacent.—The Gardens consist of about an acre and a quarter, laid out in modern taste, with serpentine gravel walks, valuable shrubbery, evergreens, fishponds, bridges, fruit trees in the highest perfection.—The distance is only 1151 measured yards from Bath Market to the Garden gate, and further distance to the Public Rooms is very inconsiderable."

In July, 1783, an advertisement states:—

"Bathwick Villa. The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully informed that the delightful Villa and pleasant Gardens, late the seat of James Ferry, Esq: Will on Thursday the 10th Instant be opened for Tea, Coffee, &c. A Subscription is taken at the Bar



for Ladies and Gentlemen walking in the Gardens at 2s. 6d. each for the Season. Newspapers in the Coffee Room for the use of Subscribers. Dinners and Suppers at the shortest Notice. The choicest Wines may be depended upon. As this undertaking has been attended with very great expense, the Proprietor humbly requests the favor and encouragement of the public in general and his friends in particular.

— A Coach Road up to the front of the House, and a Ferry over the River from Walcot.”

A copper ticket, now excessively rare, was issued soon after the opening in 1783, (*see illustration*):—

<i>Ob</i> :	<b>BATH WICK VILLA</b>
on the field within a circle.	<b>NEAT WINES</b>
	<b>TEA : COFFEE</b>
	<b>&amp;c.</b>
<i>Re</i> :	<b>NEW . . . . . TEA GARDENS . . . . .</b>
on the field within a circle.	<b>ADMITTANCE</b>
	<b>SIXPENCE.</b>
<i>Ed</i> : Plain, rounded.	

A Bath Guide Book, 1786, notes, “Pleasantly situated at the extremity of the Village of Bathwick is a public tea Garden, neatly fitted up and pleasantly laid out for the reception of Company, on the same plan and terms as Spring Gardens. Mr. Marrett, Wine Merchant, is the proprietor, who has spared neither pains or expense to render it deserving the public encouragement.”

The Gardens are later advertised as being “A Short and Rural walk from the Pump Room, and about the same distance from the Circus.” “For the convenience of the Upper Town, a large and Commodious Ferry (lately launched) is kept opposite Walcot Parade.” This ferry near the site of the present Cleveland Bridge, remained in use until the bridge was erected 1826-7.

The firework displays and the illuminations at the Villa were usually on a far more extensive scale than those provided at the rival resorts. The advertisement last referred to mentions “The ingenious Signor Invetto, who gave such universal satisfaction last summer, has been employed during the course of the winter, in preparing some of the most curious and capital Fire-Works ever seen in these parts.—Marrett returns his sincere thanks,—for past favours, entreats a continuance of the same ; and begs Leave to inform the Nobility

and Gentry and the public in general; that he has lately imported a Stock of choice French Wines; viz.—Claret, rich Frontignac, Prinia'c, &c." Patrons of the various gardens were not altogether content with charming surroundings, "full Concerts of Vocal and Instrumental Music," or firework displays. They must have been connoisseurs of wines, for the quality of those supplied to visitors are always extolled, at the Villa especially so; "Neat Wines" appears on the ticket, and the front of the building until its demolition, displayed the words: BATH-WICK VILLA . NEAT WINES.

Concerts, both vocal and instrumental, were frequently given at the Villa, but apparently these were not equal to the contemporary concerts given at Spring-Gardens.

If enterprise and good management could have compelled success, then the Villa Gardens would certainly have prospered, but a noteworthy "Grand Fete" held on August 21st, 1789, in honour of the Duke of Clarence; when, in addition to the concerts, etc., some of the attractions were exceptionally novel, marks the zenith of their career. After this date, their decline as a fashionable pleasure resort was extremely rapid. As instancing this, in November, 1789, a circus performance was for some considerable time given in the gardens "by a Capital Groupe of Performers from Astley's Riding Schools, London."

Many causes militated against the financial success of these Gardens. They were of small area, and, situated some distance from the city, would-be patrons at the time of their opening using the direct road to them, had necessarily to pass close by the rival Spring-Gardens, old established, and then at the height of their popularity; by 1789 the building operations then proceeding on so extensive a scale in the Bathwick meadows, materially hampered the approach of vehicles or even pedestrians coming from the direction of Pulteney bridge to the Villa. As illustrating this, the proprietor early in 1790, advertised that "The best Coach Road at present is over the Old Bridge round Claverton Street," a tedious journey of more than twice the distance from the Guildhall via Pulteney Bridge, much of the way through a narrow & winding road, and with two turnpike gates on the route.

The ferry near Walcot Parade was a bold venture to attract patrons from the most fashionable parts of the city, but it apparently entirely failed of its purpose.

On the 19th of August, 1790, was announced a "Grand

Entertainment of Vocal and Instrumental Musicks.—This being the only Publick night at the Gardens this season, and as the Moon will be nearly full, the Proprietor solicits the company and interest of his friends and the public in general.”

As far as I can trace, this entertainment marks the closing of the Bathwick Villa Gardens as a public resort, after a brief existence of seven years (1783-90).

The proprietor (Marrett, Milsom Street) became interested in the Sydney Garden scheme, being one of the original shareholders in this, and soon after 1790 the greater part of the Villa garden was planned out for building purposes; Sydney Place and Alva Street being projected, but never carried into effect, to cover the site.

After passing through every vicissitude of fortune that a building can undergo, the Villa was entirely demolished during October and November, 1897.

The house when a pleasure resort had in front of it very extensive outbuildings, forming with the Villa itself three sides of a square at the extreme end of the gardens. The latter were very narrow and extended back from the house to the site of the present road on the north-west side of the Sydney Garden. The modern Forester Road very closely follows the original approach to the entrance gate of the for a short time fashionable, but now almost forgotten, Bathwick Villa Gardens.

On the north side of Bathwick Street stands an ornate archway, often mentioned as having been the entrance to the Villa Gardens. This attribution must be erroneous: the road at this point was not constructed until 1826-7. A local name for the structure is “Pinch’s Folly.” J. Pinch, a Bath architect, in practice early in the last century, had a stone yard close by where it stands, and probably the arch or gateway was built by him.

As the Villa Gardens neared the close of their existence as a pleasure resort, not far from them, but on the other side of the Avon, pleasure gardens on a more ambitious scale were projected. These were later known as the Grosvenor Gardens, Vauxhall, and formed part of an elaborate building scheme put forward by John Eveleigh, a Bath architect (at one time in T. Baldwin’s office) whose numerous works have not

received the attention they undoubtedly merit. The first public intimation of the project was early in June, 1791, when "All those healthy and desirable meadows, situate on the East side of the London Road, between the Turnpike and Lambridge.—are (advertised) to Lett for Ever on Building Leases.—the centre of the Meadows to be laid out as Pleasure Gardens."

On the 24th of June, 1791, the foundation stone of an Hotel to be known as Grosvenor House, Vauxhall, was laid, and the scheme pushed forward with such energy that on May 12th, 1792, the *Herald* notes "The annals of horticulture cannot produce an instance of so rapid a change from a common grass field to a luxuriant, highly cultivated spot, as is now displayed in Grosvenor Gardens. It is scarcely one year since the plan was first proposed, and in that time a row of elegant buildings has been erected; a complete garden has been made.—spacious walks well gravelled have been formed, and the whole of a plan; so admirably projected, brought to such a state of forwardness, as to claim the admiration and wonder of the numerous companies who daily frequent it. Nothing but the greatest success can attend exertions so deserving the public patronage." The friendly writer of the last sentence was unfortunately wrong. The general scheme was financed by the Bath City Bank, whose failure early in 1793 completely wrecked the plans and the fortune of Eveleigh, and in November, 1793, the Gardens were sold by auction. Revived a little later as a pleasure resort on a more modest scale, they for a few years enjoyed considerable popularity.

In connection with these Gardens, Proprietors Tickets were intended to be issued, but I cannot ascertain that this intention was ever carried out, and, consequently, beyond a passing notice, the Grosvenor Gardens do not come within my present scope.

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Of the open-air pleasure resorts of this period the last to be established was the Sydney Garden, which founded on far more ambitious lines than any of its predecessors is still in existence. In connection with this Garden, two metal tickets were issued, one of copper, the other of silver.

The first intimation of the intention to create this pleasure resort is given in the *Chronicle* of June 16th, 1791: "We hear that a plan is drawn for a New Vauxhall upon a very extensive plan; it is to be in the centre of Sidney-place (the area of

which measures 10 acres) adjoining the East end of Great Pulteney-street." The following week appears "We are authorized to say that the Plan for a new Vauxhall in the Centre of Sidney-Place is approved of by Miss Pulteney, and will be carried into immediate execution."

I can find no further reference till the 13th of October, 1792, when the *Herald and Register* mentions that "On Tuesday the subscribers to Sidney-gardens met at the White Lion Inn, and resolved to proceed on this magnificent plan immediately; every share was filled, the first deposit made, and Messrs. Cross, Bayley & Co. (Bath City Bank) were unanimously appointed treasurers." The appointment of Cross, Bayley and Co., as treasurers, was disastrous; their failure in April, 1793, involved the scheme in financial difficulties, and hampered somewhat the carrying out of the project. Despite this however, the construction of the garden was proceeded with, and a contemporary manuscript notes: "Sep. 19, 1793: the first tree planted in the Sydney-Garden."

After the collapse of the Bath City Bank, the undertaking was financed by the Bladud Bank, then carrying on business in Old Bond Street.

The architect of the scheme was Charles Harcourt Masters, a native of Bath. His survey of the City, published January 1st, 1795, shews very clearly the Garden as planned and carried out. The hotel, bowling greens, labyrinth, etc., then occupied the whole of the area, an irregular hexagon as to shape (much of which has since been converted to private use) bounded by the present main roads.

The *Chronicle*, on July 23rd, 1794, advertised a general meeting of Subscribers to the "New Intended Vauxhall and Ranelagh Gardens, New Town, Bath," to be held on the 4th of August following, at Spring-Gardens.

After this meeting, the project was rapidly carried through, for on April 9th, 1795, it was announced that "Sydney Garden, Vauxhall, Will be ready for the entertainment of the Publick on Monday the 4th May. Persons desirous of taking the said Garden until Christmas next are requested to send in their proposals sealed, to Mr. C. Masters, architect, or to Mr. J. Clark, Bathwick.—The Proposals will be opened on Monday the 13th of April, and the person who makes the highest offer, if thought eligible by the Committee shall be put in immediate possession of the Garden for the said time.

N.B.—The above Garden was opened for Walking only on

Monday the 6th of April." The use of Ranelagh in the title was abandoned after this date.

James Gale, originally an haberdasher, in Wade's Passage, disposed of this business in April, 1795, and became the first tenant. He advertised on the 7th of the following May, that the "Sydney-Garden, Vauxhall, opposite Great Pulteney Street. Will be opened on Monday, May 11th. For Breakfasting and Afternoon Tea, Wines, &c., &c. J. Gale (late of Wade's Passage) having taken the Pleasure Garden, respectfully acquaints the Publick, that he is determined to conduct it with the utmost Spirit and Liberality.—and hopes from the high encomiums already passed on the superior style in which this Garden is designed, that its visitants will be so numerous as to enable him to render Refreshments not only in quality, but also in quantity, equal, if not superior, to all other places of publick entertainment.—Horns and Clarionets every Wednesday evening.—There are two Bowling Greens and two Swings. No Swinging can be permitted on Sundays.—A capital Swing on Merlin's construction will be erected in the Labyrinth, and be opened the first week in June." (This swing, long advertised as an attraction, took its name from the inventor, Merlin; mentioned in 1775 by Fanny Burney "as a foreigner and a very ingenious mechanic.")

An advertisement of June 4th, 1795, gives notice that "Any Person or Persons desirous of becoming a Proprietor or Proprietor's in the eligible undertaking of the Sydney-Garden, Vauxhall, may now be accommodated, a resolution having been made for admitting the number of Five Additional Proprietors."

In September, 1795, appears "This Garden having become the pleasurable resort of the most Fashionable Company residing in, or resorting to Bath,—J. Gale returns his most grateful thanks for the liberal encouragement given him." "Merlin's Swing is now open, and as it is thought most conducive to health, a Subscription has been requested at 5s. for three months. Non-Subscribers' Tickets to be had at the Bar at 6d. each, through a curious grotto; and 3d. each through the Gate of the Labyrinth, which being so perplexing, correct plans of it are sold at the Bar, price 6d.'

Probably the copper pieces, now rarely met with, used in connection with the Garden, were issued about this date, as "Non Subscribers Tickets"—

*Ob :*                   **SYDNEY GARDEN** (*see illustration*)

**VAUXHALL**

(within a circle of dots, raised rim).

*Re :*           Plain field within a circle of dots ; (apparently left clear for engraving number).

On the 2nd of January, 1796, it was advertised that " Any Person or Persons willing to Contract,—for Building, Sydney-House, Vauxhall, may see the plans, elevations, sections and descriptions of the several works at Mr. Master's, Architect, No. 21, Orchard Street." " Proposals to—a Committee of the Proprietors to be held at Sydney Garden on Monday the 25th of January next." The building was commenced in the following November.

The Sydney Garden is referred to in June, 1796, " as the fashionable resort of all the polite visitors and inhabitants of the City, (and) as crowded beyond any example at the first grand Gala on Friday evening last. There were more than 4,000 persons present.—The Concert, the fireworks, the illuminations, and above all the excellent manner in which the fete was conducted are universally spoken of in high terms of approbation."

The proprietors of the Garden pushed forward various improvements with great energy, announcing, in 1796, that " The Ride round Sydney-Garden on a gentle ascent free from dust, and commanding some of the most delightful and romantic views about Bath, will be opened for Gentlemen and Ladies airing on Horseback only on Monday, June 27th." " Non Subscribers 6d. each time." Masters' plan of the Garden shews a " Moveable Orchestra " at the rear of Sydney House " adjoining " the " space for Fire-Works," but it probably was not placed in this position till after the erection of the Hotel. This orchestra, which afforded accommodation for 100 performers, is said to have been removed from the Apollo Gardens, near Westminster Bridge, London ; these gardens, opened in 1788, were closed by order of the Magistrates in 1793.

Failing conclusive evidence I assign the Proprietor's Tickets, (*illustrated*) to a date prior to 1800.

These tickets are of silver, unusually handsome pieces, and were numbered consecutively ; they are now exceedingly rare

and realise high prices, the number issued cannot now be ascertained, but presumably each £100 share carried a Proprietor's Ticket; in this case their original number would have been 77.

*Ob*: View of principal front of Sydney House.

**SYDNEY GARDENS** (above)      **BATH** (under)

*Re*: N°      within a floral wreath.

**PROPRIETOR'S** (above)      **TICKET** (under)

*Ed*: Plain.

Gale's first occupancy of the garden was not a long one. In April, 1799, he was succeeded by T. Holloway, whose tenancy proved of still less duration.

The *Chronicle*, January 30, 1800, advertised for sale "Two Shares of 100£ each in those pleasant gardens, called Sydney Garden, Bathwick."

On the 22nd of January, 1801, "J. Gale respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry and the Public, that he has again taken Sydney-House—Garden and Ride for a Term of Years from Lady Day next, 1801." "Sydney House. Contains an elegant Ball Room, with suitable Rooms for Tea or Cards. And is well adapted for Balls and Suppers, Routs, Public Breakfasts or Dinner Parties. There is also a Commodious Coffee Room where the London and Bath Papers are taken in daily. The novelty of the Kennet and Avon Canal, which is carried through the Garden and Ride, and completed in the most handsome manner, with Ornamental Iron Bridges, &c., with various Improvements in the Plantations, add considerably to the picturesque Beauties for which the Spot has been so universally admired." With this announcement my notes must end, for the further history of the Sydney Garden is that of the 19th century, during the first half of which the Garden formed the centre of Bath gaiety, attaining its highest reputation as a pleasure resort about 1840; then slowly declining, till now, in the opening years of the 20th century, with Sydney House virtually in ruins amid neglected surroundings, Ichabod, may well be written above the entrance to the once prosperous, animated, and extremely fashionable, Sydney Garden.

Amongst other matter relating to the Garden I have an early



Treasurer's book, giving the names of all Subscribers holding shares in the "Vauxhall or Sidney Gardens in 1803"; from this list it appears that 34 "double shares" of £200 were then held and 9 "single shares" of £100 (of these latter Sir William Pulteney, Bart, and Lady Bath held one each), or 77 shares in all, to a total value of £7,700., the Ground Rent then being £142. 12s. 0d.

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At the S.E. angle of Sydney House, or as it was afterwards known, Sydney Hotel, in the basement was carried on for many years a public-house, presumably for the accommodation of coach and chair-men, and other attendants of fashionable frequenters of the gardens; as in common with all the other Bath pleasure resorts announcements continually recur "Servants in Livery will not be admitted" to the gardens.

The title of this public-house was frequently changed; in 1805 it was known as the Sidney Tap, in 1809 as the Royal Tap, then as the Sydney Garden Tavern, later as the Pulteney Tap. The small brass check, illustrated, is of much later date than the other pieces, and is of interest as showing the attic story on the front, an addition to the Hotel probably in 1840.

The quaint old-fashioned fittings of this, certainly not an open-air resort, the writer saw some years ago, slowly decaying relics of a bygone age.

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I have to acknowledge the kindness of Montagu Guest, Esq. (London), in loaning the rare Bathwick Villa piece, from which the illustration is taken; and also of Mr. Meehan (Bath) for the loan of the block illustrating the Villa itself.

*List of Birds and Flowers of Bath and its Neighbourhood observed by A. CASTELLAIN in the year 1906.*

BIRDS.

4th Jan.	Missel thrush sang in Victoria Park.
9th "	Large blue tit sang.
20th "	Missel and song thrushes sang.
26th "	Hedgessparrow sang.
5th Feb.	Skylark and large blue tit sang, Fosse Way.
6th "	Chaffinch sang; heard nuthatch, Victoria Park.
10th "	Saw flocks of starlings, small ditto chaffinches, and yellowhammer, Combe Hay.
12th "	Heard greenfinches.
15th "	Hedgessparrow sang, Prospect Stile.
20th "	Chaffinches and missel thrush sang; heard yellow hammers and nuthatch, Monkton Combe.

FLOWERS.

4th Jan.	Winter aconite in leaf, white leath and haqueria in flower.
8th "	Snowdrop out in Victoria Park, and anemones and winter aconite.
23rd "	Dandelion in flower, Lansdown; and primroses, Freshford.
30th "	Pink and blue hepatica, dwarf iris, snowflake, white daphne, Pyrenean anemone, saxifrage and yellow crocus in flower, Botanic Gardens and Park.
31st "	Carnations in flower.
4th Feb.	Cowslip in flower, Combe Grove.
12th "	Venus comb cress in flower, Greenway lane.
15th "	Dandelion and daisies in flower.
20th "	Elm and Japanese honeysuckle in flower, Botanical Gardens.

- 22nd Feb. Larks, thrushes, large blue tit and hedge-sparrow sang.      22nd Feb. Periwinkles, false strawberry, celandine, and coltsfoot in flower, Cumberwell to Bathcaston.
- 23rd " Large and small blue tits and coal tit at cocoanut, 59, Pultency Street.
- 25th " Large blue tit sang.
- 3rd Mar. Saw long-tailed tit at Cumberwell.      3rd Mar. Chickweed, Venus comb cress, primroses, false strawberry and celandine in flower.
- 7th " Blackbirds, chaffinches, linnets, etc., sang; heard wood pigeon.      4th " Squills in flower, Botanical Gardens.
- 9th " Saw partridges paired, and wood pigeons, Twinhoc.      7th " Violets and speedwell in flower, Charcombe to Bathcaston.
- 14th " Greenfinch sang.      8th " Plum in flower, Tynning; and almond, William Street.
- 17th " Greenfinches, large and small blue tits, etc., sang.      9th " White lilac, purple scented and dog violets, moschattel, scurvy grass, Buxbaum speedwell, and primroses in flower, Wellow to Midford.
- 18th " Swan flew over house going S.W.      14th " Golden spleenwort in flower, also Japonica and ribes, Botanical Gardens; and willow in leaf, Victoria Park.
- 22nd " White goose with beak, knob, and legs orange-coloured, flew over house at 8.30 a.m., going S.; heard green woodpecker, Langridge.      17th " Furze, wood anemones and wood sorrel in flower, Botanical Gardens; also speedwell and coltsfoot, Upper Weston; and violets, Twinhoc.
- 22nd " Ground ivy, pink and white dead nettle and radish in flower, Langridge.

- 29th Mar. Mountain anemone in flower, Botanical Gardens.
- 31st " Omphalodes, wild strawberry and hyacinth in flower, Combe Grove.
- 3rd April Pasque flower out, Botanic Gardens.
- 4th " Spurge and butcher's broom in flower, Limpley Stoke.
- 6th " Wild tulip in leaf, Dunkerton.
- 9th " Germander, speedwell, cuckoo flower, stitchwort, garlic, hedgemustard, crowfoot, rue-leaved saxifrage, wood sorrel, hoptrefoil and blackthorn in flower, Freshford, Hinton, and Midford.
- 11th " Hyacinths, hedge parsley, wood and common spurge, arum, cuckoo-flower, pink campion, ivy-leaved toadflax, woodruff, ground ivy, and radish, Bradford, Westwood, and Combe Down; fritillaries and wild tulip in Botanical Gardens, and wild cherry and peach in Park.
- 13th " Marsh marigold and yellow hedgemustard in flower.
- 31st Mar. Blackbird sang in garden and imitated thrush
- 2nd April Saw wheatear, Lansdown; and fieldfares, Combe Hay.
- 3rd " Linnet sang, Batheaston.
- 4th " Heard woodpecker, linnet sang, Turley.
- 6th " Saw brimstone and tortoise-shell butterflies and bumble bees, Dunkerton.  
[Heard of swallow at Weston, seen by Col. Seagram.]
- 7th " Saw and heard chiff-chaff, Combe Down.
- 9th " Linnets sang.
- 11th " Heard willow wrens and chiff-chaffs.
- 13th " Heard blackcap and saw white butterflies, Freshford.

- 14th April Heard swallow, Lansdown Grove ; flocks of fieldfares at Shockerwick.
- 15th " Nuthatches, green woodpecker, chiff-chaffs and willow wrens, Hampton Rocks.
- 23rd " Heard siskin ; white duck with 11 young in Park. Saw swallows, Dunkerton.
- 24th " Saw swallows, house and sand martins, Newton.
- 30th " Heard cuckoo, Newton.
- 1st May Heard nightingales and cuckoos, and saw goldfinch, Canal.
- 2nd " Blackcap sang, Clan House.
- 4th " Heard bullfinch in garden, and bunting, Wells Road.
- 5th " Saw swift, Midford.
- 9th " Saw coal tit and swifts, Bathampton.
- 16th April Ash and plane in flower, Charmey Down.
- 23rd " Prophet flower, broom, wild tulip and woodruff in flower, Botanical Gardens ; Butterbur and shiny geranium, Dunkerton.
- 24th " Comfrey and marestail in flower.
- 27th " Buttercups, water crowfoot and weasel-snout in flower, Farley Hungerford.
- 1st May Purple and white comfrey, bedstraw, bugle, pink campion and butcher's broom in flower.
- 3rd " Horse chestnut in flower ; poppies in Botanical Gardens.
- 4th " Wayfaring tree in flower.
- 5th " Rowan tree, pink clover and golden saxifrage in flower.
- 8th " Lilac and laburnum in flower.
- 9th " Found Solomon's seal in flower, Hampton Wood.
- 14th " Wild hawthorn, wistaria and service trees in flower.

15th May	Saw orange tip butterflies, Fosse Way.	15th May	Alkanet, forget-me-not, celandine and dovesfoot, herb Robert, and shiny geraniums in flower, Fosse Way.
22nd "		22nd "	Avens and creeping potentilla in flower, Hampton Canal.
24th "		24th "	Mountain geranium in flower, Combe Down.
25th "	Saw cuckoo, Freshford; blackcap, nightingale and willow wrens sang, Midford.	25th "	Oxeye daisies, dovesfoot, cranesbill, cleavers, coronilla, gromwell and lovage in flower, Midford.
26th "	Heard titlark, Bathcaston.	28th "	Oxeye daisies, rock rose, white campion, coronilla, etc., in flower at Winsley.
28th "	Heard nightingales, turtle doves, chiffchaffs, willow wrens, yellowhammers and thrushes, Turley and Winsley.		
29th "	Heard corncrake, saw redbacked shrike, Bathampton.	1st June	Twaybladc in flower.
		4th "	White bryony, millefoil and yellow rattle in flower, Fromc Road.
5th June	Heard nightingales, linnets and corncrakes, Freshford; and wryneck, Monkton Combe.	5th "	Pimpernel, blackberries, figwort, elder, hawkweed, guelder rose, yellow vetch and aconite in flower, Hinton Charterhouse.
6th "	Saw wood pigeons and painted lady butterfly, Kelston; heard corncrake, Bathampton.	6th "	Borage, foxglove, sanfoin, quaking grass, and cowslip in flower, Weston.
7th "	Heard redstart, and saw old and young wheatears, Combe Down.	7th "	Poppies in flower.

- 13th June Balm-leaved and water figwort, wound-wort, syringa and foxglove in flower, Lyncombe.
- 16th " Clary in flower, Lansdown, and wild rose, corn crowfoot, poppies, sowcross and sand mustard, Southstoke.
- 18th June Heard nightingale. Mallow, thistles, alkanet, roses, hawkweed and blackberries in flower, Batheaston.
- 19th " Spindlewood, cornel, and willowherb in flower.
- 21st " Flax and willowherb in flower, Round Hill.
- 22nd " Bee orchis in flower.
- 23rd " Ditto Combe Grove, also black knapweed and broomrape.
- 26th " Calamint, wall mustard and convolvulus in flower, Newton.
- 29th " Meadow cranesbill, St. John's wort, skullcap, creeping loosestrife and scabious in flower, Midford.
- 30th " Feverfew, least toadflax, plowman's spike-nard, white valerian and yellow waterily, Saltford.
- 2nd July Willowherb (three sorts), corncockle, fumitory, valerian, geranium (jagged leaved), tway blade and helleborine in flower, Midford.
- 3rd " Henbane and bird's nest in flower, Bathampton.
- 21st " Heard redpolls and tree pipit, Weston.
- 29th " Heard chiff-chaff, willow wren, titlark, blackcap and white throat, Midford.
- 2nd July Found yellowhammer's nest with four eggs, Freshford.

8th July	Hummingbird hawk moths at Combe Grove.	4th July	Ragwort and creeping toadflax in flower.
14th "	Young blue tits, Bathampton; hummingbird hawk moth, Saltford.	5th "	Agrimony and enchanter's nightshade in flower, Claverton.
19th "	Chiff-chaff sang, Prior Park.	8th "	Basil thyme in flower.
20th "	Heard willow wren and sedge warbler, Canal.	17th "	Yellow iris in flower, Park.
		20th "	Chickory, marjoram, yellow bedstraw, purple vetch, muskmallow, yellow-wort, melilot, harebells, parsnep, drooping thistle, hemp agrimony, and yellow toadflax in flower, Canal.
		21st "	Nettle-leaved bellflower and brooklime speedwell in flower, Batheaston.
		25th "	Stalkless, white, and drooping thistles, field gentian, bedstraw, eyebright, small geranium, and scarlet pimpernel in flower, Hampton Downs.
		26th "	Nettle-leaved bellflower, pink centaury, purple and creeping loosestrife, tandy, marsh and rosebay willow-herb (some white), fleabane, clematis, arrowhead, water plantain, and sedge in flower, Claverton.
14th Aug.	Saw seagulls, Henrietta Park.	28th "	Clustered bellflower, Limpley Stoke.



- 22nd Aug. Robin and thrush sang in garden ; heard willow wren, Conkwell.
- 23rd " Willow wren in Institute Gardens ; saw young swallows and martins, Rocks Valley.
- 24th " Heard golden-crested and willow wrens, skylark and woodpecker, Prospect Stile ; saw partridges.
- 27th " Heard flycatchers and willow wrens, Freshford.
- 29th " Heard nuthatch, Bathampton.
- 31st " Saw willow wrens, Limpley Stoke.
- 9th Sept. Small blue tit sang in garden.
- 10th " Heard barn owl, Bathampton.
- 11th " Heard willow wren, pigeon and chiff-chaffs, Botanic Gardens.
- 13th " Saw swallow and martin, Batheaston.
- 14th " Heard golden-crested wren, and saw swallows, Prior Park.
- 15th " Heard willow wren and saw martins with young in nest ; also swallows, Lansdown. Linnets sang, Langridge.
- 17th " Saw swallows, Sydney Gardens and New-bridge.
- 18th " Saw wheatear and swallows, Freshford and Combe Down.
- 23rd Aug. Found hazel-nuts, Rocks.
- 24th " Found haresfoot clover, Kelston Hill.
- 27th " Clustered bellflower, white campion and yellow toadflax in flower, Freshford.
- 14th Sept. White campion in flower, Combe Down.
- 17th " Herb Robert in flower, Corston.
- 18th " Yellow toadflax, eyebright, white dead-nettle, mountain cranesbill, agrimony, yellow vetch, scabious, carrot, parsnep and radish in flower, Freshford and Combe Down.

- 19th Sept. Saw swallows flocking.  
 20th " Saw swallows, Combe Down.
- 22nd " Saw tree creeper, swallows and martins,  
 Freshford.  
 24th " Goose flew over house.  
 25th " Saw swallows and martins, Combe Down.  
 28th " Martins with young still at Hamilton House.  
 29th " Saw swallows and martins, Pulteney Street  
 and Combe Down; also white but-  
 terfly.
- 30th " Saw martins, Bathwick Hill.  
 8th Oct. Seagulls flew over house; thrushes and  
 small blue tit sang, Sydney Gar-  
 dens and Victoria Park.
- 9th " Swallows flying S., Bathwick.  
 18th " Heard peewits over house, 11.50 p.m.  
 22nd " Saw goldcrest, Botanical Gardens.  
 23rd " Heard and saw skylarks, Southstoke.
- 24th " Saw partridges, Ditteridge.  
 25th " Saw peewits, larks sang, and thrushes.  
 Saw red admiral and tortoise-shell  
 butterflies, Combe Down.
- 20th Sept. Hop trefoil and creeping toadflax in  
 flower.  
 21st " Yellow toadflax, mountain cranesbill and  
 hedgemustard in flower, Odd Down.  
 22nd " Pink campion, meadow and mountain  
 cranesbill in flower, Limpley Stoke.  
 25th " Knapweed and woundwort still in flower.
- 9th Oct. Laburnum in flower, Forester Road.  
 (N.B.—*Nói* drooping.)
- 22nd " Furze and broom in flower, Beechen Cliff.  
 23rd " Hemlock, scabious, white deadnettle, wall  
 mustard, knapweed, herb Robert,  
 yarrow, hawkweed and poppy in  
 flower, Southstoke, spindlewood in  
 seed.  
 24th " Pink and white campion, buttercups and  
 trefoil in flower, Ditteridge Lane.  
 25th " *Avens* in flower, Combe Down, and peri-  
 winkle, Bathwick Hill.

26th Oct. Saw ripe raspberries on stem. (Sent to *Field*.) Red and white clover, mouscar, chickweed and erigeron in flower, also magnolia, Freshford.

31st " Found horsebean plants in hedge, Bailbrook.

27th Nov. White deadnettle, dandelion and toadflax in flower, and spindlewood in seed, Bathford.

28th " Buttercup, yarrow, mountain geranium and campion in flower, Combe Hay.

1st Dec. Dog's mercury and toadflax in flower, Swainswick.

3rd " Snowdrop in bud, garden.

6th " Blue gromwell and Christmas rose in flower, Botanic Gardens, butcher's broom in seed, Botanic Gardens, and flower, Limpley Stoke.

21st Nov. Thrush sang in Victoria Park.

23rd " Thrushes sang, heard peewits, Combe Down.

24th " Saw fieldfares, heard nuthatch.

26th " Thrushes sang, Victoria Park.

1st Dec. Saw flock of chaffinches, Swainswick.

6th " Saw sparrow collecting feathers.

10th " Saw pied wagtail, Bathwick Hill.

11th " Ducks hatched, Victoria Park, but the young were not reared.

16th " Large blue tit sang in garden.

19th " Heard peewits (? in Recreation Ground) from 3 to 6.30 a.m.

26th " Goldfinches on Hampton Down.

*Henrietta Louisa Jeffreys, Countess of Pomfret.*

By REV. W. W. MARTIN, M.A.

There has been presented, on March 21, 1907, by a member of the Field Club, to the Reference Library at the Guildhall, Bath, a large folio volume of engravings of one hundred illustrious men and women, dated 1730. This collection of portraits, English and foreign, was made by the Countess of Pomfret, who was the only daughter of John, 2nd Baron Jeffreys of Wem, by Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter of Philip, 7th Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and thus was granddaughter and sole descendant of Lord Chief Justice Jeffreys, whose name will ever be held in execration by Somerset men for the Bloody Assize, after the close of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion. Each print is inlaid in the volume with a biographical sketch of the character of the historical subject represented, in the beautiful caligraphy of the time, by the Countess's own hand, and most of these are illuminated by coloured borders, painted in gold and colours by the writer. All the characters represented in the engravings belong to the 17th Century, and some are scarce and engraved by renowned French artists. Thus by Nanteuil there are nine :—

Pomponius de Bellievre (died 1657).  
 Lewis Baileul, Marquis de Chateau Contier.  
 Lewis Phelipeaux, Marquis de la Veilliere (died 1681).  
 Michael Letellier (born 1603).  
 Charles de la Port, Duc de Meillevaye.  
 Frederick Maurice, Duke of Bouillon (died 1652).  
 James, Marquis de Castelnau (born 1620).  
 Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Viscount de Turenne.  
 John Baptist Colbert, Marquis de Seignelay.

By Hollar there are four :—

Charles I., King of England.  
 Inigo Jones.  
 Sir Peter Paul Rubens.  
 Peter Aretin.

By Morin there are ten, all French nobles ; and by Mellan there are seven, French clergy, including Cardinal de Richelieu, and Louise Marie Gonzaga, Queen of Poland.

Unfortunately the Countess of Pomfret in all the portraits of English celebrities has cut off the names of the engravers in

inlaying the pictures in the volume, but some of the illuminated borderings in gold and colours are very beautiful. The fifty pictures belonging to England comprise Anne of Cleves, Queen of England; Henry VII. and VIII.; Edward VI.; Catherine of Aragon; Anne Boleyn; Mary I.; Elizabeth; Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots; and James I.; besides numerous historical characters who lost their heads under the axe.

The Countess did not live long enough to complete all the biographies and borders. She died in 1761, at Marlborough, on her way to Bath, from dropsy. The "Dictionary of National Biography" gives a very favourable account of her character; she was a voluminous writer of letters all her life. On the bankruptcy of Fermor, 1st Lord Pomfret, she bought in the Arundel Marbles, and presented them to the University of Oxford, where they still remain in the Taylor Buildings, and a mural tablet to her memory and her gift is in the Chancel of S. Mary's Church.

The history of this handsome folio volume can be briefly stated. Inside the cover will be seen the book-plate of the 2nd Earl of Shelburne. He was Prime Minister in 1782, and was created 1st Marquess of Lansdowne in 1784, dying in 1805. At the sale of his effects this volume appeared in the catalogue of his library, the extracted portion is still pasted inside the cover. It runs thus:—

"Heads of Illustrious Men (100) English and Foreign, by Nanteuil, Hollar (all very fine and some rare), Morin, from the *Heroölogia*, by Mellan, etc., etc. The whole collected by Henrietta Louisa Jeffreys, Countess of Pomfret, 1730 (each print inlaid and bordered) with Biographical sketches of the Lives and characters, very elegantly written in compartments, enclosed by neatly pencilled borders in gold and colours by Herself."

At the sale this book was purchased by Henry Blayney Martin, of Ashfield Lodge, Bury St. Edmunds, who died at Sidmouth in 1824, leaving it to his eldest daughter, Harriet, wife of Major Robert Fryer Phillips, R.A. She died in 1871, at 6, Russell Street, Bath, and it passed with her property to her nephew, the Rev. W. W. Martin, Rector of Shepperton, Middlesex, 1876-1900, and now of 49, Pulteney Street, Bathwick, by whose gift it has now become the property for ever of the City of Bath, and its Guildhall Library.

*Summary of Proceedings and Excursions for the Year 1906-1907.*

*By the Honorary Secretaries.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

The Club held its Anniversary Meeting on Monday, February 19, 1906. There were seventeen members present. The accounts, presented by the Treasurer, showed a balance of £5 17s. 11d. in favour of the Club. After the consideration of the financial report the members proceeded to the election of officials for the ensuing year. In most cases these were re-elections, Mr. Trice Martin being re-appointed President, the Revs. C. W. Shickle and T. W. Whale, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Ward and Scott, Secretaries. Colonel Nash resigned the office of Treasurer, which he had held since April, 1903, and Mr. Ward was appointed in his place. The question of the Librarianship presented difficulties, but ultimately it was decided to appoint Mr. Ward as Librarian and to have Mr. Brewer as assistant, the latter being always in attendance. Messrs. Kemble and Henderson resumed their places on the Committee, and the Rev. C. E. B. Barnwell was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by Colonel Fanshawe's death. Those who had filled the various offices during the previous year were cordially thanked for their services.

The year has not been very eventful, but a few matters may be considered worthy of notice. One of the lectures was given to our Club, in conjunction with the Literary and Philosophical Association, on a Friday evening; this was Mr. Shum's lecture on Peter de Blois. The Club was represented at the dedication of a Celtic Cross at Bromham, to Thomas Moore, by some officials and other members; an account of this is given under the Excursions. A set of photographs of interesting places in Bath was presented to the Club by the Rev. C. S. Sargisson on his departure. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Sargisson for his kind gift. At the meeting in October Mr. Sydenham showed a silver gilt badge of a Master of the Ceremonies at Bath.

The Club has sustained some serious losses through death in the year. Mr. Appleby, who had in 1902 given a paper on the "Crosses of Somerset," and who had for some time served in the office of Librarian, died in October. The Rev. T. W.

Whale, a Vice-President, and the contributor of an interesting account of the Somerset Domesday to our Proceedings, was taken from us in August. Mr. Whale had a very thorough acquaintance with Domesday, and in addition to the publications on the Somerset and Devon portions, had written many valuable notes, explanatory and critical, on some of the intricate questions connected with that book; he was quite an authority on the subject, and gave much time and patient research to its elucidation. His genial presence will be much missed at the meetings. Copies of his publications were sent to the Secretary by Mrs. Whale, and are obtainable on application. Another death, occurring in 1907, was that of Mr. Kemble who had been a member for 12 years, up to the end of 1906; he had rendered useful service on the Committee.

Nothing has been done in the way of excavation during the year; over £8 out of the £10 allotted to that work has now been spent. The chief find of previous explorations, the Lansdown disc, is now in the British Museum. As regards the future there is no doubt more to be done in work of this kind, but there are other departments of the contemplated purposes of the Club which deserve attention. Our Natural History results are at present meagre, but there must be much of interest in Bath and neighbourhood which deserves recording. In the early years of the Club this was the main object of its energies, but of late it seems to have dropped out of notice, most of the old enthusiasts having now passed away; it is very desirable that this branch of our work should be revived, or we shall not be able to claim to continue the first part of our title—Natural History. One suggestion is that we classify the trees about Bath, but there are so many departments of natural history that it is hardly necessary to specify one. There must be many of the residents here who take an interest in some portion of this study, and the real purpose of such a club as ours is to bring these together, and enable them to combine their knowledge, and by publishing their results dedicate them to the service of others who follow.

#### EXCURSIONS.

The Club went for their first outing on July 11th. Leaving Bath at 10.30, the party were met at Yatton Station by a wagonette from Mr. Young, of Langford, and Yatton Church

was visited. A card of description has been placed on the tomb of the Newtons, but the other monuments are undescribed and the old sexton could tell nothing about them except that he "thought one was a Wraxall." The remains of the cross—steps and socket only—show what a splendid cross it must have been when complete.

At Congresbury, after the Church had been examined, the Vicar kindly pointed out the beauties of his old house, built in 1465 by the Trustees of Bishop Beckington; there is an interesting porch, and the carved heads at the ends of the drip-moulding over the windows are wonderfully perfect. The church contains some interesting features, notably the nave roof, and the way it is brought down to the clerestory. The font is said to be 12th Century, and the basin may be so, but the pillar base looks much more modern. The monument in the Merle Chapel, which records only the marriage of a lady is curious. There is a very fine peal of bells, the tenor being of especially good tone. The village cross is good, but some enthusiastic yokel has painted the ball on the top a brilliant blue.

After a frugal luncheon at the "Ship and Castle," Wrington was visited, and the Church tower, so greatly praised by Mr. Freeman, duly appreciated. Wrington has been so often described that no further mention is necessary. Thence, the party drove back to Yatton, where there was plenty of time for a comfortable tea at the Station Hotel before the return journey, by the 6 o'clock train, Bath being reached at 6.51.

An announcement having appeared in a Wiltshire paper that a Memorial Cross, over the grave of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, in Bromham Churchyard, would be unveiled on November 24th, a few members of the Club proceeded thither, leaving Bath at noon. After luncheon at the "Bear," Devizes, the party drove to Bromham, where the Cross was duly unveiled, with numerous speeches from Irish members of Parliament, and others. The Cross is in general design and proportions adapted from the High Cross of Muiredach, at Monasterboice, County Louth, one of the finest of the Irish crosses, and the best preserved. On the Moore Cross, however, an interlacing ornament takes the place of the figure subjects on the original, the ornament being taken from ancient examples. The inscription on the cross reads:—



THOMAS MOORE,

BORN 1780.

DIED 1852.

“ Dear harp of my country, in darkness I found thee,  
 The cold chain of silence had hung o'er thee long ;  
 When proudly, my own island harp, I unbound thee,  
 And gave all thy chords to light, freedom and song.”

On the back of the Cross is Byron's testimony to Moore :—

“ The poet of all circles, and idol of his own.”

The Cross is of Ballinasloe limestone. It is 18ft. high, and weighs seven and a half tons. The names of Moore, his wife, and three of their children were on the original flat tombstone, which it is to be hoped has been carefully preserved.

Time did not allow of inspection of the interesting church, where there are memorial windows to both Moore and his wife, or of a visit to Sloperton Cottage, where Moore lived for many years, and where he died, the speeches having lasted so long that it was growing dusk before the assembly dispersed.

There was time for tea at Devizes before the return train left at six o'clock, Bath was reached at seven.

Excursions were arranged to Devizes, Melksham, and Chalfield, Longleat, and Westbury, and Edington, but had to be abandoned, as so few names were sent in.

#### THE LIBRARY.

The Library continues to be enlarged ; a sum of money was spent in binding the issues of our corresponding societies, so that these are now more available, and it is hoped that the catalogue, published in the last volume, indicating the position of the different books, may be found more serviceable to members.

# BATH NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 18th, 1855.

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## LIST OF MEMBERS FOR THE YEAR 1907.

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### PRESIDENT.

1903 \*A. TRICE MARTIN, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Bath College.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1889 \*Rev. C. W. SHICKLE, M.A., F.S.A., 9, Cavendish Crescent.

1872 \*SHUM Fred., Esq., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent.

### SECRETARIES.

1902 \*J. LANGFIELD WARD, Esq., M.A., Weston Lawn, Weston, Bath.

1893 \*M. H. SCOTT, Esq., 5, Lansdown Place, W.

### LIBRARIAN AND TREASURER.

1902 \*J. LANGFIELD WARD, Esq.

- 
- 1865 GREEN Emanuel, Esq., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James, London.  
1867 \*INMAN T. F., Esq., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill.  
1870 HARPER C., Esq., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Manor House, Batheaston.  
1872 \*MARTIN Rev. W. W., M.A., 49, Pulteney Street.  
1875 EVANS Major J. Ll., J.P., 12, Cavendish Place.  
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1878 MACKILLOP C. W., Esq., J.P., 14, Royal Crescent.  
" SKRINE Col. H. Mills, J.P., Warleigh.  
" FOXCROFT E. T. D., Esq., J.P., D.L., Hinton Charterhouse.  
1880 SHUM F. Ernest, Esq., 3, Union Street.  
1882 \*BARLOW W. H., Esq., Cleveland Villa, Bathwick.  
" \*NORMAN G., Esq., M.R.C.S., 12, Brock Street.  
" MANTELL Surgeon-Major, A. A., M.D., The Elms, Bathampton.  
" TUCKER J. Allon, Esq., J.P., 9, Green Park.  
" POWELL G. F., Esq., 25, Green Park.  
1883 BLATHWAYT Lieut.-Col. L., F.L.S., F. Ent. S., Eagle House,  
Batheaston.

- 1886 GEORGE Rev. P. E., M.A., Winifred House, Sion Hill.  
 ,, LEWIS Egbert, Esq., J.P., 12, Bathwick Street.  
 1887 PALMER-HALLETT T. G., Esq., M.A., J.P., Claverton Lodge,  
 Bathwick Hill.  
 ,, HOLST Johan, Esq., 35, Pulteney Street.  
 1889 ALEXANDER P. Y., Esq., Rothesay, Spencer Road, Southsea.  
 ,, THOMSON Col. H., The Elms, Weston Park.  
 1891 RICKETTS Col. Montague, Shelbourne Villa, Lansdown.  
 1892 BRAIKENRIDGE W. J., Esq., J.P., 16, Royal Crescent.  
 ,, BUSH Thomas S., Esq., 20, Camden Crescent.  
 1893 CASTELLAIN Alfred, Esq., 59, Pulteney Street.  
 1896 DAVIS C. Price, Esq., J.P., Manor House, Bathampton.  
 1897 SCOTT Surgeon-Major R. R., 54, Pulteney Street.  
 ,, \*NASH Lieut.-Col. G. S., 7, Laura Place.  
 ,, SPENCER Sydney, Esq., Mount Beacon House.  
 1898 MARTYN Gilbert King, Esq., B.A., M.D., 12, Gay Street.  
 1899 COTTERELL T. Sturge, Esq., J.P., Welton Lodge, Lyncombe.  
 1900 ROGERS Rev. Canon Percy, R.N., M.A., 17, Pulteney Street.  
 1902 SISSMORE Rev. T. L., M.A., 31, Green Park.  
 1903 BENSON J. R., Esq., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 11, Circus.  
 1904 BAYLISS R. A., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 5, Gay Street.  
 1905 \*BARNWELL Rev. C. E. B., 1, Lansdown Place, W.  
 ,, SOWELS F., Esq., M.A., Bath College.  
 ,, WARDLE F. D., Esq., 15, Bathwick Hill.  
 ,, \*TODD S., Esq., Beaumont, Lansdown.  
 1906 SYDENHAM S., Esq., 10, Belvedere.  
 1907 DUNN Rev. J., D.C.L., Road Hill Vicarage.  
 ,, BOCKETT-PUGH H. G., Esq., M.A., Monckton House, Perrymead.

*\* Members of Committee of Management.*

#### HON. MEMBERS.

- 1864 DAWKINS Professor W. Boyd, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., Owens College,  
 Manchester.  
 1873 HERIOT Major-Gen. Mackay.

*The Honorary Treasurer in Account with the Bath Field Club to December 31st, 1906.*

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year ..	5 17 11	Somerset Record Society; Notes and Queries .. ..	1 11 8
56 Subscriptions at 10s. each ..	28 0 0	Rent of Room for 1906 ..	6 0 0
1 Entrance Fee at 5s... ..	0 5 0	Officials' Accounts .. ..	1 4 6
5 Arrears and 6d. excess ..	2 10 6	Messrs. Lewis and Son's Accounts ..	19 15 10
Sale of Proceedings ..	1 0 8	Mr. Shickle's Lecture .. ..	1 9 0
For Mr. Shickle's Lecture ..	1 15 0	Bookbinding .. ..	1 15 10
		Gratuities, Lantern, Wreath ..	1 17 6
		Balance, Bank £5 7s. 10d., Secretary 6s. 11d. 5 14 9	
	<u>£39 9 1</u>		<u>£39 9 1</u>

Examined and found correct,

W. H. BARLOW.

18th February, 1907.

J. LANGFIELD WARD,

Hon. Treasurer.

*SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB ARE  
ANNUALLY FORWARDED.*

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Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., U.S.A.  
 Barrow Naturalists' Field Club.  
 Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution.  
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.  
 Berwickshire Naturalists' Society.  
 Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.  
 Bristol Naturalists' Society.  
 British Association for the Advancement of Science.  
 British Museum Copyright Office, Bloomsbury.  
 " " Natural History Department, South Kensington.  
 Cambridge University Library.  
 Cardiff Naturalists' Society.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio, Lloyd Library.  
 Clifton Antiquarian Club.  
 Cornwall Royal Institution.  
 " " Royal Polytechnic Society.  
 Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club  
 Dublin Trinity College Library.  
 " " Royal Irish Academy.  
 Edinburgh Advocates' Library.  
 Geological Society.  
 Geologists' Association.  
 Glasgow Natural History Society.  
 " " Philosophical Society.  
 Hampshire Field Club.  
 Hertford Natural History Society.  
 Holmesdale Natural History Club.  
 Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union.  
 Linnean Society.  
 Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.  
 Manchester Microscopical Society.  
 Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society.  
 Nottingham Naturalists' Society.  
 Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax.  
 Oxford Bodleian Library.  
 Peterborough Natural History Society.  
 Rennes University Library.  
 Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A.  
 Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.  
 Upsala Royal University Geological Institution.  
 Washington U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories.  
 Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.  
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

**PRESENTED**

**4 NOV. 1907**





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*Discor. finished.  
See left inside*

**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**BATH NATURAL HISTORY**  
**AND**  
**ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.**

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VOL. XI. No. 3.

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1908-9.



PRICE, HALF-A-CROWN.

**BATH:**  
PRINTED (FOR THE CLUB) AT THE HERALD OFFICE, NORTH GATE.  
1909.



BRITISH MUSEUM  
NATURAL HISTORY

3092

17 NOV 1911

Am<sup>d</sup> 20/11/11  
Neston Lawn,  
Bath.

Nov-16. 1911.

Dear Sir

A Parcel arrived for me  
some days ago addressed

The Hon Secretary

Bath Nat Hist & Archy Field Club,

I have not opened it yet, not knowing  
what to do about it. We ended the  
Field Club in Dec last, & I thought  
I had notified all those who sent  
us publications, but I must have  
omitted you, from whom we have had  
so many useful books of reference. Our  
library was handed over to the Literary  
& Scientific Institution, who have a  
valuable library of various literature; I  
think, unless I hear from you to the  
contrary, I had better pass this parcel

over to them, but you will no doubt  
cross off the name of the Field Club  
from your list of Societies.

Yours very truly

Langfield Ward

W. A. Ward

Langfield Ward  
1888

3092/11

BRITISH MUSEUM  
NATURAL HISTORY

3161

24 NOV 1911

Weston Lawn  
Bath

Nov 23. 1911.

Dear Sir

In reply to yours of  
Nov-20, I have to say that the  
Bath Field Club publications end  
with Vol 21 part 3.

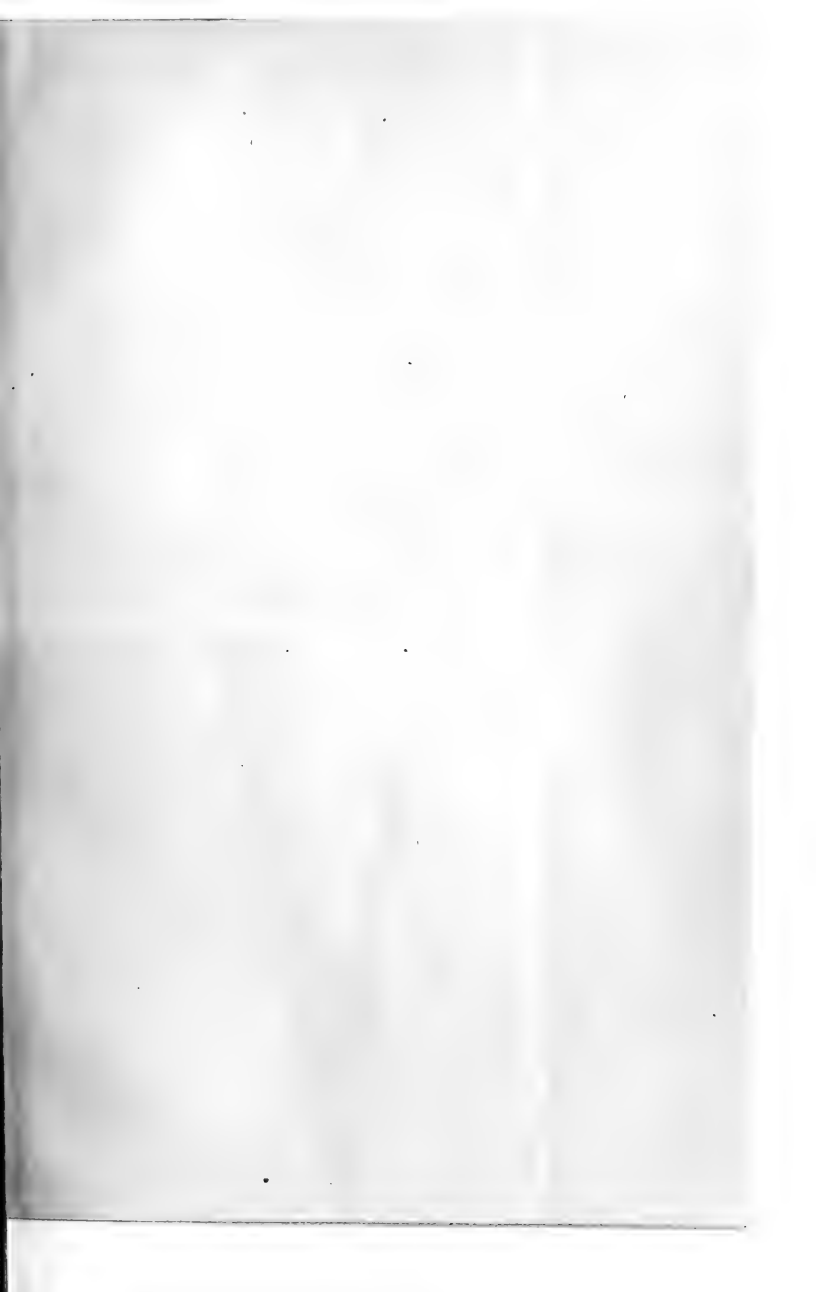
Thanking you for your  
appreciative remark on our  
issues

I remain

Yours faithfully

Langfield Ward

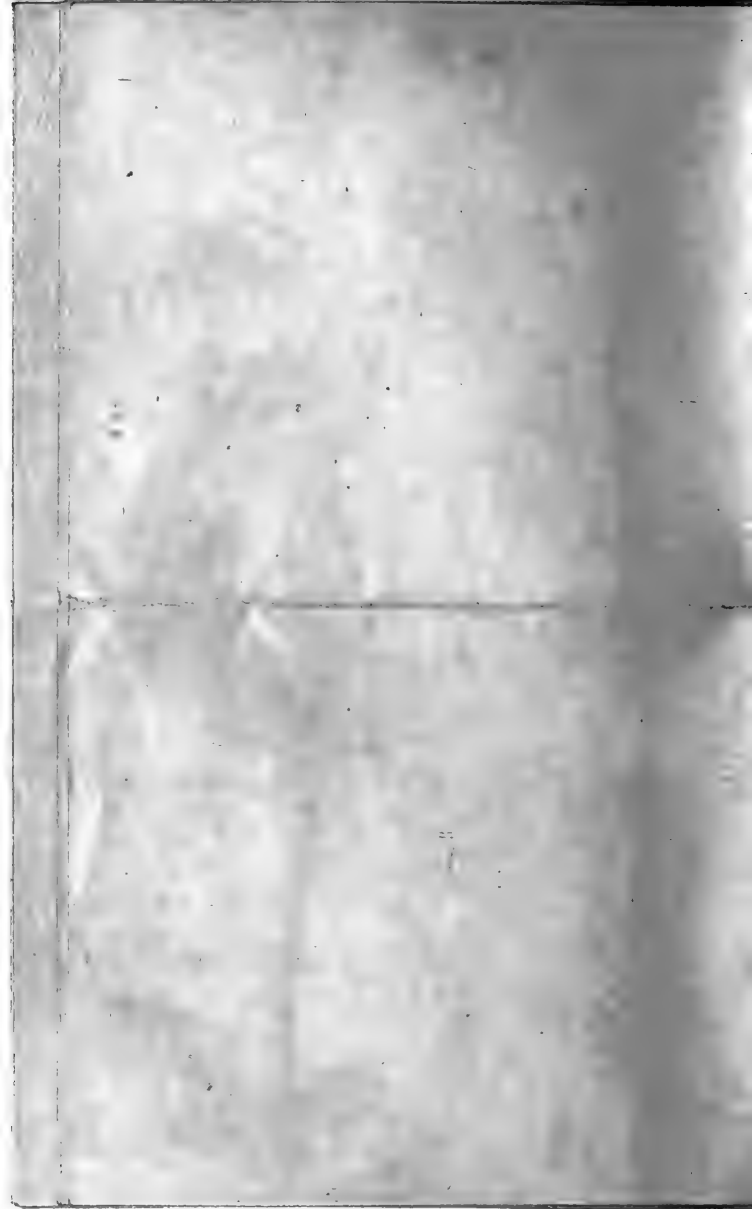








Proc. Vol. 21 No 3 last read





MINOR MINIMIS DEI MISERATIONIBUS



Effigies Reverendi in Christo Patris Georgij  
Webb Limericensis apud Hibernos Episcopi  
Thomas Slater.  
Sculpsit

*Rev. George Webbe, Rector of Bath and Bishop of Limerick.*

By the REV. C. W. SHICKLE, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read February 25th, 1908.)

In the wilds of Wiltshire, amid a broad stretch of well-tilled fields, lies a cluster of houses which date from Tudor times, and these have succeeded far older residences, for in the days of the Romans, when wood was plentiful, it was *Verlucio*, the Roman station, where the iron was smelted. Now it is *Bromham*, known to the world as the last resting place of that charming Irish bard, Thomas Moore, who for thirty-four years lived at Sloperton, a pretty rustic cottage at the extremity of the parish—and here, too, it was that Collinson, the historian of Somerset, was born in 1757, his father being then curate of the parish although Collinson makes no mention of Webbe in his history of Bath. Of the origin of the name Bromham, I am ignorant, but so it was called in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Harold held it, and it then naturally passed into the hands of the Monks of Battle Abbey, after the defeat at Hastings; and thence arose the name of Battle House, where Napier wrote his history of the Peninsular War. Here in the end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, in 1597, died Hugh Webbe, who had been for many years Rector of the Parish. In his day the Baynton Chapel was in all its beauty, and I trust was an object of delight to him, though it soon after suffered from neglect, as the names of the school children cut upon the monuments date from the reign of James I.

At Bromham, George Webbe was born in 1581; the name of his mother is unknown, and so, too, is anything about his father's family, but the name of Webbe was not uncommon in the neighbourhood, and their merchants' marks show they were connected with the wool trade. George Webbe entered first at University College, Oxford, in 1598, that is the year after his father's death, at the very time when the careers of many young men are wrecked by such sudden loss. We may therefore suppose that the Webbes were possessed of some means. At University College he only remained a short time, removing, upon obtaining a scholarship, to Corpus Christi College. Of his University career we know nothing. He must have made friends in high places, as his writings are marked by a spirit of unostentation, which would not be likely to attract the notice of a man of James's habit of mind.

Whence then did Webbe derive his influence? and who were his patrons? Laud's mother was Lucy Webbe, the widow of Robinson, and the fathers of both were clothiers at Reading. Is it possible that Hugh Webbe was any connection? Webbe was, as I said, a very common name. There were Webbes of Swainswick, who for many years managed the College property, being called the Farmers, and who were succeeded by Sherston, the father-in-law of Prynne. There was Robert Webb at Beckington in 1580; and John Webb and William, his son, rich men, at Salisbury in 1570 and 1585, but I can find no trace of any connection between the families. There is, however, a report that Laud, upon the accession of Charles I., furnished the Duke of Buckingham with a list of clerics worthy of promotion which was intended to be given to the King, and it is noticeable that George Webbe's nomination as Chaplain-in-Ordinary took place at this time and his elevation to the episcopal bench soon after Laud became Archbishop. They were men of opposite character, but if Webbe's life at all coincided with his writings he could have had few enemies and would be specially trusted in a post near the King by one whose ruling passion was ambition.

Another patron may have been Mary Herbert, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, wife of Henry, the second Earl of Pembroke. Mary was the "Urania" of Spenser's *Colin Clout*, and her brother's *Arcadia* was written at her suggestion, and it was her eldest son, William, the third Earl, to whom Shakespeare dedicated his *Sonnets*, and who presented George Webbe to the living of Steeple Ashton. Mary Herbert's uncle was Dudley, Earl of Leicester, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and this may partly account for the entry in the register of Steeple Ashton, 1612: "Hugh Webbe sonne of George Webbe, pastor of this Church, was borne, November ye 16th ye day before the commemoration of the happy beginning of ye blessed Queen Elizabeth's reign, and ye restauration of ye Gospel."

Both the Countess and the Earl were friends of Sir John Harrington, and together they entertained James I. at Wilton, in 1603.

All this is only conjecture, but it is certain that being then a Master of Arts at 24 he was inducted on the 14th May, 1605 (James, 3rd year), into the Vicarage of Steeple Ashton, and on the 17th June, 1606, married in the little Norman Church of Semington, a district of Steeple Ashton, Annie Seager,

daughter of Robert Seager, of Bromham. She was born at Stortly in Calne, in 1589, and therefore was only seventeen. We can picture the youthful pair commencing their new life with the unbounded energy belonging to their years. Their friends were only a few miles distant and through them they obtained the pupils, whose tuition filled up the time of the young husband, who compiled text books suitable for his charges. These were lessons and exercises out of Cicero, and a translation of two comedies of Terence. Webbe also at this time wrote his brief exposition of the principles of the Christian Religion.

In the Dictionary of National Biography it is said that he kept a Grammar School, but as another account is that he taught boys Grammar, the mistake is obvious, for at Steeple Ashton there is no Grammar School, and Webbe never was Master of that at Bath.

These works, with his sermons, must have occupied his time; while he wrote he was cheered by the presence of his girl wife, diligent in her care of the pupils or of the babies which followed quickly one after the other. Theophilus was born on March 31st, 1607; Dorcas on February 12th, 1608; Abraham on December 8th, 1610; Hugh on November 16th, 1612; George in February, 1614-5; and Debora baptised on May 6th, 1616.

One of his sermons was entitled "God's controversie." This sermon makes a decided epoch in Webbe's life, for it was preached at St. Paul's Cross on Trinity Sunday, June 11th, 1609, a very great honour for a man under thirty, and we can appreciate the Dedication: "It was far from any thought or expectation of mine that ever I, the unworthiest of many thousands, should have been called from my little Anatoth at home to bewray my weakness at the Chiefest Watch Tower in the Land, much less than this silly mite of mine should have presumed to come into print." The argument of the sermon was 'The Lord hath a controversie.' 'There is no truth in the land. Truth is wanting when the heart looketh East and the tongue runneth West.'

The sermon must have excited favourable attention, for it was published within a month of its being preached, and was followed the next year, 1610, by the *Posie of Scriptural Flowers*, a collection of six sermons taken out of the Garden of the Holy Scriptures, consisting of these six sorts:—

Heart's ease.	The soul's solace.
True Delight.	Times complaint.
The World's wonders.	The doom of sinners.

gathered for the  
 Encouragement of beginners.  
 Direction of Proceeders.  
 Meditation of good hearers.  
 Consolation of true believers.  
 Expectation of Sion's mourners.  
 Confusion of irrepentant sinners.

One more sermon was published in 1611, one in 1612, and one in 1617.

Perhaps the one in 1612 further directed attention to the country schoolmaster. It was called "The Bride Royal, Delivered on way of congratulation on the marriage between the Paulgrave and Lady Elizabeth on February 14, on solemnization, 1612."

The Lady Elizabeth's players had been in Bath the year before, and the court we know, from the life of the Great Earl of Cork, was in Bath in August, 1613, when the Earl sent to his Majesty a present of falcons which he came down to see when only half-dressed, and the city presented to my Lord Bishop and the Lady Darby "three heronshawes and two gandons," which from the price, thirty-two shillings, must have been alive and intended for hawking, as also the three dozen and a half of quayles, which cost thirty-five shillings.

A flutter may have been caused in the breasts of the struggling pair at some small Royal recognition, but the joy was all too soon extinguished, for the young mother of twenty-eight was called away November 17th, 1617, and interred by the side of her father-in-law, to whom, conjointly, her husband erected the quaint monument now over the fireplace of the vestry in Bromham Church. It consists of two busts in the costume of the period with the inscription:—

HUGO WEBB  
 hujus ecclesiæ quon-  
 dam Rector qui obiit  
 Novemb 12 Anno Dom.  
 1597

ANNA WEBBE  
 uxor Georgii Webbe  
 filii Hugonis Webbe  
 Quæ obiit Novemb 17  
 1617

Ille parens conjux fuit hæc monumenta maritus

Hæc posuit sponsæ filius illa patri.

Georgius Webbe S. Theol: Bach:

Pastor ecclesiæ  
 de Steeple Ashton.



George Webbe did not long remain a widower, for on October 27th, 1618, he married Elizabeth Browne, the daughter of Clement Browne, Gentleman of Avington, Berks, but whether the ceremony took place at Steeple Ashton is doubtful, as entries connected with persons of importance are often recorded in the Registers of the parish in which they lived.

Avington is a small village about two miles from Hungerford.

By his second wife he had six children, born at Steeple Ashton. Elizabeth, born November 23rd, 1619; Philadelphia, March 7th, 1623; Elizabeth, May, 1625; William, June 12th, 1627; Ezekiel, March 29th, 1629; Edward, April 7th, 1631.

From this it would appear that he continued to be resident in Steeple Ashton, although he was presented to the living of the Abbey Church, Bath, in 1621.

From 1605 to 1619 the Steeple Ashton registers are in what we may fairly consider to be Webbe's handwriting. After this date they are in different hands, but we learn from the Churchwarden's accounts that he was present at the Easter Vestry in 1631, 1632, 1633 and 1634. He may have attended other meetings, but the minutes do not record the names of those present, neither are they attested. The Bath Corporation presented him to the Rectory of the Abbey Church, but no notice of the fact exists in the City records. Webbe, however, must have made himself popular, as in the Chamberlain's Accounts for 1622, 22nd year of James I., we find that £3 6s. 8d. was given to Mr. Webbe at his going to Oxford to take his Doctor's degree, a title of which he was proud, as in every entry in the register, concerning the birth of his children after this date, he is styled Doctor of Divinitie.

The Court appear to have been in Bath in 1622, as there are notices of gifts to the King's Trumpeters and other persons, and the new Rector therefore probably had another opportunity of attracting the Royal notice, as he was considered to be the best preacher of his time, and his pure and elegant style was as great a contrast to the dogmatic and uncharitable expressions then so common both in the pulpit and the world, as his strict life and conversation were to the clownish and lax habits of the end of James's reign.

"The arrangement of an unruly tongue, its danger discovered and remedies prescribed, 1619."

“Agur’s prayer on the Christian Choice, 1621,” must have sounded strange to the ears of those who saw every one striving by flattery or boon companionship to gain emoluments or titles.

“Catalogus protestantium”—a survey of Protestant religion long before Luther’s day, published in 1624, was not written in a hurry. The idea had been present to his mind long before. On the accession of Charles I., Webbe was appointed Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King, and must have been in constant attendance, as he baptised, in 1629, Charles James, the first child of Charles and Henrietta Maria, who only lived a few hours.

Of his work in Bath, we have no record, but know he preached the Lady Huntley three sermons in 1630, 1632, 1633, 1634, for each of which series he received £1, according to custom.

Perhaps he and his son Theophilus, together with a Mr. Ayers, who is mentioned in 1630, shared the work of the two parishes between them.

In the calendar of State papers, on September 22nd, 1634, the Archbishop of Canterbury writes to the Clerk of the Signet attending, ordering him to prepare a bill for the King’s signature, containing a grant of the Bishopric of Limerick to George Webb, D.D., signed—W. CANT.

And on October 6th (Hampton Court) the King to the Lord Deputy, ordering him to appoint Dr. Webb, Bishop of Limerick.

Webbe was consecrated in St. Patrick’s Cathedral in Dublin, 18th December, 1634, the Corporation of Bath having presented him with his robes; £8 2s. 8d. being paid for the “Satten and lawne,” and his son Theophilus was appointed to the living, which he held until 1638. For his crest as Bishop he assumed a cross between four falcons.

He held the See of Limerick until 1641, but I can find no entries relating to him in the Irish State papers.

He died of gaol fever in 1641, having been thrown into Limerick Castle by the Papist rebels, who allowed his body to be buried in St. Munchin’s Churchyard, in Limerick, but within a few hours of the burial the grave was desecrated by robbers searching for any rings which might have been buried with the deceased Prelate.

Nothing exists in the Abbey to recall the Bishop to the minds of the present generation, nor is any book by him to be found in the Abbey Library, although it was founded soon after his time and when fresh editions of his works were being issued. The only connection between him and Bath that I have been able to discover is a grant (Dom. series, James I., 1622, Page 415) to George Webbe in reversion after Robert Rustat of the office of Keeper of St. Mary Magdalene's Hospital, near Bath, which reversion is surrendered by John Palmer Groom of the Chambers, which is followed (Dom. Series 1638, September 14th, Page 12) by Petition of Edmund Proby, D.D., to Archbishop Laud :—

The King referred to you the petition of Theophilus Webb, who had a patent for the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, Bath, who petitioned the King to grant the mastership of the said Hospital to petitioner. Petitioner presenting himself, you inquired how the poor should have better relief than formerly? Petitioner assures you "in verbo sacerdotis" that he will, as estates fall in, double their yearly revenues and give [them] part of the profits arising to the present master and until estates fall in petitioner will give them a yearly contribution out of his own means, and will labour to do them all the good he can. If you think petitioner worthy of the place, he will acknowledge your favour therein.

This is all that remains to us of the history of one of the most persuasive preachers of the day, another George Herbert, not a poet, although in some of his sentences we can see a trace of the quaint diction of Spenser and Sidney.

Contrast him with those two turbulent spirits with whom he must so often have been in contact—Laud and Prynne.

The fiery diatribes of the one, the despotic manner of the other, are the very opposite of the "Practise of Quietness," and yet the first two are as household words, while of the other all has been forgotten. Suffer me then to disentomb one of the works, in the hope it may receive better notice.

George Webbe's most remarkable work was his sermon on the "Practise of Quietness," which passed through at least ten editions. The title page of the seventh edition is worthy of being copied. It is as follows :—

Dedication to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.  
To whom

THE PRACTISE OF QUIETNESS.

7th Edition.

Print in title page, recut smaller. Printed by M. F. and sold by George Edwards at the signe of the Angell in Green Arbor. 1638.

signed GEORGE WEBBE.

Dedicated to His Majesty's Lords, etc., and the rest of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

“To whom should I more fully dedicate a Treatise of Quietness, than unto those who are the preservers of the publique peace and quietness? And among these to whom more especially than unto those who are in the commission for the peace and quietness of mine own Country, and that many worthy things are done in this Country for the preservation of piety and peace.”

“Our plains sometime infamous for robberies are now safe and secure for travellers. Our Assizes sometimes so fraught with Nisi prius, is now less troubled with troublesome suits. A Recusant is a rare thing amoung us and there is less complaining in our streets. Due, first to the mercy of God, secondly, preaching of the word, now so plentifully established amoung us, and by the zeal of the Earl of Hertford in founding and confirming and countenancing the worthy lecture at Amesbury. The careful patronage of the Earl of Pembroke and the establishing of the Justices? Lectures at Devizes, Marlborough, Warminster, Calne, Cosham, Bradford, Highworth, and almost in all quarters of our county. And their attending them.

Steeple Ashton, June 21st.

The dedication of the 9th Edition is very quaint:—

“Wherefore as Hannah . . . Did make him a little coat, and brought it to him from year to year, so I have put this my little Pamphlet to a new Coat, being now the ninth time.”

## THE PRACTISE OF QUIETNESS. 1705.

Print, larger and better.

“ Upon the picture of the Author in the Front piece ” missing in the British Museum copy.

The best edition is dated 1705, and contains a picture of the Author with this inscription :—

There may'st thou see the Portrait of his face.  
 (Drawn first by strange hand, himself unaware).  
 As he in Pulpit did discharge his place.  
 Whose inward Graces and Endowments rare,  
 No Workman's skill, according to their worth,  
 Painter or Carver, could at all set forth.  
 For Christian Life, all Virtues Pastoral,  
 Great Austin—like, by few exemplify'd  
 Mirrour he was, true Pattern unto all,  
 And like him as he lived, he like him dy'd,  
 Besieged both, the one by *Vandals* stil'd,  
 This other here by *Irish* all as wild.

A.H.

## A PRAYER FOR QUIETNESS.

O GOD, who art the Author of Peace and the Giver of all Comfort, look down upon me, thy servant, and grant unto me that Peace which this World cannot give. A Peace of disposition in the Command of all unruly Passions and a Peace of Conscience in keeping it void of offence, that so I may have the Peace of Thee, My God, which passes all understanding, and by thy Grace may pass my time in Rest and Quietness, through the merits of Jesus, my Saviour. Amen.

## A PRAYER AGAINST BEING DISTURBED BY ANY THREATS OR DANGERS.

O MERCIFUL GOD, the preserver and Protector of all that trust in Thee, defend me, thy servant, from all the assaults of mine Enemies and from the Prospect of those Dangers which seem now to hang over my head. O let not my heart be troubled neither let it be afraid. Let me believe in Thee and Thy Son ; O Lord increase my Faith, and strengthen my Hope, and my Trust in Thy good Providence, that so I may not fear the Power of any Adversary, nor any Mischief that may threaten to me ; there be indeed many evils that I have righteously deserved, but with Thee O God, there is Mercy and Forgiveness. Spare thy servant, O Lord spare me, deliver me not into the Will of them that hate me, Let my whole trust and confidence be in thy Goodness, that so being safe under the Shadow of thy Wings I may be able to say unto my soul Why art thou so disquieted within me. O put thy trust in God, for I will yet thank Him who is the health of my countenance and my God. Amen. Amen.

## A PRAYER FOR QUIETNESS UNDER ANY CALAMITY OR AFFLICTION.

O GOD, who in thy wisdom has ordained that Man should be born to Trouble, as the sparks fly upwards, make me sensible that Changes and Chances in this Mortal Life are but my humane Portion and the Lot of my Inheritance. Give me Grace to bear them with an even spirit and a contented mind, make me truly mindful that Affliction cometh not forth of the Dust, nor doth any trouble arise out of the Ground, but it proceedeth from thy Providence and is governed by thy Pleasure. Oh! sanctify this Affliction to me O let it wean me the more from this deceitful World O let it fix my Heart the more upon things above, where true joys are to be found. So comfort me and relieve me in all my necessities, Give me Patience under my sufferings, and a happy issue out of all my Afflictions. This I beg for Jesus Christ, his sake. Amen.

## A PRAYER FOR QUIETNESS UNDER ANY PAIN OR SICKNESS.

O MERCIFUL FATHER, thy Power and Wisdom united my Soul and Body in such a wonderful manner that my bodily pain and anguish do naturally give Anguish and Vexation to my mind and Spirit. O Forgive this infirmity and those Passions that are common unto men. Thy Grace alone can subdue my sense of Pain and my forwardness to complain and grieve for it. Thy Pity faileth not. O Look upon me with the Eye of Compassion. Make thou all my bed in my sickness. Support my body, Strengthen my Soul, and if it be thy gracious Will, let me recover my Health and Ease, that I may serve Thee with greater Zeal and do more Good in my Generation. Or else prepare me for any hour of Death and save me in the Day of Judgment for the Merits, and through the Mediation of Jesus, my blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

## A PRAYER FOR QUIETNESS AGAINST THE FEAR OF DEATH.

O ALMIGHTY LORD GOD, who for the Punishment of sin hast inflicted Death upon all Mankind, make me to consider my latter end and always to remember that it is appointed unto me once to die and after that the Judgment. Yet I find, O my God, that my natural Death is dreadful to me, it is as Thy Holy Prophet represents it the King of Terrors. But my love of Thee, my faith in Thee can take away the sting of Death and give me a victory over the Grave, through my Lord, Jesus Christ.

O teach me the wisdom of numbering my short Days that I may apply my heart unto the Wisdom of Eternal Salvation.

I wait with Patience, till my appointed changes shall come. In thy good time, O Lord, let thy servant depart in Peace, and receive me into thy everlasting Kingdom, through the Merits and Mediation of my blessed Redeemer. Amen.

At the meeting Mr. Shum showed a good collection of Bishop Webbe's works.

*Recent Excavations at Caerwent.*

By A. TRICE MARTIN, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read February 2nd, 1909.)

Before giving you an account of our most recent work on this most interesting site, it may be as well to give you a brief summary of the results that have been achieved since we began our work in 1899.

The site which is roughly rectangular, measuring about 500 yards from east to west, and 400 from north to south, comprises about forty-three acres and is enclosed by a massive wall, a great portion of which still remains. On the south side of the city the wall is still standing to a height of nearly twenty feet. Inside this wall the spade has brought to light an earth-mound which seems to have been the original defence and on the outer slope of which the wall was built at a later date.

Of the east and west gateways only scanty traces have been found, as they have been obliterated by the modern high road which runs through the city from Chepstow on the east to Newport on the west. The north and south gateways have, however, been fully excavated and are still open for inspection. They are among the best examples of Roman gateways known to us in Britain. The city itself was divided by streets intersecting at right angles into *insulae*, or blocks as is generally the case with cities of this type. These blocks contain dwelling-houses, some of which were of very large dimensions, one of them having a frontage of nearly 200 feet on the street. At the present time over thirty of these houses have been excavated and carefully planned. Generally speaking they belong to one or other of two distinct types—the corridor type, where the rooms are arranged with reference to a corridor, and the courtyard type, where the rooms are arranged round a central corridor. Both these types are found at Silchester, but at Caerwent in the case of the courtyard type the rooms are generally arranged round all four sides of the courtyard, whereas at Silchester they are only arranged round three sides.

The houses at Caerwent have afforded excellent instances of hypocausts, and some excellent pavements have been uncovered and drawn. Two of them have been removed to the

Museum at Newport. Another interesting detail in connection with these houses is the preservation of the wall plaster in some of the rooms. We have in fact been able to recover not only the colour scheme, but also in some cases the pattern of the decoration, which represents architectural features such as pilasters painted in perspective. In connection with these houses a large number of wells have been dug out, showing that they were amply supplied with water. In addition to these wells, there were found the remains of lines of wooden pipes, which were connected by iron collars. These seem to indicate that in addition to the water from the wells, water may have been brought in to the city from the hills on the north.

Among the public buildings which have come to light one of the most interesting is the amphitheatre which is situated, contrary to the usual custom, inside the city walls. The arena, which is elliptical in shape, was bounded by a stone wall. The entrance at the east end still remains, but there are no traces of the seating structure, which in all probability was of wood.

In the centre of the city we discovered two years ago the Forum with the Basilica on the north side. The latter consisted of a central nave with two aisles separated from it no doubt by rows of columns. The south aisle was remarkable in that it was open to the Forum. Underneath the Forum and Basilica there was found a drain or sewer built of remarkably massive masonry. Part of this as well as of the walls of the Basilica is still open for inspection. The Basilica itself showed signs of having been rebuilt at possibly two different dates. In this respect it does not differ from the gates or the houses. The gates show undoubted traces of re-building, and have also been blocked up in much the same way as the gates of some of the stations on Hadrian's wall. The re-building of the houses has presented one of the most difficult problems that we have had to solve, for nearly every house shows signs of reconstruction at two or three different periods. This is not remarkable when we remember that the period of occupation certainly lasted as long as 300 years.

During the summer of 1908 we were occupied in exploring the buildings lying just to the east of the Forum on the north side of the high road. Here we found 4 or possibly 5 separate houses, some of which had apparently been used as shops. In front of one of these houses or shops were three stone bases which had apparently carried pillars to support a roof which



encroached upon the old Roman street. In front of another house was a well which was situated in the street itself, and had been protected by a massive stone curb which was still *in situ*.

The most interesting discovery, however, was made to the west of these houses; for here between them and the Forum we found the foundations of a temple, of which the plan was completely recovered. This building consisted of a square *cella* with a small apse on the north side. On all four sides of this *cella* we found the walls which retained the *podium* or platform on which the *cella* had stood. This platform was separated from the street by a considerable space, and was approached probably by a series of shallow steps, but the walls of this approach have not yet been fully excavated. The whole temple area, including the approach, was bounded by well-built walls. The entrance from the street passes through the centre of a long chamber lying parallel with the street, and at right angles to the access to the temple. This chamber has an apse at its east end, and was paved with a tessellated pavement. Its use however, remains somewhat uncertain. Nothing was found in the temple area to throw any light upon the deity to whose worship it was dedicated. But in any case it is a monument of great interest, and owing to the kindness of Lord Tredegar, it will not be covered up, but will be preserved for the benefit of future students and visitors.

Among the various objects of domestic life that were found was an unusual quantity of Samian ware, and in a rubbish pit there was found a small sandstone figure of a seated goddess. The workmanship was extraordinarily rude, and in its style re-calls the rude stone head that was found some years ago in the south-west quarter of the city. The figure holds a globe, possibly a pomegranate in the left hand, and a palm in the right. Somewhat similar figures have lately been found in Gaul, and it is possible that they are the rude representation of native Celtic divinities.

*Bits about Combe Down.**Lecture by the Rev. A. RICHARDSON,**(Read March 16, 1909.)*

The Rev. A. Richardson first described the various means of access to Combe Down from the City.

## THE TRAM ROUTE

was the most convenient of these, and it was an interesting fact that, with the exception of Holloway, this route followed the old Roman Fosseway as far as Bloomfield Road, where the Roman road pursued its course to Odd Down, Camerton, Dunkerton, and so on to Seaton in Devonshire.

The lecturer alluded to Devonshire Cottage, the residence of Mr. T. Ashman, as possibly having been built on the foundation of the ancient abode of the De Berewykes, a family living there in mediæval times, who rented the Berewyke estate from the Prior of Bath Abbey.

Berewyke once possessed a hamlet extending probably on both sides of the road, and there was a chapel, a farm, now called "Barrack" Farm, and a tithe barn, and the great tithes were paid to the Rector of St. Mary de Stalle Church, whose rector was always Prior of Bath.

"The Somerset Feet of Fines" reveals many quarrels between the De Berewykes and the Priors about grazing rights "at Horscumb, Beechencliffe, and Dollesmedes"—lands in Berewyke and Lincumb.

Berewyke Hill is said to have been both a British and a Roman encampment.

Mr. Richardson mentioned that the Lyn stream rose in a ditch on the left-hand side of the road ascending Wellsway, and flowing gently down the hill entered the beautiful Vale of Lyncombe under the bridge at the bottom of Entry Hill.

Referring to the Lyncombe Valley, he said that in former days there were two celebrated places of amusement, one the Bagatelle Gardens, where Wilton Lodge now stands, the other St. James's Palace, on the site of Lyncombe House, most likely named so because King James II. visited it when in Bath with his queen, Mary of Modena, just as Napoleon III., when staying at the Sydney Hotel, used to put in his time strolling

often down to Monkton Combe to rest at the old "King William Inn," now part of the Monkton Combe School buildings.

The site of the old Lyncombe parish church lay near the foot of Lyncombe Hill, and was taken down by Prior Birde in the 15th Century to rebuild the old Widcombe Parish Church.

Near the site of the Tram Company's shelter at Glass House Farm there was formerly a gibbet, and the body of John Bigges hung on it on Christmas Day, 1767, for the murder of his wife in a fit of uncalled-for jealousy. The body was taken on New Year's Eve by his friends and thrown into the river and found subsequently at Twerton and buried there.

The Glass House Farm derives its name from the fact that a glass manufactory was erected upon its site by the Bennets, of Widcombe, in the early part of the 18th Century. It was afterwards disused, and the tall chimney fell in 1779, crushing some waggons sheltered under it.

Subsequently the premises were used for farm purposes, and at the beginning of the 19th Century a large room pertaining to the glass manufactory was made use of for political meetings. The farm, with a considerable amount of land adjoining it, and the great tithes were sold to Mr. Hill, of Paulton, in 1841, and the property still remains in that family.

#### ENTRY HILL.

This was a Roman road to Warminster, *via* Midford, Hinton Charterhouse and Frome, made in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and like all the roads of that period, it had doubtless a "road mark" inscribed "Anton Iter." In time this "road mark" doubtless became dilapidated and broken up, but the Anton was remembered and converted into "Anthony" and of later years it has been abbreviated into "Entry" Hill.

A quarry near the top of Entry Hill was used by the Rev. C. Kemble to provide the stone necessary for the renovation of Bath Abbey during his Rectorship.

Entry Hill was re-made and enlarged in 1803 (a time of much road-making about Bath), and at the same time the Combe Down road was made as another way to Warminster, *via* Claverton Down. Until that time it was little more than a rough cart road.

## FOXHILL LANE.

This approach to Combe Down was probably in olden days a farm road of the Bennet family, who were possessors of the land adjoining it.

Here was situated Widcombe Cottage, the residence of the Rev. Richard Warner, the Bath historian, who presented Queen Charlotte with a copy of his work on the Bath waters, on her visit to Bath.

Warner was born in London in 1764, of humble parentage, and died in 1854, at 90 years of age, at "Widcombe Cottage." He had held several livings in the County of Somerset, and died Rector of Chelwood, in which church there is a tablet to his memory.

His daughter (also an authoress) continued to live for some years in her father's house, which she called "Beech Cottage."

The property was subsequently purchased by a member of the Moger family, who called it "Warners," and enlarged the house in Swiss fashion and rebuilt the road, making it, though steep, accessible for small vehicles. The present owner has changed the name from "Warners" to "Hersfeld."

## POPE'S LANE.

This is a steep ascent from Perrymead, running almost parallel with Prior Park Avenue, and emerging near the upper Prior Park gates.

It was evidently an ancient British or Roman bridle path and originally ran on a higher paved causeway, as may be noticed in the hedges here and there. It is traceable by Mount Pleasant to Monkton Combe, and again in the Limpley Stoke woods, and may have been a pathway to Salisbury.

Mr. Russell Duckworth's residence, "The Cloisters," is situated at the foot of Pope's Lane. It was built by one of the Crutwells, of Frome, in 1806, who originally called it "Perrymead Hall," but changed the name to "The Cloisters" to avoid postal mistakes when Perrymead Court and Perrymead House (now Moregrove) were built. The name "Cloisters" was suggested by a cloistered verandah which Mr. Crutwell had added to the mansion.

The pretty Roman Catholic Cemetery chapel was built in 1857. The picturesque old shepherd's arch was built about 1745, by Ralph Allen, to connect Prior Park Farm with Combe Down.

Here it is said Pope spent many an hour amidst the sylvan surroundings of this secluded spot, but "Pope's Lane" ought not to be confounded with "Pope's Walk" which was within the park's precincts, and from the middle gate to the mansion, where his grotto still remains and where his dog's grave used to be shown.

#### PRIOR PARK AVENUE.

This is a very charming ascent to Combe Down, probably the shortest, and though steep it is well capable for vehicular traffic.

The shade of the large forest trees and the hedges with their rich undergrowth, the pretty peeps into Prior Park, and access to Widcombe Hill, and the fine views of the City, all conduce to make Prior Park Avenue a beautiful walk or drive to or from Combe Down.

Probably some path existed here in Norman times. John de Villula, Abbot and Bishop of Bath, is said to have purchased the Manor of Widcombe from King Rufus, and to have laid out two parks, one of which he bestowed on the Priors of the Abbey and the other on the Bishopric. He appears to have built a Priory and Chapel on the Abbey portion near the ponds, and it is supposed by some that he built a Grange for the Bishopric, where the Prior Park Farm now stands, on the side of the road opposite the chief entrance gate to Prior Park.

Ralph Allen took away the ancient architecture from the Norman Priory, already alluded to, and placed it in a new dwelling-house which he erected for his steward, about 1750, now called "The Priory," which, having been enlarged by former tenants, is now sublet to Major Hopwood. Allen also built Prior Park Farm on the opposite side of the avenue, facing the chief entrance to Prior Park, probably, as has been said, on the site of the Bishop's grange. A portion of the ancient Priory may still be seen in a dilapidated state, and some of the ruined stones of the ancient chapel are to be found under the wooded surroundings of the Palladian Bridge.

The Abbey Cemetery was laid out in 1843, being a gift to the Abbey by the Hon. Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Rector of Bath, and afterwards Lord Middleton. Here the remains of the famous Beckford rested for a time till they were removed by his daughter, the Duchess of Hamilton, to Lansdown Cemetery. Roman coffins and coins were found some 30 years

ago in the Abbey Cemetery, a stone tablet marking the place. The coins are shown by the Curator.

#### THE WANSDYKE.

Right across Combe Down Parish runs the Wansdyke, a wide ditch with a high earthwork mound. The origin of this singular line of demarcation has never been satisfactorily arrived at, but it is supposed by many that it divided the territories of the Britons and the Belgæ (a later immigration). The city of Bath is said by Ptolemy to have been in the borders of the Belgæ.

When it was built is uncertain. Collinson places it before the Roman period, because it is intersected in the neighbourhood of Marlborough by the Via Julia, and he concludes, therefore, that the Wansdyke must be considerably earlier than the Roman road. The same thing occurs at the Burnt House, Odd Down, where the Wansdyke is intersected by the old Roman road to Devonshire.

Taking its commencement from Andover, it passes through Savernake Forest and across the Salisbury Plains and Wiltshire Downs, visiting Tan Hill, Sheppard's Shord, and Heddington, and passing through Spye Park, it appears on a lawn at Lacock Abbey and may be seen at Whitely Common. It appears in a field in Warleigh Manor (the residence of Colonel Skrine) in the parish of Bathford, and is to be seen again in several places in Bathampton Parish.

It can be traced in Smallcombe Wood and crosses the Claverton Road at Wansdyke, the residence of Mr. A. Moger, and taking its way by the Kennels of the Bath and County Harriers it appears in the monument field on the Prior Park estate, and passing by the back of Prior Park mansion it emerges at the Prior Park upper gates. It then appears to have crossed the present tram route from Bath into the Firs Field, and passing through Richardson's Avenue (above Davidge's Bottom) it forms the high land studded with ancient trees at the back of the King William Arms and Rockhall Gardens, and thence it pursues its way along the bridle path at the top of Horsecombe Valley to Cross Keys, whence it forms the base of a stone wall in the direction of Burnt House, at Odd Down, and here it was crossed by the old Roman Fosse road. It then takes the brow of a hill which crosses through the middle of an arable field, and may be seen again in a hedge and meadow as it descends to Englishcombe

Wood, which it enters, and is again visible a little to the south of Englishcombe Church. Keeping westward through an orchard, it appears in a meadow in its original grandeur, exhibiting a lofty mound 12ft. high, and a deep ditch to the south side.

A quarter of a mile from Englishcombe Church it still takes westward, but is lost till it presents itself at Stanton Prior, Publow, Norton Malreward, being conspicuous at Maesknoll and again at Wansdyke in the Long Ashton Road, five miles n.w. of Maesknoll.

Descending Dundry Hill it crosses Highbridge Common, where its track is still visible, and thwarting the Great Western Road from Bristol (through Bedminster Down) to Bridgwater, it forms by its vallum a deep narrow lane overhung with woods and briars, leading to Yanley Street in the parish of Long Ashton. From Yanley it traverses some meadows to a lane anciently denominated from it, "Wondesdick Lane," as appears from a deed wherein William Goldulph grants to Alan de Clopstons "a cottage with a piece of land adjoining it in Aystone juxta Bristol, situated in the Eastern side benelle de Wondesdicke." Here it crosses the Ashton Road at "Reyenes Cross" (a mile and a half westward of the church), and ascending the hill enters the hundred of Portbury, in the parish of Wraxall, and terminates at Portishead in the Severn Sea.

By some antiquarians the word "Wansdyke" is traced to a Celtic word meaning *separation*, i.e., *Gwahan*. Others are of opinion that the name is derived from the name "Woden," the heathen god to whom the dyke was said to be dedicated.

The name Odd Down is said to be derived from Wodens Down, and thus associated with the Wansdyke. The names of the Scandinavian god, Woden and Odin are, of course, identical.

#### PRIOR PARK AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

Ralph Allen, being desirous of demonstrating the quality of the Combe Down stone, purchased Prior Park about 1739, from the executors of the first Duke of Kingston, and requested the elder Wood to build a mansion which "would prove to succeeding generations the good quality of the famous oolite stone of Combe Down, and show to the world and all posterity its elegance and durability." A better position could not be

found. It looked down the vista of its shady grounds, through the Glen of Widcombe, where a sheet of water is crossed by a Palladian bridge, and it provides beautiful views of Lansdown, Beckford's Tower, and Solsbury Hill.

The building of the mansion was begun in 1743, and finished in 1745. Its lofty situation, its magnificent portico, and the grandeur of its elevation render it a conspicuous and interesting feature from almost every open portion of the City. In Ralph Allen's time Prior Park was a kind of Holland House, where many of the celebrities of the day were wont to meet. Pope laughingly called the terrace slope at the back and above the mansion Mars Hill, owing to the many wits who discussed current topics and disputed public questions on its heights. To Prior Park came the illustrious visitors staying in Bath, such visitors including King George II. and his daughter, the Princess Amelia. Allen's constant guests were such men as Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, Dr. Johnson, Gainsborough, Smollett, Fielding, Bishops Warburton and Hurd, Richardson, Sterne, Garrick, and the Rev. Richard Graves, the Rector of Claverton, a well-known figure in the City. Ralph Allen, the owner of Prior Park, was Mayor of Bath in the year 1752.

By intercepting some letters he rendered signal service to the military forces and gained the favour of Marshal Wade, the military commander of the Western District. Wade, who lived in Bath at the house now used by the British and Foreign Bible Society, gave him his daughter, Miss Earle, as wife, with a considerable fortune, and soon afterwards Allen was appointed Postmaster of Bath. It is also said that Marshal Wade had built at his own expense Ralph Allen's first house, which was in Lilliput Lane, said to be a triumph of the elder Wood's architecture, and sold in 1874 for £150 for tenant lodgings. The Post Office in Ralph Allen's time was situated in Lilliput Lane.

Ralph Allen married Elizabeth Holder as his second wife, by whom he came possessed of Bathampton Manor. The Manor House is still in possession of the Allen family. Having no direct issue Ralph Allen's estates were divided at his death in 1764 amongst collaterals.

Bishop Warburton, by reason of his marriage with Allen's wife's niece, first took up his abode at Prior Park, but he grew tired of the place and finally retired to his palace at Gloucester.

Warburton, during his stay at Prior Park, erected the monument to Ralph Allen in the Monument Field. The



triangular base was believed to symbolise the Holy Trinity. The round tower, the staircase and inscription have now been bricked up. In 1779, on Bishop Warburton's death, Prior Park passed to the first Viscount Harwarden, afterwards created the Earl de Montalt, who married Mary, daughter of Philip Allen, Ralph Allen's brother. This nobleman, who was of a philanthropic nature, was much interested in the hospitals of Bath, and also rebuilt and enlarged in 1779 eleven cottages (which Ralph Allen had erected for his quarry foremen) in order that they might be let as lodgings for invalids. Lord de Montalt also founded the De Montalt Paper Mills, where formerly Bank of England notes were made. The premises are now used as Cabinet Works.

The Earl de Montalt died in 1803, and was succeeded by Thomas, the second Earl de Montalt, who died in 1807 without issue. The estate was then put into Chancery, and bought in 1809 by Mr. George Thomas, a rich Quaker of Bristol, who cut down the trees, but notwithstanding this sacrilege, which was deplored at the time, he proved a most excellent and worthy man. He resided at Prior Park for 20 years, and was a valued member of the Committee of Management of the Kennett and Avon Canal, which he saved from ruin in 1793, by financial advances and extraordinary business capacity.

From that time forward, at the request of his colleagues, he undertook the supervision of the whole work, and his practical sagacity and unwearied attention and unimpeachable integrity brought about the completion of what was then considered one of the best canals in Europe. He died at Prior Park in 1829, at the age of 74.\* The canal was opened in 1813, the same year that the Somerset Coal Canal was completed. Mr. Thomas left the Combe Down Quarries rights to his great niece, the first Mrs. Cruikshank, who disposed of them to various quarry-owners in the neighbourhood.

The estate having been put up for sale in 1829 it was purchased by Bishop Baines for a seminary for priests of the north-west district (now the Bishopric of Clifton), and for a college for Catholic lads of good families. The price Bishop Baines paid was £22,000, and 186 acres, 2 roods, 37 perches were comprised in the estate. Soon after the purchase

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\* Mr. Shum, who was in the chair, stated that he enjoyed Mr. Thomas' hospitality in 1828.

Bishop Baines added collegiate buildings and heightened the wings, and called the whole "The College of St. Peter and St. Paul." After referring to the disastrous fire which broke out in the mansion on May 29th, 1836, Mr. Richardson said that the property was insured for £5,000, but this did not nearly cover the loss. Bishop Baines before his death in 1843, succeeded in repairing the damage and in re-furnishing the mansion, but the many debts contracted made it a very difficult task to keep the establishment going, and in 1855 the mortgagee took possession and the park was then let to a Mr. Thompson, of Bath, who took a great interest in the social side of Nonconformity in Bath, and entertained large pleasure parties at Prior Park, which he addressed himself from the steps of the portico. In 1865 the liabilities of the property were paid off by Bishop Clifford, and Monsignor Williams (whose portrait with that of Canon Williams now adorns the hall of the mansion) was made head of the new collegiate establishment, with Canon Williams as Vice-President.

When the lamented death of Monsignor Williams took place in 1890 the office of Principal fell to Canon Williams, who carried on the work of the establishment with great success until 1905, when, owing to certain educational changes, it was relinquished. This was during the episcopacy of Bishop Brownlow. The mansion has since been used as a temporary residence of the present Bishop of Clifton, and later still as the temporary abode of the fathers of "The Holy Ghost," a French Missionary congregation. The buildings are now unoccupied and placed under the care and supervision of Canon Williams, who resides at Combe Down. Canon Williams says Masses at the Chapel on Sundays. Visitor can obtain tickets to visit the college from Mr. Austin King, 13, Queen Square, Bath.

The quarries on Combe Down are said to be the largest in the world, and in order to bring the stone to Bath Ralph Allen made a double truck rail to his wharf at Claverton Street, down Prior Park Avenue. In former days the first gate of Prior Park Avenue was placed at the bottom of Prior Park Road, opposite Carey's Post Office, near the White Hart Inn. Bishop Baines, owing to the falling in of a long lease from the Bennetts, of Widcombe, to Ralph Allen for the use of Prior Park Road, took this gate up and made the gate attached to the Toll Cottage, when a small charge was made for

the use of the avenue. Shortly after the eleven cottages were renovated and enlarged by Lord de Montalt early in 1780, Mr. Rack, the founder of the Bath and West of England Society, wrote in 1780: "The village of Combe Down consists of eleven cottages built of stone raised on the spot, each of which has a small garden in front, originally built for workmen employed in the quarries. They are now let to invalids from Bath, who return hither for the sake of the very fine air from which they have derived a substantial benefit.

The beautiful and extensive prospect, the wild but pleasing irregularities of the scenery, the extensive plantation of firs (which throw a solemn glimmering of shade, impervious to the sun), and a fine turf and underwood, all seem to render it a delightful summer retreat."

The firs which Ralph Allen planted at Combe Down and Bathampton have nearly all disappeared. A few still remain in the Combe Down Church-grounds, but the very pure air still remains, and men of 80 and 90, if not as plentiful as blackberries, are by no means few and far between.

*List of Birds and Flowers of Bath and its Neighbourhood observed by A. CASTELLAIN  
in the year 1907.*

BIRDS.

3rd Jan.	Starling imitated thrush.		
6th "	Ditto, ditto blackbird.		
7th "	Thrushes sang; saw a pair of chaffinches.	7th Jan.	Glastonbury thorn and butcher's broom in flower.
15th "	Missel and song thrushes sang, Victoria Park.	15th "	Winter aconite in flower.
		16th "	Cyclamen in flower, Botanical Gardens.
1st Feb.	Large blue tit and hedgesparrows sang.		
8th "	Saw fieldfares, Victoria Park.		
11th "	Thrushes and hedgesparrow sang.	11th Feb.	Deadnettle and shepherd's purse in flower.
14th "	Saw heron near Viaduct.	14th "	Found gromwell in seed.
18th "	Chaffinches sang, Henrietta Park, and missel thrushes, Bathwick Hill.	18th "	Snowdrops, snowflakes, primroses and oxslips in flower, Bathwick Hill.
		21st "	Arum in leaf and daisy in flower, Kelston.
25th "	Missel and song thrushes, skylarks and chaffinches sang, Freshford; saw water-hens.	23rd "	Crocus in flower, North Road.

1st Mar. Blackbirds sang.

1st Mar. Dandelions in flower.

2nd " Hazel and procumbent speedwell in flower.

18th " Coltsfoot, celandine, potentilla and dog's mercury in flower, Charlcombe.

19th " White and dog violets, birdseye and meadow speedwell in flower, Englishcombe; also squills and daphne, Twerton.

FLOWERS.

- 20th " Saw chaffinches and yellowhammers, 20th " Primroses, white and purple deadnettle, white, blue, plumcolour, and dog violets, draba and Venus-comb cress in flower, Twinhoc.
- 21st " Anemones in flower, Farleigh; almonds ditto, William Street and Victoria Park. Hepatica in flower.
- 22nd " Thrush and blackbird nests in Botanical Gardens.
- 23rd " Saw brimstone butterfly; yellowhammer and wren sang, Monkton Combe.
- 25th " Heard buntings, Solsbury.
- 26th " Linnet sang, saw tortoiseshell butterfly, Ditteridge.
- 28th " Heard chiffchaff, saw fieldfares flying west, Kelston.
- 1st April. Heard and saw chiffchaffs, saw four sandmartins, heard swallow, Limpley Stoke; swans flew over house.
- 1st April Butcher's broom in flower, Limpley Stoke.
- 2nd " Cowslip in flower, Combe Grove.
- 3rd " Ribes in flower and snowdrops still in St. Mary's Cemetery; golden spleenwort, Lyncombe; and ivyleaved toadflax, Greenway Lane.
- 9th " Woodspurge, anemone, wild and false strawberry in flower, Winsley.
- 10th " Groundsel in seed, Newton St. Loc.
- 9th " Saw heron, Warleigh, and 12 swallows, Limpley Stoke.
- 10th " Waterhen's nest with five eggs, Warleigh.
- 11th " Heard green woodpecker, Hampton Wood.

- 12th April Marsh marigold in flower.  
 13th " Shining and mountain cranesbill in flower, and jagged leaved ditto and herb Robert in leaf, Monkton Combe and Midford.  
 14th " Gooseberry in flower, Kennels; Alkanet and ivyleaved speedwell ditto, Bathwick Hill.  
 15th " Fritillaries in flower, Botanical Gardens.  
 17th " Cowslips in flower, Box.  
 18th " Wood crowfoot, stitchwort (holostea), wood sorrel, cowslips, marsh marigolds, hyscynth, weaselnout, moschatel, garlic, hedgemustard, white and dog violets, white and purple deadnettles, primroses in profusion in flower, garlic and hedgeparsley in bud, Ditteridge.  
 19th " Chickweed in flower, Greenway Lane.  
 20th " Herb Robert, germander speedwell, thyme leaved sandwort, green procumbent speedwell, avcens, bulbous crowfoot and charlock in flower, also anemones, wood sorrel and primroses, Freshford to Midford.  
 24th " Vetch and rue-leaved saxifrage in flower, Ditteridge.  
 27th " White violets and buttercups in flower.
- 15th April Willow wren and greenfinches sang, Botanical Gardens.  
 18th " Saw garden warbler, Ditteridge.  
 19th " Heard wryneck  
 22nd " Saw chiffchaffs, willow wrens and brimstone butterfly, and heard titlark, Kelston Hill.  
 23rd " Saw stockdove, Bathampton, and kestrel, Somerford.  
 27th " Heard nightingales, blackcap, whitethroat, and cuckoo, Limpley Stoke to Bradford.

- 28th " Goslings in Victoria Park, two pairs geese, deserted their nests.
- 30th " Heard blackcap, Botanical Gardens, and cuckoo, St. Catherine's.
- 1st May Goose flew over Henrietta Park, two young waterhens in Victoria Park, goslings disappeared ditto; heard nightingale, Hinton.
- 3rd " Heard redstart, Newton.
- 4th " Saw and heard redstarts, coal tit and woodpecker, Hampton Wood. (Swift reported).
- 6th " Saw jays, kestrel and tree pipit, Conkwell.
- 9th " Saw goose flying over Pulteney Street; sparrowhawk and swift, Midford.
- 10th " Saw nightingales (three sang), housemartins, swifts and cuckoos (heard ten), Hinton.
- 30th " Prophet flower, tulip, orchis and Glastonbury thorn in flower, Botanical Gardens, celandine, golden and rue-leaved saxifrage in flower, St. Catherine's.
- 1st May Woodruff and water avens in flower, Botanical Gardens, dove's foot cranesbill, Monkton Combe; garlic, bugle, vetch and cross-leaved bedstraw, Freshford to Hinton.
- 2nd " Horse chestnuts in flower.
- 4th " Fritillaries in flower.
- 6th " Wayfaring tree and forget-me-not in flower, twayblade in bud, Conkwell.
- 8th " Found toothwort, Combe Grove.
- 9th " Campion, woodruff, water crowfoot and coronilla in flower, comfrey and selfheal in bud, Bradford, Farleigh Hungerford and Midford.
- 10th " Cowslips in full bloom, selfheal in flower, Hinton.
- 11th " Alkanet in flower.
- 13th " Judastree, asphodel, mountain avens, green tulip, yellow poppy, restharrow, thrift, rose and tree peony in flower, Botanical Gardens.

- 21st May Heard wryneck, Bathwick Hill.
- 16th May Yellow hedgemustard in flower, Freshford.  
 17th " Rowan and bay in flower.  
 18th " Goosegrass in flower.  
 19th " Avens in flower and twayblade in bud, Combe Grove.
- 25th " Spindlewood and mountain geranium in bud, Combe Down.
- 3rd June Blackberry in flower, Beechen Cliff.  
 6th " Yellow rattle, millefoil and coronilla in flower, Kelston Hill.
- 8th " Mountain cranesbill, white campion, spindlewood, clary, yellow vetch, hawkweed, brooklime, speedwell, yellow iris, cuckoo flower, sanfoin, bladder campion and forget-me-not in flower.  
 9th " Man orchis, sanicle, and caper spurge in flower, Combe Grove; woolly vetch, Kennels, and alkanet, Bathwick Hill.  
 10th " Woundwort and rocket in bud, pink, bladder, and white campions and figwort in flower.
- 11th " Milkwort, selfheal, sanfoin and yellow rattle in flower.  
 13th " Gromwell, ground elder and alkanet in flower.
- 22nd " Butterfly and bee orchis and helleborine in flower, Combe Down.
- 8th June Saw dragon fly and blue butterflies, nightingale and titlark sang, Midford, Combe Hay and Southstoke.
- 9th " Heard wood wren and wrynecks.
- 10th " Saw turtledoves, chiffchaff sang, Corston towards Marksbury.
- 11th " Chiffchaff and willow wrens sang, saw kestrel and partridges, Kelston Hill.
- 13th " Heard cuckoo, chiffchaff and willow wrens, Claverton Down.
- 14th " Heard corncrake, Solsbury.



- 28th " Willow herb, figwort, sage, white and bladder campion, meadow and mountain cranesbill in flower, Combe Down to Midford.
- 13th July Parsnip and calamint in flower, Greenway Lane; pimpernel, North Road; alkanet dog violets, pennywort, ragged robin, meadow cranesbill, large meadow sweet, thyme, mullein, broomrape, and white bryony in flower, Rocks and Fosse Way.
- 15th " Bee orchis, scabious, rockrose, agrimony, mallow, musk mallow and yellow bedstraw in flower, Winsley.
- 16th " Gromwell, parsnip, spiked Star of Bethlehem, marsh orchis and milk thistle in flower, Monkton Combe and Limpley Stoke.
- 18th " Creeping and purple loose strife, marshwort, water plantain and persicaria in flower, Canal to Viaduct; New Zealand flax in bud, Botanical Gardens.
- 20th " Fumitory in flower, Freshford.
- 27th " Heather in bud.
- 29th " Large willow herb, marjoram, clematis and restharrow in flower, yellow toad-flax in bud.
- 30th " Blue fleabane and figwort in flower, Widcombe.
- 31st " Yellow toadflax, mallow and sand mustard in flower, Newton.
- 16th July Chiffchaff sang, Limpley Stoke.
- 18th " Saw heron, Viaduct.
- 27th " Heard willow wren, Botanical Gardens.
- 29th " Ditto, Limpley Stoke to Claverton.
- 30th " Thrush and hedge-sparrow sang.

1st Aug.	Yellowhammer sang, Midford to Combe Down.	1st Aug.	Yellow toadflax, carrot, loose strife, white and bladder campion, arrowhead and willow herb in flower.
3rd "		3rd "	Roundleaved toadflax in leaf, lesser ditto in flower, Saltford.
4th "	Saw swifts, swallows and martins.	5th "	Bird's nest and creeping loosestrife in flower, Bathampton; sedge, swinecress, wild strawberry and kidney vetch, Midford and Kennels.
5th "	Heard redpoll, Botanical Gardens; swallows assembling, Midford.	9th "	White hemp agrimony and marsh woundwort in flower, Midford.
7th "	Swallows assembled, Twerton.	10th "	Round-leaved and lesser toadflax in flower, Saltford.
8th "	Willow wren sang, heard redpolls, Victoria Park.	12th "	Melilot and orchis in flower.
9th "	Heard redpolls and willow wrens, Botanical Gardens.	17th "	Centaurry, broomrape, clustered bellflower and bartsia in flower, Kelston Hill.
10th "	Heard willow wrens, Batheaston.	19th "	White heather in flower, Botanical Gardens, roundleaved and sharp-pointed toadflax, Saltford, and alkanet, Bathwick Hill.
12th "	Saw sandmartins, Midford.	20th "	Clustered bellflower. Freshford; ploughman's spikenard, Claverton.
15th "	Heard willow wrens, Freshford.	22nd "	Thyme-leaved speedwell and field gentian (some double) in flower, Combe Down.
20th "	Heard willow wrens and saw goldfinch, Claverton.	23rd "	White thistles in flower, Links.

24th	Wren sang, saw flycatcher, Botanical Gardens.	26th	Creeping toadflax in flower, Lyncombe.
28th	Saw winged ants in Bennett Street and Circus.	31st	Water woundwort in flower, Combe Hay.
29th	Heard brown owl near house, 11 p.m.	3rd Sept.	Toadflax in flower, Saltford.
31st	Saw swallows, heard willow wren and linnets.	5th	Flax in flower, Battlefields.
3rd Sept.	Saw swallow, heard chifchaff.		
5th	Saw swallows and vole.		
6th	Saw swallows, heard willow wren and chifchaff, Freshford.	9th	Clustered bellflower and wild strawberry in flower.
7th	Saw flock of house martins, Bathford.		
9th	Heard chifchaff, willow wren, bullfinch and linnets, Limpley Stoke; and owl, Pulteney Street; saw brimstone butterfly.	10th	Saw balsam seeding, Botanical Gardens.
		12th	Creeping toadflax in flower.
12th	Saw martins, Claverton.	13th	Nettle-leaved bellflower and alkanet in flower.
13th	Robin sang 5 a.m.; saw fieldfares, Conkwell.		
		16th	Fruit on ægle, Botanical Gardens.
14th	Heard brown owl.		
15th	Goose trumpeted over house 6.30 a.m.	17th	Ladies' tresses (spiranthes), and autumn gentian in flower, and latter in seed, Bannerdown.
16th	Saw swallows, martins, missel thrushes and young yellowhammer, Southstoke.		
17th	Heard owl 1 a.m. over house, and willow wren, Bannerdown.		
		20th	Small toadflax in flower and seed,
19th	Heard green woodpecker, nuthatch and blue tit, Bathford, Conkwell, and Limpley Stoke.		
20th	Heard chifchaff, Botanical Gardens; saw swallows, Saltford.		

- 23rd Sept. Large blue tit sang, saw martins (two nests with young, Hamilton House), swallows and goldcrest, heard nuthatch and small blue tit, Lansdown.
- 24th " Chiffchaff sang, Botanical Gardens.
- 25th " Heard willow wren and skylarks, saw swallows, Fosse Way.
- 26th " Chiffchaff sang, heard willow wren, saw swallows, Botanical Gardens, saw magpie, Broadmoor.
- 28th " Heard goldcrest.
- 2nd Oct. Saw swallows, Batheaston.
- 3rd " Heard willow wren, goldcrest and nuthatch, Combe Gove, saw swallows assembled and gulls, Newton.
- 7th " Thrush sang Claverton Down.
- 8th " Saw and heard larks, greenfinches and swallows, nuthatch and yellow hammer, Dunkerton, thrush sang, Odd Down.
- 9th " Heard woodpecker and small blue tit, Bathford.
- 14th " Saw swallows, Batheaston.
- 23rd Sept. Found ladies' tresses (spiranthes).
- 25th " Nettle-leaved bellflower, celandine and agrimony in flower.
- 26th " Found cowslip in flower, also clustered bellflower, milkwort and comfrey, Kelston Hill.
- 27th " Primrose in flower.
- 28th " False strawberry and alkanet still in flower.
- 30th " Creeping toadflax still in flower.
- 2nd Oct. Spindlewood in seed, white campion and dead nettle and hedgemustard in flower.
- 3rd " Alkanet, Herb Robert, lesser swine-cress and muskmallow in flower. Got seeds of autumn gentian, Combe Down, and round and pointed leaved toadflax, Saltford.
- 7th " Rockrose, sheepsbit and selfheal in flower, Hampton Down.
- 8th " Vetch, dropwort, scabious, Herb Robert, jagged-leaved cranesbill and strawberry in flower.
- 9th " Spindlewood in seed.
- 12th " Creeping toadflax in flower.
- 14th " Creeping crowsfoot (trailing) at Bathampton, woundwort, white deadnettle, campion, meadowsweet and tansy still in flower, Batheaston, and corn marigolds, Odd Down.

- 15th " Larks sang, saw swallows, peewits, and pipit, Combe Down and Southstoke.
- 20th " Linnet sang, Ditteridge Lane.
- 24th " Thrushes sang, Entry Hill.
- 31st " Tortoiseshell butterfly on window.
- 3rd Nov. Thrushes sang.
- 9th " Thrushes sang, heard chaffinches, saw squirrels, Combe Grove.
- 18th " Saw heron, Warleigh.
- 11th Dec. Wrens sang, Freshford.
- 18th " Thrush sang, Clan House.
- 20th " Hedgesparrow and thrushes sang, saw and heard misselthrush, Nethersole.
- 27th " Missel thrush sang.
- 31st " Thrush sang.
- 15th " Basil, mountain cranesbill, white dead-nettle and campion, blue fleabane and agrimony still in flower. Bird cherry in fruit.
- 20th " Birds eye speedwell and foxglove in flower, Bathampton.
- 23rd " Periwinkle in flower, Botanical Gardens; foxglove and clustered bellflower, Limpley Stoke.
- 31st " Got spindlewood berries.
- 5th Nov. Laburnum (serotinum) in flower, Forester Road.
- 9th " Ripe raspberries in Ware's window, Herb Robert, sow thistles, hawkweed, daisies, buttercups, ragwort, polyanthus and alkanet in flower, Combe Grove and Bathwick Hill.
- 18th " Polyanthus in flower, Freshford.
- 25th " Canterbury bells in flower, Weston.
- 7th Dec. Sowthistle, hawkweed and procumbent speedwell in flower, Bathwick Hill.
- 10th " Shepherd's purse in flower.
- 11th " Heath, lavender and wallflower in bloom, Nethersole. Ivy-leaved toadflax and carrot, Freshford.

*List of Birds and Flowers of Bath and its Neighbourhood observed by A. CASTELLAIN  
in the year 1908.*

BIRDS.

14th Jan.	Heard large and small blue tits.	
15th "	Thrush sang.	
16th "	Ditto.	
20th "	Saw blackbirds and thrushes in pairs, Victoria Park.	20th Jan. Primrose in flower, Combe Grove; snow-drops in shops, daffodils ditto, white heath, Botanical Gardens,
22nd "	Heard nuthatch, Lansdown Crescent.	21st " Dandelion in flower.
29th "	Saw heron and waterhens, Warleigh; heard missel and song thrushes and large blue tit.	29th " Winter aconite, crocus, white heath, hellebore primrose, cyclamen and snow-drops in flower, Victoria Park and Botanical Gardens.
30th "	Heard larks, Combe Down.	
3rd Feb.	Hedgesparrow sang, Victoria Park.	
7th "	Blackbird sang.	
12th "	Ditto.	12th Feb. Hazel catkins out, white deadnettle in bud, arum, nettle, Herb Robert and shining cranesbill in leaf, groundsel and water-cress in flower, Ditteridge Lane.
17th "	Ditto, in full song.	
18th "	Heard nuthatch, Lansdown Grove.	
20th "	Chaffinches sang, Victoria Park.	19th " Coltsfoot in flower, Combe Grove. 20th " Blue iris (histro), pink and blue hepatica, snowflakes and butcher's broom in flower, Botanical Gardens,
23rd "	Saw flock of gulls over Recreation Ground,	

FLOWERS.

- 24th " Heard greenfinch, Victoria Park.
- 24th " Squills and grape hyacinths in flower, Botanical Gardens.
- 27th " Greenfinch sang, larks sang, Monkton Combe.
- 27th " Daphne in flower, Limpley Stoke.
- 5th Mar. Chaffinch and hedgessparrow sang.
- 5th Mar. Palm willows in leaf, Freshford.
- 9th " Lark sang, Odd Down.
- 11th " Missel and song thrushes, chaffinches, blue tit, robin and hedgessparrow sang.
- 12th " Larks, thrushes, chaffinches, yellow hammer and coal tit sang. Saw long-tailed tit, Midford and Monkton Combe.
- 11th " Golden saxifrage in flower, Lyncombe Vale.
- 12th " Celandine, venus-comb cress and coltsfoot in flower.
- 13th " Primroses, celandine, pink deadnettle and false strawberry in flower, St. Catherine's; butcher's broom in flower and rueleaved saxifrage in leaf, Limpley Stoke.
- 17th " Primrose and chickweed in flower, Combe Hay.
- 18th " Violets in flower, North Road.
- 19th " Ribes, ivy-leaved and green procumbent speedwell in flower, Freshford.
- 23rd " White violets in flower, Combe Hay.
- 28th " Scented and dog violets in flower, Weston and Combe Grove.
- 30th " Ground ivy, Buxbaum speedwell, pink, deadnettle, dog and scented violets (white, blue, and plum colour) in flower, Ditteridge Lane.

2nd April Saw white-winged jackdaw on Common, and waterfowl's nests in Victoria Park; saw two willow wrens, Englishcombe.

2nd April Primroses, violets and palm willow in flower, Odd Down; wood anemones, omphaloides, dogtooth violet, golden star narcissus, prunus cerasifera, almond and forget-me-not in flower, Botanical Gardens, Victoria Park, and Weston.

6th " Wood sorrel and bloodwort in flower, Botanical Gardens.

7th " Saw brimstone and tortoiseshell butterflies, Ditteridge Lane; and reed sparrow, Limpley Stoke.

7th " Anemones, marsh marigold, ivy-leaved speedwell and white deadnettle in flower, Ditteridge.

8th " Heard chiffchaff, Twinhoe.

8th " Moschatel, stitchwort and gooseberry in flower, Wellow Lane.

13th " Rue-leaved saxifrage, small and Buxbaum speedwell, draba, woodsorrel and ivy-leaved toadflax in flower, garlic and celandine in bud, Monkswood Lane; also Lent lilies and marsh marigold in flower.

15th " Saw chiffchaffs, Westwood.

16th " Saw bullfinch and brimstone and tortoiseshell butterflies; pair of partridges, Ditteridge Lane.

16th " Germander speedwell, wood crowfoot and cowslips in flower, hyacinth and garlic hedgemustard in bud, Ditteridge Lane.

18th " Heard garden warbler, Lyncombe Vale.

20th " Saw sandmartin, Englishcombe.

21st " Saw partridges, Ditteridge Lane; sandpipers up river.

20th " Sloe in flower.

21st " Cowslips, hyacinths, wood crowfoot, yellow archangel and garlic hedgemustard in flower.



26th	"	Saw swallows, Limpley Stoke, and near Empire Hotel.	26th	"	Periwinkles in flower.
28th	"	Heard cuckoos, Hinton.	27th	"	Cuckooflower, woodspurge and creeping buttercup in flower, Limpley Stoke.
29th	"	Willow wrens, blackcap and chiffchaff sang, Botanical Gardens; saw white butterfly.	28th	"	Arum and pink campion in flower, Midford.
1st	May	Saw cirl bunting near Axbridge, and house-martin, Wedmore.	1st	May	Pink campion in flower, Flax Bourton.
2nd	"	Heard geese flying over house, 5.30 a.m.	3rd	"	Orchis, woodruff, yellow archangel and field scorpion-grass in flower.
3rd	"	Saw cuckoo and goldcrest, heard wryneck, woodwren and nightingale, linnets sang, Combe Grove.	4th	"	Yellow trefoil, toothwort and caper spurge (latter in bud).
5th	"	Saw partridges, Ditteridge Lane.	5th	"	Vetch and Herb Robert in flower.
9th	"	Heard whitethroat, Combe Down.	7th	"	Alkanet, bugle, wood crowfoot, prophet flower and hawthorn in flower, Botanical Gardens.
11th	"	Saw swifts, heard titlarks and whitethroats, Midford.	8th	"	Lilac in flower.
			9th	"	Horsechestnut in flower, 59, Pulteney Street; alkanet, Bathwick Hill.
			10th	"	Bugle and shining cranesbill in flower, Combe Grove.
			11th	"	Sanicle in bud, wayfaring tree, gromwell, yellow hedgemustard, garlic, woodruff, wood spurge, germander speedwell, shining cranesbill, campion and yellow archangel in flower.

- 17th May Saw nuthatch at nest in Victoria Park.
- 19th " Heard young starlings, housemartin building, Hamilton House.
- 20th " Saw young blackbird, Combe Down.
- 21st " Saw male orange tip butterfly.
- 23rd " Saw redpoll and young starlings.
- 28th " Heard cuckoos, whitethroats, chiffchaffs, blackcaps and willow wren, Monkton Combe.
- 29th " Heard flycatcher, Cumberwell.
- 12th May Welsh poppy, Botanical Gardens, and comfrey in flower.
- 14th " Laburnum in flower.
- 16th " Pink clover in flower, Monkton Combe.
- 17th " Rowan, purple iris and columbine in flower, Botanical Gardens.
- 18th " Valerian, dove's foot crane's bill, sycamore, primroses, cowslips, purple orchis, wayfaring tree, pink campion, crosswort and twayblade in flower, Freshford to Midford.
- 19th " Green tulips, orchids, alpine myosotis, alkanet and pulsatilla in flower, Botanical Gardens, and burnet, Kelston Hill.
- 20th " Hairy spurge in flower.
- 21st " Celandine, red campion and yellow archangel in flower, St. Catherine's.
- 28th " Wild sage, sanicles, rock rose yellow, bush and common vetches, avens, mountain cranesbill, gromwell, honeysuckle, white campion and hawkweed in flower, Combe Down.
- 29th " Water crowfoot, oxeye daisies, twayblade, poppy, yellow nettle, meadow crane's bill, bladder campion, periwinkle, hound's tongue, bird's-foot trefoil and ground elder in flower, Limpley Stoke, via Cumberwell, to Bathford.
- 5th June Cornflowers in shops.

- 6th June Heard turtle-doves, nightingales, blackcaps, willow wrens, etc.
- 6th " Pink and white roses, elder, brooklime speedwell, watercress, milfoil, bramble, thistles (two kinds), white ditto, hogweed, angelica, willow herb, dutch clover, snap dragon and yellow water-lily, Bathampton by Canal to Claverton, and Bathwick Hill.
- 7th " Heard wood wren, titlark, etc., saw shrike, North Road and by Combe Grove and Kennels.
- 7th " Red valerian, foxglove, woolly vetch and blue milkwort in flower, Combe Grove and Kennels.
- 8th " Heard garden warbler, woodlark, etc., North Road and Kennels by Combe Down to Midford and Glasshouse Farm.
- 8th " Cow wheat, sanicle, yellow vetch, flax (linum catharticum) stonecrop (sedum acre), catchfly, woolly vetch, milkwort, sanfoin, beans, and spiked Star of Bethlehem in flower, valerian and black bryony in bud.
- 9th " White campion, mallow, stonecrop, black bryony and sanfoin in flower, Saltford.
- 10th " Saw flycatcher, Warleigh.
- 27th " Heard chiffchaffs and willow wrens.
- 27th " White heather in shop. Ragwort, rock-rose, purple toadflax, alkanet, &c., in flower.
- 29th " Saw wheatear, Kelston Hill; saw willow wrens, chiffchaffs, etc., Claverton, Monkton Combe to Combe Down.
- 29th " Looscestrife, enchanter's nightshade, scabious, thyme, rockrose, ground elder, parsnip and sanfoin in flower, Kelston Hill.
- 30th " Heard blackcap, chiffchaff, etc., by Freshford to Newton.
- 30th " Creeping loosestrife in flower.

2nd July Creeping and white ivy-leaved toadflax in flower, creeping and purple loosestrife, agrimony, wild verbena and horned poppy, edelweiss and alkanet in flower, Botanical Gardens.

6th July	Willow wrens, thrush and blackcap sang, North Road.	6th	"	Belladonna in flower.
10th	Lark and blackcap sang, College.	9th	"	Mullein in flower, Greenway Lane.
11th	Thrush sang 3 a.m.	10th	"	Laburnum in flower, College.
13th	"	11th	"	Small toadflax, blue fleabane, hairy willow-herb, musk and common mallow, scabious, knapweeds and calamint in flower, Saltford to Stanton Prior.
15th	"	15th	"	Marjoram, yellow toadflax, clematis, bryony, white and pink campion, catchfly, scabious, knapweed, squinancy wort, hairy and round stalked willow herb, mountain cranesbill, Herb Robert, Plowman's spikenard, yellow fleabane, yellow and white bedstraw, calamint, basil, carrot, parsnip, water plantain, forget-me-not, arrow head, camomile and mallow in flower, and arum, clary and vetch in seed, Midford.
16th	"	16th	"	Harebell, thyme, stalkless and drooping thistle in flower, Bannerdown.
18th	"	18th	"	Clematis, chicory, basil, marjoram, calamint, solanum, agrimony and melilot in flower, Freshford and Monkton Combe.
16th	"		"	Saw young flycatcher, Bannerdown.
18th	"		"	Heard willow wren, Claverton to Monkton Combe.

- 29th    "    Saw shrike, Newton.
- 25th    "    Nettleleaved bellflower, agrimony, meadow-sweet and meadow cranesbill in flower, Norton St. Philip to Wellow.
- 31st    "    Periwinkle and white buckwheat in flower.  
1st Aug. Belladonna in seed (unripe).
- 2nd    "    Helleborine in bud.
- 4th    "    Ditto, and alkanet in flower.
- 12th    "    Hop, purple helleborine, yellowwort, pink centaury, nettleleaved bellflower and yellow toadflax in flower, Claverton and Conkwell.
- 14th    "    Bird cherry and spindlewood in seed (unripe), Ditteridge Lanc.
- 15th    "    Belladonna seeds ripe.
- 17th    "    Autumn gentian in flower, Combe Hay.
- 17th Aug. Saw willow wrens, Botanical Gardens and Limpley Stoke.
- 19th    "    Saw wheatears and young wagtail, Combe Down.
- 20th    "    Heard willow wrens and robin, Combe Down.
- 24th    "    Wren sang, Botanical Gardens.
- 25th    "    Heard willow wren, saw young pheasant perched on gate, saw kestrel and magpie from Batheaston to Rocks.
- 20th    "    Hairy spurge in flower.
- 24th    "    Ling in flower, Botanical Gardens: hops (both flowers), Swainswick.
- 25th    "    Found ladies' tresses, Bannerdown; chicory meadow cranesbill, bushvetch and nettleleaved bellflower in flower, hazel catkins sprouting, Fosse Way.
- 26th    "    Small and roundleaved toadflax in flower and seed, yellow toadflax, white campion and blue fleabane in flower, Saltford.

- 27th Aug. Burmarigold and gipsy-wort in flower, Bannerdown; sow-cress, purple loosestrife and clustered bellflower in flower, Freshford and Monkton Combe.
- 31st " Autumn crocus in flower, Midford.
- 3rd Sept. White heather, sand soapwort in flower. Botanical Gardens.
- 4th " Sloes, spindlewood and bird-cherry in flower, Batheaston.
- 5th " Autumn crocus in flower, Midford.
- 9th " Selfheal, dog violet and sheepsbite in flower, Midford.
- 11th " Spindlewood seeds turning colour, Ditteridge Lane.
- 17th " Ladies' tresses and gentian in flower, Bannerdown.
- 18th " White gentian, chicory, pink and white campion, white dead-nettle, bugloss, nettle-leaved bellflower, meadowsweet, etc., in flower, Conkwell and Winsley.
- 26th " Spindlewood and plum-leaved hawthorn in berry, Bannerdown.
- 26th " Autumn gentians mostly in bud, cotton-easter (? wild) in berry, Combe Down.
- 2nd Sept. Saw swifts, Pultency Street.
- 3rd " Chiffchaff sang.
- 4th " Saw sandmartin.
- 7th " Heard nuthatch, saw red admiral and tortoise-shell butterflies, Botanical Gardens.
- 19th " Saw covey of eleven partridges.
- 22nd " Saw kestrel.

29th	"	Herb Robert, mountain cranesbill, yarrow, white campion, basil, marjoram, scabious, mallow, mercury, white dead-nettle, Buxbaum speedwell, camomile, clover, hawkweed, harebell, and poppies in flower, Midford and Southstoke.
30th	"	Dog violet in flower, Batheaston.
3rd Oct.		Poppies and buttercups in flower, Fosse Way.
6th	"	Scabious, thyme and wild strawberry in flower.
7th	"	Meadowsweet in flower, Bathford.
10th	"	Creeping toadflax, snapdragon, and white yellow jasmine in flower, Lyncombe.
12th	"	Laburnum ( <i>serotinum</i> ), in flower, Forester Road.
14th	"	Mellilot, thistle, Herb Robert, mountain geranium, yellow toadflax and campion in flower, Warminster Road.
17th	"	Ripe red currants from Swainswick in shop; potentilla repens, chickweed in flower, North Road; also evening primrose and sweet peas, College; and cœanothus, 40, Pulteney Street
19th	"	Periwinkle, primrose, false strawberry, poppy, dog violets and Alpine toadflax in flower, Botanical Gardens; ripe raspberries. Springfield.
2nd Oct.		Heard skylark, Freshford.
3rd	"	Saw swallows, Fosse Way.
5th	"	Saw starling chasing pigeon.
6th	"	Woodpigeon's egg on lawn in Botanical Gardens.
17th	"	Saw swan flying, Hampton Row

- 22nd Oct. Creeping toadflax again in bud.  
 24th " Sternbergia, white Herb Robert and white spiderwort in flower, Botanical Gardens, and St. John's wort, Corston.
- 2nd Nov. Daisies, clover, Buxbaum speedwell, dandelions, hawkweed, white deadnettle, dovesfoot cranesbill, yarrow, white and pink campion, selfheal, stalkless thistle and ragwort in flower, Southstoke and Odd Down.
- 3rd " Cornflowers in shop.  
 5th " Spindlewood in seed, Ditteridge Lane; also white campion, ivy-leaved and creeping toadflax in flower.
- 6th " Poppy, yellow trefoil, creeping crowfoot and white dead nettle in flower, Fosse Way.  
 12th " Hedge parsley in flower, Fosse Way; also shepherd's purse and crocus.
- 13th " Larkspur, auricula and primroses in flower, Botanical Gardens; germander, speedwell, avens, creeping crowfoot, and procumbent speedwell in flower, Freshford,  
 14th " Creeping and ivy-leaved toadflax in flower. Lyncombe.
- 17th " Pansies, stocks, larkspur and primroses in flower, Sydney House and Clan House.  
 19th " Pink and white deadnettle, carrot and Buxbaum speedwell in flower, Sladebrook.
- 2nd Nov. Heard skylarks, Odd Down.
- 6th " Saw chaffinches and greenfinches, Fosse Way.  
 12th " Saw gull washing.  
 13th " Heard nuthatch, Botanical Gardens; thrush sang, Freshford.  
 14th " Thrush sang.



- 20th " Thrush and hedgesparrow sang.  
 20th " Lilac in flower, Widcombe.  
 21st " Heard nuthatch, Prior Park.  
 23rd " Saw peewits, Claverton Down.  
 25th " Thrushes sang; starling imitated missel-  
 thrush.  
 2nd Dec. Thrush sang, Lansdown.  
 7th " Hedgesparrow sang; saw two geese flying  
 over Canal.  
 9th Dec. Chickweed and shepherd's purse in flower,  
 Entry Hill.  
 12th " Japonica, periwinkle, white heather and  
 primrose, Botanical Gardens.  
 18th " Saw creeper in Park; missel and song  
 thrushes sang.  
 27th " Heard curlew, 11.20 p.m.

## REV. JOSEPH GLANVILL, RECTOR OF BATH.

In a lecture delivered last April, a quotation is given from the "Sceptis Scientifica" of the above-named writer, and it is claimed for him that he first prophesied the working of wireless telegraphy. The passage runs thus: "That men should confer at very distant removes by an extemporary intercourse is another reputed impossibility; but yet there are some hints in natural operations that give some probability that it is feasible, and may be compact without unwarrantable correspondence with the people of the air. That a couple of needles equally touched by the same magnet, being set in two dyals, exactly proportioned to each other, and circumscribed by the letters of the alphabet may effect this magnet, hath considerable authorities to avouch it. Let the friends that would communicate take each a dial, and having appointed a time for their sympathetic conference, let one move his impregnate needle to any letter in the alphabet, and its effected fellow will precisely respect the same. So that would I know what my friend would acquaint me with, 'tis but observing the letters that are pointed at by my needle, and in their order transcribing them from their sympathising needle as its motion directs."

"Sceptis Scientifica" was published in 1665, but is a recasting of an earlier work, "The Vanity of Dogmatizing," issued in 1661; I am afraid the claim of originality, of being the first to divine the possibility of wireless telegraphy, cannot be granted to this Rector of Bath. He had several predecessors in this field. I copied for "Notes and Queries" from New Atlantis, begun by the Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Albans, and continued by R. H. Esquire (1660) a passage of similar import: "Two needles of equal size being touched together at the same time with this Stone, and severally set on two tables with the alphabet written circularly about them; two friends, thus prepared and agreeing on the time, may correspond at never so great a distance. For by turning the needle in one alphabet, the other in the distant table will by a secret sympathy turn itself after the like manner."

I quoted this on page 184 of 9th series Vol. II., of "Notes and Queries," as from a book in the School Library where I was Head Master, but on page 276 I was told it was merely a translation of a piece from "Prolusiones Academicæ," by Favianus Strada (1617), and also it was to be found in Hakewill's

"Apology," (1630). On page 471 of the same volume of "Notes and Queries," the original conception was thrust back to 1583, "Les Annotations de Blaise de Vigenère Bourbonnois;" he claims simply that it is not only possible but easy to have a writing read through a three-foot wall. He gives roughly the same directions, but does not suggest distant communications.

We cannot, therefore, assert that any credit for suggesting the idea of wireless telegraphy is attributable to this Rector of Bath.

Of the above books (besides the "New Atlantis,") the "Sceptis Scientifica" (1665), "The Vanity of Dogmatizing" (1665), and Hakewill's "Apology" (1630), have been for nearly 200 years in the Burnley Grammar School Library, which contains also "Glanvill's Lux Orientalis" (1662), and "Remains, Discourses, Sermons, etc," with sermon at Glanvill's funeral (1681).

J. L. WARD.

*Summary of Proceedings and Excursions for the year 1907-8.*

*By the HONORARY SECRETARIES.*

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,

The Anniversary Meeting was held on Monday, Feb. 18, 1907, and fourteen members were present. The balance in favour of the Club on December 31, 1906, was £5 14s. 9d., and the accounts were passed without much comment. They are printed in the 1907 volume. In the election of officers which followed, there were two changes, Mr. Shum taking the place of the late Rev. T. W. Whale, as one of the Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Todd being put on the Committee in the room of the late Mr. Kemble. Exchange of publications was arranged with the Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society, and "La Société Historique et Archéologique de St. Malo."

At the Quarterly Meeting in October, the Rev. C. W. Shickle, who represented the Club at the meeting of the British Association, at Leicester, gave a short account of the discussions, and called attention to the attempt now being made to draw up complete lists of local fungi. It was pointed out that much had been done here in this department during the early years of the Club's existence, and that Mr. Broome had written several papers on the subject, which appear in our Proceedings. There seemed to be no member ready to make further investigations in this branch of field work, and to supplement the knowledge at present available, and the only practical suggestion made was that the local Selborne Society might possibly take the subject up.

There was only one paper read before the Club during the Winter Session of 1907-8, so it was decided that no volume should be published.

The annual meeting in 1908 was held on February 18, when nine members were present, the hour, an unusual one, proving to be inconvenient to most members. The Treasurer's balance sheet showed a surplus of £3 11s. 11d. in favour of the Club. The officials of the preceding year were all re-elected. On March 10, a meeting was called to consider the position of the Club, and 14 members were present. No resolution as to the future was come to, and on May 26 another meeting

was held at which the question of admission of ladies, relatives of members, was considered; 12 members attended, and it was decided to test the opinion of the Club on the matter by postcard; as a result of the decisive majority in favour of the change, Rule 18 was agreed to at a meeting on June 4, when 12 members were present; the rule as passed was: "Ladies, if relatives of members, may be admitted to membership on payment of Five Shillings a year."

As a sequel to this eight ladies were elected at the meeting on July 7.

It had long been felt that the non-admission of ladies to our excursions prevented new members from joining the Club, and that their absence was one reason of the difficulty of organizing successful expeditions into the neighbourhood. Very many of our excursions in recent years have had to be abandoned because of so few names having been sent in.

The Tracy Park finds, which were dug up in October, 1865, and which have been in the Museum since then, were handed over to the Museum authorities to be added to their other collections of local relics: the description of these Tracy finds is to be found in the Proceedings of the Field Club for 1868, a lecture having been given on them by the Rev. H. M. Scarth.

The Congress of Archæological Societies have issued a Paper on "Directions for recording Churchyard and Church Inscriptions." Work in this direction has been done by one of our members.

We have to record the losses by death during the period under survey of the Rev. P. E. George and Mr. Braikenridge.

#### EXCURSIONS.

*Malmesbury, April 23rd, 1907.*—The first excursion of the season. As Malmesbury has been described more than once in former Transactions, no detailed description is necessary, but a few historical notes may be acceptable.

An old chronicler states that there was some kind of strong place where Malmesbury now stands, 596 years B.C.; that it was built by a British King, and was called *Caer-Bladon*, or the fortress of *Bladon*. There is no reason why this should not be true, and the river seems to have been formerly called *Bladon*. Under the Saxons the place was called *Ingel-bourne*. But the tradition that it was founded by *Dunwal Malmutiu* or *Malmud* in 400 B.C. seems to rest on fairly firm ground.

Malmud was King Paramount of Britain, father of Berinus, who succeeded him, and Brennus, who founded the Celtic Empire of Italy. Malmud was a great law-giver, and partly constructed the system of roads which was completed by the Romans. Ingel-bourne became an important military post, and in course of time a flourishing town, and in the 7th Century. Maldulph, an Irish or Scottish missionary, founded a school there, which soon became a religious house. Leland quotes an old chronicle which he found in the monastery, about 1540, to the effect that the monastery was founded in "A.D. 637, the year in which the pretended prophet Mahomed died." Aldhelm, one of Maldulph's pupils developed this monastery into a regularly constituted religious house, and became its Abbot in 670. He established smaller monasteries at Bradford-on-Avon and at Frome, and probably a third at Wareham, the church at which place strongly resembles that at Bradford. When the diocese of Wessex was divided at the death of Hadda, in 705, into the sees of Winchester and Sherborne, Aldhelm was made first Bishop of Sherborne, but died four years later, and was buried in the chapel of St. Michael, at Malmesbury.

It is generally believed that the present church was begun by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, about 1135. The nave is probably twenty or thirty years later. All here is Norman except the clerestory and some windows. The arches are pointed, but so obtusely as hardly to detract from the purity of the Romanesque effect. The triforium is somewhat uncommon, having four small arches within a containing arch. The Norman clerestory can be traced externally. On the south side an arcade runs under the windows; there is no arcade on the north side, and the windows are placed higher in the wall, the cloister being on that side. The West Front was "simply a sham" like that at Wells, the *façade* at Salisbury was probably copied from Malmesbury.

The magnificent Norman porch is the chief feature of the church; it resembles that at Glastonbury. The sculptures represent scenes from Caedmon's great epic—the Creation, the Fall, the Deluge, etc., followed by scenes from the life of our Lord. As Caedmon was a contemporary of Aldhelm, it is possible that this doorway may be part of the Church of St. Mary, built by him, and long used by the monks. The church was originally cruciform, with a central tower and a lofty spire. The tower fell in some time before the Dissolution. The rood screen across the western arch still remains, the

central door showing that it was not a reredos and that the nave was not originally parochial.

The tracery of some of the windows is peculiar, and it will be apparent how the Norman work has in places been altered. Some of the windows, notably that in the West Front, are Perpendicular. The circular ornaments, known as "pateræ" are almost peculiar to Malmesbury. The tomb called Athelstan's was evidently erected considerably after his death in 941, though probably intended to commemorate him. There is no trace of Aldhelm's tomb, or of many others formerly in the church.

Roger of Salisbury fortified the town and built a castle in the churchyard. This was destroyed in John's reign, when the Abbey buildings were extended. Eventually the head of the house became a mitred abbot, one of 25 named by Edward III. to sit in Parliament.

At the Dissolution the Abbey was purchased from the King by one Stumpe, who at first used it as a cloth factory, but afterwards gave it to the town in place of the parish church which had become ruinous. Stumpe's monument is in the vestry; his house, now the Manor Court, is at one end of the town. The picturesque buildings on the east of the Abbey, as regards their lower parts at least, seem to have formed part of the monastic premises. The tower in the churchyard is that of St. Paul, preserved when the ruined church was removed, as a campanile to the Abbey. The cross, which was about 100 years old when Leland saw it, replaced one built by Abbot Colhern about 1296. It is remarkable for its heavy lantern, and the curious way in which this is made to give solidity by throwing weight on the pillars.

The origin of the name Malmesbury is doubtful. It is usually taken to be derived from Maldulph, but more probably was Malmudsbury. It has been suggested that the names of Malmud, Maldulph, and Aldhelm are all mixed up in it. The monks naturally preferred Maldulph's-bury, but the earliest name after the introduction of Christianity into Wessex was certainly Mal-dunes-berg, the town of the hill of the Cross.

It had been proposed that Charlton House should be visited, but owing to the absence from home of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire the necessary permission was not received in time.

*Westbury and Edington, May 14th, 1907.*—A showery morning probably caused the meet to be a small one, but at 1.20 a start

was made for Westbury, where the church was visited. There was a church at "Westburie" long before the Conquest, and "the Church of Westbury" is mentioned in the Charter of Henry II. (1154-1189) as one of the endowments of Salisbury Cathedral. The new church was probably built in the reign of Edward II., and is dedicated to All Saints. Of the monuments, the most noticeable is that of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, who held several high judicial posts, among them those of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Lord High Treasurer of England. He died in 1629. The other monuments appear to be of local interest only. Chained to a desk is a copy of the English translation, in black letter, of Erasmus' Paraphrase of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. The title page and colophon are wanting, but the translator would seem to be the quaint old scholar, Nicholas Udall, and the date 1540-1550.

As there was some time to wait before the train left for Edington, most of the party decided to walk *via* Bratton, the church of which they visited. It is a picturesque building in a plain Early English style of architecture, curiously situated away from any road, and approached from the hollow by a long and laborious flight of steps. The monuments are only of local interest. One of the bells is dated 1587, one of the very few in Wiltshire older than the 17th Century. The registers are believed to be the oldest in Wiltshire, commencing in 1542.

Edington is supposed by many antiquaries to be the Æthandune mentioned by the old chroniclers as the site of King Alfred's splendid victory over the Danes, in 878, to commemorate which a white horse (occupying the site of the present figure) was cut in the hillside near Westbury. There was a church at Edington at the date of the Conquest; it is mentioned in Domesday Book, and the Rectory was a Prebend of Romsey Abbey. At the request of the Black Prince, a monastery of "Bonhommes" of the Augustinian order was established at Edington, and in 1361 the Conventual Church was dedicated by Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Salisbury, in honour of St. Mary, St. Catherine, and All Saints. The seal of the Monastery, however, represents SS. Peter and Paul with the Virgin and Child. Bishop Ayscough of Salisbury was, during Jack Cade's rebellion, brutally murdered at Edington (1450), and was buried in the church, where Leland saw a chapel to his memory in 1540. The monastic buildings



were converted into a dwelling-house after the Dissolution, but the only remains now existing are at the Priory Farm, near the church.

Some of the monuments in the church are of interest ; that of Sir Ralph Cheney (about 1400) and his wife has lost its brasses, and is only identified by its armorial bearings. In the south aisle is an altar tomb, with effigy of an Augustine Canon, with rebus of a sprig issuing from a barrel, on which are the initials I.B., probably one of the Bayntons, (bay-in-tun). In the chancel is a fine tomb of alabaster and marble, with effigies of Sir Edward Lewys, of Glamorganshire, and his wife (1630-1634), and on the opposite side is a monumental group by Chantrey, representing the deathbed of Sir Simon R. B. Taylor, 1815. There is some very fine canopied work on the walls.

The ancient rood screen, with the loft over it, still divides the nave from the chancel, but the blocking of the view by a reredos at the west arch of the tower spoils the general effect. No doubt this division of the nave and chancel into separate churches, each with its own altar, was made after due consideration, and is probably due to a wish for a Lady Chapel, but the length of the church is greatly curtailed, as seen from the west end. Some of the stained glass is very good, and the west window, of somewhat curious design, is pleasing, the subjects well carried out, and the colouring, though bright, harmonious. There is some old glass, of hardly distinguishable design, and there is a dedication cross in the north transept. The brass crosses of similar design to the dedication cross, set up in several places on the walls as memorial tablets, seem of questionable taste.

*Longleat, June 17th, 1907.*—A very small party turned up for this excursion, probably owing to the recent unfavourable weather. Starting from Bath at 11.45, luncheon was obtained at the " Bath Arms " at Warminster, after which the members of the club drove to Longleat, which, it may be mentioned, is open to visitors on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 11 till 1, and from 2 till 5 o'clock. The rhododendrons were just coming to their full beauty, though some of the azaleas had been spoilt by the rain, and, the season being apparently later than in Bath, many of the thorns were still in good blossom, while the laburnums were only beginning to show their flowers, and wild hyacinths were blooming in profusion.

Time did not allow of a walk to "Heaven's Gate," so the party went at once to the house, over which they were shown by a courteous housekeeper, who pointed out the more celebrated of the portraits, among which are those of Sir John Thynne, by whom Longleat House was built, (1567-78); Lady Louisa Carteret, mother of the first Marquis of Bath, and a descendant of Sir Bevil Granville, who was killed at Lansdown and "Tom of Ten Thousand," who was murdered by Konigsmark's agents in Pall Mall in 1682.

One of the chief features of Longleat House is the ceilings, all of which are handsome, and some are finely painted. The door jambs, one of which is of inlaid marble similar to the work in the Taj at Agra, are worthy of notice, and there are some splendid white marble chimney-pieces, that in the long gallery, which was brought from Florence, being especially handsome. The new drawing-room is draped with old embossed velvet, while the state dining-room is lined with old Spanish stamped leather. And there are several pieces of Gobelins tapestry in good condition. At the foot of the great staircase are two large stuffed bears, and on the landing two very fine receptacles of cloisonné enamel.

Bishop Ken lived at Longleat after his deprivation for some 20 years, and many of his books are in the library, where are also the four earliest editions of Shakespeare, an early black-letter Chaucer (whose first editor was William Thynne, uncle to Sir John, who built Longleat), and many more old and interesting books.

Much of the furniture and many of the objects of interest were covered up, the family being absent; but the party being small, and the housekeeper patient and obliging, a peep was permitted at most of the noteworthy possessions of the house. It was disappointing to be told that the gardens are not now shown, the permission to view them having been abused by some visitors.

The return drive to Warminster was by the beautiful Shearwater Lake and Horningsham. The church at Horningsham, just beyond the demesne of Longleat, where Bishop Ken used to worship, was re-built, except the tower, in 1844, and does not appear to contain anything of interest. The family church of the Thynnes is Longbridge Deverill, where Sir John Thynne with others of the family were buried.

*Wedmore, May 1st, 1908.*—Leaving Bath at 10.30, Cheddar was reached via Yatton at 12.27, and a capital wagonette,

provided by Mr. Coles of Cheddar, conveyed the members of the Field Club to Wedmore, where Mrs. Hawkins of the "George" had provided a very welcome luncheon, after which the church was visited, the vicar, Mr. May, pointing out its many features of interest. The church is cruciform, though externally its shape is somewhat obscured by the added chapels; there is a fine doorway at the south porch, dating probably from the XII. Century; the fine window at the east end of the south aisle is XIII. Century work, the cusped inner arch giving it a very bright, elegant appearance. The work round the tower is perpendicular. On the north of the west tower arch is a fresco of St. Christopher, which has been repainted, with the result that there are two figures of the infant Christ, and the saint's head is somewhat dislocated. Not far from this is a curious little monument on which is a cross, having at its head the face of a girl, with fillet and flowing hair. There were two rood lofts, the doors of which are still in position, one on the west, the other on the east side of the lantern tower. At Axbridge and at Crewkerne were similar double rood lofts, but this is rarely seen. In the north-east chapel is a fine panelled oak roof, painted with figures of angels. In the north chapel is a brass to Thomas Hodges, who, at the siege of Antwerp, 1583, "receiving his last wound, gave three legacies: his soul to his Lord Jesus; his body to be lodged in Flemish earth; and his heart to be sent to his dear wife in England." The heart was buried in the ancestral tomb at Wedmore, and on the brass it is written:—

Here lies his wounded heart, for whome  
 One Kingdome was too small a roome.  
 Two Kingdoms, therefore, have thought good to part  
 So stout a body and so brave a heart.

On the same brass is commemorated another Hodges, 1630, with incised figure in buff coat, breeches, and high boots, with a little gorget of plate, a short hunting spear, and a long sword with a modern form of hilt. The porch has two upper storeys, the floor of the lower being an addition, and as it obscured the niche over the door, the niche has been placed over the door inside the church. There are two stone altars in the church, but one, apparently, was an altar tomb only. The other still bears consecration crosses. It would take up too much space to mention all the items of interest in the church, which was very judiciously restored in 1880. Mention must, however,

be made of the brass "erected by Robert Edmund Dickinson, M.P., in the first year of King Edward VII., being the one thousandth year from the death of King Alfred the Great," which was unveiled and dedicated with great ceremony in December, 1901. The Jubilee east window merits a passing notice, with its portraits of four Sovereigns, ending with Queen Victoria, who have celebrated jubilees of their reigns, and pictures of historical episodes, among them that of the burning of the cakes. There is a legend, by the way, that the farmer in whose house the incident is said to have taken place, was educated by Alfred, and became Bishop of Sherborne. His name was Denewulf.

There is an interesting church cross, near the yews planted at the two jubilees, and another very beautiful cross stands in a garden, and just in front of a house in which it is said that Judge Jeffreys lodged when on the business of the Bloody Assize. There is a tradition that Jeffreys hanged a doctor upon this cross, because he had given surgical help to a wounded rebel.

Time did not allow of Mudgley being visited, but this was less regretted since Mr. Emanuel Green has demonstrated that Alfred had not a residence there, and the ruins discovered there are of much later date. Alfred, however, did entertain Guthrum at Wedmore after the defeat of the Danes at Chippenham, which was followed by the baptism of Guthrum, by the name of Æthelstan, at Aller, where the font then used is still to be seen after lying many years in the vicarage pond, and the "Peace of Wedmore" if not actually signed at that place, was at any rate celebrated there.

The hospitable proprietors kindly allowed the club to visit the Manor House at Theale, where there is some fine carving and a very finely balustraded wooden staircase. On the walls are two curious frescoes, one supposed to represent Nero, a head crowned with laurel, but not at all like his bust in the Capitol at Rome; the other depicting the Pharisee and the Publican, the former in gorgeous apparel, and the latter with plumed hat and knee breeches.

After inspecting the beautifully clean and airy dairy in which the Cheddar Cheeses are made, the party drove on a little further, and enjoyed a very welcome tea with Mrs. and the Misses Fuller, but had to leave early to catch the 5.19 train from Cheddar, arriving at Bath at 6.42.

*Cirencester, July 16th, 1908.*—Leaving Bath at 9.54 Cirencester was reached at 11.33, and the Church of St. John and the Corinium Museum of Roman relics were visited. Luncheon was taken at the "King's Head." But the afternoon proved so wet that the proposed visit to the Roman Villa at Chedworth was abandoned.

*Bitton, May 4th, 1909.*—In ideal weather, the Field Club visited Bitton, several of the party being ladies. At the Vicarage Canon Ellacombe courteously received the party, but regretted that rheumatism prevented his accompanying them round his garden. He, however, pointed out a few choice plants near the house, among which were a fine *Umbellaria Californica* near the porch, and an early blooming *Ceanothus* on the wall. His gardener conducted the party round the garden, still gay with many varieties of tulip, among which was a fine clump of *T. Viridis*, and anemones, French, fulgens and nemorosa, in variety, as well as many Alpine kinds, a dark purple *Pulsatilla*, and a scarlet and white striped specimen. The daffodils and narcissus had been a good deal knocked about by the rain, but some plants of the tiny *Triandrus* were still in good blossom, and a large marsh marigold made a bright spot of colour, while further up the garden a white Japanese peony was visible. The *Trillium Californicum*, three times as large as the ordinary wood lily, was in good bloom, and the purple Magnolia, more highly coloured than those in the Botanical Gardens, showed conspicuously, less injured by the rain and hail last week than the smaller flowered varieties. The large-leaved *Gunnera* and the bronzy *Rogersia* were still undeveloped, though promising well, but the bright little *Veronica glauca*, easily mistaken for Lobelia was in full flower, as was the curious black pansy. Only a few irises were in flower. The black bamboo is a curiosity. But every plant was worth noting and many have a history. One is remarkable as being found only in Pitcairn Island and one other locality.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin was then visited, the Canon accompanying the party for a few moments and describing the handsome pavement of Italian marble which has been laid down in the chancel within the last few years. The roof of the nave has been renovated, and gilt in parts, and the whole of the church is well cared for and in good order. The rough capitals of the old chancel arch are still visible from within the

sanctuary, and on the nave side is an old string course of the same date as the first arch, and above it a portion of a carving, believed to be the feet of the Holy Rood. The present chancel arch, which replaces the late Norman arch, removed in 1843, was copied from the original Norman door on the north side of the church.

The other excursions were abandoned, as sufficient names were not sent in.

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### THE LIBRARY.

Books continue to arrive in considerable numbers from the Societies with which we have exchange arrangements, and from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington especially. The question of accommodation will soon again be pressing. The list of publications received being so large, a supplement to the Catalogue in the 1906 volume is printed in this volume ; and it is hoped it will prove of assistance to the members. The gifts include "Glimpses of Ancient Leicester," and guide-books to Leicester and Dublin, publications issued preparatory to British Association visits ; also an account of the Royal Seals and Charters of the Bath Corporation ; these came from Mr. Shickle, and the Rev. W. W. Martin forwarded to us the recent issues of the "Bath Pictorial." One book of value is missing, Professor Phillips' "Life of William Smith" ; it was in the Library in August, but was not to be found in October, 1908 ; it being very rare the Committee are anxious to get it back, if any member has borrowed it, but they wish to remind members to register their borrowings in the book provided for that purpose. "Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset," March, 1909, contains a list of publications referring to Somerset, issued in 1908.

## BOOKS.

## ADDITIONS TO 1906 CATALOGUE, TO SEPT., 1909.

## PAGE 1.

**Architectural and Topographical Record.** Dec., 1908, Vol. I., No. 4.

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**Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.** Vol. V., Part 6. Vol. VI., Parts 1 and 2

**Berwickshire Natural History Society.** 1903, 1904.

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## PAGE 3.

**British Association Reports.** York, 1906; Leicester, 1907; Dublin, 1908;

——— **Reports of Corresponding Societies' Committee.** Cambridge, 1904.

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**British Museum Guides.** Mammalia, Great Game Animals, Reptilia, Fossil Reptiles, Fossil Invertebrates, Seed Plants and Ferns, Plant Classification, Old Natural History Books, Linnæus Exhibition, Birds, Series of Insects, Study of Rocks, Races of Mankind, Elephants Recent and Fossil, Horse Family, Domesticated Animals, Whales, Porpoises and Dolphins, Gallery of Fishes.

**Cardiff Naturalists.** 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908.

**Christiania, Sundry Geological Problems.** Henriksen, 1906.

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**Cornwall Journal Royal Institution.** 1907.

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**Cotteswold Field Club Proceedings.** Vol. XV., three parts. Vol. XVI., three parts.

**Dublin District Handbook.**

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**Glasgow Natural History Proceedings.** Vol. VII., two parts.

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- Manchester Microscopical Society.** 1905, 1907, 1908.  
**Museum Gazette.** Vol. I., No. 9.

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- Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society.** Vol. VIII., Parts 3 and 4.  
**Nottingham Naturalists' Society.** 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908.  
**Peterborough Natural History and Archæological Society.** 1905.

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- Rennes, Travaux Scientifiques de l'Université.** 1906, two parts; 1907, two parts.  
**Royal Irish Academy.** Vol. XXVI., A No. 1; B Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10; C Nos. 5-9, 13-16. Vol. XXVII., A Nos. 3, 8, 9; C No. 4.  
**St. Malo, Annales de la Société historique et archéologique.** 1900, 1902, 1906, 1908. Also Statutes, 1906.

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- Science of Man** (Sydney, N.S.W.). 13 numbers.  
**Somerset and Dorset, Notes and Queries.** 1906, four parts; 1907, four parts; 1908, four parts; 1909, two parts.  
 ——— **Record Society.** Vol. XXII., Pedes Finium, Henry IV. to Henry VI. Emanuel Green.  
 Vol. XXIII., Quarter Sessions Records (James I.) Rev. E. H. Bates.

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- Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society.** Vols. LII. and LIII.  
**Torquay Natural History Society.** Vol. I., No. 1.  
**Upsala University Bulletins.** Vols. VI., VII., VIII.  
**Wilts Archæological and Natural History Society Magazine.** Vol. XXXV. and Vol. XXXVI. to June, 1909.

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- Wilts Inquisitiones Post Mortem** (Dec., 1908).  
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- Geological Survey, United States.**  
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**Helen Keller,** by John Hitz. 1906.

# BATH NATURAL HISTORY & ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB.

INSTITUTED FEBRUARY 18th, 1855.

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*The Honorary Treasurer in Account with the Bath Field Club to December 31st, 1907.*

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year	.. 5 14 9	Somerset Record Society, Notes and Queries	.. 1 11 8
45 Subscriptions at 10s.	.. 22 10 0	Rent of Room for 1907	.. 6 0 0
2 Entrance Fees at 5s.	.. 0 10 0	Officials' Accounts	.. 1 10 5
Sale of Proceedings ..	.. 0 6 3	Messrs. Lewis & Son's Accounts	.. 13 7 0
		Autotype Plates	.. 2 2 6
		Bookbinding	.. 0 3 0
		Gratuities, Cheque Book	.. 0 14 6
		Balance in Bank	.. 3 11 11
	<u>£29 1 0</u>		<u>£29 1 0</u>

Examined and found correct,  
W. H. BARLOW.  
13th February, 1908.

J. LANGFIELD WARD,  
Hon. Treasurer.

*The Honorary Treasurer in Account with the Bath Field Club to December 31st, 1908.*

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
Balance from last year	.. 3 11 11	Somerset Record Society, Notes and Queries	.. 1 11 8
39 Subscriptions at 10s.	.. 19 10 0	Rent of Room for 1908	.. 6 0 0
8 " " at 5s.	.. 2 0 0	Officials' Accounts	.. 0 14 4
Sale of Proceedings ..	.. 0 18 3	Messrs. Lewis & Son's Accounts	.. 3 3 0
		Bookbinding	.. 0 11 0
		Lantern, 5s.; Gratuities, 10s.	.. 0 15 0
		Balance in Bank	.. 13 5 2
	<u>£26 0 2</u>		<u>£26 0 2</u>

Examined and found correct,  
W. H. BARLOW.  
3rd February, 1909.

J. LANGFIELD WARD,  
Hon. Treasurer.

*SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS TO WHICH THE  
PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB ARE  
ANNUALLY FORWARDED.*

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Augustana College, Rock Island, Ia., U.S.A.  
 Barrow Naturalists' Field Club.  
 Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution.  
 Belfast Naturalists' Field Club.  
 Birmingham Natural History Society.  
 Bradford Historical & Antiquarian Society.  
 Bristol Naturalists' Society.  
 British Association for the Advancement of Science.  
 British Museum Copyright Office, Bloomsbury.  
 " " Natural History Department, South Kensington.  
 Cambridge University Library.  
 Cardiff Naturalists' Society.  
 Cincinnati, Ohio, Lloyd Library.  
 Clifton Antiquarian Club.  
 Cornwall Royal Institution.  
 " Royal Polytechnic Society.  
 Cotteswold Naturalists' Field Club.  
 Dublin Trinity College Library.  
 " Royal Irish Academy.  
 Edinburgh Advocates' Library.  
 Geological Society.  
 Geologists' Association.  
 Glasgow Natural History Society.  
 " Philosophical Society.  
 Hampshire Field Club.  
 Hertfordshire Natural History Society.  
 Linnæan Society.  
 Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.  
 Manchester Microscopical Society.  
 Norfolk and Norwich Naturalists' Society.  
 Nottingham Naturalists' Society.  
 Nova Scotia Institute of Science, Halifax,  
 Oxford Bodleian Library.  
 Peterborough Natural History Society.  
 Rennes University Library.  
 St. Malo Historical and Archæological Society.  
 Smithsonian Institute, Washington, U.S.A.,  
 Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.  
 Upsala Royal University Geological Institution.  
 Washington U.S. Geological Survey of the Territories.  
 Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.  
 Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

**PRESENTED**

**6 NOV. 1909**





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