





SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural History Society.

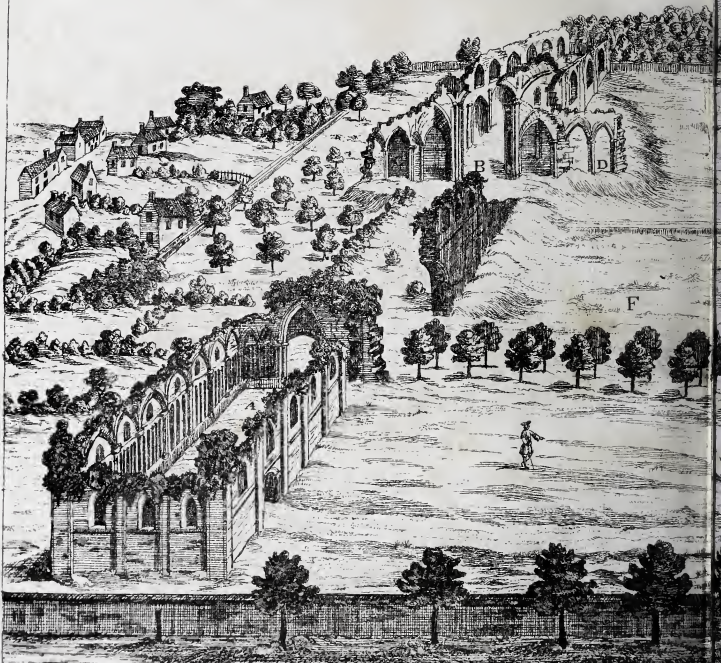
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1859.

VOL. IX.

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Reverendis Dno. Dno. Will'o. Wake Archiep. Cant. & Tab. votiva



A S^t. Josephs chappel. B The Abby Church. C S^t. Marys chappel. D Edgars chappel. E The high Altar. F

Walsingham Abbey



F. The Cloysters. G. The Hall. H. The Abbots kitchen. I. The Abbots Lodging. *Stukely del.*



Somersetshire Archæological

and

Natural History Society.

Proceedings

DURING THE YEAR 1859.

VOL. IX.

TAUNTON :
FREDERICK MAY, HIGH-STREET.
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MDCCCLX.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,
DURING THE YEAR 1859.

PART I.

THE Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Town Hall, Glastonbury, on Monday, August 29, 1859. W. E. SURTEES, Esq., Vice-President, having taken the chair, it was proposed by Mr. SURTEES and seconded by W. A. SANFORD, Esq., and carried unanimously, that F. H. Dickinson, Esq., be the President for the ensuing year.

Mr. DICKINSON, on taking the chair, expressed his high sense of the honour conferred upon him by the members of the Society, and assured them of the lively interest he took in the Society, and in all the objects to which it was devoted.

The Vice-Presidents and other officers of the Society were then re-elected; the Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P., and E. A. Sanford, Esq., were added to the list of Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Alford was chosen on the Committee. Mr. Edward Parfitt was elected as Curator.

On the motion of the Rev. F. WARRE, seconded by the Rev. W. F. NEVILLE, J. H. Parker, Esq., of Oxford, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Society.

The Rev. F. WARRE, Secretary, read the

ANNUAL REPORT :

“The Committee in this their Eleventh Annual Report have the satisfaction to record that the operations of the Society during the past year, while presenting no new feature of special interest, have continued to further the objects for which the Society was established.

“They would refer to the volume of *Proceedings* recently issued as an indication of the progress which is being made towards collecting materials for a County History, and they feel assured that the periodical issue of these volumes will be the means of creating and sustaining more generally an interest in the objects and pursuits to which the Society is devoted. The outlay, however, which the production of such a volume involves, without any of those special donations from individual members which other societies of a similar nature frequently obtain, necessarily absorbs so large a proportion of the annual income, as to leave a very small balance for carrying out other purposes equally important.

“The Library and Museum of the Society have been enriched during the past year by donations of valuable books and of various objects of interest. Among these they would particularly refer to Stothard’s *Monumental Effigies* and Hoare’s *Wiltshire*, presented by the Rev. F. Warre. The Committee are anxious to enlarge and improve this department, from a conviction that a good County Museum is one of the best aids towards a good County History.

“Some progress has been made towards a more orderly and systematic arrangement of the varied and valuable collection now belonging to the Society, and it is hoped that during the coming year every department of the Museum will be so arranged as to be made readily available for reference or for study. In connection with these improvements the Committee deem it their duty to acknowledge the valuable help rendered by Mr. Wm. A. Sanford, in the arrangement and classification of the Geological Collection.

“Arrangements have been made, in accordance with a scheme suggested by Mr. Sanford, for systematizing the observations made by members and others in various parts of the county. The details of that scheme have been given in the recent volume of *Proceedings*, and the Committee earnestly solicit the help and co-operation of all who have it in their power, in however small a degree, to contribute to these objects. The Portfolios are ready for the reception and classification of all such notices as may be sent. Donations of Geological and Botanical Specimens from various localities in the county are much needed in order to complete the illustrations which the Museum supplies of the Natural History of the County. In like manner, objects of antiquarian interest, with notices of the locality and circumstances in which they were found, would be much valued as additions to the Archæological portion of the Museum.

“The Committee are likewise engaged in preparing portions of Collinson’s *History of Somerset* according to the suggestions of R. W. Falconer, Esq., M.D., of Bath, to be used as the basis of a more complete and correct history of the districts to which the sections respectively relate. When these are completed, with a general outline of the

enquiries most desired, they will be placed in the hands of such members as have the time and the inclination to devote themselves to the work; and it is hoped that the Society may, at no distant period, be able to use collectively the materials thus obtained by the labours and investigations of individual members in the districts with which they are best acquainted.

“During the past year the Committee have provided a fitting case in which to deposit the Pigott collection of Drawings, the cost of which was defrayed in part by local contributions in Taunton and the neighbourhood. Schemes for the publication of this collection, in part or as a whole, submitted to the Committee by some of the Trustees, have been under consideration; but the great outlay which such a scheme would involve, and the inability of the Society to undertake such a responsibility, with other reasons, have caused these plans to remain in abeyance.

“It is with great regret the Committee have to report that on the sudden disappearance of the late Curator it was found that a considerable amount of subscriptions had been collected by him, but not paid in to the Treasurer. The exact amount of the defalcation has not yet been ascertained, but it is partly covered by the value of the collection of objects of Natural History, &c., belonging to him, which remain in the Museum as the property of the Society.

“In conclusion, the Committee desire to express their growing conviction of the usefulness of the Society, and would again urge upon the members, and on the county at large, the claims which the Society has for more general and liberal pecuniary support, and a more active and systematized literary and scientific co-operation.”

ROBT. G. BADCOCK, Esq., Treasurer, read the

FINANCIAL STATEMENT :

The Treasurers in account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and
 DR. Natural History Society. CR.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of former account			9 10	By expenses of VIIIth vol. of <i>Proceedings</i> , 1858	114	15	3
„ Subscriptions	208	10	0	„ Coal, candles, gas, &c. ..	2	18	2
„ Donation		10	0	„ Postage and carriage ..	10	15	0
„ Subscriptions	2	10	0	„ Insurance	1	2	6
				„ Stationery, &c.	2	11	11
				„ Commission on collecting Subscriptions	3	10	0
				„ Sundries	10	8	7
				„ Photographic Socy. ..	1	1	
				„ Palæontological „ ..	3	3	
				„ British Armorial	1	1	
				„ Arundel Socy. 3 yrs. ..	3	3	
					8	8	0
				„ Curator's Salary and Assistants	21	9	1
				„ Rent to January, 1859 ..	12	10	0
				„ Collinson's Somerset ..	3	10	0
				„ Ruding's Coinage	4	4	0
				„ Expenses at Annual Meet- ing at Bridgwater	13	11	6
				„ Balance	2	5	10
					211	19	10
					211	19	10

August 25, 1859.

£211 19 10

£211 19 10

Examined and found correct, August 27, 1859.

WM. P. PINCHARD,
T. ARTHUR VOULES.

In moving the adoption of the report, the President referred to the plan for the collection of materials for a better History of the County, and strongly recommended that a more full and complete Index to Collinson's *History of Somerset* be compiled, with the view of furthering this object.

Mr. WM. AYSHFORD SANFORD then read an elaborate paper on the Natural History Department of the Museum of the Society, an abstract of which is given in Part II.

The Rev. F. WARRE read a paper communicated by H. N. Sealy, Esq., "On the word 'PIG' as applied to a

cross at Bridgwater and other objects." Having referred to the word "pig" as forming a part of the names of various localities—as in "Pig's hill," a farm near Nether Stowey; "Pig's ditch," four acres of land in Chilton-super-Polden; and in particular, the "Pig cross" at Bridgwater—the writer intimated that this word was really of Danish origin, and might be regarded as one of the remains of Danish occupation in this part of England.

"It is natural to suppose that the Saxons and Danes would leave some impress of their language in the places where they were, for so long a period, the dominant races. The Saxon and the Danish are cognate dialects of the Teutonic language.

"In the Saxon language the name for a girl is "piga," and its diminutive "pigsney" is thus explained in Johnson's dictionary: "pigsney, from *piga* (Saxon), a girl; a word of endearment to a girl." In Bay's English and Danish dictionary I find: "*pige*, a maid, maiden, girl, lass." In the Danish New Testament now before me, the English version, chap. 9, v. 24: "He said unto them, give place, for the maid is not dead, but sleepeth," is thus rendered in Danish: "the *pigen* er ikke dod"—the "*pigen*" is not dead, &c. (*Pige* becomes *pigen*, as maid maiden.) In verse 25: "But when the people were put forth he went in and took her by the hand, and the maid arose"—thus rendered in Danish: "the maid arose—*da stod pigen op*—then the *pigen* stood up." St. Luke, c. 22, v. 51: "And the father and mother of the maiden"—in Danish: "Og *pigens fader og moder*;" and "pig's" or "pigen's" father and mother. And in verse 56: "But a certain maid saw him"—in Danish: "Men en *pige* saae ham"—but a *pige* saw him.

"Oldmixon, a native of Bridgwater, in his history of

England, published in 1730, notices the "Pig Cross" and the "High cross." In his account of the siege of Bridgwater by the Parliamentary forces, anno 1645, he says: "There was no hope of its being relieved, and the resistance the royalists made had more of frenzy in it than courage; when the latter saw Eastover in a blaze they rang the bells for joy, and set fire themselves to several houses in Silverstreet, Friar's-street, and at the 'Pig Cross,' which show the effects of it to this day."

"In his account of Monmouth's rebellion he says:— "Anno 1685, the Duke, after he was proclaimed king at Taunton, marched to Bridgwater. He had then with him the greatest number of men that were ever for him together, near 6000 men, tolerably well armed. He was proclaimed at the 'High Cross,' by the Mayor, Alexander Popham, Esq., and his brethren, in his robes of office."

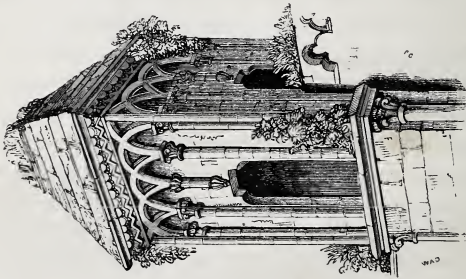
"The High Cross stood on the Cornhill, and was called "the Cross," and was pulled down about 50 years ago. The "Pig Cross" stood at no great distance from it, and nor far from the parish church which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and nothing is more probable than that the Cross should be dedicated to the same saint, and distinguished from the other Cross by the name of the "Pig Cross," or as I presume the "Lady Cross." If we associate with the Cross the blessed Virgin Mary, all incongruity vanishes. The "Pig Cross" becomes the "Lady Cross." "Pig's Hill" and "Pig's Ditch" become the "Lady's" farm or field, the revenue having been applied to the maintenance of the "Lady's" chapel, or of the priest who officiated."

The Rev. W. A. JONES, M.A., gave a sketch of the historical evidence and authorities for "the reputed discovery of King Arthur's remains at Glastonbury," which is given in Part II.

Under the guidance of the Rev. F. Warre the company then proceeded to visit the Abbey, the Abbot's Kitchen, Almshouses, Barn, &c.

The Rev. F. WARRE gave a lecture on the ruins of the Abbey, very much to the same purport as the paper which he published in the *Proceedings* of this Society for 1851. He mentioned the tradition respecting Joseph of Arimathea, but did not attach much importance to it, as he thought there was a want of sufficient evidence of its truth. Another tradition, that St. Paul himself had preached on this spot, he thought more probable, as there is strong reason to believe that he came to Britain, the extreme west of the Roman empire; and there is good reason to believe that at Glastonbury was one of the earliest Christian settlements in England. St. Patrick is said to have retired here with a party of monks about A.D. 533. The popular belief that King Arthur was buried here, whether well founded or not, shews that this was considered the most fitting place. Paulinus, Archbishop of York, is said to have rebuilt the church of timber, covered with lead, in A.D. 630, and King Ina to have again rebuilt it in the most sumptuous manner in 708. This church was destroyed by the northern pirates, and another church and monastery built by St. Dunstan, in A.D. 942—944. By this time, from successive grants, the Abbey had attained great wealth and importance, and was considered the richest foundation in England. St. Dunstan's Church is distinctly recorded to have been of wood plated with gold, which probably means ornamented with gilding, and it is mentioned as of wood in a charter of the time of Edward the Confessor. During the reigns of the first two Norman kings the Abbey was a scene of perpetual strife and slaughter, and no new building seems to have been erected.

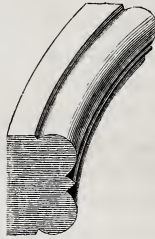
ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL, GLASTONBURY.



Turret.



Ornamental Moulding.



Rib of Crypt.

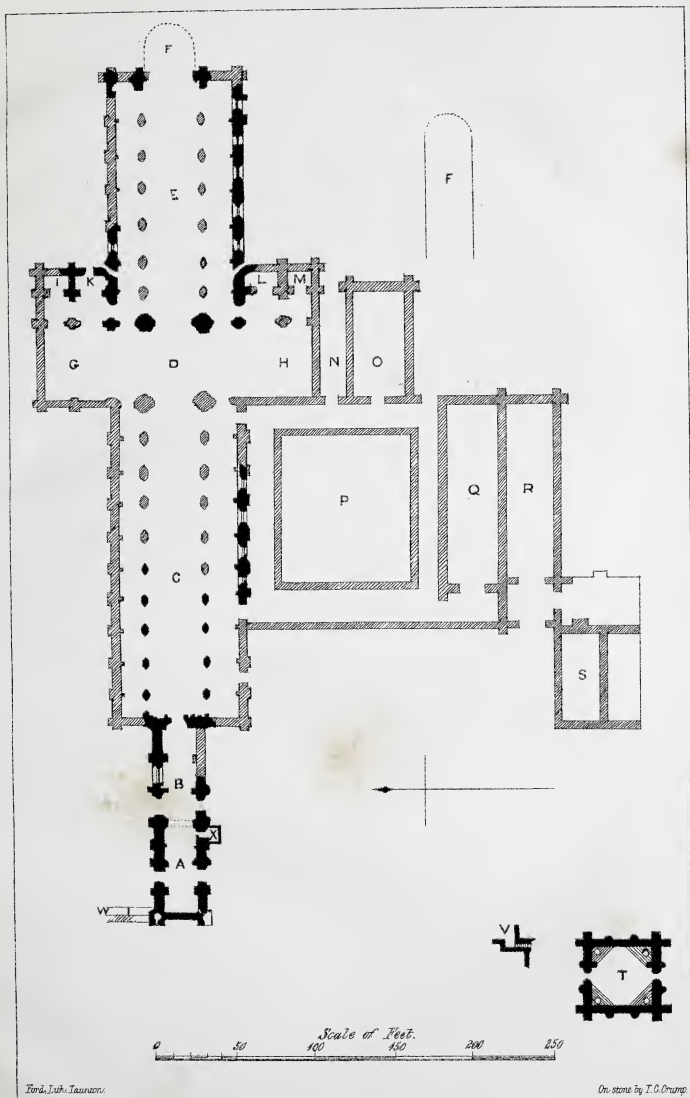
Herlewin, the second Norman abbot, is said by William of Malmesbury to have built a new church, on which he expended the sum of four hundred and eighty pounds, a very large sum in those days ; he was abbot from 1102 to 1120. Henry de Blois, who had been abbot only three years when he was promoted to the see of Winchester, but was allowed to hold both, is said to have built a castle, a chapter-house, the cloister, the refectory, the dormitory, the infirmary with its chapel, *the outer gate of hewn stone*, the great brewhouse, and several stables. He held the charge of this Abbey forty-five years, and died in 1171. Mr. Warre was inclined to consider the existing ruins as part of his work, and compared them with St. Cross and other buildings erected by him.

The whole monastery, including the church, was destroyed by a great fire in 1185, which seems to have created a great sensation. King Henry II. immediately sent his chamberlain, Ralph Fitz-Stephen, to examine the ruins, and to take the necessary steps for rebuilding the church and monastery ; and so expeditiously was this done, that the new church of St. Mary was dedicated by Reginald, Bishop of Bath, in the following year, on the feast of St. Barnabas, 1186. After this the work was stopped for want of funds, and was not completed until 1193.

The reduced copy of a drawing made by Stukeley, shewing the Abbot's Lodging and the state of the ruins in his time, as given in the present volume, will still further illustrate and explain what remains of the ruins. A ground-plan of the Abbey is likewise given, from Warner ; the details of which are as follows :—The dark portions of this plan designate the existing remains ; the lighter ones represent such as were visible in Stukeley's time. The letters of reference may be explained as follows : A, St.

Joseph's Chapel ; B, the additional building of Henry de Blois ; C, the nave of the great church ; D, the central point under the tower ; E, the choir ; F, the site of the retro, or lady's chapel ; second F, the same according to its original proportions ; G, the north transept ; H, the south ditto ; I, K, L, M, chapels in the two transepts, their names too uncertain to be correctly given ; N, a cloister ; O, the chapter-house ; P, the area, with cloisters round it ; Q, the refectory ; R, the guest-hall ; S, part of the lord abbot's dwelling ; T, the abbot's kitchen ; V, part of the almonry ; W, a covered passage into the crypt ; X, St. Joseph's Well.

Mr. Parker observed that it is very singular that no traces or fragments of the *early* Norman church can be found, nor is there any record of any such having been found. The earliest parts of the buildings that we have remaining are of the very latest Norman and transitional character, such as we might expect to have been built after the great fire, or between 1185 and 1193. He remarked that there is no mention of *a church* having been built by Henry de Blois, while nearly all the other buildings of the Abbey are enumerated, and the gatehouse is particularly specified to have been of hewn stone, which seems to imply that the other buildings were not. He was inclined to think that all these other buildings, therefore, were of wood, and that the church of Herlewin was of the same material. This would account for the entire destruction of the whole by the great fire. The chapel now called St. Joseph's Chapel, he was inclined to identify with the church of St. Mary, dedicated in 1186. There is no trace of any other lady-chapel, and the lady-chapel of the early church at Canterbury was at the west end. It is possible to suppose that by great exertions, under the royal autho-



Ford, Litho. Lancaster.

On stone by J. C. Ormsby.

GROUND PLAN of GLASTONY ABBEY.
 Taken from Warners' "History of the Abbey of Glaston."



rity, this chapel may have been built in a year; it is impossible to suppose that the larger church could have been. St. Joseph's Chapel is remarkably complete in itself, all of a piece, built at one time, and a little earlier than the large church, though not much. The crypt is naturally the most ancient part, but it differs from the superstructure only so much as the subterranean part of a building usually does from the upper part, and it has no appearance of having belonged to an earlier building which had been destroyed by fire. Such a destruction usually does leave considerable traces, as at Canterbury. It is just such a church or chapel as would be necessary for carrying on divine service, and would allow time for going on with the large church. The latest portion of the building is the sort of porch which connects the west end of the large church with the east end of St. Joseph's Chapel. This portion is decidedly of Early English character, and according to Mr. Parker's hypothesis, this is just the portion which would naturally be built last. After the chapel had answered its separate purpose, and the whole work had been completed, the east wall of the chapel may have been removed and the whole thrown into one. The accompanying woodcuts illustrate the characteristic features of the architecture of St. Joseph's Chapel.

The chancel-arch of the great church which remains is just sufficient to show what the original design has been, and a beautiful drawing of it, made out from the remains by Mr. Scott, was afterwards exhibited to the meeting. The two eastern bays of the choir are of later character than the rest; the shafts and mouldings of the interior of this part belong to the fourteenth century. A discussion ensued between Mr. Parker, Mr. Freeman, and others, as to whether these two bays had been added, or only altered

in the interior, Mr. Parker maintaining the former opinion, and Mr. Freeman the latter. The windows are exactly the same as those of the older part ; Mr. Parker thought that they may have been used again, or copied exactly at a later time. Mr. Freeman thought this out of the question, that it could not have been. At the point of junction between these two bays and the choir, on the exterior of the south side, the buttress is carried on an arch over a sepulchral recess, in a very remarkable manner, as if the person who built this part wished to be buried there.

The party then proceeded to visit the celebrated kitchen, built by Abbot Breynton, in the time of Richard II., where Mr. Parker pointed out that the four tall corner chimneys have been destroyed ; the louvre in the centre was for the escape of the steam and effluvia, not of the smoke. They then proceeded to the great barn, of the same period, where the emblems of the four Evangelists in the gable ends were noticed, and the construction of the roof was examined.

Mr. THOMAS SEREL read a paper on "St. John's Priory, Wells," of which the following is an abstract :—

"The site of this ancient establishment is on the west side of St. John-street, which leads from the city into another street called Southover. The name of the street is, no doubt, derived from its proximity to the Hospital. The ruins of this once venerable house have recently been entirely swept away.

"This Priory, or Hospital as it is more frequently styled in documents of early date, was founded about the year 1206, for a prior, or master, and ten brethren. The prior used a Common Seal, on which was represented the figure of St. John the Baptist, with this legend :—

SIGILL. HOSPITAL. SCI. JOHANNIS. D. WELLES.

“The Priory was dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and owes its foundation to Hugh de Welles, Bishop of Lincoln, and Jocelyne de Welles, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who (as Godwin informs us) ‘laying their purses together,’ endowed it with considerable possessions, including the parsonage of Evercreech, and lands in Wookey, East Wells, and Southover. Collinson states that Hugh de Welles was the sole founder of the Hospital, and that Jocelyne ‘made considerable additions’ to the institution. The same author, in his memoir of Bishop Jocelyne, expressly says that the Hospital was the joint foundation of the two brothers (Jocelyne and Hugh). By his will, Bishop Hugh gave the Hospital 500 marks; a most liberal donation at that early period. Some persons have been led to suppose, from the language of this bequest, that the Hospital was in fact built *after* Bishop Hugh’s decease, though most of our local historians assume that the establishment was completed in his life-time.

“The two Bishops were natives of Wells, and both men of the greatest eminence, as well as active participators in some of the most important events of the times in which they lived. The names of both appear in Magna Charta, [“Joscelini Bathon. & Glaston. Hugon Linc.”*] and both have an historical fame from the part they took in opposition to King John, when that monarch refused to recognise Stephen Langton as Archbishop of Canterbury. To Bishop Jocelyne we owe most of our present Cathedral, including its unequalled West Front.

“Besides the estates before referred to, the Hospital

* Bishop Joceline succeeded to the See in 1206, and took the title of “Bath and Glastonbury,” which had been assumed by his predecessor, Savaric. This title he continued to use until 1218, when he relinquished it for the *valuable* consideration of divers rich manors, &c., given up to him by the Abbot of Glastonbury.

had other possessions in Keinton Mandeville, Babcary, Dinder, and other places. Whether these latter additions formed part of the original endowment I cannot say, but it is clear that they were held by the Hospital soon after its foundation. Several benefactors added to its revenues; among them Edmund Lyons, knt., and Bishop Ralph de Salopia, are named. The latter charged his gift with the duty of maintaining a chaplain to say mass at the altar of St. Edmund, in the Cathedral, for his own good estate while living, and for his soul after his death; and also for the soul of John de Somerton, formerly Abbot of Muchelney, and the souls of all his successors in that Convent. According to the Commissioners' Survey of Chantries, &c., made 1 Edw. VI, the charge on the Hospital estates was £4 per annum, and John Dible, clerk, aged 70 years was the last incumbent.

“According to Dugdale, the income of the Priory at the Dissolution was £40 0s. 2½d., and according to Speed, £41 3s. 6¼d., but neither of these sums must be taken literally, as the real extent of the revenues of the establishment. Collinson and Phelps both give the income as £40 0s. 5d.

“Richard Clarkson was the last Prior, and by him (with three of his brethren), on the 3rd of February, 1539, the Hospital was resigned to the king, in consideration of a pension of £12.

“The act of 27 Henry VIII dissolved and vested in the king all monasteries, priories, &c., having a yearly revenue under £200 a-year. But the Hospital of St. John seems either to have escaped notice, or the prior to have found favour with the king, for it was not surrendered until 1539.

“Soon after the Hospital became vested in the Crown, the site, and possessions belonging to it, were, under a

special licence from the king, granted to the Earl of Southampton, who exchanged the whole with Dr. John Clerk, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, for the manor of Dogmersfield (one of the summer residences of the bishop, which had been granted to the see by Henry I.) subject to a yearly rent to the Crown of £7 5s. The Hospital and its possessions were not fated to continue long in the possession of the Church. In 1548, Bishop Barlow surrendered to the Crown a large portion of the episcopal estates, including this Hospital, with the lands belonging to it, and the rectory and advowson of Evercreech. The Hospital, and the lands attached to it, continued vested in the Crown until 27th January, 1575, when the whole were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Christopher Hatton, but how long they were held by him has not been ascertained.

“Phelps, in his *History of Somerset*, traces the ownership from Sir Christopher Hatton, through Sir William Dodington, the Godwins, Nutleys, and Edwards, and states that the property was purchased of the last-named owner, in 1732, by Peter Davis, Esq., the ancestor of the late owner, John Davis Sherston, Esq. But it is certain that this account is inaccurate. In 1667, Robert Lord Brooke was the owner of the site of the Hospital, and a portion, if not all the estates that appertained to it; but by what means, or at what time he, or his ancestors, obtained the property, is unknown. In 1667, his lordship conveyed the dissolved Hospital and its estates in strict settlement, after his own death, to his son and heir apparent, Francis Greville, with remainder to his brother Fulke Greville. Francis Greville, the son of Lord Brooke, died an infant, unmarried, in the life-time of his father, There were only two daughters, who married respectively the Earls of

Kingston and Manchester, and, under the provisions of their father's settlement, received £15,000 as their portions out of the family estates, which in 1676, by virtue of the entail in the same settlement, on the death of Lord Brooke, descended to Fulke Greville, who became Lord Brooke. This Fulke Lord Brooke died in 1710, and was succeeded by his second son, William. In February, 1721, William mortgaged the Hospital and lands held with it, and in 1722 made a further charge on the property, the entire debt being £10,000. He died 26th July, 1727, and by his will gave his estates to his son Francis, who subsequently became Earl of Warwick, and, after several intermediate dealings with the property comprised in the mortgage of 1721, the whole became released from that mortgage in 1751, and were absolutely vested in the then Lord Warwick, who, about 80 years ago, sold the Hospital and lands then appertaining to it, to the ancestors of the present Mr. Sherston.

“The Hospital itself, as might be expected, underwent many changes and alterations, to suit the convenience and taste of its different possessors. Considerable portions of the original buildings, however, remained until they were finally removed a short time ago to make way for the new schools; other parts were taken down in 1812, when the late Mr. Peter Sherston generously gave a site for building the late central school. A cursory examination of the interior of the building, when in course of being pulled down, showed clear indications that the Hospital had, subsequent to its dissolution, been used as a dwelling-house. New ceilings had been added, which were highly ornamented, and a fireplace made in the best apartment, over which were the arms of James I. in bold relief. Since the old building ceased to be used as dwelling-house, it has

been turned into a manufactory for knit-stockings, and subsequently for the wood portions of brushes.

“In making the necessary excavations for the new schools, old foundations were found extending far beyond the walls shortly before taken down, and below the surface large quantities of freestone were discovered, in confused heaps, at considerable depths, which appeared to have once formed parts of massive arches, door-ways, window-mullions, &c. Besides these, numerous fragments of delicately sculptured stone were turned out, apparently portions of an altar screen, of a most elaborate and elegant description, most of which had been richly gilt and illuminated.

[Many interesting relics were found in the ruins of the Hospital, and a few of them were produced by Mr. Serel. An old spoon turned out from one of the ancient sewers; three keys, found buried in rubbish below the floor of one of the apartments; a leaden bull, or bulla, of Pope Pius VI, in a remarkably perfect state.]

“It is not possible to define the ancient precincts of the Priory, but there is ground for believing that they extended to Bull-lane, adjoining the Railway station. Indeed the field in which the station is built belonged to the Hospital, as did other land to the west of it, including an ancient mill, now held by Mr. S. Fry, which, within the last 60 years, was always known as “Prior’s Mill.” The Hospital inclosure was intersected by the stream which flows directly from St. Andrew’s well, a sure indication that, even at the early date when the Hospital was founded, such an accessory to cleanliness and health was well understood and appreciated.

“Though the old Hospital will soon be swept away and forgotten, its name will be perpetuated to posterity by the

present appellation of the street adjoining its site, which has long been known as "St. John's Street." The site is now occupied by a new building, consisting of schools for imparting a sound religious education to the young of coming generations. For this the inhabitants of Wells have, in the first place, to thank the late owner, Captain Sherston, whose munificence deserves a more public acknowledgment than it has yet received; and in the next place to the committee and subscribers, (among the more active of whom were the Very Rev. the Dean, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, and his Curates, the Rev. H. E. Ravenhill and the Rev. J. Troutbeck) whose efforts and liberality have combined to rear and complete the new schools, which are intended to serve as models for subsequent structures of a similar nature in this diocese. The foundation stone of these schools was laid July 16th, 1858."

There was an Ordinary in the afternoon, which was well attended, and in the evening the proceedings of the Society were resumed.

The Rev. T. HUGO, M.A., read a paper on "Taunton Priory," which is given in Part II.

Mr. CHARLES MOORE, F.G.S., exhibited a most interesting series of fossils, including fish-bones and mammalian remains, lately discovered by him in Triassic beds which had been formed in fissures in the Carboniferous strata near Frome. He stated that in about three cubic yards of coarse friable sand from this deposit, he had found not fewer than 45,000 teeth of fish—of the genus *Acrodus* alone. Teeth of several species of *Saurichthys* were also abundant, and next to them teeth of *Hybodus*, with occasional spines of the latter genus. Teeth and scales of *Lepidotus*, and scales of *Gyrolepis* were also numerous, as also were teeth showing the presence of several other

genera of fishes. With the above were found a number of curious bodies, each of which was surmounted by a depressed enamelled thorn-like spine, or tooth, in some cases with points as sharp as that of a coarse needle; these Mr. Moore supposed to be spinous scales belonging to several new species of fish allied to the *Squaloraia*, and that to the same genus were to be referred a number of minute hair-like spines, with flattened fluted sides, found in the same deposit. There were also present specimens hitherto supposed to be teeth, and for which Agassiz had created the genus *Ctenoptychius*, but which he was rather disposed to consider, like those previously referred to, to be the outer scales of a fish allied to the *Squaloraia*. It was remarked that as the drift must have been transported from some distance, delicate organisms could scarcely be expected, but, notwithstanding, it contained some most minute fish-jaws and palates, of which, perfect or otherwise, one hundred and thirty examples had been found. These were from the eighth to a quarter of an inch in length, and within this small compass some specimens possessed from thirty to forty teeth. In one palate he had reckoned as many as seventy-four in position, and there were spaces from which sixteen more had disappeared, so that in this tiny specimen there had been ninety teeth.

Of the order Reptilia there were probably eight or nine genera, consisting of detached teeth, scutes, vertebræ, ribs, and articulated bones. Amongst these he had found the flat crushing teeth of *Placodus*, a discovery of interest, for hitherto this reptile had only been found in the Muschelkalk of Germany, a zone of rocks hitherto considered wanting in this country, but which in its fauna was represented by the above reptile.

But by far the most important remains in this deposit

were indications of the existence of Triassic mammalia. Two little teeth of the *Microlestes* had some years before been discovered in Germany, and were the only traces of this high order in beds older than the Stonesfield Slate. Mr. Moore's minute researches had brought to light fifteen molar teeth, either identical with, or nearly allied to, the *Microlestes*, and also five incisor teeth, evidently belonging to more than one species. A very small double-fanged tooth, not unlike the oolitic *Spalacotherium*, proved the presence of another genus, and a fragment of a tooth, consisting of a single fang, with a small part of the crown attached, a third genus, larger in size than the *Microlestes*. Three vertebræ belonging to an animal smaller than any existing mammal had also been found. He inferred that if twenty-five teeth and vertebræ, belonging to three or four genera of mammalia, were to be found in the space occupied by three cubic yards of earth, that portion of the globe which was then dry land, and whence the material was in part derived, was probably inhabited at that early period by many genera of mammalia, and would serve to encourage a hope that the remains of that class might yet be found in beds of even more remote age.

S E C O N D D A Y .

Excursion.

On Tuesday morning a party of ladies and gentlemen started on an excursion to several places in the neighbourhood. The weather was exceedingly unfavourable, showers being frequent and severe, and the unpropitiousness of the elements prevented many, no doubt, from joining. The more eager archæologists, however, were not to be detained

by any such impediment. They were evidently disposed, under any circumstances, not to let the day pass without seeing some of the objects of interest in the neighbourhood; and accordingly started, at about eleven o'clock in covered conveyances. The result amply repaid them, and in the course of the afternoon the weather assumed a more propitious aspect, although the day terminated as it had commenced—in rain. The party was joined on its progress by a number of archæologists who had accepted the hospitality of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., and R. Neville Grenville, Esq., on the previous evening, and by several of the gentry of the neighbourhood through which it passed.

The first place visited after leaving Glastonbury was STREET; and here several magnificent fossils were shown by Mr. James Clark, taken from the quarries at that place. There were two ichthyosauri, from seven to eight feet in length, in a highly perfect state. The eye of one was remarked to have been exceedingly well preserved; and Mr. Clark pointed out that it was so formed as to be capable of extending its vision, similar to the eyes of birds of prey. These two beautiful specimens belonged to a quarryman named Seymour. There was also an ichthyosaurus in Mr. Clark's own collection, which was found at Ashcott, and a smaller one from the Street quarries. The party was kindly escorted by the Messrs. Clark over their large manufactory of ladies' shoes, mats, &c., and marked the various operations with much interest. The sewing machines, which performed their task with surprising rapidity and neatness, drew particular attention. The mats, which were manufactured from the skins of various animals, from the lion and tiger to the Angola goat and the sheep, were deservedly admired. About 150 persons are engaged in this manufactory, and nearly 1000 are em-

ployed, more or less, by its liberal and spirited proprietors. Proceeding through the village, the quarry was visited, from which several of the saurians in the British Museum, as well as others, have been taken. Mr. Clark mentioned that Dr. Wright, of Cheltenham, found in the quarry, a few days ago, a coral—the *Isastrea Murchisonæ*—and it was remarkable that he had observed the same sort of coral in the Island of Skye, and in Gloucestershire, proving that there was originally a bed of it running through the kingdom. A part of a plesiosaurus and other fossils were shown in a shed belonging to the quarryman.

The excursionists proceeded—through a country highly beautiful from its undulating features of hill and vale, and equally interesting from its geological characteristics, the hills exhibiting in their upper part the white lias formation, with red marl beneath—to COMPTON DUNDON. Here the ruins of a manor-house of the fourteenth century were examined, and the church was visited. Mr. Freeman explained the features of the sacred edifice, characterising it as a very good little typical church, having nothing in it *very* extraordinary, but still a few features that were worthy of note. It seemed to be pretty much of the same date, though there had been a few alterations in the detail of the building. One or two ritual matters were worth noticing. There was a stone screen that was evidently coeval with the chancel arch. It was not at all common to see a stone screen in a parish church; he only knew two or three instances, and he did not remember one of such amazing thickness as the present. Mr. Freeman then proceeded to draw attention to what he conceived to be the curious preparations in connection with the rood-loft, which appeared to have been reached in an extraordinary way. His idea on this matter will best be explained by stating

that the pulpit is inserted in the wall of the church, and approached through an aperture in the wall, leading to the back part of it. This aperture, Mr. Freeman appeared to think, originally communicated with the rood-loft. Mr. Dickinson, however, pointed out that there were indications of an opening having existed near the chancel-arch, which had probably answered this purpose. A small window in the eastern part of the nave on the south side, Mr. Freeman said, corresponded with those that were usually found lighting the rood-loft, where the church had no clerestory. The roof of the church was of a description very common in this part of England, and also in South-Wales—the coved. It was a kind of roof that all modern architects and restorers abominated; and, if the church should be restored, no doubt something brought down from the north would be substituted for it. He had had the satisfaction of preserving roofs of that kind in one or two instances; and thought it to be one of the best descriptions, although, where it was ceiled over, as had been the common practice with old fashioned churchwardens, and where there were not projecting ribs, it did not, of course, look well.

The cavalcade next halted at SOMERTON. The road afforded very beautiful and extensive views, reaching to Ham-hill, and the Wellington Monument. It passes by Compton beacon, on the summit of which a Roman encampment was pointed out. The church at Somerton was inspected, and elicited general admiration. The magnificent carved oak roof was spoken of in the highest terms. Mr. Freeman explained the characteristics of the sacred building. Here, he said, was a church of another Somersetshire type, and with a much larger and more complicated ground-plan than that last visited. It was a quasi-

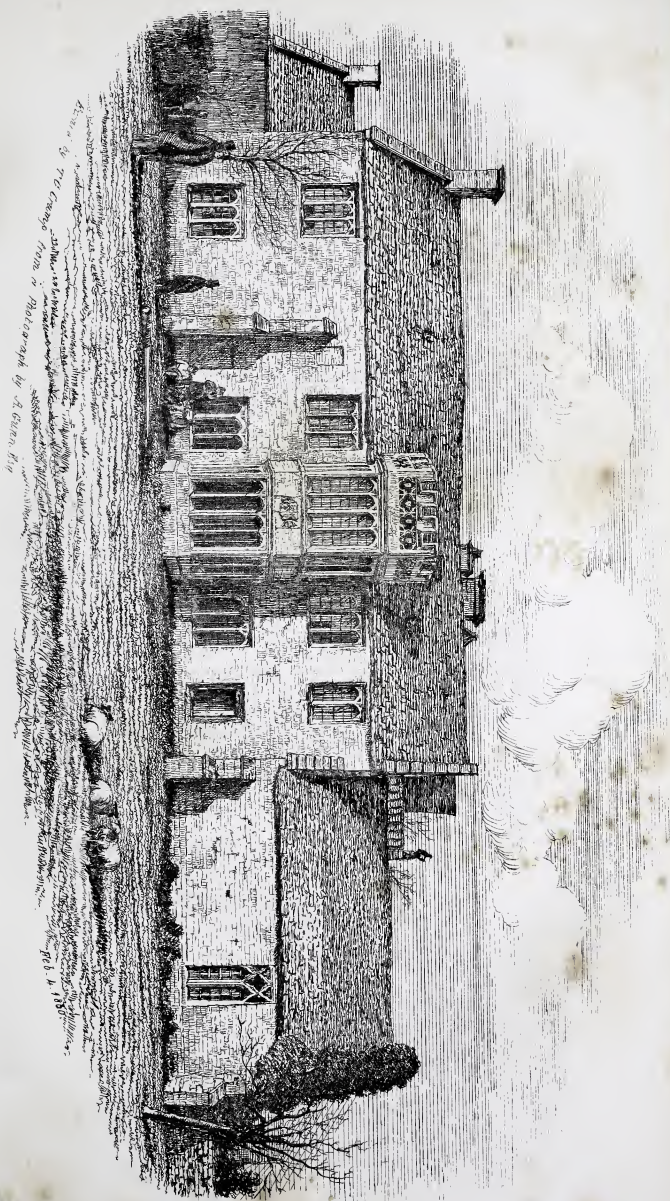
cruciform church. It had not four arches and a central tower, like those of a fully developed cruciform shape, and yet the transepts were very fine, and really superior to some that were of a more fully developed character. One of the transepts went into the tower, and only one. At Exeter Cathedral, and at Ottery St. Mary Church, and a few other large buildings, there were two side towers; but here, and in one or two other Somerset churches, such as that of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, there was only a tower over one transept. The tower was well worth noticing, from being a Somersetshire octagon. The octagon was a very common form in Somerset, and also in Northamptonshire; but the towers of this character were of two kinds; in Northampton the octagon was a mere top to the square part; in Somerset the square part was merely a base for the octagon, which, therefore, gave a character to the whole structure. He only knew of one or two instances where the tower was octagonal from the base. The tower appeared to have received an addition subsequent to its first erection. The same thing was very conspicuous at Stoke St. Gregory. There a much larger nave was built, which quite out-topped the old tower, which was therefore raised. The addition was not so apparent in the present instance; but still it was quite palpable. The church was in the Decorated style of the fourteenth century, with Perpendicular alterations. One of these consisted in the addition of the tower which he had just spoken of; and another was the very fine carved oak roof. This was a kind of roof often found in Somersetshire churches where there was a clerestory; and where there was no clerestory the coved roof was generally found. It was a roof of which he was exceedingly fond, especially when it was so magnificent as in the present instance. There was also a

very splendid example of it at Martock. The most curious alteration made in Perpendicular times was found in the chancel, which was rebuilt, and, for some cause or other, made much narrower than the old chancel. This was shewn by the width of the chancel-arch, a part of which could be seen outside. It was, however, a very nice chancel, and the east window was a good specimen of the local Perpendicular. The appearance of it was spoiled by the blue glass placed around the mullions and tracery ; but if the eyes were fixed upon the tracery, it would be seen that it was a beautiful example of the Perpendicular period, and also had a form that was not often met with except in Somerset, where there was one complete pattern, filled in with another pattern. The roof of the chancel seemed to be a plaster imitation of the wooden roof of the nave. There appeared to have been also a great deal done in the seventeenth century, including the very fine pulpit. There was, he understood, a new west window—what kind of one there formerly was he could not say. Mr. Pinney remarked that the window was very bad before. Mr. Parker then called attention to the tie-beams, which formed a highly ornamental portion of the roof. These beams were now, as much as possible, done away with, because the builders did not know how to make them ornamental ; but in this case they had succeeded in making them a highly attractive feature of the church. Mr. Pinney said there was a tradition that the roof was brought from Muchelney Abbey. Mr. Freeman said there were traditions of the same kind in many places, and there was not much reliance to be placed on them. Mr. Parker pointed out that the carved oak did not form the actual roof, but was an ornamental ceiling. The notion that it was necessary to shew the inside of the slate or tile was altogether modern ; and

it was formerly a very frequent course to have a plain outer roof to support the actual covering, and an ornamental wooden ceiling within.

In the course of examining the church a conversation originated on the subject of subterranean passages, and Mr. Parker said it might be useful to mention that what were called subterranean passages were generally, in point of fact, *drains*. There was often a passage leading from a castle for a short distance to a postern gate, but anything like one of a mile in length was unknown in the middle ages. The drains were very perfectly constructed. Mr. Jones reminded the members of the subterranean passage which was said to exist at Stogursey, connecting the castle with the church, and which, at the last annual meeting, was found to be a well-constructed drain, through which a considerable stream of water was flowing at the time. Mr. Dickinson remarked that probably they were made in imitation of the large drains of Italy.

The next place visited was LYTE'S CARY, where a beautiful piece of ancient domestic architecture, formerly occupied as a mansion by the Lyte family, but now the property of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., engaged attention. Mr. Parker said it was one of the best and most perfect buildings of the period remaining. The house was rebuilt in the time of Henry VIII., but the chapel was of the period of Edward III., and must have originally communicated internally with the mansion. He drew attention to the finials of the gables, bearing crests of the Lyte family, and to a very beautiful oriel window. The domestic architecture of the time, he said, did not differ very materially from that of an earlier date; but, as the habits of the people changed, and the hall became less used for general purposes than before, the private rooms became of



Engraved from a photograph by R. Gurn, Esq.
1850

LYTES CARY MANOR HOUSE - SOUTH FRONT.

Printed by T. Agnew & Sons, Manchester.



more importance, and dining and drawing-rooms were introduced, so that the family could retire, when they wished to do so, to their private apartments. The chapel, which is a beautiful example of architecture, was examined with evident interest, and the company also went through the hall (now used as a cider cellar), in which an original fireplace of the time of Henry VIII. was observed. The drawing and dining-rooms were equally, or perhaps more carefully noticed, Mr. Parker pointing out the chief peculiarities. The ceiling of the latter is in a highly perfect state, and of a remarkably fine description. The letters J. E. and L. H., appearing on one of the fronts, were shewn by the arms to be the initials of the Christian and surnames respectively of John Lyte and Elizabeth Horsey. A portion of the house is now occupied as a farm-house by Mr. Withy. Two plates of this interesting Manor House are given in the present volume, presented by F. H. Dickinson, Esq., from whom the Secretaries have also received the following notice of the place and the family of Lyte:—

“8, Upper Harley Street, March 24, 1860.

“My dear Mr. Jones,

“I am sorry I can give but an imperfect account of Lyte's Cary. The title deeds—almost the only means of information I have, besides the county histories—are at the Bankers, and I do not like to trouble my trustees just now by asking for them. They do not, so far as I remember, disclose much, merely the gradual squeezing out of the Lyte family by successive mortgages in the middle of the last century, when it is my impression that the property passed to the Lockyers, who were the patrons of the borough of Ilchester, and from them to my father or grandfather, about the beginning of this century.

“I find, however, in a recital of a deed concerning Tuck’s Cary, which I conceive to be what is marked in the Ordnance Map as Cook’s Cary, that it is stated to have been the inheritance of Henry Lyte, Esq., of Lyte’s Cary, afterwards of Thomas Lyte, gentleman, and of Thomas Cooke, Esq., of the same place, and from them it passed to Thomas Freke and John Freke Willes, soon after whose death, in 1799, this part of the property was bought by my grandfather. Upon it, skirting the river Cary, which gave its name to the Manor, is a long trench, which I conceive to be the remains of fish ponds. The dam for supplying these ponds with water may have been at the bridge where the road crosses to Kingsdon.

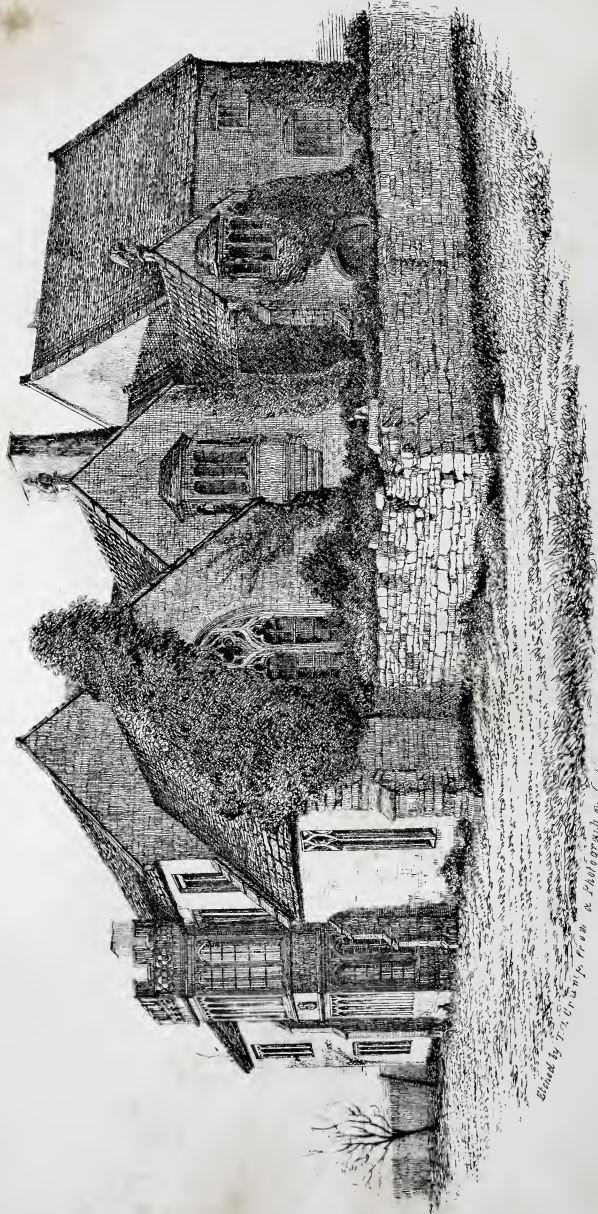
“There is said to have been a botanic garden at Lyte’s Cary in Elizabeth’s time, but I have not been able to make out from my tenant whether any peculiar plants remain so as to guess the site.

“I give here the title of a work on botany, published by one of the family :—

“‘A niewe Herball or historie of plantes wherein is containd the whole discourse and perfect description of all sorts of Herbs and Plantes, their divers and sundry Kindes; their strange Figures, Fashions, and Shapes; their Names, Natures, Operations, and Vertues; and that not onely of those whiche are here growing in this our Countrie of Englande, but of all others also of forayne Realmes, commonly used in Physicke. First set forth in the Doutche or Almaigne tongue, by that learned D. Rembert Dodoens, Physition to the Emperour; and nowe first translated out of French into English by Henry Lyte Esquyer. At London by me Gerard Dewes, dwelling in Paules Churchyarde, at the sign of the Swanne. 1578.’

“There are other editions of 1586, 1595, and 1619. I do





Engraved by J. G. Thompson, from a Photograph by C. Gurnea, Esq.

LYTES CARY MANOR HOUSE --- EAST FRONT.
Ford, Printer, Taunton.

not find in the dedications and verses, Latin and English, in praise of the author, anything which shows him to have had any botanical garden of his own.

“I have seen in the Bishop’s Register at Wells, an institution to a chapelry at Lyte’s Cary, but whether this refers to the chapel attached to the house or to the north transept of the parish church I do not know. That transept belonged to Lyte’s Cary, but so far as my memory serves, was reserved when the property was sold. It became the property of Mr. Shute, the south transept having been also his and mine jointly.

“The Lyte family have certainly been seated at Lyte’s Cary from very early times. I have seen the name repeatedly in early deeds concerning an almshouse at Ilchester. The tradition in the neighbourhood is that they came in with William the Conqueror, and that the name is indicative of their being blacksmiths; certainly if this had been exactly true, their name would have been French, not English.

“There is a little book in the British Museum ‘Of Decimal Arithmetic by Henry Lyte, gentleman, 1619,’ and a reprint of ‘The light of Britayne, 1588.’ It is a quaint book, in which every English place is made out to be named after something of classical celebrity, and he by no means forgets his own home: ‘The famous ryver of Mœander is in Caria. This Mœander ryver had golden sands and singing swannes that sometime served Venus, queene of Phrygia and Caria, wherefore the swannes of Caria, and signettes of Troy in Britayne, must alwaies singe of Troy and the Troyans.’ And again: ‘Brute of Albania, the founder of Britayne, who brought in Carius a noble Prince of Lydia and Caria, with the people of Carie, and swans of Carie, into Britayne. By the oracles aforesaid the swans of Carie

in Britayne are now stirred up to maintain the veritie of the British historie.'

"The author seems to have spelt his name indifferently—Lyte and Lite; but the place always Lytes-carie.

"The swans of course are in allusion to the family arms, which remain on the house, and are given on a large wood cut to back the title page of the first edition of his work on botany. A chevron between three swans,* with a swan for a crest standing on a trumpet. 'Lætitia et spe immortalitalis' is written below, which may probably be the motto. Above is written, in allusion to the arms:—

Tortilis hic lituus niveusque olor arguit in te
Leite animum niveum pictus † et intrepidum,

and below:

Like as the swanne doth chaunt his tunes in signe of
ioyfull mynde,
So Lyte by learning shewes him selfe to Prince and
countrie kinde.

"There are lots of other conceits in Latin and English on a name so provocative of puns. I am sorry to have to add, for the honour of English printing, that this handsome book, which is full of curious woodcuts of plants, was printed at Antwerp.

"I am sorry I cannot give you any better account of Lyte's Cary to accompany the south and south-east views of the house which will appear in our journal, which may serve at least to remind some of the members of the society of the pleasant day we spent there last year.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

"F. H. DICKINSON."

* Edmondson gives—gules, a chevron between 3 swans argent. Crest, a demi swan argent, with wings expanded gules, against a plume of 3 feathers, the middle one of the first, the other two of the second.

† What does this mean?

Leaving this interesting spot, the next place marked down on the programme was CHARLTON MACKRELL; but as the hour was getting late, the party did not alight. In passing by, the grounds of Courthay were pointed out, for some time the residence of General Whitelock.

The excursionists next reached KINGWESTON, where, although there was not much of an archæological character awaiting their inspection, the very beautiful grounds and handsome mansion of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., and the elegant church which has been erected through the munificence of that gentleman, drew forth a warmth of commendation which shewed that, although archæologists are chiefly distinguished by their admiration of the antique, they are not insensible to beauty wherever it is found. Added to the attractions of the spot, a magnificent repast was provided by the worthy proprietor, to which the company were invited. The kindness of Mr. Dickinson and his lady was fully appreciated. While at Kingweston, Mr. Mayhew exhibited a series of elaborate plans and drawings, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, architect, representing Glastonbury Abbey Church as it originally stood.

The next place visited was BUTLEIGH, where the church, which has recently undergone restoration, and is now being enlarged, was examined, under the direction of the vicar, the Rev. F. Neville. The edifice was stated by Mr. Parker to have been originally a long and narrow church, with a tower in the centre, of the fourteenth century, (temp. Edward III.) A chapel was added by the late Lord Glastonbury, and subsequently the church was enlarged by the addition of transepts, in exact imitation of the old style. The west window was of the time of Henry VII. The chancel was restored by the late Dean of Windsor in a most tasteful and admirable manner. The

expense of the transepts was borne by the family. The company were invited to go through the noble mansion of R. Neville Grenville, Esq., and readily availed themselves of the opportunity, the esteemed proprietor most kindly exhibiting the many objects of interest and value in the library and among the miniatures and paintings, &c., with which the mansion is adorned.

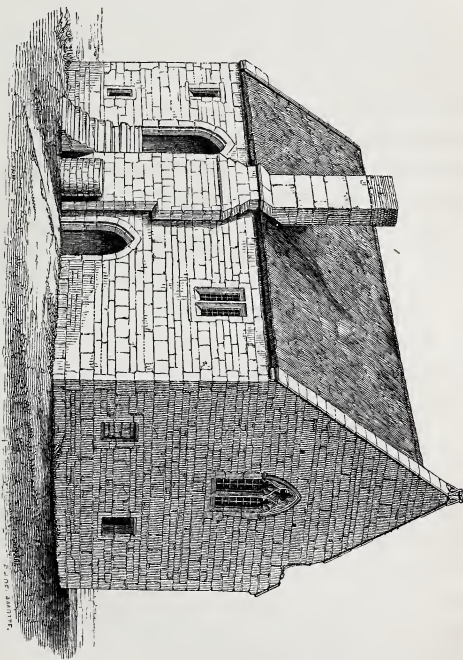
The programme included also visits to Baltonsborough, West Pennard, and Ponter's Ball, and several of the gentlemen present were anxious to see the earthworks at the latter spot, but it was found to be impracticable. These works, in common with all the others of importance in the county, have been carefully examined by the Rev. F. Warre, who gave an interesting account of the works at Ponter's Ball, and round Glastonbury Tor, and elsewhere, which is printed in Part II.

T H I R D D A Y .

Excursion.

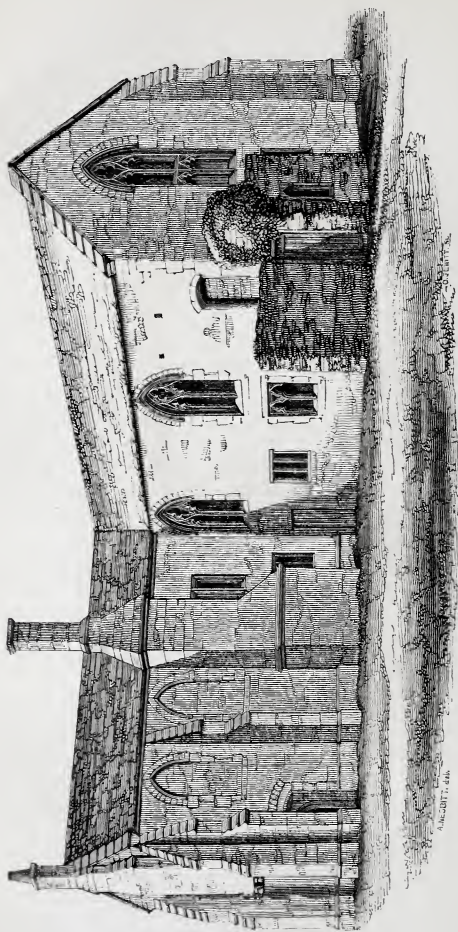
On Wednesday morning another excursion was taken, and opened under somewhat more favourable auspices. There were several showers during the day, but the rain was not so heavy, and gleams of sunshine were more frequent. The route included Meare, Wedmore, Cheddar, and Rodney Stoke.

At MEARE the first object of interest was the "Porter's Lodge," supposed to have been so called from its proximity to the ancient country residence of the Abbots of Glastonbury. The "Fish House" was then visited. The party were here overtaken by rain; but their spirits were by no means damped, as was shewn by the remark of the Rev.

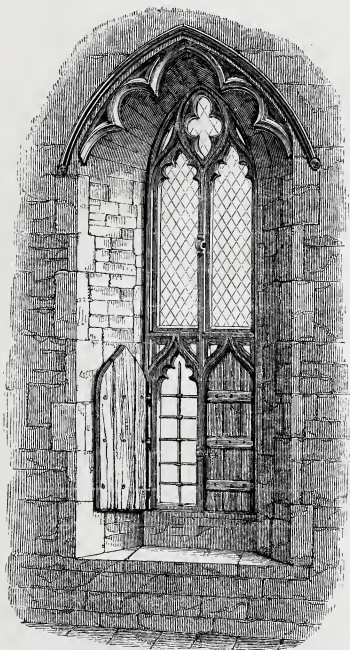


The Fish House, Meare.

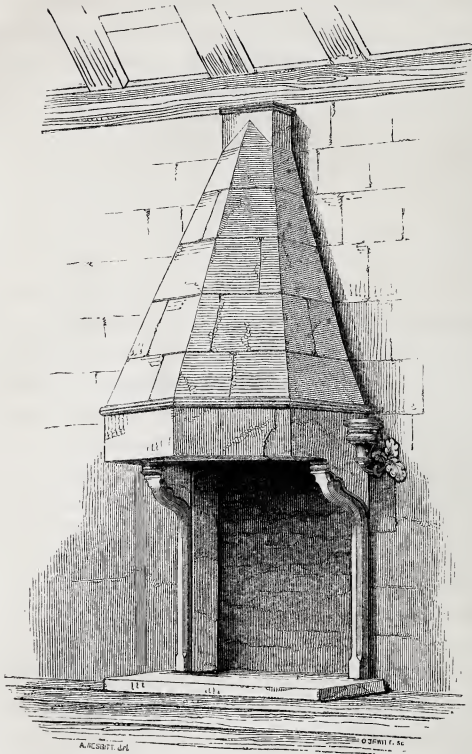
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Abbot's House, Meare, North-east View.



Window in the Hall, Meare.



Fire-place in the Hall, Meare.

F. Warre—that water was highly appropriate to the fish-house, although they were not quite fish enough to appreciate it. The Rev. F. W. White read an extract from Mr. Parker's work, on *The Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages*, describing the building, from which it appeared that it was the residence of the head fisherman of the Abbots. This account was supplemented by some further remarks from Mr. Parker himself, who assigned the date to the reign of Edward III. Mr. Dickinson said that Mr. Gabriel Poole had furnished him with maps which gave the boundary and size of the Abbot's pool or "meare." It appeared to have occupied a space of about 500 acres. The Rev. Mr. White observed that it was five miles round, and that there were also three small pools in which fish were placed to be preserved for the use of the Abbot. Mr. Parker drew attention to the square-headed windows in the building, which, he said, were clearly those of the fourteenth century. It was generally supposed that all square-headed windows were late, but it was quite a mistake. The "Abbot's House," which was formerly their country residence, was then examined. It is now occupied as a farm-house by Mr. N. Look, and the company had the opportunity both of admiring the many beauties of ancient architecture it contains, and witnessing the modern process of manufacturing the celebrated cheese of the locality. The banqueting hall, now used as a store-room for cheese, is very spacious. Mr. Parker said that the position of the room, in one wing of the building, was unusual. There was an external doorway which formed the lord's entrance, the servants' entrance being on the other end, from towards the centre of the building. Where the ruins of a house were remaining, it was well to remember that the principal rooms were often on the first floor,

and the apartments beneath were commonly used merely as cellars or store-rooms. It was usual with our ancestors to build their houses, so to speak, upon vaults. These were now called ambulatories, cloisters, and other names; but the fact was they were used for whatever purpose they were required. This was a remarkably fine hall, if it might be called a hall; from the peculiarity of its position it was usually termed the banqueting room instead. It was, however, one of the finest rooms of the kind he knew.

By the courtesy of Messrs. Parker the committee are enabled to enrich the present volume with the following illustrations of Meare, from *Domestic Architecture of the 14th Century*, viz. :—Abbot's House, N.E. view; Window in the Hall; Fire-place in the Hall; the Fish House.

The Church at Meare next formed the subject of attention. It contains a fine stone pulpit, which has recently been scraped. The roof of the nave has been restored, and is highly beautiful. Mr. White stated it to be an exact imitation of the former roof. There is also an old oaken roof in the chancel. The roof of the south aisle has been replaced by a plain one. Mr. White explained that the parish, having raised £700 or £800, had been unable to put up a good roof to that part; but he hoped to be able eventually to effect an entire restoration of the church. A very curious old alms-box was noticed, resting on a handsomely carved pedestal. There is a painting representing the Descent from the Cross. Mr. White said that it was probably 200 years old; but about 30 years ago it was daubed over by some artist, and spoiled. Mr. Parker then gave a description of the church. The chancel and porch appeared, he said, to be about the same date, and he should suppose them to be of the fourteenth century. He was informed by the vicar that they were

probably about the year 1300 ; but he should not have thought them so early. The chancel roof was remarkably nice, and the beauty of the part over the altar was in accordance with the custom of decorating that part more richly than the rest. The nave and aisles, and the chancel-arch, which appeared to belong to the nave, seemed to have been rebuilt late in the fifteenth century, probably in the time of Henry VII. The pulpit also was of the same work. The roof of the nave, he thought, had been very creditably restored. The iron-work of the door was very remarkable, and was of the fourteenth century. The pedestal of the poor-box, which was very beautifully carved, probably formed a portion of the screen, and was made use of for its present purpose after the Reformation. The tower arch was hidden by the gallery, and he could not say much about it. Mr. Freeman said that he would supplement Mr. Parker's facts by a little criticism. There were bad architects in the fourteenth century as well as now. If the chancel was examined minutely, it would be seen that it was a freak, and had many faults in it. If a modern architect were to bring him such a chancel, he should call him all sorts of names. The tracery of the east window was a corrupt imitation of one of the very prettiest forms we had, and which was found in perfection in St. Mary Redcliffe and one or two other churches—it was that which we should term the spheric square. The architect appeared to have got hold of some form of the sort, but he evidently did not appreciate the beauty. He made a spheric square (if that was the correct mathematical term) but made it much too flat, as if some one had sat upon it, and then he threw up a perpendicular mullion into it, producing a most peculiar form. One window was of exceedingly beautiful design, but it was almost spoiled by being

made too large. The south windows of the chancel were also freaks. It was not a good design, to put a little bit of Perpendicular tracery upon the top of a Decorated quatrefoil as had been done, but it was perhaps a sign that the first rudiments of the Perpendicular style were coming in. In the hall they had just seen there was an example of good architecture, and in that chancel of bad architecture of about the same date. The nave was decidedly of a local character, but poor, and there was a great weakness about the whole. The angel corbels were very beautiful in some churches, but the architect had contrived in this to make them very ugly. The west window was much superior, and those of the belfry were curious. They were Decorated, and had a triangle in the head instead of a circle. The roof of the chancel was a very nice one, but still rather a freak, and more like that of a hall than of a church. Mr. Dickinson pointed attention to several marks on the chancel arch, as if bars had rested there, and enquired if they probably had any connection with the rood-loft? Mr. Parker explained that it was a common practice at the time of the Reformation, to fill up the chancel-arch with lath and plaster; and the marks appeared to indicate that this had been done in the present case. The arch itself was very late, and he could not suppose that a rood-loft had been attached to it after it was built. He once met with one of these timber partition-screens, separating the nave from the chancel, with the two tables (or oak slabs) of the Commandments in ornamental letters carved in the wood, of the time of Queen Elizabeth. The fact of their having been so used clearly shewed that the Reformers, when they mentioned the east end of the church, meant the east end of the nave, and not of the chancel. The custom in their time was to place the communion-table in that

part, but it was subsequently removed to the chancel, which was its proper place. In examining the sacred building, the Rev. F. Warre observed a chest containing some ancient armour. The Vicar explained that anciently, Meare sent fifteen armed men to assist the Abbots of Glastonbury, and the chest contained pieces of their armour.

At this part of the proceedings, Mr. Parker was obliged to leave, and Mr. Dickinson, in the name of the Society, thanked him for his attendance, and the valuable information he had rendered.

At WEDMORE, the Rev. F. Warre conducted the excursionists to a farm, in the occupation of Mrs. Hawkins, where there are two remarkable effigies, used as gate-posts. Mr. Warre observed that there was a difficulty in assigning their date. The work appeared to be that of the fourteenth century, but the armour was similar to that of the early part of the fifteenth, about the commencement of the wars of the Roses. The Rev. T. Hugo thought they were not at all later than the fourteenth century. The local tradition was stated to be that the figures represented Adam and Eve, but unfortunately for this idea, the supposed figure of Eve appeared to have been arrayed in coat armour.

The Church of Wedmore was thrown open by the Rev. Mr. Kempthorne. It is a large building, and in some respects was admired by the archæologists, though Mr. Freeman gave a verdict the reverse of approval. It contains a splendid piece of old roofing, illuminated with figures of angels. Mr. Freeman, in giving a description of the exterior, said that it was a cross church, with a central tower; but there were two or three additions to the ground-plan, which made it somewhat complicated. The porch grew into a sort of tower, as was seen on a still

greater scale at Bruton, and at the east of it there was added a large chapel, which threw the transept into insignificance. The church was in the Perpendicular style ; but it was not a good specimen, and there was only one of those elegant windows which were found in so many churches in the county. There was also an awkwardness in putting together the several parts. Those who knew Yatton Church would remember what a splendid composition the front was, but here there was nothing of the sort ; the tower was rather lofty and slender, but poorly finished, and instead of a beautiful open parapet at the top, there was one not pierced but merely panelled. Mr. Freeman gave also a description of the interior of the church, but not before many of the company had expressed an opinion, notwithstanding the severity of his strictures, that the effect externally was good. He said that originally there appeared to have been a cross church, of the period of the transition from Norman to Early English. That was a much smaller building than the present, as was shewn by the four lantern arches, which were not in the least adapted to the proportions of the present church. The doorway (which was highly ornamented) might be later, but he did not know that it was necessarily so, as it was by no means an uncommon practice, where a church was very plain, to concentrate all the ornament on one feature, which was very often the south doorway. There was a very good reason for selecting this part, because it was one that could be contemplated by itself, whereas, if one or two pillars or arches were decorated more than the others, the whole building would appear inharmonious. Then, the greater part of the church was reconstructed in Perpendicular times. There must also have been something done intermediately, as there was one singularly

beautiful window of the Early Decorated period, which shewed that an aisle or chapel must have been introduced towards the end of the thirteenth century. The Perpendicular reconstruction could hardly be all of one time, as there were considerable differences of detail. The work was, on the whole, very poor. The lofty pillars and arches, with no clerestory, looked poor in comparison with those at Wrington, Martock, and other grand examples in the county. Still it was essentially Somerset work. There was the characteristic round capital, with foliage, it being a peculiarity of the Somersetshire Perpendicular that it retained many of the beauties of the earlier style, with its own peculiar magnificence. The chapel on the south side had, instead of pillars, two small pieces of wall moulded on each side, which was by no means an elegant form. There were some good pieces of wooden roofing in the chancel of the church. Mr. Dickinson said that unless there were very strong reasons, he should doubt whether the original church was a small one. The peculiar lowness of the arches which supported the tower might have been designed in consequence of their having to bear its weight. Mr. Freeman said he thought the church must have been originally both lower and shorter than at present. He then drew attention to the very beautiful piece of wooden roof, with figures of angels, and verses of the *Te Deum*, to which we have already alluded, and to some fan-tracery over the lantern. He also explained, in support of the opinion he had advanced in reference to the church having been heightened, that one great object with the architects previous to the Reformation, was to enable the congregation to see the high altar, with which, in the present state of the church, the low arches would interfere. This elicited an interesting discussion, and it appeared that in collegiate

churches there was sometimes one altar for the monks and another for the congregation; there were also altars at the ends of the aisles. Mr. Freeman related a curious circumstance in connection with the church at Dunster. The monks and the people quarrelled, and the monks refused to allow the parishioners to use their high altar in the chancel. The church was therefore divided, the inhabitants had a chancel and choir formed out of a part of the nave, and an altar erected, and two separate services were conducted.

The Church at CHEDDAR was the next sacred edifice visited, and some portions of it were greatly admired. The Rev. R. Beadon, the Vicar, received the excursionists. The edifice is large and handsome, and the tower noble and well proportioned. There is a splendid stone pulpit, painted in polychrome. A southern chapel bore evidence of having been exceedingly rich, the windows in it being remarkably fine. The initials, J. S., observed here, and which also appeared at Meare, were supposed to be those of John Selwood, Abbot of Glastonbury. It was ascertained by the Rev. T. Hugo that the walls of this chapel were originally painted. A curious piece of stonework, supposed to have formed part of a tomb, and a boss, apparently of great antiquity, were noticed. Mr. Freeman explained the peculiarities of the church, prefacing his description by saying that as he had not seen it for thirteen years before, there was some difficulty in the task, but he would endeavour to avoid mistakes. The work was of several dates. There was some Early English, as shewn by a piscina, of great beauty. There was also some Decorated work. His chief difficulty was in deciding whether the clerestory windows were contemporary with the pillars and arches. They were a sort of transition between the Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There

were several things in the architecture very well worth study. Some one had mentioned that it was once a cross church, but he saw no evidence of that. Like many other churches in the county, the chancel was not worthy of the rest of the building. The Perpendicular work, though the style was not fully developed, was singularly good, and the parapets and windows were some of the best work in the county. There had been a chapel added at the east of the porch, which had one or two singularities. That such a chapel should be rich was not at all uncommon; but its richness was well worth studying. The windows were curious: there were two graceful windows set under a square head, which was pierced, so as to constitute one square-headed window. The oak roof of the nave was similar to that usually found where there was a clerestory; and the part over the rood-loft as was very frequently the case, was more highly ornamented than the rest. The roof of the chancel was coved. The church was very rich in its fittings—in its open carved seats, and stone pulpit; the latter appeared to have been found too small, and was enlarged by the addition of some wood-work. The tower was an example of what he called the Taunton type, and had a turret near its corner. It was very well proportioned. The Rev. T. Hugo remarked that the chapel evidently had formerly a fan-tracery roof, and one of the bosses was there on the floor.

Leaving the sacred building, the party proceeded to see the Cliffs, so celebrated for their grandeur. They occur, as our readers are aware, in a chasm of the Mendip range. The rocks, which are of mountain limestone, reach, in some instances, from 350 to 370 feet in perpendicular height, and are as remarkable for a romantic variety of form as for their stupendous character. The cliffs contain also speci-

mens of rare plants, and are therefore well calculated to interest the botanist. The following were found by Mr. Babington, and the Rev. T. Hugo : *Polypodium calcareum*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Thalutrum minus*, and *Dianthus cœsius*.

At Cheddar a cold collation was furnished by Mr. Cox, at the close of which Mr. Dickinson, the President, expressed his gratification at the success which had attended the meeting, and conveyed the thanks of the Society to Mr. Freeman, who had very much contributed to the interest of the proceedings, and whom he hoped to see again next year.

The Rev. F. Warre, as the senior officer of the Society, thanked Mr. Dickinson for his kindness in presiding. He had been Secretary nearly nine years, and without a word of disparagement to any other gentleman, he could safely say that never had the Society had a better President.

Mr. Dickinson acknowledged the compliment, and said that the success of the meeting was greatly attributable to the Secretaries (Rev. F. Warre and Rev. W. A. Jones), to whom he felt personally obliged for their exertions.

The proceedings of the Annual Meeting were then formally closed.

After the dinner, however, several of the company went into Mr. Cox's cavern, the stalactites of which are remarkably curious and beautiful.

And in returning, the Church at RODNEY STOKE was examined, the Rev. G. H. Fagan attending and receiving the visitors. It contains a mural chapel of the Rodney family, with monuments of the date of James I. and Charles I. There is also a rood screen (post-Reformation), which was characterised as unique, and a pulpit to match. The architecture is Late Perpendicular.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour, it was found impossible to visit Wookey Hole, and its celebrated cavern.

Conversazione Meetings.

1859-60.

1859, *November 14th—First Meeting :*

On the Microscope.—H. J. Alford, Esq.

On Cheddar Cross.—W. F. Elliot, Esq.

On Glaciers.—W. A. Sanford, Esq.

On the Old Library in the Close at Wells.—Rev.
W. A. Jones.

„ *December 12th—Second Meeting :*

Life and Genius of Schiller.—Rev W. R. Clark.

Microscopic Natural History.—H. J. Alford, Esq.

1860, *January 9th—Third Meeting :*

Fauna of Australia.—W. A. Sanford, Esq.

Spencer's Fairy Queen.—Rev. W. R. Clark.

1860, *February 6th—Fourth Meeting :*

The Crusades.—Rev. W. R. Clark.

On County History.—F. H. Dickinson, Esq.

On Bead-ring or Armlet.—R. Walter, Esq.

„ *March 5th—Fifth Meeting :*

On the Line of the West Saxons' Frontier in the
time of Ina.—Rev. F. Warre.

The Study of Botany.—H. J. Alford, Esq.

Wild Flowers and their Localities ; also, Some Re-
marks upon the Solar Camera.—W. F. Elliot, Esq.

British Ballad Poetry.—B. Pinchard, Esq.

The Museum.

The following donations in the Natural History Department have been presented to the Museum of the Society since last Annual Meeting :—

A specimen of the Lammergiër, or Bearded Eagle, (*Gypætus barbatus*), presented by W. A. SANFORD, Esq.

The Osprey (*Pandias halaiëtas*) ; also a specimen of the Crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*), presented by the Rev. GERALD CAREW.

The Gros-beak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), *Fringilla montifringilla*, and *F. nivalis*, from C. N. WELMAN, Esq.

Two small collections of Eggs of British Birds, by W. GOODLAND and E. ARDWELL.

Sphinx convolvuli, by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

Colias edusa, by the Rev. T. HUGO.

A small collection of British Coleoptera, from G. R. CROTCH, Esq.

Scolopendra (species), by C. WHITE, Esq.

Sea snake, *Pelamus bicolor*, *Chameleon vulgaris*, *Crocodilus vulgaris*, *Naia tripudians*, *Exocetus volitans*, *Scorpio*, species, Whip snake, female Termites, two Tree Lizards, leaves, flowers, and fruit of the Nutmeg (*Myristica officinalis*), presented by J. W. MARRIOTT, Esq.

Seven species of Cyprias, *C. moneta*, *C. staphylæa*, *C. helvella*, *C. erosa*, *C. annulus*; two Olivas, *O. undulata*, *O. species*, *Ovulum ovæformis*, by W. A. SANFORD, Esq.

Helix alternata, *Planorbis trivalvis*, *P. campanulatus*, *Physa heterotropha*, *Limnea reflexa*, *Littorina palliata*, *Tellina calcarea*, *T. Grænlandica*, *Astarta Laurentiana*, presented by Mr. PARFITT.

Piece of Devonian Limestone, shewing the ripple-marks of the ancient sea; specimens of *Goniatites crenistriæ*, by W. A. SANFORD, Esq.

Portions of an Ichthyosaurus, presented by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

Portions of curious nodular contorted strata of Devonian rocks, by the Rev F. WARRE.

List of Archæological Donations, &c., to the Museum:—

Thirty-seven Seals, and 19 Taunton Farthings, presented by the Rev. W. F. BRYANT.

A Threepenny-piece of Queen Anne, by Mrs. LEVERSEDGE.

A Shilling (?) of Queen Mary, from Mr. T. COKER.

Part of a Grey-beard or Bellarmine, from Mr. PETERS.

Common Seal of the Burgesses of Stoke-Courcy, and Marble Sculpture supposed to represent Castor and Pollux, from the collection of the late Mr. J. H. Payne, presented by Mrs. PAYNE.

A group in alabaster, representing the Ascension, from the Rev. F. WARRE.

Ten pieces of Græco-Italian pottery, presented by W. E. SURTEES, Esq.

Reading Stand, presented by C. N. WELMAN, Esq.

Translation of ancient Charter of lands in Etyfemstunne, supposed to be Jameston, date 948, by the Rev. H. D. WICKHAM.

Conveyance of Land at Haydon in Mendip, and also a paper relating to the Monmouth Rebellion, by the Rev. H. D. WICKHAM.

List of the Knights and Burgesses of the City and County of Durham, from W. E. SURTEES, Esq.

Large Roman (?) tile, presented by Sir W. TREVELYAN.

On Pilgrims' Signs, from the "Archæologia," by the Rev. THOMAS HUGO.

Engraving of West Window of Exeter Cathedral, presented by the Rev. J. A. YATMAN.

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, parts 3, 4, 5; also a Coasting Voyage to Mambosa and the Pagani-river, by Captains Burton and J. H. Speke; presented by Captain SPEKE.

Publications from Societies :—

Bi-monthly Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Journal of the Royal Dublin Society.

Journal of the British Archæological Association.

Bulletin de Societé Vaudoise.

East Anglian Notes and Queries, January, 1860.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology, vol. III., part 1st, 1859.

Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine, 4 parts, for November, 1858, March, July, December, 1859; also a Geological Coloured Chart of Wiltshire.

Archæological Journal, purchased.

ADDITIONS, ETC.,

TO THE REV. THOMAS HUGO'S HISTORY OF

Taunton Priory.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY.

THE inadvertent omission of these was not noticed until the sheets wherein they were intended to appear had been printed off. The reader, however, will find no difficulty in perusing them in connection with their context by attending to the reference prefixed to each.

Page 3, line 3, read the generality of students.

Page 6, line 2, read Aisse

Page 7, line 4, read Lydyard

Page 8, line 20, insert In or about the year 1180, the Priory of Buckland was transferred to the Knights Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem; and of the Canons of that House three were received on their own petition into the Hospital at Clerkenwell, two into the Priory of Taunton, one into the Priory of Berlitz, and one into the Priory of S. Bartholomew in Smithfield.*

* MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17. Dugd. vi., 837.

Page 11, for a second note of reference, add Plac. de Jur. et Ass. Somers. 8 Edw. I., m. 18.

Page 15, line 25, for 8s. read 100s.

Page 15, line 30, insert Wythele, £3 6s. 8d.

Page 16, line 1, add with its chapels,

*Page 16, line 15, insert On the 22nd of March, in the 26th year of Edward I., 1297-8, in a Perambulation then taken of the Forest of Exmore, the Prior of Taunton is stated to hold the vill of Broggesnole and Levecote, and the hamlets of Telchete and La Merse, with their woods, heaths, and other appurtenances. (See page 77.)**

Page 17, line 1, after and place a comma.

Page 19, line 1, add by Thomas de Sutton, Canon,

Page 19, line 19, add Otterford, Withiel,

Page 19, line 24, read 22nd of May,

Page 40, line 26, read March ;

Page 40, line 28, read April,

Page 41, line 1, add Licence to elect had been granted at London on the 21st of March, the Convent's intimation of the election was dated in their Chapter House on the 30th of that month, and the Bishop of Winchester's assent to the same at Suthwerk on the 4th of April.† In the licence to elect, the Bishop, after wishing the Sub-prior and Convent "health in the embraces of the Saviour," and acknowledging the receipt of the intelligence of the vacancy, beseeches them "in the name of Jesus Christ to have before their eyes in the election God alone and the common advantage of their House; and, putting away from them the vice of singularity and all carnal affections, and uniting each several heart in the bond of peace and

* Ad. de Domerham, Hist. Glast. I., 193, 194.

† Reg. Edyndon, tom. I., ff. 8, 10b, 11.

concord, holding, according to the apostolic precept, the same sentiments, so that there be no schisms among them, to endeavour to choose for their prior and pastor a man pleasing to God, approved for the sincerity of his religion, peaceful and prudent, not a slave to unsuitable will, but more desirous of profiting his brethren than of preeminence over them, under whose vigilant care their monastery may be prosperously directed, and by the divine mercy be amply blessed."* To this the Convent replied as follows :—"To the venerable Father in Christ, lord William, by the grace of God Bishop elect of Winchester, and confirmed Patron of the Conventual Church of Taunton, of the diocese of Bath and Wells, his humble and devoted Chaplains and Canons Regular, Robert Sub-prior and the Convent of the said Church, in devoted humility of soul, with all the reverence and honor due to so great a father, intimate to your lordship, by the tenor of these presents, that, our Church aforesaid being vacant by the death of brother Robert de Messyngham, the last Prior of the same, and licence having been conceded to us by your lordship of electing a future Prior, all things having been observed which by the law and custom of the Church are so to be, we have elected for our Prior our beloved in Christ, Brother Thomas Cook by name, one of our brethren and a Canon of the aforesaid Church, a man provident and discreet, the bearer of these presents. Hence it is that we present the same to your lordship, supplicating with devout entreaty that, affording your gracious assent to our aforesaid election, you would be pleased by the consideration of charity to direct your letters to the venerable Father lord Ralph [Radulphus de Salopia] by the grace of God Bishop

* E Registr. Edyndon, tom. I., fol. 8.

of Bath and Wells, our diocesan, upon this, and that the said father would favourably condescend to perfect those things which in regard to the dispatch of the said election are incumbent on his office. May the Most High long preserve your lordship for the rule of His holy Church. Dated in our Chapter House at Taunton, on the last day but one of the month of March, in the year of our Lord MCCCXLVI.* The Bishop of Winchester in his letter to his brother at Wells complies with this prayer, and, after express mention of his licence having been obtained and his assent given, desires his favour in behalf of the elect, whom he praises as a man allowed by report to be "richly endued with perfection of manners, sincerity of religion, and other gifts of grace."†

*Page 41, note * add MS. Harl. 6965, p. 176.*

Page 45, line 28, read November, 1361,

Page 45, line 29, read January, 1361-2,

Page 45, line 30, add 'The licence to elect is dated at Suthwerk on the 23rd of November, 1361, and the assent at the same place on the 17th of January, 1361-2. The Bishop in both of these instruments uses very similar terms to those with which the reader has just been made acquainted, and in the former of them urgently presses upon the attention of the community the importance of the duty which had devolved upon it.‡

Page 46, line 11, insert In a Perambulation between the Counties of Somerset and Devon, ordered to be made on the 1st of July, in the 41st year of Edward III., 1367, the Prior of Taunton was affirmed to hold a certain croft at the

* E Registr. Edyndon, tom. I., fol. 10b.

† E Registr. Edyndon, tom. I., fol. 11.

‡ Reg. Edyndon, tom. I., ff. 112b, 113b.

line of division, between a spring called Owiline (see page 15) and Payneshurne. The Perambulation was confirmed by "inspeximus" by Richard II., on the 4th of February, 1385-6.*

Page 47, line 26, insert On the 1st of July, 1382, John de Kyngesbury, Prior, and his Convent, proved in the Court of Chancery their right to the lands and advowson of the Church of Wildelond, or Willelond, in the County of Devon, an early gift of William Fitz-Odo. (See page 7.) The record is dated on the octave of S. John the Baptist, 6th Richard II., which is coincident with the date above given. †

Page 48, line 5, after rebuilt place a comma.

Page 48, line 13, add or S. Giles,

Page 48, line 19, read permit willows

Page 51, line 8, insert On the 1st of April, 1403, a letter was addressed in the name of K. Henry IV. to various personages, requesting the loan of the sums specified against their names, to enable him to resist the Welch and Scotch. The amount thus solicited of "Le Priour de Taunton" was "v^c marcs." ‡

Page 52, note † add Reg. Well. Bowet, 48.

Page 53, line 14, insert At an Inquisition taken at Barnstaple, on the Wednesday after the feast of S. Lucia, Virgin, in the 4th of Henry VI., or the 19th of December, 1425, before Thomas Beaumont, the King's Eschaetor, the Prior was stated to hold land in Lucote (see page 29) at half a knight's fee, of the clear yearly value of two shillings beyond all reprises. ||

* Pat. 9 Ric. II., p. 2, mm. 32, 33.

† Inquis. p.m. 6 Ric. II., n. 174.

‡ MS. Cott. Cleop. F. vi., f. 284. Proceedings of Privy Council, i., 201.

|| Inquis. p.m. 4 Hen. VI., n. 32 (12).

Page 53, line 19, read Hullyng.

Page 53, line 21, insert to Richard Marchaunt of Taunton, and John Baker, John Tanner, John Okham, Roger Touker, William Goky, William Payn, Thomas Osebern, and John Mavyell, of the same place,

Page 57, line 3, read 1475-6,

Page 57, line 31, insert the 7th of March,

Page 64, line 25, insert On the 20th of May, 1524, Thomas Waren and John Mount conveyed to William Bury, Vicar of Taunton, John Swayne, clerk, Roger Hill, William Tedbury, John Soper, John Eston, Robert Horsey, and others, divers lands, tenements, and rents in Taunton, and elsewhere, bequeathed by John Bisshop in behalf of a chantry lately founded by him in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene.*

Page 71, line 13, after inserted place a comma.

Page 74, line 9, after 1378; *insert* occurs in 1382;

Page 75, line 15, add In 1391, John Russchton was Sub-prior.

Page 76, line 9, insert William Moyhun, 1347;

Page 77, line 4, read Levecote

Page 80, line 17, read was

*Page 85, note * add* Claus. 26 Hen. VIII. m. 15. Rymer Fœd. XIV. 504.

Page 100, line 23, insert On the 15th of January, 26 Hen. VIII., 1535, the Prior William Wyllyams and Convent granted a corrody to John Wadham. By this and the instances which follow, we gain a very curious insight into the internal arrangements and life of the House, as well as a specimen of the heavy charges to which many of the greater monasteries were obliged to submit. The cor-

* Ex Original. in Off. Aug. L. 49.

rody consisted of regular maintenance, day by day and year by year during life, in eatables and drinkables for himself at the table of the Prior, "ad mensam Prioris," and for two servants at the table of the servitors, "ad mensam valectorum," or an equivalent if absent of two shillings a week ; six acres of their meadow called Hole Mede, in their demesne lands, the produce of which to be cut and carried for the said John ; a sufficient stable called the West Stable next to that commonly called the Gesten Stable ; twelve bushels of beans and the same quantity of oats, or at his pleasure eight pence for each bushel of beans and six pence for each bushel of oats ; pasturage for four horses all the year in their pasture called Carterlease ; a sufficient chamber called the Toure Chamber in the chapel, with an inner chamber and all other appurtenances ; sixteen cartloads of firewood from their demesne woods called the Moure ; and four ells of cloth for his livery, "pro libario suo," of the value of six shillings an ell. In case of non-performance the Convent was to forfeit the sum of twenty shillings, for which the said John Wadham was empowered to distrain. The Court of Augmentation allowed the said John, in Michaelmas Term, on the 25th of October, 1539, instead of this corrody, the sum of seven pounds a year, with arrears from the dissolution of the House.*

On the 31st of December, 1537, the Prior and Convent granted by special favour an annual benevolence to William Grendon, vicar of Nynehed, and one of the Canons and brother of the House, consisting of a weekly delivery of eight conventual loaves and of eight flagons of conventual ale. In lieu of this the Augmentation Court allowed

* Enrolments of Orders and Decrees in the Exchequer, Off. Aug., vol. VI., f. clxxvii, clxxvii b.

him on the 6th of February, 1541, an annuity of fifty shillings and arrears.*

On the 10th of February, 1538, the Prior and Convent granted to John Bytford, Bachelor of Arts, an annuity of five marcs sterling, issuing from the lands and tenements of their manor of Myddyldon, with power to distrain; maintenance in eatables and drinkables at the table of the Prior, and for his serving boy with the boys of the chapel; a sufficient chamber which one Roger Worthe aforetime had; wood for his fire in the aforesaid chamber, to be delivered every day at the door thereof; a white loaf and a quart of conventual ale every night, and two candles to be supplied for the said chamber, or wheresoever else it might please the said John; and four ells of woollen cloth "pro libario suo," of the value of five shillings per ell. This was given "for good service and diligence in teaching and instructing our novices and the whole Convent in the rudiments of grammar and other kinds of literature." So much for monastic ignorance, on which it is too generally the fashion to dilate. Taunton Priory was in fact one of the schools in which knowledge exercised her sway, and John Bytford was her honoured teacher. The Court of Augmentation adjudged him, in lieu of this grant, an annuity of five pounds for life, with arrears, on the 17th of November, 1539.†

On the 25th of June, 1538, the Prior and Convent granted to John Cars the office of Bailiff of Dulverton, Buggethole, and Lewcote; a rent of three pounds sterling, issuing from their rents and tenements in Dulverton; ten cartloads of fuel, as much as four yoke of oxen could draw

* Enrolments, vol. VII., f. xxviii.

† Enrolments, vol. VI. ff. clxxxvii b, clxxxviii b.

or carry from any of their woods in Dulverton, except Mershe Wood; and a robe or tunic of the livery of the said Prior and Convent, as the servitors of the said Prior and Convent have. He obtained in lieu of this from the Court of Augmentation, on the 10th of February, 1540, an annuity of four pounds with arrears.*

Shortly afterwards the Prior and Convent made a grant to another of their instructors. On the 16th of September, 1538, they agreed to give to Thomas Foxe, their organist and chapel master, an annual stipend of five pounds sterling, payable quarterly; four cartloads of fuel from their own woods, to be carted to his house at their expense; a house of theirs without fine next their tenement in Canon Street, at a rent of six shillings and eight pence; a gown or robe "*ex libariis nostris optimis*;" and maintenance daily at the table of the cellarer or with the servants "*ad ultimam refectionem in aula*." In return for this he was to teach and instruct the boys in the musical part of Divine Service daily in their chapel, and if any of the Canons should be disposed to learn to play on the organ, the said Thomas was to instruct him to the best of his ability. The Augmentation Court ordered him in lieu thereof an annuity of five pounds for life, with arrears, on the 20th of June, 1539.†

On the 10th of December, 1538, they granted to John Tregonwell, Doctor of Laws, out of the special regard which they entertained for him, an annuity of three pounds charged on their manor of Dulverton. It would appear that this regard was founded rather on the hopes of future aid than on gratitude for services already received. In the present as in other instances, however, wherein we find

* Enrolments, vol. iv. f. 117.

† Enrolments, vol. x. f. iii^cxxiii b.

this John Tregonwell mentioned in a similar manner, the hope was delusive, for he soon appears as one of the tyrant's agents in the suppression of the House. The annuity, therefore, was of course ordered by the Court of Augmentation to be paid, together with arrears, on the 10th of February, 1540.*

Five days subsequently, 15th of December, 1538, they granted to William Glastok, out of their special regard for him, an annuity, charged upon their manor of Wyllonde, of forty shillings, with power to distrain. The Court of Augmentation continued the annuity with the arrears, by an order dated the 12th of February, 1540.†

It will be perceived that these details are derived from the Enrolments of Orders and Decrees in the Exchequer, where the grounds of each petition are severally stated as above. It is only too certain, however, that these Orders were but little regarded. The government grew weary of the constantly recurring payments, and endeavoured to rid itself of a burden which it had soon no funds to liquidate.

I may here add, in completion of the subject, that the same Court of Augmentation ordered divers sums to be paid to the Dean and Chapter of Wells, the Chancellor of Wells, and the Archdeacons of Wells and Taunton, under the various heads of pensions, synodals, &c.;‡ and that on the 28th of May, 1543, it granted to Matthew Whytlyng, Chantry Priest of Donyatte, (see pp. 37, 45, and 90) a decree for the continuance of his annual pension of £3 6s. 8d.||

Page 102, line 24, add He consecrated the Church and

* Enrolments, vol. iv., f. 199b.

† Enrolments, vol. iv., f. 4b.

‡ Enrolments, vol. iv., f. 9b.; vol. v., f. clxxxiii b.; vol. x., f. cccliiii; vol. xiv., f. clviii b.

|| Enrolments, vol. xiv. f. xxxv b.

Cemetery of S. Saviour, at Puxton, on the Festival of the Conception, the 8th of December, 1539, and was presented to the prebend of Whitlakynton on the 4th of January, 1557-8.*

*Page 106, note *, add Reg. Well. Fuller, 344. Rymer, Fœd. XIV. 635.*

*Page 124, note *, add Particulars for Grants, in Off. Aug. Add. MS. Brit. Mus. 21,307. p. 75. Wood Sales, Rot. 36, Hen. VIII. fol. 41. Rot. 37. f. 43.*

Page 125, line 6, after Oxford place a comma.

Page 125, line 15, insert To Lawrence Hyde a tenement belonging to Swing's Chantry, a Chantry House and burgages belonging to S. Andrew's Chantry, a Chantry House and other tenements belonging to Swing's Chantry, all in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene, and Nethweys Chapell belonging to S. Etheldrede's Chantry.† To John Dodington a house belonging to a Chantry, also in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene.‡ To Giles Kelway and William Leonard rents of the Guild of the Holy Sepulchre, and of Trinity Chantry in the same Church.|| And to William Twisden and John Browne a house and the rents of divers burgages belonging to Blessed Virgin Mary's or Bisshoppes Chantry in the same Church.§

THOMAS HUGO.

* MS. Harl. 6967, ff. 53b, 67b.

† Particulars of Sales, vol. I., pp. 11b, 71b; vol. II., p. 198b. Add. M.S. B.M. 21,314, pp. 172, 173, 175.

‡ Particulars of Sales, vol. I., p. 40b.

|| Id. vol. I., pp. 247b, 248.

§ Id. vol. II., pp. 280b, 281, 281b.





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The Site of *Manton Priory*

PROCEEDINGS
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1859, PART II.

P A P E R S , E T C .

Taunton Priory.

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.,
HON. MEMBER.

JUST outside the eastern boundary of the town of Taunton, within sight of its towers and sound of its melodious bells, a number of green and flowery fields edge the winding banks of a river, than which not one in England presents more captivating scenes of peaceful retirement and rural beauty. The meadow next adjacent to the gardens, which belong to houses whose fronts are in the neighbouring street, yet exhibits features indicative of an use widely contrasting with that to which it is at present applied. Numerous inequalities of surface, although covered with a rich and luxuriant sward, unmistakeably suggest, even by their very regularity, the conclusion that the place has witnessed a far other and busier kind of life, whatever and whenever that was, than the existence of dreamy silence and uninterrupted repose to which it has been at length consigned. These grassy mounds, if they could reveal their

history, might disclose to us many a tale of passionate interest, now, spite of all our care, kept secret from the world for ever, and buried beyond all power of recovery in the absorbing grave of time.

A stately Priory occupied the spot and made it holy ground. Its pious founder was blessed with the instinctive acumen of most similar benefactors, and selected his site with a taste and ability that left no cause for subsequent regret. From the very walls of the House the meadows sloped away gently towards the Tone; and the scene which stretched beyond was as lovely as any on which an Englishman's eye could rest. The valley in the foreground, through which the river winded, was all but a forest, though nominally devoted to the operations of the husbandman. Here the mill of Tobrigge was a conspicuous object, and behind it rose the groves of Hestercombe and the grey tower of Monkton. A little to the right, smiling in mysterious grandeur, was Creechbury Hill that looked down upon Bathpool and its noted mills. While the background of the picture was composed of the long and diversified line of the Quantocks, with Cothelstone, Buncombe, Woodball, and Burlinch* for their highest and most prominent points.

In addition to its special interest, as a locality consecrated by olden memories, the scene has many and peculiar charms for me. I have, therefore, most willingly undertaken some amount of pains and labour in endeavouring to collect and weave into a consecutive narrative the notices relating to this once celebrated House—including, as they necessarily must, the ecclesiastical history of the neighbourhood at large, of which it was the recognised head and

* Or Burlings.

canonical centre—which our various repositories of MSS. yet possess, and which, though existing in rolls and registers, are entirely lost to the world of students at large. A very few pages would be sufficient to contain the information, meagre in amount and with little pretensions to accuracy, which has hitherto been committed to the press; and I accordingly feel considerable pleasure that the result of my labour's enables me to place before my reader a series of annals, which extend along a duration of several centuries, and, whether they refer to the donations of benefactors without or to the more private affairs of the House within, unite in furnishing him with a far clearer and more comprehensive knowledge of the subject of our present research than we have of most other establishments of a similar kind. To do this at last for Taunton Priory has indeed been a labour of reverential love, and is the only—yet withal, happily for me, precious—mode that I possess of showing alike my recollection of days and persons gone and past away, since the spot was first endeared to me, and my gratitude for the suggestion of many a good thought and high endeavour which the sacred locality has inspired,—influences whose power can never end save with the last moments of a life which they have not a little availed to colour.

Let my reader imagine himself seated on the fragrant sward, and think, as his eye travels over the rich and varied scene before him, that he is listening to what I have to communicate from the stores examined and collected for him from many a ponderous volume, thickly-written roll and faded charter, and placed at length in his secure possession.

The House derived its origin from the piety and munificence of William Gyffarde, Bishop of Winchester and

Chancellor of England, the "*Præsul incomparabilis*" of the *Historia major Wintoniensis*, some time (for the exact date is uncertain) about the year 1115, the 15th of King Henry I. It will be recollected that Taunton was a manor of the Bishops of Winchester;* and it is probable that this circumstance may have decided Gyffarde in the choice of his locality. Leland mentions his successor, Henry Blesance, or de Blois, brother of King Stephen and grandson of the Conqueror, known as the princely benefactor of the hospital of S. Cross, near Winchester, and the unflinching friend of Archbishop Becket, as a joint founder.† Most likely the last-named bishop erected a portion of the Priory buildings, and from his liberality in this department was considered to deserve a share of the honour. To William Gyffarde, however, the merit of the original foundation is unquestionably due. The charter which commemorated the good work is not extant in any form; but the fact is certified by an Inquisition taken before the King's Eschaetor at Taunton, on the 6th of January, 1316-17, to which I shall draw the reader's attention in its chronological order. The House was founded for Black Canons, or Canons Regular, of the order of S. Augustine, (who had been first located by Eudo at Colchester in 1105, and the next year at S. Mary Overy in Southwark, by the same Bishop Gyffarde) and was dedicated to the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul.

The first contemporary notice which I have found relating to the Priory is contained in a charter by which Robert, Bp. of Bath, among the *notabilia* of his episcopate, converts Hywis, or Huish, part of his manor at Bane-

* Cod. Dipl. Ævi Sax. nn. MIL, DXCVIII, DC, &c. Domesday, vol. I., p. 87b. Rot. Hundred. 4 Edw. I, m. 13., &c.

† *Collect.*, vol. I., p. 81.

well, into a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Wells. The instrument* asserts that although the land in question, a hide in extent, as indeed its name implies, had been known of ancient times to be the property of the Church, it had been by the favour of the bishop's predecessors so transferred to the power and possession of many persons both clerical and lay, among whom were Walter de Moretan, Alfred, and Richard de Montacute, that it was in danger of being altogether alienated from its rightful ownership; and that therefore, to avoid any such mischance, it was released from its dangerous uncertainty of tenure, and constituted a perpetual prebend as aforesaid. The document bears date the 4th of November, 1159; and the witnesses—which, I may add, constitute a very valuable list, as more than one among them are the earliest superiors of their monasteries whose names have as yet been recovered—are Ivo, Dean of Wells, and his Convent; Peter, Prior of Bath, and his Convent; Alan, Abbat of Muchelney; Benedict, Abbat of Athelney; Robert, Prior of Glastonbury; William, Prior of Montacute; Stephen, Prior of Taunton; William, Prior of Bruton; and the Archdeacons Robert and Thomas. This is the earliest Prior in our list of those dignitaries, and the present is the earliest date at which he appears.

The same Stephen, together with his fraternity, made to Reginald, Bp. of Bath, who governed that see from the year 1174 to 1191, various concessions of episcopal dues in respect of their churches and chapels, with express reservation, however, of the chapels of S. James, S. George de Fonte (Wilton), S. Margaret's hospital chapel (near the almshouse beyond the East-reach turnpike-gate), and S.

* MS. Harl. 6968, pp. 24, 25.

Peter de Castello (a chapel in the Castle). Similar concessions were made in respect of their churches of Asse and Wirele.* Stephen is also a witness to a charter of Oliver de Dinan, recounting the gift of his church of Bokelande,† and to one of Richard, Bishop of Winchester, setting forth the gift of William lord of Haselburg of his church of Haselburg, for conversion into prebends in the Cathedral Church of Wells.‡ The latter is dated A.D. 1174. The same Prior occurs also in 1189. ||

The Priory immediately upon its foundation was possessed of powerful friends, and soon became a wealthy and flourishing community. In the reign of Henry the Second the Canons obtained a charter of confirmation of the several grants made to them by various benefactors from their founder downwards. The charter itself does not exist, but its several provisions are inserted and confirmed in another, technically called a charter of "*Inspeximus*," of the 8th year of Edward III, which will presently be noticed at length.

This charter of Henry II. ran as follows :—“ Henry, King of England and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbats, earls, &c., and all his faithful subjects of England and Normandy, French and English, health. Know ye that I have granted and confirmed for a perpetual alms to God and the church of Tanton, and the Canons there serving God, the donations which have been reasonably made to them. Of the gift of Bishop William, the founder of the same church, all the churches of Tan-

* MS. Harl. 6968, p. 37.

† MS. Harl. 6968, p. 83.

‡ MS. Harl. 6968, p. 61.

|| Archer, from Reg. Well. i. ff. 35, 60.

ton, together with their chapels and all their appurtenances, and the land of Blakedon (Blackdown), and the church of Kingeston with its chapels and their appurtenances; the church of Lydiard with its appurtenances, the church of Legh (Angersleigh) with its appurtenances, the church of Hill (Hill Bishop's or Bishop's Hull) with its appurtenances. Of the gift of Bishop Henry, the church of Pypemynstr (Pitminster), with its appurtenances and chapels. Of the gift of Robert Arundell, two hides of land at Aiss (Ash), and the church of the same vill with its appurtenances. Of the gift of William Fitz Otho, the land of Wildeland (Willand), and the church of the same vill with its appurtenances, by the concession of William, his grandson and heir, as their charter attests. Of the gift of William de Moiou, the land of Lydiart (Lydeard). Of the gift of Richard de Turberville, by the concession of Hugh his brother, the church of Dulverton and the land of Golia land. Of the gift of Roger Brito, the land of Uppecot. Of the gift of Baldwin de Cumbe, the land of More. Of the gift of Geoffrey Foliot, one virgate and a half in the land of Stanton. Of the gift of Osbert and Geoffrey de Hidon, the land of Middeldon. Of the gift of Baldwin de Cumbe, sixteen acres. Of the gift of Hugh de Flury, twenty acres of land in Hester-cumbe. Wherefore I will and straitly charge that the aforesaid Canons do have and hold for a perpetual alms all these things aforesaid with all their appurtenances, in wood and plain, in meadows and pastures, in ways and paths, in waters and mills, in fairs and markets, in marshes and vivaries, in fisheries, inside the burg and outside, and in all places and in all things, with soc and sac, and toll, and team, and infangenethef, and all their other liberties, and free customs and quittances. As

well, and in peace, and freely, and quietly, and entirely, and fully, and honorably as they have been reasonably given to them, and as the charters of their donors attest and confirm. Because they and all their possessions and things are in my proper hand and custody as my proper alms, and it will displease me if any man do them injury and contumely. Witnesses, Richard Bp. of London, Nigel Bp. of Ely, and Robert Bp. of Lincoln, Thomas [à Becket] chancellor, Robert Earl of Leicester, William Earl of Gloucester, Henry de Essex constable, &c. Dated at London."

We can obtain a very near approximation to the date of this charter from the names of the witnesses appended to it. It could not have been previous to 1157, for in that year Thomas à Becket was made Chancellor, nor subsequent to 1161, in which died the second Richard Beaumes, Bishop of London, both of whom are among them.

Such, then, were the possessions of the Priory in the early part of the reign of Henry II.

Robert occurs Prior in a deed dated May, 1197.

King John, in a charter dated the 17th of July, 1204, gave to the Canons of Taunton the pasture of Kingshull, from Wulfeldesont to Hunteneswell, in free, pure, and perpetual alms. This charter may be found on an ancient roll under the title "*Cart. Antiq. Z. n. 16.*" It also appears, with a few verbal differences, on the Charter Roll of the 6th of John, m. 12. The date annexed is the same in both, but the latter was apparently copied from the former. As this is the oldest charter made in favour of the Priory which we possess exactly in its original form, a literal English translation may not be unacceptable:—

"John, by the grace of God, etc. Know ye that we, by the consideration of divine love, and for the health of our

soul, and of our ancestors and our heirs, have given and by our present charter have confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul of Taunton, and to the Canons Regular there serving God, the pasture and the waste of Kingeshull from Wulfeldesont as far as Hunteneßwell, the pasture to wit and the waste which customarily paid to our farm of Sumerton sixteen pence per annum ; to be held by the same Canons of us and of our heirs, for a free, pure and perpetual alms. Wherefore we will and straitly charge that the aforesaid Canons do have and hold the aforesaid pasture and waste well, and in peace, freely, and honorably, dischargedly, and quietly from all custom and secular exaction, as the charter which we made to them whilst we were Earl of Morton reasonably attests. Witness W. Earl of Salisbury, and more besides. Dated at Westminster, the 17th day of July, in the sixth year of our reign (1204).”*

We learn from the Testa de Nevill that this property was situated upon Quantock. In the record referred to the name is written “Kingeshill,” and the land is stated to have been accustomed to pay yearly to the Exchequer in London the sum of sixteen pence. †

The Prior appears to have proved his right, against William de Prahulle, to one carucate of land with its appurtenances at Wudeham, some time in the same reign. The record, however, is fragmentary, and the exact date uncertain, but it was probably about the year 1204. ‡

John, Prior of Taunton, who does not appear in the lists of Dugdale and Collinson, and therefore, as a matter of course, not in those of Savage and other copyists, was

* Cart. Antiq. Z. n. 16.

† Test. de Nev., p. 162.

‡ Frag. Rec. incert. temp. Reg. Joh. rot. 3. in dorso. Abrev. Plac. p. 95.

witness to a confirmation by Savaricus to the Abbot and Convent of Muchelney of the great tithes of their Church of Somerton.* The other witnesses were Benedict, Abbat of Athelney; Durandus, Prior of Montacute; and Gilbert, Prior of Bruton. Savaricus was Bishop of Bath from A.D. 1192 to 1205.

The same John was a party in a Fine made at Winchester, on the Tuesday after Michaelmas, 1204, with the William de Praule just mentioned, who disclaimed all title to lands in Wodeham and Godesaltr, in the county of Devon.

It may not be amiss to record that the Archdeacon of Taunton and his official held their court in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene, in the 28th year of King Henry III. 1244.†

In the 39th year of Henry III., 1255, the Prior is stated to possess a due and service of two shillings, payable by Reginald of Bath on land in Radewell held by him of Henry de Penebrugg in soccage.‡ He was also returned as paying towards an Aid for a royal marriage the sum of five marcs, and as owing five more. ||

The Patent Roll of the 3rd year of King Edward I. 1275, exhibits the Prior of Taunton as possessed of common of pasture in Oggesole, and of a certain water-course in Asse Herbert and Asse Prior's.§

The House had by this time been founded upwards of one hundred and fifty years, and had been steadily increasing in wealth and importance. Since the death, however,

* MS. Harl. 6968, pp. 5, 6. Ex magno lib. cart. &c.

† Plac. in Com. Dors. &c. Anno Reg. Hen. III., xxviii. Abbrev. Plac. p. 121.

‡ Inquis. p. m. 39 Hen. III. MS. Harl. 4120.

|| Test. de Nevill, p. 168.

§ Pat. 3 Edw. I. m. 35.

of Bishop Henry de Blois, the successor of their founder, the society had not, so far as our researches have enabled us to discover, augmented or renovated their conventual buildings. With the year 1277 a movement was made in this direction, which, as we shall remark during our progress, extended its operations over more than half a century. There exists a letter of Walter Bronescomb, Bishop of Exeter, dated at Clyst, on the 13th of March in that year, addressed to the Archdeacons of Exeter and Totness, reminding them of the account to be given at the last day, and of the duty of anticipating that period by the performance of good works, setting forth that he had authorised the Questors, the bearers of the letter, to solicit the alms of the faithful in the diocese of Exeter for one year, towards the erection of the Conventual Church of the Priory of Taunton, and exhorting and urging them to aid the collectors to the utmost of their power both by word and deed. The missive furnishes us with the additional information that the good Canons had commenced their church in a style of great magnificence. Although it is probable that a considerable increase in their treasury was the result of this appeal, the expensive nature of the fabric necessitated, as we have already observed, the employment of a similar mode of collecting funds on several subsequent occasions.*

The Prior was affirmed to hold in villenage a messuage and an acre of land with its appurtenances, in the suburbs of Taunton, by the jurors at the assize before the Justices Itinerant held at Somerton, on the morrow of the Festival of the Ascension, in the 8th of Edward I, which is coincident with the 31st of May, 1280.

* E Reg. Dom. Walt. Bronescomb, Exon. Ep., fol. 85b.

In the 18th year of Edward I, 1290, Philip de Thorlakeston gave to the Prior and Convent one messuage and six ferlings of land with their appurtenances in Thorlakeston (Thurloxton), and Richard de Portbury gave them one ferling of land with its appurtenances in Westowe. It may be interesting to the reader if I briefly describe the process by which such property was conveyed during the ages connected with our present research, and of which the instance before us furnishes an easily intelligible example. Its object was to protect from injury the rights and possessions both of sovereign and of subject. A petition was in the first place made to the king for licence to alienate lands which the law of mortmain made unalienable, or to possess any peculiar favour or privilege, as the case might be. A writ was thereupon addressed to the King's Escheator, or Sheriff of the county, commanding him to empanel a jury, and to take their verdict on the question whether the granting of such licence or privilege would be to the damage or prejudice of the king himself or of others. On the verdict being returned that there would be no such damage or prejudice, the king's letters patent were issued in behalf of the donor and receiver, empowering the one party to give and the other to accept the property or privilege which was the subject of solicitation.

In agreement with this usage, we have three documents preserved among the Records, of which the following are literal translations. First, there is the King's writ to the Sheriff:—

“ Edward, by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine, to the Sheriff of Somerset health. We command you that by the oath of trusty and liege men of your Bailiwick, by whom the truth of the matter may be better known, you diligently enquire

whether it be to the damage or prejudice of us or of others, if we concede to Philip de Thorlakeston that he have power to give and assign to our beloved in Christ the Prior and Convent of Taunton one messuage and six ferlings of land with its appurtenances in Thorlakeston, to be held by the said Prior and Convent and their successors for ever, or not. And if it be to the damage or prejudice of us or of others, then to what damage or prejudice of us, and to what damage or prejudice of others, and of whom, and of what sort, and in what way, and of whose fee that messuage and land be, and how many are the middle men between us and the aforesaid Philip, and how much that messuage and land be worth a year in all outgoing. And that you send us without delay that Inquisition distinctly and fitly made under your seal and the seals of them by whom it shall have been made, and this writ. Witness myself at Westminster, the sixth day of May, in the eighteenth year of our reign." Indorsed :—"The Inquisition which by that writ has been made is to this writ attached." *

Then comes the verdict of the jury so assembled :—

"Inquisition made before the Sheriff by oath of Richard de Nywton, John de Marisco, Simon le Bret, Simon Michel, David le Vygur, Thomas Lambryth, James de Orcharde, John de Treberge, Luke Mody, John Wyion, Richard le Hare, and John de Develiz, who say upon their oath that if our lord the King should concede that Philip de Thurlockeston should have power to give and assign to the Prior and Convent of Tanton one messuage and six ferlings of land with the appurtenances in Thurlockeston, to be held by the said Prior and Convent and their successors for ever, it would not be to the damage or prejudice of

* Inquis. ad qd. dam. 18 Edw. I, n. 63.

the King nor of others; and they say that the aforesaid Philip holds that messuage and that land of the said Prior and Convent, and that the aforesaid messuage and land are of the fee of the said Prior, and that the aforesaid Prior holds them of John de Mohun, and the said John of our lord the King in capite. They say also that there are no more middle men between our lord the King and the aforesaid Philip, and that that messuage and that land are worth twelve shillings a year in all outgoings. In testimony whereof the aforesaid Jurors have to this Inquisition affixed their seals."*

A similar precept was issued to the Sheriff in the case of Richard de Portbury, and a similar verdict returned.†

Then, lastly, we have the letters patent granting the petition:—

“For the Prior and Convent of Taunton concerning licence of receiving land, &c. The king to all, &c., health. Although by the common counsel of our realm we have provided that it be not lawful for religious or other men to enter upon the fee of any person, so that it may descend in mortmain without our licence and that of the chief lord of whom that thing is immediately held, wishful nevertheless to do a special act of grace to Philip de Thorlakeston, we have given him licence, so far as in us lies, that he have power to give and assign one messuage and six ferlings of land with appurtenances in Thorlakeston; and to Richard de Porbury, that he have power to give and assign one ferling of land with appurtenances in Westowe, to our beloved in Christ the Prior and Convent of Taunton, to be held by them and their successors for ever; and

* Inquis. ad q. d. 18 Edw. I., n. 63.

† Inquis. ad q. d. 18 Edw. I., n. 64.

to the said Prior and Convent, that they have power to receive that messuage and land from the aforesaid Richard and Philip by the tenor of these presents we similarly grant special licence ; being unwilling that the same Philip and Richard, or the aforesaid Prior and Convent, by reason of our statute upon this in anything be molested or put to trouble ; reserving nevertheless to the chief lords of that fee the services thencefrom due and customary. In testimony whereof, &c. Witness the King, at Westminster, the twelfth day of July." *

In the year 1288, Pope Nicholas IV. granted the Tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices, which together with the First Fruits had for a long period been paid to the Roman See, to King Edward I. for six years, as a means of defraying the cost of a crusade. In order that the most might be made of the Pope's concession, a taxation was commenced in the same year, and not entirely finished until four years afterwards. In this most interesting and important record, according to which all taxes both to the Pope and the King were strictly regulated down to the time of the Valor of Henry VIII, the Priory is stated to be possessed of lands at Ewilline in Staunton and Middeldon, valued at £2 2s. 5d. ; Willelond, £2 0s. 4d. ; Upstrete, 15s. ; Capelod in Coury, 15s. ; Preston, near Mulverton, 10s. ; Essy Prioris (Ash Priors), 8s. ; Nydehyde, (Ninehead), £1 5s. ; Westmonek (Westmonkton), 10s. ; Lydiard S. Laurence, 20s. ; Bruges (Bridgwater), 10s. ; Northperton, 20s. ; Thornlockeston (Thurloxton), appropriated to the pitancier, £3 10s. 8d. ; Spaxton, 13s. 4d. ; Stregeston (Stringston), 9s. ; Haswylle, 10s. ; Dulvertone, also as it seems appropriated to the pitancier, 26s. ; Toulonde, £1 11s. 3d. ; and Stoke, £1 10s.

* Pat. 18 Edw. I, m. 18.

The rectory of S. Mary Magdalene was valued at the same time at £60; Pyministr, at £21 6s. 8d.; Nienhid, at £4 6s. 8d.; Kyngeston, at £13 6s. 8d.; Cumbeflori, at £4 1s. 8d.; Moneketon, at £20; Thurleber, at £6 13 4d.; Lidiard S. Laurence, at £9 6s. 8d.; and Esse Prior at £1. The Prior is returned as having a particular yearly pension from Dulverton of £3, and from Lidiard S. Laurence of £1 6s. 8d.*

In 1295, the Prior is stated to hold the vill of Wilde-land, by a quarter of one knight's fee, of John de Humfraville, who held it of the king in capite.

In the 25th of Edward I, 1297, the Prior is returned in the Parliamentary writs for the counties of Somerset and Dorset, as holding lands, &c., and similarly in 1300.†

On the 5th of November, 1308, the 2nd year of Edward II., the chapel of S. Mary Magdalene at Taunton was constituted a vicarage. It had previously been served by the Canons of the Priory Church, who continued to be the rectors until the dissolution. The ordination was made at Taunton, by Antony de Bradeneye and Henry de Chanyngton, Archdeacon of Taunton, the Commissioners appointed by the Bishop for that purpose, on the Tuesday after the feast of All Saints, and was confirmed by the Bishop on the Wednesday after the feast of S. Martin, in the year above mentioned. Walter Haselshaw was at that time Bishop of Bath and Wells, being elected in 1302 and dying 1312. I have transcribed the document from the copy which exists among Dr. Hutton's extracts from the Wells Registers, made by him in the seventeenth century, and preserved among his MSS. in the British Museum;

* Tax. Eccl. P. Nich. IV., pp. 152, 183b, 198b, 204, 204b, 205, 205b.

† Parl. Writs, I., 858.

and as it is one of more than ordinary interest for the general reader, a literal translation may not be unacceptable.

“Walter, Bishop of Bath and Wells, ordains and appoints that Master Simon de Lym, vicar of the chapel of S. Mary Magdalene, Tanton, the parish church appropriated to the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul at Tanton, as vicar incumbent and instituted in the same, shall every week in the year receive twenty-one canonical loaves, and forty-two conventual flagons of ale, and seven loaves, that is to say of boulted flour, of the same weight as the canonical loaves, and two loaves of finest white bread, and seven flagons of best ale; and shall receive every year of the said Prior and Convent fifteen marcs of silver; and six cart-loads of hay, and seven bushels of oats every week for his horse, and two shillings for the shoeing of his horse every year; and shall receive freely all legacies made to him in the parish; and have the same houses and curtilages as those belonging to his predecessors, with the following cure and charge; namely, that he shall serve at his own cost, by himself and his curates, the chapel of S. Mary Magdalene of Tanton, of Trendle (Trull), of the Castle, and of Fons S. George (Wilton), in the sacraments and other Divine offices of the church; with this addition, that he shall find a priest constantly resident for the service at Trendle. Also we ordain that for the aid of the said vicar and his successors, to whom the cure of souls of the whole parish of the said parish church is specially committed by the ordinary of the place, and on whom it falls, the said Prior and his successors shall perpetually provide for himself and his successors for the performance of Divine service by one secular priest for the chapels of Stoke and of Riston (Ruishton) which are sufficiently contiguous, and

for the chapels of Stapelgrave (Staplegrave) and S. James by another secular priest, and also for the chapel of Hulle Bishop's by a third secular priest, each constantly resident in the said places, and with his own proper stipend; with this reservation, that the said Prior may cause service to be performed in the chapel of S. George of Ryston, and of S. James, on Sundays and holidays by some well-reputed of his brethren, with the license of the bishop, in assistance of the priests in masses, at least when need shall require. Also we ordain that the said vicar and all his priests serving in the said chapels do make oath of fidelity to the said Prior and rector at their admission, that they will repay and refund all and singular offerings in the aforesaid places to the Prior himself without trouble and defalcation. Also we will that for the augmentation of the said vicar's portions two quarters of corn shall be delivered to the said vicar from the grange or granary of the Priory at the festival of our Lord's Nativity. The ordinary charges more fully incumbent on the said parish church the aforesaid religious shall duly sustain, and their portion of the extraordinary according to the rating of the same. And the said Prior and Convent shall provide books, vestments, and other ecclesiastical furniture meet for the said chapels at their own expense. Dated at Tanton, Nov. 1308." *

In 1313 John is named as Prior. He was at that time very old and infirm, and the bishop appointed two of the Canons to be his coadjutors.† He is referred to, I presume, in the charter of the 8th of Edward III., to be noticed presently, as receiving land at Dulverton of Richard de Wetenden. On the 2nd of April, 1314, he gave con-

* MS. Harl. 6964, pp. 22, 23, 24.

† Archer, from *Reg. Drok.*, f. 140.

sent to some contemplated amendments in the Ordination of the vicarage just noticed, which were not, however, carried into effect.

We now arrive at another class of documents illustrative of the progress of the House and the exercise of its rights. We have already seen the Canons possessed of various appropriated rectories, and have now to regard them as patrons of the benefices thus committed to their rule. These notices will furnish us for upwards of two centuries with as complete a history as can now be recovered of the ecclesiastical changes in each of their parishes. As affording such information I hardly need say that they are of special interest and importance.

It may be as well, however, to enumerate the benefices which the documents already quoted mention as belonging to them. They were the churches of Taunton, (I give them in modern orthography) Bishop's Hull, Kingston, Lydiard S. Lawrence, Angersleigh, Pitminster, Thurlbeer, Ash Priors, Dulverton, Runnington, Combflory, Ninehead, Thurloxton, Willand, and Clannaborough. It must be recollected that S. James' in Taunton, Ruishton, Stoke S. Mary, Staplegrave, Wilton, and Trull, were chapels under Taunton.

On the 21st of June, 1315, Richard le Bellringer was presented by the Prior and Convent to the vicarage of Nyenhide.*

On the 8th of September, 1315, the Bishop certified the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, that the Abbats of Glastonbury and Muchelney, and the Priors of Taunton and Montacute, had received for the maintenance of four Templars doing penance in their monasteries, for two

* MS. Harl., 6964, p. 26.

hundred and seventy six days, at the rate of four pence a day for each.*

On the 5th of March, 1316, the 9th of Edward II., the Prior of Taunton was certified, pursuant to writ then tested at Clipston, as Lord of the Townships of Willand, Prior Merston, and Monksbeare, in the county of Devon. He was also certified in like manner, and at the same time, as one of the Lords of the Township of Dulverton.†

We now arrive at the formal proof of the identity of William Gyffarde and the founder of the Priory. This, as I have already stated, is contained in an Inquisition taken before the King's Eschaetor on the 6th of January, in the tenth year of K. Edward II., or A.D. 1317. The original, although one of the very few records belonging to this House which have hitherto been committed to the press, is given but in abstract, and with the omission of details always interesting to a local enquirer. A translation here follows for those of my readers to whom, in its native dress, it might not be familiar :—

“An Inquisition taken before the Eschaetor of our Lord the King, at Taunton, on the 6th day of January, in the tenth year of the reign of K. Edward; whether, to wit, the Priory of Taunton is of the foundation of the progenitors of our lord the king, some time kings of England, or of the progenitor of the king himself, or of others, or of another, and of what men, and of what man, and about what lands and tenements, and from what time : by the oath of John Horcherd, Philip de Bampton, John Aunger, John de Loveton, Geoffrey de Netherecote, William Punchardoun, William de Webbewelle, John

* MS. Harl., 6964, pp. 28, 29.

† Parl. Writs, vol. II, div. 3, p. 387.

Hywhys, William de Combe, Hugh de Reigny, Walter atte Walle, and William de Haleswelle. Who say upon their oath that the Priory of Taunton is not of the foundation of the progenitors of our lord the king, kings of England, or of the progenitor of some one king. But they say that the aforesaid Priory is of the foundation of one William Gyffard, formerly Bishop of Winchester, before the time of King Edmund Iryneside, from which time memory is not extant, of all his land in the northern part outside the east gate of his vill of Taunton, for the erection in the same place of a monastery, and its site by bounds and divisions contained and named in the charter of the same Bishop, for a pure and perpetual alms; which very foundation and gift Henry King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and Earl of Anjou confirmed by his own charter for a pure and perpetual alms, as in the charter of the aforesaid Bishop touching the aforesaid foundation and gift is more fully contained. And they say that the said Priory hath no lands or tenements of the foundation or gift of any progenitor whomsoever of the King of England, or of the progenitors of any whomsoever of the Kings of England. In witness whereof the aforesaid Jurors have to this Inquisition affixed their seals."*

The attribution by the Jurors of Bishop Gyffarde, who is known to have been consecrated in the year 1107, to a period anterior to that of King Edmund Ironside, although properly characterized by Dugdale as "error maximus," is nevertheless in some measure to be understood and accounted for. For, although the historians of the Anglo-Saxon æra are silent on the subject, there is

* Inquis. ad q. d., 10 Edw. II., n. 172.

abundant reason to feel assured that a monastic establishment existed at Taunton for a century and a half at least before the Norman invasion. Where their House was situated, whether on the site of the subsequent Priory or elsewhere, we have no means of discovering. But the fact of the existence of such a community does not admit of doubt. There is a charter of Bishop Denewulf to King Eadweard of Wessex, and a counter charter of the king to him, dated in the year 904,* "pro perpetua libertate illius monasterii quod dicitur Tantun," and speaking of it not as a new foundation, but as one which had existed for some considerable time. The bishop gives to the king certain lands at Stoce for this privilege. Among other customary liabilities due from the monastery, are enumerated board and lodging to the king for one night; the same for eight dogs and their keeper; for nine nights to the king's falconers; attendance, horses, carts, &c., when the king was progressing to "Curig" or "Willetun," together with attendance on the king's visitors to the nearest of his royal residences. It is probable that some confused tradition of such an establishment operated on the Jurors' minds in leading them to the conclusion, erroneous so far as the date, at which they arrived.

The proof of the correct attribution of the foundation of the Priory to Bishop Gyffarde, whatever may be the history or wherever the site of any earlier establishment, is by this Inquisition rendered doubly clear and conclusive. The reader will recollect that the document has been reserved until now, in order that it might occupy its exact place in the chronological series, although it refers to the earliest fact in the annals of the House.

* Cod. Dipl. Ævi Sax., nn. MLXXXII, MLXXXIV.

The thread of the narrative shall now be resumed.

On the 27th of September, 1317, the Prior and Convent presented John de Kingesbury to the church of Comflory.*

On the 30th of May, 1318, the Prior and Convent presented William de la Pytte to the church of Tholokeston.†

On the 4th of November, in the same year, they presented J. de Kyngesbury to the church of Lidiard S. Laurence, void by the resignation of Thomas de Columbrugg; and on the same day Thomas de Columbrugg to the church of Comflory, by exchange.‡

In January, 1321-2, the rectors, vicars, and other ecclesiastical persons in the Deanery of Taunton, gave of their own free will one penny in the pound of their incomes, according to the taxation of their benefices, towards the erection of a new bell tower in the Cathedral Church of Wells.||

In December, 1325, died Prior Stephen de Picoteston; and Ralph de Colmstoke was elected Prior on the 6th of January, 1325-6, received assent on the 11th, and was confirmed in his office on the 23rd of the same month.§

The acceptance of the Prior elect and consent of the patron are thus recorded :—

“To the venerable Father in Christ Lord John, by the grace of God Bishop of Bath and Wells, John, by permission of the same, Bishop of Winchester, health and continual increase of mutual brotherhood in the Lord. The Conventual Church of blessed Peter of Tanton, of your diocese and our patronage, being lately vacant by the death

* MS. Harl. 6964, p. 56.

† MS. Harl. 6964, p. 2.

‡ MS. Harl. 6964, p. 5.

|| MS. Harl. 6968, p. 109.

§ MS. Harl. 6964, p. 99. Dr. Archer; from Reg. Drok., 270.

of Lord Stephen de Pykouteston, the last Prior of the same, and licence of electing a Prior having been asked for and obtained of us the patron of the same church, Brother Robert de Lym, Canon and precentor of the aforesaid Conventual Church, and the Convent of the same place have elected, as we have been certified, Brother Ralph de Culmpstok, one of the Canons and sub-prior of the aforesaid Church, for the Prior and pastor of them and of that Conventual Church. Wherefore we, so far as to us belongs, accepting the person of him elected, presented to us the patron of the same Church by Brothers Roger Terry and William de Reygin, Canons of the said Church, have given to his election our consent as well as our assent. In witness whereof, &c. Given at Waltham, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord above stated (1325-6), and of our consecration the third." *

On the 26th of August, 1326, William Syward was presented to the church of Ronyngton, void by the death of William de Lydeford.†

On the 8th of May, 1327, Richard de Fifhide was presented to Hauekewell, void by the resignation of John Broun.‡

We have already seen that, so early as the year 1277, the Canons were commencing the erection of their Con-

* E Reg. Dom. Joh. de Stratford, Winton. Ep., fol. 13b. I feel much pleasure in offering my grateful thanks to the Rev. Dr. Oliver, for a complete copy of this document from the Winchester Registry, instead of the reference and abstract which I previously possessed. To the same gentleman, the truly learned and accomplished author of the *Monasticon Dioecesis Exoniensis*, I am likewise indebted for a copy of the Indulgence granted in 1472, in behalf of S. Margaret's hospital, noticed at a future page, and for a complete copy of the Petition of the Convent to the Patron for leave to elect a Prior on the resignation of John Prous, dated the 3rd of February, 1513-4, both also from the Winchester Registry.

† MS. Harl. 6964, p. 105.

‡ MS. Harl. 6964, p. 106.

ventual Church in a style of sumptuous magnificence. Fifty years had elapsed from that period, and the fabric was still unfinished; not so much perhaps from failure of the appeal then issued as from the expensive and onerous nature of the work itself. An attempt, however, was now made to bring it to a conclusion, and funds were collected by the instrumentality of an Indulgence. John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, who appears to have been not only the ecclesiastical patron but the firm and munificent friend of the Priory, issued a letter "to our beloved sons, our Archdeacons of Winchester and Surrey and their officials, and deans, rectors also and vicars and parish chaplains both exempt and non-exempt within our diocese, health, grace, and benediction." He reminds them of the value to the souls of Christian people of alms expended in the erection of sacred edifices, and then introduces to them the object of the present appeal, the completion of the Conventual Church of Taunton lately commenced, which was now unhappily delayed through lack of funds. He enjoins and commands them, when the messengers or procurators made their appearance, to receive them with all kindness, to stir up their people to a work of so great piety and charity, and to do their best, both in their own persons and in those of their flocks, to make the mission of the collectors effectual. And, in order to incite them to this duty, he concludes by granting to all those who with contrition and confession shall give aid to the good work an Indulgence of forty days. "In testimony whereof we have ordered our seal to be affixed to these our letters patent, to last for two years from the present date. Dated at Rympton, the 30th of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand three hundred and twenty seven." *

* E Reg. Dom. Joh. de Stratford, Winton. Ep., fol. 29.

In 1330, the Prior was one of the sub-collectors of the tenth demanded by the Pope, to be divided equally between himself and Edward III. The other sub-collectors were the Abbats of Glastonbury and Keynesham.*

In the same year the Prior was affirmed to hold of John de Mohun (*see page 14*) the manor of Thurloxton, by the service of one knight's fee. †

On the 4th of December, 1331, the Bishop dates at Taunton a letter for a subsidy in behalf of the completion of a chapel by Pontefract Bridge, Yorkshire. ‡

On the 9th of March, 1331-2, a commission is given to Ralph the Prior to wash with holy water the Conventual Church, which had incurred pollution "by the shedding of blood." §

On the 20th of March, 1332, the Prior and Convent presented Richard de Poterne to the vicarage of Tanton; and on the 2nd of September, in the same year, the Prior was summoned to the council in London, together with the Abbats of Glastonbury, Muchelney, Athelney, &c. Thomas Flour of Southpedertone was, on the 24th of the same month, presented to the vicarage of Dulverton, on the death of Adam, late vicar thereof. §

On the 26th of July, 1333, Walter de Quenton was presented to the church of Thurlokeston, on the resignation of Gilbert. ¶

I have now to present the reader with one of the most precious documents which we possess in connexion with the House, but one whose value has nevertheless been very

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 35.

† Inquis. p. m. 4 Edw. III. n. 35.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 46.

§ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 54. Reg. Well. Rad. 51.

§ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 57, 62, 63.

¶ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 73.

much overlooked. The charter to which I refer, which is one of "*Inspeximus*," was granted in the 8th year of K. Edward III., and bears date the 1st of October, 1334.* It is a document of considerable length, occupying a large portion of two membranes of the venerable roll in which it is contained, and extending to two hundred and ten lines of closely penned and much abbreviated writing. I have, however, willingly undergone the labour of transcribing it, on account of its paramount importance in the history of the Priory. Dugdale contented himself with copying and publishing the first few lines only; and subsequent writers, no doubt supposing that he had given the whole, are characteristically silent with respect to the far more voluminous remainder. I shall, therefore, continue the list of donors and donations, as furnished by this most valuable and important record, giving the names of the localities—as I have done and shall do throughout this memoir—in their original orthography. Though so lengthy, it will be found to repay most richly a minute examination and an attentive study.

The first donation which occurs after those whereof mention is made in the charter of Henry II., is that of King John, with which the reader has been already presented, of the pasture of Kyngeshell from Wulfeldesont, or Wulfhedyete, to Huntenevell. Then we have the gifts of Gilbert de Helleworth, of the advowson and church of Runeton; of Ralph de Flory, of a virgate of land called Beidun in Widela; of Richard de Plessetis, lord of Nyweton, of land called Chademedede; of Richard de Montacute the younger, of an acre of land at Thorlebere, adjoining a place called Therless; of William de Montacute, of the church of

* Cart. 8 Edw. III., n. 12, mm. 5, 6.

Thurlebere ; of Simon de Montacute, son and heir of William, of the advowson of the church of Thorlebere ; of the same Simon, of a confirmation of all donations granted by his ancestors ; of the same, of an acquittance with respect to the enclosure of the park of Donneyhete ; the gift of the same, of four quarters and five bushels and a half of corn, from his granary at Thurlebere, every year on the festival of S. Martin ; of William de Montacute, of that portion of land at Thurlasse which his mother had previously given ; of Walter, son and heir of Bernard de Pereton, of lands at Northpereton and Neweton, with their liberties, customs, and dues ; of Henry de Erlegh, of fines, &c., connected with the said lands ; of the same, of an acquittance of various dues, including that of a yearly rent of eighteen pence received by him from the land of Colemanneshat ; of the same Henry, of fifteen acres of land in his moor of Northmore ; of the same, of free ingress to and egress from, and liberty to repair a trench in the aforesaid land ; of Reginald, son and heir of Jordan de Pykeston, of his land at Pykeston ; of William de Pykeston, son of Jordan de Pykeston, of his land at Pykeston and Linegereslaund ; of Robert Feroun, of land held by him of the fee of Wolmarestone ; of Baldwin Fitzgirold, of land called Linyegereslaunde at Nygahide ; of Robert Feroun, of land in Esshe ; of the same, of one messuage with two gardens in Mulverton ; of Simon de Flury, son and heir of Hugh de Flury, of forty acres in his manor of Cumbe ; of the same, of sixteen acres in his manor of Cumbe ; of the same, of nine acres and a half in his manor of Cumbe, in the land called Galand ; of the same, of the church of Lydeard S. Laurence with all its appurtenances, and of the church of Cumbe with its appurtenances and liberties ; of Ralph de Flury, of thirty two acres

beyond the ancient trench of Guppewurve, and of common of pasture in the whole of his land towards the west, so far as the head of Guppewurve, &c.; of Cecilia, formerly wife of William de Mounceaux, of one ferling of land in the manor of Wyvele; of William Bret, of one virgate of land called la Grave, and of half a virgate called la Sale; of Andrew de Bovedon, of his land at Gaveldene; of Gilbert de Wypelesdene, of the gift of Andrew de Buhedon of his land of Gaveldon in Taland; of Cecilia Bozoun, formerly wife of Geoffrey de Lidyart, of the watercourse through her land in the manor of Taland; of Ralph Fitzurse, lord of Wyleton, of land at Brimeton for the formation of a head and other necessary adjuncts to the said watercourse; of Lucy, daughter of Simon Bozoun, of land in Talaunde; of Andrew de Boghedone, of half a virgate of land in Thalande, with a messuage, &c., which William de la Gerche held; of the same Andrew, of half a virgate of land and its appurtenances, one part of which lies in Lunedon and the other towards Lydyart Cross; of Ralph le Tort, of four ferlings of land in the manor of Wynemeresham, &c.; of Roginald le Tort, son of the aforesaid, of all his land of Luycote, and of all his wood of Chiddescumbe, of ground for the erection of a mill in Lytle-cumbe, of the watercourse of Luycote, of liberty in the moors belonging to Wynemeresham, of the wood of Luycote, the end of the wood of Yelescumbe, and ten hogs with free feed in the wood of Wynemeresham; of Ralph le Tort, of all his land of Luycote; of the same, of the liberties pertaining to the manor of Wynemeresham; of Richard de Wrotham, of all his land at Luycote with all its appurtenances; of Peter Giffard, son and heir of Peter Giffard, of a rent of twenty shillings which he received of the land of Hupesterte, &c.; of Geoffrey, son and heir

of Philip de Luccumbe, of the land of Buggedehole, with its appurtenances, liberties, and customs; of the same Geoffrey, of thirty hogs with free feed in the woods of the same Geoffrey; of William Fychet, of one ferling of land in Merryg; of the same, of common of pasture; of Gilbert, son of Hugh Fychet, of land which he held of the gift of William, his brother, in Merygg; of William, son of Engelisia de Merigge, of seven acres of land in Merygg; of Hugh Fychett, of one virgate of land with all its appurtenances, and three men, Hugh son of Richard, and William his brother, and John son of Selegine, in his manor of Strengestun, and of common of pasture in all his land in Strengiston; of Albreca, formerly wife of the aforesaid Hugh, of the same land, men and pasture; of Robert Vaux, of one ferling of land in Capilaunde, and nine acres next adjacent to la Hokederewe, and of the whole land held aforetime by Geoffrey Chaunterel, &c.; of the same Robert, of twenty hogs and one boar free of feed yearly in the wood of Capilande, called la Yornete; of Henry de Orchiat, of a warranty in regard of the same hogs and boar; of John de Tudeham, son and heir of Edmund de Tudeham, of all his land of la Clive with its appurtenances in the manor of Staunton, and of common of all the waste lying between the land of Robert de Selade and a spring below the house of Philip and Richard de la Clive, a stream from which runs to Blakeford, in turbaries, right of grazing, &c., and of a rent of six pence yearly received from a tenement of Roger de Sutton; of Henry de la Pome-ray, of common of pasture in the manor of Vpotri; of William de Say, son and heir of Robert son of Reginald, of a virgate and half of land and of common of pasture in the manor of Stanton, both for horses and all other animals, &c.; of Hamelin de Baalun, of a

virgate and a half of land of waste in the same manor, with common of pasture there for thirty brood mares and three stallions and foals with their dams to the age of three years ; of Ralph de Lestre, of one virgate of land in the manor of Bykehauille, with two acres in Leggesheye and Middelheye ; of Richard de Lestre, of the same lands ; of Ralph de Lestre, of eleven shillings of annual rent, and of one pound and a half of wax for the lamp of the chapel of S. Mary of Tanton ; of Master John de Chilewyke, of one messuage and one ferling of land at Bikehalle, with pasture for forty hogs free of feed, and common for all their beasts within and without the forest ; of Richard de Lestre, of the land and common of pasture aforesaid ; of Hugh de Pymor, son and heir of Robert de Slolegh, of one croft at Thurlasse ; of Robert, son and heir of Jordan de Sloleghe, of land at Sloleghe with its appurtenances, and also of four acres north of Halfangre ; of Robert de Munemuwe, of one dwelling-house in the vill of Brug-walter ; of Cecilia de Monemuwe, of one dwelling-house in Brugeswalter with its appurtenances, liberties, and free customs ; of Margaret de Monemuwe, daughter of Robert de Monemuwe, the acquittance of two dwelling-houses in the vill of Brugiswalter ; of Henry de Bikebirie, chaplain, son of Cecilia la Bret, of land at Thurlakeston, and of four acres at Criche called Westmede ; of Cecilia la Brette, lady and heiress of Thurlakeston and of Criche, of the lands aforesaid ; of Johanna de Reigny, formerly wife of Thomas de Reigny, daughter and heiress of William de Bikebirie, the acquittance of her right in four acres called Westmede in Hanecriz ; of Philip de Thurlakeston, son and heir of John de Thurlakeston, clerk, of all the land held aforetime by the said Philip in the manor of Thurlakeston ; also, the acquittance of the said Philip, of all his rights in the said manor ; of Geoffrey de Scoland,

of an acre of land in the manor of Thurlakeston, together with the advowson of the church of the said manor; of Hugh de Wytheston, son of Robert, brother and heir of Ralph son of Robert, of a rent of one marc of silver from the land of Halswill; of Henry de Nuburgh, of the homage of John de Halswell and his heirs, and other services from the same land; of Gilbert de Thorne, of one ferling of land at Esse, and of one acre of meadow in Vinnedebere; of William de Thorne, son and heir of Gilbert, of a confirmation of the land aforesaid; of the same William, of the land called Bastardeswode, with one acre called Splottenewode; of the same William, of his land in Ryflet, within the lands already possessed by the Canons; of John de Thurlak, of half a virgate of land in Hoccomb; of the same John, of a meadow adjacent to one of Ralph Fitzwilliam; of Richard Thurlak, of five acres of land of the fee of Hoccombe; of Girard de Brocton, of land at Batpole; of Alina, daughter of Girard de Brocton, of one virgate of land with its appurtenances at Batpole in the manor of Muneketon; of William Fychet, son and heir of Hugh Fychet, a ratification of the aforesaid gift; of Richard de la Hide, son and heir of Ralph de la Hide, of land called Hesterlangedole; of Roger de Reigny, lord of Dulverton, an acquittance of a portion of the hundred of Dulverton; of Hawis de Pyn, formerly wife of Thomas de Pyn, an acquittance of all the portions of her hundred or court of Dulverton; of William de O., of the manor of Anestiges with all its appurtenances and liberties; of Richard de Weteden, to John then Prior of Taunton and his convent, of all his land of Dulverton, and of the rights therefrom acceding to him; of the same Richard, of all his land at Pleyston; of Emma, lady of Westowe, of all her land in Westowe; of Lucy Malet, daughter of Ralph

Fitzwilliam, a confirmation of the same; of Walter de Westowe, son and heir of Emma, an acquittance of all his right and claim in respect of the same land; of Thomas Cordary, son and heir of Ralph Cordary, of Bristoll, a confirmation of all the land of the said Thomas de Westowe; of Hugh de Nyweton, son and heir of Robert de Nyweton, a confirmation of all the land of the said Thomas; of Eva, formerly wife of Thomas le Cordery, of Bristoll, an acquittance of right and claim by dower in the land of Little Westowe called Modford; of Jordan de Molton, rector of the church of Lydyard S. Laurence, of all his land in Lydyard; of Gunnilda, widow of Adam Rys, of Taunton, of all the land of Lydyard S. Laurence; of the aforesaid Jordan de Molton, of the land of Pilelegh, with all its appurtenances; of Roger de Reigny, lord of Dulverton, of all his land of la Coumbe in the manor of Dulverton, with its appurtenances; of Richard de Turberville, of land which Humfrey the father of Hugh held, and also of the whole land of the moor of Hodiam; of Roger de Ho., son and heir of William de Ho., of all the land of the said Roger in Estdraydon and Westdraydon with all their appurtenances, and also of all his land of Hundeham, and of three ferlings in Aeswei, with their appurtenances; of Constance, formerly wife of John son of Theobald, of one ferling of land, one half next the land of the chapel of Hanetwill, and the other half in Currelade, and of the produce of the wood which William the brother of the said Constance gave to her; of John, son of Theobald, of all his land in Curislade; of Adam de Childecote, of all the land which he held of the gift of William, lord of Childecote; of Luke de Punchardun, of the church of Cloneneburg, with its tithes and offerings, and other appurtenances, and of two ferlings of land, whereof each contains thirty acres, and of common of

pasture of his land of Cloneneburg, pasturage of sheep and cattle, firewood, &c., by the testimony of his servant there; of William Punchardun, of the advowson of the said church of Cloneneburg; of Reginald, son and heir of Osbert of Bath, of two shillings to be received yearly from his manor of Radewille; of William Burcy, son and heir of William Burcy, of two shillings sterling yearly from his land of Ham; of Olivar Avenel, of the land of Hacche; of William Avenel, of the same; of Robert de Treberge, of all the land of Alwyneshill; of William Fraunceleyn of Merigg, of one ferling of land with its appurtenances in Westowe, and of one messuage which Gregory Chanflur formerly occupied, and of two gardens in the same place; of Alina de Westowe, formerly wife of Richard Portbury, of a piece of land called Fotacre in Westornheye in Westowe, with all its appurtenances; of Richard Portbiry of Westowe, of four acres above la Westhill, of the old garden, with one acre which lies between that garden and the land of the aforesaid Prior; of the same Richard, of all his land in la Holmheye in the manor of Westowe; of William de Bremelhull, of thirteen acres and a half of land in Westowe; of Richard Portbury of Westowe, of all his land which he held in Westerfurshulle with its appurtenances in the manor of Westowe; of Richard Godwyne of Westowe, an acquittance of all right and claim in respect of a messuage, ten acres of arable, and half an acre of meadow land with their appurtenances in Westowe; of Jordan, son of Jordan de Hulle, of two shillings of annual rent from land which Henry de Lydyard, clerk, held, and of all the land which Elias de Hille held in Hille; of Maurice de Lege, of five acres of land in Esse; of William de Hulle, son and heir of Henry de Hulle, of all his arable land of Denebiri with its appur-

tenances, and of one acre of meadow in Donekesham; of Jordan the son of Jordan de Hille, of land which Elias de Hille held in Hille; of John de Hulle, son of Mericia de Hulle, of two acres of land in Denebirie; of Jordan de Harpeford, son and heir of David de Harpeford, of all the land which Elias de Hille held in Hille; of William, Bishop of Winchester, of all his land near Fons Saint George in his manor of Tanton, with all the course of the brook of Syreford near Tanton, for the grinding of their corn, and all advantages thence to be derived. The charter concludes with the usual form of concession and confirmation of all the gifts enumerated. The witnesses are R[ichard de Bury]. Bp. of Durham, our Chancellor; H[enry Burwash]. Bp. of Lincoln, our Treasurer; John de Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, our dearest brother; John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey; Henry de Percy; William de Monteacute; Ralph de Neville, our Seneschal, and others. It is dated at Westminster, the first day of October.*

Here, as will be seen, are abstracts of upwards of one hundred and thirty five documents, whereof a few only have been noticed among the particulars which we have already had before us, but our knowledge of the great majority of which, and of the gifts which they conveyed, is solely derived from this invaluable charter. Some of them represent the grant of large possessions, and many include the mention of several separate donations. The first on the list alone records that of five churches with their chapels and appurtenances. So numerous were the endowments, and so rich the cartulary of Taunton Priory in the year 1334.

On the 8th of November, 1334, the instrument of colla-

* Cart. 8 Edw. III., n. 12, mm. 5, 6.

tion of Walter de Burtone, S.T.P., Canon of Wells, to the subdeanery of that Cathedral Church, void by the death of Walter Broun, was dated at Tanton.*

On the 7th of December, 1334, Ralph the Prior, and Walter, prior of Brywton, were appointed by the Bishop collectors of the tenth voted to the king.†

In 1335, the Priory Church was still, as it appears, in need of funds for its completion, and a licence was granted to collect alms for that purpose for two years.‡

On the 17th of June, 1336, Geoffrey de Reyny was presented to the church of Combeflory, on the resignation of Tho. de Columbrugge.||

The pious liberality of benefactors, great as it had hitherto been, was, however, not yet exhausted. The first Patent Roll of the 11th of Edward III. contains the particulars of the gift in fee farm by William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, of the manor and hundred of Dulverton, with its appurtenances. The rent to be paid for this important concession was ten pounds a year. The witnesses to the instrument were Richard Lovel, John de Palton, John de Reigny, John de Menbury, Adam Le Brut, Ralph de Middelneye, Thomas de Orcharde, John atte Yerde, and others, names which, as in multitudes of other instances, the local reader will identify with those of places in the neighbourhood. It was dated in the Chapter House of the Priory of Taunton, on the 18th of March, 1337, and confirmed by the king at Westminster, on the 21st of the same month.§

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 83.

† MS. Harl. 6965, p. 84.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 101.

|| MS. Harl. 6965, p. 106.

§ Pat. 11 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 12.

The Conventual Church was still unfinished, though probably not much remained to be done. An Indulgence of fifteen days was granted, dated at Wyvelescomb, on the 10th of April, 1337, to all who should contribute towards its completion.* It was in this way that such stately fabrics were reared. The erection of our glorious mediæval Churches was the work not of a year or two, but of whole ages of faith, hope, and charity.

A difficulty here meets us which requires explanation.

We find, on the Close Roll of the 11th of Edward III., an instrument, dated at London, the 20th of November, 1337, and setting forth that Thomas, Prior of Bustlesham, and his Convent gave and confirmed to William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, their founder, the manor of Hurdecote, and also ten marcs of annual rent which were paid by the Prior and Convent of Taunton on behalf of their manor and hundred of Dulverton, the grant of which has just been mentioned.† The gift to them, however, of these ten marcs does not appear in the earl's charter to the Priory of Taunton, in which nothing is said about any particular use to which the rent should be devoted. In the first Patent Roll of the 29th of Edward III., this difficulty is removed. It is there explained that the Prior and Convent of Taunton are to hold the manor and hundred of Dulverton, subject to the payment of an annual rent of ten pounds. Of this sum, as we shall see presently more in detail, they are to give ten marcs to the Prior and Convent of Bustlesham, and five marcs to the Custos of the chapel of Donyate. This is dated at Westminster, the 16th of April, 1355.

On the 22nd of March, 1338-9, Ralph de Colmpstoke

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 110.

† Claus. 11 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 13.

resigned his office through the infirmities of extreme old age, and Robert de Messyngham was elected Prior in his stead, licence having been first obtained from Adam, Bishop of Winchester, the patron, on the 19th of the following April.* There were at the time of election twenty-five Canons belonging to the Priory, of whom twenty-four were present and one was abroad.†

On the 5th of November, 1339, Richard de Pym, chaplain, was presented by exchange to the vicarage of Kyngeston.‡ And a certain Walter, convicted of removing and injuring various crops, the property of William de Cammell, rector of Ivelton, was, on the 23rd of December, sentenced to do penance in several parish churches of the diocese, and that of Taunton among them.||

On the 22nd of March, 1340, a writ was addressed to Ralph de Middelneye, the king's Eschaetor, to take the verdict of a jury relative to a third part of the Manor of Dulverton, proposed to be given to the Prior and Convent by Nicholas de Beleville. The course of procedure was exactly similar to that with which we are already acquainted. The verdict of the Jurors that the gift of such land would not be to the king's damage is dated at Lydyard S. Laurence, on the 12th of April; and the king's licence, for which the Prior paid a fine of five marcs, permitting the gift and receipt of the property was issued at Westminster on the 2nd of May.§

On the 6th of February, 1340-1, the Prior and Convent presented John Stede to the vicarage of Pipmynstr.¶

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 127.

† Dr. Archer, from *Reg. Rad.* 197.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 130.

|| MS. Harl. 6965, p. 131.

§ *Inquis. ad q. d.* 14 Edw. III. (2. n.) n. 48. *Pat.* 14 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 2. 14 Edw. III. *Rot.* 24.

¶ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 142.

In the same year, 1341, Taunton saw another monastic establishment attempted at least to be added to its ecclesiastical institutions. Little is known of this House, which was founded by Walter de Meryet, clerk, for monks of the order of Blessed Mary of Mount Carmel, or Whitefriars. As usual, we find a writ addressed to the king's Eschaetor, on the 28th of April, 1341, with the common enquiries, as already known to us, and the verdict, dated the Wednesday after Pentecost, or the 30th of May, 1341, at Taunton, of the Jurors summoned in accordance thereto. The present gift is one of nine acres of meadow land with their appurtenances in Taunton, which are said to be held by the said Walter of the Bishop of Winchester at a payment of seven shillings a year, and to be worth twenty shillings a year in all outgoings. The land is stated to be given for a certain Church and monastery which are to be there erected.* The king's licence in answer is dated at the Tower of London, the 14th of June.† There was evidently some difficulty in the way; and another writ was issued, dated the 12th of May, 1343, and an Inquisition taken at Bruggewater, before Edward de Stradlyng, the Eschaetor, relating to a property, probably the same, called Cokkesmede in Taunton. This Inquisition is dated on the Tuesday after the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles, which in the year 1343 was coincident with the 1st of July; and the Jurors were John de Membury, John Auger, John Punchardoun, John de Rodyngbere, Walter de Nythercote, Thomas atte Orcharde, John Snyffamor, Philip de Cloteworth, Richard atte Rysshyn, Thomas Mauncel, William de Haretrowe,

* Inquis. ad q. d. 15 Edw. III. (2 n.) n. 58.

† Pat. 15 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 44.

and Walter atte Withie. Although the verdict was favourable, the gift appears to have been over-ruled, and the proceedings ordered to be null and void.* This may account for the obscurity which envelopes the history of the House, and which a long search among the Records has not availed to dispel. Local tradition, which is always valuable, asserts that a Monastery was situated at a short distance westward from the Castle, in a place still called Paul's Field, near the Crescent; but it is probable that, if the Carmelite House were ever actually founded and occupied the site in question, it was but of short-lived duration, and that long before the general Dissolution in the sixteenth century it had ceased to exist. I may add that Walter de Meryet died on the 18th of May, 1345.

A licence for celebrating morning mass every day in the chapel of S. Mary Magdalene was granted on the 19th of March, 1341-2.†

It appears that Walter de Monyngton, one of the founders of Bathpool Mills, was confirmed Abbat of Glastonbury, at Taunton, on the 7th of November, 1342.‡

On the 29th of January, 1343-4, William de Ayssheleigh was presented to the vicarage of Kyngeston. ||

In 1346, Taunton had a new Prior. Robert de Messyngham died in the beginning of April; and Thomas Cok, a commission on the matter of whose confirmation was dated at Dogmersfeld on the 6th of that month,

* Inquis. ad q. d. 17 Edw. III. (2. n.) n. 43. Rott. Orig. 17 Edw. III. n. 13.

† MS. Harl. 6965, p. 148.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 155.

|| MS. Harl. 6965, p. 165.

was confirmed Prior in June.* There is a memorandum in the Register of William de Edyndon, Bishop of Winchester, that Brother Thomas le Couk, Prior of Taunton, on the 16th of June, in the presence of the venerable father William, Bishop of Winchester, in his manor of Suthwerk, did homage in person to the said father, as successor of the founder and patron of his House, by holding his joined hands between the hands of the said father, and saying, "I do you homage for the lands which I hold of you, and will bear you fealty against all people, saving the fealty to the king;" and that there were present at this homage lord Robert de Hungerford; Master John de Uske, Chancellor; and John de Beautre, Registrar.†

On the 4th of July, 1346, Robert Pippecote was presented to the Vicarage of Taunton, by exchange.‡

On the 18th of July, 1347, Thomas Floure was presented to Badyalton, by exchange; and on the 24th of November, Reginald Marchall to Thorlokkeston.||

On the 1st of January, 1348-9, the same Reginald exchanged with Ralph Mareschal, who was admitted to Thurlokeston. William Wysman was presented to the Vicarage of Nyghenhyde, on the 11th of January; Hugh Lovegeer to the Vicarage of Dulverton, on the 11th of February; and William atte Stone to the vicarage of S. Mary Magdalene, on the 18th of the same month.§

On the 22nd of March, William de Modbury was presented to the Church of Cumbeflory.¶

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 175. Dr. Archer, from Rad. 308.

† E Reg. Will. de Edyndon, Wint. Ep. tom. 2. fol. 8.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965. p. 176.

|| MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 186, 187.

§ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 195, 199, 202.

¶ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 205.

On the 10th of April, 1349, John Cryspyn, chaplain, was presented to the Church of Rovyngton; and on the same day Robert Cox, chaplain, was presented to the vicarage of Pypminster.*

On the 25th of November, 1349, a solemn sentence was pronounced in the cemetery of the Conventual Church. After an investigation before John de Sydehale, Canon of Wells, the commissary specially appointed by the Bishop, Roger de Warmwille, of Ievele, was adjudged to do penance for various delinquencies of a very atrocious character. With bare head and feet he was thrice to make circuit of the church of Ievele, and during the celebration of high mass was to hold a wax candle of one pound weight, and at the conclusion of the penance to offer it at the high altar. The priest officiating was then to state to the clergy and people present the cause of the punishment. This was also to be done thrice in the public market, and in several churches of the diocese. He was in conclusion, after sundry scourgings, to pay to the Bishop twenty pounds sterling, as bail for future good behaviour, and to go on pilgrimage to the shrine of S. Thomas at Canterbury. Such was the mode in which the Church punished wealthy offenders in the fourteenth century—a mode personally to the culprit most distasteful, and thoroughly appreciated by the community at large.†

On the 22nd of June, 1350, the Prior and Convent presented John Cryspyn to Nihenhyde; and, on the same day, William Wysman to Rovyngton, and Richard Heryng to the vicarage of Putmynster, by exchange.‡

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 207.

† MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 211, 212.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 212.

On the 18th of October, William Esch was presented to Nygenhuyde, on the resignation of John Crispyn.*

On the 27th of January, 1350-1, Symon de Cherde was presented to the vicarage of Pypminstr.†

The year following witnessed a procedure very characteristic of the times. In order to enforce the performance of the essential duties of Christianity on every individual, the Church, recognizing alike her power and her responsibility towards those who were entrusted to her care, made it compulsory on all persons to attend their parish church, and to refrain from wandering to other churches to the consequent neglect of and absence from their own. Certain parishioners of Monkton rendered themselves liable to ecclesiastical censure on this account. It is probable that the distance at which they resided from their church had not a little to do with the matter. Portions of the parish of Monkton are but a few minutes' walk from the church of S. Mary Magdalene; while the parish church of Monkton lies at a distance of several miles, and the road, as we shall see by other evidences presently, was not in the very best condition. A mandate, however, bearing date the 21st of September, 1351, is directed by the Bishop to the vicar of Taunton, commanding him to check this presumption of the Monkton parishioners, by making strict search before the celebration of mass whether there were any from other parishes among the congregation, and, if so, to drive them from his church, and compel them to return to their own on pain of canonical censures.‡

On the 20th of October of the same year, Simon de Fareweye, parson of the church of Lidiard S. Laurence,

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 230.

† MS. Harl. 6965, p. 233.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 239.

had a writ of *Venire facias* issued against him to answer to the Prior in the matter of his annual rent of two marcs, previously noticed in the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV.*

It will be in the reader's recollection that in the Ordination of the vicarage of Taunton, in 1308, it was provided that the Prior should maintain at his own cost a curate to serve the chapels of Staplegrove and S. James's. In the year 1353 William atte Halle was curate. He complained to the Bishop that his proper stipend, tithes and offerings, were not paid, and that his bread and ale were not supplied as the law required. He therefore prayed for the Bishop's judgment in his favour. The Bishop did not, as it appears, entertain the curate's complaint. But William atte Halle was by no means to be overcome so easily, nor in any degree willing to resign his dues without a struggle for their preservation. Accordingly he forwarded an appeal to the Archbishop of the province, as right had been denied him nearer home; and the result was a mandate from the Primate to his brother at Wells, dated the 7th of June, 1353, requiring him either within fifteen days to see justice done to the said William, or to cite the Prior and Convent to appear in London before the Archbishop or his official at the church of S. Mary le Bow. The Bishop wisely took the latter course, and issued his citation, dated at Evercrich, the 21st of July, 1353, to Thomas Cocke the Prior and certain of his Canons to appear at the place and respond to the complaint aforesaid.† So little truth is there in the assumption that in these ages injustice could be done with impunity and without appeal. And, for aught that we know, the curate himself might have been in error, and his complaint without foundation.

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 244.

† MS. Harl. 6965, p. 255.

In the October of the same year, R. C. a disobedient monk at Taunton—whether a member of the Priory is uncertain—was sent to the Priory of S. Germain's in Cornwall, for penance and imprisonment.*

On the 16th of April, 1355, the letters patent were issued to which allusion has already been made. They set forth that William earl of Salisbury, lately deceased, had given the manor and hundred of Dulverton, with all its appurtenances, by his indenture to the Prior and Convent of Taunton, to be held in fee farm by them and their successors, on their paying to the said earl and his heirs ten pounds a year. That the said earl had founded the monastery of Bustlesham, and had enriched it with sundry manors, lands, tenements and rents. That he had given to that monastery the sum of ten marcs out of the aforesaid ten pounds, and the remaining five marcs to the custos of the chapel of Donyate. And that the Prior of Taunton was to pay to each the ten and the five marcs respectively. That these moneys were to be used in aid of the said monastery of Bustlesham and chapel of Donyate, and for the performance of divine service daily in behalf of the king and the giver and their heirs. There had been some difficulty in the way of carrying out these provisions on the part of the Prior of Taunton, which on the petition of the Prior of Bustlesham was graciously removed, and both parties were empowered to proceed in agreement with the donor's intentions for their respective benefit.†

In January, 1361-2, Prior Thomas de Pederton died, and on the 17th of the same month the Canons received a new Prior in the person of Walter de Grateley.‡

* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 258.

† Pat. 29 Edw. III., p. 1. m. 6.

‡ MS. Harl. 6964, p. 143. Rad. in Reg. Drok., 286.

On the 14th of February, 1361-2, William Wysman was presented to the church of Ronyngton.*

On the 10th of May, 1362, William de Essch was presented to the church of Thurlokeston, void by the death of Ralph Mareschal.†

On the 17th of the same month, William Donekyn was presented to the vicarage of Nyhenude, void by the resignation of William de Esse.‡

On the 29th of December, 1377, Prior Walter de Grateley solemnly resigned his office in the Chapter House of the Conventual Church. He had long been suffering from the infirmities of age, and his House required a younger and more active head. There is a memorandum in the register of the famous William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, which is of special interest as furnishing the names of the entire body of the Canons, fifteen in number, on this important though melancholy occasion. It is there stated that on the 29th day of December, 1377, the seventh year of the pontificate of Pope Gregory XI., there appeared, in the Chapter House of the Conventual Church of the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul, at Taunton, Master Thomas Spert, the official of John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and specially deputed as his Commissary, Henry Persay and Walter Clopton, deputed by the Lord William, Bishop of Winchester, together with Thomas Duffeld, clerk, of the diocese of Sarum, notary public, in the presence of Brothers Walter Grateley, Prior, John Kyngesbury, sub-prior, Walter Cook, cellarer, Peter Ilmynstre, sacristan, John Cley, precentor, Thomas Ilmynstre, Walter Gone, Thomas Grey, Roger Stacy, Thomas Askham,

* MS. Harl. 6964, p. 144.

† MS. Harl. 6964, p. 148.

‡ MS. Harl. 6964, p. 149.

Tholomeus Frysel, John Welles alias Tappewere, John Tuleye, Robert Newton, John Croukorn, and John Russchton, Canons Regular of the said Conventual Church. Disputes had arisen about the observance of the rules, and it was also alleged that the administration of the House both in spirituals and temporals was partly neglected, owing to the said Prior being incapacitated by old age and other infirmities. Inquiries were made, and the Canons interrogated; and presently the said Prior submitted, and voluntarily tendered the resignation of his office to the said Commissary.*

The House appears to have been without a Prior for several months. It was not until the 18th of April, 1378, that William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, patron of the Priory, granted to the Canons his licence to elect a Prior in the room of Br. Walter Grateley their late Prior, the office being, as we have just observed, void by his free resignation and voluntary cession.† It appears that John de Kyngesbury, who in the list of dignitaries is named the sub-prior, was elected to the vacant office; for on the 1st of May, 1378, William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, wrote from Suthwerk to John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, that he approved and consented to the election which had been made of Br. John de Kyngesbury to the Priorship of Taunton.‡

One of the most conspicuous and pleasing features of the landscape in the neighbourhood of the Priory was the lovely river that meandered through the fair vale of Taunton in a thousand picturesque windings, as though

* E Reg. Will. de Wykeham, Ep. Winton., vol. II., fol. clxvi.

† E Reg. Will. de Wykeham, Ep. Wint., vol. II., fol. clxvi.

‡ E Reg. Will. de Wykeham, Ep. Winton., vol. II., fol. clxvi b.

loath to quit a scene of such rich and verdant beauty. Immediately at the foot of Creechbury Hill, at a distance of about a mile and a half from Taunton, were two well-known mills, called then, as now, Bathpool Mills, the property of the Abbats of Glastonbury, and rebuilt if not originally founded, by Abbat Walter de Monyngton somewhere about the year 1364. The river furnished the motive power of these valuable establishments, and considerable jealousy was entertained of the use thus made of it and the advantage thus derived. The Patent Roll of the 8th of Richard II, contains a long and very interesting account of an Inquisition made at Taunton, on the Tuesday next after the festival of S. Egidius, in the sixth year of the aforesaid King, or the 2nd of September, 1382, to determine the truth of certain complaints against the Abbat for various injuries done by these his mills, which, as it appears, he and his predecessors had held for eighteen years and upwards, to the river, its produce, and its trade. Among divers charges he is stated to allow willow and other trees to hang over the banks of the Tone in the parish of Monketon, so that boats are not able to pass as they were wont between the mill of Tobrigge and Bathepole. The site of Tobrigge mill was at some point of what is now called the Back Water,—with its sedgy pools fringed with old pollard willows, blackberry bushes, purple loosestrife, and hemp-agrimony—which was possibly the mill-leet, though, as I rather believe, the main channel of the stream, commencing at Firepool weir, at which perhaps the mill was situated, and rejoining the more modern though now ancient channel under a rustic bridge of wood at a short distance below Priory weir. It was also alleged that the mill for grinding corn called Bathepolemille projected from the bank of the river more by six feet than it did afore-

time ; that a fulling mill adjoining the said corn mill, erected by Richard de Acton after the great pestilence—that, perhaps, of 1369—and also in the hands of the aforesaid Abbat, was similarly objectionable ; and that, by reason of these impediments to the water, the cornfields and pastures were inundated. The same injury and by the same means was alleged to be done to the king's highways between Taunton and Bathepolebrigge. This, the local reader will not fail to recollect, refers to the ancient highway, now for the most part disused, which runs for a considerable distance along the bank of the river above the mill, and is one of the most picturesque of the old Somersetshire roads, a very wilderness of verdure, the constant resort of gipsies who delight in its quiet and shady nooks, and well-known to and well-beloved by all Tauntonians. It was also asserted that, through the building of the mills, the boats which used to carry merchandise from Briggewater to Taunton could not go as formerly. The complainants seemed determined to make out a case, for they proceed to allege that the fish which used to swim from Briggewater to Taunton were so hindered by the aforesaid mills that they could no longer swim as they were wont. And they added that the bank of the river which used to be thirty feet in width, was then not more than ten or twelve feet at the most, from Bathepole as far as Cryche, so that boats could not pass as they used to do. The Abbat pleaded in reply to these charges that the trees complained of grew above the mill of Bathepole, where boats never went, nor ought to, nor could go ; that the new buildings of the mills were exactly of the same depth, breadth, and height as the former had been ; that there was a place in the lower part of the said mills, called Bathepolecrosse, up to which all boats came, time out of mind, from Briggewater towards Taunton, and

not higher nor further, but were there time out of mind discharged and unladen ; that the Abbat had made a certain cist, through which the boats could be drawn in time of flood as far as the mill called Tobriggemill, and apart from this not above Bathepolecrosse ; and that all injury arising from the impediments alleged to be caused by the willows and other trees was removed and entirely at an end. The Abbat thereupon obtained a verdict. The exemplification is dated, the King himself being witness, at Westminster, the 15th of December, 1384.*

Prior John de Kyngesbury was gathered to his fathers on the 5th of November, 1391. On the following day, Brother John Russchton, Sub-Prior, and the Convent of Taunton, wrote to William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, to inform him that Br. John de Kyngesbury their Prior had departed this present life on the 5th of November, and that his body had been buried ; and that, being without a Prior, they therefore begged that he their patron would grant them licence to elect another. The letter was dated in the Chapter House of their Conventual Church on the day aforesaid. On the 10th of November, the Bishop from his manor of Esshere granted to the Canons the licence which was thus solicited. On the 21st of the same month they proceeded to the election ; and on that day Br. John Rysshton, Sub-Prior, and the Convent, wrote to the Bishop of Winchester informing him that they had elected Br. Walter Cook, one of their brothers and a Canon of their House, for their Prior, and prayed the Bishop's consent and approbation. This was given. On the 27th of November, William de Wykeham wrote from Esshere to Ralph, Bishop of Bath and Wells,

* Pat. 8 Ric. II., p. 2, mm. 43, 44.

that he consented to the election that had been made of Br. Walter Cook as Prior of Taunton, and begged the Bishop to complete the said election.*

In 1397, the 21st of Richard II., the Prior is certified to have lent the King the sum of fifty marcs. At the same time the Abbats of Sherburn and Keynesham lent forty marcs each.†

In 1404, the famous William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, bequeathed to the Prior and Convent one hundred marcs to pray for his soul. His will was dated the 24th of July, 1403, and proved the 9th of October, 1404.

On the 21st of June, in the 7th year of Henry IV., 1406, licence was given, on payment of twelve marcs, to Richard Otery, William Portman, Thomas parson of the Church of Munketon, and Thomas Scory, to give and assign to the Prior and Convent nine acres of meadow land with their appurtenances situate in Taunton; and to the said William to give one messuage with its appurtenances also in Taunton, after the death of Walter Knolle and Agnes his wife, who had a life interest in the property. The instrument concludes with the usual reservations, &c., and is dated at Westminster, the twenty-first day of June.‡

In the same year, Walter occurs as Prior. This was Walter Coke, who died in January, 1407-8.||

On the 18th of January, 1407-8, Robert Newton was elected, and on the 31st of the same month was confirmed Prior.§

* E Reg. Will. de Wykeham, Ep. Winton., vol. II., fol. ccli.

† Rymer, Fœd. Ed. Hag. tom. III., p. iv. 134.

‡ Pat. 7 Hen. IV., p. 2. m. 22.

|| MS. Harl. 6966, p. 4. Dr. Archer, e Reg. Well.

§ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 4. Reg. Bowet, 48.

On the 20th of June, 1408, John Newman was presented to the Church of Ronyngton.*

On the 1st of June, 1409, occurs Robert, already noticed as Prior.†

On the 12th of August, 1413 (Collinson copied from Archer the erroneous date, 1431), Prior Robert Newton departed this life, and on the 1st of September Brother Thomas de Ufcolme, was elected Prior. He was confirmed in his office on the following day. There were then fourteen Canons in the House.‡

The injury alleged to be done to the trade of the river by the mills at Bathpool was again the subject of judicial investigation in the year 1414. An Inquisition was held at Taunton on the 5th of November, in that year, the 2nd of King Henry V. The Jurors, Thomas Osborn, Robert Grosse, Almaric atte Wythy, Robert Bullyng, William Snyffamor, Thomas Cachebar, John Hacombe, John Alrych, John Domet, Richard Fenbrygg, Matthew Short, and Robert Eysell, members of families which have already occurred in the course of this memoir, affirmed that a certain Walter, the immediate predecessor of the then Abbat of Glastonbury, had made a certain watercourse adjoining the said Bathepolemylle so narrow with an obstruction of timber and massive masonry, through the midst of the channel of the river between Taunton and Bryggewater, that the river craft — “*vocat’ Botes et Trowys*”—with their various freight, to wit, firewood, timber, charcoal, pitch, salt, iron, lime, grain, ale, wine, &c., rather a goodly list of Taunton requirements in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, could not reach

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 14.

† MS. Harl. 6966, p. 5.

‡ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 30. Dr. Archer, e Reg. Well.

their destination by reason of these his enclosures and impediments, to the loss and damage of a thousand pounds and much more, if a remedy were not quickly applied.*

On the 18th of November, 1415, Prior Thomas Ufcolme was summoned to Convocation at S. Paul's in London. Among others similarly summoned were John, Prior of Bath; Walter Medford, Dean of Wells; John, Abbat of Glastonbury; John, Abbat of Muchelney; Leonard, Abbat of Clyve; John, Abbat of Athelney; and John, Prior of Bruton.†

In 1415 Orders were celebrated in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene.‡

On the 14th of January, in the 5th of Henry VI., 1426-7, an Inquisition was taken with respect to a chantry founded in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene by Robert de Bathe and Tiffina his wife, who demised four messuages with their appurtenances in Taunton, in the occupation of John Walshe, Philip Gent, Walter Hulling, and Alice Lytell, respectively, of the value of twenty-six shillings and eight pence a year, for the use of the fraternity of the Holy Cross in the aforesaid Church, to provide a priest for such chantry. The bequest was originally made on the 10th of December, 1397, and now took effect on the deaths of the donors. The King's licence is dated at Westminster, the 13th of May, 1427.||

On the 5th of October, 1429, Thomas occurs Prior as presenting to Clannaborough.§

* Inquis. ad q. d. 2 Hen. V., n. 13.

† MS. Harl. 6966, p. 21.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 31.

|| Inquis. p. m. 5 Hen. VI., n. 62.

§ Dr. Oliver, from Reg. Exon.

In 1437 John Warr founded and endowed a chapel of S. Mary Magdalene, in the Church of S. Margaret, at Tanton, already mentioned in this memoir, for one or two chaplains.*

Time, which brings mutation to all things, is now about to carry us into days of commotion, disorder and trouble. Among other evidences of violated peace, several councils were convened for the purpose of introducing alterations into the ecclesiastical system at large, in which the judgment of the Christian world was exercised in the vain attempt of satisfying the ever-craving desires of men who are given to change, and love things more or less in proportion to their novelty. One of these councils was held at Ferrara, in order to bring about a favourite design of many, the union of the Greek and Latin Churches. Thomas Benet, Prior of Taunton, was summoned to this council in April, 1438.†

In the year 1444 the revenues of the Priory were valued at £146 13s. 4d.‡

Some unpleasantness occurred about this time in connexion with the chapel of Wilton. It will be remembered that Fons S. George was one of the chapels annexed to the vicarage of S. Mary Magdalene, and that the vicar was to serve the same at his own proper cost by himself or his curates. This he appears to have omitted to do, and a summons was issued on the 29th of March, 1444, to enquire into the reasons of his neglect.||

Orders were celebrated in the Church of S. Mary Mag-

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 48.

† MS. Harl. 6966, pp. 49, 50. Reg. Staff. 145.

‡ Dr. Archer, e Reg. Well.

|| MS. Harl. 6966, p. 53.

dalene, on the 19th of September, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Robert Stillyngton, LL.D. of the diocese of York, was ordained acolite and sub-deacon.*

The Bishop appears to have prosecuted enquiries, similar to those just detailed, in respect of the other vicars and curates. On the 21st of September, in the same year, several of these, among whom was Richard Pomerey, chaplain of the chantry of S. Andrew in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene, were admonished under pain of excommunication to be more observant for the future of the customs and duties of their cures.†

Richard Glene, Prior, occurs on the 12th of June, 1449, and was summoned to Convocation in the same year.‡

In 1452 it appears that the Priory was burdened above measure by the delivery of bread and ale to various recipients in Taunton both of the poor and of the servants of the House. Large as were the means at command, the doles had become excessive. The Bishop issued his mandate, dated the 28th of November, as to how far such doles should be stayed, and that the serving men of the said monastery should be paid according to their labours in eatables, and drinkables, and convenient salaries, as agreement could better be made with the same.||

John Valens, chaplain, was presented to the Church of Lydyard S. Laurence, and bound by oath to pay an annual pension of ten marcs to his predecessor Thomas Drayton, resigning on account of old age and infirmity.§ It is possible that this may not be the exact place which this

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 120.

† MS. Harl. 6966, p. 58.

‡ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 67. Reg. Bek. 88.

|| MS. Harl. 6966, p. 74.

• § MS. Harl. 6966, p. 107.

notice should occupy in chronological order; but I have no means of rectifying the error, if such it be.

At an Ordination held in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene, on the 8th of March, 1459-60, John Arnold, M.A., of New College, Oxford, was ordained deacon, and priest on the 29th of the same month.*

An Inquisition held in the Chapel of S. Martin, at Bowe, on the 6th of August, 1470, found that the right of patronage of S. Petrock's, Clannaborough, in the Deanery of Chumleigh, was vested in the Prior and Convent of Taunton, and that they received four shillings per annum, on account of a certain glebe of some fifty acres.†

On the 24th of October, 1470, Richard (Glene), Prior, and his Convent, give the first presentation of the Church of Lydiard S. Laurence to Robert Stowell, John Cheyne, and John Trevilian.‡

A Hospital for lepers had been founded near the Chapel of S. Margaret, as early as or before the year 1280, the advowson of which was then given to the Abbat and Convent of Glastonbury by Thomas Lambryth.∥ The charity was at this time in need of pecuniary assistance, and on the 8th of July, 1472, William Wayneflete, Bishop of Winchester, by an instrument dated at Suthwerke as aforesaid, granted an Indulgence of forty days to all who should extend helping hands and contribute of their goods to the pious work. The Indulgence was to last for a period of five years.§

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 123.

† Dr. Oliver, from Reg. Both., fol. 67. Reg. Fox, f. 148.

‡ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 130.

∥ Cart. Glaston. MS. Macro., fol. 119b.

§ E Reg. Dni. Will. Wayneflete, Ep. Winton. tom. II., fol. 152.

Richard Glene, Prior, died on the 31st of January, 1475-6.*

On the 1st of February, 1375-6, the Sub-prior and Convent addressed a letter from their Chapter House and under their common seal to William Wayneffete, Bishop of Winchester, informing him of the death of their Prior, Richard Glene, on the previous day, and soliciting him for licence to elect another. The Bishop issued his licence, dated the 9th of February, from his house in the parish of S. Olave, Suthwerk. On the 23rd of the same month, the Sub-prior and Convent, fifteen in number, addressed another letter from their Chapter House and under their common seal to the Bishop, setting forth that, out of the superlative confidence which they had in his government, they had unanimously elected him their arbiter, and supplicating him to take this burden upon him, and to choose from among their community as their future Prior one who should be devout towards God, faithful to his patron, useful to the House, and, as they hoped, affectionate to his brethren and mindful of their interests. By an instrument given under his seal in his manor of Waltham, on the 27th of February, Bishop Wayneffete acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and in virtue thereof nominated John Asshe, a Canon of their Priory and one of their brethren, of the Order of S. Augustine, and in the said Priory expressly professed, of the lawful age, and in Priest's Orders, &c., to the office of Prior, and to govern the said Priory. The Sub-prior and Convent being informed of this, accepted the said John Asshe, and, by an instrument under their common seal and dated in their Chapter House at Taunton, certified that they had elected John Exceter, a Canon

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 144.

and brother of their House, to be their procurator, for the purpose of presenting the elect to the Bishop, and to obtain his assent and all other things belonging to his office of patron. Finally, by a document dated in his manor at Waltham, on the 17th of March, Bp. Wayneflete informs the Sub-prior and Convent that he had received their procurator, John Exceter, and that the Prior elect had been presented to him ; and that by these presents he gave his consent and assent to the said elect and election.*

John Prowse occurs as Prior in 1492.†

On the 3rd of September in the same year, Thomas Birde, one of the Canons of the House, was elected Prior of Berlich, and confirmed on the 6th of that month.‡

John Prowse occurs also in 1497.§

Two years afterwards saw the Prior of Taunton admitted to one of the most coveted honours that the Church could bestow. By a bull, dated at Rome the 4th of May, 1499, Pope Alexander VI. conceded to his beloved son John and his successors, the privilege of using the ring, pastoral staff, and other pontifical ornaments save the mitre ; also of pronouncing solemn benediction after mass, vespers, compline, &c., when, however, at such benediction there should be present no bishop nor legate of the Apostolic see ; and of admitting to Minor Orders the Canons and choristers of the said monastery.§ This, we may be sure, was welcomed as one of the crowning acquisitions of the noble House to which it was conceded. The original

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 144. Reg. Well. Stillington. Reg. Dni. Will. Wayneflete, Ep. Winton. vol. II. ff. 37b—39b.

† Dr. Archer, from Reg. Fox.

‡ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 149.

§ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 153.

§ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 158.

instrument is still to be found among the MSS. at Lambeth, and from it I have copied all that is now legible.* Many words have entirely perished from the combined influence of neglect and damp, and a single touch would be sufficient to remove many more. It commences with praise of the sincere devotion and religious excellence of the community, and grounds upon these reasons the honors and concessions which follow, removing from them and each of them all ecclesiastical sentences, censures, and punishments, and proceeding to confer on the Prior and his successors the favours which have been already enumerated. The document is of special interest not only to the historian of Taunton Priory, but to the student of monastic annals in general. For although it was not uncommon to grant to the Heads of the more important Religious Houses the privilege of using the *Paramenta Pontificalia*, which consisted, as we learn from the Ritualists, of sandals, amice, albe, girdle, pectoral cross, stole, tunic, dalmatic, gloves, mitre, ring, staff, and maniple, and of giving Episcopal Benediction in the Church and Refectory, it is the only instance with which I am acquainted, and I am not alone in this particular, of a Prior being authorised to promote to Minor Orders the inmates of his own community. This, however, is distinctly stated—“*Canonicos quoq' et chorales dicti monasterii ad minores ordines promouere libere ac licite ualeatis.*”

Another bull accompanied this in favour of the Priory. This document follows the one just quoted in the volume wherein it and many others have some ages ago been together though loosely mounted. Unhappily it is in even worse condition than its predecessor, while both of

* MSS. Lambeth. No. 643, art. 13.

them are among the most frayed and effaced in the whole collection, and is scarcely intelligible from the number of words either obliterated in the body of the MS. or torn away from the edge.* It appears to have been in defence of the Priory against certain "injuriatores," and in confirmation of the antecedent bull. It is addressed to the Bishops of Worcester and Exeter, and, as it seems, although the mutilations render this not quite certain, to the Abbat of Glastonbury, approving and confirming certain privileges, enjoining them to see to the solemn publication and effectual reception of the aforesaid letters, and concluding with a reference to the secular arm, in case, it may be presumed, of any disobedience or opposition on the part of the enemies of the House. The date of both instruments is apparently the same—the 4th of May, 1499. A very interesting addition to each is the endorsement, "vij^o Augsti a^o 1537. Taunton." written in a hand corresponding in age with the period recorded, and furnishing us, as we shall see presently, with the date of a circumstance which was hitherto unknown.

On the 17th of December, 1501, John Samson, priest, was presented to the vicarage of Nynhede, on the resignation of John Prowse, the Prior.†

On the 16th of September, 1502, John Prowse, Prior, was presented to the Church of Lydeyard S. Laurence, on the decease of John Vowell, by Nicholas Dissham, to whom the right of presentation had been conceded for that turn by the Prior and Convent.‡

On the 20th of September, in the same year, John

* MSS. Lambeth, No. 643, art. 14.

† MS. Harl. 6966, p. 161.

‡ MS. Harl. 6966, p. 165.

Baker, chaplain, was presented to the Church of Comflory, on the resignation of John Prows, Prior of Taunton.*

On the 29th of June, 1504, a faculty of plurality was granted to Hugh Thomas, vicar of S. Mary Magdalene; and on the 29th of the following October, he was presented to the vicarage of Dulverton, on the resignation of John Edyngton: the said John to receive an annual pension of £6 13s. 4d.†

On the 11th of September, 1505, Thomas Symons was presented to the Church of Thurlockston, on the resignation of John Symmys: to pay the said John an annual pension of 6s. 8d.‡

Once more we have an account of various complaints which were made of the injury done by certain mills to the neighbouring lands. On this occasion it was the mill of Northcory which was the cause of offence, as inundating and injuring the meadows. In the Wells Register is a letter from the Chapter to the Bishop of Winchester in extenuation of the alleged grievance, dated October, 1505.∥

John Trygge was presented to the vicarage of Nynehede on the 9th of September, 1507, on the resignation of John Sampson: to pay to the said John an annual pension of 40s.§

On the 30th of October, 1508, William Bury, M.A., succeeded Hugh Thomas, deceased, in the vicarage of S. Mary Magdalene, on the presentation of John Prows, Prior, and Convent.¶

* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 165.

† MS. Harl. 6967, f. 3.

‡ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 4b.

∥ MS. Harl. 6968, p. 45.

§ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 8.

¶ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 10.

On the 4th of November, in the same year, Thomas Cokysden was presented by the same John Prows, Prior, and Convent, to Nynthead, on the resignation of John Trigge : to pay to the said John Trigge an annual pension of 40s.*

On the 29th of November, in the same year, Peter Druet, M.A., was presented by the same John and his Convent to the vicarage of Dulverton, void by the death of Hugh Thomas. He was to continue the payment of the annual pension of £6 13s. 4d. to the former vicar, John Edyngton, who, after the manner of annuitants, still survived.†

On the 2nd of April, 1509, William Mors, LL.D., was presented to the vicarage of Pytmyenster by the same John and Convent, on the death of Richard Mader. William Mors had obtained a dispensation for plurality, and that the Churches of S. Mary of Corscomb and of S. Dubricius of Porloke should be united to his prebend of Combe Secunda, on his assertion that the income of those two Churches did not exceed £26 13s. 4d. per annum.‡

John Prows was summoned to convocation, in December, 1509. Among others summoned at the same time were Richard Beer, Abbat of Glastonbury ; Thomas Broke, Abbat of Mochilney ; John Wellyngton, Abbat of Athelney ; and John Peynter, Abbat of Clyve.||

On the 11th of August, 1511, Richard Pleyssse was presented to the vicarage of Kyngyston, on the death of Robert Good.§

* MS. Harl. 6967, f. 10.

† MS. Harl. 6967, f. 10.

‡ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 11.

|| MS. Harl. 6967, f. 12b.

§ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 15.

John Prows, Prior, resigned his dignity on the 3rd of February, 1513-4.

On the day just mentioned the Sub-prior and Convent made humble supplication to Richard, Bishop of Winchester, for licence to elect another Prior, representing that their late head, John Prows, had freely resigned his dignity, and that the House so deprived was widowed and destitute of the comfort of a Prior and pastor. To avoid the injury that from this state of things would ensue, they solicit his licence to proceed to the election. The letter was dated in their Chapter House on the 3rd day of February, 1513. On the 11th of the same month the licence was granted. The Bishop enjoins them to choose for their Prior and pastor a man devoted to God and apt in all things for the government of the House, one able to defend and protect its rights in all things, and faithful and obedient to himself his ecclesiastical superior and patron.*

Their choice fell upon Nicholas Peper. He was elected on the 23rd of February, 1513-4, thirteen Canons being present and three absent. We find him in the same year summoned to convocation, together with the Abbats of Glastonbury, Mochelney, and Athelney, just mentioned, and William Dovele, Abbat of Clyve.†

On the 1st of September, 1514, John Hyll, bachelor of law, was presented to the Church of Combeflory, on the resignation of John Baker : an annual pension of five marcs to be paid to the said John Baker.‡

In November, 1515, Nicholas Peper was again summoned to convocation.||

* E Reg. Dni Ric. Fox, Winton. Ep. tom. III. fol. 30.

† MS. Harl. 6967, ff. 19b, 24b. Dr. Archer, from Reg. Adrian.

‡ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 20.

|| MS. Harl. 6967, f. 21.

John Prows, formerly Prior, died in the earlier part of 1519, and John North succeeded him on the 11th of May in that year in his benefice of Lediard S. Laurence.*

On the 17th of February, 1519-20, Thomas Wyse, bachelor of law, succeeded William Mors, deceased, in the vicarage of Pytminster, on the presentation of John Tregonwyl, clerk, patron for that turn by the concession of the Prior and Convent.†

Robert Morwent, M.A., succeeded John North, deceased, in the Church of Ledyard S. Laurence, on the 9th of August, 1521.‡

On the 10th of April, 1522, Robert Huet was presented to the Church of Rovington, on the death of Robert Tedworth.||

On the 12th of August, 1523, John Hogans was presented to the church of Thorlakyston, on the death of Thomas Symons, by Nicholas, Prior of Taunton, and Convent.§

Nicholas Peper, Prior, died on the 26th of September, 1523; and on the 19th of November following, William Yorke, Canon of Bruton, was nominated Prior by Cardinal Wolsey, to whom the House had given licence to appoint a successor. There were on this occasion twelve Canons present, and one absent.¶

On the 2nd of December, 1524, John Slocock was presented to the vicarage of Dulverton, on the resignation of William Bowreman.**

* MS. Harl. 6967, f. 26.

† MS. Harl. 6967, f. 27b.

‡ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 29b.

|| MS. Harl. 6967, f. 30b.

§ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 42b.

¶ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 47b. Dr. Archer, e Reg. Clerk.

** MS. Harl. 6967, f. 43b.

On the 21st of April, 1526, John Hill was presented to the Church of Runyngton, on the death of Robert Huet.*

William Wyneyard, M.A., succeeded, on the 13th of March, 1526-7, to the vicarage of Pytmyenster, vacant by the resignation of James Henton.†

On the 21st of March, 1529-30, James Dowdyng was presented to the Church of S. Egidius of Thurlokeston, on the resignation of John Ogans.‡

We have now arrived at the period of a transaction which availed to make yet another accession to the power and wealth of the Priory. The history of the proceeding has hitherto been very obscure, but sufficient can be presented to render it intelligible. There was a small and little known Priory, dedicated to S. James, and founded for Canons of the order of S. Augustine and the regulation of S. Victor, at Staffordell or Staverdale, about three miles from Wincanton. The Priory Church was the mother church of the neighbouring town. The honour of the foundation is divided between Sir William Zouche and Richard Lovel, lord of the Manor of Wincanton, to each of whom it is attributed. The former seems to have been the actual founder, but the latter so considerable a benefactor as to merit an almost equal share of praise for the good work. The Priory was endowed with lands in Wincanton, Prestley, Rackington, Eastrepe, Cattlesham, Thorn-Coffin, and other places in the county of Somerset, and in Buckham-Weston, in the county of Dorset. In the 24th of Edward III., Sir Richard Lovel, knt., founded a chantry in the Priory Church, with a messuage, a mill, two carucates of arable land, twelve acres of meadow,

* MS. Harl. 6967, f. 37b.

† MS. Harl. 6967, f. 38b.

‡ MS. Harl. 6967, f. 33b.

twelve acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and the rent of one pound of pepper, with their appurtenances situated in Presteleye, for a Chaplain to say daily service for the souls of himself, his father, mother, ancestors, and all the faithful departed. The Inquisition was dated at Bruton, on the 12th of October in the year aforesaid.* Many members of the families of S. Maur and Zouch found a last resting place in the Conventual Church, which, having become ruinous, was rebuilt by Sir John Stourton, knt., and consecrated on the 4th of June, 1443. The names of a few of the Priors have been recovered, and I hope at a future period to add from our MSS. repositories some additions which I possess to our present amount of published information. I am now only concerned with the House from its annexation to Taunton, which came about in the following manner.

William Grendon, Canon of Taunton, was elected Prior of Staverdale in 1524. Not long after his election he appears to have taken steps to unite his Monastery to his former and we may imagine favourite home. In this attempt he succeeded, and, with consent of his Convent, the union was effected in the 24th year of Henry VIII. The king's licence for this proceeding is entered on the Patent Roll of that year, and conveys permission to William Grendon, Prior of Staffordell, or Staverdale, to give and concede the whole of their possessions, and rights belonging thereunto, including the site, circuit, and precinct of the Priory itself, together with all and singular its churches, chapels, cemeteries, sanctuaries, manors, lordships, messuages, houses, mills, dovecots, gardens, lands, tenements, reversions, rents, services, court leets, views of

* Inquis. p. m. 24 Edw. III. (2 n.) n. 10.

franc-pledge, advowsons of churches, chapels and chantries, marshes, waters, fisheries, vivaries, warrens, and all other inheritances whatsoever, to William Yorke, Prior of Taunton, and his Convent for ever. And further, of his more abundant grace, the king gives the advowson, although held of himself in capite, of the Parish Church of Wyncalnton, hitherto enjoyed by the Prior and Convent of Staverdale, to the Prior and Convent of Taunton, without fine or fee great or small. The Patent is dated, witness the king himself, at Westminster, the 9th of April, 1533.*

At this point we may conveniently stay our progress, and endeavour to realize the more striking features of that pleasant picture of cloister life and mediæval usage which the varied details before us, culled from all sources and directions, may easily present to our intellectual vision. First in the foreground stands a noble establishment, the home of all the religion, learning, and civilization of the age, the fount and centre of that gracious influence which alone rescued England for many generations from moral degradation and mental barbarism. Here was located a sacred community that gave, so far as such was possible, a tone of refinement to the neighbourhood which its presence ennobled, the patrons and supporters of everything that could dignify, elevate, and adorn mankind. In this and similar places, green islands of devotion in the midst of the world's desert, calm houses of escape from unruly violence and the strife of tongues, quiet abodes of thoughtful meditation and saintly counsel, religion found a home specially suited to her holy mind. Sacred literature but for them would have left the world, and art but for them would have had no

* Pat. 24 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. (31)5.

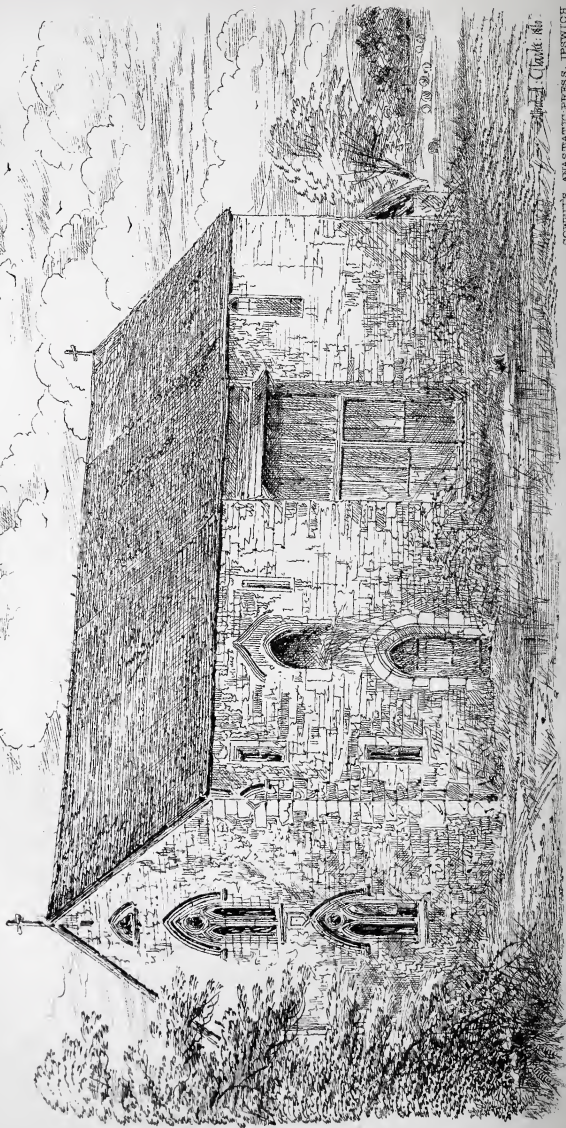
students. Most that we now enjoy and value is their precious and sacred bequest. The remains which we possess of ancient learning, whether sacred or secular, the consequent knowledge of our divine religion, the very bells that still call us to prayer, and the churches that usually receive men who respond to the invitation, our libraries, our colleges, our schools, our hospitals, all tell of those old ages of faith and patience, and make forgetfulness of their graces an ingratitude and a sin. It is nothing to the purpose that some of their enemies have taken delight in exposing the rare instances where the cloister concealed practices against which morality protests. It would indeed be strange, if, among the multitude of Religious Houses which then covered the face of England, some few deviations from rectitude were not to be discovered. As long as human nature continues to be what it is, so long it would be madness and folly to expect any other result. This, however, must by no means be allowed to prejudice the case of the great majority of such establishments. The evils that were found in a few of them—and the greatest wonder is that the instances were not more numerous—were, and still are, prominently displayed, and execration of them is sedulously courted; while the immaculate condition of the general body, a fact admitted even by unscrupulous enemies who had an interest in proving them as degraded as possible, is too often passed over, even by those who ought to know better, as a matter of no importance and unworthy of remark. Such persons are contenders not for truth but for party.

The external garb of the bountiful and gracious monastic spirit was no doubt magnificently represented in Taunton Priory. For many generations the Augustine Canon was celebrated as uniting in his single person the accordant

excellencies of the scholar and the saint. He was both patron and professor of the literature of his age ; and his home breathed of the refinement of his elegant mind, and bore the impress of his exquisite taste. Here the master influence was most conspicuously evidenced. Here, in their beautiful House, amid sights and sounds that fit men for heaven, amid holy labours and the quiet study of earlier Christianity, lived, as I have elsewhere endeavoured to picture them and their brethren, the inmates of the fair Priory of Taunton. Removed from the petty cares of ordinary existence, they attained to a degree of mental cultivation to which few others could aspire. And this was combined in numberless instances with that clear and sagacious perception of the character of their times, which made them accomplished men of society as well as profound students of the cloister. A body of ecclesiastics thus ruled for several centuries the religious destinies and spiritual life of Taunton ; and their government, so far as we can now arrive at an insight into it, was characterized by the excellencies of the rulers themselves. The outer man, too, symbolized the inner, for even in the Canon's very aspect there was that which was imposing in no little degree. He wore an albe that reached to the foot, and was fastened round the waist with a girdle of black leather. His amice enwrapped his shoulders like a cloke. Over these he had a long black mantle, to which was fastened a hood of the same colour ; and a high black cap covered his head, and contrasted well with his flowing beard. Few ecclesiastics of other Orders could have rivalled either in mental dignity or in external bearing the Augustine Canon of Taunton.

The Church and Priory were no doubt worthy of the companionship. That the former was magnificent we have

positive proof. We can catch but a glimpse, however, of its beauties, and with that must endeavour to be content. As we have already seen, it was commenced as early as, if not previous to, the year 1277, and was still unfinished in 1337. It will thus be apparent to the architectural reader that the edifice was erected in the best and purest age of constructive art. The "Early English" was passing into the "Decorated" at the beginning of the interval, and before its close the latter style had arrived at its full exuberance of beauty. Of the other peculiarities of the structure, although we may be sure that it harmonised in its perfection with the charming scene which lay around it, we are unhappily possessed of no memorial. The only guess that we can make with any degree of probability, is that it had an ornament to which the builders both of the Early English and Decorated periods were greatly indebted for the marvellous effect of the exteriors of their edifices—a lofty spire at the junction of the transept with the nave and choir. Thus much the Common Seal of the Priory would suggest, in which one of the two Apostles to whom the House was dedicated is represented holding such a church in his right hand. The domestic portion of the Priory, too, was certain to be a collection of goodly edifices. Mention has already been made of the Chapter House; but of quiet cloister and lordly refectory, scriptorium, guest-house, infirmary, and dormitory, the record is gone, we fear, for ever. And yet all were assuredly splendid of their kind, as the home of a community wealthy and powerful, and the frequent resort of the noble and renowned. The Lord Prior and his Canons often found themselves surrounded by personages of public importance in Church and State; and their lodging and cheer were doubtless agreeable to their condition, and indicative of that spirit of liberal



The Priory Barn, Mautour

COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH

hospitality which the rule alike of Religion and of their Order did so much to foster.

There can be little doubt that the great entrance gateway of the Monastery was in Canon Street, so called after the dignitaries of the House, and in which the massive foundations of ancient edifices, not improbably belonging to them, have repeatedly been discovered. How far the buildings extended towards the east and south we have no means of knowing, save by the indications already referred to. There is, however, on the left hand of the visitor as he enters the fields, a large and picturesque barn, containing some work of the sixteenth century, but in which have been inserted by the questionable dictate of modern taste, several ornamental details of uncertain derivation. [*See the Plates.*] This may be taken as the limit of the Conventual buildings in the northern direction.

Notwithstanding the silence of historians and the absence of manuscript authority on the subject, it is next to certain that the Conventual Church, like multitudes of similar structures, was a favourite place of sepulture. The only asserted instance which I have met with is unfortunately founded on error. It is that of Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford and earl of Pembroke, the half brother of King Henry VI., who died in 1497, and, by his will, dated the 15th of December, 1495, is said to have ordered his body to be interred in this monastery, and also that a monument should be erected over it, and that forty pounds a year should be paid out of his lands for four priests to pray for ever for the health of his soul, and for the souls of his father, of Katharine, sometime Queen of England, his mother, of Edmund, earl of Richmond, his brother, and of all other his predecessors.* It was Keynsham, however, and not Taunton, which was thus selected.

* Dugd. Bar. II., 242.

It may be well to remove another error, which is more or less prevalent in the neighbourhood, namely, that the Church of S. James was the old Church of the Priory. S. James's was a chapelry of the Vicarage of S. Mary Magdalene, and was not made a distinct and independent Parish until some time subsequent to the Dissolution. Its truly venerable and stately Tower,—which in real dignity, simple sublimity, and architectural excellence far surpasses in the judgment of the writer its later and more pretentious neighbour, magnificent as that was, which has recently been demolished,—yet happily endures to inspire men with respect for the ability of their forefathers, and, although it has no claim to be considered the appendage of the grand and sumptuous Conventual Church, should be loved and guarded as a priceless treasure, all the more invaluable from its now standing alone.

If we regard the influence of the place, as a member of the vast ecclesiastical establishment of the land, we may trace numerous evidences of the exercise of a power the very reverse of contemptible. The Priors of the House were among the foremost of their fellows. As we have repeatedly observed in the previous pages, they bore their share and played their part in the great events of a series of generations, and those among some of the grandest and most interesting in our national annals. It appears that they were usually elected from the superior officers of the community. At the resignation, for example, of Prior Walter de Grateley, John de Kyngesbury his successor was Sub-prior, and Walter Cook who followed him was cellarer. The election was always conducted with great regularity. After the burial of the deceased Prior, the patron was solicited to issue his licence for the choice of a successor. This obtained, the Convent proceeded to their solemn

duty. The mass de Spiritu Sancto was celebrated in their Conventual Church, after which the Canons were summoned to the Chapter House. The patron's letter was then read, the votes were taken, and, on the majority being declared, Te Deum was sung, the elect was conducted to the high altar, and his election solemnly declared. The confirmation of him by the Bishop to his dignity followed shortly after, and his conventual reign began.

It will not be amiss, as the detail has been so considerable, if I place before the reader in a consecutive series a list of the Priors, referring him for further particulars to our previous pages. I am happy to add—although I have not usually drawn attention to the wholesale omissions and errors of the few previous writers on this strangely overlooked and forgotten House—that several of these dignitaries now find their place in the assemblage for the first time.

1. Stephen occurs as a witness in documents of 1159, 1174, 1189, &c.

2. Robert, in a document of 1197.

3. John, in documents of 1204, &c.

4. John, in documents of 1313 and 1314.

5. Stephen de Picoteston died in 1325.

6. Ralph de Culmstock was elected on the 6th, received assent on the 11th, and was confirmed Prior on the 23rd of January, 1326; was one of the sub-collectors of the Tenths, 1330; was commissioned to purify his church, 1332; was summoned to the council in London, 1332; was appointed a collector of the Tenths, 1334; and resigned office on the 22nd of March, 1339.

7. Robert de Messingham was elected on the 19th of April, 1339; and died in March, 1346.

8. Thomas Cok was elected on the 30th of March,
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received assent on the 4th of April, and did homage on the 16th of June, 1346 ; and was cited to the church of S. Mary le Bow on the 21st of July, 1353.

9. Thomas de Pederton died in November, 1361.

10. Walter de Grateley received assent on the 17th of January, 1362 ; and resigned office on the 29th of December, 1377.

11. John de Kyngesbury was elected in April, and received assent on the 1st of May, 1378 ; and died on the 5th of November, 1391.

12. Walter Coke was elected on the 21st and received assent on the 27th of November, 1391 ; occurs in 1406 ; and died in January, 1408.

13. Robert Newton was elected on the 18th, and confirmed Prior on the 31st of January, 1408 ; occurs in 1409 ; and died on the 12th of August, 1413.

14. Thomas de Ufcolme was elected on the 1st, and confirmed Prior on the 2nd of September, 1413 ; was summoned to convocation in November, 1415 ; and presented a clerk to Clannaborough, on the 5th of October, 1429.

15. Thomas Benet was summoned to convocation in 1438.

16. Richard Glene occurs in June, 1449 ; was summoned to convocation the same year ; presented a clerk to Lydiard S. Laurence, 1470 ; and died on the 31st of January, 1476.

17. John Asshe was nominated his successor on the 27th of February, and received assent on the 17th of March, 1476.

18. John Prous occurs Prior in 1492 and 1497 ; received permission from Pope Alexander VI. to use the pontifical insignia, on the 4th of May, 1499 ; was presented to Lydeyard S. Laurence in 1502 ; presented clerks to S.

Mary Magdalene and Ninehead, 1508; was summoned to convocation, 1509; resigned office on the 3rd of February, 1514; and died, 1519.

19. Nicholas Peper was elected on the 23rd of February, 1514; was summoned to convocation the same year; was again summoned to convocation, 1515; presented a clerk to Thurloxtan in August, 1523; and died on the 26th of the following September.

20. William Yorke was nominated Prior on the 19th of November, 1523.

21. William Wylyams, or Andrewes, was the last Prior, of whom more will be detailed presently.

In 1377, John de Kyngesbury was Sub-prior, Walter Cook was Cellarer, Peter Ilmynstre was Sacristan, and John Cley was Precentor.

In continuation of these registers, and again referring the reader to previous pages for the various details, we notice that the Incumbents presented by the Prior and Convent to their benefices may be classed as follows. The lists, though necessarily imperfect, are valuable so far as they extend.

Incumbents of Taunton S. Mary Magdalene:—Simon de Lym, 1308; Richard de Poterne, 1322; Robert Pippecote, 1346; William atte Stone, 1349; Hugh Thomas, —; William Bury, 1508. William atte Halle was Curate of S. James's and Stapelgrove, in 1353; and Richard Pomerey was Chaplain of S. Andrew's Chantry in the Church of S. Mary Magdalene, in 1444.

Incumbents of Kingston:—Richard de Pym, 1339; William de Ayssheleigh, 1344; Robert Good, —; Richard Pleyse, 1511.

Incumbents of Lydiard S. Laurence:—Thomas de Columbrugg, —; John de Kyngesbury, 1318; Simon de Fareweye, 1351; Thomas Drayton, —; John Valens,

1452 (?); John Vowell, —; John Prowse, 1502; John North, 1519; Robert Morwent, 1521.

Incumbents of Pitminster:—John Stede, 1341; Robert Cox, 1349; Richard Heryng, 1350; Simon de Cherde, 1351; Richard Mader, —; William Mors, 1509; Thomas Wyse, 1520; James Henton, —; William Wyneyard, 1527.

Incumbents of Dulverton:—Adam, —; Thomas Flour, 1332; Hugh Lovegeer, 1349; John Edyngton, —; Hugh Thomas, 1504; Peter Druet, 1508; William Bowreman, —; John Slocock, 1524.

Incumbents of Combflory:—John de Kyngesbury, 1317; Thomas de Columbrugg, 1318; Geoffrey de Reyny, 1336; William de Modbury, 1349; John Prows, —; John Baker, 1502; John Hyll, 1514.

Incumbents of Ninehead:—Richard le Bellringer, 1315; William Wysman, 1349; John Crispyn, 1350; William Esch, 1350; William Donekyn, 1362; John Prous, —; John Samson, 1501; John Trygge, 1507; Thomas Cokysden, 1508.

Incumbents of Thurloxtton:—William de la Pytte, 1318; Gilbert, —; Walter de Quenton, 1333; Reginald Marchall, 1347; Ralph Mareschal, 1349; William de Essch, 1362; John Symmys, —; Thomas Symons, 1505; John Hogans, 1523; James Dowdyng, 1530.

Incumbents of Runnington:—William de Lydeford, —; William Syward, 1326; John Crispyn, 1349; William Wysman, 1350; William Wysman, 1362; John Newman, 1408; Robert Tedworth, —; Robert Huet, 1522; John Hill, 1526.

The possessions of the Priory were for the most part in its immediate neighbourhood, a great portion of which was represented, as we have already noticed, in the pages of its

ample cartulary. Among the more distant, although situated in the same county, were the valuable manor of Dulverton, which has so often been the subject of remark, the vills of Broggelesnole and Levercote and the hamlets of Telchete and la Merse, mentioned in the Perambulation of the Forest of Exmore, dated on the 22nd of March, 1342,* and the lands of Staverdale and Thorn-Coffin. In Devon there were the Churches of Willand and Clannaborough, and lands at Woodham, Godesaltr, Prior Merston, and Monksbeare. In Dorset there was Buckham-Weston. The whole constituted a spacious domain, the beauty and fertility of which it would have been hard to parallel.

With regard to the revenues of the House, which were proportionably considerable, some curious information may be offered. At the time of the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV., 1288-1291, the temporalties belonging to the Community within the Archdeaconry of Taunton were taxed, according to the Memoranda Roll of the 34th of Edward III., 1360, at cccxvs. ; namely, Nyenhide, xxvs. ; Spaxton, xiijs. 4d. ; Dulverton, xxvjs. ; Thornlockeston, lxxs. viijd. ; Northperton, xxs. ; Stoke, xxxs. ; Westmonekton, xs. ; Lydiard S. Laurence, xxs. ; and Esse Prior's, cs. Some time subsequently a commission was issued, bearing date the 26th of January, 1341, and addressed to certain Assessors and Venditors, who were thereby instructed to levy the Ninth of corn, wool, and lambs in every parish, for the maintenance of the king's wars and the good keeping of his realm, according to the aforesaid Valor. They were directed to take inquisition upon oath of certain jurors resident in every parish as to the true value of the Ninth. The returns which they made state at the same time the

* Per. For. de Exmore, ad Adam. de Domerham, Hist. Glast. j. 193, 194.

amount of the former tax, and, if the Ninth did not equal that sum, the reason of such deficiency. In the roll just quoted, to which also reference has been cursorily made in a previous portion of this memoir, the Prior is recorded to have objected to the amount at which he was rated, which was no less than the sum of *cixs. vijd. ob* (halfpenny). Upon examination of the return, it was discovered that this amount was computed as follows :—Northcory, *ijs. iiijd.* ; Nyenhide, *xiijs. iiijd.* ; Bishop's Lydiard, *vjs. viijd.* ; Spaxton, *vs.* ; Dulverton, *xijs.* ; Thorlokeston, *xxvjs. viijd.* ; Pedirton, *iiijjs.* ; Stokepire, *vs. vjd.* ; Monketon, *xijs. vjd.* ; Lydiard S. Laurence, *xjs. vijd. ob.* ; Esse Prior's, *xs.* Reference was then made to the roll of the 20th of Edward I., or the Taxation of Pope Nicholas, and the temporalities were stated as there set forth ; when it appeared that the Prior and his predecessors paid a Tenth for all and singular of these temporalities. It did not, however, appear that the Prior had then any temporalities taxed in Northcory and Bishop's Lydiard. Accordingly, he stated his willingness to pay the sum demanded of *ixs.* on these two properties, but that he had no others on which an assessment might lawfully be made. After a lengthened investigation, the Prior appeared in Easter Term in the Court of Exchequer, when an inquisition was exhibited, taken at Somerton in the presence of the said Prior by John de Hundesmore his attorney, on the Monday in the fifth week in Lent, 1361, in which the jurors on their oath declared that the Prior had no other temporalities save those which had been in the possession of his House in the year 1291, and which were then taxed, except one carucate of land and a rent of fifty shillings with its appurtenances in Dulverton, which Prior Robert de Messingham (or Cressingham) had purchased for himself and his successors ; that the value of the

Ninth from that property was *xld.*; and that Monketon and Westmonekton, Pedirton and Northperton, and Stoke Pirye and Stoke, were respectively two names for one and the same place. It was thereupon decided that the Prior should pay the aforesaid sums of *ixs.* for Northcory and Bishop's Lydeyerd, and of *xld.* for Dulverton, and that he should be relieved and quit of the further demand of *iiij*l*. xvij*s*. iij*d*. ob.*, at which he had been illegally assessed.*

These notices furnish us among other information both with the relative value of the estates at one and the same time, and with their comparative value at different periods.

Monastic annals are by no means silent in regard of those who bore the name of the House, either perhaps from some early connection with it, or from having been born in the adjoining town. William de Tanton was Prior of Winchester in 1249; John de Tanton was Canon of Wells, 1247; Gilbert de Tanton was Almoner of Glastonbury, 1274; John de Taunton was at the same time Abbat of Glastonbury; Walter de Tanton was Abbat of Glastonbury, 1322; John de Tanton was vicar of Northcory, 1328; Robert de Tanton was prebendary of Wivelescomb in the Church of Wells, 1333; Nicholas de Tanton was vicar of Brompton Regis, 1348; and John de Taunton was Abbat of Cirencester, in 1440. This list could be greatly extended if necessary. But it is more than sufficient to show that ecclesiastics who were connected, as at least is probable, with the Priory or the town, attained during a long series of years to some of the highest dignities which this and other dioceses included within their pale.

That one of the accomplishments of a monastery here

* Memorand. Rot. 34 Edw. III. Trin.

flourished in perfection, it is probable that I possess a very interesting proof. I have in my collection a Psalter, with a litany of the Saints and other prayers, written in the latter part of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, most beautifully executed and undoubtedly by an English scribe. A calendar is prefixed, singularly valuable, together with the litany, for the number of English Saints which it records. Nearly at the end of the book, which is of what would now be called small duodecimo size, and has two hundred and forty three leaves, is an illumination consisting of a scroll on which is inscribed "Jon Taunton. MS." It is not unlikely that this charming volume, unless it were the work of the famous Abbat of Glastonbury himself, who was a great lover of books, was produced in the scriptorium of Taunton Priory; and, if so, the House had no reason to be ashamed of its penman. That the community were possessed of a library of some importance is evident from the fact that Leland, who visited the Priory within a short period of the suppression, although, as usual, he is unhappily silent about the edifice itself, noticed three uncommon books in the collection of the Canons, the "Chronicon Ivonis," "Philaretus de Pulsibus," and "Theophilus de Urinis,"* representatives of the literature and science of the mediæval age.

I am also in possession of a very interesting relic which was found about thirty-five years ago, during the process of removing an accumulation of mud in the bed of the Tone, within a few hundred yards from the site of the Priory, and which has been in my custody for the far greater part of the intervening period. It is a leaden bulla of Pope Sixtus IV., who occupied the chair of S.

* Lel. Collect., tom. III., p. 153.

BULLA OF POPE SIXTUS IV.



(Actual Size.)

Found in the River Tone, near 'launton Priory.'

GIRDLE ORNAMENT.



(Actual Size.)

Found on the site of Taunton Priory.

KNIFE HANDLE.



(Actual Size.)

Found on the site of Taunton Priory.

Peter from 1471 to 1484, and was originally attached to a document not improbably addressed to Taunton Priory or its Prior. [*See the engraving.*] On the purport of the missive it would of course be vain to speculate.

For another object of interest connected with the House I have to thank my old friend Henry Norris, Esq., late of South Petherton, who most kindly presented it to me. It is a brass ornament which formed the termination of a leathern girdle, and is a work of the fifteenth century. On one side are the words *ihc mercy*, and on the other *lady helpe*. It was found on the site of the Priory in the year 1812, and was sold at the time of its discovery to his learned father. [*See the figures.*] About the same time and in the same locality was found the haft of a knife in morse-ivory, which was similarly offered for sale and is at present also in my possession. It is of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and consists of a group of three figures, probably intended for Faith, Hope, and Justice, which are surmounted by a couchant lion. Faith is represented with a staff, Hope with an anchor and a bird, and Justice with a sword and a pair of scales. [*See the figures.*] During the last ten years a few coins have been offered to me for sale, with the special recommendation of having been discovered on the same site, or in the immediate neighbourhood, comprising pennies of Henry II., Edward III., and Richard II., and a groat and shilling of Henry VIII. These, however, as it was well known that I was interested in the locality, and as the circumstances of the alleged discoveries were not free from suspicion, I receive with considerable hesitation, and tender a word of caution to those of my readers to whom similar objects may hereafter be exhibited.

Up to this period we have seen the noble House which

is the subject of our present research rising hastily during the first part of its existence into a position of wealth and power, and then for a series of generations dispensing with a high and liberal hand the manifold blessings of which it was the favoured depository. Age after age it has been entering into the ecclesiastical life of England, an integral portion of the mighty whole, and making its presence felt in conformity with the great purposes for which it had received its being. A change has now arrived. By this time Taunton had received its last Prior, and the House its last legitimate master. From this point, then, the spectator must be invited to look upon a far different picture. There is from the nature of things an unhappy necessity forced upon the writer, who endeavours to rescue from oblivion the annals of any one of our old Religious Houses. The histories which are the result of such reverent care differ oftentimes in all possible ways, so far as the records of good deeds can be unlike each other; but the last chapter of the tale, the last fearful scene, is the same in all. The same demoniac passions, the same sacrilegious wills, the same accursed hands, prompted the outrage and perpetrated the crime. Glastonbury, and Taunton, and Muchelney, and Cleeve, and Buckland, and Crewkerne, and Montacute, and Athelney, and hundreds of others—all tell of the same remorseless tyrant, the same fawning band of greedy courtiers, and the same atrocious spirit of wrong, robbery, and murder, all the more abominable and disgusting from the pretence of religion with which it was invested.

Little more than a year had elapsed after the annexation of Staverdale to Taunton, when the opposition of the clergy to the king's matrimonial speculations brought about the severance of the Anglican Church from the spiritual

supremacy of the See of Rome. Inasmuch as the Pope refused to sanction the divorce of the monarch's outraged wife, and to permit him to elevate one of her waiting-women to her place, Henry, who appeared to think that every thing whether of heaven or earth was created solely for his peculiar gratification, resolved to break off all connexion with him, and to declare himself pope within his own unhappy dominions. We shall entirely miss the real meaning of the affair unless we keep this circumstance prominently in view. It was for his own loathsome purposes that his public acts were originated and carried out. The great body of the clergy, who were known to be antagonistic to his wishes, was therefore to be coerced into seeming approval, and the statute which declared the Royal Supremacy was the instrument by which it was effected. The clauses of the declaration which the Religious Houses were called upon to make distinctly prove that the confirmation of the divorce was the leading result intended, and that the renunciation of the pope was a childish act of mere retaliation for his opposition to the despot's will. The declaration itself was a carefully prepared document, a blank form of which was carried to every community, with spaces left for the insertion of the name and style of the particular House, and room at the conclusion for the signatures of the brethren. It sets out with some fulsome assertions of their duty to the unscrupulous sovereign who so little regarded his duty to them, and of the sincere, entire, and perpetual devotion, faith, observance, honor, worship, and reverence which they were prepared most willingly to render to him. It then proceeds to announce that the Heads of the House in question with one mouth, voice, and unanimous consent and assent, profess, attest, and faithfully promise and vow for them-

selves and their successors, all and singular, that they will pay entire, inviolate, sincere, and perpetual fidelity, observance and obedience to the king and to Anne the queen his wife, and to his offspring by the same Anne then begotten or to be so : that they will at all possible times notify the same to the people : that Henry is the head of the Church of England : that the Bishop of Rome is to be considered of no higher dignity than any other bishop in his own diocese : that no one either in private or in public assemblies, or in his prayers, shall call the Bishop of Rome by the title of pope or supreme pontiff, but by the name of the Bishop of Rome or of the Roman Church : that the laws and decrees of the king shall be maintained, and that those of the Bishop of Rome shall be renounced : that the Catholic and Orthodox faith shall be duly preached : that in public prayers mention shall first be made of the king, as the supreme head of the Church of England, then of Queen Anne with her family, and lastly of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with the other orders of the clergy : concluding with an oath of obligation and faithful and perpetual observance of all and singular the matters aforesaid.

Such was the compulsory and unsparing declaration. It was made in the Chapter House of Taunton Priory, and sealed with the common seal, on the 15th of September, 1534, in the 26th year of "the most invincible prince Henry VIII." In the attesting witnesses, fifteen in number, we are furnished with the names of the entire community. They were William Wyllyams, Prior, William Gregory, Sub-prior, Antony Whytt, William Bayle, Nicholas Beram, Thomas Dale, John Heyward, William Culron, John Cokeram, John Dyght, John Warryn, Richard Fynsham, William Coboock, William Brynchmede, and William



SEAL OF TAUNTON PRIORY.



(Actual Size.)

From an Impression attached to the Surrender in the
Augmentation Office.

Bleche.* An impression in red wax is appendant of the Common Seal of the Priory. It is of early character, of the vesica form, and represents the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul standing under crocketed canopies with a diapered background. The architectural peculiarities are indicative of the age of Edward I., and therefore exactly harmonize with those which prevailed at the period of the erection of the Conventual Church. The Apostles are represented with their characteristic insignia, the former with his keys in his left, and a church, to which reference has already been made, in his right hand, and the latter with his sword. The legend reads, **S. SCORU. APOSTOLOR. PET * * * T. PAULI. * APTDPECHIB. C * *** * * *.—Sigillum Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli Tantonensis Ecclesiæ. (*See the figure.*)

The declaration of the king's supremacy was the first step towards the spoliations that ensued. The tyrant discovered his power and acted accordingly. Those that refused the declaration, as Bp. Fisher, Sir Thomas More and others, were sent to the block or the halter, and those who complied with it were but reserved for future vengeance. Things did not, indeed could not, long remain as they were. To enable the king to maintain his position as "supreme head on earth of the Church of England," it was presently enacted that every possessor of any ecclesiastical dignity, office or place should surrender to him the first-fruits, revenues and profits for one year, and, further, should pay to him every year a tenth of all his revenues, emoluments and profits, and that the first payment should be made at the Feast of the Nativity, 1535. Hereupon Commissioners were appointed by Parliament to enquire

* Ex Autograph. in Off. Rec. olim Augment.

into and report upon the value of all ecclesiastical possessions throughout the country. This was promptly carried into effect, and the returns which were made by these officers constitute the well-known "Valor Ecclesiasticus," in which they were digested and presented to both houses.

The "Valor" of Taunton Priory furnishes us with a complete view of the possessions of the House immediately before the suppression. It shows also what sums were paid to various clerical and lay persons, bailiffs, sheriffs, auditors, and other civil officers, the charges due to the chief Lords, the amount spent in alms by reason of any foundation or ordinance, with the names of the parties so commemorated, &c. We are thus presented with a most lively picture of the rights on the one hand and the liabilities on the other of one of the greater monasteries during its last few years of place and power.

As the return is necessarily of so great importance and interest, I have thought proper to give it in translation, and with its minute details more intelligibly represented than as they stand in the original. The amounts, however, still figure in their ancient form, as I was unwilling to modernize my authority when there was little or nothing to be gained by the alteration. In studying the account we should not forget either the easy terms which monastic tenants notoriously enjoyed, or the immense increase in the value of property from those times to our own, considerations of the greatest importance in enabling us to arrive at a due appreciation of the position of the House. It may also be premised that the record includes not only the possessions already noticed as donations to the Priory at various earlier periods, but those also which were lately added by the union with it of the Priory of Staverdale.

HOUSE AND PRIORY OF TAUNTON.

Declaration of the Extent and Annual Value of all and singular the Lands, and Tenements, and other Possessions, with the Tithes, Oblations, and all other Issues of the divers Benefices and Chapels belonging and appropriated to the aforesaid Priory, in the time of William Andrewes, now Prior thereof.

ESSE.—(Ash Priors.)

Value in assized Rents			
of the Customary			
Tenants	vij ^{li} iij ^s ix ^d		
Demesne Lands ..	x ^{li} iij ^s ij ^d	} xvj ^{li} xviiij ^s xj ^d	
Out of this a rent, annually,			
To William Frances	vij ^s	} xxx ^{li} xj ^s xj ^d	
To the Lord of the Manor			
of Bp's Lydeyarde	xij ^d		
So now clear			
Perquisites of the Courts and other			
Casualties, in common years,		xxx ^s	
Fines of lands		xliij ^s	

WESTOWE.

Assized Rents of the Customary Tenants ..	lxxj ^s vj ^d		
Demesne Lands ..	xlix ^s x ^d	} cxviiij ^s iiij ^d	
Out of this, annually,			
To the turn of the Sheriff		} vij ^{li} xj ^s viij ^d	
of Somerset ..	xij ^d		
To the Lord of the Hundred of Williton	ij ^s		
So now clear			
Perquisites of the Courts and other			
Casualties		iiij ^s iiij ^d	
Fines of lands		xxx ^s	

MIDDELTON.

Rents both of Free and of Customary Tenants	lxij ^s vj ^d	}	xj ^{li} xiiij ^s vj ^d	}	xij ^{li} - ^s xiiij ^d
Demesne Lands ..	xij ^s				
Demesne Lands in the hand of the Lord	x ^{li}				
Out of this, The fee of Stephen Stroude, bailiff of the same ..	xl ^s				
So now clear					
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	vj ^s viij ^d				

WILLOND.

Assized Rents of the Cus- tomary Tenants	vij ^{li} ix ^s x ^d	}	xv ^{li} iiij ^s vij ^d	}	xviiij ^{li} iiij ^s vij ^d
Demesne Lands	vij ^{li} xviiij ^s iiij ^d				
Out of this annually, To the Lord of the Manor of Holberton	iiij ^s vij ^d				
So now clear					
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	ix ^s				
Fines of Lands	l ^s				

THURLOXSTON.

Value in Rents of Free as of Customary Tenants ..	ix ^{li} - ^s xx ^d ob.	}	xiiij ^{li} ij ^s iiij ^d
Demesne Lands	cxiiij ^s ob.		
Out of which there is an annual payment, To the Master of the Hospital of Bryge- water	xij ^s		

To the turn of the Sheriff of Somerset	iiij ^d	} xviiij ^{li} ij ^s viij ^d
To the Lord of the Hundred of Androyfelde ..	xij ^d	
To the Lord of the Manor of Dunster	iiij ^d	
So now clear		
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	xx ^s	}
Fines of lands	lx ^s iiiij ^d	

BLACKEDON.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants iiiij ^{li} xvij ^d ob.	} cix ^s ix ^d ob.
Demesne Lands .. ..	.. xxvij ^s
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	xvj ^d	

TOBRUGGE.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants cxiiiij ^s x ^d	} vj ^{li} xix ^s v ^d
Demesne Lands .. ..	.. xxiiiij ^s iiij ^d
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	xvj ^d	

DULVERTON DEMESNE.

Assised Rents of the Free as of the Customary Tenants vij ^{li} v ^s x ^d	} xlviij ^s iiiij ^d
Demesne lands .. ..	.. vij ^{li} iiiij ^s ix ^d
Out of which, annually,		
To the Lord of Dunster	xiiij ^d	
To the Lord of Hawkerige	ij ^s ij ^d	
A pension to the Prior of Bustelham Mountegue	vj ^{li} xiiiij ^s iiiij ^d	

A pension to a chantry priest of Donyatte ..	lxvj ^s viij ^d	}
The fee of William Glosse, bailiff of the same ..	xl ^s	

So now clear

DULVERTON PARSONAGE.

Assised Rents of the Free as of Customary Tenants, clear	xj ^{li} iiij ^s v ^d
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DULVERTON BAILIWICK.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants ..	xl ^s xj ^d	}	1 ^s xj ^d	}	xij ^{li} ii ^s xj ^d
Demesne Lands ..	x ^s				
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	lx ^s				
Fines of lands	vj ^{li} xij ^s				

PIXSTON.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants ..	c ^s vj ^d	}	xiiij ^{li} xviiij ^s x ^d	}	xv ^{li} ij ^s ij ^d
Demesne Lands ..	x ^{li}				
Out of which annually, To the Bp. of Winchester, a chief rent, ..	xij ^d				
To the Abbat of Glastonbury ..	viiij ^d				

So now clear

Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	iiij ^s iiij ^d
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TAUNTON EXTRA PORTAM.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants ..	xij ^{li} vij ^s x ^d ob.	}	xiiij ^{li} xiiij ^s vj ^d ob.
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties ..	vj ^s viij ^d		
Fines of lands ..	xx ^s		

CANON STREET.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants	xxvij ^{li} xij ^s vj ^d	} xxx ^{li} xii ^s
Sale of works	.. vij ^s vj ^d	
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	.. .. xxx ^s
Fines of lands	.. .. xxij ^s

FONS GEORGIJ.—(Wilton).

Rents of the Customary Tenants	.. lix ^s	} iiij ^{li} xxij ^d
Sale of works	.. xxij ^s x ^d	
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties iiij ^s iiij ^d	

GAULDON.

Rents of the Customary Tenants, with works	vj ^{li} x ^s vj ^d	} x ^{li} v ^s v ^d
Demesne Lands	.. iiij ^{li}	
Out of which, annually, To the Lord of the Manor of Pyligh, a chief rent	v ^s j ^d	
So now clear			} x^{li} viiij^{s} ix^{d}
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	.. .. iiij ^s iiij ^d	

THURLEBERE.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants iiij ^{li} j ^d	} iiij ^{li} xv ^s j ^d
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	.. .. xx ^d
Fines of lands	.. .. xiiij ^s iiij ^d

KYNGISHILL.

Rents of the Free as of the Customary Tenants xliij ^s ij ^d	} xliij ^s x ^d
Out of which, annually, To the Lord of Strengiston for a chief rent	iiij ^d	
So now clear		

WHITEHULL.—(Withiel.)

Rents of the Customary Tenants, clear .. xxxj^s

STAFFORDELL.

Annual Rent of the farm of the Manor, as by the
Indenture of Nicholas Fitz-James c^s

WYNCAULTON.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants	viiij ^{li} viij ^s jd	}	viiij ^{li} vij ^s iij ^d	}	viiij ^{li} xv ^s vij ^d
Out of which, annually,					
To the Lord Henry					
Daubeny ..	x ^d				
So now clear					
Perquisites of the Courts and other					
Casualties	vj ^s viij ^d				
Fines of lands	xx ^d				

RUNDEHILL.

Assised Rent of the firm of the Manor	ix ^{li}	}	xv ^d	}	viiij ^{li} xiiij ^s ix ^d
Out of which, annually,					
To the turn of the Sheriff of Somerset	iijs				
A chief rent to John Boneham, Esq.					
A chief rent to the heirs of Chalket for land in Cleyanger ..	xij ^d				
So now clear					

BAROW.

Assised Rents of the Customary Tenants	viiij ^{li} vj ^s vj ^d	}	viiij ^{li} iij ^s xj ^d	}	viiij ^{li} viij ^s xj ^d
Out of which, annually,					
To the Lord Abbat of Glastonbury, for lands in Batcombe ..	xiiij ^d				
To the heirs of Rodney for land in Lovyngton	xvij ^d				
So now clear					
Perquisites of the Courts and other					
Casualties	v ^s				

BRUETON.

Rents of Free and of Customary Tenants	xij ^{li} xiijs ^v ^d	}	}	
Out of which, annually,				
To the Lord of the Hundred of Cattisaishe, as for a chief rent	.. xviijs ^d			
To the Abbat of Bruton	xij ^d			
To the Lord of Norton Farrys	.. .. xij ^d		
To the Lord Henry Daubeny, for a chief rent	} x ^{li} viijs ^s xj ^d			
for land in Bryggewater				xij ^d
For the fee of Egidius Slade, steward of the same xx ^s			} x ^{li} xix ^s xj ^d
For the fee of William Love, bailiff of the same	.. .. xx ^s		
So clear				
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties	.. .. ix ^s iiij ^d		
Fines of lands	.. .. xx ^d		

THORNECOFFYN.

Rents of free and of Customary Tenants, per annum, clear iiij^{li} iiij^d

RENTS OF CERTAIN PARCELS OF LAND.

For one burgage in Langporte	.. v ^s	}	
Of certain Tenements in Athelbury	xiijs ^s iiij ^d		
Certain rents in Canon Street	.. xxxiijs ^s		
Caplond	.. .. xx ^s	
Grassecrofte	.. .. xxx ^s	
Next the Chapel, Taunton	.. xjs ^s iiij ^d		} viij ^{li} ijs ^s iiij ^d
Oldeclyff	.. .. v ^s	

Plaistrete	xiijs	iiij ^d
Briggewater	iiij ^s	
Taunton	xiijs	
Certain Rent of John Alwyn ..	xiijs	iiij ^d

RECEIPTS.

For a certain annual rent from the Lord of the Manor of Hockcombe	xx ^d	} iiij ^{li} v ^s viij ^d
For a similar rent from the Vicarage of Kyngeston	xv ^s	
For a similar rent from the Rectory of Clowyngborow	iiij ^s	
From the Rector of Orchard, for a similar rent	v ^s	
From the Vicarage of Dulverton, for a similar rent	ix ^s	

DEMESNE LANDS NEXT THE PRIORY HOUSE.

From the Issues and Annual Value of certain Demesne Lands, in the Lord's hand, and lying by and about the Priory House, by the oath of four honest and lawful men	cxj ^s	ix ^d
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SALE OF THE TITHES OF GRAIN AND MEADOWS,
AS BELOW.

Tithes of Corn of Kyngeston and Cothelston	xiiij ^{li}	} lxiij ^{li} x ^s ij ^d	
Tithes of Corn of Hamwode, parcel of the Parish of Trull	vij ^{li}		xvj ^d
Pallyngisfelde and Holeford	c ^s		
Wyncaulton	viiij ^{li}		
Nynched	vj ^{li}		xvijs
Dulverton	xij ^{li}		x ^s
Tithes of Meadows of Langford and Cleyhill	ij ^s		

Tithes of the Meadows of Robert At-mershe	..		xiiij ^d
Tithes of Corn of Thurlebere	ix ^{li}	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Tithes of the Rectory of Oterforde	..	..	xxxij ^s

In all

ISSUES AND PROFITS OF THE TITHES OF GRAIN, WITH OTHER TITHES AND CASUALTIES OF CHAPELS,

AS BELOW.

The Tithes of Grain of the Parish of S. Mary Magdalene, with the Oblations and other casualties	..	xxxj ^{li}	xij ^s	xj ^d
The Tithes of Grain of Corffe, Pitmyster, and Trull, with the Oblations and other casualties	..	..	xij ^{li}	iiij ^s v ^d
The Tithes of Grain of the Parish of S. James's and Stapulgrave, with the Oblations and other casualties	xiiij ^{li}	ix ^s		xj ^d
The Tithes of Grain of Whitehull, with the Oblations and other casualties	..	ix ^{li}	vj ^s	iiij ^d
The Tithes of Grain of Esse, with the Oblations and other casualties	..	..	vij ^{li}	xiiij ^s v ^d
The Tithes of Grain of Trulle, with the Oblations and other casualties	..	..	vj ^{li}	ix ^d
The Tithes of Grain of [Bishop's] Hulle, with the Oblations and other casualties	..	..	xvj ^{li}	xv ^s vj ^d

cxij^{li} xiiij^s j^d

The Tithes of Grain of Russhe-			
ton, with the Oblations and			
other casualties	...	x ^{li} xvij ^s	iiij ^d
The Tithes of Grain of Wilton,			
with the Oblations and other			
casualties	... ..	lxxiiij ^s	vij ^d

In all

Sum total of the value as well of all	}	ccccxxxviiij ^{li} viij ^s x ^d
the Temporals as of the Spirituals		
aforsaid		

From this are to be deducted,

ALLOWANCES, PENSIONS, AND STIPENDS, AS BELOW.

For a perpetual annual Pension			
to the Vicar of Taunton	...	xx ^{li}	
For the Stipends of divers			
Chaplains serving the Cha-			
pels, as above,—namely			
To John Selake, chaplain of Esse		cxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
To John Sabbyn, chaplain of Trull		vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
To John Hare, chaplain of Hill			
Bishop's	... ..	vj ^{li}	
To John Stotte, chaplain of			
Russheton and Stoke	... ..	vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
To John Baillyff, chaplain of Corffe		c ^s	
To Thomas Cocks, chaplain of			
Wilton	... ..	c ^s	
To William Badcock, chaplain			
of S. James's	... ..	vj ^{li}	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
To Humfrey Bradley, chaplain			
of Whitehull	... ..	cvj ^s	viiij ^d
To two Chaplains serving in			
the Church of Staffordell,			
according to the Ordination			
of William Yorke, late Prior			
of Taunton	... ..	xvj ^{li}	

PAYMENTS.

To the Church of Wells, as for an annual Pension from Staffordell	xxxiijs iiij ^d	}	
To the Archdeacon of Taunton, for the rent of the aforesaid Churches and Chapels, an- nually	x ^s iiij ^d		
To the same, for procurations of the said Churches ...	l ^s viij ^d		
An annual payment to the Rector of Hidon ...	xjs viij ^d		
And Mouncketon, for a certain annual rent	vjs viij ^d		
To the Bp. of Bath, for procu- rations	xxijs		
To the Bp. of Winchester, annually, for a chief rent of land in Grassecroft ...	vjs		} viij ^{li} v ^s viij ^d
Baldewynsmede ...	vjs viij ^d		
Kyngishill ...	iiij ^d		
and Tolond ...	ijs		
To the Archdeacon of Wells, annually, for procurations of the Church of Wyncaul- ton	ix ^s x ^d ob'		}
To the Bp. of Bath, for a certain rent issuing from the Rectory of Wyncaul- ton	iijs iiij ^d		
Annual payment to the heirs of Beaumont as for a chief rent	ijs		

ALMS, FROM ORDINATIONS AND FOUNDERS.

In alms distributed, namely every Friday iijs iiij ^d , to the poor, according to the Ordination of Bp. Henry Blesans, per annum ...	vij ^{li} xiijs iiij ^d	} xlj ^{li} ix ^s
On the anniversary of the said Henry, in four quarterly payments of xiijs ij ^d each ...	lvjs viij ^d	
In alms given to the poor by the Ordination of William Gyfford, some time Bp. of Winchester, namely every Sunday xiiij ^d ...	lx ^s viij ^d	
On the anniversary of Thomas Bekyngton, some time Bp. of Winchester	xxxix ^s iiij ^d	
According to the Ordination of John Aisshe of Staffordell ...	liij ^s iiij ^d	
Of the gifts of divers others, viz.		
Sir William Bondevyle ...	xxx ^s	
Thomas Mawdelyn, clerk ...	vj ^s viij ^d	
Margery Froment, widow ...	xiijs iiij ^d	
John Prescote ...	xiijs iiij ^d	
Walter Dowlynge ...	xxxiiij ^s viij ^d	
John Tose ...	xviij ^s iiij ^d	
Roger Hill ...	xxj ^s	
To seven poor persons residing near the Priory House, yearly ...	xxxiiij ^s	
To four of the poor of Staffordell, by the Ordination of John Lord Zouche, John Lord Storton, William Yorke late Prior of Taunton, with others	xij ^{li} iiij ^s	
On the anniversary of Baldowin, some time Bp. of Winchester, and on Maunday Thursday ...	xx ^s iiij ^d	

SALARIES.

For the Salary of Sir Nicholas Wadam, Chief Steward of the Possessions aforesaid	...	cvj ^s viij ^d	}	xix ^{li} v ^s iiij ^d
For the Salary of Roger Yorke, Sergeant at law and Steward of the Manor of Staffordell with its members under the Conventual Seal	... ..	iiij ^{li}	
For the Salary of John Sooper, Auditor of the Possessions aforesaid	... ..	lxvj ^s viij ^d	
For the Salaries of divers officials, bailiffs, or collectors of certain rents, viz., Taunton Extra Portam, Canon Street, Staffordell, Fons Georgij, Gauldon, and other places, viz.,				
George Speake	...	lxvj ^s viij ^d		
Richard Grey	...	xl ^s		
John Alford	...	xxv ^s iiij ^d		
Sum of the Allowances	... ..	clij ^{li} — ^s — ^d	
And so now there remains clear after				
all deductions	... ..	cciiij ^{xxvj} li viij ^s x ^d	
The Tenth from thence	... ..	xxviij ^{li} xij ^s x ^d ob' q'.	

We have here a balance-sheet for every part of the property, an exact return of income and expenditure, giving us without difficulty and at a single glance the proceeds of the several estates, the deductions to which they were subject, and the surplus that, after all the issues were

* Val. Eccl., vol. I., pp. 168, 169, 170.

disbursed, still remained available for the provision and maintenance of the House.

In addition to the foregoing details the Valor furnishes us with the names of several other incumbents at the period of its formation, 1535.

William Bury was vicar of "Mawdelyn," which was valued at xx^{li} iij^s iiij^d.

In the same Church of S. Mary Magdalene there were several chantries, which are thus given, together with the names of their incumbents:—

The Chantry of the B. V. Mary—	John Tuell.
„	S. Nicholas—Robert Bailliffe.
„	Jesus—John Wely.
„	S. Andrew—John Harvye.
„	Holy Trinity—Ralph Wylkyns.
„	————— Alexander Magote.
„	S. Ethelreda—William Calowe.

At the same time Richard Jeffrey was Incumbent of Kyngeston with the Chapel of Cutston (Cothelstone), Edmund Turnor of Combefflory, Robert Morwent of Lydeard S. Laurence, John Marler of Nynehede, John Hill of Rownyngton, and William Wyneyard of Pytmyster.*

From our knowledge of the character of Henry, we may be well assured that the interval between the compilation of the Valor and the appropriation of the property which it represented was but a short and hardly perceptible step. As in a more ancient instance, the possession of the vineyard was too tempting an acquisition even for robbery and murder to offer any decided resistance to a tyrant's will. There was a difficulty, however, in his path which required some craft to overcome. And never was a more thoroughly

* Val. Eccl., vol. I., pp. 171, 172, 173.

diabolical mode employed to obtain a shameless end than that to which his agents had resort. Sir Thomas More was hardly laid in his bloody grave when the infamous Cromwell proposed and carried into effect a so-called Visitation of the Religious Houses. When the avowed object was plunder, when the visitors, who were perfectly cognizant of their master's design, were sent for the very purpose of bringing an evil report upon the places which they inspected, when their own advantage was in exact ratio to the degree of criminality which they should succeed in attaching to their victims, and when they were rewarded in proportion to the insolence of their language and the atrocity of their behaviour, we need not wonder at the manner in which they conducted themselves, or at the returns which they made. The marvel is not that many reports were condemnatory but that any were of a different complexion. The official account of the visitation of Taunton Priory is not known to exist, but the date of it may be said to be at length recovered. It was doubtless on the 7th of August, 1537, that the reprobate priest Dr. Layton, the ever-ready calumniator and false accuser, whose name I mention for the purpose of affixing to him the infamy that he deserves, made his appearance at the monastery. This, the reader will recollect, is the date endorsed on the bull of Pope Alexander VI. already referred to, which among other documents passed under his inspection. His report we know not; though from such an inquisitor it could hardly be expected to be favourable.

In the previous year and during the course of these last mentioned enquiries came the dissolution of the lesser monasteries. The King attempted to seduce the minds of the more conscientious into at least tacit acquiescence with his plans, by promising to create

new Bishopricks in several of the larger dioceses. Taunton among other places was selected for that honor. On the Patent Roll of the 29th of his reign is a mandate to Cranmer the Archbishop of Canterbury, setting forth that the Bishop of Bath and Wells had signified to him the need under which that diocese lay of an active Suffragan, and that he had presented to him two clerks, William Fynche late Prior of Bremar, and Richard Walshe Prior of the Hospital of S. John Baptist of Bridgewater, both in Priest's Orders, born in lawful matrimony, of lawful age, learned both in Spirituals and Temporals, and without Canonical impediment of any kind, one of whom he had humbly and devoutly supplicated that he would select for the high office. Further, that he, of his special grace and mere motion, nominated William Fynche, one of the aforesaid, to be Suffragan Bishop of Taunton, and that he gives and confers on him the style, title, and dignity of Suffragan Bishop. Finally, that he requires the Archbishop to consecrate the said William Fynche, thus nominated, and to confer on him Benediction, and all the Episcopal Insignia, and all and singular other things which it belonged to his Pastoral Office to confer. The missive was dated on the 25th of March, 1538.*

It is hardly necessary that I should inform my reader that William Fynche was the last as well as the first Bishop of Taunton.

The tempest was now all but come upon the greater and richer Houses, and the enemy waited but time and opportunity to accomplish the work on which he was bent. It is not my province, however, to dwell upon the general

* Pat. 29 Hen. VIII., p. 5, m. 23.

preliminaries of the sad tragedy. I must hasten to the point at which Taunton Priory once more enters upon the scene.

The efforts of the Commissioners had been specially directed to induce the occupants of the Religious Houses to make a voluntary surrender of their possessions. Two modes were adopted for this desired result. On the one hand they were allured to comply by the promise of pensions, and on the other endeavours were made to frighten them into acquiescence by threats of the exposure of imaginary offences, and of the punishment of evils which had no foundation save in the minds of the visitors themselves. Some were proof against both of these manœuvres, and them, by trumped up charges of treason, or by the assertion of the concealment of their most valuable property, which if true was perfectly justifiable, they mercilessly tortured to the death. It has struck multitudes in later times with wonder, that the shameless attack on the Religious Houses was attended with so much apparent success; and it has been oftentimes inferred that the aims of the king and his courtiers must have been warmly seconded by the acquiescing verdict of the people at large. The contrary of this is the truth. The people looked upon the scenes that were disgracing the land with horror, consternation, and loathing, and every here and there, as in the West of England itself, rose in rebellion against the tyrant and his myrmidons. Nor—and let us not forget this—could the attempt have been successful, had it not been for the want of concentrated effort on the part of the clergy themselves. Singly they strove, and singly they were of course overcome.

The storm at length burst upon Taunton. It was on the 12th of February, 1539, that the Prior and Canons

met in their Chapter House, and, in the presence of the Commissioner, John Tregonwell, unwillingly signed the instrument of Surrender. That it was done at the violation of every natural and reasonable feeling cannot, I presume, be questioned. It would indeed be impossible to frame a document, the terms of which could be more at variance with the minds of those who attached to it their hand and seal. Like the declaration of supremacy already described, it was prepared before-hand, with blank spaces reserved for the insertion of the name and style of the particular House for which it was made to serve, which in the present instance are supplied in a hand and with writing materials of a different kind. "To all the faithful in Christ," says this vile effusion, "to whom the present writing shall come, William Wyllyams, Prior of the Monastery or Priory of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul of Taunton, in the county of Somerset, of the Order of S. Augustine, and the Convent of the same place, health eternal in the Lord. Know ye that we the aforesaid Prior and Convent, with unanimous assent and consent, &c., from certain just and reasonable causes"—which are, however, neglected to be stated—"specially moving our minds and consciences, have willingly and of our own accord given and conceded, and do by these presents give, concede, grant, and confirm to our most illustrious prince and lord Henry the Eighth, by the grace of God king of England and France, defender of the Faith, lord of Ireland, and on earth supreme head of the Church of England, the whole of our said Monastery or Priory of Taunton aforesaid, and also all and singular our manors, domains, messuages, gardens, curtilages, tofts, arable lands, and tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, mills, passages, knights' fees, wardships, natives, villans with their follow-

ers, commons, liberties, franchises, jurisdictions, offices, court-leets, hundreds, views of franc pledge, fairs, markets, parks, warrens, vivaries, waters, fisheries, ways, roads, void places, closes, advowsons, nominations, presentations and donations of churches, vicarages, chapels, chantries, hospitals and other ecclesiastical benefices of what kind soever, rectories, vicarages, chantries, pensions, portions, annuities, tenths, oblations, and all and singular our emoluments, fruits, possessions, inheritances, and rights whatsoever, as well within the county of Somerset, as within the counties of Devon, Dorset, and elsewhere within the kingdom of England, Wales, and the Marches, in any way pertaining, belonging, or annexed to the said Monastery or Priory." To this they add the gift of all their charters, evidences, writings, and muniments. All these possessions are given unreservedly to the aforesaid most invincible prince to use, dispose, alienate, grant, convert, and transfer, as shall be most agreeable to his royal will. The very same terms are used, in derision we may well suppose, as those which abound in the ancient instruments of saintly benefactors; and the pillaged and powerless victims conclude with the declaration that "the aforesaid lands with their appurtenances we by these presents will warrant to our aforesaid lord the king, his heirs, and assigns, against all the world for ever. In witness whereof we the aforesaid Prior and Convent have caused our common seal to be affixed to these presents. Dated in our Chapter House of Taunton aforesaid, on the 12th day of the month of February, in the thirtieth year of the reign of King Henry aforesaid." As if the seal were not sufficient, the signature of each of the community is thus added in the margin:—

"P' me Willyl'm Wyll'ms, P'or'.

P' me Will'm Gregory, Subp'orem ibm.

Thom^{as} Matheu.

Wyll' Bayly.

P' me Nycolam Ber^{am}.

P' me Joh'nem Haywerd.

Thomas Dale.

P' me Will'm Culrun.

P' me Joh'nem Warryn.

P' me Willyelmu' P'son.

John Cokeram.

P' me Wyll'm Brynsmede."*

That man must be possessed of a hard and cruel heart, who can look at these signatures in the original document without emotion. The writer of the present lines can lay claim to no such apathy. To him these unsteady and hesitating characters are a most deeply affecting indication of agonized hearts and trembling hands, of a conviction that all that was dear was not only at the mercy of a sacrilegious tyrant but was gone for ever, of desolation and despair of soul from the knowledge that almost before those letters should have become dry the havoc and pillage would begin—that all that was left to them of their beloved and beautiful home was a wretched pension dependent on the caprice of implacable enemies, and that their future was a life-long wandering over a new and inexperienced world.

Nothing now remained but the destruction of the House and the division of the spoil. The very style and title of the place henceforth disappears, and it becomes "nuper Prioratus de Taunton modo dissolutus." Of the last scene I can furnish no memorial. No letter is known to exist of some sacrilegious commissioner recounting from Taunton

* Ex autograph, in Off. Rec. olim Augment.

his successive steps of heartless cruelty, nauseous hypocrisy, and impious wrong. There can be hardly a doubt that such was written, as similar were from Glastonbury, Fountains, Lewes, and a multitude of other places. And from these we may gain only too faithful a picture of the spectacle that was here presented. "I told yo^r lordshyp," writes one of these miscreants to Cromwell from the last mentioned locality, the great Priory of Lewes in Sussex, "of a vaute on the ryghte syde of the hyghe altare, that was born up wth fower greate pillars, hauing about it v chappelles, whych be compased in wth the walles lxx stokes of lengthe, that is fete ccx. All thys is down a Thursday & Fryday last. Now we ar pluckyng down an hygher vaute, born up by fower thicke & grose pillars, xiiij fote fro syde to syde, abowt in circu'fere'ce xlv fote. Thys shall down for o^r second worke. As it goth forward I woll aduise yo^r lordshyp from tyme to tyme; and that yo^r lordshyp may knowe wth how many men we haue don thys, we browght from London xvij persons, 3 carpentars, 2 smythes, 2 plummars, and on that kepith the fornace. Eu'y of these attendith to hys own office: x of them hewed the walles abowte, amonge the whych ther were 3 carpentars: thiese made proctes to vndersette wher the other cutte away, thother brake & cutte the waules. Thiese ar men exercised moch better then the men that we fynd here in the contreye. Wherefor we must bothe haue mo men, and other thinges also, that we haue nede of. . . . At Lewes the xxiiij of March, 1537 (1539?)." * "It would have made an Heart of Flint," writes a witness of a different stamp, recording the spoliation of Roche Abbey, "to have melted and weeped, to have seen

* MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. pp. 232, 233

y^e breaking up of y^e House, and their sorrowfull departing, & y^e sudden Spoil y^t fell y^e same day of their departure from y^e House. . . . The Church was y^e 1st thing that was put to y^e Spoil, and then y^e Abbat's Lodgine, Dortor and Frater, with y^e Cloister and all y^e Buildings thereabout within y^e Abbey Walls. . . . It would have pitied any Heart to see what tearing up of y^e Lead there was, & plucking up of Boards, and throwing down of y^e Sparres, and when y^e Lead was torn off and cast down into y^e Church, and y^e Tombs in the Church all broken, . . . and all things of Price either spoiled, carped away, or defaced to the uttermost."*

It is not improbable that on the very day that, as I believe, the former of these extracts was written a similar scene was exhibited at Taunton. The Surrender had been signed, as we have already noticed, on the 12th of the previous month; and we may be sure that it was not long before the demons of destruction were let loose to do their work. The demand for help just quoted, however, is sufficient proof that little assistance was obtained from the neighbourhood of the Monasteries. The agents of the tyrant had to bring abandoned and hardened ruffians from London to do their will and to execute their mandates. I need not attempt to draw more minutely the fearful picture of outrage, turmoil, blood, and fire. The walls which had for so many centuries resounded to the praises of God and the sounds of piety and learning were now invaded by a crew, whose very presence was a pollution and whose very aspect was a curse. The work of whole ages of faith and patience was in a few dreadful hours mercilessly destroyed and utterly ruined. But I forbear

* MS Cole, vol. XII., pp. 31, 32.

to enter further into their horror. The heart sickens while the blood boils at the imagination of the scene.

Such, doubtless, were the last hours of Taunton Priory.

The pittances which were ordered for each of the community are stated in a Pension Book, still existing among the documents of the Augmentation Office. The very grant of these pensions may be accepted as positive proof that the vices charged against the inmates of the Religious Houses were not only most grossly exaggerated, but were known by their accusers to be mere fabrications. Had the sufferers been really guilty, popular opinion would have allowed them to be sent adrift, even without this miserable concession to the known excellence of their lives and characters.

The entry referred to is as follows :—

“TAWNETON.—Herafter ensuyth the namys of the late p^lor and Covente of Tawneton in the countie of Som's' with the annuall pencons assigned vnto them by vertue of the Kinges highnes com'ission, the xij daye of ffebruary in the xxx^{ti} yere of the reigne of o^r sou'eigne Lorde Kynge henry the viijth the furst payment of the saide pencons & eu'ry of them to begynne at the ffeaste of th' annunciacon of o^r blessid lady next comyng for one halfe yere, & so to be paide from halfe yere to halfe yere duryng the ther lyffes—

that is to saye,

Will'm Will'ms p ^l or	..	lx ^{li}
Will'm Gregory	..	x ^{li}
Will'm Baylye	..	vj ^{li} xij ^s iiij ^d
Nicholas Berame	..	vj ^{li}

John Heywarde	..	cvj ^s viij ^d
Thom ^{as} Dale	..	cvj ^s viij ^d and
the Cure of Saynt Jamys in Tawneton		[s'uinge
to haue for his yerly wages viij ^{li} accomp-		tynghe his pencon for p'te of the same.
Thom ^{as} Mathewe	..	cvj ^s viij ^d
Will'm P'son	..	cvj ^s viij ^d
John Waren	..	cvj ^s viij ^d
Will'm Bynnesmede	..	cvj ^s viij ^d
Will'm Culronde	..	cvj ^s viij ^d
John Cockeram	..	cvj ^s viij ^d

Thom^{as} Crumwell.

Jo. Tregonwell.

Wylliam Petre.

John Smyth." *

In order to complete the history of these sorely oppressed and persecuted men, thus sent forth from their quiet home to brave the troubles of an unknown world, I would add that of the Prior and eleven Canons who signed the Surrender on the 12th of February, 1539, and received the pensions just enumerated, the following were living in the year 1553, as appears by a list then made. The same authority supplies us with the names of the last Incumbents of the Chantries in S. Mary's Church, and at Staverdale, by which it will be seen that some changes had taken place between the date of the Valor and that of the Dissolution.

"An. 1553, here remained in charge £6 13s. 4d. in Fees; £39 6s. 8d. in Annuities; and these Pensions, viz. :

To William Baylie, £6 13s. 4d.; Nicholas Besam, £6; John Warren, £5 6s. 8d.; John Hayward, £5 6s. 8d.;

* Pension Book, vol. 245, No. 144.

John Cockeram, £5 6s. 8d. ; William Persons, £5 6s. 8d. ; and to William Brynsmede, £5 6s. 8d."

"Staffordell Chantry. To Robert Gulne, Incumbent, £5.

Taunton, St. Andrew's Chantry. To Henry Bull, Incumbent, £5.

Holy Trinity Chantry. To Ralph Wylkyns, Incumbent, £5.

St. Ethelred's Chantry. To William Callowe, Incumbent, £5.

St. Michael's Chantry. To John Seyman, Incumbent, £4 16s.

Virgin Mary's Chantry. To John Pytte, Incumbent, £4.

To William Trowbrydge, Incumbent of the Fraternity, £4.

To Alexander Maggott, Incumbent of Twing's Chantry, £3 14s. 4d."

And furthermore, William Callowe is stated to receive, as the Incumbent of a Service in West Monkton Church, an additional pension of £3 6s. 8d.*

We must now take up the history from the date of the suppression.

The difficulty was not entirely at an end, even when this defender of the Faith had appropriated the spoil. The lands lay as a heavy incubus on the spoiler. A curse was felt to be inalienably attached to them. People in general kept aloof, and refused to meddle with such dangerous property. The religious men of the day regarded the whole affair with loathing, and wisely forbore to involve themselves in the anathema which a participation in the wrong would attract. Even cautious men did not consider the purchase of such possessions in the light of by any

* Willis, Hist. of Abb., II. 200, 203.

means an eligible or safe investment. Accordingly, the domains which had in ancient times been given for the service of God and the benefit of the poor were squandered upon the lowest, the vilest, and the most abandoned of mankind. Greedy courtiers, renegades, mountebanks and miscreants of all descriptions alone benefitted, if so it may be called, by this wholesale sacrilege. And these new possessors were obliged to no exercise of religion, no work of compassion to body or soul for which the lands were originally bestowed. The stately portal with its right noble motto "JANUA PATET. COR MAGIS."* no longer, as of old, invited the wayfarer, and told him that, great as were its dimensions, the heart of its masters was greater still. No vesper bell sweetly whispered to the traveller that there were but a few steps between him and the welcome and repose that religion was glad to offer: no matin blessing dismissed him to his labours, and sent him once more on his way rejoicing and thankful. No aching bosom was henceforth there to be comforted, no wearied head to be laid to rest, no ignorance to be illuminated, no prodigal to be won to holier and better ways. They who, as these at Taunton, had so often received others of all sorts and conditions to hospitality and home, the King in his progresses, the great men of Church and State, the brother from some distant house, the displaced Monks of Buckland in the twelfth Century,† and the outcast and poor in every age, were now cast adrift that others might succeed by whom no such duties were held dear, and to whom mercy and charity would plead in vain. It was a foul wrong, without a single redeeming trait to set off its baseness.

* Monast. Dioec. Exon., p. 293.

† Monast. Angl. Lond. 1661, II. 550.

And it entirely fell short of the expectations of its designer, pillage and persecution alone excepted. One even of the main objects of the king—who, it is pertinently said, “continued much prone to reformation, especially if anything might be gotten by it”—that, namely, of enrichment, suffered the most signal failure; and all this hideous work was within a few short months admitted to be of no service and to no purpose, though with its very perpetrator for a judge.

In order to facilitate the disposal of the estates, a new Survey and Valuation were taken. The former, so far as it has been preserved, relates but to a part of the entire property. It is, however a document of the greatest interest, as it furnishes the data from which the subsequent valuation was compiled, and has singular claims on the attention of the local reader. We are hereby presented with the minuter features of the several domains, which the return that was based upon it does not supply. I have accordingly given an analysis of it, which will make the detail that follows more intelligible; and the latter, usually called the “Ministers’ Accounts,” I have carefully compressed into a tabular summary.

The Survey, then—which seems, I may add, to have been preserved rather by accident than design—contains the particulars of the following estates, which are here placed in the order that they occupy in the original:—

1. The site of the Priory, with the Demesne Lands or Home Farm. The lands are enumerated together with their contents:—Carter’s Mede, containing vj acr.; Carter’s Lese, vj acr.; Avesham Mede, v acr.; Hole Mede, xxijj acr. The Seven Acre, vijj acr. The Crofte, arable, xxxiiijj acr. Hynde-londes, xxviiijj acr. The Crofte, meadow, x acr. More Close, vijj acr. Caluen Lese, ij acr. A close next

the Day Howse, vj acr. Somer Lese, viij acr. Prie, iiij acr. The More, with pasture of wood, xiiij acr., and a close of arable land lying adjacent to a meadow called Seven Acres. Thre Acre, containing iij acr. The farm of the aforesaid amounting, with all and singular appurtenances, to the annual value of . . . viij^{li} xviiij^s x^d

2. The Grange of Barton or Blakedon. The lands are Barnehays-parke, containing j acr. Meade, ij acr. Oldeberes, iij acr. Orcharde, pasture, j acr. Flowre, x acr. Twent Acre Close, xx acr. Barnehayes, v acr. Seven Acker Close, vij acr. Wodcrofte, xij acr. Laushers, xij acr. A close lying next to Speryng, vij acr. Kyngeslease, xiiij acr. A pasture near Laushere, j acr. Priors Parke. With all their appurtenances; together with vj^s viij^d of rent of a certain pasture in Lyng in the tenure of Thomas and William Blansheflowre; xj^s of rent of certain land in Pitmyster, in the tenure of Richard Milbury; and vij^s of rent of certain land in Pitmyster aforesaid, in the tenure of Thomas Speryng. The farm amounting to the value per annum of c^s

3. The Rectory of Corff and Pytmyster. The tithes of corn, pensions, portions, &c., according to the late valuation of a jury, deducting the stipend of a chaplain serving the cure there; amounting to the sum of . . . viij^{li} vij^s The amount of the Chaplain's stipend, however, is not stated. It was probably the same as at the time of the Valor, when it amounted to c^s.

4. The Grange of Midelton. Oxenlese, containing xvj acr. A close next the Day Howse, ij acr. Howebonde Close, xvj acr. Trikeslande, viij acr. Middelle Graunge Close, xliij acr. West Grunge Close, xl acr. Tenne Acres Close, xxviiij acr. Combe Heys, xxx acr. Newe Downe Close, xl acr. Gotesland Close, xxvj acr.

Millehey, vj acr. Newe Medes, xxx acr. More Close, iiij^{xx} acr. Brokesmore Close, xij acr. The farm amounting to the value per annum of x^{li}

5. The Rectory of S. Mary Magdaline in Taunton, with the Chapels of Risshton, Trull, and Hull Bishop's.

Tithes of corn, wool, lambs, and other small tithes, deducting xx^{li} per annum for a pension to the Vicar; amounting to the annual value of ix^{li} xij^s xj^d

Similar tithes of the Chapel of Risshton, deducting vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d, for the stipend of the Chaplain there; amounting to the annual value of lxxvij^s xj^d

Similar tithes of the Chapel of Trulle, deducting vij^{li} xvj^d, for tithes of corn of Hamwod and Cerney, and vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d, for the stipend of the Chaplain there; amounting to the annual value of lxxvj^s viij^d

Similar tithes of the Chapel of Wilton, deducting cvj^s viij^d, for the stipend of the Chaplain there; amounting to the annual value of xxvj^s viij^d

Similar tithes of Hull Bishop's, deducting vj^{li} xij^s iiij^d, for the stipend of the Chaplain there; amounting to the annual value of xj^{li} vj^s viij^d

The whole amounting to xxix^{li} x^s x^d

6. The Rectory of S. James's by Taunton, which would appear at this time to have become separated from and independent of the vicarage, with the Chapel of Stapelgrove.

Tithes of corn, wool, lambs, and other small tithes, deducting liij^s iiij^d, for the stipend of a Chaplain there; amounting to the annual value of ix^{li} xij^s xj^d

A note is entered on the margin, explanatory of the smallness of the Chaplain's stipend:—"M^d. that there was a Canon of the late Priorye there [Thomas Dale] com'ytted to s'ue [serve] the cure there, havyng therfor liij^s iiij^d by

yere in augmentac' of his pencion as long as he wolde s'ue the sayd cure. Who nowe refusith to s'ue the same cure for soe small a stipend." The reader will remember in explanation of this note the memorandum appended to the list of the Canons' pensions at the period of the dissolution, already given in a previous page. Lower down on the same margin the very natural query appears "No^a. Who shall s'ue the cure here (?)"

Similar tithes of the Chapel of Staplegrove, deducting vj^{li} for the stipend of the Chaplain there; amounting to . . xl^s
 The whole amounting to xj^{li} xij^s xj^d

7. The Rectory of Pytmyster, with the Chapel of Corff annexed to the same.

Similar tithes of grain, wool, lambs, &c., amounting to viij^{li} vj^s viij^d. The entry, however, is cancelled, as the item had already figured in the Survey under No. 3.

The sum total of the value as given by the return is lxxij^{li} ix^s vij^d. And the declarations of its authenticity, correctness, and force are appended :—"ex^t p' Mathiam Colteh[irste?]," "fiat diss' John Ogan. Rycharde Ryche."*

This account, though so circumstantial in the description of the localities, furnishes us with but little information on the value of produce, stock, wages, and other matters connected with the agriculture of that day or the history of prices. The land near the Priory, however, seems to have been estimated at about an average rent of xij^d per acre; while at Pitminster the average would appear to have been somewhat less.

We will now proceed to the summary of the "Ministers' Accounts," which were compiled, as we have already remarked, from the foregoing Survey and other similar returns :—

* Monasteries' Paper Surveys, in Off. Rec. vol. Zb.

THE LATE PRIORY OF TAUNTON.

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

TAUNTON.

The Site, with Demesne Lands .. viij^{li} xvij^s x^d

ESSE.

Rents of the Free Tenants .. xx^s
 Assised Rents xvj^{li} vj^s viij^d
 Farm of the Manor and Rectory .. .xlvj^s ix^d
 Perquisites of the Courts .. .vij^s v^d ob'

WESTOWE.

Assised Rents vj^{li} iij^s iij^d ob'

MIDDELTON.

Assised Rents cxiiij^s vj^d
 Farm x^{li}
 Perquisites of the Courts .. .c^s vj^d

BREWTON.

Rents of the Free Tenants .. .xxxv^s j^d
 Assised Rents vj^{li}

BATTECOMBE.

Assised Rents xxxj^s
 Rents of the Free Tenants .. .xv^s

LOVYNGTON.

Assised Rents xliiij^s iij^d

THORNCOFFYN.

Assised Rents iiij^{li} iij^d
 Perquisites of the Courts .. .v^s

WILLOND.

Assised Rents xv^{li} ij^s iij^d
 Out Rents v^s x^d
 Perquisites of the Courts .. .vj^{li} xvij^s x^d

BLACKEDEN, &c.

Assised Rents lxxvij^s xj^d

BERTON.

Farm of Grange c^s

CORFFE AND PITMISTER.

Farm of Rectory viij ^{li} vij ^s
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THURLOXSTON.

Rents of the Free Tenants	..	xij ^d
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Assised Rents of the Customary		
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Tenants xiiij ^{li} xiiij ^s ix ^d
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PYXSTON.

Assised Rents xv ^{li} vj ^s iij ^d
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Perquisites of the Courts xxiiij ^{li} viij ^s iij ^d
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TOBRIGE.

Assised Rents vj ^{li} xviiij ^s ij ^d ob'
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Perquisites of the Courts vj ^{li} vj ^d
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CHAPEL OF WYLTON.

Farm of Chapel vj ^{li} xiiij ^s iij ^d
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CANON STREET.

Assised Rents xxix ^{li} xviiij ^s iij ^d
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Perquisites of the Courts xx ^{li} viij ^s iij ^d
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TAUNTON EXTRA PORTAM.

Assised Rents xiiij ^{li} iij ^d
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Perquisites of the Courts xlviij ^s j ^d
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DULVERTON RECTORY.

Rents of the Free Tenants x ^s v ^d
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Assised Rents x ^{li} xiiij ^s
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Farm of Rectory xj ^{li} x ^s
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DULVERTON MANOR.

Rents of the Free Tenants ix ^s j ^d
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Assised Rents of Customary Tenants	xij ^{li}	ix ^s vij ^d
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DULVERTON BAILIWICK.

Rent called Downe Rent x ^s
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LUCOTT.

Assised Rents xxxviiij ^s viij ^d
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DULVERTON.

Rent called Shamellrent ij ^s x ^d
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Rent of certain Lands and Tenements		iiij ^s
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WITHULL.

Assised Rents xxxj^s

DULVERTON.

Assised Rent called Bonvildes Rent xxxij^s

Perquisites of the Courts xxxiiij^{li} xvij^s x^d

Sale of Wood xlvj^s viij^d

GRASSCROFT.

Rents xxx^s

LANGPORT.

Rents v^s

ATHILBURY, OLDE CLIFFE, AND
BRIGEWATER.

Rents xxij^s iiij^d

HOLCOMBE.

Rents, and Rent called le Churchettes
(a payment of corn as the first-fruits
of harvest) xvij^s viij^d

TAUNTON HUNDRED.

Tithe of xij Mills of the Bp. of
Winchester xl^s

CLOWYNBARO.

Pension from the Rectory .. iiij^s

ORCHARDE.

Pension from the Rectory .. v^s

DULVERTON.

Pension from the Vicarage .. lx^s

LANGFORD, AND NEAR THE CHAPEL
OF TAUNTON.

Portion of Tithes xiiij^s iiij^d

COURTHAY AND PRISTLONDYS.

Farm xxiiij^s

KYNGESHILL.

Rents xliij^s iiij^d

FONS GEORGIJ.

Assised Rents	..	..	lxix ^s	x ^d
Perquisites of the Courts	..	..		iiij ^d

GALDEN.

Assised Rents	vj ^{li}	xij ^s	vij ^d
Farm of Lands, Tenements, &c.	iiij ^{li}		

THURLEBARE.

Rents	lxxvij ^s	viiij ^d
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WEST HATCHE.

Rents	xxxvij ^s	viiij ^d
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UPPE HATCHE.

Rents	xxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
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STOOKE.

Rents		viiij ^d
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THURLEBARE AND STOKE.

Farm of Rectory with Chapel	ix ^{li}	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
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HULLE BISHOP'S CHAPEL.

Farm of Tithes	xviiij ^{li}		
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WITHILL.

Farm of Rectory	iiij ^{li}	vj ^s	viiij ^d
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STAFFORDELL.

Farm of Manor House		c ^s	
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WYNCAUNTON.

Assised Rents	viiij ^{li}	v ^s	
Farm of Rectory	viiij ^{li}		

ROUNDHILL.

Farm of Manor House	ix ^{li}		
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BAROWE.

Assised Rents	viiij ^{li}	vj ^s	vij ^d
Perquisites of the Courts		v ^s	viiij ^d

KYNGESTON.

Farm of Rectory	xiiiiij ^{li}		
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TAUNTON. RECTORY OF S. MARY MAGDALENE.

Tithes	xxix ^{li}	xij ^s	xj ^d
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TAUNTON. RECTORY OF S. JAMES.

Tithes	xij ^{li}	vj ^s	iiij ^d
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STAPELGROVE CHAPEL.

Tithes	viiij ^{li}		
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RYSSHETON CUM STOKE.

Tithes	x ^{li}	xj ^s	iiij ^d
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TRULL.

Farm of Rectory	xv ^{li}		
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PALLYNGEFORD, HOLFORD, & OTEFORDE.

Farm of Tithe	vij ^{li}	vij ^s	iiij ^d
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NYNEHED.

Farm of Rectory	vij ^{li}	*	
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A comparison of the values here given with those of the same localities as presented in the "Valor" does not offer, with the exception of one department, many cases of notable difference: indeed, in several instances the sums are identical. The exception is in the increase in the Perquisites of the Courts, which, for example, in Middelton are stated in the "Valor" to be vj^s viij^d, and in the "Minister's Accounts" to amount to c^s vj^d; and in Willond, Tobrige, Pixston, and Canon Street, to be respectively ix^s, xvj^d, iiij^s iiij^d, and xxx^s in the "Valor," and vj^{li} xvij^s x^d, vj^{li} vj^d, xxiiij^{li} viij^s iiij^d, and xx^{li} viij^s iiij^d in the later return.

We have now, in conclusion, to see how the spoil was divided.

Sir William Zouch has already been mentioned as the founder of the Priory of Staverdale. It appears that the possessor of the name at the period at which we have arrived was determined if possible to regain as his portion

* Comput. Ministr. in Off. Rec. olim Augment.

of the prey the land which his pious ancestor had solemnly devoted to sacred use. He accordingly wrote to Cromwell, who was the king's principal agent in this work, the following characteristic letter :—

“ Sure, pleshyt yo^r good mast[er]chype to vnderston y^t wer I dewlle ys a pore pryery, a fu'dacion off my nawynsetres, wyche ys my lord my father[es] ynerytans and myne, and be the reson off a lowyde pryor y^t was ther, wyche was a schanon off taw'ton a for, browytte hytt to be a sell vnto taw'ton, and now hys hytt dystryde, and ther ys but to chanons, wyche be off no good leuyng, and y^t ys gret petty, the pore howse scholde be so yll yntretyd ; werfor yff ytt may plesse yo^r good mast[er]chype to be so good mast[er] to me to gett me the pore howse wyche ys callyd stau[er]dell, I wer bownde to pray for yo^r mast[er]chyp. And also I schal bere yo^u my hartys s[er]uys nextt the kynge ys gras, and be at yo^r comayndme't, be the gras off god, ho eu[er] p[re]s[er]ue yo^r good mast[er]chype. yo^r howyne pore s[er]uantt and bedma',

RYCHARD ZOUCHE.”

Endorsed :—“ To the Ryght worchypfull & my synglar good mast[er], mast[er] Secrettory, be thys Dd.”*

The two canons alluded to by the writer of this letter were the chaplains already mentioned in the Valor, whom it suited his purpose to revile. Although it does not appear that the epistle was productive of the precise effect that he desired, as the “fu'dacion off my nawynsetres” was granted to John, earl of Oxford, he is mentioned, as we shall see presently, in the Originalia roll as obtaining possession of divers lands, tenements, and messuages in the immediate neighbourhood.

* MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv., f. 315. (Olim, 259*)

Several years elapsed from what appears to be the date of the foregoing letter, a fact which can hardly be accounted for save by our knowledge of the feeling with which the fruits of sacrilege were even then regarded, before the site of the Priory was formally transferred to other hands, when it was given by its new master to two of his creatures. On the 13th of June, 1544, the king granted to Sir Francis Bryan and Matthew Coltehirste all the house and site of the late Priory of Taunton, and all the messuages, houses, buildings, dovescots, pools, vivaries, gardens, orchards, arable and other lands, and inheritances whatsoever, situated and included within the site, enclosure, compass, circuit, and precinct of the same late Priory. Also all those arable lands, meadows, pastures, and inheritances whatsoever, called or known by the name or names of Carters Lease, Carters Meade, Avysham Meade, Seven Acres Meade, Hole Meade, Ley Meade, More Close, the Crofftes, Hynde Landes, Calfeven Lease, Somer Lease, Pry Close, More Close, and all the close next the Deyhouse; and all the close called Three Acres; and all those lands and woods called Priours Woode; and all other lands, meadows, pastures, woods, and inheritances whatsoever, commonly denominated and called the Demayne Landes of the said late Priory. These possessions are described as situated in Taunton, Hull Bishop's, Staplegrove, Russheton, Trull, Corff, Pytmyster, Churche, Hilfarance, Norton, Kyngeston, and Cheddon, and as formerly belonging and pertaining to the said late Priory. All these, with the produce of the woods, rents, yearly returns and all other rights, profits, and emoluments, are estimated at the clear annual value of eight pounds eighteen shillings and ten pence. They are stated to be granted in consideration of good, true, and

faithful service—we need not stay to surmise its nature—rendered by these dutiful adherents; and the somewhat dubious favour is added of permission to hold the property as fully, freely, and entirely as the late owners had done, and to enjoy it as much as they. Finally, that the lands were to be held by them as tenants in capite, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and an annual rent of seventeen shillings and eleven pence, to be paid at Michaelmas in every year: all profits and rents to commence from the Feast of the Annunciation last past. Witness the king at Westminster, the 13th day of June.*

Other portions of the property were given to various persons about the same time. William Chapleyn and John Selwood obtained, on the 5th of March, 1545, a grant of lands, tenements, gardens, cottages, and burgages situated outside the East-gate in Taunton, and in Canon Strete, Middel Strete, and Seint James Strete, in the parishes of S. Mary Magdalene, S. James, and Westmonkton. Also lands called Baldewynslande, and others lying near to Crechburgh Hill within the last named parish; land situated north of the Chapel of S. Margaret, then or lately in the occupation of divers poor people of the Spittelhouse there; land called Seint Poles Chapell in the west part of the said town of Taunton, in the parish of Hill Busshopp; and land called Seint Leonardes Chapell in the northern part, in the parish of S. James, all formerly belonging to the Priory.† To Alexander Popham and William Halley were granted lands in Thurlebare, West Hache, and Upp Hache, together with the messuage and tenement of Playstrete, and the manor and demesne of Tobrydige in

* Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 21, m. 14 (38). Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., 6 pars, rot. 25. Rep. Orig. B.M. Add. MS. 6366, p. 90.

† Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., 4 pars, rot. 98.

the parish of S. James's.* To Humphry Colles the Grange of Barton or Blakedon, with lands called Barnehayes, Parke-meade, Oldhayes, Orcheyarde, Twentie acres, Woodcrofte, &c., with the rectory and chapel of Corff and Pytmyster, and tenements in Catanger.† To John, earl of Oxford lands at Stafferdell, a Particular for the grant of which is dated 23rd Oct., 1543, and a "Certyfy-cat of the vewe and measure of y^e woode," on the 13th of the previous June; and to Sir Thomas Arundell and Richard Zouche divers other lands at Staffordell.‡ To William Standyshe the manor of Gaulden, and other lands and tenements in Tollond.|| To Robert Hyll the manor of Thurlebare, and messuages in Westhatche, Tobrydge, &c.§ And to William Eyre, lands at Nynhedde.¶ To pursue further the history of the various estates after the suppression would lead us into details, the value of which, as connected with our present subject, would not appear, although they possess a great and peculiar interest of their own, to warrant so considerable an expenditure of labour, space, and time.**

An exception may, perhaps, be made in favour of the sacred site of the Priory itself. Whether it was that Sir Francis Bryan and Matthew Coltehirste entertained some qualms about the nature of their perilous property must be left to conjecture. So early, however, as the year 1549, or about five years after their first acquisition of it, they pro-

* Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., 8 pars, rot. 17.

† Orig. 34 Hen. VIII., 3 pars, rot. 32.

‡ Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., 7 pars, rot. 91.

|| Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., 8 pars, rot. 11.

§ Orig. 37 Hen. VIII. p. 1. rot. 40.

¶ Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., 9 pars, rot. 51.

** See 5 Edw. VI. Pasc. Rec. rot. 1. 7 Eliz. Hil. Rec. rot. 40. 18 Eliz. Hil. Rec. rot. 86. 19 Eliz. Hil. Rec. rot. 99. 9 Jac. I. Mich. Rec. rot. 132, &c.

cured a licence for alienating it to one Thomas More. The licence is dated at Westminster, the 22nd of June, in that year, and recites the various possessions—Carters Lees, Carters Meade, Avesham Mede, Hole Meade, Seven acre Meade, Ley Meade, More Close, the Croftes, Hynde Londes, Chalfeuenlease, Pry Close, More Close, the whole close next the Deyhouse, Three Acres, the woods and lands called Priours Woode, the lands commonly called the Demeane Landes, situate in Taunton, Hull Bishop's, Staple Grove, Rysshton, Trull, Corff, Pytmyster, Chyrche, Hylfarance, Norton, Kyngeston, and Cheddon.* He and his kept possession for a while, until in four short-lived generations the family, which had a hard struggle for existence, and often seemed on the point of annihilation through failure of heirs male, succumbed at length to the mysterious law of retributive justice, which had so many examples in that dreadful time to give it solemnity, and, as one would imagine, to force on the minds even of the most unreflecting of mankind a deep conviction of its terrible truth—and “the name was clean put out.”

Grassy hillocks, as I have already observed, alone mark the spot on which the House was reared. Not a pier of the noble Conventual Church, not a capital of one of its clustered columns, not a boss from the vaulted roof, not a fragment of tracery through which the light fell in soft and many-coloured radiance upon the chequered pavement, not even the half obliterated lines of a sculptured slab that once told of saintly Prior or learned Canon, who had gone to his reward and left the memory of his virtues to devoted and faithful hearts—not a solitary relic of that glorious whole has escaped the hand of the relentless spoiler. All is

* Orig. 3 Edw. VI., 4 pars, rot. 95. Rep. Orig. B.M. Add. MS. 6367, p. 98.

gone—and that it was ever there seems to the eye of sense but a dream of the imagination, and a flight of fancy. Yet amid its quiet and unbroken stillness there is a charm that inalienably haunts the place, a magic that can pourtray for us some fair lineaments of the sacred scene, before evil hands invaded its repose and evil feet entered to violate its peace. The eye of the soul can once more picture the spot glorified as it was of old, and peopled with the noble forms that blessed and dignified their venerable and stately home. While the spirit's ear can grandly realize the assertion of the legend, and induce its possessor to believe, with the old neighbours from whom I have listened to the reverently narrated account, that, as he rambles among the green mounds, when all nature seems asleep under the cloudless moon of a summer midnight, he can hear the Canons still singing in their Church beneath the dewy sward, and chanting their solemn Office, at once an imploring deprecation of woe to come and a requiem in loving valediction of days long passed away.

THOMAS HUGO.

[*The Committee are happy to announce that the Author of the foregoing Paper is about to publish an Appendix, containing, inter alia, copies of the originals of the documents referred to. They also intimate that he will be glad to receive the names of those who desire to possess the work, addressed to him in London; and that, although it is to be expected that very little if aught can still remain unnoticed, he earnestly solicits to be favoured with the communication of any such new particulars, however minute or unimportant they may appear.*]

On the reputed discovery of King Arthur's Remains at Glastonbury.

BY THE REV. W. A. JONES, M.A., F.G.S., ETC.

AS it would scarcely be deemed proper for the Somersetshire Archæological Society to hold a Meeting at Glastonbury without referring to some of the most ancient and interesting historical associations connected with the place, I beg leave to lay before the Society a brief resumé of the sources and value of the information we possess in reference to the interment and reputed discovery of King Arthur's remains in the cemetery of Glastonbury Abbey.

I confess I have no sympathy with that school of historical critics who find the myth and the fable preponderating to such an extent in all early records as to wipe out from the page of historical fact almost every event and every personage in which our minds and our hearts have been most deeply interested. Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, I believe King Arthur to have been a real historical personage, and not a mere myth. Even the legends and romances in which he and the Knights of his Round Table occupy

so prominent a place, are to me otherwise perfectly unintelligible and unaccountable. It is, moreover, worthy of note that the mythological fictions which have given rise to the doubts and the disbelief as to the reality of this great personage had their origin, or at least their main development, on the Continent and not in Britain. In the earliest poetical literature of the Cymri, Arthur is represented only as a great and distinguished military chief. His cotemporary, Llywarch Hên, speaks of him as such, in the battle of Llongborth.* The Welsh Triads in like manner preserve the same historical character, and more than thirty of them refer to this distinguished British king.

The fondness for the marvellous which possessed the monasteries was the origin of some of the extravagant additions which gradually accumulated around his name. Though we may, and I believe must, reject a great part of the marvellous narratives associated with King Arthur, yet that does not involve nor require the rejection of the leading facts which underlie the whole complicated structure of fiction which has been raised thereon.

As this subject opens a very wide field of historical criticism, I shall confine myself to the reputed discovery of the great monarch's remains in the cemetery of the Abbey which will be visited by us this day.

The existence of the tradition *anterior* to the reputed discovery of his remains in the reign of Henry II—that Arthur the king had been interred at Glastonbury—is clearly established by the *Chronicle of Tysilio*, and the *History of Gruffyth ab Arthur*, more commonly known as *Geoffrey of Monmouth*. Though only a vague tradition, it is sufficient to prove that it was not invented to give a

* See *Proceedings of Somersetshire Archæological Society*, vol. IV., p. 45.

colouring of probability to the subsequent search and discovery. The *Chronicle of Tysilio* is supposed to have been compiled about A.D. 1000, and Geoffrey died several years before the year 1170, when, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, the discovery was made. It was not, however, a certain and universally admitted fact that Arthur had been buried at Glastonbury, for among the Cymri the precise locality was still regarded as a secret. Thus the ancient British Triad :

“ Bedd i March, bedd i Gwythur,
 Bedd i Gwgawn Gleddfrudd,
 Anoeth bydd bedd i Arthur.”

“ Here is the grave of March (ap Meirchion),
 Here is the grave of Gwythyr (ap Greidiol),
 Here is the grave of Gwgawn Gleddfrudd,
 But unknown is the grave of Arthur.”

Looking at the question, a priori, there is every probability that King Arthur, after having received his mortal wound at Camlan, in Cornwall, should desire to avail himself of the medical skill which was found in those days in great monasteries, and at Glastonbury in particular, and if he should die to be interred near the shrine which was at the same time the most famous and the most sacred in his time. Arthur was not like his Saxon enemies—a pagan. Imbued, probably, with the culture which Roman civilization had introduced, he had superadded the holy influence of the Christian faith, and to him nothing could be more to be desired than to rest near the consecrated walls and within sound of the sacred service of prayer as offered up by the holy men of the Abbey of Avallon. The mode of transit which tradition describes, namely by water along the north coast of Devon and Somerset and into the lake or

æstuary which at that time, probably, ran inland on either side of Polden, was at the same time the safest and most easy for an invalid. The tradition presents itself in a very beautiful and poetical form in a MS. Latin poem in the British Museum, which bears the title of "*Vita Merlini per Galfridum Monumetensum versu Heroico ad Robertum Lincolnensem.*" (Cott. MSS. Vespasian E. iv.) About page 128 of the volume, the poet describes the favoured spot where we are now assembled as *Insula pomorum, quæ fortunata vocatur*, which is a literal translation of the ancient British name, *Ynys Avallon*;* and he further describes the skill in the healing art possessed by nine sisters who dwelt here, one of whom greatly excelled the rest, and whose fame had spread far and wide. I give the extracts from notes I made in the British Museum some years ago from the original :

"Quarumque prior est fit doctior arte medendi
Exceditque suas forma præstante sorores
Morgen ei nomen."

In *Morgen* we recognise the Morgana who forms so prominent a feature in all the romance literature—the name itself being Keltic, and signifying "beside the sea." The poet then describes the voyage from Camlan, on the Cornish coast, to "the blessed Island of Apple-groves," whither the wounded king desired to be conveyed :

"Illuc post bellum Camblani vulnere lesum
Duximus Arcturum nos conducente Barintho
Equora cui fuerant et Cæli sydera nota
Hoc rectore ratis cum principe venimus illuc
Et nos quo decuit Morgen suscepit honore

* For the various names by which Glastonbury has been known, and their signification, see a paper *On the Application of Philology to Archæological Investigation*, by the writer of this paper in *Proceedings of the Society for 1854*, vol. v.

Inque suis thalamis posuit super aurea regem
 Strata, manaque sibi detexit vulnus honesta
 Inspexitque diu : tandemque redire salutem
 Posse sibi dixit, si secum tempore longo
 Esset, et ipsius vellet medicamine fungi.
 Gaudentes igitur regem commissimus illi
 Et dedimus ventis redeundo vela secundis.”

Tunc Merlinus ad hæc ait : O delecti. . . .*

I do not, of course, attach any *historical* value to the details as given in this poem, but I think we are fully justified in accepting the leading facts as based on very early tradition—an authority by no means to be despised.

We come now to the authorities for the reputed discovery of the remains. There can be no ground whatever of doubt, I think, that a rude coffin with a stone slab (in fact, nothing more than a block of oak hollowed out), purporting to be the coffin of King Arthur, was dug up in the reign of Henry II., and that in this flat stone there was found inserted a leaden cross, with an inscription relative to King Arthur. This we learn from the Abbey Records and from the detailed account of Giraldus Cambrensis. How far we are justified in regarding the leaden cross with the inscription as genuine, is not so clear, but of that more hereafter.

The Abbey Records are the *Parvus Liber*, and the

* “Piloted by Barinthus, skilled in the navigation of the seas and in the knowledge of all the stars of heaven, hither we brought Arthur, sore wounded in the battle of Camlan. With him as captain of our bark hither we came with our prince, and Morgen receiving us with due honour, laid the king upon her couch covered with embroidered gold. With her own hand she uncovered the wound, and examined it long. An length she declared that health might return, if his stay with her be prolonged, and if he were willing to submit to her healing art. With joy we therefore committed the king to her care, and spread our sails to favouring breezes on our return.”

Magna Tabula Glastoniensis. These, according to Usher's *Primordia*, give substantially the same account of the exploration and discovery which is found in the works of Giraldus Cambrensis, namely his *Liber Distinctionum* and his *Institutio Principis*. In the main facts all these are agreed, but the testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis is most deserving of attention, because he visited Glastonbury about fourteen years after the event, and professes to give the account of the occurrence which he had received from the lips of the then Abbot, who had also been an eye witness of the search and the discovery. The date of this visit was about A.D. 1184, the coffin having been dug up in A.D. 1170; but the accounts do not seem to have been written by Giraldus till between thirty and forty years after the date of his visit, and at an interval of about ten years, which accounts for some slight discrepancies that appear in his narratives.

The account which gives the fullest details occurs in the *Liber Distinctionum* of Giraldus, beginning with the 8th chapter. He states that, "In their own times while the 2nd Henry reigned, the long celebrated tomb of Arthur the British king was dug up in the consecrated cemetery of St. Dunstan at Glastonbury, between two lofty obelisks on which were inscriptions to the memory of Arthur, and which had been erected with great labour, the search being undertaken by the command of the fore-said king, and under the supervision of Henry the Abbot, who was afterwards translated to the bishoprick of Winchester. The body had become reduced to dust and bones." The writer then states that "after the battle of Kemelen in Cornwall, Arthur, being mortally wounded, was borne to the island of Avallonia, now called Glastonia, by a noble matron named Morganis, his relative, at whose instance he was

afterwards buried in the consecrated cemetery of the Abbey. That this was the origin of the belief very generally entertained that Arthur was not dead, but had been carried into fairy-land by Morganis, to return again in strength and power to resume the Government of Britain."

Giraldus then specially remarks, "that though the Abbot possessed some clue to the resting place of the British king from ancient writings and chronicles, as well as some from the inscriptions on the obelisks, yet he derived most knowledge from the representations of the king himself, who had often reported to him that he had understood from the chronicles and historical bards of the Britons, that King Arthur had been buried between the two obelisks, which had been afterwards erected in the cemetery, but that, lest the Saxons and his enemies should disturb his remains, the body was buried very deep in the ground. Accordingly, on digging, a broad flat stone was found about seven feet under ground, the sarcophagus being nine feet below that, and a leaden cross discovered, inserted not on the upper but on the lower surface of the stone slab, bearing the following inscription :

HIC JACET SEPULTUS INCLITUS REX ARTHURUS IN
INSULA AVALONIA CUM WENNEVEREIA UXORE SUA
SECUNDA.

"And this cross," continues Giraldus, "after it had been taken from the stone, we ourselves saw, being shown to us by the foresaid Abbot Henry, and these words we read. Now, as the cross was inserted in the lower surface of the stone, so the side of the cross on which the inscription was placed was turned towards the stone, in order to be the better hidden. . . . Thus were found the remains of Arthur: not in a marble tomb, as became a distinguished king, not in one of stone nor Parian, but

even in a wooden sepulchre—an oak trunk, hollowed out for the purpose; and this, moreover, sunk sixteen feet or more underground, a mode of interment, for so great a prince, indicating haste rather than honour, according to the exigencies of those troubled times.”*

The value of this testimony to the principal facts does not seem to me to be at all vitiated by the few errors and discrepancies which manifestly present themselves in the account. Thus the inscriptions on the two obelisks are said to be in “memory of Arthur,” though all the most authentic records represent them as of purely Saxon origin. Again, the inscription on the leaden cross, as given in the *Liber Distinctionum*, contains the words CUM WENNEVEREIA UXORE SUA SECUNDA, which do not occur in the engraving of the cross as given by Camden. And lastly, Giraldus

* The original text of the passage is as follows:—Notandum hic etiam quod licet abbas prænominatus aliquam habuerit ad corpus Arthuri quærendum ex scriptis antiquis et chronicis notitiam, nonnullam quoque ex literis pyramidum inscriptis quamquam antiquitatis et fere omnino vetustate deletis, maximam tamen habuit per dictum regem Henricum ad hæc evidentiam. Dixerat enim ei pluries sicut ex gestis Britonum et eorum cantoribus historicis rex audierat quod inter pyramides quæ postmodum erectæ fuerant in sacro cemeterio sepultus fuit rex Arthurus valde profunde propter metum Saxonum quos ipse sæpe expugnaverat. Propter eundem etiam metum in lapidem quodam lato tanquam ad sepulchrum a fodientibus invento quasi pedibus septem sub terra, quum tamen sepulchrum Arthuri novem pedibus inferius inventum fuerit reperta fuerit crux plumbea non superiori sed potius inferiori parte lapidis inserta literas has inscriptas habens HIC JACET SEPULTUS INCLITUS REX ARTHURUS IN INSULA AYALLONIA CUM WENNEVEREIA UXORE SUA SECUNDA. Crucem autem hanc extractam a lapide dicto abbate Henrico ostendente perspeximus et literas has perlegimus. Sicut autem crux inferius lapidi inserta fuerit sic et crucis ejusdem pars literata ut occultior esset versus lapidem versa fuit. Sic Arthuri corpus inventum fuit: non in sepulchro marmoreo ut regem decebat eximium, non in saxeo aut Pariis lapidibus exsecto, sed potius in ligneo ex quercu ad hoc cavato, et sexdecim pedibus ant pluribus in terra profundo propter festinam potius quam festivam tanti principis humationem, tempore nimirum turbationis urgentis id exigente.

Liber Distinctionum, Giraldi Cambrensis.

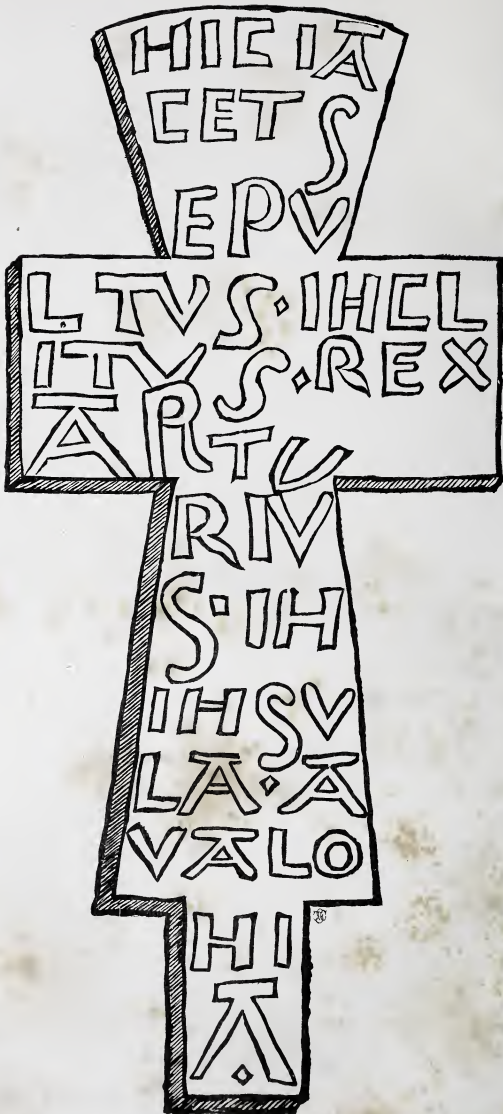
evidently confounds Henry de Swansey, who was the Abbot at the time of his visit, with his predecessor Henry de Blois, in whose time the discovery was made. These discrepancies are not to be wondered at, when we remember that the account was probably written at an interval of nearly forty years after the visit Giraldus paid to Glastonbury.

Henry de Blois, who was also Bishop of Winchester, died, according to Dugdale, in the year 1171, having had the pastoral charge of the Church for forty-five years, and retaining the government of the Monastery after he had been promoted to the Bishoprick. This helps us to determine the date of the reputed discovery. In addition to this, it is represented in the *Antiquitates Glastonienses* that the search was made soon after the return of Henry II. from Wales, and it does not appear that he revisited Wales after the year 1169. We find also that in 1170 Henry was doing all he could to consolidate his dynasty, his son Prince Henry having been crowned at York, in June of the same year, in order to be associated with his father in the royalty. From all this we are led to consider A.D. 1170 as the date of the exhumation.

Such is the testimony of Giraldus, who wrote, as I have before intimated, about A.D. 1210, concerning what he saw at Glastonbury forty years before. The remains then discovered were evidently believed to have been those of the ancient British king, and they were treated accordingly as sacred relics. Dugdale states that they were afterwards removed into the Presbytery of the Church and re-interred with the following inscription by Abbot Henry de Swansey :

“ Hic jacet Arthurus, flos regum, gloria regni
Quam mores, probitas commendant laude perenni.”





THE LEADEN CROSS FOUND AT GLASTONBURY, Temp. Hen. ii.

From Holland's Edition of Camden, MDCX

The next authority is Leland, who, in the *Collectanea* (v. p. 55), states on the authority of a Monk of Glastonbury, that Edward I. with his queen visited the Abbey in 1276, and removed the shrine from the place where it was first deposited, placing it before the high altar. The leaden cross had meanwhile been deposited in the Treasury of the Abbey, and in the reign of Henry VIII it was seen by Leland, and treated with marked reverence and enthusiasm so characteristic of the old antiquary. In speaking of it in his *Assertio Arthuri*, he says, "Quam ego curiosissimis contemplatus cum oculis et sollicitis contractavi articulis, motus et antiquitate rei et dignitate."

Still later we have the authority of Camden in his *Britannia*, who gives a sketch of the "broad cross of lead" with the inscription, as he says, "drawn out of the first copy in the Abbey of Glascon." A fac-simile of this woodcut is given in the present volume, taken from the princeps edition, by Dr. Philemon Holland, MDCX., and which may be regarded as the best authority extant. The inscription is as follows :

HIC JACET SEPULTVS INCLITVS REX
ARTVRIVS IN INSVLA AVALONIA.

What became of the original after the dissolution of the monastery is not known. There is no clue to its subsequent history, that I know of, if it may not be found among some of the treasures of the Monks of Glastonbury, which were removed to Naworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Howards, and still the property of that noble and distinguished family. Before closing the notice of Camden's testimony it is necessary to observe that on the authority of William of Malmesbury and of Giraldus, he states that "the sepulchre wherein the bones of that famous Arthur were bestowed, was of oake made hollow."

We now come to the question—was the leaden cross with its inscription a forgery, and the search and reputed discovery a pretence?

There were very powerful reasons of state which would make Henry the Second at this time especially anxious to be able to bring forward so manifest a proof of King Arthur's death and burial, to convince the Welsh of the vanity of their national expectation of his re-appearance to resume the sway of the British tribes. Henry had completed the subjugation of North Wales, but the people of the South still held out, influenced mainly, among other reasons, by the deeply and universally cherished hope and conviction that Arthur was not dead, but would soon come to restore the kingdom of the Kymri. Henry de Blois, the Abbot of Glastonbury at this time, was first cousin to the king, being the brother of Stephen. Could there have been a collusion between him and his cousin, and the whole pretended discovery have been a delusion? That certainly is possible. But is it probable? The Abbot could not well have carried out the scheme without the knowledge and concurrence of the whole community. Would it be deemed safe to confide so important a state secret to so many witnesses who could not be under the control of the court?

I do not attach much importance to the fact of Henry de Blois' near relationship to Stephen, which would make it unlikely he should further the interests of his brother's rival and successor; for during his own brother's life we find that the Abbot sided with the supporters of Matilda on the other side on several occasions. It must be remembered, however, that the Abbot of Glastonbury was not so dependent upon the king that he could be compelled against his will in such a matter. The mitred Abbots of

Glastonbury, and Henry in particular from his noble birth and lordly position, were not likely to be made the tools of any monarch. Henry de Blois at this very time was Abbot of Glastonbury, Bishop of Winchester, and held the office of the Pope's Legate throughout England. He was drawing so near to the close of his earthly pilgrimage, and was in the enjoyment of so many great and distinguished honours, that no motive can be conceived sufficient to induce him to take part in or connive at so great and palpable a fraud.

I admit the difficulty arising from the gigantic and superhuman proportions of the bones which were exhibited by the monks as the remains of King Arthur. Thus Giraldus himself, in speaking of the bones he saw exhibited, says: "His leg bone being placed along side the leg of a very tall man reached three fingers' breadth above the knee, as the Abbot shewed us. His skull was also very large and thick, being a hand's breadth wide between the eyes and the eye-brows." The proportions even of the bones exhibited are no doubt greatly exaggerated in this account, and it does not at all follow after all that they were the bones found in the sarcophagus. The lapse of time which had passed from the interment to the discovery would imply the almost complete decomposition of the bones, and there is no improbability in the surmise that the bones afterwards exhibited were not the bones found, but some others selected purposely, because of their size, to increase the wonder and enhance the value of the relics. Our rejection of the purely legendary and impossible does not involve our rejection of the record, and our acceptance of the leading features of the event does not commit us to the exaggerations of that wonder-loving age.

There are difficulties also arising from the inscription on

the leaden cross. To say the least, the addition of the words *IN INSULA AVALONIA*, is suspicious. The adverb *hic* (here), would be sufficient to determine the locality without the addition of the very name of the place. It is an addition, I admit, very unlikely to be made under the circumstances. It would be interesting to know if similar forms ever occur in sepulchral inscriptions. I do not know of another instance myself. After all, it is quite within the range of possibility. In other respects, the form of the letters, which are of the debased Romano-British type, and the character of the inscription, appear to harmonize with its alleged antiquity. The description given of the sarcophagus itself—namely, a solid oak, hollowed out—adds very much to the evidence in favour of its genuineness. It is well known that this was not the mode of sepulture in vogue at the time the exhumation took place, and that it was occasionally, at least, adopted in the very early ages of the Christian æra. It is known also that the cross, the hallowed symbol of the Christian's faith and hope, was used in this way at a very early period; and there is no reason to doubt its having been employed to mark the grave of the great Christian king, and nephew of a man so distinguished in the Church as St. David, Bishop of Menevia.

Upon the whole, then, I am led by these considerations to the conclusion that it is more than probable that King Arthur had found a resting place, after his mortal wound at Camalet, in the precincts of the Abbey of Glastonbury; and that the interesting traditions connected with these beautiful ruins are founded upon fact.

At the close of this paper a discussion ensued in which Messrs. Warre, Bouverie, Freeman, Parker, Jones, and the

President took part. The Rev. F. Warre maintained that there were the strongest reasons to believe the tradition to be founded on fact. Mr. Freeman sifted the historical evidence, and argued strongly against the probability. Mr. Parker, on the other hand, observed that the custom of burying in a coffin formed of a hollow oak-tree agreed with that of the time at which King Arthur is said to have been buried here, and mentioned the skeleton found in a similar coffin near Scarborough, and now preserved in the Museum there, the bones of which are dyed black by the action of the gall of the oak in the moist clay in which it was buried, and hence is popularly called the Black Prince. He also observed that the thin leaden plate of a cruciform shape, with the rude inscription upon it, agrees exactly with many similar leaden plates found by the Abbé Cochet in early graves in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, in Normandy, several of which have been engraved in the "Archæologia." These graves are assigned by that learned antiquary to the Merovingian period, and this point has not been doubted by any of those who have examined the question.

On British Cattle Stations.

BY THE REV. F. WARRE.

AT the time when the aboriginal tribes of the Loegri inhabited the County of Somerset, probably long before the men of Galedin had repaid their hospitality by depriving them of a large portion of their richest territory, certainly long before the Roman eagle had extended his flight to these western islands or Christianity had settled among us, the Isle of Avalon, in later days celebrated through the world as the site of the earliest Christian church established in Britain, as the burial-place of the renowned Arthur, and through the middle ages as possessing one of the most splendid monastic establishments that the world has seen, must have been a peninsula, rather than an island. Surrounded on both sides by what was then an impassable morass, or rather a lagoon. Overflowed by the sea at every high tide, it was connected on the east side by an isthmus of but slight elevation above the surrounding moor with the higher ground which, beginning at West Pennard, extends in an easterly direction towards Bruton.

Now we know with historical certainty that Glastonbury was inhabited in very early days, that in the days of the Romano-Britons it had a monastic establishment which

existed in great wealth and splendour down to the time of the reformation, rendered illustrious by the residence of such men as St. Patrick, St. Paulinus, St. Dunstan, Gildas the historian, and many others. Tradition tells us that here St. Joseph of Arimathæa established the first Christian Church in these islands, and that here the Christian warrior King Arthur, having fought well and gallantly against the northern heathen who were overwhelming his country by their constantly repeated invasions, rested from his labours after the fatal fight on the banks of Camlan. So interesting is it to the historian, the Christian, and the poet, that no excuse need be made for endeavouring to learn all that is known about it, or for investigating the marks of ancient occupation which still exist around it, with even more affectionate care than the archæologist will always be ready to devote to the search after the truth of things however remote in date or apparently unimportant in extent.

Now, as I before said, Avalon in primæval days must have presented the appearance of a peninsula. Wearyal Hill, Chalice Hill, and the Tor, rising boldly from the surrounding morass, encircle a small valley, in which reposed in its majesty the mighty Abbey of Glastonbury. But long before the building of the wooden church, where it may be St. Paul himself had preached the gospel of peace, this peninsula had attracted the attention of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, and a great cattle station had undoubtedly been established there. The wealth of the primæval Britons consisted, as we know, chiefly in herds of cattle, to which the marshy ground of the estuary no doubt afforded a plentiful supply of food, and of course enclosed places of shelter and refuge were required both for the herds and the herdsmen. These

cattle stations being very different in their arrangement from either the purely military stations or primæval towns of British or Belgic date which I have before described, may, if not mentioned, confuse students of primæval antiquity, and in order to help them in avoiding error I will briefly point out the indications which have led me to suppose that Avalon was in the very earliest days occupied by one of the most important of the cattle stations frequented by the British herdsmen, whose cattle pastured on the vast reed beds which then existed in the drier parts of the morass.

The road from Glastonbury to West Pennard passes, at about two miles from the former place, between two hamlets, the one called East Street the other Woodland Street, names suggestive to the ear of the archæologist of Roman occupation. These are situated on each side of the isthmus which I have mentioned as connecting the Isle of Avalon with the higher ground, and immediately on the Glastonbury side of these hamlets a vallum of great magnitude extends across the rising ground, completely from one marsh to the other, effectually separating the peninsula of Avalon from the higher lands. This vallum is known by the appellation of Ponter's Ball, which I imagine to be a word compounded of the Roman, vallum, and the Saxon, pindan, to enclose; and to signify the vallum of the enclosure, or the enclosing vallum. And if we suppose the marsh to have been, as it probably was, impassable, this earthwork, if surmounted by a palisade, would have rendered the whole peninsula as safe and desirable an enclosure for cattle as can well be conceived. From this vallum, if we walk to the Tor, we shall find every point of advantage occupied with works of defence. Series of terraces not only occupy the sunny slopes, where they might possibly have been

vineyards, but in places where the sun hardly shines, but by which easy access is afforded to the summit of the hill, all of them similar in character to the defences which I have elsewhere described as constituting the exterior works of regularly fortified places, and probably amply sufficient to protect the herdsmen from any sudden attack. But on the top of the hill, where we should expect to find the stronghold, there is nothing but a platform, apparently levelled by artificial means, on which in mediæval times stood the chapel of St. Michael, the tower on which hill constitutes a very remarkable feature of the landscape. The descent towards the town is defended by a series of earthworks of irregular design, which, though they may perhaps have been originally natural, have evidently been scarped away, so as to supply the place of the undoubtedly artificial terraces which defend the other side of the hill, two of them, indeed, overlap each other in a manner so exactly similar to the outworks defending the beacon at Castle Neroche, that I cannot hesitate to pronounce them at once to be artificial fortifications.

Somewhere in the beautiful little valley surrounded by these hills no doubt the herdsmen lived in peaceful times, and took refuge on the partially fortified Tor in time of need. On Wearyal Hill is a large enclosure, the entrance to which has been made narrow by scarping away both sides of the hill, and which, if surrounded, as it probably was, with strong palisades, would afford a secure refuge for a very large number of cattle.

Perhaps the most important of these cattle stations, or, if I may so designate it, the head quarters of the herdsmen of the marsh, was situated at Brent Knoll. This remarkable hill cannot fail of being noticed by every traveller from Bridgwater to Bristol. An elevated plain of some

hundred acres rises abruptly from the marsh, terminating at one extremity in a high and bold peak of similar character to Glastonbury Tor, the summit of which is crowned by an earthwork, which, from its position when seen from a distance, appears to be a military work of great importance. This, however, will be found on closer inspection not to be the case. The ramparts, though of considerable magnitude, and enclosing what may possibly have been a small village arranged on the threefold system, are of the simplest construction, with hardly any attempt at outworks beyond an escarpment on the steep side of the hill and a few terraces commanding the principal entrance. The whole, however, of the elevated plain before mentioned has been enclosed with a low agger, and probably a palisade, and must have resembled a large park. Within this enclosure there is a fine spring, and a more favourable situation for cattle, when driven by high tides or stormy weather from the marsh pastures, can hardly be imagined.

There is one more of these stations to which I wish to draw attention. This is situated on the first rise of the ground, at Cannington Park, from the level of the marsh. It consists of several large enclosures, with little, if any, attempt at systematic fortification. It is held by some authorities that the primæval tribe of the Cangi, who are said to have inhabited the country between Quantock and the sea, were rather a body of professional herdsmen than deserving the appellation of a distinct people. If this was the case, the fact of one of these stations being situated in the immediate vicinity of Cannington—a name probably derived from the early occupants of the district—considerably strengthens the probability of my guess at the purpose for which they were established.

There is hardly an elevated spot on the whole marsh, or

immediately near it, undisturbed by modern cultivation, which does not bear the marks, more or less distinctly defined, of early occupation. I imagine that most of these mark the sites of British Cattle Stations, of which none but, perhaps, the largest and most important were occupied except during the dry months of summer, at other times they must, from the nature of the ground, have been, before the construction of the Roman sea walls, almost totally inaccessible. Nor would the marshes, during the winter, have produced herbage of much value for bucolical purposes. This may account for the absence of more distinct traces of permanent residence than I have discovered at any of these stations. In confirmation of this opinion, I may state that in the immediate vicinity of my own house, at Bishop's Lydeard, a slight elevation of red sand runs out, like a promontory, into the line of meadow, which, at the time of which I am speaking, must have been a marsh, resembling, on a small scale, that surrounding Glastonbury; and that the field which occupies its ridge, and shows some faint marks of ancient works, is still known by the name of Half Yard, which, I believe, would signify the summer enclosure.

I have then now done my best to point out the different types of primæval earthworks most commonly met with in this district. They are, as I suppose, the aboriginal type, marking the sites of permanent fortified towns, distinguished by their threefold arrangement, somewhat analogous to that of a Norman castle. The purely military, or, as I suppose, Belgic type, distinguished by its concentric arrangement and the Cattle Stations, differing from both the others in the great size of their external inclosures, and the absence of any very important or complex military works, and, as far as I have been able to observe,

of any considerable provision for permanent residence. I cannot, however, finally quit a subject which ill health prevents me following any further, without recommending it to those who have health and strength, (for the pursuit to be successful necessarily implies exposure to weather and fatigue) as one which is sure to afford much innocent enjoyment, and I believe as likely to conduce to the "mens sana in corpore sano" as any one that can be found.

Report on the Natural History portion of the Museum.

BY W. A. SANFORD, ESQ., F.G.S.

AUGUST 9, 1860.

HAVING been requested by the Committee of Management to report on the state of the Natural History collection in the possession of our Society, I have the greater pleasure in doing so, as, although no great additions have been recently received, a very great improvement has taken place within the past year in the arrangement and condition of that which we possess.

I think I shall best serve the interest of the Museum by shortly stating what has been done in each department of Natural History during the past year, by noting the principal deficiencies, and by suggesting simple remedies for them.

With regard to the Geological collection. Mr. Parfitt, our curator, has examined the manuscripts of Mr. Williams, and in them he has discovered a clue whereby he has been enabled to restore to a very large number of the specimens of that gentleman's collection their approximate localities. He has arranged the whole of those for which we have

space stratigraphically, and he has named every specimen which presented sufficient characters.

It is hardly possible to estimate too highly the value of this work. The collection, comparatively useless before, is now of great value, both in a scientific and instructive point of view; and when those portions which are still unarranged are afforded space, it will probably be the best collection existing of the important series of rocks to which it belongs, namely the Devonian and Carboniferous series of Devon and Cornwall.

Of the greater part of the remainder of our Geological collection, although Mr. Parfitt has named nearly all the specimens, I regret to be obliged to state that, excepting as a mere reference to name specimens by, or for the tyro in Geology to become acquainted with the forms which are represented in the different series of rocks, it is comparatively useless, for but few of the localities are known, and for the higher purposes of Geology it is absolutely necessary that the exact locality and bed of rock in which the individual specimen occurs should be fixed.

The more friable and delicate saurian and fish remains have, during the past year, been covered with glass. The only fossils that now absolutely require protection are the larger mammalian remains from the Mendip caverns. Of these mammalian fossils we have a collection of great interest, containing many individual specimens which are either unique or nearly so, and many series of teeth and bones of extinct animals which show the variations the animals underwent in their growth. Among these two previously undetermined jaws have been shown to belong to the *Spermophilus citellus*, or pouched marmot of the Altai mountains, an animal hitherto not found elsewhere than in Siberia. This, among many others, gives an absolute proof

of the close connection which exists between the later cave fauna of England and that which now exists in Siberia.

It would be highly desirable that a catalogue should be published of the more important fossils we possess. If such were done in connection with other local museums it would much facilitate reference, and consequently the study of minute Geology.

The only fossil of importance we have received during the past year is a portion of the skeleton of a very large ichthyosaur, from Stoke St. Mary—I believe the first found in that locality. For this we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Arthur Jones, our excellent secretary.

Our deficiencies in this department occur in the coal bearing and secondary formations, although we possess many fine specimens, the localities of but few are known, and, as I stated before, the collection is useless in the present state of Geology without them; it makes a fair show to the eye, but is useless for the purposes of science. It is, therefore, earnestly requested by the Committee of Management that those who take such an interest in our work as to favour us with specimens, should take care to affix to each individual fossil or rock specimen a short statement of the exact circumstances of its occurrence, including height of bed, its relative position to other beds, and any other detail of interest which may occur.

In addition to the collection of fossils it would be very desirable to form a good and well-arranged collection of rock specimens attached to each division of the geological series, so as to show the different descriptions of rock which are bedded in each formation, as well as the variations of the same bed in different districts. This might be attained if the members of the Society were to make a well classified collection of each rock they may know of in

their respective neighbourhoods, and would affix to the specimen a statement of the exact circumstances and thickness of the bed. The smaller the specimens are, the better, if they show the characteristic structure of the rock.

With regard to existing Plants and Animals, several considerable improvements in arrangement and additions to our collection have been made during the past year. The Herbarium is in good order, but it only contains 700 out of 1600 British flowering plants. If any person wishes to correspond with the Society for the sake of exchange, or in order to benefit us, a marked catalogue will be supplied him by the curator. We have no Cryptogamia, except a good collection of ferns and smaller marine algæ; and the microscopic forms of vegetable life are altogether wanting.

The only portion of our collection which is in a satisfactory state, as regards the lower orders of animal life, is the cabinet of British Shells. Of these we have 270 out of about 400 species. A similar arrangement may be made with regard to these as I have mentioned with regard to our collection of flowering plants.

Of the Sponges, Zoophytes, Polyzoa, Echinodermata, and Annelids, we have next to nothing; but the collection of Crustacea formed by the late Mr. Baker has been put in order, and, though small, forms a nucleus for a more complete set.

Arrangements have been made for the gradual formation of a complete series of Insects. A considerable number of species have been procured by Mr. Parfitt, and arranged with those of Mr. Baker's collection that were worth preserving. Additions to these are particularly requested.

All the specimens of British Fish we possess are now properly arranged and protected, in the same manner as the skeletons of reptiles, birds, and small mammalia which we received from the late Mr. Baker.

A commencement has also been made of a system by which, as we receive specimens, a systematic arrangement of British Birds and their eggs and nests can be carried out. The few specimens we possess of British Mammalia are now adequately protected.

Mr. Parfitt has mounted many of the skins of Indian birds which were in the cupboards, and he has put in order most of the specimens of various animals we had in spirits.

Altogether the Museum presents an orderly, systematic, and cared-for appearance, which is most creditable to our excellent curator, who is indefatigable not only in arranging and keeping in order the number of objects under his charge, but takes every opportunity of adding to the stock, both by his own personal exertions and by applying to his correspondents on our behalf.

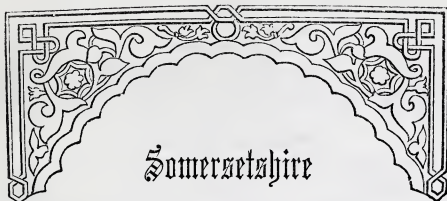
The advantage which the Society possesses in having as their curator a person who, to an accurate knowledge of entomology and botany, joins a love for, and more than average acquirements in, other branches of Natural History, should not be lost sight of. Specimens sent to us will, if valuable, be taken every care of, and the utmost possible use will be made of them. It is trusted that this will encourage those who are fond of this great and growing science to aid in making our museum be, as it should be, the means of instruction to the young, and of study and reference to the advanced student.

W. A. S.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the country, from the earliest times to the present. It is a very interesting and valuable work, and one which every student of the subject should read. The author has done his best to give a full and accurate account of the events which have shaped the country's history, and his work is well received by all who are interested in the subject.

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1859.

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Societies in Correspondence

With the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

- The Archæological Institute of Great Britain.*
The Ecclesiological Society.
The Bristol and West of England Architectural Society.
The Architectural Society of Northampton.
The Sussex Archæological Society.
The British Archæological Association.
The Surrey Archæological Society.
The Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society.
The Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society.
The Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.
Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausanne.
The Lancashire Historic Society.
The Chester Local Archæological Society.
The Society of Antiquaries.
The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.
University College, Toronto.
-

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II.—The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee, (of which the Officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as members shall be proposed by two members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each member shall pay ten shillings on admission to

the Society, and ten shillings as an Annual Subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society, except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the members of the Society, either gratuitously or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in

the event of the property of the Society ever being sold, or transferred to any other county. Also, persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B.—One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

* * * *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

List of Members.

1859.

Those marked * are Life Members.

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 Acland, Sir P. P., Bart., *Fairfield House*
 Acland, Sir T. D., Bart., *Killerton Park, Devon*
 Acland, T. D., *Spreydoncote, Devon*
 5 Acres, Rev. J., *Clevedon*
 Adair, A., *Heatherton Park*
 Addington, H. J., *Langford*
 Adlam, William, *The Firs, Chew Magna*
 Ainslie, Rev. A. C., *Corfe, Taunton*
 10 Alford, H., *Taunton*
 Alford, H. J., „
 Allen, J. R., *Lyngford House*
 Allen, Rev. C., *Stocklinch, near Ilminster*
 Allen, B. T., *Burnham*
 15 Anstice, Mrs. J., *Bridgwater*
 Auckland, the Right Rev. Lord, Bishop of Bath and Wells, *Palace, Wells*
- Badcock, Miss H., *Taunton*
 Badcock, H., *Wheatleigh Lodge*
 Badcock, R. G., *The Elms, Taunton*
 20 Bagehot, Edward, *Langport*
 Bagehot, Walter, „

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- 65 Bullock, G. T., *East Coker*
 Bullock, George, „
- Cameron, Rev. J. H. L., *Shanks House, Wincanton*
 Campbell, Fraser, *Halswell, Bridgwater*
 Castle, T., *Worle*
- 70 Carver, R., *Haines Hill, Taunton*
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 Cave, T., *Yeovil*
 Chamberlain, G., *Seend, Melksham, Wilts*
 Chapple, J., *Dulverton*
- 75 Chilcott, Rev. W. F., *Monksilver*
 Chisholm-Batten, E., *Thorn Falcon, and Lincoln's Inn,*
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- 80 Clarke, F. R., *Taunton*
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 Clarke, A. A., *Wells*
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 Clerk, E. H., *Westholme House, Pilton, Shepton Mallet*
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 Falkner, Frederick, "
 Falkner, F. H., "
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 Fisher, T., "
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 135 Fitzgerald, Rev. A. O., *Charlton Mackerel*
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 Sanford, W. A., „
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 Sealy, H. N., *Nether Stowey*
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 Sheppard, W. B., *Keyford House, Frome*
 Sheppard, T. B., *Selwood Cottage, Frome*
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 Skinner, George, *Belmont, Bath*
 Slade, Wyndham, *Munty's Court, Taunton*
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- Stradling, Miss, *Chilton-super-Polden*
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 Tomkins, George, *Wells*
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Wallington, Northumberland
 Trevelyan, Lady, " " " "
 Trevelyan, Sir C. E.
 Trevelyan, Rev. E. O., *Stogumber*
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 360 Trevelyan, Miss, *Nettlecombe Court*
 Trudell, James, *Taunton*
 Tucker, Rev. H. T., *Leigh Court*
 Turle, H., *Taunton*
 Turner, A., *Staplegrove*
 365 Turner, C. J., "
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 Tynte, Col. K., *Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire*
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- 370 Vibart, James, *Chilliswood*
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 375 Walter, R., *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*

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 Webber, Rev. E. A., *Runnington*
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 385 Welman, C. N., *Norton Manor*
 Welsh, W. I., *Wells*
 West, G., *Thurlbeer*
 Weston, Plowden C. J., *South Carolina, United States*
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 White, Rev. James, *Bruton*
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 Woodforde, G. A., *Castle Carey*
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 Woodland, J., *Bridgwater*
 Wrangham, Digby G., *The Rocks, Bath*
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 Young, J., *Elm Cottage, Taunton*
 405 Bush, W., 7, *Circus, Bath*

1860.

- Clark, Rev. W. R., *Taunton*
 Elton, R. G., *Whitestaunton*
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