






Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1905.

VOL. LI.

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THE TOWER OF WORSPRING PRIORY, TAKEN FROM THE N.E.

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

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Taunton :

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, FORE STREET.

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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mr. T. S. Bush, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., and the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, for their kind presents of illustrations; and to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for the loan of the two blocks of the Kew-stoke Reliquary; also to Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. H. St. G. Gray, and Mr. Reginald Weaver, for their excellent photographs.

My personal thanks are due to Mr. Gray for his valuable help in correcting the proof-sheets.

F. W. W.

January, 1906.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1905.

THE fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Weston-super-Mare, July 18th.

The DEAN OF WELLS (the Very Rev. T. W. JEX-BLAKE, D.D., F.S.A.) took the chair at the opening of the proceedings, and said that he was there merely to introduce the new President of the Society, Lt.-Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A. He thought that no man had done more for the general interests of the Society than Colonel Bramble, and his well-known business faculty, his knowledge of law, his peculiar grasp of all that belonged to armour and heraldry, his keen interest in our churches and ancient buildings, made him not only a fit, but a most distinguished President.

COLONEL BRAMBLE then took the chair, and, in returning thanks for his election as President, stated that he had been a member of the Society since 1867, and one of the Hon. Secretaries for fourteen years. Now that he was no longer able to do the work he had, it was a great satisfaction to him that they had conferred upon him that high honour by electing him as President.

The REV. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, announced that letters of apology for not attending the meeting

had been received from Mr. T. H. M. Bailward (the outgoing President), Mr. E. J. Stanley, M.P., the Rev. C. S. Taylor, F.S.A., Mr. Hugh Norris, and Dr. J. H. Bryant.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver read

The Annual Report,

which was as follows:—

“Your Committee present their fifty-seventh annual report. Since their last report forty-eight new names have been added to the list of members. The loss by deaths and resignations has been twenty-six. Altogether the net gain has been twenty-two. The total membership of the Society at date is 663.

“The balance of your Society’s general account at the end of 1903 (your accounts being made up in each year to December 31st) was £171 17s. 8d. against the Society. At the close of 1904 there was a balance of £153 6s. 11d. against the Society. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions,¹ taken into account. The total cost of Vol. L (for 1904), including printing, illustrations and delivery, has been £101 6s. 1d. The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. T. S. Bush, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, the Smalldown Excavation Fund and the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, for their assistance in defraying the cost of some of the illustrations; also to Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Arthur Bulleid, Mr. H. St. G. Gray, and Mr. J. R. H. Weaver, for their photographs and drawings.

“The necessity of making a special appeal to the members of your Society for the purpose of raising money to clear off outstanding liabilities, to carry out urgent repairs, and to provide additional cases for new gifts, was brought forward two years ago, at the Annual Meeting at Chard. In February, 1904, an appeal was issued, stating that not less than £600 must be raised for these purposes. Up to December 31st,

1. There were no arrears of subscriptions at the end of 1904.

1904, £370 18s. 0d. was contributed by a comparatively small number of members, leaving £229 2s. 0d. still to be raised. A list of subscribers was reprinted on April 22nd of the current year, which showed that £405 9s. 6d. had been contributed by 142 members, leaving £194 10s. 6d. before the £600 required would be realized. Your Secretaries again take this opportunity of reminding the members, and especially those who have not subscribed, that the list will be kept open, and that additional donations will be printed in the next volume of the *Proceedings*.

“Of the work of repair mentioned in last year’s Report as being very necessary, two items have been carried out, viz., (1) Five new oval windows with oak frames, replacing the old lead lights in the south wall of the Great Hall; and (2) the painting and decorating of the Entrance Hall and Staircase. In addition, the windows and woodwork on the roof of the Castle and some of the rain-water pipes have been painted, and certain parts of the leaden roof repaired. The coil inside the furnace of the larger stoke-hole for the heating of the Great Hall having been found to leak, it was found necessary to fit the furnace with a new one at a cost of about £20.

“In December last, your Museum was enriched by the generous gift by Mr. Hugh Norris, of South Petherton, of his well-known collection of archæological and ethnographical specimens, chiefly of local antiquities, in acknowledgment of which the donor was made an honorary life member of your Society, whilst retaining his office of Local Secretary for South Petherton. A plate-glass mahogany show-case was purchased for the reception of this valuable collection; several of the relics are of great rarity.

“Shortly after this, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., of Bath, kindly presented to your Society a portion of the Charles Moore Collection of Geological specimens. In consequence of these two important gifts, a General Meeting of your Society was held at Taunton Castle, on April 6th, which was attended by 120 members and friends, when the

collections were opened by the President, Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, and described by the Rev. H. H. Winwood and the Curator, Mr. H. St. George Gray. On this occasion Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S., Principal of the University College, Bristol, delivered a most interesting address on "Museums," laying particular stress on the improved condition of your Society's collections during the last few years. At this meeting it was announced that a member of your Society had that day offered to present a new show-case, costing £20; provided four other members would do the same.

"The miscellaneous acquisitions to your Museum during the past year have again been very numerous, and the Walter Collection has been added to considerably by Mr. Hensleigh Walter. Mr. C. Tite has greatly increased the collection of portraits of Somerset worthies, and has given a set of maps of the county, which have since been framed, after having been dated by Mr. Basil Soulsby, F.S.A., of the British Museum. Mr. F. J. Moore has presented an old drum of the 2nd Somerset Militia. The Rector and Churchwardens of Thornfalcon have deposited their disused pewter plate in your Museum. An unrecorded XVII Century Bath token, found in Bristol, has been given by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A. Mr. W. A. Rixon has presented six of his water-colour drawings (framed), of Alfoxton, Kilve, etc., as well as a mammoth's tusk from the Kilve shore. Several original plans of Somerset earthworks have been given by the delineator, Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A. The following are the donors of some of the other more important specimens up to May:—The Revs. S. J. M. Price, D.D., C. H. Heale and F. Sterry, Miss J. L. Woodward, Messrs. W. J. Cullen and E. Clatworthy. Mr. Haynes has presented two large glass shades for covering donations given by him previously.

"By the death of Mr. Edwin Sloper, a member since 1869, Local Secretary for London, and previously a member of the Committee, your Society has lost an energetic and useful

member. In his will he bequeathed to your Library such of his books as your Society did not already possess. A sub-Committee selected books from Mr. Sloper's catalogue to the number of about 250 volumes, and a complete list will be printed in due course. The collection includes several volumes which were much needed in your Society's Library. Mr. Rixon has presented the "Annual Register," 1758-1836, with Index to 1819. By purchase the "Archæologia" has been rendered complete for recent years, and only Vols. II to X inclusive are now required. Included amongst the donors to the Library this year are: the Revs. F. W. Weaver, E. H. Bates and S. O. Baker, Colonel Bramble, Prof. E. B. Tylor, Mr. Hugh Norris, Mr. C. Tite and Mr. R. J. W. Davison.

"In connection with the Library, which now contains over 13,000 volumes, the best thanks of your Society are due to the Rev. E. H. Bates for the manuscript catalogue which he has recently prepared, covering the whole Library up to date. The catalogue written by Mr. Bates has been based on Mr. Bidgood's printed catalogue of 1889, Mr. Gray's catalogue of the Surtees Library (1903), and the "Additions to the Library" in successive volumes of the *Proceedings* since 1889. It should be reported that two large bookcases are being made exclusively for all the Calendars of Rolls and other Records published by Government. Next autumn Mr. Bates and the Curator hope to undertake the task of introducing shelf-numbers for the whole Library; which will be a great boon to members who use the Library.

"A Remington typewriter has been purchased for your Society's work, and it has already been found very useful in connection with the Museum, and for correspondence and the copying of reports and other papers.

"We have to report with considerable regret the resignation, on July 14th last, of your Society's senior Hon. Genl. Sec., Lt.-Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A., your new President. He has held office as one of the Secretaries of your Society for

fourteen years ; and the Committee desire to place on record their sense of the great value of Colonel Bramble's services in a post which has greatly increased in responsibility and labour of late years. The Committee have been so fortunate as to secure the services of the Rev. E. H. Bates, M.A., as one of the Secretaries.

“ Your Society has joined the Congress of Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, and the Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. E. A. Fry have been appointed as your representatives.

“ The Rev. E. H. Bates has been appointed as the late Mr. A. J. Goodford's successor as your Society's Representative Trustee on the Ilchester Town Trust.

“ A sub-Committee has met from time to time during last winter to consider the question of Protection against Fire and to revise the Insurance. The result has been that a fire-main has been laid from Castle Green to the Courtyard of the Castle at a cost of £50, which includes two hydrants to command the whole of the building, a stand-pipe, six lengths of hose and other appliances. The Castle and its contents have now been insured for £11,280 in one office at a premium of £9 19s. 6d. ; whereas your Society was previously insured in three companies for £9,750 at a total premium of £10 1s. 0d.

“ Your Curator was granted four weeks' leave-of-absence in May-June for the purpose of continuing the excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village jointly with Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A. It is understood that some of the relics found this year are of considerable interest, and a paper on this season's work will appear in the next volume of the *Proceedings*. In this connection it should be reported that the Glastonbury Excavation Committee have given a small but representative collection of relics from the village, chiefly found in 1904, to your Museum and a similar one to the British Museum ; and there is some ground for expecting another distribution of duplicates next summer.

“ Your Museum was visited by 7,421 persons during 1904,

including 1,074 visits from members. This is the largest total that has been reached and it is $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than in 1903 when the total was 6,844.

“During the past year your Society has lost by death the following members: the Right Honble. Lord Hobhouse, died Dec. 6th, 1904, aged 85; the Rev. R. B. Poole, R.D., died Dec. 1st, 1904, aged 65; Mr. Edwin Sloper, died Feb. 7th, 1905, aged 64; Mr. L. H. Ruegg, a member since 1860, died Feb. 18th, aged 82.”

MR. ERNEST E. BAKER, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Axbridge Branch of the Society, moved the adoption of the report, and said that he was glad to see the Society at Weston-super-Mare again after an interval of twenty years. The average visitor to Weston regarded the town as a place of mushroom growth and that it had been born in the eighteenth century, but that was very far from the actual facts, for most English towns which were now large manufacturing centres were “furzy downs when Weston was a market town.” The Westonians of those days lived on the slopes of Worlebury and built a large and strong fortress for their protection against the wild marauders who sailed up the Severn Sea, burning and sacking and destroying. One remarkable incident was that these early Westonians cremated their dead and buried them in urns on the slopes of Worlebury. Later on a church was built in that locality, and the dead of course were buried by inhumation,—not cremated. Later again, this churchyard became full and was closed. Then a site for a cemetery had to be chosen, and in 1856, by a very strange coincidence, the authorities pitched on the same field that had been used for the burial of the cremation-urns. He mentioned that an Elizabethan silver chalice with cover, which formerly belonged to Weston Parish Church, had disappeared, and he trusted that publicity given to this occurrence would lead to the return of the chalice. With regard to the Annual Report he considered it most satisfactory in all its details. The Society was now one of the

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1904.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.		EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
1904.					1903. Dec. 31st.			
By Rent of Premises	57	6	9	To Balance of former Account...	325	16	1	
" "The Brescians," Rent of				" Repairs to Castle	51	2	4	
" Courtyard	14	0	0	" Repairs to Property	18	15	11	
" the Donations to "Taunton				" Rates and Taxes	5	12	5	
Castle Restoration and				" Fire Insurance	3	16	6	
Deficit Fund," recorded in				" Interest on Overdrawn Ac-				
the "Proceedings," Vol.				count	5	8	7	
50, pt. i, pp. 84-5, except								
those included in the 1903								
Balance Sheet	330	8	0					
Balance	8	17	1					
	£410	11	10			£410	11	10
				" Balance brought down ...		£8	17	1

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

Feb. 16th, 1905. Audited and found correct.

ALEX. HAMMETT,
HOWARD MAYNARD, } Hon. Auditors.

The REV. D. P. ALFORD (President of the Taunton Field Club) seconded the adoption of the accounts, and hoped that the Society's visit to Weston-super-Mare would considerably increase the membership, as that was the natural way of meeting their liabilities. If it was only generally understood what good work the Society was doing, not only for the county but for the archæological world at large, a rapid increase of membership would not be merely a desire but a reality.

Election of Officers.

MR. E. A. FRY proposed the re-election of the Officers of the Society, with the addition of Mr. T. H. M. Bailward as a Vice-President, the Rev. E. H. Bates as one of the Hon. Secretaries, and Dr. J. H. Bryant and Mr. J. B. Paynter as Local Secretaries for London and Yeovil respectively. He said the Society would do well to re-elect the officers, and it would continue to benefit by the experience they had gained. He also tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the Secretaries and the Council for their services during the past year.

The REV. F. L. HUGHES seconded, and the motion was cordially agreed to.

On the proposition of MR. C. TITE (Hon. Sec.), seconded by MR. H. C. WARRY, the election of forty-eight new members by the Council was confirmed.

Somerset Record Society.

The REV. E. H. BATES presented a report of the Somerset Record Society, and said that although they were still in want of funds they had done good work during the past year. This year they were finishing off the last volume of the wills of by-gone Somerset individuals, and it was nearly ready, under the supervision of the Rev. F. W. Weaver. Last year he was able to state that the Somerset County Council had voted some money for the purpose of putting the county records, now preserved in the Shire Hall, in a rather better position than they were then. He was now able to say that those records were in a better condition than they had been for many years. They had been cleaned, sorted and ticketed, and they had suffered very little in the past. He was happy to make a further statement that, amid all the clamour about education and rising rates, the County Council had made the Society a grant to enable them to bring out a volume of the Quarter Sessions records of the early part of the XVII Century. Those records would enable them better to understand the reasons that led to the Civil War. The records went back almost as far as those of any county in England, and were practically complete from the beginning of the reign of James I. There were only three counties whose records went back further, and they were not so valuable, because they had not got the Quarter Sessions Minute Books. Somerset would be the first county to produce such a work, and the volume, when issued, would enable them to understand more of the social life of Somerset people in the XVII Century than they had ever done before. The Record Society had shown it was justified in continuing its career, and that it was also justified in asking for more support than it seemed possible to obtain.

THE REV. PREB. G. E. SMITH proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Bates, and bore testimony to the excellent work done by him, especially in regard to church plate. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Ernest Baker, he mentioned that he was at a market dinner one day when he was asked to whom the church at Brent Knoll was dedicated, and on mentioning St. Michael he was informed that the chalice of the church was in the possession of some one who had won it at Cardiff as a prize in a half-mile foot race! That seemed to him a scandalous fact. He also found the flagon, which had been presented to a lawyer as a wedding gift by the Corporation of one of the large towns of the county. The owner of the chalice was willing to let him have it back if the flagon were restored. The family possessing the latter were willing to give it up if they had a silver cup with a similar inscription on it. That would cost fourteen guineas, and he could not afford it, but the offers were still open, and would continue open for some time, so he lived in hope.¹

THE REV. F. W. WEAVER seconded the motion, which was cordially carried.

The Presidential Address.

LIEUT.-COLONEL J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., then delivered his address. He said :

It is now twenty years since your Society last met in this town, in which during that time great changes have taken place both in size and population. The latter numbered then some 12,000 only, having increased from 108 since the beginning of the 19th century. During those twenty years there has been a still further increase until Weston-super-Mare is now the most populous town (it is not a borough) in the county—and contains some 20,000 inhabitants, varying as

1. Both the flagon and chalice have since been returned to the church. (See *Som. and Dor. N. and Q.*, Vol. ix, p. 335.)

do most sea-side towns to the extent of some 25 per cent. according to the season of the year. But, like similar towns the increase has been attributable to a very substantial extent to an aptitude for removing their neighbours' land-marks, and considerable portions of Uphill and Kew Stoke have at one time or another been absorbed by their younger and more pushing neighbour.

But the transformation of the letters in "Weston-super-Mare, Somerset" into "A sweet open summer resort," which only so late as the 4th inst. exercised the ingenuity of a correspondent of the *Evening Standard* is not without justification.

During our meeting you will have opportunities of visiting not only the town but its surroundings, and while it cannot perhaps be said that we have any objects of surpassing interest there will be plenty to occupy our time. To take matters in order. The geological features, extending from the old red sandstone of which the core of the Mendips is chiefly composed; the very extensive deposits of mountain limestone on its flanks, and the later dolomitic conglomerate forming the ancient sea beaches which extend up the vallies or combes; the new red sandstone and lias of the lower grounds; and, later again, the small deposit of oölite and Midford sands capping the well-known Brent Knoll, afford a wider scope for study than is often obtainable within a comparatively limited area. With respect to Brent Knoll I find that its general contour still keeps alive the delusion that it is an extinct volcano, at a very recent period giving rise to not a little apprehension. The Knoll, however, is in no sense volcanic, but, except the small oölitic cap, is composed of different beds of lias, portions of which, of varying degrees of hardness, have been extensively denuded. It is certainly safe to say that it is not a volcano, it never has been a volcano, and it is humanly safe to predict that it never will be one. Not that we are wholly without the volcanic element. There is a considerable upheaval of igneous

“trap” in the cutting at Uphill. But this has no reference to the popular name of the bridge over this cutting—the “Devil’s Bridge.” I learn on excellent authority that a much more modern individual, who some sixty years ago was a great opponent of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, is entitled to this honor.

There is also an extensive dyke and deposit of volcanic ash near Woodspring.

But if we have nothing of surpassing interest there is the Worlebury Hill, with its extensive fortifications and hut circles, well written upon and illustrated by Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., and the Rev. H. G. Tomkins. This you will explore this afternoon. Then the Priory of Austin Canons Regular at Woodspring or Worspring, a cell to the College of that Order, now Bristol Cathedral. Please note that Woodspring was never a House of friars or monks of any order, but of Canons.

Of churches, those named in our programme, especially, but by no means exhaustively, shew the ecclesiological wealth of the neighbourhood. I would especially mention as the more important, Banwell and Axbridge, but the smaller ones have their points of special interest. Of the churches in Weston-super-Mare proper I will say little. Some are less ugly than others.

The Roman remains in the neighbourhood are extensive and important. There is in particular the cross-mound, by some deemed to be a “botontinus” or survey mark, and the roadway passing from Brean Down to Banwell and over the Mendips to the Roman Lead Mines at Charterhouse, thence proceeding towards Priddy and in the direction of Salisbury.

On the Rev. Chas. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., becoming Vicar of Banwell, he observed that the line of road as laid down on the ordnance map of his parish involved practical impossibilities, to which he called the attention of the ordnance surveyors. At the request of the survey officer for the district

I went carefully over the whole line, Mr. Taylor kindly accompanying me over the Banwell portion to which he had directed attention. His minute information was most valuable, and I was able to endorse his conclusion in every particular.

Starting, as we then did, from the top of Banwell Hill and working westerly from the undoubted Roman Road N.E. of Whitley Head we considered that the hypothetical dotted line on the survey marked "Roman Road" follows, from an engineering and practical point of view, an impossible course—the gradients would not permit of it.

We could find no traces indicating the existence at any time of a Roman or other road or track, in the course of the dotted line from its commencement at the bend in the acknowledged Roman Road N.E. of "Whitley Head" right through the Sheet XVII, N.W.; and from my previous examination I can extend the remark to the point "Ad Axium" on the O.S. XVI, N.E. I can only suggest that the surveyors, on the occasion of the old survey, started with the idea that Roman Roads were *always* straight, instead of being *generally* so.

At the point before referred to, N.E. of Whitley Head, I consider that the Roman Road, owing to the contour of the ground, turned N.W., and shortly after the direction altered to almost W. until near the corner marked "180." There the indications would suggest that the angle of the existing road was cut off, the ancient road turning S.W. Then it followed the existing road, past "Whitley Head" and then along "Bridewell Lane" to the N. corner of "Christon Plantation." Then it turned S.W. to or near the corner of the Parish Boundary below Christon Hill (it is possible that where the line here bounds an arable field it might have been slightly diverted) and then turning W. it gradually reached the top of Bleadon Hill and passed into Sheet XVI in which (upper corner of S.E. Long. 2.57 W.) are the *very* extensive traces of a so-called "camp." I should be inclined to call it a "town," on the S. slope of Bleadon Hill. If there was an "Ad Axium"—I

can find no early authority for the term—this was it. The line of road can be carried farther, but it is merged into, and practically extinguished by, the modern roads.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the Romans simply adopted, and improved, what was to a great extent at all events, a pre-existing road. The contour of the district is such that certain lines of road would necessarily be adopted from the first by *any* race.

From the commencement of the hypothetical dotted line s.w. of "The Caves," Banwell, through "Whitley Head," "East Hill," "Upper Canada," "Hutton Wood," "Hay Wood," "Oldmixon Copse," and past "Uphill House," I can find no traces whatever of any "Roman Road." The double dotted lines lettered "site of ROMAN ROAD," between "Hay Wood" and "Oldmixon Copse," are in a very deceptive position. There is a *natural* terrace, some eighty feet in width, used more or less as a road, and kept clear for shooting purposes. A recent cutting, for draining purposes, was open on the occasion of my visit. The earth was natural "talus," and in no degree artificial. I am assured by gentlemen who have shot over the road, and others, that there is no trace of any road through "Oldmixon Copse."

At Locking-head Manor there is the upper portion of a natural mound of Lias. It has been converted into a very well designed "British" Encampment. On the northern side, facing the farm house, the hill has been scarped to a gradient of (say) two in three feet, and a road or deep ditch driven through the eastern slope, twenty feet deep by ten feet at the bottom—cutting off the eastern slope and forming a strong defence on this side. The earth and stones from this ditch appear to have been carried up to the southern portion of the upper part of the mound, and form an upper circular mound (say) twelve feet in height. The approach appears to have been from the south, where there is an existing field-track, and after entering the "ditch" to have curved its way, west-

ward, towards the upper mound. There is a distinct ditch inside a bank—neither of great dimensions—edging the main mound throughout.

The tenant, Mr. Criddle, under the idea that the upper mound or tumulus was sepulchral, excavated a space on the top of it, 9ft. by 3ft. and 5ft. deep, and found a chamber, or foundations of (?) dry walling. I am inclined to consider this as the foundation of a windmill erected in much later times.

East of the "ditch" referred to there is a pitched pathway, traceable, running a little E. of N. This is called "The Roman Path," and has been cut elsewhere in draining. It runs in the direction of, and is said to have led to, Woodspring Priory. Locking-head Manor belonged to that House. Probably the name is a corruption of "The Romans' Path," meaning "The Roman Catholics," and would probably have been applied to the path at some time subsequent to the "Suppression."

In a field N.E. of the farm house is a piece of limestone, 8ft. 6in. by 3ft. 6in., by 6ins. to 7ins. thick, bridging a ditch at a gateway—length parallel with ditch. It is locally known as "Jack Plumley's Stone." John Plumley was owner of the estate at the time of the Monmouth Rebellion, in which he joined. The tradition is that he hid under the stone (since somewhat lowered for convenience), for three days and nights, but was taken and hanged.

Castle Batch, the tumulus at Worle, I fear you will only pass, but it should certainly be visited by any whose time permits, as it is of more than casual interest whether or not it, and the others which formerly existed near the Old Pier and the Cemetery, were connected with the Camp at Dolebury. The Batch is excavated, and no doubt had a defensible dwelling in the hollow, and was surrounded, as it still is in part, by a moat. There are instances of similar arrangement near the "Castle of Comfort," on Mendip, and in the North of England they are more numerous. Here, however, they are very rare, although ordinary sepulchral mounds are common.

I have preferred to allude in detail more to the objects of interest which you will *not* see than to those which you will visit, and have a better description on the spot by those specially qualified to give it, from their intimate knowledge of the subjects and localities.

The DEAN OF WELLS proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his interesting address, and made some observations with regard to the Roman roads.

MR. H. J. BADCOCK, in seconding, deprecated the sale of church plate, and said he hoped the clergy would set their faces earnestly against it. When a clergyman wanted to roof his church or to fence off his churchyard he sold his church plate, and the laity raised no objection, because it naturally saved their pockets. One need not be permeated with great archæological interest to feel pain and disgust that these sacred vessels should be divorced from their proper use in the Church of England to be won as prizes at races at Cardiff.

The motion was carried with acclamation, and the President responded.

The REV. F. W. WEAVER having thanked the Assistant-Secretary and Curator for having done so much in connection with the general arrangements and programme of the meeting, the business meeting concluded and the company adjourned to the Assembly Rooms for luncheon.

Worlebury Camp.

After luncheon, the party met outside Holy Trinity Church, from which they approached the Camp *viâ* "Penwartha," under the guidance of Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY. Having crossed the fortifications at the S.W., they were conducted along the southern margin of the interior of the Camp to the grand Entrance on the S.E., a triple group of pits being pointed out *en route*.

The members having seated themselves on the site of the

chief ancient entrance to the Camp, Mr. GRAY read a paper on "Worlebury," which has been epitomized for the purpose of publication in a limited space.

He said that he felt somewhat in the position of a 'poacher' on the archæological preserves of another antiquary. He referred to Mr. Charles W. Dymond, F.S.A., whose work on "Worlebury" (second edition) formed one of the most thorough books extant which related to a single ancient defensive stronghold. Mr. Dymond, who now lived in the North, had been invited to come and describe the Camp, but circumstances prevented his being present on that occasion. He (Mr. Gray) trusted that Mr. Dymond's absence would not be the cause of diminishing the interest which was, and should be, taken in that notable Somersetshire Camp.

It was almost superfluous to say that Somerset was rich in ancient habitations and camps of various dates, ranging from the Bronze Age to mediæval times, and that it included several examples of ancient castrametation which ranked among the finest in Britain; but, on the other hand, Somerset was badly off for burial-mounds and graves of prehistoric times.

One never wrote about, or thought of, Worlebury, without bearing in mind that Mr. Dymond had been its chief explorer; but other archæologists besides Mr. Dymond and the Rev. H. G. Tomkins had had their names linked with Worlebury, the foremost being the Revs. F. Warre, W. Jackson, H. M. Scarth and W. Phelps, Dr. J. H. Pring and Mr. Martin Atkins, all notable antiquaries in their day. Most of those comparatively early archæologists sometimes fell into excusable error, not in regard to Worlebury, but in respect to other ancient sites also. He did not mean to say that they were always wrong in their assertions or even generally so; but their mistakes were due chiefly to inaccurate and superficial observations on the ground, and casual and partial investigations of archæological areas. Unfortunately the same thing was going on at the present day, but to a lesser extent. As regards Worlebury, Mr.

Dymond, before writing his book, most methodically subjected previous assertions to a critical examination and "reduced them to their just value."

In describing Worlebury that afternoon he purposed to follow Mr. Dymond to a large extent; and to make some observations derivable from recent visits to the Camp, and some new deductions as regards date obtainable from an examination of the relics in Taunton Castle Museum presented by Mr. Warre in 1852-53, and discovered in 1851-52. Unfortunately their exact relative positions had not been recorded, and in some cases we were left to infer that they were found in the pits.

It seemed to him to be more desirable to enter into some detail with regard to what was known of, and what had been found at Worlebury, than to fill up all their time in traversing the ground; and for these reasons:—

(1) There was nothing to be seen of a *very* imposing nature except the great stone-built ramparts; and (2) the area of the camp had become overgrown to such an extent that some of the pits were difficult of identification.

Worlebury fell into Class "A" of the classification of Defensive Works drawn up by the Congress of Archæological Societies, viz., "Fortresses partly inaccessible, by reason of precipices, cliffs, or water, additionally defended by artificial banks or walls." The natural resources of Worlebury were however not *very* great, neither was it a very strong strategic point; but any weakness in the position was compensated by the strength of the ramparts.

Worlebury was situated at the western end of Worle Hill (carboniferous or mountain-limestone formation), which consisted of a promontory jutting into the Bristol Channel midway between St. Thomas's Head on the north and Brean Down on the south. It was only eight miles from the nearest point of the Welsh coast, viz., Lavernock Point, and about seven and a quarter miles in a bee line N.N.W. of the camp of Brent

Knoll. The Weston Bay at one time ran farther inland ; that was evident from the discovery, at the foot of Worlebury, some forty years ago, of remains that were thought to be those of an ancient galley, at a point quarter of a mile eastward from the present sea-front. Other proof had been found even rather farther inland. The highest part of the hill was a mile from the nose of the promontory and about 320 feet above high-water.

Worlebury as they saw "was crowned by the ruins of a fortress complicated in construction, by the adoption of every defensive expedient which, with the materials at hand, the military science of an early age could devise." The inner defences of the place enclosed an area of ten and a quarter acres, about one-third of which was occupied by the groups of pits. (At this point Mr. Gray proceeded to fully describe the extent, position, and formation of the stone-built ramparts—*see* Frontispiece—the ditches, and entrances, and referred to the water-supply, important items which will be found exhaustively treated upon in Mr. Dymond's book on "Worlebury.")

With regard to the stone used in the construction of the ramparts, it had often been asked whether the stone was quarried or not. Not a single stone was seen which did not exhibit one weathered face. It was apparently not quarried, but probably derived from pits, loose shakes in the rock, and the surface of the hill.

If we were to judge by the character of the walling *alone*, "there was nothing to indicate whether Worlebury was earlier or later than the stone-built fortresses of Wales, Cornwall or Brittany." . . . "There was a difference of *quality* in the walling of Worlebury ; not a difference of *style* ; but the former was only such as would result from fluctuations in the supply of facing-material ; from deliberation or haste in construction ; from dilapidation and repair ; and from the relative importance of various parts of the work." The theory that the ramparts of Worlebury were strengthened by palisading is certainly not practical. Such barriers would rather be



THE MAIN RAMPART ON THE S.E. SIDE OF WORLEBURY CAMP,
TAKEN FROM THE "GRAND ENTRANCE."

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

an encumbrance than otherwise, and they would greatly interfere with the construction of the stone parapet ; indeed they were quite inapplicable to strongholds of the Worlebury type.

The camp had three entrances and clear traces of all still existed. The principal one, around which the members were assembled, was near the s.w. angle of the "keep," and on the s.e. side of the camp. The second was at the n.e. corner, and the third at the western end of the promontory. The other paths *over* the ramparts were modern. The grand entrance had a superficial width of thirteen and a half feet. The width of the n.e. entrance was about eleven feet. From these widths it had been assumed that they were adapted and available for chariots. We should leave the camp near the old western approach.

Worlebury contained ninety-three pits, or nine per acre. One was situated in the transverse fosse, eighteen at the e. end of the enclosure, and seventy-four in the larger division of the camp. They occurred more or less in groups and others were arranged in lines. Their position was doubtless chosen according to shakes in the rocks, regulated by stratification and cleavage. "The pits vary in size, from one of the smallest, which is rectangular, 3ft. in length, and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. in width, to the largest, which is triangular, sunk almost entirely in the rock to a depth of at least 6ft., and with vertical sides measuring respectively 10ft., 9ft., and 8ft. Commonly they are about 6ft. across ; and the most frequent shape is a rude rectangle. The depth varies from 3ft. to 6ft. ; the most common depth being about 5ft. All these pits were sunk through the overlying soil into the upper portion of the rock. This, in the majority of cases, is within 2ft. of the present surface." There was no evidence of ramps or steps having been cut for the purpose of ingress or egress ; moveable ladders might therefore have been used. With one exception all the pits were cut into the rock without any built sides of stone-work remaining, if any ever existed. The pits excavated by General Pitt-

Rivers at Mount Caburn Camp in Sussex, were similar to those which had been examined here, and their depth averaged 5ft. as at Worlebury.

He thought that the Worlebury pits were not adapted for habitation. If all were of the same dimensions as the largest excavated, the accommodation would have been very restricted, whilst the smallest would only be sufficient to shelter one man in a crouched posture. If not habitations, then what were they? Doubtless holes for the storage of food, grain, sling-stones and domestic articles requiring protection from exposure to various climatical changes. The pits might have been protected by some kind of roofing; some contained evidence of perishable materials suitable for walls and roofs. Others might have been sealed with straw covered with earth and stones. The ring-bank which encircled some of the pits might well have served to exclude water, or as a foundation for the support of a wicker-work wall. The wicker-work, or a framework of poles and branches of trees intertwined, would probably spring almost immediately from the ground to form the roof, and that would of course limit the internal height. It should be mentioned that no pit had been found outside the fortifications of Worlebury on Worle Hill. These pits might of course have sheltered human beings as occasion required, and in times of emergency.

Of the large number of pits that had been opened, the contents of nine only were specified; but then none of these, except the steened pit, could be identified with any of those in Mr. Dymond's plan. There was nothing against the assumption that the pits were of the same age as the ramparts. Had they been more ancient, it was probable that they would have been discovered on various parts of Worle Hill.

With regard to the probable population of Worlebury, when it was flourishing, a general officer, experienced in savage warfare, told Mr. Dymond that from 7,000 to 10,000 barbarians might encamp in a fort of the size of Worlebury,

while it could not provide room for more than 3,000 or 4,000 modern infantry.

Having passed, in hasty review, the artificial work entailed in converting this fortress naturally somewhat strong by nature into an almost impregnable position, Mr. Gray proceeded to briefly summarize the relics found in the various pits; so that their conclusions might exhibit something of the nature of certainty, without being obliged to encroach upon the undesirable realms of inference and conjecture.

All the human remains were found in the pits, portions of about eighteen skeletons, half of them bearing marks of cutting weapons. Two of the skulls were in Weston Museum; and another, which showed signs of seven sword-cuts, was at Taunton Castle. Two skulls were dolichocephalic; but one, in the Weston Museum, was mesaticephalic. They had strong brow-ridges, narrow low foreheads, and deeply hollowed ophryons. The height given from a humerus of one man was as much as 6ft. 4in., whilst the average stature estimated from the bones of five males was 5ft. 8½ins. They compared far more favourably with the form of Iberian skull than with that of the typical Bronze Age man of the barrow period. For the want of a better term, the name Romano-British might be applied.

Several species of animals had been found, viz., horse, deer, ox (including *bos longifrons*), pig, sheep, a very small goat, badger, dog, otter, weasel and water-vole; small birds and limpet-shells.

Wheat and barley were found at the bottom of many pits. Peas also, but not so frequently, examples of which might be seen at Taunton; a piece of fir wood perforated with two circular holes; and pieces of plaited fibre, partially burnt.

Shore pebbles of generally uniform size, fit for the sling, were found at the bottom of many of the pits, and elsewhere. A small spindlewhorl of fine red sandstone was uncovered, and about three dozen flint implements and flakes, all in Taunton

Museum. They included a well-formed arrowhead, barbed and tanged, and portion of another; also a well-formed scraper, and a few worked knives.

The bronze objects (all in Taunton Museum) found in the pits were for the most part of a nondescript and fragmentary character. A twisted piece of wire, with a rivet at the end, had been described as an armilla, but it was too small for that purpose. There were fragments of other rings and bangles, and three pieces of "bordering" and thin bronze with small rivet-holes so commonly found with Late-Celtic relics and used for ornamenting and strengthening scabbards of swords, etc.

The head of a (?) human femur (wrongly described in Mr. Dymond's book as humerus), blackened by fire, was found; it was perhaps used as a spindle-whorl, but the hole had been obliquely bored. Similar objects, human and animal, had been found at the Glastonbury Lake Village and Ham Hill, at Woodcuts and Rotherley (Pitt-Rivers Excavations), and at Hunsbury. Portion of a tine of an antler was found at Worlebury, ornamented at the complete end by the dot-and-circle pattern in a similar manner to knife-handles and many other objects from the Glastonbury Lake Village; also a bone awl similar to many from Glastonbury. A smalt-blue bead was found at a depth of three feet in one of the pits and resembled similar ones found at Glastonbury. The variously-coloured, long and narrow, glass beads, found in the surface soil, are also most probably Late-Celtic.¹

The objects of iron included two socketed leaf-shaped lance-heads; a chisel; two borers; large iron cone or ferrule; two heavy spiral rings; part of a bucket-handle; iron spikes and nails. All were found in the pits; all were in a corroded condition; and all were in Taunton Museum.

Some of the Worlebury pottery was of particular interest

1. Similar beads have been found at Woodcuts (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, Vol. I, Pl. XLIV, fig. 18), and Marston St. Lawrence (*Archæologia*, Vol. XLVIII., Pl. xxiii).

and especially the three incomplete vessels figured by Mr. Dymond. Since his second edition was published, these pots had been more completely restored and were included in the Late-Celtic series of pottery in our County Museum. They were probably lathe-turned, and we found their analogues dating from B.C. 200 from Glastonbury Lake Village and Ham Hill, Mount Caburn in Sussex, and Hunsbury in Northamptonshire. Indeed without considering the ornamentation on one of them he would without hesitation date them as prior to the time when the Romans penetrated into S.W. Britain. The ornamentation of the least perfect pot consisted of large incised concentric semicircles depending from the rim, filled with oblique crossed lines forming lozenges. This pattern was matched precisely at Glastonbury. On the other hand, Worlebury,—but probably not the pits,—had also yielded pottery typical of the Roman period, including a “basin-shaped rim” and the thin hard grey ware; but no Samian that he was aware of.

Amongst the various relics from Worlebury, including the ceramic products, he observed nothing of the Bronze Age nor anything that could positively be assigned to an earlier date than B.C. 250 (approximately);¹ but there was every reason to believe that the Camp passed through the vicissitudes of several succeeding centuries, with intervals of precarious peace, and was occupied, possibly not continuously, down to the time of the evacuation of Britain by the Romans; however, there was no evidence that the Romans utilized the Camp to any extent, as it was not built in accordance with the Roman rules of castrametation; but no doubt it was occasionally resorted

1. Since writing the above, the speaker found that there were deposited in Weston Museum two thick fragments of Early British Bronze Age pottery and a small portion of the rim of a large thick cinerary urn of soft quality apparently, without grains of quartz and with a projecting ridge just below the rim ornamented with rough vertical incisions. No record of the *gisement* of these shards was given, so that as evidence of date they were valueless and they might probably have been found outside the area of the Camp.

to for centuries as a rallying-point in times of invasion and civil commotion.

It might be urged by some antiquaries that the presence of flint implements pointed to an early date, but it not only frequently happened that flint objects were found with Late-Celtic and Roman remains, but it was rather the rule than the exception.

Mr. J. E. Pritchard had identified eleven first and second brass coins, found by Mr. Sholto V. Hare when a school-boy in 1833 on the s.w. side of Worlebury. They covered a lengthened period, viz., from Tiberius, A.D. 18, to Constantius II, A.D. 361. Taunton Museum possessed about 200 third brass Roman coins from the Camp, but unfortunately the majority were badly corroded. They covered the Constantine period, and although he found one or two of Valens (died A.D. 378), he thought that, judging from the very small size of some of them, the balance weighed in favour of their extending down to Honorius; the poor preservation of that collection, however, prevented him from making any definite assertion.

In considering Worlebury in a state of siege, Mr. Dymond had said that a Roman attack on an early British race seemed more probable than a Saxon attack on Romanized Britons. That remark was borne out by the fact that no Roman remains had been found in the pits, and moreover no Saxon or Danish remains had been recorded as being discovered on Worle Hill.

The final assault of Worlebury was not likely to have taken place before the arrival of the Romans into N.W. Somerset; they probably found the Belgæ in possession of the stronghold, and he saw no reason whatever why anybody should disagree with Mr. Dymond's conclusion that Worlebury was taken and destroyed by Vespasian, *circa* A.D. 47. The theory of a Phœnician origin for Worlebury, which had sometimes been raised, was, he thought, untenable.

One thing of all others was certain about Worlebury,—it could not have been hastily constructed for a passing danger;

it must have been intended from the first for permanent use. "The size and strength of Worlebury bespeak it a stronghold of a numerous and powerful tribe, or clan, in secure possession of this part of the country; to have attained to such a status, they must have had greater resources than could have been furnished by a merely pastoral and agricultural life,—in short, to a certain extent, they must have been engaged in trade or commerce; that the latter is probable, is indicated by the position of the fortress-town."

Mr. Gray having been cordially thanked for his explanation of Worlebury, the party proceeded to traverse the Camp under his guidance. The transverse fosse, with the pit sunk into its bottom, was firstly pointed out. The members next crossed the ramparts on the east and examined parts of the dry walling which had been exposed for inspection. The external defences on the weak side of the Camp—the east—were viewed, and the so-called "cattle-fold" commented upon. The positions occupied by the various walls on the east having been explained, the members were re-conducted into the Camp, *viâ* the N.E. entrance. Several pits were passed on the way to the steened pit, which Mr. Gray stated was opened on Oct. 21st, 1851, by Messrs. E. M. Atkins and Bailward, and Dr. Tomkins. The depth of the steening was 27ins. On the top, stones extended to the margin of the steening. Below this, 4ins. of earth. Next in order, a large skeleton lying on right side; head nearly south, and 6ins. from the skeleton below it; face eastwards; legs drawn up. Then, skeleton No. 2, lying on left side; head s. and w.s.w.; vertebral column close to E. side of pit; legs drawn up. After this, a third skeleton was discovered, with head N. and N.W. Then, a quantity of shore-pebbles. Below this, in the centre, about half a peck of charred wheat and barley, mingled with bones of birds. On the rock-bottom, thin plates of lias and charred wood. Total depth of pit, 5ft. 9ins.

The central pathway was now crossed, and having passed a

number of pits closely grouped, the party halted to see the upper end of a formerly supposed subterranean passage. Mr. Dymond had, however, shown that nothing of the kind existed and that the adit at the bottom of the slope merely led to a sand-pocket in the rock.

Having spent an-hour-and-a-half on Worlebury, the party descended the hill at the western end, and proceeded to the Royal Pier Hotel for tea. At 4.30 p.m. the members left in carriages, for

Kewstoke Church,

where they were met by the President (Colonel Bramble, F.S.A.) and the Vicar (Rev. David Lloyd).

COLONEL BRAMBLE gave an interesting address, which ran as follows:—The church occupies a prominent position on the northern slope of Worle Hill. It comprises a nave with south aisle, a chancel, western tower, a chapel or “family pew” south of the aisle and east of a large south porch, with both of which it communicates. There is also a rudimentary porch over the priest’s door on the s. side of the chancel.

The chancel roof is acutely pointed, but the remaining roofs are of low pitch. Owing to the slope of the site, the north wall has—although there is no n. aisle—the appearance of having been intended for a clerestory. The tower is of three stages, with an octagonal stair turret at its s.e. corner, capped by a small spire. At the other angles are single diagonal buttresses. The church is of four different dates. The inner door of the porch, which probably occupies its original site, is Norman; and, although small, of somewhat rich character. The side shafts are spirally moulded, and the principal order of the arch embattled. This is figured in Rutter’s *Delineations of Somerset*, p. 1.

The font is of E.E. character. The E. window and two on



FRONT VIEW OF RELIQUARY FOUND IN KEWSTOKE CHURCH.
(Now in Taunton Castle Museum.)

the n. side are of XIV Century date; the former is of two cinque-foiled lights, with a spherical triangle in the head, having a very graceful effect. The latter have rear or scotson arches—somewhat unusual in the district.

South of the chancel arch is an arch or blocked squint, with a peculiar dripstone, depicted in the *Archæological Mag.*, edited by Sealey, of which only three parts appeared in 1843. The appearance of the head surmounting the dripstone may be attributed to the assumed pressure of the rood-loft, long since removed.

The pulpit, of stone, stands on the n. side of the church, between the two XIV Century windows. It is of hexagonal plan, with rich Perpendicular tracery in the panels. Stone pulpits would be seen at Worle and Banwell during the excursions, and there were others at Wick St. Lawrence, Locking, Christon and Hutton in the same locality.

Under the sill of the n.e. window of the nave there was formerly inserted the reliquary or shrine now in the Museum at Taunton. (See accompanying illustrations.) It was probably removed to this church, which was a dependent of Worspring Priory, about the time of the suppression of that House. The date would be XIII Century, corresponding with the older part of the Priory, but long antecedent to the date of the wall in which it was then inserted. In a hollow within, closed by a wooden door, was a wooden cup containing dry sedimentary matter of a dark colour. The generally received theory is that this was one of the wooden cups sold by the Monks of Canterbury as containing some portion of the blood of their great Martyr, S. Thomas of Canterbury. As the Priory at Worspring was founded by a descendant of Wm. de Tracy, one of the murderers—or executioners—the supposition has apparently a very fair basis.

The chapel has Coats of Arms in the window of the various families with whom the Pigotts—the Lords of the Manor—claim connection. The tinctures are of the crudest!

Nearly opposite the Church are "St. Kew's Steps,"¹ about one hundred in number, gradually mounting a cleft or depression in the limestone rock of Worle Hill. St. Kew is not an historical personage, but he may well have been one of the numerous local saints, hermits or anchorites, who had abiding places on this and the Welsh coast. There are here no remains now apparent of a Hermitage or Chapel, but the Church may well have been erected on the site as on Holy Ground. There does not appear to be any need to canonize "a landing place for boats," and to ignore the venerable tradition of our remote predecessors. "St. Kew" it has been, "St. Kew" may it always remain!

Kewstoke Reliquary.

The following note has been written by the Rev. C. H. Bickerton Hudson:—

"It has been suggested that the rough wooden vessel known as the 'Kewstoke Reliquary' would be an unlikely receptacle to contain so precious a relic as the blood of St. Thomas. Now Herbert of Bosham relates how in the scare and hurry of the terrible night, the blood of the dead prelate was gathered up '*vasulis allatis*,' while the body was still lying upon the pavement of the Church. These vessels would quite probably include wooden drinking cups, such as the one in question might well be, hastily brought from the refectory of the monastery—perhaps even from the kitchen—and if some forty years afterwards a Canterbury relic was to be bestowed upon the newly-formed Church of Worspring—with its intimate connection with the martyr and its dedication in his name—what more precious memorial and more eloquent in historic appeal to the devout imagination could be thought of than one

1. A small silver ring-brooch (pin deficient) found at "St. Kew's Steps" may be seen in Taunton Castle Museum. It is figured in Knight's "Seaboard of Mendip," p. 172. The Museum also contains an earthenware jug, probably XIV Century, from the same place.



BACK VIEW OF RELIQUARY FOUND IN KEWSTOKE CHURCH.
(Now in Taunton Castle Museum)

of these *vasulæ* with its sacred and to some extent indelible contents."

Mr. Hudson adds that "Attention should be drawn to the unquestionably XIII Century work of the stone tabernacle which contains the Reliquary and its contemporary character with the earliest Church of the Priory."

Evening Meeting.

The Annual Dinner having taken place in the Assembly Rooms,—the President in the chair,—an Evening Meeting was held in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A. for the reading of papers, at which a fine silver porringer formerly belonging to the old Corporation of Axbridge was exhibited by Mr. H. H. Pleydell Bouverie, and a facsimile in bronze by Mr. H. Franklin of the famous bowl found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

The first paper was on "Worspring Priory," by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A. This is printed *in extenso* in Part II, with illustrations.

An excellent paper was read by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., on the "Screens and Screenwork in Somerset Churches," which was illustrated by a fine series of lantern slides made by the lecturer. The following is a brief summary of the paper:—

The surviving examples of Pre-Reformation screenwork in the County of Somerset are chiefly of late date—XV or XVI Century—when most of the churches were enlarged and earlier woodwork to a great extent displaced to make room for the more elaborate work of later times.

The frequency of screenwork in the West Country is noticeable, the Rood Screen being often an essential feature owing to the peculiarity of the churches having no structural division between nave and chancel. The development of the screen may be traced down from early days from a heavy

mural partition to lighter stone screenwork, thence to flat wooden screens, and lastly to the elaborately groined and canopied works of the Tudor period.

Specimens of the various local types of screenwork were shewn in the lantern, together with supplementary examples from other districts, all the principal varieties being thus shewn.

Amongst these may be mentioned the plainer square-headed type of screen found chiefly in the northern part of the county, of which the screens at Backwell and West Pennard furnish examples—the advance in design being shewn by the Wrington group, and a further elaboration by the Keynsham model.

The screens of the south-west district were exemplified by views of Dunster and others. These approximate to the Devonshire type, having fully groined carvings for the Rood-loft.

Specimens were also shewn of a fine group of screens peculiar to the county, possessing very stately proportions, and of these High Ham and Queen Camel possess good instances; whilst the grand screen at Banwell is of kindred type.

The character of the designs and their detail were compared, and local peculiarities noticed.

Lastly a portion of the lecture was devoted to the Post-Reformation screenwork of Somerset—an important branch of the subject.

This was illustrated by reference to some magnificent surviving examples, as Croscombe and Rodney Stoke. The latter exhibits a feature once, it is believed, fairly common, but now almost extinct in our churches—namely, the retention of a singers' gallery or loft over the chancel screen in Post-Reformation days, following the older tradition. This instance being of Jacobean date, co-eval with the screen, is thought to be unique.

Another paper read on this occasion was "*Æthandune*," by Mr. W. L. RADFORD, a résumé of which is given in Part II.

Second Day's Proceedings.

On Wednesday morning the members left Grove Park in brakes for Bleadon, Axbridge, the Brents, and Brent Knoll Camp. The weather was very favourable, both on this day and throughout the Meeting.

Bleadon Church.

On leaving the brakes, the party inspected the Cross (figured in Pooley's *Crosses of Somerset*, p. 66) on the way up to the Church, where they were met by the Rector, the Rev. J. T. Langdale. Before entering the Church, Dr. F. J. ALLEN made the following remarks on the tower:—

“This tower belongs to the leading type of the Mendip district, namely, those having three windows abreast,—the triple window class. The principal towers of this class in the West Mendip district are those of Banwell and Winscombe, and this tower is a later and inferior derivative from their design. The peculiar features of this tower are; (1) the diagonal buttresses; in all other related towers they are rectangular, at least in their lower part; (2) the situation of the staircase at a corner; it is usually on one side, *near* a corner; (3) the great distance between the window-sill and the top string-course: the effect is better when they coincide.”

The party then went into the church where the President, Lt.-Colonel J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., delivered the following address:—

“The church is said by Collinson to be dedicated to St. Peter, and this is followed in the Diocesan Kalendar. Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents* says SS. Peter and Paul. It consists of a nave, chancel, western tower and south porch. There are two arches in the wall on the north side of the eastern portion of the nave, intended to communicate with a north aisle or chantry chapel. This is stated, but I have been unable to find the

authority, to have been dedicated to St. Paul. The arches are now only visible from the outside, the interior having been liberally coated with plaster. West of these arches there are signs of the junction of a west wall.

“The two eastern bays of the chancel form the oldest part of the existing church (Som. Arch. Soc. *Proc.* III, pt. ii, 20). They are of good Geometrical work, and Mr. Freeman describes them as some pleasing work of that era. It appears by an entry in the Wells Registers that the chancel and high altar were dedicated 1317 (*Collinson* III, 571). The eastern window (modern) of three trefoiled acute lancets under a containing arch, and the four two-light side-windows are of very good design and proportion. All these windows have five foiled rear-arches and filleted hood-mouldings. Between the two south windows is a priest's door with five trefoiled cusps externally and a five-foiled ogee rear-arch. The window west of door is continued below a transom so as to form a ‘low side-window.’ The upper part of each light in the latter has tracery in the form of a pointed quatrefoil. There is a deep internal, but no external, splay.

“South of the altar is a plain slab of large size under an ogee arch in the wall. This might have been an Easter sepulchre although they are not usually on the south.

“The nave and western bay of the chancel of the same date of Perpendicular. I am disposed to think that a central tower formerly occupied the position of this western bay, standing between the chancel and nave—no transepts—in a similar manner to Christon. The present western tower was substituted about 1370.

“The pulpit of stone in the north-eastern corner of the nave is a modern enlargement of a former one. The font is Norman or very Early English. The remains of the stair and entrance to the rood-loft are by the pulpit.

“On the south side of the chancel within the altar rails are lying two interesting sepulchral effigies. For many years

these lay in the churchyard south of the church—at one time separately, but subsequently side by side. But they are not a pair—they are separate and distinct memorials. They are figured in Mr. Roland Paul's *Inscribed and Sepulchral Slabs of North-west Somerset*, and described as 'man and woman.' The effigies are much worn, but a careful examination shows that Mr. Paul's description is a mistake. Both are distinctly male—it may be sufficient to say that in no female effigies of the date are the feet and ankles exposed. The error is continued in the Rev. W. Jackson's *Visitors' Handbook*.

“The slabs on which the effigies repose are respectively of 6ft. 6in. and 6ft. in length, and are wider at the head than at the feet—the ancient coffin shape. On the longer the figure is under a trefoiled projecting canopy: the head rests on two cushions, the lower placed square and the upper diagonally.

“The neck is bare. On the head is a low-crowned hat with a narrow brim turning downwards. The ears are very prominent, the hair short. The gown extends to the knees: it falls in close folds (like a pleated alb): there is no girdle. There is a large square pouch, or gypciere, on the left side supported by a strap over the right shoulder. The right hand rests on the head of a staff—the lower portion missing. The left arm is also worn away. From below the knee the legs and feet are shown but they and the remains of some animal at the feet are too much worn for description.

“The shorter effigy differs somewhat in detail from the other. There is no canopy, the hair hangs in long locks, the pouch—square—is on the right side, the suspending strap coming straight down from the right shoulder. The hands are in the attitude of prayer. The feet and ankles uncovered. The gown hangs in loose folds from the shoulders, and has apparently a scapular shaped garment over it. There is a small shoulder cape, with sleeves tight to the elbow, where they terminate in short liripipes. There are vestiges of an animal at foot.

“The date of these effigies may be put at c. 1350, about the same period as that of the present nave and the western bay of the chancel. Probably they were originally in the chapel, of which they or one of them may well have been the founders.

“Gasquet, in his *Great Pestilence*, preface 18, 19, speaking of ‘the Black Death’ (1348-9) writes: ‘The New Religious Spirit found outward expression in the multitude of Guilds which sprung into existence at the time even the very adornment and enrichment of the Churches bears witness to the change. . . . Moreover the source of all this wealth and elaboration is another indication of the change that had come over the country. Benefactions to the church are no longer contributed entirely or at least chiefly by the great nobles, but they are now the gifts of the burgher folk and middle classes in fact the 15th century witnessed the beginnings of a great middle-class movement which can be distinctly traced to the effect of the great pestilence.’

“The carving in the east wall of the porch was probably the former head of the village cross, still standing by the west entrance to the churchyard.

“The celebrated William de Edington, afterwards (1345) Bishop of Winchester, became Rector of Bleadon, by exchange in 1321.”

MR. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., has sent the following note on the chancel of Bleadon Church:—

“The existing chancel is of two dates, the eastern section being apparently of early XIV Century character, with a western addition of Perpendicular character.

“It would appear as though the central part of the original church had been pulled down, and if cruciform, as was very possibly the case, the central section rebuilt in connection with the chancel.

“But the chancel, as it stands now, is almost disproportionately short, when judged by ancient standards, and if the later portions were subtracted, what would remain would be

less than we should ever expect to find in a church of this date.

“Moreover, there is a problem internally which requires solution. There is a recess for a founder’s tomb formed in the south wall, but instead of this being placed at some distance westward of the sanctuary, it abuts upon the east wall, and there is no room left for sedilia, piscina, or other customary features.

“The low side window on this side also appears now in the centre of the south wall of the chancel, instead of at its western extremity.

“All these incongruities appear to be fully explained by a remark made by a late sexton of the place to a member of the Somerset Archæological Society some time ago. He said that in former times the chancel was twelve feet longer, but that for some reason it had been decided to shorten it, by bringing in the east wall.¹

“Mention was made at the summer meeting (1905) of a supposed chantry on the north side of the nave of this church, but an examination of the existing external features, such as the plinth mould, etc., shews that the north wall stands as it was in the XV Century.

“There are traces of arches in the masonry of the wall, but these seem to indicate the former existence of windows merely, not of an open arcade.”

Arbridge Church.

The drive was resumed through picturesque scenery to the ancient town of Axbridge, which possessed a corporation until 1886, and at one time returned a member to parliament. The visitors were welcomed at the church by the Rector, the Rev. H. Toft.

1. I think there can be no question of the truth of the statement as regards the chancel.

THE PRESIDENT (Colonel Bramble) described the church. He said :—

“Axbridge Church stands near the centre of the town, near the base of the foot-hills of the Mendip range. It comprises a chancel of two bays, with a chapel on each side of the western bay ; transepts, central tower, nave (no clerestory) of four bays, with north and south aisles ; south and west porches, the latter of large dimensions and with stone benches. West of the nave is a two-storey building known as the ‘Treasury.’ It may well have been used for that purpose, either solely or combined with accommodation for a caretaker. The upper room contains a chest with three panels (mitred) in front and three locks. The window has double gratings. In the angle between the chancel and the chapel north of it was formerly a building with pentice roof, which *may* have been a sacristy, but as its only apparent communication with the church was by a small loop or squint looking towards the high altar, I am inclined to consider it as an Ankerhold. These were much more common in England than is generally realized, and were frequently attached to churches.

“The ceiling of the nave is probably of the date of Charles I, and added when the church was restored, 1636, the date given on the west wall of the tower. It is ‘lace-work’ in plaster, with a pendant to each alternate rib. The roof of the chancel is modern, that of the aisles is panelled.

“The tower has fan-tracery, with a bell aperture. The parapets here and throughout the church are of diamond pattern, quatrefoiled and pierced, and the octagonal stair-turret is at the north-east angle. The peculiar feature of the internal arrangements is that there was a ‘double rood-loft’ (?). In addition to the rood-loft in its usual position (in a cruciform church) west of the tower, with its stair, in this case on the south side, there is a second stair east of the tower on its north side, opening from the north chapel. This is in connection with a beam crossing the east arch of the tower at a height of

some eight feet. The marks of this and subsidiary fittings are plainly visible. Similar stairs and marks will be found at Wedmore, Clevedon, and Crewkerne, and in other cruciform churches. It has been suggested that a platform connected the two galleries, and that this was used for miracle plays, but I can find no structural or other ground for such a suggestion. The nave pillars are square, with waved chamfers at the angles, and a three-quarter attached shaft on each face.

“There are a piscina and triple sedilia in south wall of chancel.

“Many Masons Marks will be found in the north wall of the north aisle.

“In the floor of the south chapel is a brass to Roger Harper, merchant, and his wife Joan, 1493.

“There are six bells, but none of age, having been recast in 1800 and later.

“The font stands north of the western entrance. It is octagonal with clustered shaft with trefoiled panels. At the angles are angels, bearing plain shields.”

The Rev. H. TOFT also gave some particulars about the church, and said that the theory was that the eastern end of the fabric was somewhat older than the nave, and when the church was enlarged the rood-screen was brought next to the congregation, while the original screen was at the chancel end. In 1581 a Passion Play was performed in the church, in which the choir of Wells Cathedral took part, and were fined for so doing.

The parish registers, which were afterwards inspected, dated from 1562, and the churchwardens' accounts from 1570.

Afterwards, Dr. F. J. ALLEN described the tower. He said :—

“This is another of the triple-window towers, nearly related to that of Bleadon, but of better design and probably earlier in date. Here we find the top window-sill coinciding with the string-course in the usual manner, not leaving that vacant

space between them which is the chief defect at Bleadon. The stair turret is placed symmetrically *at* the north-east corner.

“ The design of the upper part of this tower is derived from that of the much finer tower at Banwell; but the Axbridge tower being central, showing only two stages above the roof, the statues in niches are placed a stage higher than usual.”

These statues were discussed by the members present, and it was concluded that the one on the east wall represented St. John the Baptist carrying the Lamb, while the western one represented a king, probably Henry VI.

The President, the Rev. H. Toft, and Dr. Allen, on the proposition of the Rev. F. W. Weaver, having been thanked for the information they had given, the members were afterwards photographed outside the south door of the church.

Subsequently the party was entertained to luncheon in Axbridge Town Hall, by the PRESIDENT (Colonel Bramble), who was heartily thanked for his hospitality, on the proposition of the Rev. J. A. Welsh Collins, seconded by Colonel Hendley Kirkwood.

Considerable interest was taken in the inspection in one of the rooms of the Town Hall of the old town stocks, the apparatus formerly used in bull-baiting, and a money-changing table with the inscription thereon : “ Thomas Pennington made me, 30th April, 1627.” Some of the members visited one or two old buildings in the town.

East Brent Church.

A drive of five-and-a-half miles brought the party to East Brent, where they were met in the churchyard and welcomed by the Vicar, the Rev. F. S. P. SEALE, who gave the following interesting address :—

“ The first thought of anyone on entering this church would probably be, here, if anywhere, we have the mingling of the

‘ancient and modern,’ and your last thought as Archæologists on leaving the church, will, I feel sure be ‘the old is better.’ The Manor of East Brent was bestowed, by Ina in 690, on the Abbey of Glastonbury. For many centuries we have no record of any special benefit derived by the parish from the Abbey, though doubtless there were many; but Abbot John de Selwode (1457-1493) built on land adjoining the north side of the churchyard, a noble mansion. This was taken down in 1718, and there are no remains, except a buttress and some foundation stones of a modern cottage; but it must have been of considerable size as we are told that it had a chapel, hall, sumptuous apartments and magnificent portico. At the west end of the north aisle of the church, there is a door now walled up. This door could have been of no use to the parishioners, as no dwellings are on that side of the church; but through it the monks doubtless passed to what there is every reason to believe was their own aisle; for against the north wall are the remains of a canopied seat probably of the Prior in authority at the grange or mansion. There are similar seats in the churches of Brent Knoll and Lympsham, and the Abbot would doubtless occupy this seat when he visited these churches. The glass of the east window of this aisle is of the greatest interest being of the late XIV Century. The greater part is original, but the old crucifixion was stolen (strange to relate) some 70 years ago; this therefore, and also the Ascension, are new. The glass in the north windows is modern, with the exception of the three figures in one of them; this is supposed to be old German glass, and is considered by some connoisseurs to be very valuable.

“There is an effigy of a priest in this aisle, and another in the south aisle.

“The chancel and vestry were re-built by William Towry Law, who was Vicar from 1840-1845.

“In a small window on the north side are various pieces of old glass, amongst them a nearly perfect head of the Blessed

Virgin. On the floor is a monumental stone to John Aubrey, who died 1667. It has however the five crosses, and is supposed to have been the slab of one of the altars. The wall-painting of the chancel was done by Prebendary Denison during the time that he was curate to his uncle the Archdeacon. In one of the windows of the vestry are the Arms of Bishop Law and of Lady Ellenborough, who was a daughter of Captain G. P. Towry, and the mother of William Towry Law.

“The gallery at the west end formerly went across the chancel-arch until the new chancel was built. It bears the date 1635, and the pulpit the date 1634.

“The ceiling of the nave is also of great interest. It is embossed and composed entirely of lath and plaster.

“There is a similar ceiling at Axbridge, but in my opinion very inferior. On a boss opposite the door is the date 1637.

“Turning to the benches in the nave we are brought back again in thought to John de Selwode, as on one of the ends we have his monogram JS, thereby giving us the date of their erection: another bears the arms of Glastonbury and others the symbols of the four evangelists.

“On the west face of the tower above each other are three remarkable carvings. First, the figures of the Virgin and Child. Secondly, God the Father holding the crucifix on His knees: Col. Bramble considers that probably there was a dove over the right shoulder and if so it would be a representation of the Trinity. Thirdly, Christ enthroned crowning the Virgin. It is amusing to notice that Collinson and others speak of these carvings as effigies of ‘King with a Sceptre,’ and one as ‘King Ina embraced by a monk!’

“In the churchyard is an effigy of a civilian in gown with sleeves and lion at feet. There is a tradition that his name was St. Barbe and that he owned property in the hamlet of Rooksbridge, part of the parish.

“What is the meaning of the word Brent? Collinson

states that it means *burnt*, but what is the connection? I would rather accept Isaac Taylor's explanation that it comes from the A. S. *brant* = steep—a name the knoll justifies in claiming."

The Rev. E. H. BATES also made some remarks on the church, and observed that the cross in the churchyard was restored by the parishioners in memory of the fifty years' ministry of Archdeacon Denison.

The Camp of Brent Knoll.

After leaving East Brent Church some of the members drove in the brakes to South Brent, while most of the party made the ascent to the top of Brent Knoll from the north-north-east side.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY described the Camp. In the course of his remarks he said that the camp was situated on the summit of one of the insulated hills—at one time doubtless an island—which rose abruptly from the surrounding levels, as several others did in Somerset. Topographically it separated the villages of East and South Brent, its centre being five furlongs—in a bee line—from the church of the former, and three furlongs from the church of the latter. As an encampment for early man, its natural conditions could not well have been more favourable. The enemy could be seen approaching for miles in all directions. To the south-west the Quantock Hills might be seen with its chief camp of Danesborough; to the south, Bridgwater distinguishable by the spire of St. Mary's; rather more to the east were the levels of Mark Moor and Godney, terminating in Glastonbury Tor; to the west the Bristol Channel with the Welsh coast clearly visible on a bright day; to the north the Steep and Flat Holmes, Brean Down, Bleadon Hill and the Mendip range, including Crook's Peak; to the east Axbridge and the Cheddar Cliffs. Of the camps in this vicinity, Worlebury was seven-and-a-quarter

miles to the north ; Banwell seven miles, and Dolbury nine miles, to the north-east. A Roman road was generally supposed to connect the Clifton Camps with the Roman Villa near Yatton and Cadbury Camp, and the latter with the base of Brent Knoll and Huntspill ; but he believed it is not easily, and certainly not continuously, traced. Preb. Scarth said it had been traced across Brent marsh and was found about six feet under the present surface.

Geologically the whole of the Knoll belonged to the lower lias formation, but it was capped, within the area of the camp, by marlstone, which, from the present appearance of the surface, had been considerably quarried in all parts except the northern. This surface quarrying had greatly destroyed the ramparts encircling the hill ; although they were, no doubt, originally of some considerable magnitude before denudation, and more recently mutilation, had reduced their size, they were of the simplest design, with no evidences of outworks beyond an escarpment on the steep sides of the hill and a few terraces commanding the main entrance on the east. The ramparts enclosed an area of barely four acres, which Phelps recorded as five. The camp was roughly in the form of an isosceles triangle, the base on the south-west measuring 400 feet. As at Castle Orchard, which they had visited in 1904, there was a spring at the foot of the hill.

The base of the 'Jubilee stone' was 457 feet above sea, and the north end of the camp about 430 feet. Two early antiquaries had made gross errors on this point : Phelps gave 800 feet, and Rutter over 1,000 feet ! It only showed how careful we should be in copying anything from such untrustworthy sources.

He was not prepared to give a precise date to this camp, but its design was not Roman, although it was popularly called by the Ordnance Surveyors and others a 'Roman Camp.' It was of Early British *construction*, he thought, but in what century before our era it was thrown up excavations

only could prove. Preb. Gilbert Smith and himself had hoped to organize a little digging there in connection with that meeting, but field-work at Glastonbury and in Cornwall had prevented.

That Roman relics, and especially coins, had been discovered there as 'surface finds' there was no doubt, for there were several vague records in existence to that effect; but such accidental 'finds' were of little archæological or historical value, and sometimes led the antiquary astray in giving even an approximate date to an ancient earthwork. Seyer stated that coins of Severus and Trajan were found in an urn on the Knoll.

Through the kindness of Mr. W. Stoate he was able to quote a valuable extract from the MSS. of the Rev. John Skinner, vicar of Camerton (Brit. Mus. Additional MSS., No. 33646), which ran as follows:—

"July 20, 1812. I sat up late penning in my sketches, and rose early for the same purpose; after breakfast we took a pick-axe and shovel, and climbed the Knoll, in order to dig within the entrenchment; in the course of a few minutes, Mr. Phelps and his brother, my companions, collected a good many pieces of the coarse Roman pottery, namely, some stone ware, black and brown, and also one of the flat-headed nails, of the same kind I found in the winter at Camerton, which was used for keeping on the stone tiling on the roofs of their dwellings. I understand, at different times, a variety of coins have been discovered here, and lately a piece of iron or steel, which is now in the possession of Mr. Anstis, of Bridgwater, which he denominates a stylus or pen. I am anxious to see this, never having seen one found in Britain. The ground at present is very unequal within the vallum, having been turned up by the quarrymen, who without doubt removed the foundation stones of the buildings and walls; yet towards the east there is a considerable space of ground which remains untouched, and perhaps contains many interesting reliques beneath the surface. On mentioning this to my companions, they promised to occupy some of their leisure in having it explored, and inform me of the result.

"In descending the east side of the Knoll, along a narrow ridge called the Saddle Back, we visited Mr. Yeatman's parsonage, and on informing him of our operations on the Hill, he said a brass ring had been brought to him which he conceived to be Saxon, which he gave to his nephew. I should have liked to have seen it. In the reign of Alfred there was a bloody battle fought near this spot with the Danes, who came off the Severn, and a farm still goes by the name of Battle Barrow; perhaps the ring in question might have been connected with this period."

South Brent Church.

After descending the Knoll, the whole party re-united at South Brent Vicarage, where, by the kindness of the vicar, the Rev. Preb. Gilbert Smith, and Mrs. Smith, they were entertained to tea in their beautiful garden. Afterwards, the Rev. Preb. W. E. Daniel, in the name of all present, warmly thanked Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their daughters for their hospitality.

The church was then visited, where the Rev. Preb. G. E. SMITH explained the building in the following words:—

“Before attempting to describe our beautiful church, I should like to say a few words on the origin of the name ‘Brent.’

“In *Domesday* there is no mention made of the Knoll: the entry is ‘Brent Merse,’ *i.e.* Brent Marsh; it may, I think, be inferred from this that the Knoll was named from the marsh in which it lies, and did not give its name to the marsh.

“In looking, if this is so, for the meaning of the name, we must search for some meaning applicable to the long stretch of rough marsh land from the sea at Burnham as far as Glastonbury.

“This, no doubt, was, at the time the name was given to it, an inlet of the Bristol Channel.

“To derive the name ‘Brent’ from the Saxon ‘Brennen,’ to burn, as has been commonly done, does not seem to meet the requirements of the Marsh, though it might apply to the Knoll. The same may be said of the Anglo-Saxon ‘Brent,’ = smooth, steep.

“Camden (1610), p. 230, writes: ‘The Monks of Glastonbury interpreted Brent Marsh to be the country of Fen-frogges, like as the little towne of Brent Knoll there which signifies Frog-hill.’ I cannot, however, find the word Brent = a frog in any language with which I have any acquaintance.

“The Scandinavian ‘Brent’ or ‘Brant’ = a goose or gannet,

seems a more likely derivation, since geese and gannets are more than likely to have frequented the tidal estuary of the river Brue.

“The Church is dedicated to St. Michael as might be presumed from its situation on the Knoll.

“At present it consists of a modern chancel of good proportions ; its roof, exactly similar to the roof of the parish church at Weston-super-Mare, proves it to be the work of the same architect, probably built during the first half of the last century.

“The Nave, originally Early English, about 1260 : of this only the south wall remains.

“The Chantry, now used as a vestry, is Decorated, and dates from about 1370.

“The most beautiful feature, however, is the North Aisle, Perpendicular, about 1480.

“The Early English Church was found to be too small for the population, and the north wall was completely pulled down and the present bays, which separate the nave from the north aisle, were built. These bays, being carried to the full height of the wall plate, give a dignity to the building which would have been absent if the usual arrangement of clerestory windows over the arches had been carried out. The great beauty of the carved oak roof of this north aisle and the carved bench-ends of the same date should be carefully noted.

“The jambs of the south door are Norman and were apparently not intended for door jambs. There is also a small pilaster of Norman work now at the end of the north aisle. These, I conjecture, were the chancel arch, and the drain of the piscina of a small Norman church which existed before the Early English Church was built.

“The tower at the west end is a fair example of a second-class Somerset Perpendicular tower.

“It will be very fully commented on by one who is more competent than I am, and so I need only add that its position on the side of our Knoll and its surrounding of trees add much to its beauty.

“Our quaintly carved bench-ends have been many times described and depicted. I would point out the singular coincidence that both in this church and that of East Brent, although the symbols of the Evangelists, St. Matthew, St. Luke and St. John, are boldly carved on the bench-ends, that of St. Mark is absent in both churches. These bench-ends are of the same date as the north aisle.

“It is very usual to find north and south doors opposite, or nearly so, in our old churches. In this church, as well as in that of East Brent, there is no north door, but in its place a door-way (blocked up) in the west end of the north aisle.

“At the north-east corner of the north aisle, there is in the wall a corbel—an angel holding a shield with the stigmata on it. A somewhat similar one is to be seen at Worspring Priory.”

Dr. F. J. Allen made the following remarks on the tower :—

“This seems to be the latest of the triple-window towers : it is very plain, and its mouldings and window tracery are poor and flat. Nevertheless it has considerable dignity ; it groups well with the rest of the church and has a fine situation. The plain appearance of the tower is caused chiefly by the cessation of the buttresses at a low level, the long distance between the top string-course and the window-sill (as at Bleadon), and the absence of the customary niches above the great window. The niches are placed beside the west door instead.”

The homeward journey was made *viâ* Lympsham Church, the fine tower of which was greatly admired, but time did not permit of a stop being made there.

Conversazione at Weston-super-Mare Museum.

In the evening the Axbridge Branch of the Society entertained the members of the Parent Society who were attending the Annual Meeting and Excursions, at a *Conversazione* held at the Public Museum in the Boulevard ; about one hundred and seventy ladies and gentlemen were present.

The President of the Branch Society, Colonel Wm. Long, C.M.G., heartily welcomed the visitors.

Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., President of the Parent Society, then addressed the audience, and referred to the progress Weston-super-Mare had made during recent years, with special reference to the well-appointed building in which they were assembled, and its general contents.

During the evening the following papers were read:—(1) Mr. W. H. Palmer, Curator, on the contents of Weston-super-Mare Museum; (2) Mr. H. N. Davies, F.G.S., on Archæological Remains found in Coronation Road, Weston-super-Mare; (3) Mr. Montague P. Porch, on his recent discoveries of Palæolithic and Neolithic Implements from Upper and Lower Egypt.

The following is a brief summary of Mr. PALMER'S remarks :

“The collections are contained in three rooms, viz., the Eastern, Western, and Central Rooms, comprising the following :

“I. Prehistoric Remains. (*a*) From Worlebury Camp; (*b*) from Uphill and Bleadon Caves; (*c*) from Coronation Road, Weston; (*d*) a large collection of Palæolithic and Neolithic Implements, lately discovered by Mr. M. P. Porch in the terraces of the heights above Thebes and Upper Egypt at an elevation of one hundred to two hundred metres above sea-level, and from the ancient lake clays of Birket-al-Karun, Fayum, Lower Egypt; (*e*) Palæolithic Implements from the Mendip Caves, and from the Thames Valley; (*f*) Remains from the Roman Villa at Wemberham.

“II. A collection of Fossils arranged stratigraphically, and including good specimens of the Carboniferous, Oolitic, and Cretaceous strata.

“III. Minerals, arranged on the system of Jermyn Street Museum, London.

“IV. A collection of Mollusca, comprising sea, land, and fresh-water shells, British and foreign.

“V. Specimens of polished Woods, British and foreign.

“VI. British Seaweeds mounted under glass (56 species).

“VII. The Papyrus of Ani, or the Egyptian ‘Book of the Dead,’ arranged round the Western room.

“VIII. Specimens of ‘Elton Ware,’ presented by Sir E. H. Elton, Bart.

“IX. The permanent loan of objects from the Board of Education, including specimens of Electrotypes, British and foreign Lace, Water-colour Drawings, etc.

“X. Specimens of Early Printing, Autographs, etc., presented by the Trustees of the British Museum.

“XI. A miscellaneous collection of local and other curiosities.”

Mr. H. N. DAVIES, F.G.S., gave an interesting address on the Pit Graves discovered at Weston-super-Mare in Sept., 1902, of which the following is a résumé :

“Whilst excavations were in progress for making Coronation Road, the workmen struck into a pit grave and exposed a skull. I was at once communicated with and with the kind assistance of Mr. Nettleton, the town surveyor, was able to superintend the clearing out of a group of three pits. In this place the limestone rock was covered with an accumulation of soil and rubble 2ft. 6ins. thick. The rock below this was much broken, and the pits were sunk in this broken rock to a depth of about 3ft. 6ins. All three pits were filled up with a greyish sandy deposit, quite unlike the covering soil. A quantity of granular charcoal mixed with the sand gave it the characteristic greyish hue. In taking out this deposit pieces of a broken slab of thin lias rock were found—evidently the portions of a covering which had been shattered by the superincumbent weight of soil and rubble.

“*Contents of Pit 1.*—Two skeletons were taken out of this pit. The bodies had been placed in a squatting position and facing each other. On a broken slab of lias rock at the bottom were found many sling-stones—well-rounded pebbles, all nearly of the same size and weight; a number of fragments

of pottery of the coarsest description, no two pieces as far as I could recognise belonging to the same pot; and many broken bones of horse, ox, and sheep.

“*Pit No. 2.*—In this pit the only human remains consisted of the exceedingly thin bones of the cranium of a very young child. There were also animal bones and broken pottery, but no sling-stones.

“*Pit No. 3.*—This pit contained no human remains, but was nearly filled with broken bones of horse, ox, sheep, swine, and a portion of the lower jaw of a carnivore—I think a dog.

“*Male Skull.*—Perfect, oval, $7\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $5\frac{1}{2}$ in., cephalic index 72·0; mild aspect; chin, small, pointed, and supraorbital ridges not prominent. The teeth have flattened crowns, but are very sound.

“*Female Skull.*—Imperfect; higher crown than male; distinctly prognathous; oval, 7in. by 5in., cephalic index 71·4.

“Both are of Iberian type, common in this neighbourhood. Calculating height from the length of the femora, the male was about 5ft. 4ins., and the female certainly taller.

“A subsequent interment was discovered in the soil over the first pit. The body was laid with head to east, hand under head, and one leg much bent. The skull was somewhat massive, brow receding, strong orbital ridges, and a cephalic index of 72·4. The occipital bone very prominent. The femur, 17ins. long, indicates that the man was tall.

“A bronze fibula, and a stone pebble with an incised cross were found near the head.”

Mr. H. St. George Gray having made some remarks on Mr. Davies's paper, the lecturers were thanked for their contributions on the proposition of Mr. Ernest E. Baker.

During the evening refreshments were served. Those responsible for the arrangements of the conversazione were heartily thanked at the conclusion of the proceedings. The details were carried out most efficiently by Mr. Ernest E. Baker and Mr. W. H. Palmer.

Third Day's Proceedings.

On Thursday, the weather was again very beautiful and the members left Weston-super-Mare at 9.30 a.m. for

Worle Church,

where the party was met by the Vicar, the Rev. A. C. Harman.

The Rev. E. H. BATES described the Church. He said:—

“To the traveller on the upper road from Weston to Worle, the church presents a pleasing outline with its spire crowned tower, carved parapet over the north aisle, and external turret at the north-east corner. The distinctly marked break in the masonry of aisle and tower denotes two different periods of construction, and as the former is fifteenth century work, the tower is doubtless much older. There are, however, no architectural features by which its exact age can be determined. The entrance doorway on the south side is of a plain Norman type, perhaps of the same date as the font, which is assigned by Mr. Pridham to the period 1135—1154. A small window in the east wall of the porch may also belong to the original building. The arcade between the nave and aisle and the windows are all XV Century work.

“The fittings are of considerable interest. Besides the font, there is a stone pulpit which has been moved from some other part of the church, as immediately behind it is a piscina. The altar to which this was appurtenant may have had some connection with the empty recess in the wall, probably intended for the recumbent effigy of some parishioner.

“In the wall opposite to the pulpit there is a squint, and close at hand the door leading to the staircase in the external turret by which access was gained to the vanished rood-loft.

“The sedilia, with their misereres, on the north side of the chancel, are part of the original furniture. On the misereres are carved, two heads under one head, a curly-tailed dragon,

vine leaf and bunch of grapes, and on the easternmost the letter P and the monogram RS. This I venture to read as Prior Richard Spryng, who occupied that post at Woodspring, 1498—1525. He was also Vicar of Worle 1499—1516.

“There are two stone sedilia on the south side of the presbytery, with a piscina sunk in the sill of the window, and a small aumbry in its eastern jamb. There are no monuments of any interest. The register dates from 1598, and is complete throughout the period of the Civil War. In 1643 the Vicar being in some perturbation of mind, made the entries on a wrong page, and made a marginal note to that effect. The churchwardens’ accounts reach back to 1699, and contain a reference to the great gale of 1703.”

An interesting drive round the east end of Worle Hill, brought the party to

Worspring Priory,

which was fully described by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., and Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Weaver’s remarks are incorporated in his paper on “Worspring Priory,” in Part II. of this Volume. Mr. Bond conducted the party round the most interesting parts of the buildings, and his descriptions have been brought together in the following notes, which he has recently written and revised:—

“The original chantry was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, and was founded within forty years of the martyr’s death. It stood upon the Courtenay property at Worspring, at a spot known as Five Elms, some distance from the later building, where a witness in 1835 remembered having seen the remains of the building.

“A Norman capital was dug up at a distance of some three hundred yards from the Priory, some years ago.

“The Priory, founded in 1210 by William Courtenay, son of Robert, the founder of the chantry, is generally said to have

had a triple dedication to the Holy Trinity, the B.V. Mary, and St. Thomas of Canterbury. It was filled with Augustinian canons from Dodelyng, or Dodelinch, a locality which is still a matter of speculation; and these were placed in connection with those of Bristol. (The latter came from Wigmore.)

“The Priory is approached through a modern enclosure, entered by a gateway, the jambs of which are surmounted by two shields, one on either side, which Mr. Allen Bartlett says were brought from a spot in the fields lying in a line between the Priory and a landing-place on the coast, whither it seems likely they may have been removed at a time when the freestone of the Priory was being used for building material locally.

“The escutcheon on the right is charged with the five wounds of our Lord, the heart at the centre. That on the left displays the arms of Dodington—a chevron between three bugle horns stringed—with a crescent for difference.

“The Priory is entered by a great gate and wicket, leading to the outer court.

“The gateway arch is of XIV Century character, with good dripmould. The imposts are continuous, as is general in local Decorated work (*vide* tower arch at Bleadon, chantry arch at S. Brent, etc., etc.).

“The Priory church now confronts us, its west wall facing the entrance. This wall exhibits the outline of a large Perpendicular window, with niches for statues, three in number, one on either side and one above—suggestive of the alleged triple dedication.

“The niche on the north side without doubt contained the figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury; the others are quite conjectural. Mr. Bartlett thought that the southern niche probably held a figure of St. Augustine, but the country people say it was St. Kew, though this seems a guess. Existing remains would seem to disprove the theory advanced by another writer, that the figures of the Virgin and Child filled the niche.

“The central tabernacle over the window contained the representation of the Holy Trinity as at Yatton, and at East Brent. The angles of the west front are flanked by octagonal turrets, well proportioned, and with good pierced parapets.

“Built against the foot of the north turret is a range of comparatively modern domestic buildings, the date over the doorway being 1709. They probably occupy the site of the ancient pilgrims’ almonry or hospitium. There was an ancient building of two floors here adjoining the church, traces of which will be seen internally in the shape of a XV Century mantelpiece, and a small turret stair, now blocked up, and cut into by a passage—which stair may have given access, not only to these rooms, but to a gallery at the west end of the nave of the church. The kitchen chimney here is also worthy of note.

“Passing through the outer court, and a doorway at the south-west angle of the nave, we enter the inner court, or monastic enclosure.

“The masonry of the containing walls of this court is more ancient than that of the nave, and some of the rough lias work seen here may have belonged to the earliest Priory, though no detail of that date can be pointed out.

“A weather-mould on the south wall of the nave, above a small light of more recent insertion, shews where the gable of a building over the western arm of the cloister rested against the church. From the complete disappearance of this building it has been conjectured that it was probably of wood construction, or largely so. It was approached by the spiral stair in the turret at the southern extremity, of which the XIV Century doorway is still visible.

“The character of the moulded head and drip of this doorway is good and noteworthy.

“Against the southern side of this inner court, or quadrangle, would have abutted the conventual offices, or domestic buildings, which according to rule would occupy this position. Here would be found in all probability the refectory, kitchen,

infirmary, canons' parlour, novices' rooms, visitors' rooms, library, scriptorium, with other apartments necessary to the convenience of the canons. Within the past hundred years a range of buildings stood on this site, which gave shelter to forty cattle.

“The east wall of the quadrangle is also of rough lias, and this, as well as the others to the south and west, were doubtless stuccoed, forming as they did the inner walls of the cloister. On the further side of the east wall lay probably the chapter room and, beyond this again, the prior's lodging. Nothing remains but the handsome doorway, which led to the chapter room, and the space between this and the church—now filled up with more modern masonry—would in the old days have been open, forming a ‘slype’ or passage alongside the choir, giving access to the prior's rooms, etc. Over the chapter room, and occupying almost the entire length of the east side of the cloister, Mr. Bartlett would place the dormitory, the building over the west cloister being reserved for carols.

“Proceeding through the site of the former chapter room, it will be seen that all is cleared away, though the rough mounds underfoot bespeak a large accumulation of old building material, and might yield, if examined, a good deal of valuable information.

“To the south-east lies the large and well-proportioned building, commonly called the ‘refectory,’ but the nature of which does not give colour to that supposition.

“It is of early XV Century date, the detail of the windows on the north side being particularly good. It is too large for a refectory for so small a community, even considering visitors, and has moreover no fireplace such as we might expect to find in a refectory.

“It used to be known locally as the Prior's, or Friars', Hall, and may be regarded as having been a meeting hall for secular uses, a court-room in fact, like the great court-room at Fountain's Abbey. Convents held manorial courts, and there

would be gatherings of tenantry to be accommodated. In this connection the position of the building must be also taken into account. There is however, an alternative theory which must be considered—namely, that this building was the hospital or infirmary for the district over which the canons (who were doctors) exercised their ministrations.

“The prior’s lodgings lay to the north of this hall, between it and the choir of the church.

“The prior’s state entrance was on this side, and is now blocked up. Flanking this wall may also be noticed a door-head indicative of a passage from the conventual buildings to the hall and prior’s lodging.

“The interior of the hall will repay a careful examination. In addition to the two windows on the north, there are also one on the west and another on the south, both exhibiting the same refined detail. An old water-colour sketch, preserved in Bristol, shows a small traceried window in the east gable, but this wall has been sadly pulled about for farm purposes, and has lost all ancient features.

“In an old print reproduced from Maton’s ‘Western Counties,’ an entrance doorway is shown near the south-east angle, in the south wall. This was obviously for the use of persons attending the hall, other than the inmates of the monastery.

“At the south-west angle of the hall, externally, is the remnant of a spiral staircase leading either to a lantern, or to buildings now destroyed, and formerly part of the monastic series.

“The Priory church, as at present standing, consists of a Perpendicular nave, already mentioned, a central tower, north aisle or chantry chapel (embodying a north transept), and shallow south transept. The choir has disappeared.

“The church seems to have been in process of rebuilding when the Dissolution supervened, and all we can see externally is Perpendicular.

“The tower is the leading feature, and is earlier and better

in composition and detail than the rest. It is built upon the core of an older tower, most likely the original XIII Century construction, and a small portion of the work of this date is still said to be visible in the interior, in the form of a massive circular pier in the north-east angle above the arch on the north side, where the XV Century masonry is broken away. The building of the nave and north aisle must have followed later upon that of the tower, and from its inferior design may be regarded as XVI Century work. It has been conjectured that the choir, as planned by the later architect, had never been completed, but that the older choir may have been in part demolished, and the work of rebuilding commenced. Against this theory must be set the fact that in the course of Mr. Bartlett's excavations of the choir footings, traces of a conflagration were observed, from which it may be inferred that the new choir had been erected, and destroyed by fire, since much of the detail unearthed was of late date. There are indications at the south-west corner (*i.e.* south-east angle of the tower) of a continuance of the design of the new work. It consists of the greater part of the sill of the westernmost window of the choir and the jamb above it.

“The splays, hollows, and mouldings are similar to those in the window next it. Also, the string-course below the nave windows is carried along beneath the broken sill. From this we may infer either that the intention had been to remodel the choir in the latest Woodspring taste, or to reface the old work, but the work seems to have been interrupted by the Dissolution.

“The casings constructed by the ‘Perpendicular’ architect to the arches beneath the tower are of Caen stone, and the mouldings are fine, bold, and somewhat unusual in their grouping. The groining is especially worthy of note, in view of the fact that it was restored in 1826 by the then lord of the manor. In the shallow recess, or quasi-transept, to the south side we have an uncommon feature. This recess contained an

altar, whose desecrated tabernacle-work is still in evidence on the east wall.

“The turret-staircase, approached from the west end of this recess, does not bond with the south-west pillar, and on ascending the stair the same peculiarity is noticeable, but higher up all is united both in design and construction. The fact is that the Woodspring architect did not wish to destroy the massive substructure of the old tower, the height of which is not known. It is not clear that any part of it was pulled down. Both on the north and south sides a lean-to roof was added. That on the south side, covering the shallow transept-chapel, will be seen on mounting the stairs and emerging on the narrow parapet-wall.

“There remains the north aisle or chantry to be described. The eastern or gable wall has been much modernized, but there remain externally some traces of a three-light gable window.

“On the north are three windows corresponding in style with the later work on the south side of the church, and the diagonally-set buttress at the angle shews a similar resemblance.

“The intermediate buttresses are of late character, with flattish hollows. The chantry terminated at the west at a point nine or ten feet short of the length of the nave. The north windows have been all walled up at the bottom, and a floor inserted. The lower part is now a cider cellar. Both this part of the church and the nave, are cut up into several rooms, and the ancient roofs have altogether disappeared.

“From within the north chantry may be seen the northern side of the arch to the tower. Here is an interesting comparison to be noted in the junction of two very distinct styles of workmanship—the mouldings to the vaulting shafts of the chantry being much later and weaker in profile than those of the tower, and all on a very much smaller scale.

“Here, at the east, was the shrine or altar, of St. Thomas of Canterbury—which seems to have been intentionally violated or devastated—so completely are its remains effaced. Its form

and decorations cannot well be traced, but there are the remains of a carved piscina attached to the north-east pier of the tower-arch on this side. Rutter says that the two shields at the farm entrance came from this chapel, being corbels on the tower-arch, but this is doubtful.

“The large circular stair is an intrusion. From the bedrooms above, to which it now gives access, may be seen the arch-heads of the nave arcade.

“The last building of interest to which attention may be directed is the barn, which is of XIV Century work. The masonry presents various details of interest, among others a shield bearing the three swords which are the arms of Paulet.

“Readers are referred to the previous mention of Worspring Priory in vols. iv and xxxi of the *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.* ; also to the *Visitors' Handbook to Weston-super-Mare*, by the Rev. W. Jackson, F.S.A. To both these publications the writer is indebted for material used in the present compilation.”

The Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. Bligh Bond having been thanked for their descriptions, and also Mr. Garrett, the tenant of the Priory, for granting permission to the members to inspect the interior of the buildings, the party proceeded to Banwell, *viâ* Castle Batch (an earthwork mentioned by Colonel Bramble in his presidential address).

Luncheon at Banwell.

Luncheon was served at the Ship Hotel, after which the DEAN OF WELLS, thanked COLONEL BRAMBLE for his kindness in presiding at the meetings. The resolution having been seconded by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, the PRESIDENT, briefly replied, and the resolution was heartily carried, amidst much applause.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, proposed votes of thanks to all those who had helped to make the meeting a success. First he would mention the Local Secretary, Mr. Ernest E. Baker,



Photographed in 1890 by Dr. F. J. Allen.

THE TITHE BARN, WORSRING PRIORY, SOMERSET.

F.S.A., and the members of the Axbridge Branch of the Society who had entertained them to such an excellent conversation at Weston Museum on the previous evening. He must also mention Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Mr. W. L. Radford, Mr. W. H. Palmer, Mr. H. N. Davies, and Mr. M. P. Poreh, for their papers on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings; Colonel Bramble, Mr. Bligh Bond, Dr. F. J. Allen, the Rev. C. S. Taylor, the Rev. E. H. Bates, the Rev. F. S. P. Seale, and the Rev. Preb. G. E. Smith, for describing churches and other buildings; Mr. H. St. G. Gray, for his papers on Worlebury Camp and Brent Knoll Camp; and to others who had assisted in various ways. Colonel Bramble and Preb. and Mrs. Smith, had already been thanked for their kind hospitality, but he believed that many of the members were going to avail themselves of Mrs. Burr's kind invitation to tea that afternoon.

The remarks of Mr. Weaver were heartily endorsed by the members, as also was a vote of thanks accorded to Mr. Weaver and Mr. Gray for the manner in which they had carried out the details of another successful series of excursions.

Banwell Church.

A most interesting description of the history of the Church and the parish was given by the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A., from whom the visitors received a hearty welcome. Mr. Taylor's remarks have been amplified, and now form a separate paper which is published in Part II of this volume, with illustrations.

Mr. Taylor having been thanked for his able account of Banwell, the tower of the church was described by Dr. ALLEN in the churchyard. He said:—

“I agree with Mr. Taylor in attributing an early date to this tower. The mouldings and tracery are of a very graceful type, not far removed from the Decorated style, and the tower may have been built before the year 1400. The lower part of the tower at Winscombe may be contemporary, but its top

seems to be later. These towers are nearly related to that at Shepton Mallet, which has earlier details than either. The Shepton tower has the buttresses very prominent, to bear the stress of the spire (unfinished); but here at Banwell the buttresses are very flat, although (as Mr. Taylor tells us) a spire was evidently intended, for the squinches may be seen within the tower at the top.

“The stair-turret is in the usual position, on one side, *near* a corner but not *at* it. Here, and in most West Mendip towers, the stair cuts out one of the windows. In some of the East Mendip towers the three windows are retained, but narrowed so as to fit the contracted space.

“[I have measured some of our towers, but not this one: Mr. Brereton has measured it, and tells me that it is one of the seven highest parish church towers in the county, its height being over one hundred feet to the top of the parapet. The six other highest towers to which Mr. Brereton refers are, I believe, the two at Taunton, St. John the Baptist’s at Glastonbury, St. Cuthbert’s at Wells, Chewton, and the Temple tower at Bristol].”

After leaving Banwell Church, the exterior of Banwell Abbey was viewed, by kind permission of Mr. E. R. Bevan. “The Abbey” was mentioned by Mr. Taylor in his address.

The greater portion of the party next visited the so-called “Roman Landmark” on Banwell Hill, under the guidance of the Rev. C. S. Taylor. His remarks on the subject have been incorporated in his paper on “Banwell” in Part II.

Banwell Bone Cavern.

From the “Roman Landmark,” a large part of the members walked one-and-half miles along the crest of Banwell Hill *viâ* the Avenue of Stones and the Law Monument to the Cavern. Others walked down the hill to Banwell, and drove as far as Knightcott (walking a quarter-of-a-mile up to the cavern).

The cavern, which was visited by permission of Mrs. Law, was illuminated by candles for the Society's visit. After it had been explored, short descriptions of its chief features of interest were given by Messrs. H. N. Davies, F.G.S., and H. St. G. Gray.

MR. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, in dealing with the discovery of the remains of extinct mammalia in this neighbourhood, said that we owed the exploration of the Caverns of Banwell, Sandford Hill, Bleadon, Goat's Hole in Burrington Combe, and Uphill, to the joint labours of the Rev. D. Williams and Mr. William Beard. The collections of bones of extinct animals made by both these gentlemen were purchased many years ago for the Archæological Society by special subscriptions. Their labours extended from 1821 to 1860. If Taunton Castle Museum was famed for one collection more than another it was probably its vast collection of the extinct mammalia of the Somersetshire caves. Prof. Boyd Dawkins informed us long ago that the fauna of the Mendips was 'characterized by the great number of lions and by a few fragments of the glutton.' The lion of Pleistocene age in Somerset was a true lion differing in no respect, except in its large size, from those now living in Asia and Africa. Remains of the lion had not been found at Banwell, but two bones of the wild cat, an allied species, were found there.

The perfect condition of the thousands of bones still existing in the cave and outside it (in Museums) testify to the fact that the bone-destroying hyæna did not use Banwell cave as a den. Hyæna remains had been found plentifully, however, in the neighbouring caves of Sandford Hill and Hutton.

The Banwell Cavern was filled with thousands of bones of *Bison priscus*, horse, and reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), taken out of the red silt which originally filled the cavern to the roof. This accumulation of bones was introduced by water through a vertical fissure which opened on the surface. Nearly perfect skulls of the bear and wolf had been found here. *Ursus*

spelæus, the great cave bear, was represented at Banwell by skulls, vertebræ, and immense limb-bones. In addition, the marten and otter and the Arctic and common foxes had been discovered.

Mr. H. N. DAVIES has kindly sent the following abstract of his address on the Geology of the Banwell Caves :

“ These caves, like those of Cheddar, Wookey and Burrington, are excavated in the carboniferous limestone rocks which flank the old red sandstone core of the Mendip plateau on the north and west. But unlike the other caves of the neighbourhood which open into gorges, the entrance to the Banwell bone caves is on or near the summit of the hill. A descent of twenty feet leads to the first cavern ; a second opens into this on the same level ; and a third is reached by another descent of nearly thirty feet. If the animal remains which filled these caves were washed in by flood-waters, which is probable, as they were cemented together by a clayey deposit, we have to postulate a level country and the subsequent wash-out of the new red marls and liassic beds, which filled up the broad valleys now opening out towards the Bristol Channel. Patches of these lost strata are still to be found here and there to illustrate the truth of these remarks. Caverns in limestone rocks were once subterranean waterways, and some even yet retain the stream which is largely responsible for their existence. The river Axe still flows through Wookey Hole, and Poole’s Cavern, Buxton, Derbyshire, has its original stream rushing over the rocky bed of a good portion of its length.

“ The solvent action of water which has carbon-dioxide dissolved in it is well known. As the carboniferous limestone strata belong to one of the most ancient series of stratified rocks, the waters which descend through joints, fissures, and porous beds have had ample time in which to accomplish the task of eating out for themselves these underground channels. The extent of this destructive action can best be realised by considering the quantity of lime brought out in solution by

the local springs. Twenty grains to the gallon is a fair average. Say the Weston reservoirs receive 300,000 gallons daily, then this represents 6,000,000 grains, or 857lbs., or nearly 8cwts. of the bicarbonate of lime in solution; and this would amount to 146 tons brought out in one year from the limestone beds through which these streams have excavated their channels. Besides the solvent action of water, we must also take into account its power of mechanical erosion. Rushing waters loaded with sand grind their channels wider and deeper. Uniting the two processes, and granted a long period of uninterrupted action, and the formation of subterranean waterways, even on such a gigantic scale as the mammoth cave of Kentucky, ceases to cause surprise, although their magnitude may arouse our admiration and astonishment."

The party rejoined the carriages at Knightcott, and a few miles drive brought them to Uphill Vicarage, where, through the hospitality of the Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Burr, afternoon tea was partaken of in their beautiful garden. Subsequently a hearty acknowledgment was made on behalf of the guests, and the members left for Weston-super-Mare, from whence they dispersed to their homes, after a most successful and enjoyable series of excursions, the weather being all that could be desired.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum
for thirteen months, ending December 31st,
1905.

STEADY progress has been maintained in the re-arrangement of the contents of the Museum as far as is possible in a building of ancient architecture. The old conception of a Museum as a mere depository for curiosities and moth-eaten birds is nearly dead ; and it is now recognised even by uneducated persons that by scientific arrangement and classification all the exhibits in any one series are intended to serve a definite purpose, and to be compared one with another.

Although the Society has plenty of room for the growth of its natural history collections, and will have for many years, the present available space for archæological, art, and ethnographical specimens (local, British and foreign), coins and local portraits and other illustrations, is quite inadequate, and not only are several of the series becoming overcrowded, but many objects of importance are stored away in drawers and cupboards until a time arrives when they will serve their proper purpose, viz., of illustrating certain of the material arts of mankind during successive periods. Several series of objects are growing considerably, but they are usually those which are shown to best advantage. Take for instance the Key series ; they have become quadruplicated in four years, and only a few weeks ago a member of the Society observing that they were separately ticketed and grouped according to their dates, presented his entire collection of 34. Thus it is seen that in many directions the Society is exposed to loss of large and valuable collections which might otherwise find a home in the

County Museum. The educational value of the ethnological material (local, British and foreign) already contained in Taunton Castle (without considering the Walter collection), is very great, and the only available space at the Curator's disposal at present is a portion of the circular tower-room upstairs, a room totally unfitted for the purpose both by reason of its shape and the insufficient and antiquated cases it contains. As an additional book-room and a "silence-room" for members it would serve a useful and desirable purpose: a step has recently been made in this direction, a portion of the wall-space being furnished with two large book-cases, containing the Calendars and Memorials published by Government. The lower circular room is used as a Committee, Reception, Members' and Curator's room; so that with an increasing number of reading-members, the want of a quiet room for the purposes of literally research is greatly felt. The Museum cases in the upper tower-room are therefore regarded merely as store-cupboards, and as long as they remain they can fulfil no better purpose. Space for coins, tokens, medals and bank-notes, is so limited that hundreds of them are hidden from sight. A department of numismatics is as urgently wanted as a department of ethnology. For the expansion of both these subjects there is ample room in Taunton Castle, but the present annual income of the Society is insufficient to cope with the additional expenditure it would entail.

The cataloguing, ticketing and cleaning of the "Norris Collection" in the early months of the year, occupied much of the Curator's time. After it had been arranged in the Walter room in a specially-constructed case, it was formally opened to the public, on April 6th, by Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, President of the Society, when the Curator read a paper on its chief features and objects of interest. (See Part II. pp. 136—159).

The usual attention has been given to the describing and ticketing of the new additions to the Museum; so that no trouble may be found hereafter in referring to all the available

particulars of the finding or the history of the various exhibits. All coins and other small objects are ticketed in oil-paint in very small type giving the initials of the donor and the date of acquisition, and thus affording a key to fuller details given in the catalogue.

In the Great Hall another incongruity has been added owing to want of space elsewhere, viz., the fine collection of Indian swords collected and presented to the Society by Mr. O. W. Malet in 1891. In this room, the portion of the Charles Moore collection of fossils, etc., presented by the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., has been temporarily arranged. Some of the animal cases have been cleaned out and purified, and the cabinets of British butterflies and moths representing the collections of Messrs. Walter, Bidgood and Rawlinson, have received some attention; but much work is still required in respect to the cleaning of the specimens and cases.

In the Norman Keep much re-labelling has been done, and several more specimens in the pottery series have been ticketed in oil-paint. The relics from the Glastonbury Lake Village already presented to the Society by the Excavation Committee have been ticketed and temporarily arranged.

In the upper round room, the contents of one of the cases of ethnological specimens have been cleaned, mended and labelled; temporarily they are being stored in the same case. As was the case last year the Walter Collection has been largely added to by Mr. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.

The general appearance of the Entrance Hall and the Staircase has been greatly improved by their decoration and painting last spring, renovations which were very badly needed. This work entailed a temporary removal of all the pictures, stags' horns, and other exhibits. The contents of these portions of the Castle have now been entirely re-arranged and the portraits of Somerset worthies have been brought together in the Entrance Hall.

Four weeks of the Curator's time have been expended, in

association with Mr. Bulleid, in conducting the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations, and it is anticipated that the remaining area to be explored will occupy at least two months. (See Part II, pp. 75-104).

On December 14th, the Curator delivered a lecture in the Great Hall on the Glastonbury Lake Village, the Rev. Preb. C. Grant, President of the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society, occupying the chair. It was attended by about 195 members and others, and was the largest gathering held in the Castle since the late Earl of Cork and Orrery re-opened the Great Hall three-and-a-half years ago. The lecture was illustrated by a large collection of lantern slides. (See *Somerset County Gazette*, Dec. 16th, 1905).

In the Library Department this year an exceptional amount of the Curator's time has been bestowed on the re-organization of the Library. The Rev. E. H. Bates, Hon. Sec., having completed his MS. catalogue of all the books,—some 13,000 volumes—it has been necessary for himself and the Curator to give a new position to nearly every book in the Library, a work covering many days—nay, weeks. Shelf numbers have now been affixed to all the bookshelves in the building, and the difficulty of finding small books and books seldom used is now a thing of the past. The collection of books bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. E. Sloper has been catalogued and a special book-plate has been inserted in each volume. As in former years many periodicals and other volumes have been bound, including six volumes of the *English Dialect Dictionary*, now complete.

An endeavour to complete the Society's sets of *Archæologia* and *Notes and Queries* has received special attention, and at the present time only vols. 2-10 of *Archæologia* are required, and the following volumes of *Notes and Queries*: Series III, vols. 1 and 2, and Index; Series VIII, vols. 4-7, 9-12, and Index; and Series IX, vols. 1-4, 7-12, and Index.

In the Report for 1904, the desirability of purchasing a

typewriter was urged. A "Remington" has now been procured and has been found to be of great service for temporary tickets, correspondence, reports, etc., and in the preparation of this volume of *Proceedings*.

Early in the year the town fire-main was extended from Castle Green into the Courtyard of the Castle, where two hydrants are placed in convenient positions to command the whole Castle in case of fire. In this connection it should be reported that the fire insurance of the Society's property has been re-arranged, and that whereas the Castle and contents were insured for £9,750 at a premium of £10 1s., the property is now covered for £11,280 at £9 19s. 6d. per annum.

The attendance of visitors to the Museum and Library for the last thirteen months has been as follows:—Dec., 1904, 441 (including 91 Members); Jan., 1905, 451 (Members, 116); Feb., 396 (Members, 104); March, 455 (Members, 127); April, 823 (Members, 148); May, 596 (Members, 106); June, 693 (Members, 104); July, 570 (Members, 92); Aug., 1,272 (Members, 111); Sept., 894 (Members, 110); Oct., 473 (Members, 92); Nov., 413 (Members, 136); Dec., 587 (Members, 140). Total number of visitors during 1905, including 1,386 visits from Members, 7,623. This shows an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on 1904 (when the total reached 7,421), and 51 per cent. more than the total reached four years ago (1901). See Table, *Proceedings*, Vol. L, i, 59). A greater number of Members of the Society have visited Taunton Castle during 1905 than in any previous year.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

December 30th, 1905.

Additions to the Museum.

From December 1st, 1904, to December 31st, 1905.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

WORKED flint flake. Found in Ash Wood, near Ash Priors.—Presented by Sir WROTH P. LETHBRIDGE, Bart.

Flint flake, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins., having three dorsal ridges. Found in the garden of the School House, Norton Fitzwarren, 1905.—Presented by Mr. J. COOK.

Several flint implements and flakes, together with sea-shells and sand, from a Neolithic Settlement found by the donor on Shapwick Heath, Somerset, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Shapwick Railway Station.—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A.

Two chert flakes, picked up by the donor in a field at West Hatch, near Taunton, July, 1903.—Presented by the Rev. S. E. DODDERIDGE.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Large terra-cotta lamp, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., of late Roman style. The receptacle for the wick is unusually large. It is ornamented with a representation in relief of Christ surrounded by the heads of the twelve apostles, and the inscription, PACEM MEAM DO VOBIS. Below Christ are two palm-branches crossed. From one of the Catacombs, Rome.

Large terra-cotta Roman lamp, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins., in the form of an ox's head; the crown of the head is surmounted by a cres-

cent forming the handle; an ox's head is also represented on the handle. On the base SASAVCV is inscribed. From Rome. (See *The Evil Eye*, pp. 211-13).

Roman lamp of terra-cotta with a short projecting handle; ornamented with a bird. From Rome.

Terra-cotta Roman lamp with perforated handle; ornamented on the top by a crescent surmounted by a cross. The indented name on the bottom is not quite clear. From Rome.

Thin red terra-cotta Roman lamp ornamented by a boar in relief. Probably early in date. Purchased from Barone (dealer) of Naples.

Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A.

Single-looped bronze palstave, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., in excellent state of preservation. Collected in Somerset, but unticketed. Of a type assigned to the commencement of the second half of the Bronze Age.

Bronze socketed spear-head, of the late Bronze Age, length 10 ins., with two crescentic openings in the blade, one on each side of the mid-rib. Believed to have been found in North Devon.

Heavy bronze Kelto-Roman fibula, or safety-pin brooch, length $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; pin deficient; of harp-shaped outline, with ring for suspension at the head. Found at Shepton Mallet—probably with the great “find” of fibulæ and other Roman remains at Charlton, 1887. Fibulæ of precisely similar design have been found at Charterhouse-on-Mendip.

Handled earthenware lamp, Roman, inscribed CTESO on the bottom. Found at Cumæ, near Naples.

Rough light drab-coloured earthenware lamp, of elongated oval outline; having a large handle and oil and wick holes. From the Julian Basilica, Forum, Rome, 1853.

Two tiny earthenware pots, with vertical sides and “beaded” rims and bases.

Small terra-cotta head. From Cumæ.

Small slender lachrymatory, probably Roman. From Arles, France.

Examples of iridescent Roman glass. From tombs at Arles.

Two bone pins. Pompeii.

A few fragments of Roman pottery. From Chesters.

Small earthenware stand or pedestal—perhaps for burning incense. From Chesters (the Roman Cilurnum).

Earthenware tablet, with figure of Anubis, Egypt.

Presented by Mr. E. BAGEHOT KITE, Taunton.

Harp-shaped bronze fibula of Roman Provincial type, and D-shaped design. The pin is not continuous with the bow. Found in quarrying on Sparkford Hill, *circa* 1845, with a human skeleton and a pottery vessel; depth 4ft. from the surface.—Presented by the Rev. TREVOR GRIFFITHS, Sparkford.

Two plaster casts (bronzed) taken from a double mould in syenite, found at Bulford, near Amesbury, Wilts; (1) a socketed celt with *two* loops; (2) a socketed celt with one loop. The original mould is in the Pitt-Rivers Museum, Farnham, Dorset, and was formerly in the Duke Collection at Amesbury.—Deposited by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Curator*.

Fragments of Romano-British pottery from the large ditches on Codford Down, Wilts.—Presented by the Rev. C. V. GODDARD.

Three clay tobacco pipes, marked on the heels W.T.; early XVII Century. Found when the donor rebuilt his premises at 16, Newgate Street, London, 1905.—Presented by Mr. F. W. HEMBRY.

Three clay tobacco-pipes: two XVIII Century, one early XIX Century.

Two Kimmeridge shale “chucks” from the lathe: probably Roman. Found at Kimmeridge.

Iron spur, early XIX Century. Found in an orchard near Somerton.

Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE, Somerton.

Three early Mediæval paving-tiles, from Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin. The outline of the designs in each case is incised, but not inlaid. One, much damaged, represents a lion rampant, the glaze being dark brown. Another, of the same design, has a yellowish-green mottled glaze. The third is glazed brown, and is decorated with a grotesque head.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE, Kingston Manor House, Taunton.

Seven pieces of XIII Century encaustic paving-tiles, found in the roadway of Priory Avenue, Taunton, in June, 1898. One piece is a portion of a large tile, 7ins. square, probably representing St. George and the Dragon.—Presented by the Rev. S. E. DODDERIDGE.

The following relics, found in the GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, have been presented by the Excavation Committee :—

Bronze:—E 41, rivet-head, Mound 42, 1894 ; E 149, rivet-head, Mound 1, 1897 ; E 164, piece of “bordering,” Mound 29, 1898 ; E 191, spiral finger-ring, Mound 58, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. vii).

Bone:—B 373, worked metatarsus of sheep or goat, Mound 55, 1902 (*Proc.*, XLVIII, pl. iii, fig. 8) ; B 375, another, Mound 78, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, p. 89) ; B 376, needle, Mound 64, 1904.

Baked Clay:—D 70, finger-marked ball of clay, Mound 55, 1902 (*Proc.*, XLVIII, pl. iii, fig. 9) ; D 71, partly perforated ball, Mound 78, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, p. 89) ; a small partly perforated pellet of clay, 1904 ; triangular loom-weight, Mound 70, 1905 ; three baked and three unbaked sling-bullets.

Flint:—F 46, flint scraper, Mound 57, 1896; F 367, worked flake, Mound 78, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, p. 90).

Antler:—H 284, cheek-piece of horse's bit, Mound 58, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. viii); H 286, worked roe-deer antler, Mound 55, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. viii); H 291, ornamental weaving-comb, Mound 78, 1904 (figd. as H 284 and 286); H 295, worked antler, Mound 51, 1904 (*Proc.*, LI, pt. ii, p. 80); dentated end of a large decorated weaving-comb, Mound 55, 1902 (*Proc.*, XLVIII, pl. iii, fig. 7).

Pottery:—P 162, two ornamental fragments, Mound 55, 1902 (*Proc.*, XLVIII, pl. iii, figs. 13 and 14); P 165, portion (about one-half) of a black ware ornamental pot, Mound 55, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. ix); portion of rim of black vessel, ornamented with a double zigzag, Mound 55; ditto, Mound 55 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. ix); fragment of ornamental black pottery, Mound 78 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. ix).

Stone:—S 32, small *calculus*, Mound 58, 1904; another, Mound 55, 1904; S 34, flat round disc of sandstone, Mound 78, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, p. 91); S 38, incomplete spindle-whorl, Mound 54, 1904 (*Proc.*, L, pt. ii, pl. ix); three whetstones, Nos. 7, 69, and 70.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

One of the javelins, length 7ft., carried by the "Somerset Javelin Men" who formed the judge's escort during the period of the Assizes. The javelin dates from the beginning of the third quarter of the XIX Century. Two tassels accompany this javelin, one being blue and red, the other white and red.—Presented by Mr. A. J. VICKERY, Taunton.

Three pewter communion vessels, designed to supplement the existing silver plate belonging to Thornfalcon Church. (1) A small paten on tall foot; (2) a high flagon of the tankard pattern; and (3) a smaller tankard, or drinking-cup, with a lid and handle, marked T.F. 1722. (Also a leather

case for plate from the church).—Deposited on loan by the Rector, Churchwarden and Sidesmen of Thornfalcon Church, near Taunton.

Old drum of the 2nd Somerset Militia. On it are painted the Royal Arms, with inscriptions **2ND SOMERSET MILITIA** and **HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE**.—Presented by Mr. F. J. MOORE, late Bandmaster of the 2nd Batt. Volunteers, Taunton.

Twenty-one iron and two brass door-keys of the XV, XVI, XVII and XVIII Centuries.

Eleven iron door-keys found in builder's rubbish from old site of Town Clerk's Office, Barnstaple. Mostly, if not all, of the XVI Century.

Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER, Barnstaple and Lynmouth.

Brass finial of the flag-pole of a local working-man's club, decorated with conjoined hands and surmounted by a crown.

Double-edged sword of the late XVII Century; the blade has a prominent ridge on one side and a deep groove on the other.

Banner carried by the Shoemakers at Wellington at the Coronation and Jubilee of Queen Victoria, 1837 and 1887. It bears the inscription, **BE FIRM TO THE LAST. CRISPIN CRISPIANA**, and the arms of the Company of Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, London.

Forty-two bowls of clay tobacco-pipes (some with portion of the stem), and seven heels of pipes with the maker's name impressed. XVII and XVIII Centuries. The seven heels are marked: **W.H.** (2); **W.H.**; **P.W. IN TANTON** (? R.W.); **PRAT. TAVNTON**; **E + C IN CHARD**; **E. C. TAVNTON**. Of the forty-two specimens, eleven have no maker's mark; the others are marked as follows: **WILLIAM HVN**, 3; **I. PRAT. TAVNTON**, 4; **R.W. IN TANTON**, 1; **E.C. TAVNTON**, 10; **E + C. IN CHARD**, 2; **GEO. WEB. CHARD**, 1; **GEO. WEBB IN**

CHARD, 2; **GEORGE WEB.**, 1; **E.L.**, 1; a rose, 1; and five uncertain.

John Pratt was a member of the Methodist Church. Before his marriage he was a servant in the house of John Wesley. Pratt's four sons and two daughters were born in Taunton between 1780 and 1793, and all were baptized at the Taunton Methodist Meeting House in 1795.

Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE, Hon. Gen. Sec.

Two new glass shade-cases, for (1) Nairne's Patent Electrical Machine, and (2) Marble centre-piece made at the works of Mr. B. Jago, at the Lizard. (*See Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, vol. XLVIII, pt. i, pp. 77 and 79).—Presented by Mr. F. T. J. HAYNES, M.I.E.E., Taunton.

Large lock and key formerly belonging to one of the doors or gates of Ilchester Gaol (which was closed about sixty years ago).

It was bought by the donor in Oct., 1905, at the sale of Mr. Witcomb's effects at Lymington, near Ilchester, in whose possession it was for over thirty years; previously it was fixed to the Brewery cellar-door belonging to a Mr. Mills, who bought it when the Gaol was closed.

Presented by Mr. T. TREW, South Petherton.

Tourniquet—used to check hemorrhages—given out just before Lord Howe's Naval Action, June 1st, 1794. Given to the donor by Commander Tremlett, who was present as a midshipman.—Presented by Mr. E. W. VALENTINE.

Three iron door-keys, two being early XIX Century; one is a latch-key.—Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Original iron clapper of a bell, inscribed **HALLELVIAH, 1609**. Taken from Thornfalcon Church, near Taunton, when a new clapper was introduced in 1904.

The bell was made by George Prideaux, of Salisbury, and is 30ins. in diam. (*Ellacombe's Church Bells of Somerset*, p. 84).

Piece of lead removed from the canons (crown) of the tenor

bell at Otterford, Somerset, during the restoration and rehang-
ing of the bells, in 1904.

This bell was cast by Robert Norton, a bell-founder of Exeter during the reign of Henry VI; the bell is thus about 450 years old. There is no doubt that the bell-metal ran short and the canons being hollow, instead of solid, the lead was put in to fill up; but how it was accomplished is not clear, as it will be noticed that the lump is in layers, and not in one even block.

Presented by Mr. T. DOBLE, Taunton.

Iron weaving-comb, length $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins., with nine teeth. Used at Wilton Carpet Factory, near Salisbury. (For comparison with the bone and horn weaving-combs found at the Glastonbury Lake Village).

Two wooden "weft needles," or "shuttles," used at Wilton Carpet Factory. Generally known as "needles," but practically speaking they are shuttles; they do not use any special kind of spool.—Presented by Messrs. YATES & Co., proprietors of the Wilton Carpet Factory.

Tin cup, or mug, with handle and spout; ? XVIII Century. Found in excavating at Pool Wall Factory, Taunton, 1904.

Horn drinking-cup, with wooden bottom; Somerset.

Presented by Mr. F. MARKS, Taunton.

Clay tobacco-pipe, found in Taunton, marked on the heel, **GEO. WEBB IN CHARD**; XVIII Century.—Presented by Mr. A. HAMMETT.

Combined clasp-knife and tin-opener, carried by a reservist of the Somerset Light Infantry during the Boer War, 1901-3.—Presented by Mr. H. HAWKINS, Taunton.

Bailer or scoop for clearing water out of a Maori canoe; New Zealand; made from *totara* wood.

The carved head exhibits a fine example of "the Tongue of Defiance." Given to the donor by Horo Haweā, a very old native at Matea Kipawa, and carved by Harry Kupa. (Figured and described in *Man* (Anthrop. Inst.), 1906, 5.

Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN, New Zealand.

Two charms used for warding off the Evil Eye in Naples. This type is generally seen hanging over the doorways of greengrocers' shops.

Two small, rough earthenware lamps, Naples.

The following cruel instruments used in driving horses, mules and oxen in Naples. A short time ago they were commonly used, but recently they have been suppressed to a certain extent by a society equivalent to our Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Three iron "horse-bits" with serrated edges, one (that with a hinge) having pointed studs as well; they are affixed to the harness under the jaw, as a substitute for a bit in the mouth. A similar instrument in brass with two hinges and three pointed iron studs. An ox-goad of similar character, fixed so as to press upon the soft part between the horns. Eleven iron and brass studs for rivetting to the goads. The above instruments are called *morsi a denti* (toothed bits); they are regarded as cruel, but those with the rivetted studs are called *morsi a denti a cimaruta*.

Iron instrument with a sixteen-pointed rowel at one end; fixed to the pole of carriages to prevent horses from rubbing. Naples.

Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A., Wellington.

The following objects from Travancore, Madras, India :—

Two leaden rings for the third toe; two rings for the big-toe; two small leaden finger-rings; seven leaden models of rings worn on the fingers and toes; black wooden ear-plug; three leaden weights, or rings, by means of which the lobe of the ear is distended in order that the large ear-plugs may be inserted; examples (in glass tubes) of two seeds much used by the natives as ornaments, viz., *Coonamuttoos* (Job's tears) and *Munjardies*.

Presented by Miss CLARA VICKERY.

Five Chinese playing-cards, sent from Siam.—Presented by Miss LYDIA HAMMETT.

Heavy horse's bit of iron, probably used in horse-breaking, with brass cap at each end marked "3 D." (? 3rd Dragoons).—Presented by Mr. W. J. GILES.

Pair of early XIX Century spectacles.—*Purchased.*

III. CHINA AND POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Three plates, portion of a Staffordshire dinner service, *circa* 1800; printed with floral designs in light red, dark blue, and yellow.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Pitcher, height $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; yellow glaze on upper half. Probably made at Crock Street, Somerset. XVIII Century.—Deposited by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

Clear, pale-green, glass flower-pot and saucer, made at the Nailsea Glass Factory, Somerset. *Circa* 1850.—Presented by Miss J. L. WOODWARD.

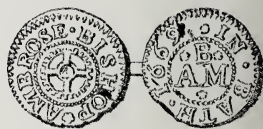
Beer glass of the late XVII or early XVIII Century, the bowl engraved with heads of barley, and tendrils, leaves and clusters of hops.—Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A., Wellington.

Glass wine bottle, with merchant's seal, **JOHN · GALTON · TAUNTON · 1715**. It came from an old farm near Banwell.—Presented by Mrs. LAURENCE, Weston-super-Mare.

IV. NUMISMATICS.

XVII Century trade token of a previously unrecorded Bath type, found in the city of Bristol, Sept., 1904. (See accompanying illustration.)

Obv.:—**AMBROSE · BISHOP = A** cog-wheel. *Rev.*:—**IN · BATH · 1669 = $\frac{B}{AM}$**



—Presented by Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Three ebonized mahogany cases with plate-glass fronts, containing a series of Electrotypes of Medals illustrating British History, commencing with Henry VIII. The series consists of ninety-eight medals, obverse and reverse being shown in all cases except six.—Presented by the TRUSTEES OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM (*per* Sir E. Maunde Thompson, K.C.B., *Director*).

Bronze medal, diam. $1\frac{3}{8}$ in., struck in honour of Lord Nelson. *Obv.*:—Britannia with large anchor at feet, holding a laurel

branch in her right hand, and a shield in left hand bearing a bust of Nelson and inscribed, **EUROPE'S HOPE AND BRITAIN'S GLORY.** *Inscription round the medal:* REAR-ADMIRAL LORD NELSON OF THE NILE. *Rev.:*—Nelson's fleet. VICTORY OF THE NILE, AUGUST 1, 1708. ALMIGHTY GOD HAS BLESSED HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS. *On edge of medal:*—A TRIBUTE OF REGARD FROM ALEXR. DAVISON ESQR. ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Sixpenny-piece of Elizabeth, 1573 ; found in the Exchequer Room over the entrance archway of Taunton Castle when a new floor was laid twenty years ago.—Presented by Mr. C. O. FOX.

French counter of the XV Century, found on the site of Taunton Priory. The inscription should read **AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA** ; but only a portion of it is given, and even that is blundered. These counters were used for purposes of reckoning.—Presented by Mr. W. B. WINCKWORTH.

Penny, Edward IV, found in the railway cutting at the time of its formation across the Roman Road near Shepton Mallet.—Presented by Mr. A. CAPPER PASS.

One pound bank note, "Milverton and Taunton Bank," 1813 ; one penny Bristol token, 1811 ; XVII Century trade token of James Hopkins, Glastonbury, 1656 ; half groat of Henry VII, found in Taunton.—Presented by Mr. E. BAGEHOT KITE.

XVII Century trade token of the Borough of Chard, 1669, found in digging a drain at the donor's house at Wyke Champflower, near Bruton, 1905.—Presented by the Rev. A. T. MICHELL, F.S.A.

One penny token, Birmingham, 1813 ; three penny token, Wiveliscombe, 1814.—Presented by Mr. R. STONE, Taunton.

Small bronze medal of Admiral Vernon, 1739 ; one penny token, Bristol, 1811.—*Purchased.*

Thirty-three coins and tokens, chiefly of the late XVIII Century. They include a token of James Lackington, 1794.

Rev. :— HALFPENNY OF LACKINGTON, ALLEN & CO. CHEAPEST BOOKSELLERS IN THE WORLD= A Victory with trumpet and wreath.

Lackington was born at Wellington, 31st August, 1746, and died at Budleigh Salterton, 22nd November, 1815. In 1805 he came to Taunton and built and endowed a chapel.—*Dict. Nat. Biog.*, vol. 31, p. 370.

Presented by the Rev. FRANCIS STERRY.

United States 10 cent note, now obsolete ; 5 cent piece, 1883, now obsolete ; 5 cent piece, 1904.—Presented by Messrs. J. T. & W. T. ALLEN, Paterson, New Jersey.

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

Eleven framed portraits relating to Somerset, viz. :—

(1) Rev. J. H. Pinder, Principal of Wells Theological College, 1840 to 1865.

(2) The Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, 1864 to 1904. Born April 19th, 1829 ; died June 22nd, 1904. President of the Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society, 1875-6 ; Patron, 1898-1904.

(3) Professor John Quekett, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Born at Langport, 11th August, 1815 ; died at Pangbourne, 20th August, 1861.

(4) Vincent Stuckey, the founder of Stuckey's Bank. Born at Langport, 24th March, 1771 ; died at Langport, 8th May, 1845.

(5) Coloured illustration from *The Army and Navy Gazette*, August 5th, 1899, of military types of the West and North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, just before the uniform was changed.

(6) Mr. M. Fenwick Bisset, of Bagborough, for many years Master of the Devon and Somerset Stag-hounds.

(7) Mr. W. P. Collier, for fifty-three years Master of the Culmstock Otter Hounds.

(8) Rev. John Russell, the "sporting parson," well-known master of foxhounds, who helped also to revive the Exmoor Stag-hunt. Born at Dartmouth, Dec. 21st, 1795; died at Black Torrington, 28th April, 1883.

(9) Arthur Heal, in 1886, Huntsman of the Devon and Somerset Staghounds, 1870-1889.

(10) John Southey Somerville, 15th Lord Somerville. Born at Fitzhead Court, near Taunton, 21st Sept., 1765; died at Vevay, 5th Oct., 1819. President of the Board of Agriculture. First Colonel of the West Somerset Yeomanry.

(11) Henry Harrington, M.D., D.D., musician and author. Born at Kelston, near Bath, Sept., 1727; died 15th Jan., 1816. Buried in Bath Abbey.

Three unframed portraits relating to Somerset, viz :—

(1) William Dampier, celebrated navigator. Born at East Coker, near Yeovil, 1652; died in London, March, 1714-15.

(2) John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester. Born at the end of the XV Century in Somerset. Burnt at Gloucester, 9th February, 1554-5.

(3) Fredk. William Collard, famous pianoforte manufacturer. Born at Wiveliscombe, 1772; died in London, 30th January, 1860.

Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE, Hon. Gen. Sec.

Six water-colour drawings in white enamelled reeded frames.

(1) Stringston Cross, West Somerset, 1901; (2) Old Cottage on Bowling Green at Holford, 1899; (3) The Avenue, Alfoxton, 1899; (4) The Ruins of Kilve Chantry, 1902; (5) Alfoxton House from the Deer Park, 1898; and (6) The Sea-coast at Kilve, 1899. The two last were exhibited at the New English Art Club in Piccadilly.—Presented by Mr. W. A. RIXON, late of Alfoxton Park.

The following maps, etc., all surveyed and drawn by the donor :—Four plates of structural features, Worlebury Camp; original survey of Castlebatch, Worle-hill (E. end); original survey of Norton Fitzwarren Camp; ditto, Cadbury Camp,

near Wincanton; Dolbury Camp from a regular trigonometrical survey; the Abbot's Way, Burtle-heath (original drawing); and the original survey of the Stone Circle of Stanton Drew.—Presented by Mr. C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

Three coloured lithographs of old Sidmouth, in gilt frames measuring $39\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $16\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Bequeathed by the late Mr. EDWIN SLOPER, F.G.S.

Confirmation by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms, of an alteration in their ancestral coat of arms to Sir William Parkhurst of East Lenham, Kent, Knt., Treasurer and Warden of His Majesty's Mint, and Robert Parkhurst of the City of London, Esquire, Alderman and elect Sheriff, 10th Sept., 1624. Shield and crest tricked in colours at side. Seal missing.—*Purchased.*

Small engraving of Roger Bacon, 1214 (?) to 1294, philosopher, born at or near Ilchester. Autograph letter of Charles Dickens, dated 19th September, 1848.—Presented by Mr. F. MARKS, Taunton.

Photograph of a sketch-map by the Rev. John Skinner (*circa* 1840) in the British Museum, entitled "The Belgic British Settlement on Hampton Down." Photograph of inscribed paten, $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins. diam., Claverton Church; *Translation of Inscription*: "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world."—Presented by Mr. T. S. BUSH, Bath.

Reprint from *Archæologia*, Vol. XI, on "Observations on an antient Cup formerly belonging to the Abbey of Glastonbury." By the Rev. John Milner, F.S.A. With full-plate illustration of the vessel (two views).—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

A set of measured drawings of Stavordale Priory, near Brunton.—Presented by the owner of the Priory, Mr. F. G. SAGE.

The following papers have been presented by Mr. E. CLATWORTHY:—

No. 129 of the *Taunton and Bridgwater Journal*, Sept. 11, 1813; No. 3022, Vol. 57, of the *Dorchester, Sherborne and Taunton Journal*, May 24,

1821; Sir T. Buckler Lethbridge's Speech in the House of Commons, from *The Times*, Feb. 2, 1821, printed by Bishop, Taunton; sheet entitled "Old Father Christmas, or a new play for the Christmas Holidays," printed by Nott, High Street, Taunton; bill entitled "To be seen alive! Before the Assizes, near the Market Place, Taunton, the following rare and curious collection of Animals, etc.," printed by Marriott, Taunton; sheet entitled, "A true copy of a Surgeon's Bill," dated Waterford, Sept. 2, 1816; almanack for 1688, by John Goldsmith, in form of a small pocket-book bound in parchment, green and gold.

Copy of the Recovery Roll relating to Sutton Montis, 1693; case of a disputed Election at Milborne Port, 1747; and a deed relating to the Angel Inn, Back Lane, Shepton Mallet, 1730.—Presented by Mr. W. MACMILLAN.

Parchment-bound book entitled, "A thousand Notable things of sundrie sortes," Lond., printed by E. All-de for N. Fosbrooke by the Assignes of Io. Wright and R. Bird, 1627.—Presented by Mrs. E. MORGAN SMITH.

Photographic bromide enlargement of Mr. HUGH NORRIS, of South Petherton, at the age of 84 years. (*Purchased*).

Illustrations of extinct mammalia found in Wyoming. *Suppl. Illustrated Lond. News*, Dec. 17, 1904.—Presented by Mr. S. LLOYD HARVEY.

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, ETC.

Mammoth's tusk found on Kilve shore, Somerset, near the mouth of the Pill stream, Feb., 1899.—Presented by Mr. W. A. RIXON.

Peacock, in case.—Presented by Mr. J. BRICE BUNNY, Bishops Lydeard.

Stuffed Australian parrot.—Presented by Miss CODRINGTON, Taunton.

Small collection of British Birds' Eggs.—Presented by Mr. T. S. DERHAM.

Nest of a large trap-door Spider.—Presented by Mr. E. BAGEHOT KITE.

Nest of the Indian Weaver Bird, from the neighbourhood of Travancore, Madras.—Presented by Miss CLARA VICKERY.

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

Portion of the Geological collection of Charles Moore, F.G.S., (born at Ilminster, 1815-1881), chiefly duplicates of the fossils in the Moore Collection in the Geological Museum at Bath. The Bath collection was purchased from Mrs. Moore, and the remainder of his collection—duplicate and other specimens—she gave to the Rev. H. H. Winwood. It is the greater part of these later which have been presented to the Som. Arch. and N. H. Society, by the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S.

Three pieces of a natural heavy concretion of stone, etc., strongly cemented together by carbonate of lime. Found in making the new Langport and Somerton Railway, 1905, at Green Down, Charlton Mackerell.—Presented by the Rev. PREB. G. E. SMITH.

Four specimens of *Gryphæa incurva*, from the lower lias; found seven feet deep on Pickeridge Hill, near Taunton.—Presented by Mr. J. TEMPLEMAN.

Pecten aequalis from the marlstone, Ilminster; two specimens of blue and green fluor-spar; quartz crystals with iron iron ore.—Presented by Mr. E. BAGEHOT KITE.

Piece of kidney iron-ore; polished half of an ammonite, etc.—Presented by Miss GAPPER.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

The following objects have been deposited on loan by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, of Stoke-under-Ham:—

Finely-decorated post-Roman (?), hand-made bowl with a representation of a human face probably intended for the sun on the bottom of the interior surface. The sides are decorated with a row of interlocked and reversed spirals each surrounded by radiating lines; there is a similar ornament on the bottom of

the vessel. On the outside of the rim is a horizontal row of small rectangular punch-marks enclosing circles; the same thing occurs on the inside of the rim. Height $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; max. ext. diam. at rim $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Found by a workman named David Dodge in the spring of 1896, while "rubbling" in a now-disused small quarry, quite close to "Ham Turn," at the back of the "Prince of Wales" Inn, Ham Hill, S. Somerset; in black earth, about 12 feet below the surface, with flints. The plates of scale-armour (*lorica*) in the "Walter Collection" were found within a stone's throw of this bowl. Dr. A. J. Evans, of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, believes the bowl to be very late British and post-Roman. He says that "the head in the centre recalls the 'saucer' fibulæ of the Central Saxon district, similar heads appearing in the middle of these; they were probably made under a surviving British influence."

Pair of bronze tweezers, found at "Ham Turn," Ham Hill, 1905.

Small bronze fibula with semicircular bow, small catch-plate and knobbed tail; with partially defaced inscription; Roman. Found at Tor Point Quarry, north-west corner of Ham Hill, 1905.

Heavy bronze harness-ring, containing a large percentage of tin; probably dating from the Prehistoric Iron Age. Found as the last.

Well-preserved bronze needle, length 60.5 mm., with small circular eye; probably British of the Roman period. Found at "Ham Turn," Ham Hill, 1905.

Disc or plaque, diam. 20.5 mm., possibly an ornament belonging to a Late Celtic shield of the character of the famous one found in the Thames at Battersea, and now in the British Museum. The framework of the disc is of bronze, two of the radiating bands on the upper face being straight, the other two representing the step-pattern. The interspaces are filled with what appears to be decayed enamel or fused pigmented silica of two shades of red. Found at the north-west corner

of Ham Hill, near the ramparts; depth 7ft., in black earth. April, 1905.

Camera lucida, Wollaston patent, *circa* 1810.

Four snuff-boxes, of the early and middle XIX Century; (1) corrugated white-metal box; (2) circular papier-mâché box with coloured picture on the cover representing a scene from Robert Burns's "Tam-o-shanter"; (3) circular papier-mâché box, with military scene on the cover and a French inscription; (4) oblong papier-mâché box, with hinged lid on which a river scene is depicted.

Tea-caddy made from a mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Wm. Shakespeare. The following is the inscription:—

"This casket though humble was made from the tree,
Which Oh! my dear Shakespeare was planted by thee."

When the mulberry-tree, said to have been planted by Shakespeare, was blown down, it was bought by Thomas Sharp, a watchmaker of Stratford (died Nov., 1799). He cut it up in blocks of various sizes for sale at about a guinea each. Several were purchased by Lord Seagrave of Berkeley Castle, one of which he gave to the Rev. T. B. Naylor, who kept it for some years, and on going to Tasmania in 1834, he presented it to Mr. Richard Walter, who had it made into a tea-caddy.

The following objects, presented by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER:—

(1) RELICS FROM HAM HILL, SOUTH SOMERSET.

Objects (mostly of the Prehistoric Iron Age) found together at "Ham Turn" in 1905:—(1) Haft of antler, for hafting a celt; (2) cheek-piece of horse's bit formed from antler, similar to those found in Glastonbury Lake Village; (3) point of a deer-tine showing marks of the saw; (4) a sling-stone, one of sixty found together; (5) soft stone whorl; (6) smooth, rounded piece of flat pottery, probably used in a game; (7) piece of pottery with a circular perforation; (8) small flint scraper; (9) six flint flakes; (10) two chert hammer-stones and a whetstone; (11) four large holed-stones, more or less circular, of Ham Hill stone; (12) first brass coin of Claudius I,

A.D. 41-54 (bad specimen); (13) five pieces of Late Celtic pottery, similar in decoration to other pieces from Ham Hill, and to many examples from the Glastonbury Lake Village; (14) five other fragments of British pottery of the early Roman period, including an eyelet or loop; (15) tooth of horse, boar's tusk, and portion of a pig's jaw.

The following objects found at "Ham Turn" during 1905:—

Fragment of bronze bordering, probably of the Prehistoric Iron Age.

Bow, head and tail of a bronze fibula of Roman Provincial type, with ornamental piercings in the catch-plate; the pin was in a separate piece to the rest of the fibula.

Lower end of an iron sickle.

Rough, soft, holed stone; perhaps a spindle-whorl.

Iron chisel, in two pieces.

Two holed stones, of Ham Hill stone.

Two small well-finished flint scrapers.

Spherical ball of flint, worn smooth from prolonged use.

Half a smooth black earthenware spindle-whorl.

Large circular piece of earthenware; perhaps used in a game.

Worked flint flake, length 2ins.; and portion of a flint knife.

A quantity of fragments of Romano-British pottery.

Lower stone of a quern, diam. 12½ins. (in two pieces).

Baked clay fusiform sling-bullet.

Two flat discs of Ham Hill stone, one having an incipient central hole; small whetstone of indurated sandstone; five flint flakes; large iron penannular ring, much corroded (found 14ft. below the present surface). All found in Nov., 1905.

The following found at the north-west corner of Ham Hill, near the ramparts, April, 1905:—

Ornamental tin disc, circular, 31 mm. diam., with two concentric ridges round edge, one decorated with small raised dots.

Six pieces (and several smaller fragments) of thin bronze,

all bearing evidence of having been punched with lines of small circular perforations in sweeping curves of Late Celtic style.

Small bronze ring.

A long, bronze nail with hollow, circular, head, similar to the rivet-heads found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

Five fragments of thin bronze bordering.

Iron square-headed point of a spear resembling the point of a Roman pilum but without the long shank of that weapon. (Compare "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," vol. II, p. 133, Pl. CIV, figs. 12, 13).

Base of a black Romano-British pot; portion of "corrugated" pottery handle.

Romano-British pottery spindle-whorl, etc.

The following objects from Tor Point Quarry, north-west corner of Ham Hill:—

Piece of bronze bordering.

Spindle-whorl of Ham Hill stone.

Bronze ring, of oval cross-section, ext. diam. 28 mm.

Thin bronze button.

Middle portion of a chipped leaf-shaped arrowhead.

Small fragment of red Samian ware.

Small flint scraper, flint flakes, and several fragments of Romano-British pottery.

The following objects from various parts of the hill:—

Three fragments of Romano-British pottery, flint scraper, and a burnisher from the south-east part of the hill, depth 7ft.

A few fragments of Romano-British pottery, portion of a Roman tegula, and a sling-stone, found at Bedmore Barn.

Leaden cast of an uninscribed British coin.

(2.) MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

Piece of Ham Hill stone showing signs of burning; found in excavating at "The Trutts," Stoke-under-Ham, Dec., 1905.

Two glazed tiles dug up (depth 6ft.) in the new portion of

the churchyard attached to St. Catherine's Church, Montacute on the supposed site of the Cluniac Priory of SS. Peter and Paul.

Seven small barbed and tanged flint arrowheads, all more or less incomplete, found on the surface of Chadlington Downs, Oxon.; obtained by the Rev. R. E. W. Cosens.

Gutta-percha cast of a late-Celtic brooch found at the Settle Caves, Craven, Yorks.

Two earthenware globular jugs, partly glazed, with handles, but no lips to facilitate pouring. One is ornamented with dark brown circular dots; the other with oblique, parallel, brown streaks. Early XIX Century.

Large glazed jug, height 9ins., yellowish-drab and white. Among the raised subjects which ornament the sides is a figure of Admiral Viscount Hood (1724-1816), and Admiral Baron Rodney (1719-1792). The jug is therefore probably a commemorative one of the end of the XVIII Century.

Portion of a mast of Nelson's "Victory."

Embossed invitation card to the banquet at the Guildhall on the occasion of the Coronation of Queen Victoria.

Sealing-wax case, holder and seal combined. Early XIX Century.

Plain constable's staff; painted white.

Trephining instrument. Early XIX Century.

Dental instrument. Early XIX Century.

Leather powder flask, middle of the XIX Century; used by Dr. W. W. Walter in the days of muzzle-loading.

Sporting rifle cartridge, used by the Boers in the South African War, 1901.

Mausser clip taken from the body of a Boer commandant at Wepener.

Fragment of Ladysmith siege biscuit served out on the last day of the siege to the Rev. Arthur Hordern.

Boer tobacco taken from the body of a commandant killed at Wepener.

Map of proposed English and Bristol Channels' Ship Canal, 1824.

Framed photograph of the memorial brass to Walter Winter Walter in the church at Stoke-sub-Hambdon.

Photograph of the Jacobin badge which belonged to the donor's grandfather, Richard Walter.

A large number of these badges were distributed and worn on the inside of the crown of the hat by the Jacobins of England at the time of the French Revolution of 1793, when the wearers were known and addressed by the title of "Citizen." The original of the photograph was worn by Richard Walter when a lad.

Early photograph (Talbot-type), *circa* 1850, of "Newhaven Fishwives," by Mrs. D. O. HILL; also two other faded Talbot-types of the same date.

VIII. NORRIS COLLECTION.

Full particulars of the "Norris Collection" will be found in Part II, pp. 136-159.

Additions to the Library.

From December 1st, 1904, to December 31st, 1905.

DONATIONS.

BOOKS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MR. EDWIN SLOPER.

Notes and Queries, 4th series, vol. VII, nos. 168-182; 5th series, complete with Index vol.; 6th series, complete with Index vol.; 7th series, complete with Index vol.; 8th series, vol. I, nos. 1-11.

Historic Towns series: *Bristol, Exeter, Carlisle, Winchester, London, Oxford, York, Cinque Ports, and Colchester*.

Littré's *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française* (4 vols.).

Latham's *Dictionary of the English Language* (4 vols.).

Foley's *English-Irish Dictionary*.

Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language* (2 vols.).

Kelham's *Dictionary of the Norman or Old French Language*.

Blackie's *Dictionary of Place Names* (3rd edition).

The National Gazetteer (12 vols.).

Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature (vols. V and VI).

De la Beche's *Report of the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset*.

Shaw's *Tour to the West of England in 1788*.

Norris's *South Petherton in the Olden Time*.

Roberts's *Life of James, Duke of Monmouth* (2 vols.).

An Extract from the Sessions Rolls of the County of Somerset, by W. Goddard, 1765.

Resolutions, Rules, Orders, and Regulations of the Court of General Quarter Sessions, Somerset, 1817.

Cox's *Magna Britannia, or History of Somersetshire*, 1720.

Six Weeks Tour through the Southern Counties of England and Wales, 1769.

The Downfall of Bribery: or the Honest Men of Taunton; a ballad-opera in three acts, by Mark Freeman.

Jeboult's *West Somerset*.

Johannis de Havilland's *Historical Collections*, being a copy of Collinson's *History of Somerset*, 3 vols., with manuscript notes and extra illustrations (6 folio vols.).

Goldsworthy's *Recollections of Taunton*.

Shillibeer's *Ancient Customs of the Manor of Taunton Deane*, 1821.

Shillibeer's and Locke's *Ancient Customs, etc.*, 1785, 1821, bound in one vol.

The Taunton Town and Markets Acts, 1858 and 1878.

A List of Persons who voted at the Parliamentary Election in Taunton, June 14-22, 1826.

Toulmin's *History of the Town of Taunton* (2 copies).

Savage's *History of Taunton*.

Savage's *Memorabilia*.

The Life and Death of Joseph Alleine.

Minute Book relating to the Judge's Lodgings, Taunton, 1838-1865.

Extension of the Borough of Chard, June 27th, 1892.

The Arminster Ecclesiastica, 1874.

In one vol., (1) Acts of Parliament and Bye Laws relating to the Navigating of the River Tone, 1826; (2) Act for making and keeping navigable the River Tone from Bridgwater to Taunton; (3) Judgments of the Court of King's Bench *re* River Tone, 1830.

Dunsford's *Historical Memoirs of Tiverton*.

Davidson's *History of Newenham Abbey*.

Page's *Exploration of Dartmoor and its Antiquities*.

A Survey of Cornwall, by R. Carew, 1602.

Archæologia Cornu-Britannica: or, an Essay to preserve the ancient Cornish Language, 1790.

Tuckett's *Narrative of the Conspiracy for the forcible abduction of Miss Maria Glenn*, 1821.

General View of the Agriculture of Wiltshire, 1811.

Hulme's *Town, Colledge and Neighbourhood of Marlborough*.

Waylen's *History, Military and Municipal, of the Town of Marlborough*.

Waylen's *Chronicles of The Devizes*, 1839.

A History, Military and Municipal, of The Devizes, 1859.

Wiltshire, extracted from Domesday, 1788.

Daniell's *History of Warminster*.

Wiltshire; edited by E. R. Kelly.

Origines Divisianæ, or the Antiquities of The Devizes, 1750-1.

Vize Verse, by Wm. Sims.

Domesday for Wiltshire, by W. H. Jones.

Description of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, 1774.

Prolusiones Historicæ; or Essays illustrative of The Halle of John Halle, of Salisbury (vol. 1).

Savage's *History of Dorchester*.

Descriptive Catalogue of The Charters, Minute Books and other documents of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, 1252-1800.

Pratt's *Unknown London*.

White's *Churches and Chapels of Old London*.

John Stow's *Survey of London*, 1633.

Bonney's *Abbeys and Churches of England and Wales*.

Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, 1784.

A Pocket-Guide to the English Traveller, 1719.

Paterson's *Description of the Cross-Roads in England and Wales*.

Early Chroniclers of Europe series. (1) *England*; (2) *France*.

Defoe's *Tour in Great Britain* (4 vols., 1769).

The Voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe.

The Topographer and Genealogist (3 vols., 1846).

Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities of Denmark*.

Burton's *Lectures on the Ecclesiastical History of the first Three Centuries.*

Neal's *History of the Puritans; with Life of Dr. Joshua Toulmin.*

Green's *Making of England and The Conquest of England.*

Lappenberg's *History of England under the Anglo-Saxon Kings* (2 vols.)

Kemble's *Saxons in England* (2 vols.)

Hope's *Catalogue of a Collection of Early Newspapers and Essayists in the Bodleian Library.*

Macintyre's *Influence of Aristocracies on the Revolutions of Nations.*

Townshend's *An Officer of the Long Parliament.*

Maine's *Ancient Law; Lectures on the Early History of Institutions; and Village Communities in the East and West.*

Long's *Personal and Family Names.*

James's *History of Charlemagne.*

The Norman People.

Nugæ Antiquæ, by Sir John Harington (3 vols.)

Visitations of English Cluniac Foundations, in 1262, 1275-6, and 1279.

Burton's *Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, 1658.*

Ballard's *The Domesday Boroughs.*

De Gray Birch's *Domesday Book.*

Stubb's *Select Charters of English Constitutional History.*

Nares's *Glossary of Words, Phrases and Names.*

Oldmixon's *Memoirs of the Press, 1742.*

Max Muller's *Lectures on the Science of Language* (2 vols.)

Max Muller's *Chips from a German Workshop* (3 vols.)

The Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon (3 vols.)

Memoirs of Baron Bunsen (2 vols.)

Savage's *The Librarian* (3 vols., 1809).

Pluquet's *Le Roman de Rou et des Ducs de Normandie* (2 vols.)

Depping's *Histoire des Expéditions Maritimes des Normands*.

Lyell's *Antiquity of Man*.

Also a few pamphlets, maps, and other papers.

The Oxford English Dictionary, from A to CLIVY, and from INP to INV ; *On the Mano Pantea or so-called Votive Hand* ; 20th Report, *Committee on Devonshire Verbal Provincialisms*.—Presented by Mr. F. T. ELWORTHY, F.S.A.

Persecution Expos'd, in some Memoirs relating to the Sufferings of John Whiting and other Quakers, 1715.—Presented by Dr. HUGH NORRIS.

The Ancestor, No. 12 ; The "Index Library," pts. 98-101, including portions of the following:—(1) Worcester Wills, vol. i ; (2) Marriage Licences, Faculty Office, completed ; (3) Reynardson, vol. II, L-Z ; (4) Wilts Inquis. P.M., vol. II ; (5) Gloucester Inquis. P.M., vol. v ; (6) London Inquis. P.M., vol. III ; (7) Gloucester Wills, vol. II ; (8) Devon Wills.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., Hon. Genl. Secretary.

The "Index Library" :—Royalist Composition Papers, *Index Nominum*, vol. I, pp. 1-16, 113-183 ; *Signet Bills and Privy Seals*, pp. 1-16, 33-176.—Presented by Mr. E. A. FRY.

The "Index Library," vol. I, *Calendar of Wills relating to Northampton and Rutland, 1510-1652*.—Presented by Mr. R. J. W. DAVISON, Ilminster.

The Tor Hill, by Horace Smith (3 vols.) ; Mr. F. Bligh Bond's *Screens and Screenwork in the English Church*, published in the *Journ. Ryl. Inst. Brit. Architects*, vols. XI & XII, 3rd series.—Presented by the President, COLONEL BRAMBLE, F.S.A.

Richmond's *Story of Somersetshire* ; *Monthly Army List*, Jan., 1904 ; *The Builder*, Aug. 26th, 1905, with illustrations of Langford Manor, Fivehead ; 66th Annual Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records.—Presented by the Rev. E. H. BATES, Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Folk-Songs from Somerset, 1st series, by Messrs. Cecil Sharp and C. L. Marson; *Rye's Records and Record Searching*.—Presented by Mr. C. TITE, Hon. Genl. Secretary.

Folk-Songs from Somerset, 2nd series.—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Archæologia, vol. XII.—Presented by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE.

Archæologia, vol. LIX, pt. 1.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Somerset Church Towers.—Case in book-form containing collotype reproductions of the donor's photographs of Somerset Church Towers, together with a reprint of his paper in the *Arch. Journ.*, vol. LXII.—Presented by Mr. R. P. BRERETON.

The Annual Register, 1758-1836 (79 vols.), and one Index vol., 1758-1819.—Presented by Mr. W. A. RIXON.

Two Maps of Worlebury, bound together.—Presented by Mr. C. W. DYMOND, F.S.A.

The Life of Sir Henry Slingsby; *Patten's History of the Rebellion, 1717*; *The Jacobite Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Grants of Honour*.—Presented by the Rev. S. O. BAKER.

Primitive Culture (2 vols., 4th ed.).—Presented by the Author, Prof. E. B. TYLOR, D.C.L., F.R.S.

Problems of Personality.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. Dr. J. G. JAMES.

Calendars of Patent Rolls: Edward II, 1321-1324 and 1324-1327; Edward IV and Henry VI, 1467-1477; Edward IV and V and Richard III, 1476-1485.—Presented by H.M. Public Record Office.

Historical Traditions at Wells, 1464, 1470, 1497.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. Canon C. M. CHURCH, F.S.A.

Notices of Six Presbyterian Divines bearing the name of Balch.—Presented by the Author, Mr. T. WILLING BALCH.

On the Popular Names of British Plants (with correspondence), by Dr. R. C. A. Prior.—Presented by the Rev. W. TUCKWELL, Waltham Rectory, Grimsby.

Barrow-Digging at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 1903.—Presented by the Authors, Messrs. H. ST. G. GRAY and C. S. PRIDEAUX.

Heraldic Notes (MS.), Weston-super-Mare Meeting, 1905.—Presented by the Compiler, Mr. F. WERE.

Reports, Mines and Quarries, S. District, no. 12, 1904.—Presented by Mr. H. R. GODDARD.

Thomas Clark and Somerset Plants; Note on Phlomis lunarifolia.—Presented by the Author, Mr. H. S. THOMPSON.

Ye Old Wells Fair, by Mrs. E. M. Church; Annual Report, Wincanton Field Club, vols. III and IV; *History of the Congregational Church, Wincanton*; and a volume containing several pamphlets written by the donor, 1890-1901.—Presented by Mr. G. SWEETMAN.

The Date of Wansdyke.—Presented by the Author, the Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A.

Bath Stone.—Presented by the Author, Mr. T. STURGE COTTERELL.

The Downside Review, new series, vol. IV, no. 4; vol. V., nos. 1, 2, 3; *Guide to the Church of St. Gregory, Downside Abbey.*—Presented by St. Gregory's Society.

Proceedings of the Bath Branch of the Somersetshire Archæological Society for 1904.

Index to Archæological Papers published in 1903.

The Sherborne Pageant, 2nd ed., by Louis N. Parker.

Transactions of the Leicester Lit. and Phil. Society, vol. IX, pts. 1, 2.

Catalogue of the Lending Department of the Weston-super-Mare Public Library.

Proceedings and Transactions Nova Scotian Inst. of Science, vol. XI, pt. 1.

Cold Spring Harbor Monographs, nos. 3-5.—Presented by the Brooklyn Inst. of Arts and Sciences.

Negritos of Zambales, vol. II, pt. 1; *The Bontoc Igorot*, vol. I.—Ethnol. Survey Publications, Manila.

Annual Report, Colchester Museum, March, 1905.

The following Local Newspapers, deposited on loan by the Somerset County Council:—*The Western Flying Post*, 1811-1827, in single vols.; 1828 to part of 1831 in one vol.; 1829 and 1830 in single vols.; 1830-1834 in one vol.; 1835-1838, one vol.; 1839-1841, one vol. *The Western Times*, 1830. A bundle of old local newspapers.

The Times, 1905.—Presented by the Somerset County Club.

The Somerset County Gazette, 1905.—Presented by the Proprietors.

The Somerset County Herald, 1905; *The Taunton Courier*, 1905.—Presented by the Proprietors.

The West Somerset Free Press, 1905.—Presented by the Proprietors.

RECEIVED FROM SOCIETIES IN CORRESPONDENCE FOR THE EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS.

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Siberia; Musk Oxen in Captivity; Faculties of Ants and other Insects; Maternal Solicitude in the Rhynchota; Animals that Hunt; Flamingoes' Nests; Studies in the Mental Life of Animals; The name Mammal; Evolution of the Human Foot.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1905.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

The Classification of the Somerset Church Towers.

*Second Paper, including (1) Additional Towers, and (2)
Corrigendu to the Paper in last year's Proceedings.*

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

PART I. ADDITIONAL TOWERS.

A FEW of the double-window towers were omitted from consideration in my paper in the last year's *Proceedings*. Some of these were known to me, but not well enough to justify classification; while others had escaped my notice.

The undermentioned eight towers seem to complete the list of multiple-window ones, though I should be glad to hear of others overlooked. Six of these were already known to me: of the other two, Blagdon was notified to me by Mr. R. P. Brereton, and Kingsdon by Mr. Houghton Spencer; and I desire to express my thanks to these gentlemen for their kindness in supplying information, together with photographs of the respective towers.

No additional triple-window tower has come to my notice.

Three towers, namely Locking, Hutton and Blagdon, are to be added to Class II, sub-Class I, (Double-window, Single-tier,) on page 5 of my last year's paper. They should head the right-hand column, since they are related to the Banwell group; while the Quantock towers that follow are related to the Bruton group.

The remaining five, namely St. Benign at Glastonbury, Kingsdon, Wellington, Hemington and Bath Abbey, are "hybrid or *sui generis*," and are to be placed in the residual sub-class, right-hand column. (*See postscript to this paper.*)

LOCKING AND HUTTON.—These are double-window towers derived from the W. Mendip triple-window type. They are quite independent of the Quantock double-window towers, which are related to the triple-window towers of E. Mendip.

The window tracery and mouldings are of the usual Mendip type. The special W. Mendip characteristic is the treatment of the crown, the parapet being straight, and the pinnacles disjointed from the buttresses. (Contrast with Middlezoy, and its E. Mendip relatives Cranmore and Bruton.)

Both these towers are heavily overgrown with ivy, so much that the architectural features are only with difficulty discerned. It would be a neglect of duty if I did not call attention to the injudiciousness of allowing ivy to grow over beautiful or valuable buildings. Ivy not only conceals their features, but actually destroys them, by inserting its rooting tendrils into every chink, where they subsequently enlarge, disintegrating the mortar, and lifting the stones apart. Its proper use is for hiding ugly buildings and hastening their destruction. When concealment without destruction is desired, it is preferable to use the Virginian and other foreign creepers, which cling to the surface of walls without penetrating.

These two towers (Locking and Hutton) are much alike in composition, though different in detail. Both have the turret and spirelet at the S.E. corner. The turret is placed symmet-

rically, and does not interfere with the windows (Relation with Axbridge). The buttresses are diagonal as at Bleadon.

At LOCKING the window tracery and mouldings are more graceful, indicating an earlier date. There is a shallow extension of the window-recesses downwards as far as the hood of the single window below. The pilaster pinnacles between the windows are reduced to a minimum. The parapet is quatre-foiled and resembles that of Weare. Besides the corner pinnacles, intermediate ones are prepared for, but are absent. There is only one gargoyle (median) on each face, as at Wrington and Lymphsham: this and the treatment of the window-recesses are peculiar features.

I am inclined to believe that this tower, if relieved of its pall, would prove to be one of the most perfectly artistic small towers in the County.

At HUTTON the window-recesses are not prolonged; the parapet is trefoiled, as at Banwell, and the pinnacles are more florid than those at Locking. The gargoyles are two on each face, as usual with Mendip towers.

BLAGDON.—This tower is known to me only through a photograph taken by the Rev. H. Bedford Pim, and kindly sent to me by Mr. Brereton. It is a double-window tower presenting an intimate combination of West Mendip with North Somerset features. At first sight it gives quite the impression of a West Mendip tower; for the window tracery and mouldings are of decided Mendip pattern, and the parapet is straight and perforated as in the W. Mendip group. But on further inspection we may notice that the top windows are tall and transomed, and slightly farther apart than usual, in these respects showing affinity to the top windows of the Temple tower at Bristol. Looking lower down the tower we find that, excepting the great W. window, the lower windows are blind, as usual in towers in the North of the County, *e.g.* the Temple, Portishead, Publow, etc. The weather-mouldings of the smaller windows terminate in a geometrical ornament, ac-

ording to the N. Somerset fashion. The window pilasters are akin to those at the Temple, the middle one arising from a figure at the string-course, the side ones from the buttresses. The most characteristic N. Somerset feature is the treatment of the buttresses, *i.e.* their being placed at a short distance from the corner of the tower, so that the corner shows from top to bottom, while all the string-courses are carried right round the buttresses. (Compare the buttresses at Portishead, which are almost exactly similar.)

The stair turret is at the N.E. corner. The photograph does not show whether it cuts out a window; but by comparison with the Temple tower I imagine it does not. The crown (restored) most resembles those of Locking and Weare; and there is but one gargoyle (median) on each face, as at Locking, Wrington, and Lympsham. (Contrast Hutton and the other Mendip towers.)

This is a very tall and stately tower, and fine both in detail and in composition. I should judge it to be nearly contemporary with Portishead and Locking, later than the lower part of the Temple tower, but distinctly earlier than its florid top stage. The combination of two kinds of local details is what might be expected from the situation of the tower, at the junction of the W. Mendip and N. Somerset districts; nevertheless it suggests interesting speculations as to the origin and distribution of the several local styles of our County.

GLASTONBURY, ST. BENIGN.—A tower having no general class-resemblance, but containing details the like of which may be found in certain towers by the Parret. The lower two stages seem to be of fairly early work, with good mouldings including the weather moulding. The upper stage shows a change of style, and may have been built after an interval: its tall transomed windows are poorly moulded and have no weather moulding; they are like elongated copies of those at Martock, except that they are farther apart and have window pilasters. The treatment of the lateral pilasters is as at Muchelney, of

the median one as at Blagdon. The parapet (restored) has plain battlements. The stair turret is prominent on the S. side, cutting out the eastern window of the pair: it is not carried above the parapet. The bases of the pinnacles are almost as at Muchelney; but the upper portions added by the restorer are after the fashion of Evercreech, looking rather florid by contrast with the plain body of the tower.

KINGSDON.—A very plain tower, presenting an unusual expanse of bare wall. (Compare Wellington.) The double windows of the top stage are small and far apart: their mouldings, tracery and transoms are as at Martock. The window pilasters are small and quite plain. They arise, not from a sill or string-course, but from corbels at the sill level, and simply run into the string-course of the parapet. (Compare Wellington.) There are no other windows except the usual large W. one and a tiny one half-way up the S. side. The stair is on the N. side, cutting out its eastern window. The buttresses have near their top an ornament which occurs in the same position at Langport. The parapet has plain battlements, and the gurgoyles are only at the corners. There are no pinnacles.

WELLINGTON.—This belongs to a class which we have not previously considered. It is a tower of W. Somerset character, in which the windows, usually single, are doubled through the influence of the Quantock tower-builders. The double windows of the top stage are small and far apart, with much bare wall below them. They have weather mouldings, Quantock tracery, and transoms. There are no side pilasters, only a median one arising from a corbel on a level with the spring of the window arches, (compare Kingsdon,) and running through the parapet to end in a pinnacle. On the string-course far below is another corbel head, which seems to be waiting for the pilaster to reach down to it.

The stair turret, instead of being placed at or near a corner as in the towers of more eastern parts of the County, is carried up the middle of the south side of the tower, passing between

the top windows and separating them widely. It rises above the parapet, and ends with a spirelet surrounded with pinnacles which spring from grotesque figures of animals. The buttresses are bold and effective, the pinnacles compound; and there are very numerous gurgoyles.

This tower is very deficient in window area, and might have been built at a time of window tax; but its outline is excellent, the crown being particularly successful. Its most prominent feature is the stair turret, the treatment of which is commendable, except that it might have been more appropriately placed on the N. side: the S. side should be kept as free as possible for windows. It will be found interesting to compare this tower with the small single-window tower in the adjoining village of West Buckland, which resembles it in the treatment of the turret, window pilasters, etc., and is evidently a contemporary work of the same masons.

HEMINGTON.—This is an abortive double-window tower. The builders seem to have projected a double-window double-tier tower, the village being within a few miles of Mells, Leigh and Chewton. They got so far as to finish the middle or blind double-window stage: but then a change of design occurred, or maybe a change of builders; for the top stage has only single windows, and these are of a design quite different from that of the blind windows below. The tower, though comparatively small and plain, might have been perfectly artistic if the original idea had been carried out, but in its present form it is most anomalous. One of the essentials of tower-design is that the interest shall increase towards the top: here the interest of the middle stage leads only to an anti-climax.

BATH ABBEY.—A mention of this tower may be expected because it happens to have double windows. It is however not one of the characteristic Somerset church towers: its style is derived mostly from other districts, especially the Midland Counties. For example, the polygonal buttresses and the parapet are after the fashion of Magdalen tower, Oxford, the

similarity being completed by the addition of spirelets early in the 19th century. The oblong plan of this tower, necessitated by the form of the church beneath, is not to be regarded as a defect, but rather as a device which has been unduly neglected, especially in Britain.

This is apparently the last tower of importance built in Somerset, as it was still unfinished at the dissolution of the Priory.

PART II. CORRIGENDA TO THE PAPER IN LAST
YEAR'S PROCEEDINGS.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF TOWERS, *page 5*.—At the head of the right-hand column, Double-window, Single-tier, add—

Locking; Hutton; Blagdon.

In the right hand, Double-window, Hybrid or *Sui generis* list, between Muchelney and Backwell, add—

Glastonbury, St. Benign; Kingsdon;

Wellington; Hemington; Bath Abbey.

AXBRIDGE, *page 10*. Add the following:—

There is a niche with statue on the E. face as well as on the W.

This is the only triple-window tower in which the stair turret is placed quite symmetrically at a corner. The turret takes the place of buttresses and pinnacles at the N.E. corner; whereas in other towers it is usually situated on the N. or S. face, *near* a corner but not touching it, not displacing buttress or pinnacle.

The Axbridge arrangement does not interfere with the windows. The alternative arrangement requires that the windows shall be compressed or that one of them shall be eliminated. (See foot note, *page 7*.)

BLEADON, *page 10*.—The first six lines to be substituted by the following:—

This is, so far as I know, the only triple-window tower with diagonal buttresses. The stair turret is actually at a corner;

but unlike that of Axbridge it encroaches more upon the N. face, and cuts out a window.

BISHOPS LYDEARD, *page 16, 5th line from bottom*:—for S. side read S. and E. sides.

BRISTOL, TEMPLE CHURCH, *page 17*.—The nearest relative to this tower is that of Blagdon, the study of which has led me to the conclusion that the Temple tower originated from a combination of the Mendip and N. Somerset influences, and that the Midland influence was imported when the top stage was built, at a later period. The N. Somerset influence is seen particularly in the buttresses and string-courses, (compare Portishead, etc.,) the Mendip influence in the windows, (compare Shepton Mallet and Banwell.)

The crown at Blagdon gives a third possible form for that at the Temple, the forms previously suggested being those of N. Petherton and Chewton.

TAUNTON, ST. JAMES, *page 18*.—Mr. J. Houghton Spencer, the architect of the reconstruction of this tower, has sent me much valuable information, from which I extract the following:—

(1) In the 'sixties, at all events as late as 1866, the parapet and pinnacles were still in existence, even if imperfect.

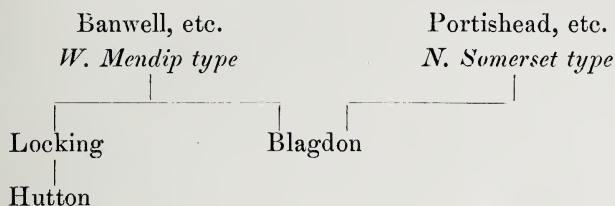
(2) The similarity to the Bishops Lydeard tower existed in the original building, the new tower being an exact reproduction of the design of the old tower as it existed in 1866-70, except as regards the parapet, pinnacles and turret roof.

(3) There was evidence that the parapet was not the original one. The design of the present parapet, pinnacles, and roof of turret, was influenced by a study of related towers, especially those of Staple Fitzpaine and Kingston.

At the Society's meeting at Taunton in 1898 Mr. Spencer exhibited his scale-drawings of this tower, and of St. Mary Magdalene, Bishops Lydeard, Kingston and Staple Fitzpaine. From these I obtained the measurements of these towers given in my last year's paper. I had forgotten the artist's name,

and enquiries at the Museum failed to discover it; but I now find that Mr. Spencer's exhibits were recorded in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLIV, pt. i, p. 62. I am therefore glad to be in a position to gratefully acknowledge the source of the measurements.

PEDIGREE, page 31.—The following tentative pedigree should precede Pedigree II, of double-window towers:—



POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above paper was ready for press, I have heard from Mr. Brereton that the tower at Buckland Denham has the same anomalous arrangement of windows as its neighbour at Hemington. The name "Buckland Denham" should therefore accompany "Hemington" on pages 2, 6 and 7; and the number of additional double-window towers (page 1) is increased to nine.

Worspring Priory.

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

THE Priory of Worspring was founded by William de Courteney; the exact date of the foundation is not known. The letter from the founder to Bishop Joscelyn is not dated, but in it the Bishop is called Bishop of Bath, which title seems to refer to the years between 1219 and 1242;¹ at any rate it was a going concern in 1243, for in that year Prior Reginald died and Prior Richard succeeded him. It was dedicated to the B.V.M. and St. Thomas of Canterbury, and was a house of Canons Regular of the Rule of St. Augustine and of the Order of St. Victor.

The letter of the founder to the Bishop points to the great monastery of the same order at Bristol as a kind of foster-mother to Worspring. Some of the Augustinian Monasteries were of the Rule of St. Victor: St. Augustine's Abbey at Bristol, Keynsham Abbey, Stavordale Priory and Worspring Priory in Somerset, and Wormesley Priory in Herefordshire were all of this Rule. The Rule was named after the famous Abbey of St. Victor in Paris, which was founded by Louis VI in 1129. Gregory Rivius, in his *Monastica Historia* (Lipsiæ, 1737, cap. 10, p. 26), gives a list of rules of the Canons Regular of St. Victor, and shews how their rule differed from that of St. Augustine.

We print below an Inspeximus taken from the Bath Cartulary (S.R.S., VII, ii, 58). In a note (260*n*) the Rev. W. Hunt,

1. The Inq. p.m. of the founder is not extant, but he died before 1242. Dodsworth MS. (Bodl. Libr.), No. 15, fol. 217. The date of the foundation was about 1214, see p. 22.

the Editor, says: "DODLINCH. The Canons Regular there were moved by Wm. de Courtenay to the Priory that he founded about 1210, at Worspring." No one has ever been able to discover where Dodlinch is. I think if ever found, it will be somewhere very near Worspring. It is most certainly not identical with Doulting (Som. Arch. Soc. *Proc.*, xxxi, i, 31), which belonged to Glastonbury.

"Inspeximus by Walter, Prior of Bath, of a charter of William, Bishop of Bath and Wells, dated at Yatton 18 Kal. Jan. 1262, inspecting a charter of Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, to the Canons of Dodlinch, dated at Banwell on 4 Kal. April, in the 24th year of his pontificate (1230), given by the hand of John de Temple by which he inspects a previous charter of his own dated at Chew on 5 Id. Nov., in the 11th year of his pontificate (1217), by which he confirms the gift to the Canons of Doddelinch by the lord Wm. de Courtenay of the Church of Worle and that by Master Geoffrey Gibwine of the Church of Lock'. The inspeximus by Bishop William refers to the Prior and Canons formerly at Doddelinch and now at Worspring."

Bath Cartulary, S.R.S., VII, ii, 58, 260n.

Although the Priory was founded early in the thirteenth century, yet the church was not consecrated in 1317, for Bishop Drokensford's *Register* (p. 171) mentions the remission of a fine by the Bishop of twenty shillings for non-dedication of the Conventual Church of Worspring and of the high altar. Perhaps up to that time they had been using the chapel of St. Thomas, mentioned in the letter of the founder to the Bishop of Bath, *see* p. 26. At any rate, in 1291, extensive building was going on, for on October 27 of that year the king gives an order to John Buteturte, Keeper of the Forest of Dean, to cause the Prior of Worspring to have in that forest, where most convenient for him, and least damaging to the king, ten oaks fit for timber for the work of his Church of Worspring of the king's gift.¹

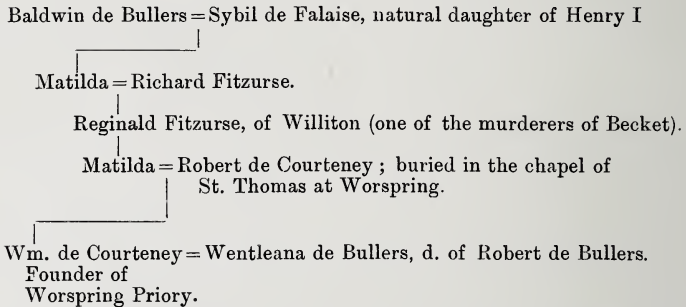
In the documents I have consulted in writing this paper I have found the following forms of the name: Waspring, Warspring, Wospring, Worspring, Worespring, Wrospryng, Wulspring, and Wurspring, and variants of these caused by chang-

1. *Close Rolls*, Edw. I, 1288-96, p. 183.

ing the i into y. The form *Wulspring* probably gives us the clue to the derivation, which is Worle-spring; the spring of water, still to be seen at the Priory, near Worle Hill, or in the Worle district. The earliest date for the form Wood-spring is, I believe, Collinson (1791), and he only gives it as an alternative spelling.

The following pedigree, due to the late Mr. John Batten, F.S.A. (*South Somerset*, p. 2, note), I have tabulated, as it shews at a glance the relationship between Reginald Fitzurse, one of the murderers of Becket, and William de Courtney, the founder of the Priory.

PEDIGREE OF COURTENAY.



NOTE.—The Dodsworth MS. (Bodl. Lib.), No. 15, fol. 7b, gives Ada¹ as wife of Wm. de Courtney; perhaps she was his second wife. He died childless before 1242, and his heirs were William de Cantelupe and Vitalis Engayne (*ibid.*, fol. 217).

In the *Patent Rolls*, Hen. III, 1225-32, pp. 63, 84, there is, under the year 1226, an account of a dispute between the Prior of Worspring, plaintiff, and William de Cantelupe, defendant, about the advowson of the Church of Bulwick, co. Northants. The Prior evidently failed in his suit. Bridges, in his history of that county, gives the Cantelupes as patrons of the benefice, the Priory not being mentioned at all.

1. Vitalis Engayne debet x marcas pro habenda saisina de manerio de Upmenster [Essex] in parte, salva Ade que fuit uxor Willielmi de Curtenei rationabili dote in eodem manerio (Pipe Roll, 2 Hen. III).

In the Inq. p.m. of Vitalis Engayne (33 Hen. III, No. 70) he held among other manors, Upminster (Essex) and Worth (Somerset).

We bring together here a few more references from the *Patent Rolls*.

Patent Rolls, Edw. II, 1307-1313, p. 265.

1310. July 15. Licence for the alienation in mortmain by John de Engayne to the prior and convent of Worspringges of a rent of 20s. payable by them to him for lands in Worspringges which they hold for him. By fine of 40s.

Patent Rolls, Edw. II, 1324-1327, pp. 86, 89, 295.

1325. Feb. 7. Confirmation to Henry, now Prior, and the canons of St. Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr, Wospryngg, of a number of grants to their house (not dated or set out in full). By fine of 100s. Somerset [*Monasticon*].

Page 89. 1325. Feb. 4. Protection with clause *nolumus* for one year for the prior of Worspring.

Page 295. And again 1326. July 15.

Patent Rolls, Edw. III, 1330-1334, pp. 70, 154.

1331. Feb. 3. Protection with clause *nolumus* for 1 year.

1331. July 13. Licence for the alienation in mortmain by Henry Cary, vicar of the church of Lockyng, and Robert Atte Nye, to the prior and convent of Worspryng of a messuage, 29 acres of land, 3 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and rents of 7*d.*, and 12 horse-nails in Sanford by Churchill, and of the reversion of the following in the same town after the demise of the present tenents, a messuage held by Hen. de Mountfort and Agnes, his daughter, a toft held by Walter Mountfort and Margery, his wife, an acre of land held by Philip Mountfort, the like held by John Noteson, and the like held by Agnes Mountfort. By fine of 60s. Somerset.

Patent Rolls, Rich. II, 1385-89, p. 224.

1386. Oct. 10. License of 20 marks paid to the king by Elias Spelly for the alienation in mortmain by the said Elias, Walter Derby, and Thomas Beaupyne, of Bristol, of a messuage, a dove-cote and a carucate of land in Welle, Hantrych, Monketon and Northecory not held in chief, of the yearly value of £4 as found by inquisition returned into chancery to

the prior and convent of Worspring for finding a light to burn before the high altar in their priory church continually.¹

P. Feb. 2. 1390.

In the *Close Rolls* (Edw. I, 1272-9, p. 295), there is a writ, dated 1276, to the Sheriff of Somerset, escheator in the same county, to cause Eudo la Zusch and Milisent, his wife, to have seisin of a fee that the heirs of Thomas de Verdun hold in Worle, half a fee that the heirs of Philip Corbyn hold in Ternak, and of the advowson of the Priory of Worespring.

Ternak (not *Tervak*, as in the printed Roll), or Tarnac, was anciently in the tithing of Biddisham, but in the parish of Badgeworth.

According to Collinson (III, 80) the above Milisent was sister and coheirress of George de Cantelupe and daughter of William de Cantelupe by his wife, Eve de Braose.²

It has also been affirmed (Collinson, III, 543) that the Brett family helped to found the Priory. Collinson says that "Maud, daughter of Richard Brett (one of the murderers), formerly the wife of one Gerard, but then married to Robert de Ouvre, became a great benefactress to the priory, giving thereto with the consent of Gerard Fitz-Gerard and Robert de Ouvre, her sons, for their good and for her own in this world and the next, as also for the souls of her two husbands, Richard Brito, her father, Simon Brito, her grandfather, Erchenbald le Fleming, and others, all her lands in Chandfeld, and several parcels of land in Sandford, Bicknoller, and other places. This Maud had a daughter, Alice de Lysse, who, that the intercession of the most glorious martyr might never be wanting to her and her children, confirmed, in 1238, several of her mother's donations to the said monastery."

Collinson says in a note: "See the account of this Priory in the Hundred of Winterstoke." So we turn to page 594 of

1. Will of Elias Spelly, burgess of Bristol; dated Jan. 13, 1390; proved Feb. 2, 1390-1. Wadley, *Bristol Wills*, 26.

2. The Rev. E. H. Bates kindly gives me references on this point, to Batten's *South Somerset*, p. 6, and also to *Som. Arch. Soc. Proc.*, xx, ii, 119.

the same volume and find incorporated among the gifts in the Charter of 18 Edw. II these words: "Robert Ofre or de Ouvre gave 6 acres of arable land and one acre of meadow, and Maud, his wife, gave all her lands in Chandfeld and several parcels of land in Sandford, Bicknoller and other places. Alice, the daughter of the said Maud, and Robert de Ouvre confirmed her mother's gifts and gave 4 acres of land in Sulesworth."

Will it be believed that none of the words in italics appear in the Charter of 18 Edw. II, but such is the fact. The Charter, moreover, speaks of Alice as the daughter of Robert Ofre, and does not give her married name (de Lysse) at all. I spent the greater part of a day over the Charter at P.R.O., and then went with my difficulty to Mr. Emanuel Green, F.S.A. His suggestion was that the words in italics above were obtained by Collinson from some authority not given (possibly the Palmer MSS.), were written by him as a sidenote on his copy of the Charter, and then in the printing of his book got incorporated in the Charter itself. The incorporated words may be perfectly true, but at present we have no evidence for them. It is important because they seem to be the only proof that the Brett family were co-founders of Worspring, and they are quoted by Dean Stanley in his *Memorials of Canterbury* (p. 110), Collinson, III, 487, 543, being given as his sole authority.

The first important document relating to the land on which the Priory is situated is to be found in the 10th Report of the Hist. MSS. Com. (Appendix 6, p. 73). It is in a Report on the MSS. at Dunster Castle, and the document deals with the land of Swallowcliff, the cliff jutting out into the sea, which is so well seen in the drive from Weston to Worspring.

Charter of Robert de Curt' addressed to all his friends and men, French and English, clerks and laymen, future and present, confirming to Robert Fitz-Urse and his heirs the land of Sualeweclive wh. Reginald Fitz-Urse, his brother, gave to him, and the land of Williton wh. the s^d. Reginald apportioned (divisit) to him, acc. to the charters of the s^d. Reginald and of the king. He also ratifies an agreement made by himself on behalf of his wife Matilda, with the s^d. Robert, concerning an exchange of land at Lokinges, &c. Witnesses, Reginald de Curt',

Wm. de Curt', Geoffrey de Corneville, Thomas —, Richard Cotele, Geoffrey de Turberville, Ralph the clerk, Wm. son of Geoffrey, Luke, Roger de Mai —, Robert de Brianne, Clement, Robert Chanterel, Hugh, Geoffrey de Wireville, Osbert —, Wm. de Corneville, Hugh de Luffewic, Robert de Wittone, Wm. de Holt, Geoffrey —, who made the charter.

Note by the Editor, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte.

(It is almost certain that the surname Curt', which occurs several times in this deed, should be extended Curtenay. The grantor was clearly a person of high position, having property on both sides of the English Channel, and it was at Swallowcliff that Wm. de Courtenay afterwards founded the Priory of Wor-spring. This deed then appears to be one of the earliest memorials of the English branch of the illustrious family of Courtenay).

The two principal documents (in fact we might almost say the only two) relating to the land given to the Priory are given in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, II, 271, Old Edition; VI, 415, New Edition. They are :

(1) Charter of Edw. II, confirming the gifts of the founders.

(2) Letter of the founder to Joscelyne, Bishop of Bath, asking for permission to found the Priory.

The Charter, as printed by Dugdale, is much more accurate in the old edition of that work than in the new, but I have been carefully through the original Charter at the P.R.O. and print it with my additions and corrections at the end of this paper.

The original benefactors of the Priory,¹ as given in what may be termed the Foundation Charter (*Pat. Roll*, 18 Edw. II), were William de Courteney, Geoffrey Gilbewyn, Hugh de Newton, Henry Engayne, John Engayne, Robert Offre, John de Eston, Alice Offre, Henry de Pendeney, Henry Limeshest, and Richard de Hordwell; but other benefactors are made known to us through the *Wells Cathedral MSS.*, of which a new Report is shortly to be issued by the Record Office. These are Bishop William de Button II, who left 210 marks to the Priory, wherewith they redeemed a yearly rental of £10 due to Sir John de Engayne and his heirs for the Manor of Worle, provided that the Prior pays ten marcs to the Dean

1. A later benefactor was Robert Pobelowe, clerk, who, with others, gave 100 acres of land in Worle. (Inq. a.q.d., Hen. IV, No. 36).

and Chapter of Wells towards the obit of the said Bishop. This John, Prior of Worspring, undertakes to do in a document dated iv Non. Julii, 1277.

Other benefactors mentioned in these Wells MSS. are: R. Lollinton,¹ who seems to have lived at Marksbury; William de Wethamstede, provost of Cumba, and Alexander de Bamfeld, canons of Wells, who left the Priory 100 marks wherewith they redeemed a yearly rent of £4 10s., which they were bound to pay to Sir Henry de Engayne and his heirs for the Manor of Worle. This document is dated xvii Kal. Sept., 1266.

The Priory may be said to have had no history. No prior was had up before the Bishop to answer for misdemeanours. In October, 1333, Bishop Ralph de Salopia visited Worspring (*Reg.* I, p. 153); but the house seems never to have "caught on," so to say, as it always remained poor, and the number of canons was never more than ten or thereabouts. The prior and seven canons signed the Acknowledgment of the King's Supremacy (21 Aug., 1534).²

Roger Tormynton, Prior,	Frater Thomas Glastunbery,
John Serche, Supprior,	Frater William Brynt,
Frater Robert Coke,	Frater Richard Adamson,
Frater John Axbrygge,	Frater Robert Evans.

In *Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, Vol. x, No. 1191, certain articles of instructions are set forth to the commissioners who were sent down to suppress the smaller monasteries. They were to give the name of the house and its value at the last valuation, the number of religious persons, with their lives and conversations, the number of servants, the value of bells, lead, etc., the value of the moveable goods, the woods belonging to the house, with the age of them, the debts owing to the house, and several other details.

In regard to some of the lesser monasteries the same volume

1. Not *Lofuntun*. "Wells Cathedral MSS.," 72.

2. See Seventh Report of the Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, App. II, No. 9.

contains the answers to the queries of the commissioners. Thus at Ulverscroft, a priory of Austin Canons in Leicestershire, the commissioners say that there are eight canons besides the prior (a wise, discreet man), of these six are priests, good, virtuous, religious, and of good qualities as writers, embroiderers, and painters (Vol. x, p. 496).

This house was about the same size as Worspring, and it shews us that the canons spent a good deal of their time in embroidering vestments and painting missals and other books. It is interesting in this connection to find in the Yatton (Somerset) Churchwardens' Accounts: "1515. Payd to ye chanon for mending ye vestments xij^d." (S.R.S., iv, 135). To this, Bishop Hobhouse, the learned Editor of the volume, appends this note: "Probably an Augustinian Canon of the neighbouring House of Worspring."

Too much prominence perhaps has been given to the unsuccessful petition, dated April 2, 1536, *i.e.* two months after the Act for the Dissolution of the lesser monasteries was passed, of Humphrey Stafford to Cromwell for a grant of Worspring. The letter has been printed at least four times—first by Wright in his *Suppression of the Monasteries*, p. 121; then by the Som. Arch. Soc., xxxi, i, 35; next in *Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, Vol. x, No. 643; and lastly by Archbold, p. 56. We do not propose to print it a fifth time, but would rather call attention to an earlier letter concerning Worspring, which we believe has never been printed, except in *Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, Vol. vi; it is dated at Bruton in 1533, and written by Richard Byschoppe, canon and sub-prior of Bruton, to Lady Lisle, asking her to help him to become Prior of Worspring. This petition was also unsuccessful.

1533. Ric. Byschoppe to Lady Lisle.

Thanks for their goodness to him. Wm. Lawse, one of the keepers of Claringdon, promises that her letter shall speed of the best. Lady Anne's servants had a buck and another small deer. The wives of Bruton have no venison as yet, but John Baker asked him to say that they shall have some. The buck Lady Lisle struck in Canford Park was never recovered, and the keepers said

that they wd not kill another for 20 nobles. His master sends thanks for venison. Mr. Gylberd, who is now at Bruton, desires to be recommended. He is not yet admitted to his affidavit "to his amountyd in the Kinges books to foure markes or 5 markes."

Hears from one of their tenants that the prior of Wulspring will shortly be deposed. Encloses a letter abt it. Asks lord or lady Lisle to write for him to Dr. Creting or my lord of Bath. Bruton.

(*Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, Vol. VI, No. 126).

The Priory was suppressed Sept. 27, 1536; and it appears from the following extract from *Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, XIII, i, p. 484, that Edward Fetyplace, of Donyngton, Berks, *in less than a month* obtained a 21 years' lease of the house and site of the Priory, which afterwards came into the possession of Sir John St. Lo. It passed from the St. Los, through the Carres and Yonges, to the present owners.

1538. Grants in June, 1538.

3. Sir John Seyntloo. Grant in tail male of the reversions and rents reserved on the foll. leases.

(1) To Edw. Fetyplace, of Donyngton, Berks, 4 Oct., 28 H. 8, of the house and site of the dissolved priory of Worspryng, Som., with lands thereto belonging and meadows called Elmam Mede and Worle Mede in Worle, Som., wh. belonged to the sd late Priory with reservations; for 21 years: at rents of £11 7s. 10d. for the sd site and 31s. 8d. for the meadows.

(2) To Thos. Horner, 20 Feb., 29 H. 8, of the manor of Lokkyng, Som., parcel of the sd late Priory with reservations; for 21 years: at £24 18s. 11d. rent.

To hold the house, &c., in as full manner as Rog. Turmenton, the late Prior, held them in right of his Priory by the annual rent of 26s. as tenth. Del. Westminster, 1 June, 30 H. 8. *Letters and Papers*, H. VIII, XIII, i, p. 484.

BEQUESTS TO THE PRIORY.

Wadley's *Bristol Wills*:

1382. Nov. 21. Wm. Cheddre the elder, of Bristol (p. 9).

A legacy to Prior and Convent of Worspryng.

1471. May 11. John Gaywode, burgess (p. 145).

To the prior, subprior, canons and priests of the priory house of Wursprynge, co. Somerset.

— also 8d. among them for a flagon of wine.

Sir Wm. Palmer, canon of Wursprynge.

Somerset Record Society, XVI, 99, 213, 245:

1417. Wm. Highworth, R. of Blagdon.

To the Canons of Wrospryng, 6s. 8d.

1467. Andrew Holes, Chancellor of Sarum.
in usus monasterii Wospring.

1483. Dame Margt. Chocke, of Long Ashton.

I will the place of Worspringe house xli to the bylding of their place.

Vol. XIX, 258 :

1526. Eliz. Caylewaye, of Hutton.

To the house of Worspyng 5 marcs.

LIST OF PRIORS.

1243. Reginald died.

1243. Richard, Canon of Keynsham and
formerly parson of Stoke, was } *Wells Cathedral*
elected. } *MSS., p. 49.*

1266, 1276 (S.R.S., VI, 240), and 1277 (Dr. Archer), John.

1317. Reginald. Abbrev. Rot. Orig. Ed. II, Ro. 3, & *Collinson.*

1325. Henry. *Pat. Roll*, Edw. II, 1324-7, p. 86.

1383. Thomas. *Wells Cath. MSS., p. 183.*

1414. Thomas de Banwell died. *Collinson.*

1414. Peter Lovaire elected Nov. 18. *Bubw. Reg., 93.*

1457. William Lustre died.

1458. John Gurman elected Apr. 6. *Bek. Reg.*

1486. Richard Spryng. *Inq. P.M., Hen. VII, p. 88.*

He resigned Aug. 30, 1525 (*Collinson*).

1525. Roger Tormenton (Turmynton). He received a pension of £12 at the suppression of the Priory, which took place 27 Sept., 1536 (*Letters and Papers*, Hen. VIII, Vol. XIII, pt. i, p. 575).

SEAL OF WORSRING PRIORY.

The photograph of the Priory Seal,¹ which is here reproduced, was taken by Mr. Reginald Weaver at the Record Office, from the document there preserved, relating to the Acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy.

1. The photograph is enlarged: the full length of the original is 1½ in.



SEAL OF WORSRING PRIORY,
on the document relating to the
Acknowledgment of the Royal Supremacy,
in the Public Record Office.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.

The Rev. C. H. Bickerton Hudson, M.A., who has made a long study of matters relating to Worspring, has most kindly written the following description of this interesting seal:—

“The convent seal, as I read it, represents a section of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, at the crossing. In the background is the round-headed tower arch, leading into the North transept, crowned by the central tower (the predecessor of the ‘Angel Steeple’), East and West of which run the tiled (?) roofs of the nave and choir. These appear to carry a kind of pinnacle, springing from the ridge on either side of the tower. The tower itself carries a lead-covered pyramidal roof or spire, terminating in a finial, and is pierced with two round-headed windows. Beneath, in the North transept, is shown the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury. The head and shoulders of the Archbishop, wearing the mitre, occupy the centre. On the left of the head, which is in profile ‘to right,’ is the altar of St. Benedict, with a chalice upon it. (The chalice, of course, is merely descriptive, to indicate that the square block *is* an altar). From the right issues an arm and hand grasping a sword, with which the unseen assailant is cleaving the mitred head of the Archbishop.

“The legend round the seal is imperfect but quite legible:—

(S)IGILL ✚ SANCTI ✚ THOME ✚ D(E) (✚) (WOR)SP(R)YNG.

The engraving of the seal is very rude and hardly worthy of the fine work of this kind for which the XIII Century is remarkable.”¹

Cartae ad Prioratum de Wospring, in agro Somersetensi spectantes.

NUM. I.

Carta Regis Edwardi Secundi, Donatorum Concessionones recitans et confirmans.

1. This description of the seal is almost identical with that in *Catalogue of Seals* (British Museum), Vol. 1, p. 816 (*see* p. 30), but it was written before Mr. Hudson had read that description, and so is quite an independent reading.

(*Pat.* 18 Edw. II, p. 2, m. 33). 1324-5.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Donationem, &c. quas Will. de Courteneye fecit per scriptum suum Deo et beatæ Mariæ et beato Thomæ martiri et capellæ de Wospryngg, et viris honestis ibidem Deo servientibus, et eorum successoribus, de tota terra de Wospryngg, præter terram Roberti de Newton, in homagiis, serviciis, redditibus; in bosco et plano, et in omnibus locis, et omnibus aliis rebus, et de uno ferdello terræ in Northamēs, sine ullo retenemento; et de decimis dominici ipsius Williemi de N[]ton, et de decem solidis de redditu suo de Blaneford; et de quatuor solidis de redditu suo de Chilton. Donationem, &c. quas Galfridus Gilbewyn fecit per cartam suam Deo et beatæ Mariæ et beato Thomæ martyri et canonicis regularibus de ordine Sancti Victoris in Dodelyngg Deo servientibus, et eorum succesoribus, de toto manerio suo de Lokkyngg,¹ cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, exceptis quatuor liberis hominibus cum tenementis suis, quos prædictus Wiffs de Courteneye sibi retinuit. Donationem, &c. quas Hugo de Nyweton fecit per cartam suam Deo et canonicis dicti loci de Worspryngg, de duobis mesuagiis, quater viginti et novem acris terræ, et novem acris prati cum pertinentiis in Norton,² et de tota communia sua de Worspring, in omnibus locis, inter terras et tenementa sua, sine ullo retenemento, et de licencia habendi liberum et largum iter in longitudine terrarum ipsius Hugonis versùs Wampullesser,³ et alibi ubique ultra terras et prata ipsius Hugonis pedes et eques, cum plaustris, caretis, et animalibus suis in æstate, autumpno, et hieme, et omni tempore cum voluerint, et necesse habuerint, nullâ ab ipso Hugone seu à suis licentiâ requisitâ, nec requirendâ imperpetuum.

1. The date of G. Gilbewyn's gift was 1214. Rawlinson MS. (Bodl. Libr.), B. 413, f. 181. Inq. p.m., 32 Ed. III, 88 (in which Gilbewyn's charter is cited and its date given). The manor is called Lockingheved *alias* Locking.

2. Norton Beauchamp in Kewstoke.

3. "Weston-super-Mare," by the Rev. W. Jackson, F.S.A., p. 119n.

Donationem, &c. quas Henr. Engayne advocatus prioratus prædicti fecit per cartam suam Johanni priori et canonicis loci prædicti, et eorum successoribus, de toto dimidio manerio dominio dominico, terris, pratis, pascuis, pasturis, villanis et villenagiis, cum tota sequela sua, et omnibus catallis suis, cum omnibus libertatibus, liberis consuetudinibus, et omnibus aliis rebus ad capitalem curiam suam de Worle pertinentibus; et de regali servicio dictorum prioris et canonicorum, et omnium successorum suorum, de medietate manerii de Lockyng^g; et de homagiis, et serviciis cum pertinentiis Willi de Chandefeld, et hæredum suorum, de feodo unius militis cum pertinentiis apud Chandefeld, in com. Wiltes, et Willielmi Beyvyn et hæredum suorum de feodo dimidii militis cum pertinentiis apud Candel-Beyvyn, in com. Dors. et de toto jure et clamio quæ idem Henr. vel hæredes sui habuerunt, vel habere potuerunt de Adam Michel et Ricardo de Hales, et hæredibus eorum, nomine seu ratione tenementorum suorum de Clopecote, et Suyenleg, cum pertinentiis, et de homagiis et serviciis cum pertinentiis omnium liberè tenentium, et hæredum suorum vel assignatorum de Worle, Worspyng, Kywestok, Milton, Ebedon, et Lockyng^g, et omnium eorum, qui in dicto, vel de dicto dimidio manerio de Worle quæcumque feoda, terras, vel tenementa, vel quæcumque alia tempore confectionis ejusdem cartæ tenuerunt, vel tenere debuerunt; viz. in comitatibus Somers. Dors. et Wyltes, cum omnibus seisinis, homagiis, fidelitatibus, redditibus, maritagiiis, releviis, escaetis, wardis, auxiliis, sectis, serviciis, querelis, amerciamentis, tallagiis, et omnibus aliis demandis, et rebus, quæ de omnibus prænotatis dominis capitalibus dicti dimidii manerii de Worle quocumque modo et quocumque jure descendere vel accidere potuerunt imperpetuum.

Concessionem eciam, &c. quas præfatus Henr. fecit per scriptum suum prædictis priori et canonicis et eorum successoribus, de novem libris argenti, de viginti libris annuis, in quibus eidem Henr. et hæredibus suis tenebantur pro dicto dimidio manerio de Worle. Concessionem, &c. quas Johannes Engayne fecit,

&c. de decem libris argenti, de undecim libris annuis, in quibus eidem Johanni tenebantur pro dicto dimidio manerio de Worle. Concessionem, &c. quas præfatus Johannes Engayne fecit per aliud scriptum suum Reginaldo priori et canonicis dicti loci et eorum successoribus de viginti solidis argenti annui redditus, in quibus eidem Johanni tenebantur pro dimidio manerii de Worle. Et de relevio centum solidorum eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis, cum prioratus de Worspring² morte priorum naturali vacaverit debito; et de omnibus aliis serviciis etiam regalibus antea a dictis priore et canonicis debitis et factis; et quæ eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis de dicto prioratu accidere possent vel deberent. Salvis tamen eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis, advocacione dicti prioratus, uno pari calcarium deauratorum annuatim solvendorum eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis, vel suo certo attorney in prioratu prædicto in festo sancti Michaelis; et homagio dictorum priorum in qualibet mutatione eidem Johanni et hæredibus suis infra dictum comitatum Somerset faciendo. Ita quod prior, qui pro tempore fuerit per quindecim dies apud Worspring præmuniatur, ubi infra dictum comitatum Somerset homagium suum facere debeat; et quod dicti canonici suum priorem eidem Johanni vel hæredibus post eorum electionem, et ante installationem nullatenus præsentare; nec dictus prior, qui pro tempore fuerit, post suam electionem, pro suo homagio faciendo dictum comitatum Somerset exire teneantur.

Donationem etiam, &c. quas Robertus Offre fecit, &c. de sex acris terræ, et una acra prati de terra ipsius Roberti de marisco. Donationem, &c. quas Johannes de Eston fil. Roberti de Eston fecit, &c. Johanni priori et canonicis dicti loci et eorum successoribus, de homagio et toto servicio Martini de la Cume de Milton, et hæredum suorum, quod eidem Johanni debuit, de tercia parte feodi unius militis, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Milton. Donationem, &c. quas Alicia Ofre¹

1. Alice de Lysse confirmed the grants of her mother, Maud (Collinson, III, 543).

filia Roberti Ofre fecit, &c. de quatuor acris terræ cum pertinentiis in Sulesworth, et una acra terræ cum pertinentiis quæ vocatur Sulfebrodacra, et tribus acris terræ, cum pertinentiis, in la Heye et dimidia acra prati in Estredolmore; et dimidia acra prati in Westredolmore cum pertinentiis; et de uno denario annui redditus percipiendo de Agnete filia ejusdem Aliciæ et hæredibus suis de sex acris terræ cum pertinentiis, quas prædicta Alicia dedit præfatæ Agneti. Et relaxationem, &c. quas præfata Alicia fecit, &c. de toto jure et clamio quæ præfata Alicia, vel hæredes sui habuerunt vel habere potuerunt, de toto tenemento quondam Roberti Ofre imperpetuum. Donationem, &c. quas Henr. de Pendeney filius Henrici de Pendeney fecit, &c. de omnibus mesuagiis et cartilagiis suis apud Pendeney, et una virgata terræ et prati in villa de Locking; et sex acris et dimidia prati jacentibus in Dockyngcroft, et de homagio et toto servicio Walteri filii Alicæ de quinque perticatis terræ et prati in Locking; et de tota terra ipsius Hen. in mora de Locking. Donationem, &c. quas Hen. Limeshest fil. Henr. Limeshest fecit, &c. de toto servicio Roberti Wrech et hæredum suorum de toto tenemento quod de eodem Henrico aliquando tenuit in villis de Sandford et de Wodebergh, simul cum viginti et quinque denariis de redditu assiso annuatim percipiendo de prædicto Roberto Wrech, et hæredibus suis imperpetuum. Donationem, &c. quas Ricūs de Hordwell fecit, &c. de duodecim acris et una perticata terræ, duabus acris et dimidia, et dimidia perticata prati in villa de Lockyng², ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, fratri Henrico nunc priori et canonicis loci prædicti et successoribus suis concedimus et confirmamus, prout cartæ et scripta prædicta rationabiliter testantur, &c. In cujus, &c. T. rex apud Westm. VII. die Febr. [1325].

Per finem centum solidorum Somerset.

NUM. II.

Literæ Will. de Curtenai I.¹ Bathon. Episcopo porrectæ, Propositum suum fundandi Domum Conventualem apud Worspring significantes.

(Ex ipso autogr. in Bibl. Cottonianâ).

Domino suo et patri in Christo spirituali I. Dei gratiâ Batoniensi episcopo, suus devotus in omnibus, Willielmus de Curtenai salutem, et tam promptum quàm devotum in omnibus obsequium. Cum filii verè timentis sit semper ad patrem confugere tamquam ad initium et fundamentum suæ originis, ad vos tamquam ad fundamentum totius mei propositi, et tamquam ad patrem spiritualem, qui filio suo in seculo fluctuanti subvenire tenetur, confugio paternitati vestræ attentius supplicans, quatinus propositum meum ad effectum, si placet, perducere dignemini, cum meum propositum, nisi de auxilio et consilio vestro interveniente, nullatenus possit consummari. Noverit itaque paternitas vestra, quod habui et habeo in proposito fundare apud Worspring, in dominico meo, in quo constructa est capella beati Thomæ martyris, quandam domum conventualem de ordine canonicorum S. Augustini de Bristolliâ, vel de ordine aliquorum aliorum, secundùm quod magis videritis expedire, viz. pro salute animæ Roberti de Curtenai patris mei, cujus corpus ibidem requiescit, et matris meæ, et meæ propriæ; et uxoris meæ, et antecessorum meorum, et successorum; cujus domus foundationi perficiendæ, dedi et concessi totam terram meam de Worspring, et viris religiosis ibidem Deo, et beatæ Mariæ, et beato Thomæ martyri pro tempore servientibus, et quosdam etiam redditus dictæ domui fundandæ dedi, sicut ex inspectione cartæ meæ, exinde factæ, plenius vobis innotescet. Et ecclesiam de Worle, quæ de meâ advocacione est vacans, etiam vobis supplico, quatinus ipsam conferre velitis viris religiosis, qui apud Worspreng per vos et per me fuerint constituti; ita quod fructus dictæ ecclesiæ de

1. Josceline, Bp. Bath and Glaston, 1206-1219; Bp. of Bath, 1219-1242.

Worle in usus proprios illorum, qui in prædicto loco de Worspreng, auctoritate vestrà, ut prædictum est, fuerint constituti, convertantur; et tam ex hiis fructibus quàm ex aliis rebus et redditibus, qui à me dicto loco fuerint collati valeant sustentari. Et noveritis in veritate, quæ Deus est, quod si propositum meum vobis placuerit adimplere, pleno conventui omnia necessaria temporalia sufficienter administrabo; ecclesias, quantum ad patronum pertinet, redditus et terras fertiles, prout videritis expedire conferendo. Noverit etiam paternitas vestra, quod fructus terræ de Worspring, quæ est de dominico meo, per me, et per latorem præsentium, Walterum presbyterum cultæ, pro animâ patris mei, et aliorum amicorum meorum, et omnium fidelium distribuentur, et distribuantur, donec super hiis quid utilius vobis visum fuerit agendum, et honestius mihi significaveritis. Et noveritis quod lator præsentium, Walterus presbyter, quem loco meo ad vos transmitto, vobis propositum meum, et petitionem, vivâ voce plenius expositurum, vir honestæ conversationis, et bonæ opinionis in partibus Sumersetiæ esse dinoscitur; cujus dictis quæ ex parte mea vobis proponet, fidem habere velitis. Diu in Domino valeat sanctitas vestra.

NUM. III.

Comput' Ministrorum Domini Regis, temp. Hen. VIII.
(Abstract of Roll, 28 Hen. VIII, Augmentation Office).

Worspring Prioratus.

Com' Somers'	£	s.	d.
Worle—Reddit' liber' ten'	1	6	8
Ebdon—Reddit' assis', &c.	39	9	4
Lockyng—Reddit' assis', &c.	24	18	11
Sandford Mersh—Redd' assis', &c.	6	6	6
Butcombe—Firma maner', &c.	2	0	0
Worle—Scit' maner', &c.	12	19	6
Kewestoke—Decim' rector'	4	13	4
Lockyng—Firma rector'	Non respond' quia in man' nuper Prioris.		

APPENDIX.

Mr. Ernest E. Baker, F.S.A., has kindly allowed me to print the following "Deed of Conveyance," which is in his possession, as an Appendix to my Paper :—

This Indenture made the xxth day of February in the xxvth yere of the reygne of oure soveryne lord King Henrie theyght betwene Roger Prior of the hows or priorie of Wolspryng in the Countie of Somerset and the Convent of the same of the one partie and Thomas Horner of Mells in the seid Countie Gentilman of the other partie **Witnessithe** that the seid prior and convent bi ther whole assents and concents hathe bargayned and sold and by these presents bargaynythe and sellithe to the seid Thomas Horner and to his heyres and assignes for ever **All** ther londes and tenements woddes lesoes pasturis medoes mores communes rentes reverciones and services withe all and singular ther appurtenances and commodities whatsoever they be sett liyng or beyng in Sanford Wynscombe Congresbury Laurence Wycke Burton Puxston Banwelle Kewstoke and Churchehille withyn the countie of Somerset forseid withe all manner of evidences escripts charters and muniments concernyng the premises or any parcell therof All whiche evidences and other the premises the seid prior and convent covenautithe and grauntithe for them and theyr successours to and withe the seid Thomas Horner and his heyrs by these presents to delyver to the seid Thomas Horner or to his assignes withyn vi days next ensuyng after the date of these presents And also the seid Prior and Convent covenautithe and grauntithe bi these presents for them and ther successours to the seid Thomas Horner and his heyrs that he the said Prior and convent be very true owners and possessours of the seid londs and tenements and other the premises withe theyr appurtenances and that the seid Prior and convent hathe full power and lawfull actoritie to make a clere goode bargayne and sale thereof

and of every parcell thereof to the seid Thomas Horner and his heyres for ever And also that the seid londs and tenements and other the premises withe theyr appurtenances and commodities at the day of the making of these presents discharged of all former bargaynes sales titles uses interests cleames and of all other charges and incumbrances whatsoever they be And that the seid londs and tenements and other the premises withe ther appurtenances be the day of the making of these presents of the clere yerly valure of vi^{li} viii^s fourther more the seid Prior and convent covebantithe and grauntithe for them and theyr successors to and withe the said Thomas Horner and his heyrs that he the seid Prior and convent and ther successors and all and every other person or persons ther heyr and successours havng or pretending to have any thyng or title in the premises shall at all tymes hereafter from tyme to tyme do suffer and cawse to be dwon suffred and knowleged all and every suche device thyng and thyngs act and acts as hereafter shalbe devised by the Counsell lerned of the seid Thomas Horner his heyr executours or assignes for the perfite assurance and making sure of all the seid londs and tenements and other the premises with ther appourtenances to the said Thomas Horner his heyr and assignes for ever And that the seid Thomas Horner his heyr feoffees and assignes shall have hold occupie and enjoy the said londs and tenements and other the premises with ther appourtenances withoute lett or interupcion of the seid Prior and convent or ther successours or of any other person or persones by reason of any former title use or cleame in the seid londs and tenements or any parcell and other the premises or any parcell therof in consideration of whiche bargayne and sale the seid Thomas Horner covebantithe bi thes presents to the said Prior and Convent to content and pay or cawse to be payd to the seid Prior and Convent the day of the sealyng herof the summe of Fyfti pounds of the whiche summe of Fifty pounds the seid Prior and Convent knowlegithe themself well and truly contented and payd and

the said Thomas Horner his heys and executors therof to be acquitted and discharged bi thes presents **in witness** wherof to the one partie of these present Indentures with the seid Thomas Horner remaynyng the seid Prior and Convent hathe putte theyr Convent seale

per me Rogerum Tormyntun Priorem
 per me Ricardum Adamson
 per me Robertum Evans
 per me Johannem Sarche Suppriorem
 per me Johannem Axbrÿg
 per me Thomasum Glastonbery
 per me Williilmum Brynt

NOTE.—I have to thank Lt.-Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A., President of the Society, for the following information concerning the Seal :—

“From comparison some years ago with a seal in possession of Mr. Ernest E. Baker, F.S.A., now unfortunately considerably defaced (in fact the seal of the document given in the Appendix), we are able to say that a dexter hand vested in the sleeve of an alb with its apparel comes from behind the reredos and grasps the chalice on the altar as if about to remove it. Also, on the sinister side, a hand and the lower part of an arm—in armour—grasps the hilt of a sword with recurved guard and broad blade with which it is striking the mitred head.”

The following description of the Priory Seal is taken from *Catalogue of Seals* in the Department of MSS., British Museum, edited by Dr. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., Vol. I, p. 816 :—

Worspring. Regular Canons of St. Austin and the Order of St. Victor, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Thomas Becket, co. Somerset.

4371. [Early 13th century]. Sulph. cast from chipped impression, about $1\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ when perfect [lxxi, 78].

Pointed oval, a campanile or bell-tower, with pent roof topped with a knob, and two round-headed windows. In base, under an arch, on the left, an altar with a chalice thereon ; on the right the bust of St. Thomas Becket, with mitre, turned to the right, and a dexter hand issuing from the right and cleaving the saint's head with a short sword.

(S)GILL † SANCTI † TH † OME · DE PRING

Banwell.

BY THE REV. C. S. TAYLOR, M.A., F.S.A.

Vicar of the Parish.

THE physical structure of Banwell is very simple. The Church is situated in $51^{\circ} 19' 31''$ north and $2^{\circ} 51' 40''$ west, and Banwell Hill rises immediately to the south of it. This is a narrow ridge of mountain limestone rising to a height of 318 feet at its eastern extremity in Banwell Camp, and to 300 feet near the Caves at the west; with strata dipping to the north, sharply near the Caves at an angle of 73° , more gently at about 30° near the village. About two miles to the south lies the parallel ridge of Crook's Peak and Wavering Down, rising to 690 feet, with strata dipping about 25° to the south. The two ridges form all that is left of an anticlinal curve, the crown of which has been eroded right down to the old red sandstone which appears under Wavering Down. This erosion took place before the deposition of the new red sandstone, which must at one time have filled up the whole valley, for it occurs up to a height of 800 feet near Shipham and 300 feet near Christon plantation. The southern boundary of the parish is formed by the river Lox, which runs between Banwell Hill and Wavering Down; the western boundary runs under the west end of the hill to a stream known as Grumble-pill Rhine, which divides Banwell from Locking and Worle; the eastern boundary runs by the east end of the hill and along the Towerhead Brook till it joins the other stream at a point three-and-a-half miles from the Church. The whole parish contains 4,974

acres, fully two-thirds of which are rich marsh land lying to the north of the hill, and so level that though the sea is more than five miles from the Church the ground less than a quarter of a mile from the Church is not more than twenty feet above half-tide level, so that it would be covered at high tides if it were not protected by the sea-banks.

The spring which gives its name to the parish rises about one hundred yards west of the Church, and is dammed up so as to form Banwell Pond; it has an average flow of twelve tons a minute. It has long been known that this spring throws up particles of coal,¹ many of which are comparatively so large and possess such sharp edges that it is clear that they cannot have been carried from any great distance. This occurrence of coal at Banwell is a very interesting point, because the pond is six-and-a-half miles from the nearest point of the Nailsea coalfields on the north, and twelve miles from the outcrop of coal measures north of Sutton on the east; it also marks the westernmost point at which coal occurs in Somerset. What the actual value of this coal may be it is impossible to say; if it is of the same sort as the coal of the Nailsea coalfield, which lies close to the Wraxall ridge of limestone, it is not worth very much. It may be worth more if it should be connected with the Nettlebridge series. It is worth noticing that Mr. Anstie, more than thirty years ago, spoke of the probability of the discovery of coal in the neighbourhood of Banwell:—"It is probable that the basin or trough of Nailsea may extend southwards from Kenn Moor, passing over the subterranean ridge of the Broadfield anticlinal, and forming a southern trough between this and Banwell Hills. No attempt has ever been made to find coal here, and until the ground has been proved by trial borings it is impossible to say what might occur. The coal, if found here, might be continuous with that of the main southern basin towards Farrington and Bishop

1. The fact is noted by Mr. George Bennett in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1811, pt. ii, 107.

Sutton.”¹ Mr. McMurtrie also, in a plan attached to a paper on “The Geographical Position of the Carboniferous Formation of Somersetshire,” read before the Bath Field Club on January 15th, 1873, marked Banwell as standing on the lower coal measures. It certainly seems probable that coal of some sort occurs in the Yeo Valley, lying between Mendip and Broadfield Down.

The occurrence of coal at Banwell has also a very clear bearing on the question of its occurrence to the south of Mendip. For, as it occurs close to the north side of the Lox Valley anticlinal, there is every reason for supposing that it will occur close to the south side also. But with regard to this matter it must be remembered that the dip of the rocks in this district south of Mendip is not determined—as a glance at the map might suggest—by a single axis running along the centre of the range, but rather by a series of axes running nearly east and west. One of these axes runs through Broadfield Down; another along the Lox Valley; another north of Priddy over Stoke Warren; another north of Dinder, causing the beds in Lodge Hill to dip to the north. It would obviously be little use to try for coal along the top of one of these axes; and as the line of the Stoke Warren axis produced would run about half-a-mile south of Weare, it is likely that a boring put down near Lower Weare might find coal of some kind at no great depth. It would, however, probably lie in a comparatively shallow trough of limestone, and therefore in no great quantity.

To pass from the Natural History to the Archæological side of the work of the Society, the earliest mark of human occupation of the parish is found in the ancient way known as the *Roman Road*, though it is evidently much older than Roman times, and probably existed for at least as long a time before the Romans came as has elapsed since their departure. It

1. “The Coalfields of Gloucestershire and Somersetshire,” by John Anstie, 1873.

runs from the mouth of the Axe at Uphill to Old Sarum, approaching Banwell along the north side of Bleaddon Hill, by the farm known as Canada and along Bridewell Lane. About two hundred yards west of Canada Farm a stream has cut a small valley in the side of Bleaddon Hill, and the road now follows the sides of the indentation, but the line of the ancient way may still be traced running straight across the depression formed by the stream. Between Canada and the west end of Bridewell Lane the old course of the road is lost, and the roads which now exist are quite modern, having been made when the land was enclosed. At the east end of Bridewell Lane the road turns to the left by Whitley Head, following for a short distance what is evidently a very ancient trackway known as *Summer Lane*, which runs from Westwick by Wolverhill Farm and Knightcott; it thus crosses the low ground between Bridewell Lane and Banwell Hill at its highest point. The conjectural trackway shewn on the ordnance maps at this point is plainly impossible, there is no sign of any road, and the gradient is much too steep. The old way still exists for more than a mile on the south of Banwell Hill, till the modern road, turning slightly towards the north, leaves it about one hundred yards west of Banwell Castle. Passing under the castle the old way lay on the line of the present road for some seven hundred yards till the latter turns sharply to the south, and the old way continued its course to the entrance of Shipham Lane, where it can still be traced to a point about a quarter-of-a-mile west of the Cheddar Valley Railway. The fields between this point and the Winscombe road have no doubt been under the plough, and for half-a-mile all trace of the old way seems to be lost; but it can still be clearly traced for the remaining two miles of its course through Banwell.

It is worth noticing that the name *Ad Axium* often applied to the station at the end of the road at the mouth of the Axe is a modern invention, which has no ancient authority at all;

and, in fact, as Mr. Thomas Codrington has pointed out,¹ it is most likely that Ptolemy's station *Ischalis* ought to be placed at the mouth of the Axe and not at Ilchester. The latitudes and longitudes given for Bath and *Ischalis* point clearly to this conclusion. These are for Bath, 53° 40' N. and 17° 20' E. of the Canaries, and for *Ischalis*, 53° 30' N. and 16° 40' E.; giving differences of 10' in latitude and 40' in longitude, the true differences being 4' and 37'; while the differences between Bath and Ilchester would be much greater in latitude and less in longitude. Furthermore, *Ischalis* is much more likely to have been a place-name on the *Isca* or Axe than on the *Ivel*, which has no such hard *sc* sound in its place-names, as Ilminster, not Axminster or Exminster; Ilchester, not Exeter; Ilton, not Exton.

The earliest traces of human handiwork in Banwell are the worked flints found in Banwell Camp. This is a large oval camp about 500 yards long and 270 yards across, situated at the east end of Banwell Hill. The soil is saturated with flints, especially on the south side of the camp, to such an extent that a casual search on the surface, or in the earth thrown up from rabbit holes, is almost sure to be rewarded by a few specimens, most of which, however, will probably be rough waste chips, shewing, nevertheless, a well-marked bulb of percussion. Better specimens, however, can be found, and when the Society visited the Church a very beautiful little collection of worked flints of Neolithic age, found in the camp, was most kindly lent for exhibition by their discoverer, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, of Bristol. These included arrow-heads—triangular, barbed, and leaf-shaped, with two that were lozenge-shaped, which Sir John Evans considered to be of an unusual type; also a hammer stone, which had been used for shaping the flints, and some fragments of pottery, which were regarded as being probably of British workmanship. It is evident from the abundance of these worked flints that the camp must have

1. "Roman Roads in Britain," S.P.C.K., 1903, p. 266.

been inhabited for a very long period of time ; it is also evident that the flints were brought to the camp in a rough state, and worked on the spot.

The nearest point at which flints can be found *in situ* is near Maiden Bradley in Wiltshire, on the line of the ancient way to Old Sarum, twenty-eight miles from the camp. We may take it as fairly certain then that this way existed in Neolithic times, and probably we may go further and say that along its eastern portion were carried the flint for the arrow-heads, and the chert from the green-sand for the sling-stones, which were found at Wookey among the bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, and hyæna. In this case the old track must have been trodden by the feet of men who went in dread of the lion and the bear as they set out to hunt the reindeer or the elk.

About half-a-mile west of the great camp, just above the village, is a curious cruciform earthwork, which—whatever its purpose may have been—seems to be the only one of its kind in Somerset. It is mentioned by Sir R. Hoare¹ and by the Rev. S. Seyer,² in 1821, but it is best described by Mr. A. T. Martin.³ It consists of a cross formed by mounds of earth, now about twelve feet broad and two feet high, the length of the arms from the point of intersection being: the northern arm, 61 feet; eastern, 56 feet; southern, 57 feet; western, 72 feet. Possibly, Mr. Martin thinks, the western arm was intentionally longer, and the other three were meant to be of equal length. The cross does not lie east and west, but the long arm points about 12° north of east, and the short arm about 6° west of north, so that the arms are not exactly at right angles to each other. The cross is surrounded by a mound about 80 yards long on the south side and rather less on the west, these two sides being at right angles to each other; the north-east angle is rounded off, the length of the

1. "Ancient Wilts, Roman Æra," p. 43.

2. "History of Bristol," p. 85.

3. *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, 1898, p. 199.

mound from the north-west to the south-east angle of the enclosure being about 130 yards. There is a well-marked ditch on the east side, and a slight one on the west; the north and south sides follow the slope of the hill. The encircling mound seems to be too small to have possessed any military value. On the east side, nearly opposite to the end of the long arm of the cross, there is now an entrance, which existed in Seyer's time. In fact, the earthwork would seem to be now exactly as it was in his day, except that he describes an excavation at the intersection of the arms of the cross, which seemed to him to be the mouth of an old well; this is now filled up and a large *Wellingtonia* is growing on the spot. Also the north and west arms have been cut through, and a hole dug on the south arm, by persons who found nothing and who neglected to repair the damage they did.

With regard to the purpose and use of this work, Mr. Coote¹ was inclined to think that it was constructed by the Romans, and was connected with their system of land-surveying, and Mr. Martin, in his paper, seems inclined to agree with him; but Mr. Haverfield, who has visited the spot, is strongly of opinion that it is not a Roman work. It was suggested at our meeting that it may have been intended as an enclosure for flocks, and the suggestion found much favour. In this case the cross would have divided the enclosure into four compartments, and the well noted by Seyer at the intersection of its arms would have been conveniently situated for watering the flocks contained in each space, while the entrance now found on the east side would have been a part of the original structure. It may be noticed that the entrance lies on the side of the enclosure from which flocks could most easily approach; also on the side facing the great camp, with which it may, or may not, have been originally connected. Structures of this kind are not uncommon. Mr. Martin mentions one near Margam, described in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1852, p.

1. "Romans of Britain," p. 101.

316; another about thirteen miles south of Hereford, mentioned in the *Archæological Journal*, x, 358; while a very considerable number have been found in Yorkshire.

A very good account of these Yorkshire cruciform earth-works has been given in a book recently published, which Mr. St. George Gray has kindly permitted me to consult;² and it will be best to use the actual words of Mr. Mortimer.

Page lxxxvi:—"Besides the buried crosses I have named there still remain exposed a few large horizontal embankment crosses formed by two ridges of earth crossing each other at right angles, and also, like the excavated crosses directed to the cardinal points of the compass. They vary in size, the arms varying from 21 to 250 feet in length. They are mostly found near the sites of old settlements, and where no moot-hills existed they possibly served a similar purpose to that for which the cross-trench was cut into the moot-hills."

Page lxxxvi:—"These cruciform excavations in the moot-hills seem to mark the dawn of Anglo-Saxon Christianity in England."

Page 390:—"Besides the crosses excavated in some of the circular moot-hills there are others consisting of two ridges of earth and stones, crossing each other generally near their centres at right angles. It seems to be not improbable that these embankment crosses were used by the Early Christian converts for a purpose similar to that which the circular moot-hills served their Pagan forefathers. . . . There are eleven of these structures, as shewn on Plate D. The first two are near some traces of old settlements on small plots of dry ground, which stand from two to four feet above the swampy ground in Kelleythorpe Hogwalk."

Page 394:—"For what purpose these embankment crosses have been constructed history is silent, but they are traditionally called *Bields* by the country people, who believe they

2. "Forty Years' Researches in British and Saxon Burial Mounds in East Yorkshire," by J. R. Mortimer. 4to. Burns & Co., London. 1905.

were made to give shelter to the cattle grazing in the open country. This is the only opinion I have heard expressed as to their purpose, except Canon Atkinson's suggestion that they may have been boundary marks before the parishes were enclosed. There is little evidence, however, to support either of these views, except that, at one time, cattle would be observed to occupy, during stormy weather, the side of the cross where there was the most shelter, just as they would make use of a clump of trees or a stone wall—hence, probably, the origin of their country name Bield, a shelter.¹ I feel fully convinced that none of the examples under review were originally constructed for shelter for cattle.”

Page 395 :—“These raised cross-shaped mounds are nearly always found near the sites of old settlements, to which they undoubtedly served some useful purpose. The fact that their ground plan and orientation are similar to those of the excavated crosses, found under some of the moot-hills, strongly suggests the idea that they may have been raised for open-air meeting-places, either for conducting and settling parish and other matters, or for religious gatherings. This view appears to be strongly supported by the enclosed cross (fig. B) from Wiltshire.² This structure seems as if it may have been a very fine example of one of these primitive law-courts, but little adapted for the shelter of cattle.”

Thus we have several possible uses suggested for our earthwork. That it was a Roman or Saxon landmark ; that the cross was of Christian origin and significance ; that the structure was intended to be a place of assembly ; and, finally, that

1. *Bield*. Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words gives *Biel*, shelter, north ; also *Bielde*, to dwell ; to inhabit. No doubt from the Old English *Bielde*, steadiness, constancy ; with the idea of security.

2. Mr. Mortimer seems to have been guided by Sir R. C. Hoare's work on “Ancient Wiltshire,” and therefore he places the Banwell earthwork, to which he is referring here, in that Shire. His plan is incorrect, as it makes the enclosure rectangular, and the measurements of the arms of the cross are not accurate.

it was a shelter for cattle. The only point which seems to tell decisively in favour of any one of the suggestions is the hole which Seyer noticed at the intersection of the arms of the cross, and which he believed to be an old well. He was a careful writer, and if we could be sure that he was right in his opinion, and also that the well was a part of the original structure, we might feel fairly sure that we are dealing with a shelter for cattle. No other of the suggested uses would require a well; it could hardly be needed to supply water for the refreshment of the orators at the assembly.

The Bronze Age is represented by a good specimen of a ringed palstave, found about thirty years ago on the north side of Banwell Hill, now in the Bristol Museum. Apparently the only marks of Celtic occupation are the first syllables of Towerhead and Winthill, for Towerhead Brook appears in the Conqueror's Charter of Banwell as *Ture broc*, probably a survival of the Celtic *dwr* water; and the *wint* of Winthill, Winscombe, and Winterhead, lying round the vale of the Lox, is probably the Celtic *gwent*, a plain, as in *Winchester*. It is tempting also to connect this river-name with Ptolemy's *Loxa*, now the Loth in Sutherland.

So far these races—Palæolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Celtic—are but as shadows; we can gather that they were here, and that is all. Clear history only begins with the coming of the Romans, under Vespasian and Titus, between A.D. 43 and 49, the date of the earliest Roman pig of lead yet found. For the Romans, as no doubt for the earlier races, the old way leading from Uphill by the lead-mines at Charterhouse was the centre of the life of the district; the distance from the sea to the Amphitheatre at Charterhouse being exactly twelve miles in a straight line. It is worth noting that above Wint-hill, at Banwell, to the south of the point where the ancient trackway passes into the existing road to the castle, is a field in which human bones and Roman coins have been found, with apparently marks of old foundations, which may mark

the position of a settlement ; it is about half way between Charterhouse and the sea, and careful digging would probably reveal Roman remains of some kind. Assuming that the cruciform earthwork is not Roman, the only marks of Roman occupation which have been found are some coins in a collection, formed about 1826, by Mr. George Bennett, now in the possession of Mrs. Dibble, of Plantation House, Banwell. Of these the following are noted as having been found at Banwell :—Silver. A denarius with profile of the emperor facing to the right, inscribed, obverse—*FLGLIVLIANVSPPAVG.* Reverse—a winged victory, inscribed *VICTORIADDNNAVG.* Under the figure of victory, *LVG.* A denarius of Julian the Apostate, 361-363, minted at Lyons. Found at Winthill in 1800. A bronze piece, very thick, with profile of the emperor facing to the right, inscribed, obverse—*ALEXANDERPIVSAVG.* Reverse—a standing figure, holding a light, inscribed *RESPUBLICA*, with *S* and *C* on each side of the figure. A coin of Severus Alexander, 222-235, minted at Rome. Found at Wint-hill, with a quantity of human bones, in 1813. Mr. Bennett also records that a bronze coin of Constantine the Great was found in a field called “Lloyds,” on the north side of Banwell Hill, in 1826, and that two other Roman coins were also found there about the same time, but he did not describe these coins.

And so the Romans went, as the men of the other races had gone before them, and as a living influence they went completely ; there is not in the whole district a single Roman place-name left. And the Saxon came slaying, or driving out, or enslaving those whom he found. Tacitus describes the method of the settlement :¹ “ It is well known that no German tribes inhabit cities ; they do not even suffer their homesteads to touch each other. They dwell separate and apart, as water, or meadow, or wood has pleased them. They do not lay out villages after our fashion, with houses adjoining and connected together ; but each one surrounds his house with an open space, either

1. *Germania*, c. 16.

as a precaution against fire, or because they know not how to build better." It may be after the battle of Dyrham, in 577, it may be at a later time, that our ancestors took possession of the district, and called the lands after their own names : Blagdon, Bleadon, Hutton, from the hills, and Compton, from its dale ; Axbridge, Banwell, Cheddar, Loxton, Uphill, Wells, from the streams which run among the hills ; Ashcombe, Weston, Westbury, from the quarters of the heavens ; Stoke, Kewstoke, with Collum hard by, telling, perhaps, of the Saint of Iona, and Puxton, from the abodes of men ; and, finally, a small group which cannot belong to the earliest settlement—Churchill, Christon, Congresbury, which tell of a Christian origin. It is singular that we find so few personal names. No doubt the nearest likeness to the old English settlement is presented by the Dutch district in South Africa, where the Boer surrounds his farm buildings with a huge tract of land, and asserts his liberty to whack his own nigger, as no doubt the ancient man of Somerset kept his Celtic thralls in due order in like manner. The Dutchman, too, took his place-names from natural objects, till the Englishman set him a bad example. Among these settlers were some whose lot was cast in a pleasant place, where the spring gushed in overflowing fulness from the hillside, and they named the spot Banwell ; it may be the well that was good for banes or ills—the healing well. Mr. George Bennett mentions the existence of a well which was formerly esteemed for its efficacy in scrophulous diseases.¹

The first possible mention of Banwell occurs in the late annals of Winchester Cathedral,² where it is related that Cuthred, a relative of Ethelard, King of the West Saxons, "dedit in Vecta insula Wintoniensi ecclesiæ apud Muleburnam xl hidas, et apud Banewadam xxv hidas, et apud Wippingeham xxii hidas, et terram quæ vocatur Drucam et Manerium quod vocatur Clera." It is quite possible that this

1. "Gentleman's Magazine," 1811, pt. ii, 107.

2. Dugdale "Monasticon," i, 205.

Banewada, with its 25 hides, is a miswritten form of the Bananwylle, with 20 hides, which appears in a Winton Charter of 904 as a possession of the Minster, and which is without doubt Banwell. At any rate Banwell passed for ever from the possession of Winchester in 904, and unless Banewada is Banwell, nothing is heard after the donation of Cuthred of any estate called Banewada, or by any like name, as a possession of the Cathedral. Cuthred succeeded Ethelred as King of the West Saxons in 741, and reigned till about 755. Two grants of his to Winchester of land at Clere, and at Thruhham, Eppelhyrst and Whitley, both dated 749, are passed by Kemble, and may very probably be genuine.¹

The first certain mention of Banwell, however, occurs in Asser's life of King Alfred, § 81, where he relates that on a Christmas Eve, about 885, the King gave to him lists of all the things which pertained to two monasteries at Congresbury or Amesbury, and Banwell, and bestowed upon him the two monasteries and all their possessions, together with a very valuable silk *pallium* and as much incense as a strong man could carry.² We learn then that in 885 there was a *monasterium* at Banwell, no doubt of long standing, for few or no minsters were founded during the Danish wars, and it is likely enough that there would have been a minster there if the estate was a possession of the Cathedral at Winchester. Asser survived till 910, and the question arises how it was that Banwell, which had been granted to him in 885, belonged to Winchester in 904. Possibly, though this is unlikely, because the gift was evidently a personal one to himself, Asser had given it up when he became Bishop of Sherborne between 892 and 900; more probably, perhaps, King Alfred only had a life interest in it, and the estate reverted to Winchester on the death of the king. We may notice with regard to land at Chiseldon and Hurstbourne, which King Alfred gave to the

1. K.C.D. MVI, MVII. Cart. Sax. 179, 180.

2. "Asser's Life of King Alfred," Stevenson, pp. 68, 320.

Cathedral in exchange for other estates, he says that King Ethelwulf had given the reversion of these two estates, after the death of his son Alfred, to the Cathedral, but that the Bishop and Convent had asked Alfred to keep them as his own on condition that he paid the share of the tribute exacted by the Danes which fell on the Cathedral estates.¹ Possibly, under some such arrangement, he had acquired a life interest in Banwell, as in fact we find that Bishop Denewulf and the Convent granted to King Alfred a life interest of 40 hides of land at Alresford, according to the lease which Bishop Tunberht had granted to his parents before.²

However this may be, Banwell certainly belonged to Winchester Cathedral in 904, when the Bishop and Convent gave 10 hides at Cumbtune (Compton Bishop) and 20 hides at Bananwylle (Banwell) to King Edward, as part of a sum of 60 hides paid to him in consideration of the remission of certain rights and dues rendered to the King from the Cathedral estate of Taunton.³ King Edward subsequently gave the land at Banwell and Compton to the family at Chedder in exchange for an estate at Carintune, probably Carhampton;⁴ so that Banwell and Compton became a possession of the Minster at Chedder before 925. It is to be noted that the Latin text of the last-mentioned charter glosses the words Eadward cyning gesealde ðæt land æt Cumbtune & æt Bananwylle ðan hiwon æt Ceodre with than lande æt carintune—*Hoc idem rus Eadward prefatus rex dedit famulis famulabusque Domini on Ceodre degentibus, etc.*; thus implying that the Minster at Chedder was still a double house of men and women at the beginning of the tenth century. This is a very interest-

1. K.C.D. MLXIX. Cart. Sax. 565.

2. K.C.D. MLXXXVI. C.S. 617. Thorpe, Dipl., p. 147. See also K.C.D. MXC. C.S. 623, in which document King Alfred is said to have acted unjustly.

3. K.C.D. MLXXXIV. C.S. 612. Thorpe, Dipl., p. 155. Note that C.S. erroneously credits Cumbtune with 20 hides.

4. K.C.D. DXCVIII. C.S. 1219, 1220. Thorpe, Dipl., p. 233. Again C.S. erroneously assigns 20 hides to Cumbtune in the Latin text.

ing point, for certainly most of the ancient Minsters had ceased to be double long before that time.

After Banwell passed into the possession of Chedder Minster it disappears from recorded history for about a century, till it reappears in the possession of King Cnut; and we can trace with much probability the course of its descent to him. In King Alfred's will,¹ after the bequest of certain estates to his son Edward, he proceeds: "And I am desirous² with regard the family at Chedder, that they choose him on the condition³ of which we have already spoken with the land at Chewton, and all that belongeth thereto." It is evident, however, that the king feared that the right of choice of some of those to whom he willed freedom of choice would be interfered with, for later on in the will there occurs a passage, which is thus translated by Professor Earle: "And I pray in the name of God and his saints that no one of my kinsfolk or heirs disturb any cyrelif of those which I paid for, and the witan of Wessex warranted my right to have them free or unfree at my will." Professor Earle⁴ thought that "cyrelif" expressed the institution of a set of conditions devised, perhaps, by Alfred himself (as the word only occurs here), whereby freedom should be either promoted or protected against the encroachments of powerful men. It would seem then that an agreement had been made between the king and the family at Chedder in accordance with which under certain conditions, or for a certain purpose, they were to choose Prince Edward, in what capacity does not appear. After the time of King Edward we hear no more of any Minster at Chedder. Gemots, however, were held there on July 24, 941, when it is called villa

1. K.C.D. CCCXIV. C.S. 553, 554, 555. Thorpe, Dipl., p. 484. Earle, Land Charters, 144, 461.

2. Thorpe.

3. Wright's Vocabularies (Wülcker), however, twice give *ea intentione* for *on tha gerad*: 87, 1; 225, 34.

4. Land Charters, 462.

celebris; on November 29, 956, when a grant is said to have been made in palatio regis in Ceodre; and at Easter (April 19), 968, when it is styled sedes regalis æt Ceodre. It is evident from this that Chedder, and with it, no doubt, Banwell, had passed into the possession of the king, whether by any action of King Edward or not we cannot tell. So completely, however, was any ecclesiastical association on the part of Chedder forgotten that it appears in Domesday as an estate of ancient demesne of the Crown.

Banwell, however, was given by King Cnut to Duduc before his consecration to the See of Wells on June 11, 1033. Much has been written about Duduc's donation of Banwell to Wells,¹ but really little need be said, for little is known, and that is all contained in Bishop Giso's account of the transaction which forms part of the *Historiola de primordiis Episcopatus Somersetensis*,² compiled about 1174. What Giso says is this, after mentioning the death of Duduc's predecessor, he goes on: "To him succeeded Dudoco, by race a Saxon, consecrated on June 11th, who in the days of the most religious King Edward gave to God and S. Andrew the possessions which he had obtained from the King before he became Bishop, to be held as by hereditary right, and confirmed by deeds of royal authority and gift, which possessions were the Monastery of S. Peter in the City of Gloucester with all that belonged to it, a vill named Congresbury, and another called Banwell: priestly vestments also, relics of saints, valuable altar vessels, very many books, and all that he possessed, he added when at last the day of his summons hence drew nigh."³ Giso goes on to relate that Harold, who was at that time (1060) Earl of the West Saxons, deprived the Bishopric of all these gifts, but that Stigand, Arch-

1. E. A. Freeman, "History of the Church of Wells." 26; "Norman Conquest," ii, 459. Rev J. R. Green, *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, 1863, ii, 148.

2. Camden Society, 1840, edited by the Rev. J. Hunter, p. 15.

3. *Inminente die vacationis suæ*. This is clearly the day of his death, and not, as Mr. Hunter puts it, "just before he became Bishop."

bishop of Canterbury, obtained the Gloucester Abbey from the king.¹ Thus Harold kept Congresbury and Banwell to the end of his life, though Giso says that he remonstrated with the earl, both publicly and privately, and even thought of excommunicating him for his injury to the Church; but, he adds, that after he became king, Harold not only promised to restore the estates which he had taken away, but even to add more. This is very likely true, for it so happens that the only writ of Harold as king now extant is one to Giso, assuring him of friendship and confirming the possessions of his See.² It would seem then that though Giso thought that he had been hardly treated by the earl, there was no breach of friendly relations between them. Mr. Freeman's suggestion³ that as Duduc was a foreigner dying without heirs he had no power to make a will, but that his property went to the king, or to the earl as representative of the king, seems to be a very probable explanation of Harold's conduct. We might also take Stigand's claim to the Gloucester Abbey as grounded on a supposed escheat to the Archbishop of Church property which had belonged to a foreigner dying without heirs. We are thus enabled to trace the history of Banwell in the eleventh century. It first belonged to Cnut, to whom, no doubt, it had descended from the Anglo-Saxon kings, who gave it to Duduc, an Old Saxon priest, before his consecration to the See of Wells on June 11, 1033; he held it till his death on January 18, 1060, when it passed to Earl Harold, and when he was slain at

1. This Gloucester Abbey was evidently that of S. Oswald, not that of S. Peter; for several of the S. Oswald estates appear in Domesday (f. 164, b.) in the possession of the Archbishop of York, to whom they had passed from Stigand. These S. Oswald estates must be distinguished from Oddington, Leach, and Standish, which were really S. Peter's estates, which had come to Archbishop Thomas through his predecessor Eldred. Giso relates that the Conqueror promised to restore *the Monastery of Oswald* to Wells (Historiola, 18); this, however, he did not do, but after the disgrace of Stigand he bestowed it upon Archbishop Thomas.

2. K.C.D. iv, 305. Rev. J. R. Green, L.C. 155.

3. "History of the Church of Wells," 29.

Hastings it passed to the Conqueror, who, probably, on the occasion of the Coronation of Queen Matilda, on Whit-Sunday, May 11, 1068, granted it to the Apostle S. Andrew for the Bishopric of Wells, and from that day to this the Bishop of Somerset has been Lord of the Manor of Banwell, except for about six years in the sixteenth century.

The Conqueror's grant of Banwell to the Bishop of Wells is preserved in the *Liber Albus* at Wells Cathedral (ii, f. 246, dors.), a late compilation, in which it occurs next to the Confirmation of the Statutes of Wells Cathedral, by Bishop Bowet, in 1404. It is printed in Volume XXIII, p. 55, of the *Proceedings* of our Society, and also by Professor Earle, in his *Land Charters*, p. 431. The paper on the Charter in the *Proceedings* by Mr. F. H. Dickinson seems to be trustworthy, except with regard to the land-boundaries,¹ and the "friend" whose article in the *Saturday Review* is quoted, was Mr. E. A. Freeman. There seems to be no good reason for doubting the genuineness of the Charter, which may be thus translated:—

"This is the Charter of the thirty hides at Banwell which King Willhelm granted to Saint Andrew the Apostle for the Bishopric of Wells as a perpetual possession.

"Under the everlasting dominion of our Lord Jesus Christ, I, Willhelm, by the grace of God, Monarch of all Britain, following the footsteps of my predecessors who held the Catholic and Apostolic faith in its integrity, have determined to make Jesus Christ who gave them a partaker of those things which I seem to possess in this vale of tears, and to receive from Him heavenly and eternal things in return for these things of earth and time. Moved moreover by the dutiful prayers of Bishop Gisa, I restore thirty holdings in the place which is called by the inhabitants Banewelle which his predecessor Bishop Duduc had given to God for his soul, but which King Harold, inflamed with covetousness, had stolen away, to Saint Andrew

1. Note, however, on page 60.

the Apostle as a possession of the Bishop's See, to increase the dignity of the Church and for the maintenance of the brethren of the Church of Wells, with all things that belong thereto, that is in woods, pastures, meadows and fisheries, for myself, and for the soul of my father and of my predecessor King Edward, and for all who have faithfully followed me. And this gift of my bounty I set free from all toll and tax, three things only excepted for the army and for bridges and fortresses. Whosoever is willing to defend this gift and to increase it, may God increase for him the good things of this life, and may he obtain the joy of Heaven. But if, though I hope otherwise, there be any who driven on by Satan shall dare to annul this gift, or to diminish it, may his memory perish from the earth, and his name be blotted out of the book of life."

Then follow the land-boundaries first of Banwell and Churchill, then of Compton Bishop, and a statement of other properties belonging to the estate, which must have included more than 15,000 statute acres.

The Charter closes with the names of the witnesses:—I, Willhelm, King of the English, confirm my gift with the sign of the Cross. I, Mathyld, Queen, give consent with the same sign. Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury; Aldræd, Archbishop of York; Odo, Bishop of Bayeux; Hugh, Bishop of Lisieux; Goffrid, Bishop of Coutances; Hereman, Bishop of Ramsbury; Leofric, Bishop of Exeter; Gilmær, Bishop of Elmham; William, Bishop of London; Egelric, Bishop of Selsey; Walter, Bishop of Hereford; Wulfsig, Bishop of Worcester; Remigius, Bishop of Dorchester; Æthelnoth, Abbot of Glastonbury; Leofweard, Abbot; Wulfwold, Abbot of Bath; Wulfgeat, Abbot; William, Earl of Hereford; Waltheof, Earl of Northampton; Eadwine, Earl of the Mercians; Robert, the King's brother; Roger of Montgomery, Walter Giffard, Hugh of Montfort, William Curcell, Serlo of Burca, Roger of Arundel, Richard, the King's son; Walter

Fleming, Rambricht Fleming, Thurstan Fitzrolf, Baldwin of Wartenbeige, Athelheard, Heimeric, Tofig, Sheriff of Somerset; Dinni, Ælfgear of Thorne, Wilhelm of Walvile of Devon, Bundi Staller, Rober Staller, Robert of Oilli, Sheriff of Oxfordshire; Roger the Cupbearer, Wulfweard, Herding, Adzor, Brixi, Brihtric.

The list contains the names of the noblest in the land.

Several had fought at Hastings a year and a half before. Bishops Odo, Geoffrey, and Remigius exhorted the Normans before the battle, and Odo fought in it. Robert, the King's brother, fought by his side. Thurstan Fitz-rolf carried the banner throughout the day. Roger of Montgomery and Earl William commanded the right wing of the Norman host, and Walter Giffard fought with them. Hugh of Montfort was one of those who slew King Harold. Still there are many more English than Norman names. Tofig, Sheriff of Somerset, had held his office under King Edward, so had Earl Eadwine, who contributed to King Harold's defeat by keeping back the forces of his province, and Earl Waltheof; Richard, the King's second son, died by a mysterious stroke in the New Forest. The Staller or Master of the Horse and the Cupbearer were high officers in the Old English Court. It must have been some great occasion which brought together all these prelates and high officers of state. There can be little doubt therefore that it was on Whit-Sunday, May 11, 1068, when Matilda of Flanders, Duchess of Normandy, became by her Coronation the first woman who could be rightly called Queen of all the English, that Banwell was given to S. Andrew for the Bishopric of Wells.

It will be needful to give in detail the land-boundaries of Banwell, remembering that they include also Churchill and Puxton, as the churches of those two parishes were chapels of Banwell till the latter part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Dickinson's account of the boundaries of Compton Bishop needs little comment.

“These are the land-boundaries at Banwell. First at Hylsbroke’s spring head East to the Coombe, all about Losaleh and so West from the Coombe to Bibricge, from Bibricge to Ture brook, from Ture brook to Lox, from Lox to Bridewell to Panteshyd ford to Foul-well out to the boundary, from the boundary to the old Wrinn as far as to Cattwithy upper ford, by the King’s road East to the ford in the Eastern river Wrinn till it comes to Hyllsbrook, up the brook Eastward till it comes to the Spring Head.” There is a difficulty because though the boundaries seem to be continuous they really refer to two disconnected islands, a smaller one consisting of the parish of Churchill, and a larger one consisting of Banwell and Puxton ; and the difficulty is increased by the fact that *Bibricge*, a point which would connect the two, cannot certainly be identified, though its name is very probably perpetuated in the *Oldbridge River*, which is a continuation of the Towerhead Brook to the east of Puxton.

The stream which bounds Churchill on the east at Langford is still known as Hylsbroke ; from its head the boundary ran—and runs—to the east round about Dolebury in the Coombe to the south of it ; thence to the south of Churchill to Bibricge, which may be the point near Nye where the Churchill boundary touches the Oldbridge River. The Banwell boundary began with Ture Brook or Towerhead Brook, which still limits the parish on the east, and ran to the River Lox, which is the limit on the south, and Bridewell Lane is, as we have seen, the ancient way from Uphill to Old Sarum, along which the boundary runs for a short distance. From this point nothing is absolutely certain till we reach Cattwithy, a point on Towerhead Brook, about a quarter-of-a-mile north of the road from Sandford Station to Banwell. Pantesheda, an estate of two virgates, appears in Winterstoke Hundred in Domesday, and is probably the Panteshyd of the boundaries, but its locality is quite uncertain. It has been identified with Puttingworth at the northern extremity of Banwell, and certainly Putting-

thorp was a small manor in this part of the parish in later times. At any rate Panteshyd must have lain in this part of the boundary. *Fule well* and the *Mære* cannot be identified, unless the latter were the point where the boundary met the old Wrinn, which is evidently the Oldbridge River, bounding Puxton and Banwell on the east and passing up into Towerhead Brook and so to Cattwithy, completing the circle of Banwell. The King's road is the road which runs from Churchill Church to Brinsea; the boundary of Churchill Parish crosses it about half-a-mile north of Churchill Church and then runs up to and along the River Yeo, or Wring, as it is called in the boundaries of Wrington,¹ and up the Hylsbroke to its source. It would seem that the River Yeo, or Wrinn, was known as the East Wrinn, and the Oldbridge River, which runs into it at Tutshill Ear, as the Old Wrinn.

After giving the boundaries of Compton Bishop, the Charter proceeds: "And of the five hides at Hiwisc one hundred acres of meadow to the South of Heawica, and at Chedder Minster viiii herds (heordas),² and the common land up above Milk way, and the separate fallow, and the wood from the ford up along Chedder Coombe to the High Ness, from the Ness to the boundary oak on Eadbriht's Coombe, along the Coombe Eastwards till it comes out on the plain." Before attempting to explain this passage it is needful first to express my obligation to Prebendary G. E. Smith, Vicar of South Brent, for information concerning Hewish; to Prebendary J. Coleman, Treasurer of Wells Cathedral, for information with regard to the boundary points at Chedder; and to the Rev. C. Plummer, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, for assistance in the interpretation of the passage; yet it must be understood that these gentlemen are in no way responsible for any inaccuracies that may be discovered. Hewish then is a tract of land partly in

1. K.C.D. CCCXXXVIII. C.S. 606.

2. It has been suggested to me by the Rev. C. Plummer that this word should be heorðas—hearths or homesteads.

the parish of Burnham, partly in that of South Brent, extending from Highbridge to Southwick Farm, a distance of some four miles. Prebendary Smith thinks that Heawica is now probably represented by Southwick Farm, in the parish of South Brent. With regard to the Chedder boundary points, Milk way stands on the high ground north north-west from the Church. Prebendary Coleman would place "the ford where now the bridge is situated over the infant Chedder Water as it emerges from the Rocks and passes into Cox's pond;" High Ness he would "identify with a portion of the cliffs known to the natives as High Rock on the right hand side in ascending;" with regard to the boundary oak in Eadbriht's Coombe, he says that "on an old map of Mendip in the possession of Lord Bath there is a spot on the summit of Mendip, close to Tynning's gate, marked 'Meer Oak's Cross,' and I have for many years identified this with the 'gemær ac.' And I believe Eadbriht's Coombe of the Charter is what is marked on the ordnance map as Batt's Coombe, and which is known at Chedder as 'The Coombe.'" Accepting these identifications we are led to the somewhat startling conclusion that a large tract of land to the north-west of Chedder Coombe, which is now in the very heart of Chedder, pertained, in 1068, to Banwell; and we shall see that the entries in Domesday concerning Banwell and the Chedder Manors support this conclusion.

But before we consider these entries concerning Banwell it will be well to note what the Rev. R. W. Eyton said about it on pp. 32 and 33 of his work on the Domesday of Somerset. Reckoning according to his usual theories he obtained a total of 15,340 acres, thus :

	<i>Acres.</i>
Arable, 40 teams	4800
Wood, 2½ leagues in length and in breadth .	9000
Pasture, 1 league " " " .	1440
Meadow	100
	<hr/>
	15,340
	<hr/>

Then reckoning as he thought the relative modern area, thus : Banwell, 4829 acres, Churchill, 2497, Compton Bishop, 2535, and Puxton, 613, he found a modern area of only 10,474 acres, a Domesday excess of 4866 acres. This frightened him, and he reckoned the wood and pasture as though the entries ran : “ $2\frac{1}{2}$ leagues, and 1 league, in length and breadth,” instead of “*in* length and *in* breadth,” as they really do ; thus reducing the measurements to 300 acres of wood and 120 acres of pasture, giving a total area of 5320 acres, a deficiency of 5154 acres—worse than before. It is never wise to tamper with the text of Domesday ; the great record may be wrong—no work of man is faultless—but it is far more likely that the interpreter is wrong. So it is here, the mistake was with Mr. Eyton in that he did not take into account the area of Hewish and Chedder, mentioned in the Conqueror’s Charter concerning Banwell ; and it is very strange that he did not do so, for he was well aware of the existence of this Charter.

Passing to Domesday Book we find that Banwell appears among the estates of the Bishop of Wells, and the entry relating to it runs thus : “The same Bishop holds Banewelle ; Earl Harold held it on the day when King Edward was living and dead, and paid tax for 30 hides, which 40 teams can plough. Of these the Bishop has 6 hides and 3 teams in demesne, and his tenants have 7 hides and 18 teams. Here the Bishop has 23 villeins and 12 bordars, and 5 slaves, and 15 store cattle, and 15 pigs, and 30 sheep, and 20 she goats, also two leagues and a half of wood in length and in breadth, and 100 acres of meadow, and 1 league of pasture in length and in breadth, and it is worth to the Bishop £15 yearly. Of the aforesaid 30 hides Serlo de Borci holds 3 hides from the Bishop, and has arable land enough for 8 teams ; he has there 1 team and his tenants have 3 teams ; he has there 5 villeins, and 3 bordars and 2 slaves, and it is worth £3 ; when Serlo received it it was worth £6. Of these 30 hides Ralph Tortesmains holds $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides from the Bishop, and has there 3 teams in demesne, and his

tenants have 5; he has 16 villeins and 2 bordars, and it is worth £5. Of these 30 hides Rohard holds $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides from the Bishop, and has there 2 hides and 2 teams in demesne, and his tenants have $3\frac{1}{2}$ hides and 4 teams. Rohard has here 9 villeins and 10 bordars and 3 slaves, also 1 pack-horse and 20 store cattle, and 6 wild brood mares and 30 pigs and 100 sheep, also two mills which bring in ten shillings; it is worth £5; when Rohard received it it was worth £4. Of these aforesaid hides Fastrad holds one hide from the Bishop, and has there 1 team and 1 tenant, and it is worth £1. Of these also Bono holds of the Bishop 1 hide, and has there 1 team and 1 tenant, who has 1 team, and it is worth 10/- Of these 30 hides also Elwi Haussona holds 1 hide, and has there 1 team and 1 tenant who has half a team, and it is worth 10/- Ordulf also has here 1 mill which brings in 40 pence."

There was also a small estate called Panteshede which lay on the west or north-west of Banwell and is probably now in the parish; it is thus described: "Roger of Corcelle holds a half hide in Panteshede, and has here half a team with 1 slave. Here is half an acre of meadow. It was and is worth 10/-" But this estate probably did not exceed 70 statute acres. With regard to the entry itself, we are told that there was arable land enough for 40 teams, and as each team could cultivate 120 acres, this would imply that there were about 4800 acres of arable land on the estate. There were also 100 acres of meadow: this was lowland grass of the best quality, probably by the waterside, and was a most valuable possession. Wood and pasture land were measured by the league; this was a measure containing 12 furlongs, or a mile-and-a-half, and a furlong in area contained 10 acres. There was pasture equal to an area one league long and one wide, or $12 \times 12 \times 10 = 1440$ acres of pasture land. There was wood two-and-a-half leagues long, and of the same width, that is 30 furlongs long and the same distance wide, or $30 \times 30 \times 10 = 9000$ acres of wood. Thus the whole Banwell estate contained 9000 acres of wood, 1440

of pasture, 4800 of arable, and 100 of meadow, in all about 15,340 statute acres. It is not meant that the wood and pasture all lay in one block, but that the various portions added together would amount to the area shewn. It will be seen that the Banwell estate was more than three times as large as the existing parish. With regard to the population it is not likely that more than Bono and Elwi lived on the estate, for the other landowners mentioned had property in other places; adding these two to the 46 villeins, 27 bordars, and 10 slaves, we have a total of 85 adult males, and allowing five souls to a household we have a total population of about 425. It is possible that a few inhabitants such as the priest and bailiff are not mentioned, but it is very unlikely that the population exceeded 500, giving about one person to every 30 acres. In all Somerset there was about one person to every 15 acres, but two-thirds of the Banwell estate consisted of wood and pasture, and the population was thin.

We saw that the Domesday measures of the Banwell estate represent about 15,340 statute acres, or more than three times the area of the existing parish; we must now try to discover where all these acres lay. For about two-thirds of the area this is not difficult, because the land-boundaries of the estate showed that it included at any rate the present parishes of Banwell with 4829 acres, Churchill with 2497, Puxton with 613, and Compton Bishop with 2535, in all about 10,474 acres. leaving an area of about 4866 acres to be sought for elsewhere. But we saw also that eighteen years before the date of Domesday Book William the Conqueror had granted as part of the Banwell estate at least 100 acres of meadow at Huish between Burnham and Highbridge, and what is evidently a very large tract of land at Chedder. We turn then to the Domesday measures of Chedder, and we find that Chedder, 6998 acres, Charterhouse, 2410, and Axbridge, 540, which would answer to the Royal Manor of Chedder in Domesday, now contain 9948 acres; while the area assigned to that Royal Manor is

only 5295 acres ; that is to say, 2400 acres of arable, 1440 of wood, and 15 of meadow ; so that if we add to the 10,474 statute acres of the Banwell parishes the 9958 acres of Chedder, Charterhouse, and Axbridge, we have a total modern statute acreage of 20,422 acres ; and if we add to the 15,340 acres of the Bishop's estate at Banwell the 5295 acres of the King's estate at Chedder, we have a total Domesday acreage of 20,635 acres ; a sufficiently striking coincidence. It is likely, however, that we really ought to reckon in another small estate at Chedder, belonging to Roger de Corcelle, containing 480 acres of arable, and 15 of meadow ; so that the extent of Domesday Chedder, and the Banwell estate, would be really about 21,130 acres, giving an excess over the modern statute acreage of about 700 acres, not at all too much for the estate at Huish, containing 100 acres of meadow. We may say then, with a very fair measure of certainty, that the Domesday estate of Banwell included the modern Parishes of Banwell, Churchill, Puxton, and Compton Bishop, an area now in Chedder and Charterhouse, including about 4000 acres lying to the north and west of Chedder Coombe, and lastly about 700 acres at Huish between Burnham and Highbridge. If it be asked when, and in what way so much land now in Chedder had become attached to Banwell, the answer is that most probably it had been really Banwell land from the beginning, and was only attached to Chedder in later times. It may be, indeed, that when Banwell was given to Chedder Minster by King Edward the Elder, and afterwards that Minster was secularised and become Royal property, the ancient boundaries were altered, and land which had belonged to Chedder was transferred to Banwell ; but since the Banwell estate is described as containing 20 holdings at Banwell, and 10 at Compton in 904 and 968, and as containing 30 hides in 1068 and 1086, it is likely that the ancient boundaries had not been altered, and that this land had been Banwell land at least from the time of King Edward the Elder. Chedder remained

a Royal estate till 1202, when King John sold it to Hugh de Welles, then Archdeacon of Wells, who in 1214 granted it to Jocelin, Bishop of Wells, Lord of the Manor of Banwell; and it was most likely in these later times, when the Bishops of Wells were Lords, both of Banwell and Chedder, that this land which was so far from Banwell and so near to Chedder became attached to the latter parish.

We have now to consider in which part of the great Manor of Banwell the different kinds of land mentioned in the survey would have lain. We have seen that the estate itself included about 15,340 statute acres, consisting of Banwell, 4829 acres, Churchill, 2487, Compton Bishop, 2535, Puxton, 613, about 4000 acres lying in Chedder and Charterhouse to the north and west of Chedder Coombe, and probably about 700 acres at Huish, near Burnham. We saw also that the estate consisted of about 9000 acres of wood, 1440 of pasture, 4800 of arable, and 100 of meadow. What we have to do is to attempt to portion out the different kinds of land among the different parishes. We know that the 100 acres of meadow lay at Huish. We know also that of the 10,440 acres of wood and pasture about 4000 lay in Chedder and Charterhouse. What we have to do therefore is to portion out the 4800 acres of arable land and the 6440 acres of wood and pasture shewn in the survey among the 10,474 acres of Banwell, Churchill, Compton Bishop, and Puxton, and the probable 600 acres remaining at Huish. Now it is quite certain that the tops of the hills, being as they are, composed of mountain limestone, are not suitable for ploughing; we have seen that the district in Chedder which lay on the limestone was wood and pasture, and Mendip was a forest district till long after Domesday. Dolebury is about two miles long, and half-a-mile wide, giving about 640 acres of wood and pasture; Sandford Hill, about one mile by half-a-mile, about 320 acres; Banwell Hill, about two miles by one-third of a mile, about 426 acres; Wavering Down, about three miles by three-quarters of a mile, about 1440 acres; in

all about 2820 acres of wood and pasture on the hill-tops. We know that now Sandford Hill and Banwell Hill have a good deal of wood, while Dolebury and Wavering Down are pasture; then no doubt all the hill-tops were covered with wood. Probably the line between wood and pasture was not very closely drawn, for woodland was chiefly valued, not for its timber, but for its pasturage. Taking then these 2820 acres from the 11,074 acres of the Banwell Parishes, and Huish, we find that the low grounds would have consisted of about 4800 acres of arable, and 3450 acres of wood; so that they would have been about four-sevenths arable and three-sevenths wood. And this is a very probable result, for though it seems strange to us to think of the 4900 acres of Banwell as consisting of 2800 acres of arable land and 2100 acres of wood, yet we must remember that the population was much smaller. There are now 1400 people in the parish, at that time there can hardly have been more than 250 at the most; now there are about three-and-a-half acres to every person in the parish, then there might have been about twenty acres to every person, of which, on an average, fourteen might have been arable land. This again seems a very large proportion of arable land, but we must remember that not more than half or one-third of it was under grain at one time, the rest was lying fallow. We must remember also that the great mass of woodland was not waste and useless; it afforded most valuable pasturage for the cattle on the estate, and in the Autumn when the acorns and chestnuts were ripe, it would have afforded food for large herds of swine. In some parts of the country wood was measured by the number of swine which it would feed. Thus then we think of Banwell 800 years ago as being nearly half woodland with not more than one-sixth of the population now living here. The Bishop's Court House stood where the Abbey now is; the spring or "well" certainly existed, and had probably been already dammed up to make a mill-pond, and the people clustered, as they do now, on the hillside above the spring.

We have considered where the land lay which belonged to Banwell 830 years ago, and also what the nature of the land was ; now we go on to consider the various classes of population on the land. First of all there was the Bishop of Wells, who was Lord of the Manor, as he is now ; he had, we are told, 360 acres of arable land in hand. His Manor House stood on the site of the Abbey, and this land no doubt stretched away eastward towards Towerhead, and included what was afterwards known as the Park. The land was cultivated by five serfs or slaves, men who might be bought and sold, and who received no wages, but only lodging and a daily allowance of food for themselves and their families. Then we are told of the tenants of the land which the Bishop kept in his own cultivation. There were 24 villeins and 12 bordars, who had between them 18 teams, which would have cultivated about 2160 acres of arable land. Villeins and bordars answered to the farmers of the present day ; each had a house and about 30 acres of land granted to him by the Lord of the Manor. He paid no rent in money, but was obliged to work on the lord's land for so many days in each week, and extra days in seed time, and hay harvest and corn harvest. He could not leave his land, but so long as he did his appointed work the lord could not turn him out. The lord provided all the stock and plant, such as oxen and ploughs, carts and cows, sheep and pigs, also seed for sowing. To the Bishop as Lord of the Manor also belonged the 1440 acres of pasture, the 9000 acres of wood, and the 100 acres of meadow which belonged to the estate ; but at certain seasons the men of the Manor had the right to turn their cattle and sheep and swine to graze on the pasture and woodland. Next we hear of men who held Manors in the estate under the Bishop—Rohard, Ralph, Bono, Elwi, and Fastrad. They and their tenants worked $22\frac{1}{2}$ teams ; there were five serfs, 25 villeins, and 15 bordars, cultivating about 2700 acres of arable land. We cannot tell exactly where the land held by each of these men lay ; but as we are

told that Rohard held two mills worth 10s., which was a very high value for mills, we should think that he held the mills which were worked by the great spring from which the village took its name. Some of his land at any rate would have lain in and near the village. Another mill held by Ordolf, worth 3s. 4d., most likely lay in some other part of the estate. The Bishop would have visited Banwell from time to time with his household to live on the produce of the estate; for it was less expensive for him to visit his estates in turn than it was to convey the produce of the different estates to Wells. And, moreover, he was enabled in this way to visit different parts of his Diocese. Fastrad and Rohard were large landowners elsewhere, and it is not likely that they lived in Banwell, though very likely Bono and Elwi lived here.

We consider lastly the farming stock on the Banwell estate eight centuries ago. Domesday Book mentions the following kinds of animals—oxen, store cattle, sheep, pigs, she-goats, wild brood-mares, and a single pack-horse—as existing here. The oxen were the mainstay of the estate, they drew the ploughs and hauled the carts, and provided the motive power for all the work. Sheep were valued for their fleece and milk, and the goats for milk; they and the store cattle—no doubt mostly cows—were much too precious to be used for food, until they entered on old age, when, with the pigs, they might go into the salt tub. But all the necessaries of life were provided within the Manor. Corn was grown for bread, and barley for beer; the sheep supplied wool for clothing, and the cattle leather for out-door wear, and thongs and harness for the ploughs and carts. The miller must get his stones and the smith bar-iron from outside; but with those exceptions Banwell would have gone on very happily even if it had been quite cut off from the rest of the world. Fuel came from the waste of the woodland, the rushes in the marsh ditches supplied wicks for the candles, and the sheep folds supplied the tallow. Wants were few, and were readily supplied, and it is not likely

that in fairly good seasons there was any lack of the necessaries of life. The land was underpopulated, and if population increased in any district there was no difficulty in bringing fresh land under cultivation to supply the need. Of the animals mentioned the oxen and store-cattle would have remained at the farms, the pigs would frequent the woodlands, and the she-goats and the wild-brood mares would mostly be found on the hills, so that each kind of land maintained its own kind of stock. It is even possible to form an estimate of the number of each kind on the estate. It was a custom that with every pair of oxen the lord should supply one cow and six sheep. The Bishop and Rohard had together five teams, 40 oxen, 35 store-cattle, and 130 sheep. The total number of sheep almost exactly agrees with the average; the number of store-cattle is much larger than that of cows, but this may have been even then a pastoral district. Supposing that the stock of the other owners bore the same proportion to their teams that those of the Bishop and Rohard did, there would have been on the 15,000 acres of the Banwell Manor, with a population of about 425, about 320 oxen, 160 cows, 1040 sheep, and 360 pigs, probably also a considerable number of she-goats. It must be remembered, however, that the survey was taken in the winter when there would have been few or no young stock to reckon, and the number therefore would be smaller than the average number for the whole year.

Practically the history of the estate of Banwell, as distinct from the separate histories of its subordinate manors, closes with the entry in Domesday, because ever since then, except for some eight years in the sixteenth century, the Manor of Banwell has been a possession of the See of Wells. On February 3, 1548, William Barlow was translated by Royal Letters Patent from the See of St. David's to that of Wells, and by Indenture, dated July 12, 1548, and confirmed by the Chapter January 10, 1549, he granted to the Duke of Somerset, among many of the possessions of the See, the Hundred of Winter-

stoke and the Manor of Banwell.¹ On the disgrace and execution of the Duke these properties passed to the Crown, and on April 23, 1556, the Manor of Banwell, with several other estates formerly belonging to the See of Wells, was restored to Bishop Gilbert Bourne by Queen Mary.² The Hundred of Winterstoke, of which Banwell was the Capital Manor, was not, however, restored to the See, for it had been granted by Edward VI to Sir Edward Seymour in 1552, and was sold by him to Sir John Thynne on May 16, 1558.³ The Manor, however, was not yet free from the Seymour family, for on August 6, 1574, by Royal Letters Patent licence was granted to the Bishop of Wells to let the house, manor, and park of Banwell to Harry Seymor. And on April 1, 1575, at a Chapter meeting, the Bishop was pressed by the Subdean Philip Bisse, and Walter Bowce Prebendary of Henstridge, to say definitely whether, according to the determination of the Lords of the Council, he would gratify Lord Seymer in one of these three ways, either to make the lease of the Manor of Buckland worth 1000 marks to him, or to grant him £100 yearly for twenty-one years out of the Manor of Banwell, or to grant to him the whole Manor, reserving to the Bishop and his successors £50 beyond the rent already reserved. But Bishop Gilbert Berkeley did not come of a stock that could be readily bullied, and he answered that he could not do otherwise than he had done already, for that he had satisfied Her Majesty's letters and the Lords of the Council.⁴ The incident is characteristic of the period. The Duke of Somerset left his mark on Banwell by spoiling the Manor House, so that no Bishop has lived in it since, though Bishop Godwin lived at Towerhead in a house which he built.

We now pass to the history of the Church of Banwell.

1. "Wells Cathedral MSS.," p. 236.
2. Collinson, III, 396, 567.
3. Collinson III, 559.
4. "Wells Cathedral MSS.," 242.

Accepting Mr. Freeman's opinion that the country north of Axe was settled by the Saxons after the battle of Dyrham in 577, and thinking that it was first evangelised in the time of Ine and St. Aldhelm in the last half of the seventh century, we see that the Saxons must have lived here in Heathenism for about a century after their first settlement. The worship of the Northern Teutons was one of the forces of nature, and was connected with natural objects. A law of Cnut, for instance, forbids all Heathenism, and defines it thus:—"Heathenism is that men worship idols, that is that they worship heathen gods, and sun or moon, fire or flood, water-wells or stones, or any kind of forest trees."¹ Now it is a very singular thing that the oldest minsters in the district, Wells, Chedder, and Banwell, all dedicated in the name of St. Andrew, stand at the spring-head of considerable streams. And it certainly seems likely that in these cases we have instances of heathen worship of water-wells, that the spots were sacred to our fathers even in their heathen days, that as at *Κρηνίδες* or Philippi in old time, there was after the conversion at first a *Προσευκή*, a place where prayer was wont to be made by the water-side, till at length a church was founded, which has continued until now. This consecration of heathen sites would be quite in accordance with early practice; as Pope Gregory directed St. Augustine that "the temples of the idols ought certainly not to be destroyed, but that the idols in them must be destroyed, that water be hallowed and sprinkled in the temples, that altars be set up, and relics placed there;—that the people, seeing that their temples are not destroyed, putting away error from their hearts, acknowledging and worshipping the true God, may the more familiarly resort to the places to which they have been accustomed. For no doubt it is impossible to remove everything at a stroke from their hard hearts, because he who strives to reach the highest place will go up not by

1. Cnut's "Secular Laws," § 5. Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsachsen*, 272. "Ancient Laws and Institutes of England," 162.

leaps and bounds, but by degrees and steps.”¹ It is likely enough that as St. Aldhelm’s mission stations for North Wilts and East Somerset were at Malmesbury, Bradford-on-Avon, and Frome, so for the district between Mendip and the Parret, the early mission stations were the minsters at Wells, Chedder, and Banwell. There can be little doubt that the earliest minster at Banwell stood where the church stands now, and that the house known as “The Abbey,” including as it does portions of the old Manor House of the Bishops, occupies the site of the monastic buildings; for the lane known as “Dark Lane,” leading down from the ancient road by the Castle, points directly to the chief entrance of the house.

After the time of King Alfred nothing more is heard of any church at Banwell till the time of Bishop Robert (1136-1166), who unfortunately spoiled the ancient churches of the manor by assigning their revenues to the Priory of Bruton and the Cathedral at Wells. In the year of his Consecration, but before November 21, 1136, the date of the death of William, Archbishop of Canterbury, who had signed the document, Bishop Robert issued an ordinance by which he reconstituted the Chapter of Wells and rearranged its endowments; he also added two Prebends, the Church of Yatton forming the endowment of one, while Hewish in Brent-Marsh and the Church of Compton Bishop were assigned to form the endowment of the other.² Compton Bishop seems to have been anciently a separate estate from Banwell, for as we have seen in 904 and 968, its hidage is recorded apart from that of Banwell, and in 1068 its land boundaries are also given separately. It would seem, however, that there was a difficulty about recovering the land at Hewish, for on November 4, 1159, Bishop Robert confirmed to the Church of Wells one hide of land, a member of the Manor of Banwell, stating that *Hywis* is made a Prebend of Wells in order that it may not become lay property, and so

1. Bede, H.E., i, 30.

2. “Wells Cathedral MSS.,” 18.

be lost to the Church. The Bishop says that Walter de Moretania held the land at the time of his accession to the See, then Alured by grant of the Bishop, and then Richard de Monte Acuto. This grant was confirmed by Archbishop Theobald; and in 1228 Bishop Joceline granted that the land of Hywis, formerly a member of Banwell Manor, be free of suit to the Court of Banwell.¹ This last grant shews that the separation of Hewish in Brent-Marsh from the Manor of Banwell must have been at one time very complete; indeed, it is likely that in Domesday the Banwell connection was altogether ignored and that this hide at Hywis was represented in the survey by the following estates in Bimastane Hundred, which belonged to Walter of Douai: *Hecuiwicca* or *Ecewiche* held T.R.E. by Elwacer one virgate and a half and eight acres, *Hiwis* then held by Alwi, and another *Hiwis* held by Chinesi, one virgate each,² giving in all three virgates and a half and eight acres. Mr. Eyton calls the gheld measure of *Ecewiche* "a curious form of saying 2 virgæ et 2 agri," or two virgates and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a fertine;³ but however they are taken the combined measures amount approximately to one hide.

The Bishop did not part with Banwell Church for some years after he had bestowed the Church of Compton Bishop on the Cathedral. The Priory of Bruton was founded by William de Moyne, on August 10, 1142,⁴ and the *Bruton Cartulary* records that Bishop Robert gave the Church of Banwell to the Priory, because its possessions were not sufficient.⁵ The document is witnessed by Ivo, Dean of Wells, Robert, Archdeacon of Wells, and Reginald the Precentor; the names of the Precentor and Archdeacon do not help us to the date of the gift, but Ivo was Dean in 1159 and Richard de Spakestone in 1160, so we know that the gift was bestowed on the

1. "Wells Cathedral MSS.," 15.
2. D.B. f. 95b.
3. "Somerset Domesday," I, 109; II, 13.
4. Dugdale, *Monasticon*, VI, 335.
5. *Somerset Record Society. Cartulary of Bruton*, 122.

Priory between 1142 and 1160. Indirect evidence would lead us to think that it must have been given not long before the death of Ivo, for we find no confirmation of the donation by Archbishop Theobald, who died on April 18, 1161. The first Archiepiscopal Confirmation was given by Archbishop Thomas, at Woodstock, in the presence of the King and his Court.¹ Henry II and St. Thomas of Canterbury met at Woodstock on four occasions: on July 1, 1163, when the King of Scotland and the Princes of North and South Wales did homage to the King, and the Archbishop opposed him on the question of Danegeld; in December, 1163, when the Archbishop promised to keep the "Customs," and to obey the King *in bono*, in what was right; in March, 1164; and early in September, 1164, when the King reproached the Archbishop for his attempt to leave England.² It must have been on one of these occasions, during a most important crisis in English History, that St. Thomas of Canterbury confirmed the gift of the Church of Banwell to Bruton Priory.

Banwell Church was a Peculiar under the jurisdiction of the Priory of Bruton, and in 1231-2, Bishop Joceline decided that the Archdeacon of Wells had no right to hold courts in the Banwell Chapel of Churchill.³ It is singular therefore that Bishop Ralph de Salopia sent notice to the Dean of Axbridge that he intended to hold a Visitation in Uphill Church on Saturday, September 25, 1333, of several churches, including the Banwell Chapel of Pokerston or Puxton. He had, of course, no right to visit Puxton, which, after its separation from the Mother Church in the eighteenth century, took its rightful place as a Peculiar under the Dean and Chapter of Bristol. The Bishop was staying at Worspring Priory at the time of the Visitation; probably as this was his first Visitation he was unaware of the exact position of Puxton.

1. *Bruton Cartulary*, 124.

2. Rev. R. W. Eyton. "Itinerary of King Henry II."

3. *Bruton Cartulary*, 131.

Christon Church—though there is no record that it was ever a Chapel of Banwell or within the peculiar jurisdiction of Banwell—was as regards burial rights subject to Banwell Church. This is clear from a letter of Pope Celestine III, dated February 16, 1197, directing the Abbots of Cirencester and Malmesbury and the Prior of Braden Stoke to determine a dispute which had arisen between the Prior of Bruton, as Rector of Banwell, and the Rector of Uphill, with regard to the bodies of persons who were taken from Christon and buried at Uphill, both Christon and Uphill being in the Manor of Uppell. It was decided that in such cases a moiety of the obventions should be paid to the Rectors of Banwell.¹ This relation between the Churches of Banwell and Christon must have arisen in very early times, for Christon was certainly in the Manor of Opopilla in Domesday; and if it is right to think that the 20 manentes of Banwell and the 10 of Compton in 904 represent the 30 hides of the Conqueror's Charter and of Domesday, then any secular connection between Banwell and Christon must have passed away by the time of Edward the Elder.

The earliest mention of a Vicar of Banwell occurs in a grant to the Canons of Bruton of a house in Thomas Street, Bristol, by Robert, Vicar of Banwell, son of William, *Pelliparius*—the skinner or furrier—of Bristol, the grant being witnessed by Philip Long, Magister Vincent, R. Long, Alexander Tailleur, and A. Revel.² The grant occurs in the *Cartulary* next to a document of 1204, and as the name of Philip Long occurs as a witness to a grant by Robert, son of Maurice de Berkelai, to the Abbey of St. Augustine, Bristol, of certain lands in Bristol, 1218-1220, and also to an agreement by St. Augustine's Abbey with Maurice de Gaunt, that the Abbey will provide for certain poor, 1216-1234, we may place Robert, Vicar of

1. *Banwell Cartulary*, 283.

2. *Bruton Cartulary*, 279.



BANWELL. TOWER.

From a Photograph by W. MOLINE, Esq.

Banwell, with some confidence in the first quarter of the thirteenth century.¹

The Rectory of Banwell remained with Bruton till it passed into the possession of Henry VIII by the surrender of the House on April 1, 1539; the King assigned the Rectories of Banwell and South Petherton, which had belonged to Bruton as a part of the endowment of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, by his Charter of Foundation, dated June 4, 1542. The Church of Banwell continued to be a Peculiar under the Dean and Chapter of Bristol, until the abolition of Peculiars, but wills were proved and marriage licences were granted by the officials of the Peculiar until about forty years ago, when these powers were terminated apparently by the death of Canon Banks in 1867.

The fabric of Banwell Church consists of a western tower, about 24 feet four inches square on base, including the buttresses, 101 feet high to the top of the parapet, and 112 feet six inches high to the top of the staircase turret. A nave, with north and south aisles, about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide internally; and an aisleless chancel, about 36 feet long and 18 feet wide internally.

The tower of fine ashlar, with some unusually large stones, is a good specimen of Mr. Freeman's "Bristol" class of tower, with a prominent turret crowned with a single spirelet rising above the rest; it is in four stages, with a triple row of windows in the highest stage, the eastern window on the south side being obscured by the staircase turret. On the western face in the second stage is an uninjured representation of the Annunciation with two panels between the figures; on the panel by Our Lady is the usual lily pot, and about a century ago another lily pot was placed in the northern panel. A fiction was developed that the figures represented Henry VI and his queen, and it was thought right to give the king a lily

1. "Catalogue of the Muniments in Berkeley Castle," Jeayes, 163, 229.

pot; but the picture of the Church which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1805 shews the northern panel blank. The date of the tower may be put approximately at 1380. The groining above the western gallery is well worthy of notice. On the east face of the tower, and now within the Church, is a figure in a niche above the tower arch representing the Apostle St. Andrew, holding his X cross in his right hand and his fisherman's net in the left hand. The nave is of five bays, the pillars being of the usual local form of a lozenge, with the angles hollowed out and a shaft between the hollows. There is a very beautiful cradle roof with ribs of oak and panels of plaster, and between the windows of the clerestory are trefoil mouldings like those in the nave at Wrington; these trefoils are now filled with panelling like the panelling at Yatton and Congresbury, but until about forty years ago they were plain, as those at Wrington are now. Externally there is a trefoil parapet to the nave and aisles; the pinnacles on the nave parapet passing down the face of the clerestory and dividing the spaces between the windows, while the pinnacles on the aisles rise from small buttresses. On each side of the eastern wall of the nave is a turret which serves the double purpose of containing a staircase leading to the lead roof, and of forming a buttress to withstand the thrust of the high chancel arch, which without the turrets would, without doubt, have failed to stand. The chancel is, like so many Somerset chancels, small and plain, and it is evident that the walls have been raised from the level of the top of the windows to their present height.

The oldest features of the Church are the font and the bases of the pillars on the north side of the nave; but the oldest part of the structure above ground consists of the walls of the chancel to the height of the top of the windows, which are probably of the Decorated period judging from the diagonal buttresses at the east end. Then followed the tower; and last of all the present nave was built, linking together the tower and the low chancel.

The history of the nave can well be made out by any one standing between the north and south doors and looking westwards. At the point where the north wall joins the tower, on a level with the sill of the clerestory window, the wall recedes, marking the height of the wall-plate of the old nave, and springing from this point the line of the old roof can be seen on the face of the tower, meeting a similar line from the south side below the feet of the figure of St. Andrew. On the south side the buttress of the tower comes down nearly to the spring of the arch. We see therefore that the old nave had no clerestory and an aisle only on the north side, the nave itself being of the same width with the present nave.

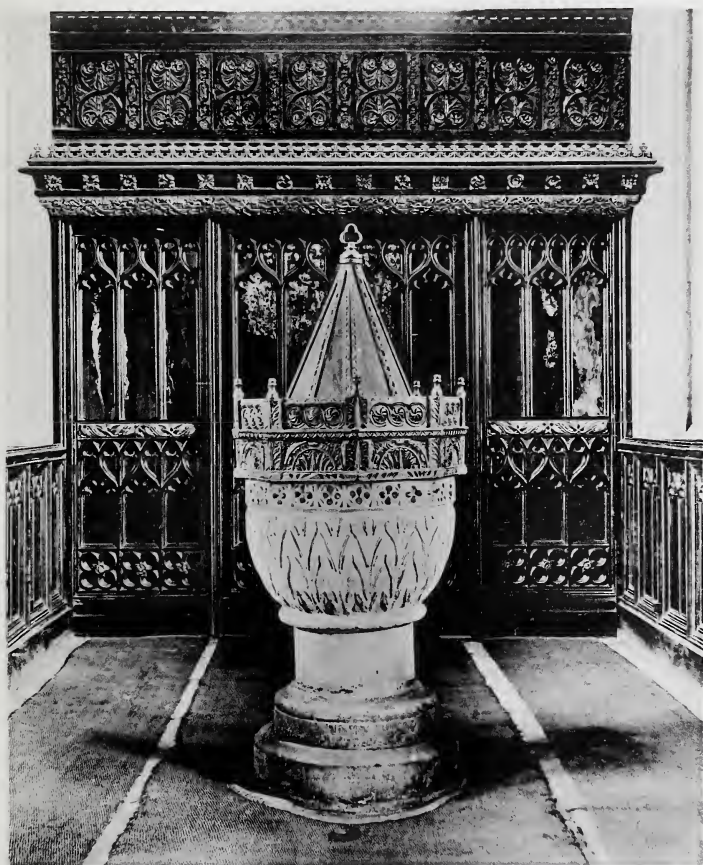
At some time about the middle of the fifteenth century the old nave seems to have been taken down, and the present nave, with its two aisles and its lofty clerestory, raised in its place. From the fact that the west end of the north aisle is built of ashlar, it is likely that the intention at first was to build the whole of the new work in hewn stone like that of the tower, but that the design was abandoned, probably on the ground of expense. When the nave was completed the chancel would have looked very squat and low; the walls were therefore raised to their present height in order to accord with the new chancel arch. To keep a due proportion the chancel ought to have been lengthened, but this was not done, most likely because the east end would have come too close to the wall of the Bishop's garden; the result is that the chancel is too short for its height, but as it is almost impossible to obtain a good view of the whole Church from the outside the want of proportion is not noticed externally, while from within it is veiled by the heavy screen.

The main entrance to the Church is by a south porch, the parapet of which is continuous with that of the aisle, with a stone staircase on the west side, which no doubt gave access to a gallery for the purpose of decorating an image which stood in a niche over the Church door. There is now a window

over the door of the porch and a floor has been constructed, but these are comparatively recent additions, for the picture in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1805 shows no window, and the level of the floor does not agree with the steps of the staircase. As, however, the picture on page 137 of Rutter's *North-West Somerset*, dated 1829, shews this window, it is clear that the alterations in the porch must have been effected within a quarter-of-a-century before that date. Probably, as a general rule, floors in the porches of Somerset churches are to be suspected. The recess for the holy water stoup remains on the east wall of the porch. On the north side of the chancel is a small vestry, which is probably the latest part of the building; the ceiling is like that of the nave roof, and the door is probably the original one, constructed of boards held together with long nails driven through and clenched down.

The font, which is probably of late Norman date, is composed of a plain base and stem and large bowl; all probably originally smooth as the base and stem are now. The bowl, however, is now ornamented with a row of quatrefoils round the top, resembling those on the pulpit, and with a series of lily-leaves below, resembling those on the lily pot of Our Lady on the exterior of the tower. This ornamentation was probably added when the present nave was built. The pulpit also dates, no doubt, from the same period, and is a very beautiful specimen of its kind, the undercut carving being especially worthy of notice. Other pulpits, very much resembling it, though on a smaller scale, are found at Compton Bishop and other churches in the neighbourhood. The huge stone staircase is a modern addition, and compares unfavourably with the wooden structure which preceded it, and which is figured on page 131 of Rutter's book. The base of the pillar to which the pulpit is attached should be noticed; it appears to be an old pillar reshaped into its present form.

With the exception of the screen the woodwork of the Church has not received the attention which it deserves. The



BANWELL. FONT AND WESTERN GALLERY.

From a Photograph by W. MOLINE, Esq.



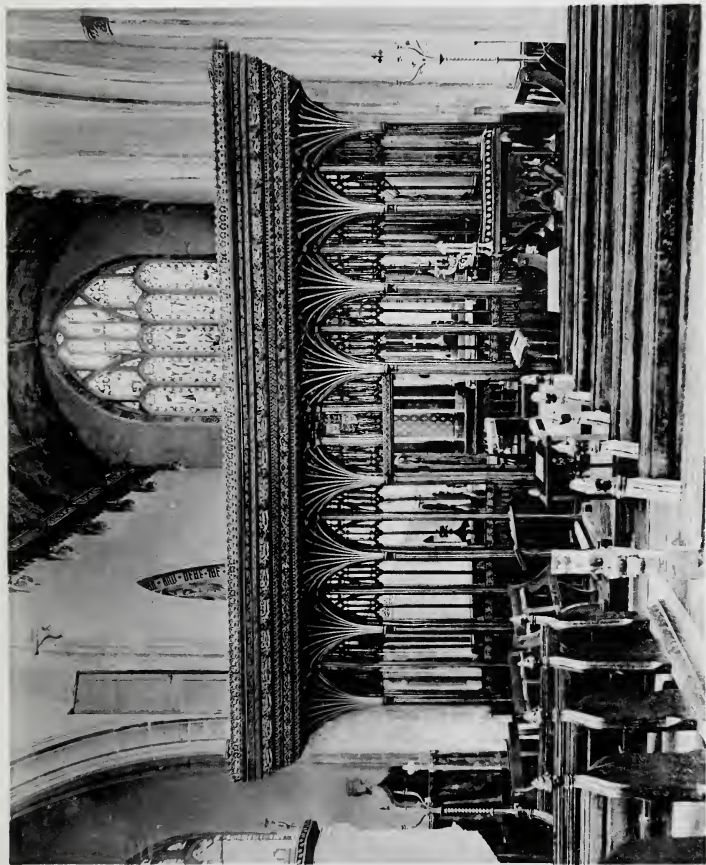
noble series of poppy-headed benches which stand between the pillars of the nave probably date from the fifteenth century, and were most likely set up soon after the completion of the nave. With the exception of the western bench on the south side, all the benches were covered with seats a few years ago, but were otherwise not altered. The thick piece of wood opposite to each bench was possibly intended for a kneeler, but Mr. G. G. Scott suggested another meaning for it:—"In the Sarum rite prostration was in common use on rising from such prostration it was the custom to kiss, if not the ground, at least the bench-seat—'osculare terram aut formulam.'¹ It is this, the old English mode of prostration, which has given rise, as I suspect, to that ledge which we find along the back of every ancient pew. Their real use would seem to be to render possible the osculation directed by the Sarum and allied rituals. As long as forms without backs were in use, it was easy to kiss the seat-board in front of you. When advancing effeminacy required backs to be added to the benches, this became impossible, and first a narrow strip of the seat-board was left behind the back to serve this purpose, and next a ledge was introduced, higher than the seat-level, to render the act of humiliation still less irksome."² This custom was certainly recognised in Wells Cathedral, for in the "Ordinale et Statuta Eccle Cathedralis S^{ti} Andree Wellensis," § De prostatione in Choro facienda, the following sentence occurs: "Præterea in quodragesima in inceptioe cujuslibet hore quando de feria agitur fit genuflexio et osculatio formularum."³ By long custom lads and unmarried men sit in the benches to the east of the passage from the north to the south doors, the benches to the west of the passage being occupied by married couples and women.

1. Cf. *Sarum Consuetudinary*, cap. xviii. *Missale ad usum Sarum*, Burutisland, Ed. I, p. 133.

2. "History of English Church Architecture, p. 170.

3. Reynolds' "Wells Cathedral," p. 5.

The date of the rood-loft can be exactly determined from entries in the old wardens' accounts. In 1520, 4d. was paid for paper to draw the draft of the rood-loft, 1s. 8d. for making the indenture and obligation for the carver, 6s. 8d. for the deed, and finally, £16 6s. 8d. in part of pay to the carver. In 1521 men were employed to take down the rood-loft, and £23 more was paid to the carver; also a scaffold was set up that the "High Cross" or rood might be painted. Thus the rood-loft was designed and commenced in 1520 and completed in 1521. It was not, however, decorated, for a further sum of £6 was paid to Robert Hoptyn in 1525 "for gylting in the Rode-lofte, and for stenyng of the clothe afore the Rodelofte." In 1530 the sum of £3 was received for the rood, money was expended for taking it down and for mending the ceiling; 1s. 8d. was paid for "the carriage of the Rood to Uphill," and 1s. was given to the boatmen. It is not probable that, as has been thought, "Here are strong symptoms of the Reformation." It is far more likely that the rood which was sold was the old rood, and that its place was taken by a new rood more in accordance with the rood-loft, the cost of which was very likely included in the original contract with the carver. The old rood was no doubt shipped to some point in Wales or on the English coast of the channel; the sum paid to the boatmen, if that was all which they were to receive, would not carry it very far. Though the rood has, unhappily, long ago disappeared, the corbels which mark its position still remain, and the rood-loft probably presents very much the appearance which it possessed when it was fresh from the hands of Robert Hoptyn 380 years ago. The original colouring remained till 1805, when it was restored in accordance with the old work, and about 1865 the rood-loft was thoroughly well restored, both with regard to its structure and decoration, and it is now an admirable example of late Perpendicular woodwork, all the more valuable because it can be exactly dated. In 1829, according to Rutter, the oak panelling and railing remained



BANWELL. BENCHES AND SCREEN.

From a Photograph by MARTYN LAVINGTON, Esq.

above the cornice on the side toward the nave. It is unfortunate that they have since been removed, for the low cresting on the floor of the rood-loft, though it looks well, has no real meaning.

Next in date to the screen comes the front of the western gallery, which formed part of a pew set up by Bishop Godwin about 1590. The Bishop was in Banwell simply as Lord of the Manor, for the Dean and Chapter of Bristol were Ordinaries and Rectors, and his pew was set up just outside the screen on the south side of the nave, where it remained until about forty years ago, when it was removed, together with the high pews in the aisles, and the woodwork was placed where it now stands, forming a good example of late Elizabethan carving.

The conical font cover dates from 1621, and there are in the room over the south porch a holy table, lectern, and credence of the same date, and the series is completed by a pulpit cover, which still exists in the village.

The altar-piece, which, though it is only of plaster, is tasteful and well-designed, was set up about 1825, and the wooden altar, which is a structural *altar* and not a table, dates from the same period.

The only remains of the ancient glass belonging to the Church are inserted in the east windows of the aisles; these fragments were at one time inserted in the tracery of the rood-loft. In the small chancel vestry, however, there is some really good old Flemish glass, which was brought from Belgium by the late Vicar, the Rev. W. H. Turner, about 1855. The subjects are, in the eastern window, the marriage of Tobias and Sarah, and their return under the guidance of St. Raphael. In the northern window, in the lowest lights, the almsgiving and the blindness of Tobit; in the middle, Our Lord writing on the ground in the Temple, and the Conversion of Saul; at the top, Manoh's Sacrifice, and Moses with the *Book* of the Law. There is also a good brass in memory of John Martock, Succentor, February 22, 1503, and Prebendary of Haselbere,

November 19, 1502, in Wells Cathedral, Physician to Bishop Oliver King, the builder of the west front of Bath Abbey. The Bishop died at his Manor House at Banwell on August 29, 1503, and his Physician died two days later. John Mar- tock was also Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and gave the great brass lectern, which is still in use in the College Chapel. The brass, which is in excellent condition, represents him vested in cassock, surplice, almuce and cope. Near the east end of the nave is a fifteenth-century brass, representing a civilian and his wife ; and another, which has unfortunately been injured, in memory of John Blandon, 1554, and his wife Elizabeth.

The Church plate includes an undated Elizabethan Com- munion cup ; a silver salver of 1705 ; and a christening cup of 1766, which was given by Bishop Law to Mr. Beard, who worked out the bones discovered in the caves, and by him to the Church ; it is now used to contain the water necessary for the service of Holy Communion. The Church plate is fully described in our *Proceedings*, Vol. XLIX, page 103.

The Glastonbury Lake Village.

AN ACCOUNT OF A PORTION OF THE EXCAVATIONS
UNDERTAKEN DURING 1905.

BY ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE excavations at the Glastonbury Lake Village were reopened in the spring of this year, under the joint superintendence of the writers. Digging began on May 12, and continued until June 10, the work covering four weeks, as against twenty-three days in the previous year.

Two areas of ground were explored, situated respectively at the n.w. corner, and near the centre, of the village. At the latter position Dwelling-mounds 51 and 53, partly examined in 1898 and 1904, were completed, and a considerable tract of level ground lying westward of these dwellings was systematically trenched. This led to the discovery of two additional hut-sites, Mounds 80 and 81, and a smaller area of clay lying between them, bringing the total number of mounds up to 82. Apart from a few 'finds' of minor importance, the examination of this ground proved less interesting than that explored in previous years. Some exceptionally large and well-shaped oak piles were found, but the ground taken as a whole was not so thickly piled as in many parts of the village. At the n.w. corner of the village Dwelling-mounds 69 and 70 were examined, together with the areas of ground around them, and Mounds 68, 71, 72, 73, were partly explored. It is the intention of the writers to give a detailed account only of the

completed Mounds 51, 53, 69, 70, 80, and 82, leaving the description of the unfinished dwellings for a subsequent paper. The relics referred to in this paper, therefore, do not by any means represent the whole of those found in 1905, and exclude some important objects of antler and bronze, including fibulæ.

II. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LI, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 25ft., and from E. to W. 22ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 8ins. above the surrounding level ground.

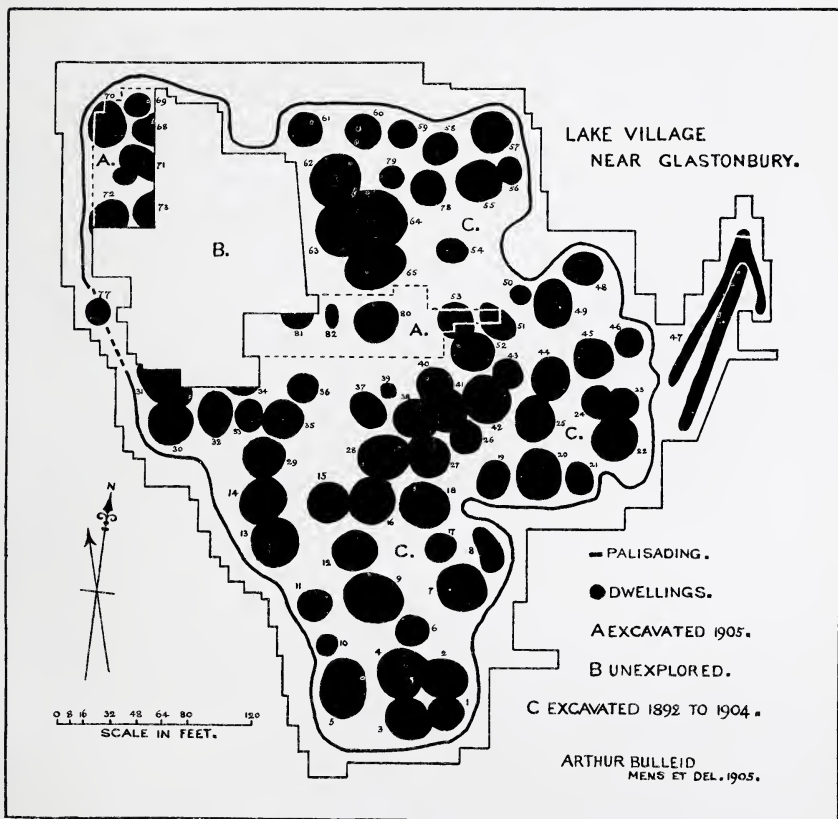
Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering this mound was graduated from 6ins. at the centre to 15ins. at the outer margin.

MOUND LI was of small size, situated in the E. central portion of the village, lying S.W. of Mound L, E. of Mound LIII, and N.E. of Mound LII. It was composed of five floors, the greatest thickness of clay near the centre being 18ins.

Floor i measured 24ft. N. and S., and 21ft. E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay being $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The S.W. margin was continuous with the first floor of Mound LII for the space of 8ft. Lying on the surface of the clay 4ft. E. of the central picket were three slabs of lias. The hearth consisted of a circular area of baked clay 3ft. in diameter, in an inferior state of preservation, and placed excentrically to the middle of the mound, and 6ft. S.S.E. of the summit.

Floor ii was of small extent, measuring 16ft. N. and S., and 14ft. E. and W. The hearth was made of baked clay, and situated immediately under that of Floor i, the outline and dimensions of the hearths being nearly identical. The middle part was flat and raised from 2 to 3ins. above the margin. The greatest thickness of clay was $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Lying on the surface of Floor ii were two lias slabs.

Floor iii measured 12ft. N. and S., and 11ft. E. and W. No hearth was discovered belonging to this floor, the clay gradu-



ally thinning out along the outer margin of the hearth of Floor iv. The average thickness of clay was 3ins.

Floor iv measured 10½ft. N. and S., and 9ft. E. and W. The central part of this small area of clay was occupied by a well-preserved circular stone hearth averaging 4ft. in diameter, and raised at the centre from 5 to 6ins. above the level of the surrounding clay floor. One slab of lias was found level with the surface of this floor.

Floor v measured 8ft. N. and S., and 7ft. E. and W. Fully one-half the diameter of this area of clay was taken up by a stone hearth in an excellent state of preservation. It was lying under the hearth of Floor iv, and placed eccentrically S. of the central picket. Scattered about on or near the S.W. margin of this floor, were 14 slabs of lias, the majority of them lying on the surface of the timber foundation.

Substructure.—The S. half of the mound was supported by an arrangement of timber and brushwood 18ins. thick. Under the wood was a layer of leafy peat 2ft. deep, containing chips of wood shewing adze- and knife-marks. The foundation under the N. half of the mound was made of timber and brushwood averaging 1ft. thick. Fire-ash and charcoal were found amongst the upper layers of the substructure under the N.W. side of the mound. The leafy peat under the N. portion of the dwelling was 18ins. deep and contained pieces of cut wood.

Relics discovered.—Little was found on the floors of the dwelling except a few fragments of pottery and animal bones, amongst the latter being several teeth of horse. Peas were dug up near the N.W. margin of the clay.

The chief 'finds' were :—

F 369. Worked flint flake. Found near the palisading N. of Mound LI, 1904.

H 123. Block of cut antler with saw-marks; max. length, 45 mm.; max. width, 58 mm. Found 6ft. to the N.E. of the centre of Mound LI, 1894.

H 294. Plain weaving-comb of antler, having ten small teeth

all more or less broken. Figured in Plate V. Found near the palisading n. of Mound LI, 1904.

H 295. Slender tine of deer, showing signs of having been worked. Found in the peat n. of Mound LI, 1904.

P 102. Pot of an unornamented ware, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, with a bead rim. Found on the first floor of Mound LI, 8ft. to the E. of the centre, 1894.

P 103. Part of a pot. Found in the peat 14ft. to the E. of the centre of Mound LI, 1894.

W 64. Shale spindle-whorl, damaged; max. diam., 44 mm.; diam. of hole, 5.7 mm. Found in the peat 16ft. to the E. of the centre of Mound LI, 1894.

III. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LIII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from n. to s. was 20ft., and from E. to W. 23ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 11ins. above the surrounding level ground.

Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering the mound varied from 6 to 14ins.

Mound LIII was of small size, and situated in the E. central portion of the village, lying E. of Mound LI, and N.W. of LII, to which mound the s.E. margin was joined for several feet. The mound was composed of three floors, which were inseparable over the marginal portions of the dwelling, but quite distinct in the locality of the hearths. The total thickness of clay near the central picket was 15ins.

Floor i. The clay of this floor was 5ins. thick near the centre of the mound; the surface was ill-defined and traced with difficulty, the flood soil and clay being mixed and adherent to a great extent. No hearth was discovered belonging to this floor.

Floor ii was better marked, the greatest thickness of clay near the centre being 6ins. The hearth was composed of gravel with a few pieces of flat sandstone embedded near the W. mar-

gin and at the centre. It was circular with a diameter of 4ft. The surface was irregular and slightly convex, the centre being raised $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. above the level of the periphery at the base. No bevelling of the margin was noticed.

Floor iii. This layer of clay averaged 4ins. thick. The hearth was a badly-preserved one of baked clay, with circular outline and a diameter of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., the margin not being well-defined. Lying immediately under this hearth, were three others of similar shape and size, made of baked clay; none of them, however, were in a good state of preservation. The first hearth of the series had a level surface, and for 15 to 18ins. along the N.E. margin there were signs of the edge having been bevelled when in perfect condition. The upper surfaces of the second and third hearths were slightly concave.

Substructure.—This was not well-marked and consisted of brushwood. The leafy layer of peat was found 18ins. below the under surface of the clay.

Relics discovered.—The objects of interest found in this mound were not numerous. The quantity of pottery was comparatively small and chiefly obtained at the N. side of the dwelling; only two fragments were ornamented. One is figured in Plate V; the other is of similar character to figs. 13 and 14, Pl. III, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. 2. Fragments of baked clay loom-weights and of finger- and crevice-marked clay were uncovered N.W. of the hearths. A triangular loom-weight was found in trenching W. of this mound. A ball of baked clay was found on the E. edge of the mound. Animal bones were below the average number; among them being nine teeth of horse found together in the peat near the W. margin of the clay.

Between Mounds LI and LIII a lump of red colouring-matter was dug up, measuring roughly one square inch.

The numbered objects found in or around this dwelling were as follows:—

B 379. Perforated head of femur; perhaps a spindle-whorl. Found in the peat N. of Mound LIII, 1904.

E 198. Fragment of thin bronze of concavo-convex cross-section, ornamented with a succession of slight transverse grooves. Found on the N.E. edge of the upper hearth of the third floor of Mound LIII, 1905.

F 370. Long flint flake with two worked saw-like edges. Found on the N.E. margin of Mound LIII, 1905.

F 371. A tiny flint flake. Found on the substructure at the E. margin of Mound LIII, 1905.

F 372. Flint flake with prominent bulb of percussion. Found on the second floor of Mound LIII, S.E. side, 1905. Two other flakes were found in this mound.

H 296 and H 335. Small pieces of antler split down the middle and charred to a bluish-white colour. Both figured in Plate V. These objects in their perfect state had knobbed ends. The pieces do not join. H 335 was found near the S. edge of Mound LIII in 1898, whilst H 296 was found in 1905 on the second floor 7ft. to the S.E. of the centre of the mound.

Q 41. Fragment of the upper stone of a quern. Found near the N.W. margin of Mound LIII, 1904.

W 166. Sandstone spindle-whorl; diam., 41.5 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 5.7 mm. Found on the N. margin of Mound LIII, 1904.

W 167. Small, flat, sandstone spindle-whorl. Found near the N.E. margin of Mound LIII, 1904. Figured in the *Proc.*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. L, pt. 2, Pl. IX.

W 169. Disc of sandstone measuring 44 by 49 mm., with incipient hole for the purpose of making a spindle-whorl. Found in trenching W. of Mound LIII, 1905.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXIX, AND RELICS.

(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate IV).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 28ft., and from E. to W. 32ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 12ins. above the surrounding level ground.



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905.

General View of the upper floor of Mound 69 ; taken from the summit of Mound 68.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

Alluvium.—The soil covering the clay varied in depth from 4ins. at the top to 15ins. at the margin of the mound.

Mound LXIX was of medium size, situated near the N.W. border of the village, lying N.E. of Mound LXX, and N.W. of Mound LXVIII. The N.E., N., and N.W. sides were protected by the palisading. The mound was composed of two floors, the total thickness of the clay near the centre being 29ins.; this is well seen in the photograph, Plate III, and in the sectional diagram, Plate IV.

Floor i measured $17\frac{1}{2}$ ft. N. and S., by 20ft. E. and W.; it was made of yellow clay, the greatest thickness being 20ins. The central part of the floor was comparatively flat, the surface level only sloping to the extent of 3ins. in 5ft. from the hearth towards the circumference, but near the edge of the clay the level fell 15ins. in 3ft. Part of the E. margin of the floor was kept in position by a piece of oak 7ft. long by 9ins. wide; the plank was placed on its edge and was lying lengthways N. and S. The S.W. margin of the clay covered Floor ii of Mound LXX for 12ft. and was overlapped by Floor i of the same mound to the extent of 8ft. The hearth was found 4ins. below the present surface of the field, and consisted of a circular area of baked clay, measuring 4ft. N. and S., by 4ft. 8ins. E. and W. (See photograph, Plate II, and the sectional diagram, Plate IV). The surface was uneven, and near the margin the clay was only partially baked, but sufficiently hard to retain the shape of the bevelled edge: small sections of this were noticed along the N.E. and N.W. aspects of the margin of the hearth, measuring from 3 to 4ins. in depth. Scattered over the surface of the hearth seventeen small flat water-worn pebbles of sandstone were embedded in the clay. On or at the level of the first floor six slabs of lias were found in various positions at the following distances from the central picket:—7ft. N., $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. E., 6ft. S., 8ft. S.S.E., $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. W.S.W., and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. W.S.W.

Floor ii was of larger dimensions, measuring 26ft. N. and S., the greatest thickness of clay near the centre of the dwelling

being 9ins. (*See* Plate III). The line of black earth usually found separating two floors was not well marked, except near the centre, and the hearth of clay partly baked was badly preserved. Near the N.W. margin of the floor a patch of rubble stone was found, measuring 9ft. N. and S. by 6ft. E. and W., in the position we should have expected to find an entrance pavement. (*See* Plate II). With the exception of a single line of piles at the N. side of the mound no other evidence of the superstructure was found.

Substructure.—Immediately under the clay a well-preserved layer of brushwood averaging 6ins. thick was found resting on larger pieces of timber. This is well represented in the foreground of the photograph, Plate III. The whole foundation sank gradually towards the centre of the dwelling, forming a shallow concavity 9ins. in depth below the marginal level. Near the edge of the clay the brushwood was placed parallel with the margin of the mound, but towards the centre of the dwelling, the branches were arranged for the greater part lengthways E. and W., the interstices between the wood being filled with leaves and peat.

Relics discovered.—The fragments of thin grey Roman pottery found in and around this mound, but at a higher level than the Late-Celtic relics, are described and commented upon below under P 132 and P 166.

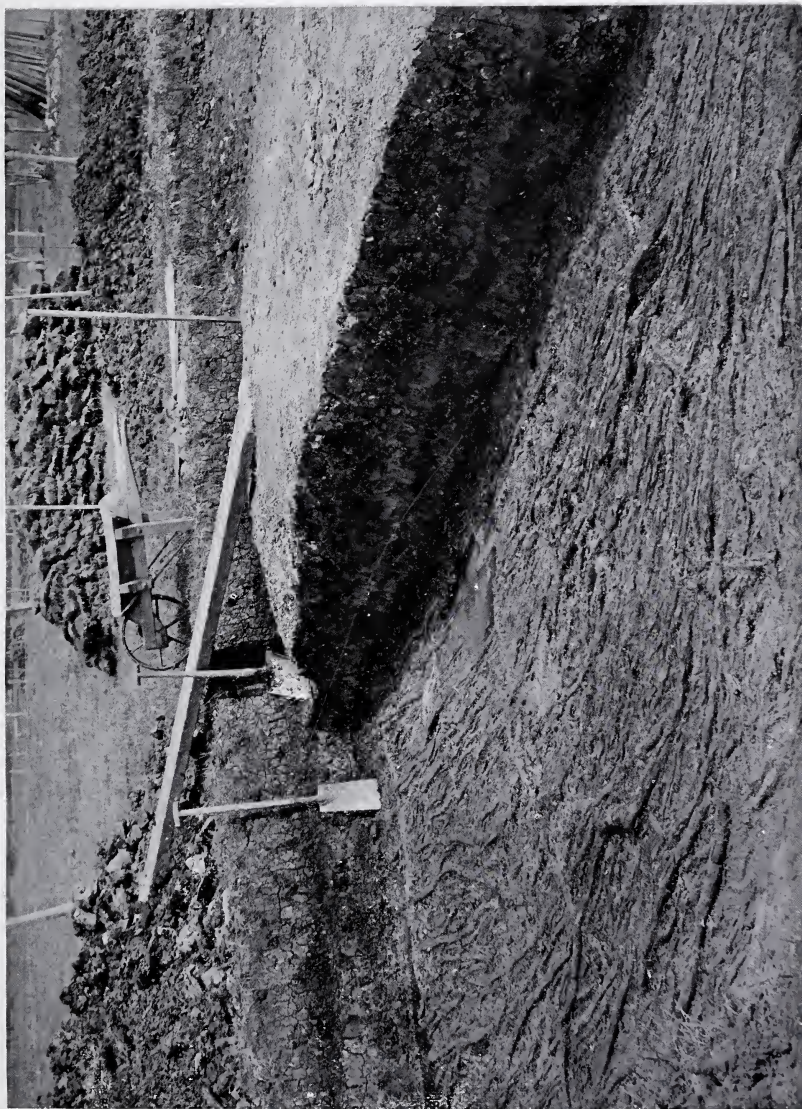
The objects of interest found in or near this mound were as follows:—

B 226. Fragment of worked and charred bone. Found in the peat outside the palisading to the W. of Mound LXIX, 1895.

B 227. Bone gouge. Found in the peat near the N. margin of Mound LXIX, 1895.

B 380. Worked metatarsus, presumably of small deer; in a bad state of preservation. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 7ft. to the N.E. of the centre, 1905.

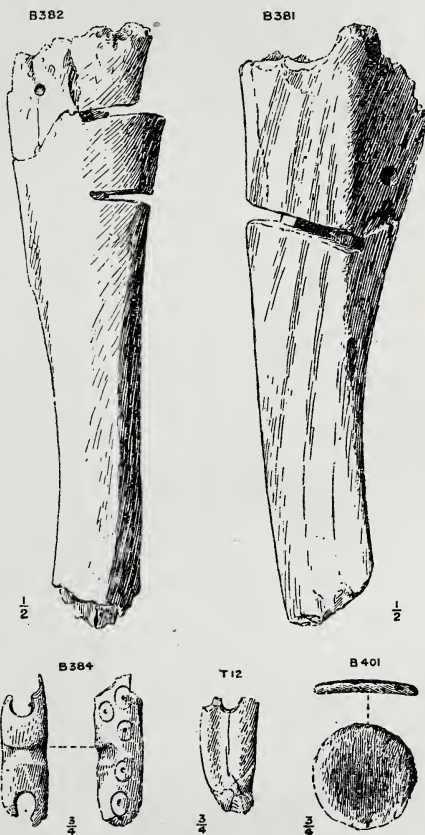
B 381. The upper portion of tibia of horse, the condyles missing; figured in the accompanying illustration. Two per-



GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE, 1905.
Sectional View of the two floors of Mound 69, taken from the N.W.; with brushwood substructure in the foreground.

forations, 4 mm. diam., have been made near the top, and on the opposite side a deep notch or slit has been sawn obliquely across the bone to a depth of about 11·5 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 9½ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905.

B 382. The upper portion of another tibia of horse, the condyles and other parts missing. Figured in the accompanying illustration. Two perforations (diams. 3 and 5 mm.) are still intact and the position of another is observable; on the opposite side two deep transverse notches have been sawn into the bone to an average depth of 15 mm. The slits are about 3·5 mm. wide. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 10½ft. to the s.s.e. of the central picket, 1905. Several of these implements, more or less broken (besides B 381, 382 and 383 found this year), have been discovered in various parts of the village, but we



Bone Objects and a perforated Dog's tooth,
Found in the Glastonbury Lake
Village, 1905.

have not yet been able to determine what their special purpose was, although it has been very vaguely asserted by those who have seen them and competent to judge that they were used in the process of weaving.

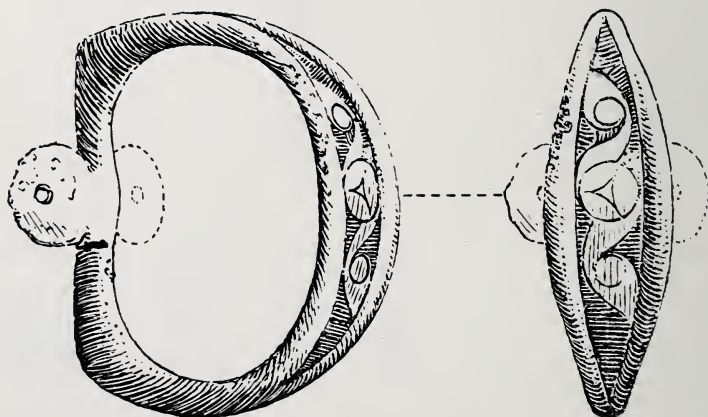
B 401. Small disc of bone, black from calcination, varying in diam. from 19·9 to 20·4 mm.; max. thickness, 3·1 mm. Figured on p. 85. In section, it is concavo-convex, the concavity being more pronounced than the convexity. Its general appearance is peculiar, and it is probably a piece of blade-bone. Found 13ft. to the s. of the central picket of Mound LXIX, 1905.

E 199. Small piece of bronze bordering for some perishable material. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 6ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 200. Small piece of bronze bordering. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 8ft. to the n.e. of the central picket, 1905.

E 202. Bronze rivet-head, diam. 13 mm., height 6·4 mm. The rivet, diam. 2 mm., projects 0·9 mm. below the base of the head. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 10ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

E 206. Handle (length 53 mm.), probably of a bronze vessel, and perhaps one of a pair. It is of D-shaped design,



E 206. Bronze Handle of a vessel, found in Mound LXIX,
Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.
(Full-size Drawing).

the vertical face (length 45 mm.), which followed the neck of the vessel, being slightly convex, whilst the inner surface of the lugs, or ears, of which one remains, is, on the contrary,

more decidedly concave, for adaptation to the horizontal curve of the neck of the vessel. The remaining lug is almost circular, max. diam. 13 mm., with a central rivet-hole 1.7 mm. in diam. The handle is of circular section at top and bottom, with a min. diam. of 5.3 mm., and expands to a max. width of 17 mm. This expansion is bounded on either side by a heavy beading, 4 mm. in width, enclosing a sunken field ornamented by an incised representation of a symmetrical curvilinear design, the interspaces being filled by successions of slight grooves arranged horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, probably intended to represent basket-work. Similar ornamentation occurs on the pottery from the village. Found in the clay of the upper floor of Mound LXIX, 6ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 297. Two portions of a worked antler. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 5ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 298. Portion of a roughly-cut but very smooth antler, with a large transverse hole 7.5 mm. in diam. Perhaps a cheek-piece of a horse's bit. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 4ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 299. A similar but larger piece than H 298, with a perforation in a like position and 6 mm. in diam. Figured in Plate V. Between the hole and top on one side a short but deep notch has been sawn transversely. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 10ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 300. Piece of a tine of antler worked to a point. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 8½ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 301. Piece of worked antler (probably roe-deer). Found close to the last, 1905.

L 37. Small portion of a tin ring, much corroded. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 11ft. to the s. of the central picket, 1905.

M 16. Portion of skeleton of young child. Found in the peat outside the palisading near the N. border of Mound LXIX, 1895.

M 17. Part of a child's skull. Found near the last, 1895.

P 132. Portion of the mouth (ext. diam. 88 mm.) of a *Roman* vessel of thin, hard, grey pottery. Figured in Plate V. It is slightly contorted. Found *on the surface of the peat* outside the palisading and 16ft. from the N.W. margin of Mound LXIX, 1895.

P 166. A few fragments of thin grey *Roman* pottery, found at the base of the 'flood-soil,' 9ft. to the S.E. of the central picket of Mound LXIX, 1905. It is quite possible that P 132 and P 166 formed parts of the same vessel. Both these Roman 'finds' and the leaden weight of Roman type (L 12, p. 98) represent surface objects deposited at the time the village was abandoned, and nothing of Roman workmanship has yet been found on the floors of any of the dwellings.

Q 42. Lower stone of a well-tooled quern; diam., 13ins. Found resting on the surface of the first floor of Mound LXIX, 4½ft. N.E. of the central picket, 1905. The quern is well shown in the photograph, Plate II, in the position in which it was discovered.

S 40. Whetstone of fine sandstone, with pronounced grooves on both faces and scorings indicating prolonged use for sharpening purposes. Found on the first floor of Mound LXIX, 6½ft. to the S. of the central picket, 1905.

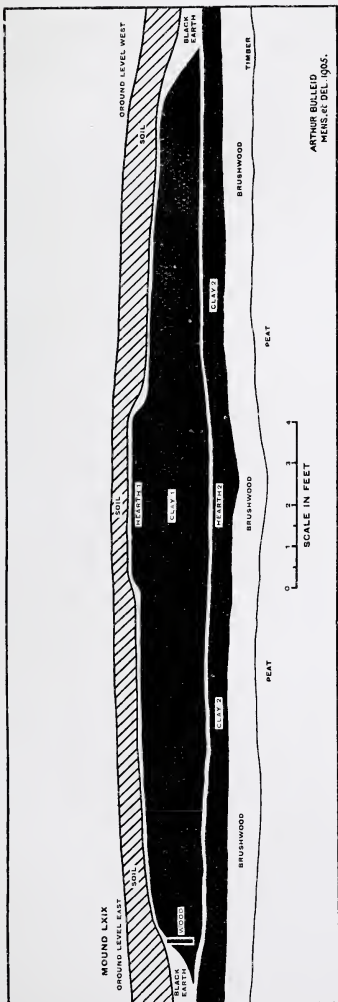
Seven other whetstones were found in this mound. Also three dog's teeth on the first floor, two baked clay sling-bullets, and an ovoid hammer-stone.

V. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXX, AND RELICS.

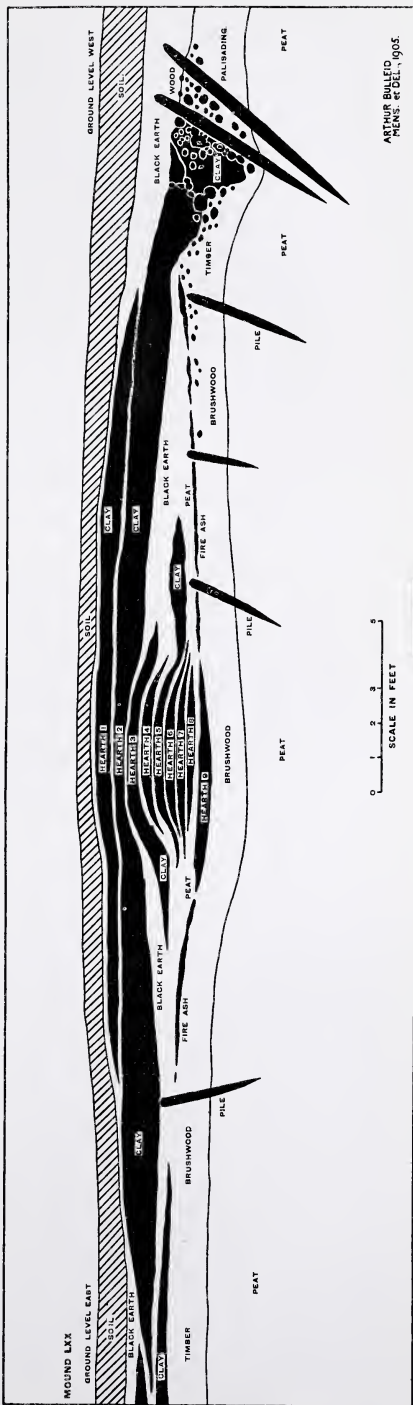
(See *Sectional Diagram*, Plate IV).

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 37ft., and from E. to W. 35ft.

Elevation.—The highest part of the mound was 13ins. above the surrounding level ground.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 69, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.



SECTIONAL DIAGRAM OF MOUND 70, GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

Alluvium.—The soil covering the clay varied in depth from 5ins. at the top to 13ins. at the margin of the mound.

Mound LXX was of large size, situated near the N.W. edge of the village, lying S.W. of Dwelling LXIX, and N.W. of Dwelling LXXI. It was protected by the border-palisading along the S.W., W., and N.W. edges. The mound was composed of two floors and a series of nine superimposed hearths, the total thickness of the clay at the centre being 40ins.

Floor i measured 30ft. N. and S., by 30½ft. E. and W., and was composed of yellow clay, the greatest thickness being 7½ins. The N.E. margin overlapped Floor i of Mound LXIX. The hearth was incomplete, being within 6ins. of the surface of the field; what remained of it was composed of baked clay.

Floor ii was a large area of clay measuring 36ft. N. and S., by 37ft. E. and W., the greatest thickness of clay being 13½ins. Eastwards the edge of the clay lay between Floors i and ii of Mound LXVIII; westwards it was continuous with the mass of clay forming the foundation immediately inside the border-palisading. Resting on the surface of the clay at several places, fragments of the original wood flooring were seen, the boards being arranged lengthways in a N.N.E and S.S.W. position. The hearth (Hearth ii) composed of baked clay was not well preserved; it had a circular outline and a diameter of from 3½ft. to 4ft.

Hearth iii was a circular area of baked clay, 3½ft. to 4ft. in diameter; from the east side of the hearth the clay extended 3ft. beyond the base, but with this exception there was no other evidence of a floor. In the black earth near the N.W. margin of the hearth, and immediately underlying Floor ii, portions of a complete infant's skeleton (M 37) were exhumed, and fragments of a second infant (M 38) were discovered at the same level 4ft. from the E. side of the hearth.

Hearth iv was a circular area of baked clay, measuring from 3½ to 4ft. in width, concavo-convex in section, the convex sur-

face being uppermost. There was no sign of bevelling along the margin or of an accompanying clay floor.

Hearth v was a well-preserved area of baked clay, the greatest measurement E. and W. being 4ft. 3ins. Except for an extension of the clay for 4ft. from the W. side, the hearth was unaccompanied by a clay floor. The central part, over an area of 4 square feet, was flat; while the margin was rounded off and gradually dropped to 5ins. below the level of the middle portion. Near the S.W. side of the hearth the pointed end of a vertically-placed oak post was discovered, presumably the lower end of the central post supporting the roof of the dwelling. The hearth and post were photographed from the south.

Hearth vi was a circular area of clay $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in diameter, having a central portion of baked clay measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width. The greatest thickness of the clay was $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and concavo-convex in section, the convex surface being uppermost. The average depth of the periphery below the level of the centre was 6ins.

Hearth vii was a circular patch of clay similar to the last mentioned, the greatest thickness of the clay being 3ins. The upper surface was covered with a thin layer of fire-ash, separating it from the concave under-surface of Hearth vi.

Hearth viii was a circular layer of baked clay, 4ft. in diameter, immediately underlying Hearth vii. The greatest thickness of the clay was 3ins. The hearth was plano-convex in section, the upper surface of the middle and periphery being at the same level. Near the east margin several fragments of triangular loom-weights were found accompanied by pieces of wattle-marked baked clay.

Hearth ix was a circular patch of clay, 7ft. in diameter E. and W., with a central part of baked clay measuring 3ft. 9ins. in width. The greatest thickness of the clay was 6ins. at the centre, and 3ins. at the edge of the hearth. In section it was concavo-convex, the concavity being uppermost. This hearth was not in line with the eight above, about one-third of its

extent being situated outside the N.E. margin of Hearth viii, from the under surface of which it was separated by a layer of peat 2ins. thick. Passing in all directions from the margin of the hearth over an area measuring from 18 to 23ft. in diameter, was a layer of fire-ash averaging 2½ins. thick. This layer followed the surface line of the substructure, and contained numerous fragments of charred bone and antler, many of them being worked and ornamented. The fire-ash also produced a large number of fragments of coarse pottery, a fragment of a human humerus (M 36), a quantity of wheat, some being associated with two broken basin-shaped vessels (P 171 and 172, now restored), several baked clay loom-weights (complete and in fragments), masses of charcoal, and—more especially over the southern half—numerous pieces of baked clay, showing wattle- and finger-marks. The first dwelling erected on this site evidently had no clay floor, and there was strong evidence to show that it had been destroyed by fire.

No part of the superstructure was discovered.

Substructure.—The foundation supporting Mound 70 was not strong; it consisted of a few large pieces of timber and a layer of brushwood with no definite arrangement, except near the border-palisading, where the wood was in greater quantity. Under the s.w. margin of the mound, part of a large knobbed oak pile was discovered lying horizontally among the pieces of timber in the substructure. The top of the knob was much charred and the pointed end was incomplete. Many piles of similar shape have been dug up from time to time in various parts of the village. Their original use was presumably to fix or pin the horizontal mortised oak beams.

The leafy peat was not well marked. Plate IV gives Mound LXX in section E. and W. through the centre.

Relics discovered.—Among the objects of importance from Mound LXX were:—

B 225. Polished bone. Found in the peat near the N.E. margin of Mound LXX, 1895.

B 383. Portion of tibia of horse, similar to B 381 and 382 figured on p. 85, but broken into many pieces. Found in Mound LXX, 10ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of Mound LXIX, 1905.

B 384. Fragment of charred bone (? bird-bone). One face is ornamented with five representations of dots-and-circles. On another face is a transverse groove, on either side of which are two circular perforations through the bone, 3.5 mm. in diameter. Figured on p. 85 (two views). Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 13ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

B 385. Piece of cut metatarsal bone, probably of sheep, charred, length 29 mm., with a circular transverse perforation, 3.8 mm. in diam. Figured in Plate V. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 12ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

B 386. Piece of smooth-cut bone (? bird-bone), charred, length 34.3 mm. Max. width at one end, 12 mm.; at the other, 8.8 mm. This and the following, Nos. 387 and 388, form part of the illustration on p. 93. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 12½ft. to the n.n.e. of the central picket, 1905.

B 387. Another similar to the last, charred, length 38.5 mm. Cracked lengthwise. Found as the last, but 8½ft. to the n. of the central picket, 1905.

B 388. Piece of cut metacarpal bone (? sheep), charred, length 31.4 mm.; max. width at one end, 11.1 mm., at other, 8 mm. Decorated with one dot-and-circle. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, n. half, 1905.

B 389. Piece of cut metacarpal bone (? sheep), charred, length 29 mm., with two transverse lateral perforations measuring 4 mm. in diam. Ornamented on the convex surface by a line of four dots-and-circles. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, n. half, 1905.

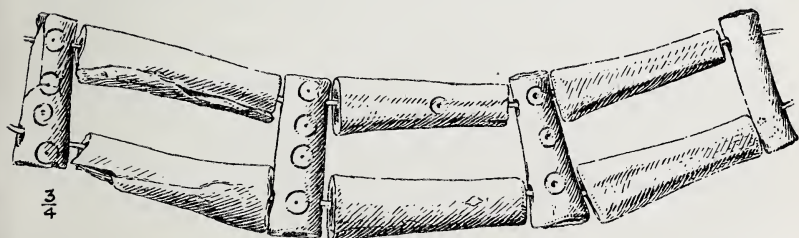
B 390. Another, similar to the last, charred, length 28 mm., and with similar perforations. Ornamented on the convex

surface by a row of three dots-and-circles. This and the following, Nos. 391 and 392, form part of the illustration below. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 6ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

B 391. A small section of cut bone, charred, length 26 mm. ; perforated in two places by circular holes 3·2 mm. in diam. Found as the last, but 10ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

B 392. Precisely similar to B 386, but 37·2 mm. long ; max. width at ends, 12·3 and 9·1 mm. respectively. Found near the last, 1905.

B 393. Eight complete and incomplete objects of charred bone, similar in character to those previously described, viz.,



B 386, 390 and 393. Small pieces of perforated bone believed to be "beads," strung together in the form of a double-strung necklace. Mound LXX. Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

B 384 to B 392. The eight vary in length in their present condition from 22·5 to 37·7 mm. Six have transverse perforations and five are ornamented with rows of the dot-and-circle pattern. All these little objects, together with many fragments of others, were found scattered over several square feet of space in the peat under the clay floors of Mound LXX, among ashes on the western side of Hearth ix, 1905. All are charred to a white or cream colour. The plain pieces of cut bone with the natural longitudinal hole through them are all about the same size ; and so are the shorter pieces, viz., those with pairs of perforations bored transversely and laterally and ornamented with the dot-and-circle pattern. It is quite possible that these

little objects formed part of a double-stringed necklace, two of the plain 'beads' being threaded horizontally to every ornamental one vertically, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

B 395. Tibia of animal, sharpened to a blunt point at the slender part of the shaft; length 148 mm. Found in trenching to the s.w. of Mound LXX, 20ft. to the s.w. of the central picket of the mound, 1905.

E 102. Two pieces of a small bronze finger-ring; ext. diam., 18 mm. Found on the N. margin of Mound LXX, 1895.

E 211. Small fibula in four pieces, the pin and spring 26·3 mm. long. The catch-plate is not perforated, but the outline of the usual hole has survived as ornament and is clearly traceable, crossed centrally and vertically by two slight conjoined bands. The collar, which in rather earlier fibulæ of this type served to secure the retroflected end of the fibula to the bow, survives in this example as ornament. Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, 6ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1905.

E 223. Slender bronze needle, in several fragments.¹ Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, on edge of the mound and 13ft. to the E.S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

E 236. Bronze hook, width 9·7 mm., attached to a thin plate of crumpled bronze in one or two pieces. Figured on p. 99. The end of the hook tapers to a thin squared edge. Ornamented by a deep groove lengthwise. Found beneath the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

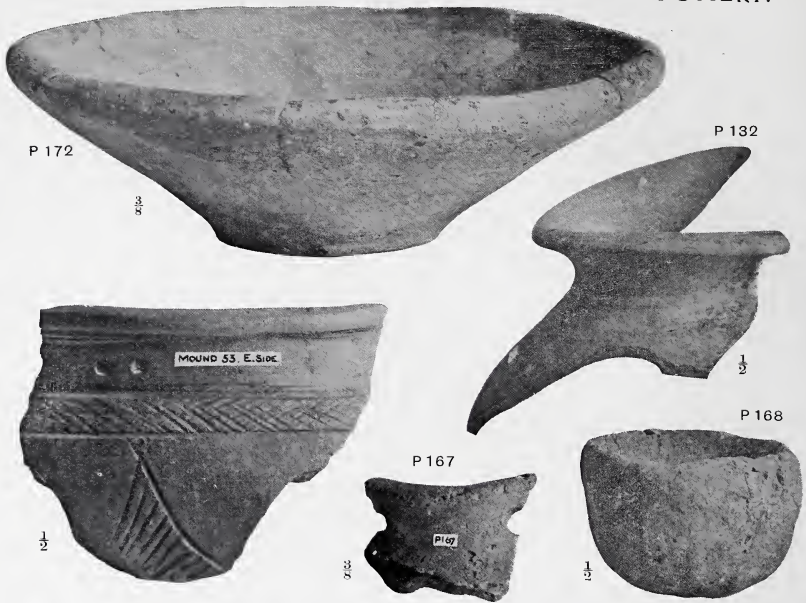
E 237. Two pieces of bronze bordering; max. width, 6·5 mm. Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, 9ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

G 23. Piece of blue fused glass, of irregular form, to which some corroded bronze adheres. Found amongst the fire-ash under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 5ft. to the s. of the cen-

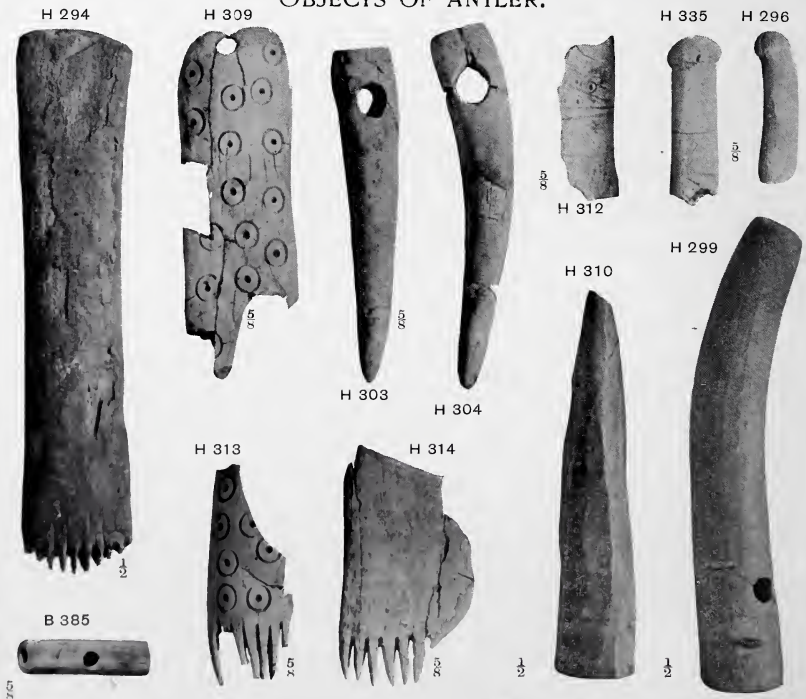
1. This needle is of similar character to many from the Swiss Lake Dwellings. (See Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 101, No. 9, from the Lake of Bourget; p. 155, No. 9, from the Lake of Starnberg; also Keller's "L. D. of Switzerland," 2nd edit., Pl. xxxvi, fig. 8, from Nidau-Steinberg).



POTTERY.



OBJECTS OF ANTLER.



POTTERY AND RELICS OF ANTLER. GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray

tral picket, 1905. This does not afford positive proof that glass objects were made in the village, as G 23 may have become fused when the dwelling was burnt down.

H 163. Piece of worked antler. Found in the peat outside the palisading to the s.w. of the centre of Mound LXX, 1895.

H 303 to 305. Three points of tines of antlers, charred, Nos. 303 and 304 being figured in Plate V. Each is ornamented near the broad end with two transverse grooves and a perforation. H 303 is 72 mm. long; H 304, 78 mm.; whilst H 305 is much damaged. All were found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, about 9ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 306. Portion of a small weaving-comb of antler, white from calcination. Traces of only four teeth remain, above which are two incised transverse lines enclosing a plain zig-zag design. Min. width of handle, 18·2 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 307. Point of a tine of antler, calcined, the tip having been slightly bifurcated by a shallow groove, which tapers off from a max. width of 1·8 mm. Found close to H 306, 1905.

H 308. Piece of smooth antler of oval section, showing saw-marks at the large end; the other end has been broken, and the point is missing. Found on the second floor of Mound LXX, 6ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 309. Portion of the handle of a calcined weaving-comb of antler, the teeth entirely deficient. Figured in Plate V. There is a circular hole (diam. 4·8 mm.) at the top for suspension. It is ornamented with fifteen incised dots-and-circles, irregularly arranged. None of the circles are true, owing to the action of fire. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10½ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 310. Straight piece of tine of antler, bearing clear evidence of having been cut in several places. Figured in Plate V. Although there is no perforation for attaching the implement to a shaft of wood, it appears to have been intended for

a rough spear-head, perhaps used in driving animals. Found on the first floor of Mound LXX, 3½ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 311. Portion of the handle of a weaving-comb of antler, of a creamy colour, caused by calcination. Ornamented by twelve dots-and-circles, which have been converted into ovals by the action of fire. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7½ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 312. Fragment of a calcined weaving-comb of antler. Figured in Plate V. Ornamented by two transverse and two oblique incised lines; between the latter is a row of three unusually small dots-and-circles; there are also two in the interspace between the transverse and oblique incisions. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 313. Portion of a calcined weaving-comb of antler; figured in Plate V. It has seven complete and incomplete teeth remaining; they are unusually small, but the burning has, doubtless, caused shrinkage. Seven dots-and-circles occur, arranged irregularly. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10ft. to the w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 314. Dentated portion of a calcined weaving-comb of antler, unornamented, with six complete teeth remaining. Figured in Plate V. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 8ft. to the w.s.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 315. Piece of roe-deer antler, white from calcination. The small projecting tine has been worked to a smooth point, and it may probably have been used for decorating pottery. Found below the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the w.n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

H 316. Dentated end of a small calcined weaving-comb of antler, in a very friable and incomplete condition. Found in the peat under the clay of Mound LXX, 1905.

H 331. Portion of a small tine of antler, charred, unornamented. The perforation, if one existed, has been broken away.

Similar in other respects to H 303, 304, and 305. Found near the margin of Hearth ix, Mound LXX, 6ft. to the N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

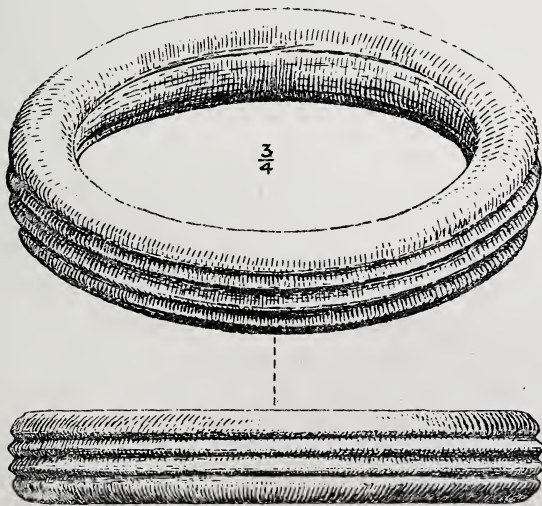
I 89. Small fragment of iron, much corroded. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10½ft. to the N.N.W. of the central picket, 1905.

I 90. Iron mouthpiece of a wooden sword- or dagger-sheath, much corroded; length, 60 mm. Figured on p. 99. The sides are slightly convex, and the ends expand into bulbous projections. Found in the peat under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 1905.

I 91. Pointed iron object, much corroded; length, 55·5 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1905.

I 92. Four pieces of corroded iron, probably fragments of a sickle or knife. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1905.

K 29. An exceedingly fine armlet of Kimmeridge shale, 3/4



K 29. Armlet of Kimmeridge shale. Mound LXX, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

complete; ext. diam., 97 mm.; int. diam., 71·5 mm. The lathe-marks on the inside are well defined, whilst the exterior face is ornamented by three deeply-cut, continuous parallel grooves—an excellent example of the skill of the lake-dwellers in using the lathe. The grooves vary a little in width. The substance of the armlet is of oval section, and varies in width from 16·1 to 17·1 mm., and in thickness from 11 to 12·7 mm. Found on the first floor of Mound LXX, 3¼ft. to the S.E. of the central picket, 1905. This is the most important and best-worked object of Kimmeridge shale that has been found in the village.

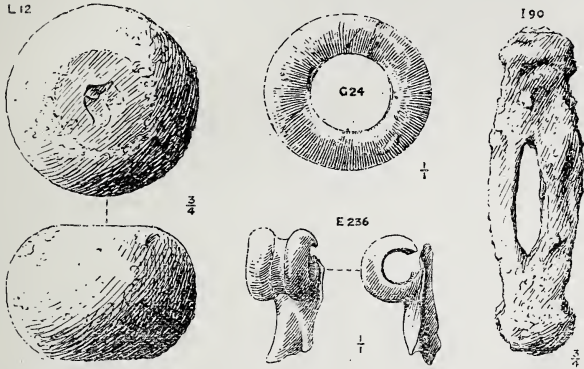
The greater portion of a similar shale armlet but smaller and without the concentric grooves has previously been found in the village. Another, of a similar type, 3½ins. ext. diam., from the Williams Museum (Somerset), is exhibited in Taunton Museum; and a heavier one of a different type, found at Yetminster, Dorset, may be seen in the "Walter Collection."¹

L 12. Weight of a well-known *Roman type*, composed of tin;² figured in the accompanying drawing, $\frac{3}{4}$ scale linear. It is in the form of a cheese, flat at top and bottom, with bulging sides; diam., 34 mm.; height, 25 mm. Its original weight cannot be estimated; but the present weight, in its corroded condition, is 81¼ dwts. (Troy), or 1962 grains. Found in the peat near the surface, outside the palisading of the village to the N. of Mound LXX, 1895. Similar weights, usually of lead and often inscribed with numerals, are found with Roman remains; several of various sizes were found at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, collected by the late Mr. Capper Pass and presented to Taunton Castle Museum; one of them, apparently of the same *size* as L 12 from the Lake Village, weighs some 450 grains more than the Lake Village specimen of tin. Both probably were heavier before they became covered up for centuries. It is an extremely interesting fact that a large

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 52.

2. It was tested by the late Dr. Gladstone.

weight of bronze, of precisely the same form, but with the numeral "I" on the top, was found about 1875 with a hoard of Late-Celtic bronze objects at Seven Sisters, near Neath, Glamorganshire.¹ Its present weight is 4770 grains; and it



Tin weight, glass bead, bronze hook, and iron mouthpiece of a sword-sheath.
Found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

has been suggested that it may represent the Roman *libra*,² or half an Attic commercial *mina* of the period before 160 B.C.³

M 15. Complete human skull, not yet measured and reported upon. Found outside the palisading of the village at a distance of 7ft. from the w. margin of Mound LXX, 1895.

M 36. Piece of the shaft of a human humerus. Found 7ft. to the n.w. of the central picket of Mound LXX, in the fire-ash layer continuous with Hearth ix, 1905.

M 37. Portion of a complete skeleton of an infant. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 8ft. to the n.w. of the central picket, 1905.

M 38. Portion of an infant's skeleton. Found under the

1. See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. V, 6th ser., 1905, pt. 2, p. 144, where it is figured. Also *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XX, 2nd ser., p. 189.

2. The *libra* of 5053 grains represents the average gold standard of the earliest and best period of the Roman coinage. (*Journ., Derbysh. Arch. and N. H. Soc.*, Vol. XXV, p. 166).

3. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XX, 2nd ser., p. 193.

clay floors of Mound LXX, 9½ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, 1905.

P 167. Fragment of rim of a thick pot, fractured in two places through circular perforations. There is no evidence whatever that the holes were intended for the reception of leaden rivets. Figured in Plate V. Found in the peat on the N. edge of Mound LXX, 1905.

P 168. Small earthenware pot, complete, but found in two pieces; figured in Plate V; thick and hand-made, with a bottom which is not perfectly flat; slightly rounded side, with straight rim; colour, light drab. Height, 38·5 mm.; max. ext. diam., 60 mm.; rounded bottom on the inside. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 11ft. to the s.w. of the central picket, 1905. Probably used in mixing up colouring-matter. A somewhat similar pot was found last year in Mound LV. (See *Proc.*, Som. Arch. Soc., Vol. L, pt. ii, Pl. IX).

P 171. Shallow earthenware bowl, somewhat similar in form to a Roman *mortarium*, but with straighter sides. Three-quarters of the vessel were found in nine fragments, and the bowl has been restored; ext. diam. at rim, 9¾ins.; average height, 3¼ins. The fragments were found strewn over an area of several square yards in a re-baked condition, under the clay floors of Mound LXX, but on the peaty floor of a dwelling which must have existed before the clay was introduced to this particular site. Charred wheat was found thickly adhering to some of the fragments of the bowl. 1905.

P 172. A bowl, similar to P 171, and figured in Plate V. Three-quarters of this vessel were found in thirteen fragments, and the bowl has been restored; ext. diam. at rim, 9¼ins.; average height, 2¾ins. Both bowls were hand-made. P 172 was found under similar conditions as P 171, and in the same layer of Mound LXX. As in the case of P 171, the fragments of P 172 were much scattered. 1905.

A large quantity of pottery was found in and around Mound LXX, but a very small proportion of it was ornamented. Con-

siderable portions of two large straight-rimmed pots were found in this mound, one being ornamented with two continuous grooves and intervening ridges running along the top of the rim; the other with a design of twisted grooves and ridges along the top of the rim. The basal portion of a very large unornamented earthenware pot or jar was also found in Mound LXX.

T 12. Calcined dog's tooth, figured on p. 85. It has been fractured through a perforation measuring 3·9 mm. in diam. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 7ft. to the E. of the central picket, 1905.

W 171. Baked-clay spindle-whorl; aver. diam., 40 mm.; pronounced convexity on both faces; max. thickness, 34 mm.; min. diam. of hole, 4 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 10ft. to the N. of the central picket, 1905.

W 172. Disintegrated sandstone spindle-whorl; max. diam., 50 mm.; diam. of hole, 6 mm. Found under the clay floors of Mound LXX, 5ft. to the W. of the central picket, 1905.

Flint flakes.—Only two were found in Mound LXX.

Whetstones, mostly having slightly convex faces.—Five found in Mound LXX. One small rounded pebble was found.

Baked Clay Objects.—Eight triangular loom-weights and two of a rounded form; four small balls of clay, three being partly perforated; and a large curved piece of clay which may have formed part of the margin of an oven. All these were found below the clay floors.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXX, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 26½ft., and from E. to W. 24ft.

Elevation.—The layer of clay was not recognisable as a mound before digging.

Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering the clay varied from 12 to 15ins.

Mound LXXX was of medium size, situated near the centre of the village, 24ft. w. of Mound LIII, and 7ft. s. of Mound LXV. It was composed of a single layer of yellow clay, the greatest thickness being 13ins. Near the centre of the floor, there was evidence of a baked clay hearth; but the surface was badly preserved and the margin indistinctly seen. Peas were found on the surface of the floor scattered over the w. quarter of the mound. Two small areas of rubble stone were found on the clay at the E. and w.n.w. sides respectively of the dwelling. No signs of the superstructure were found.

The substructure was not strong, the pieces of timber being arranged lengthways in a n.e. and s.w. position. When trenching the ground lying w. of this mound several rooted stumps of alder and willow trees were discovered *in situ* in the superficial layers of peat. Similar stumps have been noticed in previous years near the centre of the village. Sometimes the upper surfaces of the stumps have shewn well-preserved cuts and adze-marks. The leafy peat in the neighbourhood of the stumps was scarcely recognisable as a layer.

The chief 'finds' from Mound LXXX were:—

F 373. Large flint flake with a little secondary chipping. Found in trenching near the E. margin of Mound LXXX, 1905. Ten other flakes were found in and near this mound.

G 24. Bead of clear white glass, figured on p. 99, dating from the late La Tène period. It is not quite circular, the ext. diam. varying from 21·2 to 23 mm.; int. diam., 10 to 11 mm. The section of the substance is round. Found in trenching s.w. of Mound LXXX, 1905. A bead of similar form (G4) of a dark yellow glass and a portion of another (G3) of light green bottle-glass colour, were found in the village in 1893. Similar beads of dark blue glass were found at Ham Hill, S. Somerset,¹ and in a crannog near Clones.² A bead of like

1. *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 39. (Walter Collection).

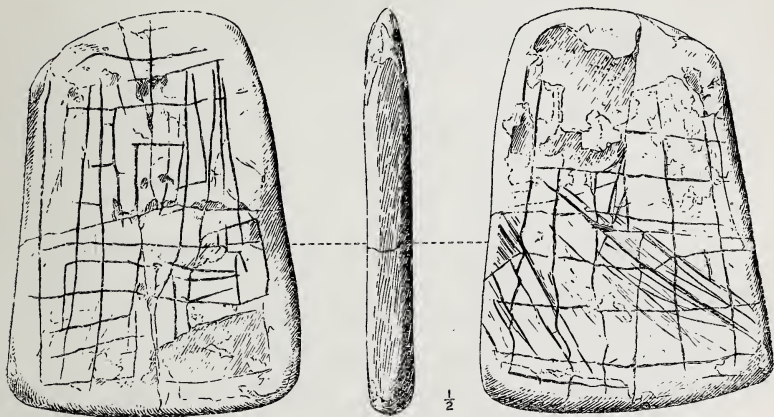
2. *Proc., Soc. Antiq. Ireland*, Vol. XXX, p. 225, fig. 5.

character was found with a cinerary urn at Heidesheim, Bingen, Rheinessen.¹

Q 43. Rough piece of a quern-stone. Found on the clay floor of Mound LXXX, 1905.

Q 44. Rough piece of a lower stone of a quern. Found in Mound LXXX on the surface of the clay, s.w. of the centre, 1905.

S 41. Small slab of fine grey sandstone, with flat faces and of quadrangular transverse section ; max. thickness, 13·3 mm. ;



S 41. Small slab of fine grey sandstone with an incised chequered pattern. Found in Mound LXXX, Glastonbury Lake Village, 1905.

max. length, 110 mm. ; max. width, 78 mm. ; with rounded and bevelled edges at top and bottom. Found in four pieces (now joined) of about equal size, on a thin layer of clay on the s. side of Mound LXXX, 1905. On one face oblique incisions occur, as if it had been used for sharpening purposes ; but the peculiarity of the object is that it has been roughly scratched with irregular squares, covering both faces, in chess-board fashion, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Its use is at present unknown, and although it has been asserted that it might have been used for some game, the 'squares' are so

1. *Die Altertümer Unserer Heidnischen Vorzeit*, by Paul Reinecke, V Band, III Heft., Taf. 14, fig. 243, b.

irregular and indefinite that such a purpose can only be vaguely surmised. A stone object of somewhat similar form, but unscratched, was found by the Hon. W. O. Stanley at Pen y Bonc, Holyhead Island.¹ Several polished stones with scratched markings on them were found at Lagozza, Province of Milan; two are scored with a rough diamond pattern.²

W 170. Half a spindle-whorl of unbaked clay, with a hole 6 mm. in diam. Found in the peat on the E. margin of Mound LXXX, 1905.

One small rounded pebble (*calculus*) was found w. of this mound.

VII. DESCRIPTION OF MOUND LXXXII, AND RELICS.

Dimensions.—The greatest diameter from N. to S. was 16½ft., and from E. to W. 7½ft.

Elevation.—The layer of clay was not recognisable as a mound before digging.

Alluvium.—The depth of the soil covering the clay varied from 13 to 15ins.

Mound LXXXII was a small oval area of clay, situated in the central part of the village, between Mounds LXXX and LXXXI. There was no evidence of it having been intended as a site for a dwelling. The greatest thickness of clay was 6ins.

The substructure was unimportant. In the superficial layers of peat near the mound several willow and alder tree-stumps were found *in situ*.

The only relic of importance from this mound was :—

Q 45. Upper stone of a quern in two pieces, with a handle-hole at the side. Found near the S. margin of Mound LXXXII, 1905.

One whetstone and one flint flake were found in this mound.

1. *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XXVI, p. 321, and Pl. v, fig. 20.

2. Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 215, Nos. 11 and 12.

Dedications of the Churches of Somersetshire.

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

THE late Mr. William Long contributed to the seventeenth volume of the *Proceedings* in 1871 a classified list of the Church Dedications given by Ecton in his *Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum*, 1742. As Editor of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Kalendar my attention has been frequently drawn, from my own knowledge as well as by numerous correspondents, to the many errors and gaps in that list. It became plainly necessary to go behind the *Thesaurus* to the original sources of information. And here I may be allowed to reproduce what I have already stated in the preface to the Kalendar for 1905.

It should be clearly understood that there is no authoritative list in existence. Among the Public Records are two works known as Pope Nicholas' *Taxatio* of 1291, and the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 27 Henry VIII (1536), containing the names of all parishes in England and Wales. These were primarily drawn up to ascertain the value of the benefices, and only incidentally, as in the case of towns with many churches, are the dedications added. The latter work, to which the title of *Valor Ecclesiasticus* or *Liber Regis* is generally given, was first printed in 1711 by John Ecton. His preface contains a very interesting account of the early work of the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, of which he was Receiver, and of the serious state of affairs in the large towns which led to its foundation.

It was, however, no part of his scheme to collect the dedications, and they do not appear in any of the numerous editions issued before his death in 1730. The preface to the edition of 1742 states that "The names of the Saints to whom the churches or chapels are dedicated, are placed immediately after the Rectories, etc. For this the editors are obliged to that learned and communicative antiquary, Browne Willis, Esq., LL.D." In 1786, John Bacon brought out a fresh edition of the *Liber Regis*, based on the labours of Ecton and Willis, but omitting all mention of their names on the title page.

Willis had first printed the dedications in the *Parochiale Anglicanum*, containing the names of all churches and chapels in thirteen dioceses (including Bath and Wells) in 1733. The preface to his earlier work on the "Survey of English Cathedrals, 1727-30," has an amusing account of the attack made upon him for his antiquarian labours, which is worth reprinting. This attack was made by a dignitary of the Church of Hereford, with reference to a book on the history of the antiquities of Hereford, published anonymously in 1717 (and really by Dr. Rawlinson), "in a very warm and angry preface introductory to a sermon preached in Llandaff Cathedral, and fathered on me with some uncharitable reflections. What occasion there was for this gentleman's thus venting his resentments, unless to acquaint the world he had preached in Llandaff Cathedral, and vouchsafed once to visit it during his many years' residence in the neighbourhood, the world will best judge. He will, perhaps, be offended if I tell him he has got no credit with my brethren the Layity, by prefixing such a discourse to a religious subject, which seems entirely new and unprecedented to them, to usher in a sermon in this manner, which his own brethren say might have been spared: forasmuch as he has but borrowed it, for the most part, out of the excellent Mr. Mede's Discourses on the same subject." (*Op. cit.*, ii, 500).

The dedications were collected by the author with help from his correspondents in the various dioceses. "In Wells, the Rev. Mr. Prebendary Thomas Ford, spared no pains in extracting from old Wills the dedications of the churches in that Diocese, and informing me in what other particulars I consulted him." His informants, however, did not always go to such trustworthy sources. The Archdeacon of Northumberland wrote to him that at his last visitation after the most diligent enquiry among the clergy, he could only get four dedications, "but they promise that if they can fish out anything with tolerable probability they will communicate it. But, indeed, I despair of getting further light by this way of enquiry." (*Arch. Æliana*, N.S. XIII, 317). One can pretty well guess beforehand what would be the character of the evidence caught by these fishing enquiries; and the wonder is not that a certain number are inaccurate as that any are correct.

In doubtful cases the date of the village feast would probably be used as a guide. Now Convocation in 1536 did away with all holidays which fell in harvest time (with a few exceptions), and appointed the first Sunday in October to be kept as the feast of Dedication for all churches (Perry, *Church Hist.*, ii, 146; Wilkins's *Concilia*, iii, 823-4). This revolutionary edict was confirmed by Cardinal Pole in his *Reformatio Angliæ*: "By the old custom of this realm, we appoint the first Sunday in October for the feast of foundation to all churches" (Dixon, *Hist. of Church of England*, iv, 462). The power of altering the dates of Dedication Feasts is, however, older than the Reformation, for in 1493 Fox, then Bishop of this Diocese, changed the date of the parish feast of Kewstoke (referred to in a will of 1459 as dedicated to St. Paul) from 9th August to the Sunday next after the feast of St. Anne (26th July) so as not to interfere with harvest operations (*Register of Bp. Fox*, edit. by E. C. Batten). The original feast day of 9th August is allocated in the Sarum and modern Roman Calendars to St. Romanus, so that any one not having the earlier of the two

notices, and going only by the Episcopal register, might have set down a very rare dedication for Kewstoke.

For this County and Diocese the materials are now nearly all available in print. They consist principally of three volumes of Wills, edited for the Somerset Record Society¹ by the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Vicar of Milton Clevedon, and of a volume of Wills, 1528-1536, preserved in the District Probate Registry at Wells, printed by him in 1890. In addition he has very kindly placed at my disposal all his references collected from divers manuscript sources of information. In fact my share in the production of this paper has been confined to arranging the material in two lists. The first gives all the Dedications known and recovered in the Diocese. In the case of the churches marked *, there will be found in the second list a short extract from the record which establishes the correctness of the ascription. With regard to the majority of the dedications, which practically depend upon tradition, we must feel deeply grateful to Browne Willis for his labours in the early part of the eighteenth century. At this date there still remained a faint echo of the strife waged over *dulia* and *hyperdulia*, to which the *Spectator* (No. 125) may be cited as a witness. Sir Roger de Coverley, in his youth, going on an errand in London, had to enquire the way to St. Anne's Lane. The passer-by, being of a Puritanic spirit, instead of answering his question, looked sourly upon him and asked, "Who made Anne a saint?" Sir Roger in confusion dropped the offensive title in his next enquiry, but was no more fortunate; for he had the luck to light upon a Roman Catholic, who curtly informed him that Anne was a saint before he was born, and would continue so after he was hanged. But the century that followed was singularly forgetful or scornful of the past, and tradition itself would in most cases have simply disappeared.

1. Vol. XVI, 1383-1500; Vol. XIX, 1501-1530, with an appendix of Lambeth Wills; Vol. XXI, 1531-1558.

In addition to the Wills printed or still in manuscript, various classes of records have yielded information. A source from which one might have anticipated much help has proved singularly barren of results: I refer to the Episcopal registers, of which a considerable proportion has now been printed. Still there must be many more references in addition to these here given (279, or 60 per cent. of the whole number), and I shall be grateful to any correspondent who will draw my attention to them.

Curiously enough, the records themselves sometimes provide contradictory statements. In addition to Creech St. Michael, discussed in a note, there are apparently different statements at Brushford, Congresbury, Curry Rivel, and Wraxall. There were also other cases where there was sufficient evidence to show that the new dedication was really that of a subsidiary chantry or free chapel in the churchyard. Although the laws and regulations respecting sepulture were very strict, I am rather inclined to think that these free chapels may have had a small portion of the surrounding ground placed under the protection of the patron saint, and thus come to be popularly known under that name, instead of the patron saint of the parish church. These instances are, however, insignificant in comparison with those where the dedication is now placed on a sure footing, even though it may differ from that hitherto accepted. From the historical point of view the question is now settled.

The total number of dedications of churches and chapels in existence before 1800 amounts to 481; and there are 21 churches of whose dedication even tradition is silent. In this total are included two parishes now annexed to the Bristol Diocese, several sinecures and depopulated parishes incorporated with others, and some chapelries, which having fallen into abeyance, have been of late years resuscitated, and in some instances given an independent existence. My object is to show the devotions of the Somerset folk, not it need hardly

be said when the churches were first founded, for then the number of British Saints would have been much more numerous, but at a date when there was no likelihood of further change.

LIST I.—DEDICATIONS.

ALDHELM, ST.—Doulting (1).

ALDHELM, ST., and EDBURGA, ST.—Broadway¹ (1).

ALL SAINTS.—Aisholt, Alford, *Ashcott, *Broomfield, Camel West, *Castle Cary, *Chipstable, Closworth, *Corston, Curland, *Curry Mallet, Dodington, *Dulverton, *Dunkerton, *Farmborough, *Hinton Blewett, *Isle Brewers, *Kingsdon, *Kingston Pitney in Yeovil, *Kingston Seymour, Kingweston, *Langport, Lopen, *Lullington, *Long Ashton, *Martock, *Merriott, *Monksilver, *Nynehead, *Norton Fitzwarren, *Nunney, *Pennard East, Poyntington, *Publow, *Selworthy, Sutton Bingham, Tellisford, *Trull, *Weston near Bath, *Woolley, *Wootton Courteney, *Wraxall, *Wrington (43).

ANDREW, ST.—*Aller, *Ansford, *Backwell, *Banwell, *Blagdon, Brympton, *Burnham, *Cheddar, *Chew Magna, *Chew Stoke, *Clevedon, *Compton Bishop, *Compton Dundon, *Congresbury, Corton Denham, *Curry-Rivel, Dowlish Wake, *High Ham, *Holcombe, *Ilchester, *Lilstock, Loxton, *Mells, *Northover, Old Cleeve, *Priston, *Puckington, *Stoke Courcy, Stoke Trister, Thorn Coffin, Trent, *Wells Cathedral, West Hatch, *White Staunton, *Withypool, Wiveliscombe (36).

ASSUMPTION OF B.V.M.—*Brompton Ralph (1).

AUGUSTINE, ST.—*Clutton, Locking, *Monkton West (3).

BARNABAS, ST.—*Queen Camel (1).

BARTHOLOMEW, ST.—Bathealton, *Crewkerne, *Lyng, Oake, *Ubley, Cranmore West (6).

1. Browne Willis has St. Aldhelm alone.

- BENIGNUS, ST.—*Glastonbury St. B. (1).
BRIDGET, ST.—Brean, *Chelvey (2).
CATHERINE (KATHARINE), ST., ST. CATHERINE'S (near Bath), *Drayton, *Montacute, Swell, Woodlands (5).
CHRISTOPHER, ST.—Lympsham (1).
CONGAR, ST.—Badgeworth (1).
CULBONE, ST.—*Culbone (1).
CUTHBERT, ST.—*St. Cuthbert's in Wells (1).
DAVID, ST.—Barton St. David (1).
DECUMAN, ST.—*St. Decuman's (1).
DUBRITIUS, ST.—*Porlock (1).
DUNSTAN, ST.—Baltonsborough (1).
DYONISIUS, ST.—Sock Dennis (1).
EDWARD, ST.—Chilton on Polden, *Goathurst (2).
ETHELREDA (Audrey), ST.—West Quantockshead (1).
GEORGE, ST.—*Beckington, Bicknoller, *Dunster, *Easton-in-Gordano, Edington, *Hinton St. George, Ruishton, Sandford Brett, *Wembdon, Whatley, *Wilton (11).
GILES, ST.—*Bratton St. Maur, *Dundry, Hawkridge, Leighland, *Knowle St. Giles, *Leigh-on-Mendip, *Street, Thurloxton (8).
GREGORY, ST.—*Stoke St. Gregory, Weare, *Whitchurch (3).
HOLY CROSS.—Babcary, Hillfarrance, Sampford Arundel, Thorn Falcon, Weston Bamfylde, *Winford (6).
HOLY GHOST.—Crowcombe (1).
HOLY TRINITY.—*Abbots Leigh, Ash Priors, *Beercrocombe, Binegar, Bishop's Sutton, *Burrington, *Chilton Trinity, High Littleton, Long Sutton, Nailsea, Newton St. Loe, Norton Malreward, Paulton, Sutton Montis (14).
JAMES, ST., THE GREAT.—Chilton Cantelo, Winscombe (2).
JAMES, ST.—Ashwick, *Bath St. James, Bradon, Cameley, *Chillington, Cranmore East, Fitzhead, Forscote, Halse, Lambrooke, *Lufton, *Milton Clevedon, Preston Plucknett, South Stoke, *Taunton St. James, Upton (15).

JOHN, ST.—*Cutcombe, *Kenn, *Milborne Port, Dowlish West, Wheathill (5).

JOHN THE BAPTIST, ST.—Ashbrittle, *Axbridge, *Batheaston, Bedminster, *Brewham, *Carhampton, *Cheriton North, *Chilcompton, Churchill, *Cothelstone, Farrington Gurney, *Frome, *Glastonbury, Hatch Beauchamp, Heathfield, Hinton Charterhouse, Horsington, *Ilchester, *Keynsham, Midsomer Norton, *Pawlet, *Pilton, Pitney, Skilgate, *Staplegrave, Weston-s.-Mare, *Yeovil (27).

JOHN, ST., and ALL SAINTS.—*Kingstone (1).

JULIAN, ST.—Wellow (1).

LAWRENCE, ST.—*Cucklington, East Harptree, *Lydeard St. Lawrence, Priddy, *Road, *Spargrove, *Stanton Prior, Westbury, *Wick St. Lawrence, Woolverton (10).

LEONARD, ST.—*Butleigh, *Chelwood, *Combwich, *Farleigh Hungerford, Marston Bigot, *Misterton, Otterford, *Pitcombe, *Rodney Stoke, *Shipham, *Tolland (11).

LUKE, ST.—*Brislington (1).

MARGARET, ST.—*Babington, Middle Chinnock, *Queen's Charlton, *Thorne St. Margaret, *Tintinhull (5).

MARK, ST.—Lyncombe (1).

MARTIN, ST.—*Elworthy, *Fiddington, Fivehead, *Kingsbury Episcopi, *Langridge, North Perrott, North Stoke, West Coker, *Worle (9).

MARY THE VIRGIN, ST.—*Ashill, *Barrington; *Batcombe, *Bathwick, Berkley, Berrow, *Bishop's Hull, *Bridgwater, *Bradford, *Brompton Regis, *Bruton, *Buckland St. Mary, *Cannington, *Chard, Charlcombe, *Charlinch, Charlton Mackrell, Cheddon Fitzpaine, *Chedzoy, Chesterblade, Chilthorne Domer, *Chinnock East, *Chinnock West, *Christon, *Clatworthy, Claverton, Cloford, Compton Dando, Compton Pauncefoot, *Cossington, *Croscombe, *Donyat, East Brent, Eastham, Elm, Emberrow, Hardington, *Harptree West, Hemington, Holford, *Hardington Mandeville, Huish Episcopi, *Hutton, *Ilchester,

Isle Abbots, *Ilminster, Keinton Mandeville, Kilmington, Kilve, *Kingston, *Laverton, Limington, Litton, *Luccombe, *Luxborough, Lydford East, Lydeard Episcopi, *Mark, *Marston Magna, Meare, *Middlezoy, *Milverton, *Moorlinch, *Mudford, *Nempnett, *Nettlecombe, Norton-sub-Hamdon, *North Petherton, *Oare, *Orchardleigh, *Pitminster, *Portbury, *Quantockshead East, Rimpleton, *Saltford, *Sandford Orcas, *Seavington St. Mary, *Shapwick, *Spaxton, *Stanton Drew, *Stoke St. Mary, Stoke-under-Ham, Stocklinch Ottersey, *Stogumber, Stowey, *Stowey (Nether), *Swainswick, Abbas Combe, *Timsbury, Walton-in-Gordano, *Wanstrow, *Wedmore, *Wellington, *West Buckland, *Weston Zoyland, Whitelackington, Woolavington, Yarlinton, *Yatton (104).

MARY, ST., and EDWARD, ST.—Barrow Gurney (1).

MARY, ST., and JOHN, ST.—Lamyat (1).

MARY, ST., JOHN ST., and ALL SAINTS.—Witham (1).

MARY MAGDALENE, ST.—*Barwick, *Chewton Mendip, *Cricket Malherbie, *Ditcheat, *Long Load, Sparkford, Stockland-Bristol, Stowell, *Stocklinch St. Mary Magdalene, *Taunton St. Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble, Withiel Florey, Writhlington (14).

MATTHEW, ST.—Wookey (1).

MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS, ST.—*Angersleigh, Bawdrip, Blackford, *Brent Knoll, *Bath St. Michael, *Brushford, *Burnett, *Butcombe, *Cadbury North, *Chaffcombe, Clapton-in-Gordano, East Coker, *Compton Martin, *Creech St. Michael, Cudworth, Dinder, *Enmore, Flax Bourton, Greinton, *Haselbury Plucknett, *Henstridge, *Ilchester, *Milverton, *Minehead, *Monkton Combe, *Orchard Portman, *Othery, Penselwood, *Puriton, *Rad-dington, Rowberrow, Runninton, *Seavington St. Michael, *St. Michaelchurch, Shepton Beauchamp, *Somerton, Stawley, *Stoke St. Michael, *Twer-ton, Wayford (40).

NICHOLAS, ST.—*Bathampton, *Brockley, *Combe St. Nicholas, *Corfe, *Dinnington, *Downhead, *Durstun, *Holton, *Kelston, *Kilton, *Kittisford, North Barrow, Radstock, *Uphill, *Walton, *West Pennard, *Withycombe (17).

OLAVE, ST.—*Ilchester (1).

PANCRAS, ST.—*Bagborough (1).

PAUL, ST.—Bickenhall, *Ilton, *Kewstoke, Walton-in-Gordano, Weston-in-Gordano (5).

PETER, ST.—*Bleadon, Camerton, *Charlton Adam, Evercreech, *Exton, *Freshford, Goathill, Hornblotton, *Huish Champflower, *Huntspill, *Ilchester, Langford Budville, Marksbury, Milton Podymore, *North Newton, North Wootton, Portishead, Redlynch, Runnington, Shepton Montacute, *Staple Fitzpaine, South Barrow, *Treborough, West Lydford, Williton, *Winsford, Wyke Champflower (27).

PETER, ST., and PAUL, ST.—*Bath Abbey, Charlton Horethorne, *Chiselborough, *Combe Florey, *Kilmersdon, Maperton, Muchelney, *North Curry, Odcombe, *Otterhampton, *Over Stowey, *Shepton Mallet, *South Pether-ton, *Wincanton (14).

PETROCK, ST.—*Timberscombe (1).

PHILIP, ST., and JAMES, ST.—Norton St. Philip (1).

QUIRICUS, ST., and JULITTA, ST.—*Tickenham (1).

SALVYM, ST.—*Exford (1).

SAVIOUR, ST.—Puxton (1).

STEPHEN, ST.—Charlton Musgrove, Winsham (2).

SWITHIN, ST.—*Bathford, Walcot (2).

THOMAS THE APOSTLE, ST.—*Cricket St. Thomas, Thurl-beare (2).

THOMAS OF CANTERBURY, ST.—Lovington, *Pensford, Pylle, South Cadbury, Widcombe (5).

VIGOR, ST.—Stratton-on-the-Fosse (1).

VINCENT, ST.—Ashington (1).

DEDICATIONS UNKNOWN.

Allerton.	Englishcombe.	Standerwick.
Biddisham.	Goose Bradon.	Stoke Pero.
Capland.	Low Ham.	Stone Easton.
Catcott.	Pendomer.	Stowell.
Combehay.	Rodden.	Stringston.
Durleigh.	Rodhuish.	Sutton Mallet.
Earnshill.	Seaborough.	West Bradley.

LIST II.—RECORDS.

- ABBOTS-LEIGH (now in Bristol Diocese). Holy Trinity. W.
 ALLER. John Halley, 1527. The churchyard of St. Andrew.
 S.R.S. 19, 268.
- ANGERSLEIGH. John Richards and his wife Thomasine (two
 wills), 1538. The churchyard of St. Mighell in Angers-
 legh. S.R.S. 21, 43-4.
- ANSFORD. Richard Pyne, 1503. The parish church of St.
 Andrew of Almysford. S.R.S. 19, 59.
- ASHCOTT. John Hurman, 1543, in cimiterio omnium sancto-
 rum de Ayshecote. Wells District Probate Registry.
 F. W. Weaver's MSS. Collections. (*Afterwards cited as*
 W.)
- AXBRIDGE. John Wytcumbe, jun., 1505. The parish church
 of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 19, 92.
- BABINGTON. John Coke, 1526. The church of St. Mar-
 garet. S.R.S. 19, 257.
- BACKWELL. John Rodeney, 1417. The parish church of
 St. Andrew. S.R.S. 16, 83.
- BAGBOROUGH, WEST. Robert Bugge, 1534. The church-
 yard of Saynt Prancard [Pancras] in West Bagbury.
 This gives the origin of the Somerset surname, "Pran-
 kerd." W.
- BANWELL. Thomas Aleyne, 1496. The church of St. An-
 drew. S.R.S. 16, 338.

- BARRINGTON. John Jamell, 1535. The churchyard of our Lady in Baryngton. W.
- BARWICK. William Harvie, 1540. The parish church of Mary Mawdelyn yn Barwycke. Serel's MS. Wills in Library, Taunton Castle.
- BATCOMBE. Lawrence Yerbery, 1516. The church of B.M. of Batcombe. S.R.S. 19, 188.
- BATH ABBEY. In Domesday and the early Charters the dedication is to St. Peter alone. Charter of King Cynewulf, 758 (S.R.S. VII, i, 23), down to the episcopate of Bishop Robert, 1136-66. At the Dissolution there was a triple dedication to St. Saviour and SS. Peter and Paul (Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. *Proc.*, LI, pt. ii, paper 7).
- BATH ST. JAMES. Margery Brokworth, 1407. John, rector of the church of St. James (Bath). S.R.S. 16, 32.
- BATH ST. MICHAEL. Robert Carter, 1411. The church of St. Michael without the gate. S.R.S. 16, 45.
- BATHAMPTON. John Fisher, 1532, in cimiterio S. Nicholai de Hampton. Wells Wills, p. 8.
- BATHEASTON. The church of St. John in the vill of Batheneston, c. 1320. Bath Chartulary, S.R.S. VII, ii, 656.
- BATHFORD. Thomas Adams, 1533. Churchyard of St. Swithune of Ford. Wells Wills, 8.
- BATHWICK. John Webbe, 1535. Churchyard of our Lady of Bathwyk. Wells Wills, 9.
- BECKINGTON. John Sampson, 1484. The church of St. George of Bekinton. S.R.S. 16, 252.
- BEERCROCOMBE. Thomas Dorman, 1538. Church of the trinite of bearecrokam. Taunton D.P.R. (Monday).
- BISHOPS HULL. Simon Farwell, 1545. The church of our Lady in hilibushopes. W.
- BLAGDON. William Smyth, 1510. The church of St. Andrew of Blakedon. S.R.S. 19, 140.

- BLEADON.** John Mayo of Bledon, 1541. To the hye auter and unto Saynt Peter ther *4d.* pro decimis oblitis. Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.
- BRADFORD.** Thomas Asshecombe of St. Clement Danes, London, 1466. The church of our Lady of Bradford in the shire of Somerset. S.R.S. 16, 209. For another reference of Asshecombes in connection with Bradford, see the will of Sir John Halsanger, 1429, in S.R.S. 16, 130. The name of Asshecombe occurs in the Bradford registers, 1596-1607.
- BRATTON ST. MAUR.** Grant by Girard de Brocton to the Canons of Bruton of one hide in Brocton, saving the tenement of the church of St. Giles, which Robert the clerk of Brocton holds. Bruton Chartulary, No. 93, c. 1220. S.R.S. 8, 22. Browne Willis has the Holy Trinity, copied into Collinson and P.O. Directory. The Diocesan Kalendar had St. Nicholas.
- BRENT KNOLL (South).** William Nychols, 1540, "in simiterio ecclesie divi Michis de Sowth Brynt." Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.
- BREWHAM, SOUTH.** Eleanor Ede, 1496. The chapel of St. John the Baptist of Bruham. S.R.S. 16, 348.
- BRIDGWATER.** John Davy, 1461. The parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. S.R.S. 16, 194.
- BRISLINGTON.** Joan Newman, 1538. The churchyard of St. Luke in Brystilton. W.
- BROCKLEY.** Walter Wylling, 1531. The church of St. Nycolas. Wells Wills, p. 29.
- BROMPTON RALPH.** Christian Dye, 1532. To be buried in the hole grave of the Assumption of our blissyd lady of Brumpton Raffe. Wells Wills, p. 30.
- BROMPTON REGIS.** John Adams, 1536, and two other wills. "The stores" of the church are mentioned in all three wills, and the store of our Lady in each case comes first. W.

- BROOMFIELD. John Chilcott, 1546. The church of Alhalowen of Bromfyll. S.R.S. 21, 93.
- BRUSHFORD. Joan Coppe, 1526. The church of St. Michael of Brushford. S.R.S. 19, 256. The will of John Melhuyshe of B., dated 6 Oct., 1536, contains: In cimiterio B(eatæ) M(ariæ) eccl. par de B. Wells Wills, p. 33.
- BRUTON. John Gregory, 1429. The parish church of the blessed Mary of Bruton. S.R.S. 16, 131.
- BUCKLAND ST. MARY. Bocland Sancte Marie in 'Nomina Villarum' of 1317. S.R.S. 3, 72.
- BUCKLAND, WEST. William Cownam de Bucklonde juxta Wellyngton, 1542, in cemiterio B.M. de Bucklonde. W.
- BURNETT. Robert Warne, 1531. Churchyard of S. Michael. Wells Wills, p. 35.
- BURNHAM. John Walle, 1541. To St. Andrew of Burneham, 4*d*. Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.
- BURRINGTON. John Edys, 1530. In cimiterio S. Trinitatis. Wells Wills, p. 36.
- BUTCOMBE. John Busshe, 1512. The church of St. Michael the Archangel of Budcom. S.R.S. 19, 165.
- BUTLEIGH. John Pyper, 1546. The churchyard of St. Leonard of Butleigh. S.R.S. 21, 91.
- CADBURY, NORTH. Henry Bole, 1494. Churchyard of the parish church of St. Michael the Archangel. S.R.S. 16, 319.
- CANNINGTON. Thomas Woth, 1407. The church of the Blessed Mary of Canyngton. S.R.S. 16, 27.
- CARHAMPTON. Robert Lotey, 1510. The church of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 19, 142.
- CASTLE CARY. Richard Pyne, 1503. The church of All Saints of Castill Cary. S.R.S. 19, 60.
- CHAFFCOMBE. Robert Macy, 1531. The church of the parish of St. Michael of Chafcombe. Wells Wills, p. 42.
- CHARD. Richard Swan, 1486. The church of the Blessed Mary of Chorde. S.R.S. 16, 261.

- CHARLTON ADAM. Grant by William Fitz-Adam of an acre of land to endow the church of St. Peter the Apostle of Cherleton Adam, c. 1220. Bruton Chartulary, No. 186. S.R.S. 8, 42.
- CHARLYNCH. John Anger, 1533. In the churchyard of the blessed Mary. Wells Wills, p. 46.
- CHEDDAR. Thomas More, 1493. The church of St. Andrew. S.R.S. 16, 304.
- CHEDZOY. John Rey, 1530. The churchyard of the Blessed Mary of Chedsey. Wells Wills, p. 48.
- CHELVEY. Edmund de Saint Maur, 1421. The church of St. Bridget. S.R.S. 16, 105.
- CHELWOOD. John Cockes, 1541. Church of St. Leonard of Chelworthe. W.
- CHERITON, NORTH. Edward Stacy, 1535. The chancell of the decollacion of St. John Baptist. Wells Wills, p. 50.
- CHEW MAGNA. Simon Skynner, 1417. The churchyard of St. Andrew. S.R.S. 16, 83.
- CHEW STOKE. John Parys, 1517. The parish church (of) St. Andrew of Chew aforesaid, *i.e.* Stoke. S.R.S. 19, 193. Wells Wills, p. 52.
- CHEWTON MENDIP. Thomas Saunders, 1528. The parish church of B.M. Magd. of Chewton. S.R.S. 19, 279.
- CHILCOMPTON. Henry Seward, 1527. Parish church of St. John Bapt. S.R.S. 19, 266.
- CHILLINGTON. The chapel of St. James of Chelyngton, annexed to South Petherton. Bp. Foxe's Register, p. 99.
- CHILTON TRINITY. Simon de Fareweye admitted to the church of Chilton Trinity, 17 Feb., 1341. Reg. of Bp. Ralph de Salopia, S.R.S. 9, p. 429.
- CHINNOCK, EAST. John Northe, 1532. The church of B.M.V. Wells Wills, p. 56.
- CHINNOCK, WEST. William Burgis, 1519. Chapel of B.M.V. of West Chinnoke, S.R.S. 19, 206.

- CHIPSTABLE. John Tudbole, 1531. The churchyard of All Saints. Wells Wills, p. 57.
- CHISELBOROUGH. William Burgis, 1519. The chancel of the Apostles Peter and Paul of the church of Chesilborough. S.R.S. 19, 206.
- CHRISTON. Humfrey Puxwell, 1496. The parisshe church of our Lady in Cristyn. S.R.S. 16, 339.
- CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO. John Jamys, 1530. Churchyard of S. Mychaell. Wells Wills, p. 57.
- CLATWORTHY. Thomas Jamys, 1534. Churchyard of our Lady. Wells Wills, p. 59.
- CLEVEDON. Margaret Pryston, 1533. Parish church of S. Androwe. Wells Wills, p. 60.
- CLUTTON. John Morrys, 1533. Churchyard of S. Augusten. Wells Wills, p. 61.
- COLEFORD. Margery Merifild, 1513. The chapel of B.M.V. of Collford. S.R.S. 19, 166. Coleford has been separated from Kilmersdon and formed into a parish with a modern dedication to the Holy Trinity.
- COMBE FLOREY. John Constable, 1511. The parish church of SS. Peter and Paul. S.R.S. 19, 152.
- COMBE ST. NICHOLAS. Richard Swan, 1486. The church of 'Cumba S. Nicholai.' S.R.S. 16, 261.
- COMBWICH. David Cornysse, 1524. The church (chapel) of S. Leonarde of Comewiche. S.R.S. 19, 230. The modern church, in the parish of Otterhampton, was dedicated to St. Peter.
- COMPTON BISHOP. William Cras, 1528. The church of St. Andrew. S.R.S. 19, 270.
- COMPTON DUNDON. Thomas Lymbrye, 1527. St. Andrew of C. D. S.R.S. 19, 266.
- COMPTON MARTIN. Thomas Chapman, 1509. The churchyard of St. Michael the Archangel. S.R.S. 19, 135.
- CONGRESBURY. This church is traditionally dedicated to St. Andrew, while the place-name appears to be connected

with St. Congar. Two printed wills seem to give St. Congar as patron. That of William Nedys, 1501, refers to the church of St. Conggar, where he desires to be buried; to St. Michael's chapel, and 'to St. Congger a heffer to fynde a light' (S.R.S. 19, 23). The will of Robert Nedys, proved on January 30th, 1506, leaves to the high aulter of Congrysbury 2s., and to Seint Mighhels chapell the rent of a house (S.R.S. 19, 82). The Chantry Certificate makes mention of the chapel of St. Michael within the churchyard of Congresbury (S.R.S. 2, 75). The church of St. Congar may be a periphrastic rendering of Congresbury.

CORFE. Agnes Bonde, 1557. Churchyarde of Sainte Nicholas in Corfe. Taunton D.P.R. (Monday).

CORSTON. John Holbyn, 1541. Churchyard of Allhallows of Coston. W.

COSSINGTON. Robert Brent, 1505. The chancel of the parish church of the B.M. of Cosyngton. S.R.S. 19, 87.

COTHELSTONE. Robert Stawell, 1499. The parish church of St. John the Baptist of Codeleston. S.R.S. 16, 386. The same dedication is given in 1400 in Papal Letters, v, 390.

CREECH ST. MICHAEL. It would seem in the highest degree improbable that this dedication should not be the original one; but it is a fact that down to the middle of the sixteenth century Creech always appears without the suffix, and the dedication when given is All Saints. The reference to St. Michael in the printed copy of Bp. Drokensford's Register (S.R.S. 1, 267) is not in the manuscript. Thomas Broke in his will, dated 9 Dec., 1530, directs his burial 'in cimiterio omnium Sanctorum de Creche' (Wells Wills, p. 63). So also John Wylcock's will, dated 17 Feb., 1532, contains the clause, 'to be buryd yn the holy beryall of all halon of the paryshe of Creche' (Wells Wills, p. 64). In the next century, however, the wills of Thomas Selye (*sic*), 1631, and of Joan Ceeley, his

- widow, 1632, refer to Michell Criche and Michael Church (Brown's Som. Wills, I, 40). This family owned 'Charlton in Michael Creech,' as stated in the will of Edward Ceeley, made 1669 (Brown, IV, 75), so the neighbouring parish of St. Michaelchurch cannot be intended.
- CREWKERNE. William Baker, 1508. The churchyard of St. Bartholomew. S.R.S. 19, 120.
- CRICKET MALHERBIE. William Macy, 1531. The chancell of B.M. Magdalene. Wells Wills, p. 66.
- CRICKET ST. THOMAS. William Macy, 1531. The rector of Criket Tomas. Wells Wills, p. 66.
- CROSCOMBE. Joan Maiewe, 1496. The parish church of the Blessed Virgin Mary. S.R.S. 16, 346.
- CUCKLYNGTON. John Thykk, 1519. The church of St. Laurence of Cocklyngton. S.R.S. 19, 203.
- CULBONE. James Hadley, 1532, of Withecombe, Esq., as he has been remiss in going pilgrimages bequeathes to St. Culbone *3d.* (among other local saints). S.R.S. 21, 14.
- CURRY MALLET. William Mede, 1523. The church of Alhalowes in Cory malet. S.R.S. 19, 223.
- CURRY, NORTH. Thomas Sopere, 1409. The churchyard of the Apostles the blessed Peter and Paul. S.R.S. 16, 41.
- CURRY RIVEL. John Luffenam, Vicar, 1423. The churchyard of St. Andrew the Apostle. S.R.S. 16, 108. John Collyns, 1531. The churchyard of All Saints of Curryvell (*sic*). Wells Wills, p. 68. John Bobet, 1532. The church of St. Andrew. Wells Wills, p. 68. The variation is inexplicable, unless Curryvell is a clerical error for Currymallet, whose dedication is All Saints.
- CUTCOMBE. Richard Baron, 1531. The churchyard of St. John. Wells Wills, p. 68. There are several more wills, but it is not stated in any of them whether the Evangelist or the Baptist is intended.
- DINNINGTON. John Isacke, 1531. The churchyard of St. Nicholas. Wells Wills, p. 72.

- DITCHEAT. John Gunthorpe, 1498. The parish church of the Blessed Mary Magdalen of Dichesiat. S.R.S. 16, 361.
- DONYAT. Joan Clerk, 1542. Cem. de dive Marie de Donyett. W.
- DOWNHEAD. John Meryfeld, 1480. The chapel of St. Nicholas of Downhede (which is a chapelry attached to Doultung). S.R.S. 16, 232.
- DRAYTON. Stephen Harrys, 1535. Cim. dive Katherine de Drayton. W. See also Muchelney Chartulary, No. 24. S.R.S. 14, 59.
- DULVERTON. John Catvoord, 1532. The church of Alhalon. Wells Wills, p. 73.
- DUNDRY. Robert Stevyn, 1533. The chapell of St. Giles of Dondry (which was a chapelry of Chew Magna). Wells Wills, p. 76.
- DUNKERTON. Henry Seward, 1527. Parish church of Alhalowen. S.R.S. 19, 266.
- DUNSTER. Thomas Upcot, 1504. The church of St. George. S.R.S. 19, 60.
- DURSTON. Thomas Tynbery, 1540. Churchyard of St. Nicholas. Brown, I, p. 6.
- EASTON-IN-GORDANO. Richard Morgan, 1709. Of Easton-in-Gordano, *alias* St. George's, Somerset. Brown, II, p. 106.
- ELWORTHY. John Cridland, 1531. The church of St. Martin. Wells Wills, p. 80.
- ENMORE. Thomas Malette, 1500. The chauncell of St. Mighell of Ennemere. S.R.S. 19, 10.
- EXFORD. John At Courte, 1534. The church of St. Salvym of Exford. Wells Wills, p. 85. So also Richard Baron of Cutcombe, 1531. To the church of S. Salv. of Exforde, xii d., p. 69.
- EXTON. Thomazia Vicari, 1531. The church of the holy Peter. Wells Wills, p. 86.

- FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD. St. Leonard. The church was consecrated on St. Leonard's Day, Nov. 6, 1443. Canon J. E. Jackson's "Farleigh Hungerford," p. 52.
- FARMBOROUGH. Robert Coks, 1532. The churchyard of All Saints. Wells Wills, p. 87.
- FIDDINGTON. John Gooddeman, 1530. The churchyard of St. Martin. Wells Wills, p. 87.
- FRESHFORD. Thomas Halle, 1457. The church of St. Peter. S.R.S. 16, 174.
- FROME. The church of St. John of Frome. Domesday. John Cable, 1408. The churchyard of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 16, 33.
- GLASTONBURY, St. John Baptist. Richard atte Welle, 1475. The church of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 16, 227.
- GLASTONBURY, St. Benignus. Richard atte Welle, 1475. The chapel of St. Benignus. S.R.S. 16, 228. See also the wills of John Cammell, 'the fabric of the chapel of St. Benignus of Glaston,' 1487, S.R.S. 16, 270; of Stephen Lane, 1495; Sybil Cammell, 1498; William Swalowe, 1501; and of Sir John Jeffrey, 1512. This parish was until the last century a chapelry annexed to St. John's church.
- GOATHURST. Agnes Coverd, 1538. The churchyard of St. Edward of Gotehurst. W.
- HARDINGTON MANDEVILLE. Henry Skidmour, 1511. The church of B.M.V. of H. S.R.S. 19, 149.
- HARPTREE, WEST. Richard Webbe, 1508. The churchyard of B.M. S.R.S. 19, 122.
- HASELBURY PLUCKNETT. Walter Fychett, 1489. The church of St. Michael the Archangel. S.R.S. 16, 283.
- HENSTRIDGE. William Carent, 1576. The church of St. Mighell Tharcangell at Hengestrige. S.R.S. 19, 186.
- HIGH HAM. John Gowle, 1539. The churchyard of St. Androos of Hygham. Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.

- HINTON BLEWETT. Jane Bowcher of Colley in the parish of East Harptree, 1509. The parisshe church of Alhalowen of Henton. S.R.S. 19, 135.
- HINTON ST. GEORGE. Thomas Mershe, 1486. To the parish church of Henton St. George, 40*sh.* towards the building of the tower there. S.R.S. 16, 263.
- HOLCOMBE. Appointment to the church of the parish of St. Andrew of Holcombe, during the vacancy of the see of Bath and Wells, and of the archbishopric of Canterbury, 1503. Som. and Dors. Notes and Queries, v, art. 119.
- HOLTON. Thomas Sawell, 1505. The church of the blessed Nicholas of Halton (*sic*). S.R.S. 19, 85.
- HORRINGTON. Edmond Carter of Croscombe, 1529. The church of St. Leonard of Horrynton. S.R.S. 19, 284. The dedication of the modern parish is St. John the Evangelist.
- HUSH CHAMPFLOWER. Thomas Brousford, 1535. The churchyard of St. Peter of Huyshechamflore. Wells Wills, p. 94.
- HUNTSPILL. William Martyn, 1535. Churchyard of Alhalone in Hunspyll. Wells Wills, p. 95. B. Willis gives All Saints as the dedication.
- HUTTON. Roger Walssche, 1404. The church of the Blessed Mary. S.R.S. 16, 17.
- ILCHESTER. William Balsham, 1444. The church of the Blessed Mary the Greater. S.R.S. 16, 156. This will also names the churches of the Blessed Mary the less, and of St. John the Baptist. There were also the parishes of St. Andrew (Domesday), St. Olave (Patent Rolls, 4 Ed. I), St. Michael (Reg. Ralph de Salopia), and St. Peter (Reg. Walter Giffard).
- ILMINSTER. Richard Hawker, 1496. The church of St. Mary the Virgin. S.R.S. 16, 345.
- ILTON. Thomas Chapull and Will. Halswell (two wills), 1534, in simeterio beati Pauli de Ilton. W.

- ISLE BREWERS. Sir Alexander Maget, 1558. The chauncell of Allhallen yn Ilebruers. Som. and Dors. Notes and Queries, v, art. 109.
- KELSTON. John Carter, *alias* Cox, 1504. The parish church of St. Nicholas of Kelveston. S.R.S. 19, 78.
- KENN. John Thurbarn, 1496. The chapel of St. John of Kenne. S.R.S. 16, 334. It was a chapelry of Yatton.
- KEWSTOKE. Abraham Hoper, 1459. The church of the Blessed Paul. S.R.S. 16, 193.
- KEYNSHAM. Henry Warleigh, 1448. The parish church of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 16, 162.
- KILMERSDON. Henry Berde, 1528. The church of SS. Peter and Paul. S.R.S. 19, 275.
- KILTON. John Gonyngnam, 1533. The churchyard of the Blessed Nicholas. Wells Wills, p. 97.
- KINGSBURY. Alice Clayton, 1501. The parish church of St. Martens. S.R.S. 19, 22.
- KINGSDON. John Androos, 1540. The churchyard of all halow in Kingisdon. Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.
- KINGSTON (near Taunton). Sir Richard Playce, 1534. Our Lady church. Wells Wills, p. 97.
- KINGSTON SEYMOUR. John Ken, 1404. The parish church of All Saints. S.R.S. 16, 15.
- KINGSTONE (near Ilminster). Grant by Sir John de Chideock of the advowson of St. John's and All Saints Church at Kingeston. Wells Cath. MSS., 304.
- KITTISFORD. William Martyn, 1535. The churchyard of St. Nycolas of Kyttysforde. W.
- KNOWLE ST. GILES. Alexander Buller, 1525. The parish church of St. Gile of Knoll. S.R.S. 19, 249.
- LANGPORT. Richard Langport, 1490. The church of All Saints. S.R.S. 16, 286.
- LANGRIDGE. Edward Smythe, 1544. The churchyard of St. Marten of Langryge. W.

- LAVERTON. John Carter, 1496. The parish church of the Blessed Mary. S.R.S. 16, 340.
- LEIGH-ON-MENDIP. John Meryfeld, 1480. The chapel of St. Giles of Lyeght. S.R.S. 16, 232. This was a chapelry of Mells.
- LILSTOCK. John Dey, 1532. The church of St. Andrew. Wells Wills, p. 100.
- LONG ASHTON. Margaret Chocke, 1483. Allhalow Chirch, S.R.S. 16, 245.
- LONG LOAD. B. Willis gives the dedication as St. Mary Magdalene. As part of the endowment was an acre of arable land called Mawdlyn forde, S.R.S. 2, 296, it is probably correct. The modern dedication is Christ Church.
- LUCCOMBE. Alice St. John, 1488. The chancel of the Blessed Mary of Estluckom (East Luccombe). S.R.S. 16, 278.
- LUFTON. Thomas Brockwell (of Lutton), 1570. The church of St. Jamys of Lutton. S.R.S. 19, 142.
- LULLINGTON. William Horton, 1508. The parish church of Alhalowen. S.R.S. 19, 114.
- LUXBOROUGH. Anthony Hyll, *alias* Stodey, 1531. The churchyard of the Blessed Mary. Wells Wills, p. 103.
- LYDEARD ST. LAWRENCE. John Macy, 1532. The churchyard of St. Lawrence of Lydyerd. Wells Wills, p. 99. Pipe Roll of Winchester Bishopric, 1207-8. See also Papal Letters, V, 302, under 1400.
- LYNG. Edmund Tayler, 1531. The church of St. Bartholomew. Wells Wills, p. 100.
- MARK. Nicholas Kemp, 1425. To be buried in the chapel of the Blessed Mary of Merk. S.R.S. 16, 114. It was a chapelry annexed to Wedmore by Bishop Josceline in 1242. Wells MSS., p. 30.
- MARSTON BIGOT. Isabella Russell, widow of John Chychehay, 1361. The church of St. Leonard of Merston. Addit. Charter, 28766, given in Som. and Dors. Notes and Queries, VI, art. 191.

- MARSTON MAGNA. John Orgley, 1505. Churchyard of the B.V.M. 'de Brode Marston.' S.R.S. 19, 87.
- MARTOCK. The parish church of All Saints. Somerset Chuntries, 1548. S.R.S. 2, 295.
- MELLS. Walter Payne, 1495. The church of St. Andrew. S.R.S. 16, 333.
- MERRIOTT. William Garlande, 1530. The churchyard of All Saints. Wells Wills, p. 103.
- MIDDLEZOY. John Mullins, 1545. Churchyard of our Lady of Mydelsowey. W.
- MILBORNE PORT. John Jenes, 1496. The parish church of St. John the Evangelist. S.R.S. 16, 336.
- MILTON CLEVEDON. Robert Corte, 1546. The churchyard of St. Jamys in Mylton. W.
- MILVERTON. Robert Chippeleigh, 1406. The churchyard of St. Michael the Archangel. S.R.S. 16, 20.
- MINEHEAD. Thomas Braye, 1513. The church of Seynt Michell of Mynehed. S.R.S. 19, 172.
- MONKSILVER. Johanna Comer, 1534. Churchyard of All halows. Wells Wills, p. 107.
- MONKTON COMBE. William Pole, 1538. Churchyard of St. Michael tharchangell of Comb. W.
- MONKTON, WEST. Robert Harlle, 1533. The church of St. Augustyn. Wells Wills, p. 108.
- MONTACUTE. William Carent, 1406. The church of St. Katherine. S.R.S. 16, 22.
- MOORLINCH. William Cowper, 1540. Churchyard of our blyssed ladye yn Murlynche. W.
- MUDFORD. John Boys, 1528. The church of B.M. S.R.S. 19, 272.
- NEMPNETT. Agnes Vowles, 1541. Churchyard of our blyssed ladie of Nempnett. W.
- NETTLECOMBE. Simon Raleghe, 1439. The churchyard of the Blessed Mary of Netilcombe. S.R.S. 16, 146.

- NEWTON, NORTH. The chapel of the blessed St. Peter. Grant of Richard de Plesseto, 1292. See "History of North Newton," by Rev. L. H. King, p. 19.
- NORTHOVER. William Golde, 1515. The church of St. Andrew the Apostle. S.R.S. 19, 180.
- NORTON FITZWARREN. Thomas Canwythy, 1536. Church of all halowes of Norton [Fitzwarren from context.] W.
- NORTON ST. PHILIP. John Carter of Laverton juxta Phelippe Norton, 1496. S.R.S. 16, 340.
- NUNNEY. John Madley, 1529. Church of All Saints of Noney. S.R.S. 21, 6.
- NYNEHEAD. William Lamprrie, 1531. Churchyard of All halows. Wells Wills, p. 112.
- OARE. William Rowle, 1531. The churche off our ladye off Ore. Wells Wills, p. 113.
- ORCHARD. Thomas Ketter, 1532. Hye alter of St. Mychaells of O. Wells Wills, p. 113. See also Papal Letters, v, 362.
- ORCHARDLEIGH. St. Mary. Papal Letters, v, 316.
- OTHERY. William Bryse, 1545. The church of St. Mychaell in Othery. W.
- OTTERHAMPTON. Henry Hylway, 1536. The churchyard of St. Peter and Paul. Wells Wills, p. 115. John Marten, 1541. St. Peter's churchyard of Oterhampton. Robert Martyn, 1545. St. Peter's churchyard of Hoterhamton. W.
- PAWLETT. Johan Wall, 1543. The churchyard of St. John Bapt. yn Powlett. W.
- PENNARD, EAST. Thomas Elys, 1509. Parish church of All Saints. S.R.S. 19, 130.
- PENNARD, WEST. John Hayne, 1541. Cemytorye of St. Nicholes of West Pennard. W.
- PENSFORD. Agnes Petygrewe, 1499. The church of St. Thomas the Martyr. S.R.S. 19, 2. See also S.R.S. 16, 73; and Papal Letters, v, 409.
- PETHERTON NORTH. John atte Hyde, 1402. The church of the B.V.M. S.R.S. 16, 9.

- PETHERTON SOUTH. Thomas Key, 1500. The church of the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. S.R.S. 16, 393.
- PILTON. John Broke, 1496. The parish church of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 16, 335.
- PITCOMBE. Eleanor Ede, 1496. The chapel of St. Leonard. S.R.S. 16, 348. It was a chapelry to Bruton.
- PITMINSTER, William Segar, 1530. The churchyard of St. Andrew. Wells Wills, p. 126. There are several other Wells wills giving this dedication, which is also found in Papal Letters, v, 362. B. Willis adds St. Mary.
- PORLOCK. Alice Hensley, 1527. The church of St. Dubricius, S.R.S. 19, 268.
- PORTBURY. John Bedill, 1457. The parish church of the Blessed Mary. S.R.S. 16, 172.
- PRISTON. John Laundesdowne, 1541, and two other wills. The churchyard of St. Andrew yn Preston [Priston]. W. John Sanders, 1544. Ch. of St. Andrews in Priston. W.
- PUBLOW. Agnes Petygrewe, 1499. The church of All Saints. S.R.S. 19, 2.
- PUCKINGTON. Walter Hicks, *alias* Baylie, 1530. The churchyard of St. Andrew. Wells Wills, p. 135.
- PURITON. T. Bowge. *No date*. [Fragment of will, fol. 87, in Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.] St. Michael church of Periton.
- QUANTOCKSHEAD, EAST. Sir Richard Ambrose, 1541. The churche of oure ladie at Estqwantockeshed. W.
- QUEEN CAMEL. Robert Wattes, 1405. The church of St. Barnabas. S.R.S. 16, 18.
- QUEEN CHARLTON. Edwarde Broke, 1533. Churchyard of St. Margaret. Wells Wills, p. 47.
- RADDINGTON. William Hill, 1509. Blessed Michael of R. S.R.S. 19, 140.
- ROAD. William Wodford, 1421. The churchyard of St. Lawrence. S.R.S. 16, 105.

- RODNEY STOKE. Richard Gawter, 1479. The church of St. Leonard. S.R.S. 16, 231.
- ST. DECUMAN'S. William Stevenes, 1447. The church of St. Decuman. S.R.S. 16, 157.
- ST. MICHAEL CHURCH. This tiny parish is entered in Domesday as Michaeliscerce.
- SALTFORD. John Godehyne, 1528. The church of our blisshed lady. S.R.S. 19, 278.
- SANDFORD ORCAS. William Knoyell, 1501. To be buried in the church of our blissid lady of Sampford Orgays in the chapell of St. Nicholas. S.R.S. 19, 19. Compare the will of Thomas Knoyel, 1415. S.R.S. 16, 72.
- SEAVINGTON ST. MARY. John Webbe, 1533. The chapel of St. Mary. Wells Wills, p. 138. It was a chapel of South Petherton.
- SEAVINGTON ST. MICHAEL. John Stower, 1534. The churchyard of St. Michael. Wells Wills, p. 138.
- SELWORTHY. William Stenyng, 1491. The church of All Saints. S.R.S. 16, 294.
- SHAPWICK. John Webbe, 1541. Sem. B.M. de Shapwyke. W.
- SHEPTON MALLET. John Mark, 1494. The church of the Blessed Peter and Paul. S.R.S. 16, 317.
- SHIPHAM. Richard Hancocks, 1543. Churchyard of St. Leonerds in Shepeham. W.
- SOMERTON. Alice Strowde, 1510. The church of St. Michael. S.R.S. 19, 142.
- SPARGROVE (now merged in Batcombe). St. Laurence. Papal Letters, v, 523.
- SPAXTON. Isabel Slade, 1536. de parochia B.M. de Spaxton. W.
- STANTON DREW. Stephen Forster, 1458. The church of the Blessed Mary. S.R.S. 16, 182.
- STANTON PRIOR. John Brokeman, 1538. Churchyard of St. Laurens of Stawnton Prior. W.
- STAPLE FITZPAINE. The churchyard of St. Peter the Apostill. Wells Wills, p. 142.

- STAPLEGROVE. Joan Tyler, 1538. To the chapel of Saynt John in Staplegrove xij^d. Taunton District Prob. Reg. (Monday).
- STOGUMBER. Richard Sydenham, 1402. The church of the Blessed Mary of Stokgummer. S.R.S. 16, 10.
- STOKE COURCY. Walter Kidner, 1531. The churchyard of St. Andrew. Wells Wills, p. 148.
- STOKE ST. GREGORY. Rogor Wodehele, 1436. The church of Stokegregory. S.R.S. 16, 138.
- STOKE ST. MARY. John Luckis, 1532. Church of Mary Stoke. Wells Wills, p. 154.
- STOKE ST. MICHAEL. Philip Bysse, 1519. The parish church of Stoke Myghell. S.R.S. 19, 206.
- STOWEY, NETHER. Confirmation by M. de Chandos of a grant to St. Mary's Church at Stawey, c. 1200. Wells Cath. MSS., 188.
- STOWEY, OVER. John Mersthe, 1532. Churchyard of SS. Peter and Paul. Wells Wills, p. 116.
- STREET. John Bayly, 1545. The churchyard of Sayncte Geld of Strete. John Rode, 1545. The churchyard of St. Gelys yn Strete. W.
- SWAINSWICK. Juliane Webbe, 1533. Churchyard of our lady. Wells Wills, p. 155.
- TAUNTON ST. JAMES. William Dawstone (of Taunton), 1500. The high altar of St. James. S.R.S. 16, 392. See also Papal Letters, v, 362.
- TAUNTON ST. MARY MAGDALENE. John Northmore, 1415. The church of St. Mary Magdalene, S.R.S. 16, 70.
- THORNE ST. MARGARET. John Steven, 1535. St. Margaret of Thorn. Wells Wills, p. 173.
- THURLOXTON. Richard Nowell, 1532. Churchyard of St. Gelys (Giles). Wells Wills, p. 171.
- TICKENHAM. Thomas Nethway, 1533. Parish church of St. Syre. In two other wills called St. Sythe. Wells Wills, pp. 172-173.

- TIMBERSCOMBE. Johan Knyghton, 1534. *Infra cimiterium Sancti Petroci de Tymbrescombe.* W.
- TIMSBURY. Elizabeth Camborne, 1542. Churchyard of owre ladye of Tymborowe. W.
- TINTINHULL. John Bremelcumbe, 1540. *Sacre sepulture dive virginis Margarete de Tyntenhull.* Serel's Wills, Taunton Castle.
- TOLLAND. Symon Seler, 1539. Churchyard of Sainte Leonard of Toland. Taunton D.P.R. (Monday).
- TREBOROUGH. John Steven, 1535. The church of St. Peter. Wells Wills, p. 173.
- TRULL. John Gybbons, 1535. Churchyard of Alhalon of Trull. Wells Wills, p. 174.
- TWERTON. John Sheperd, 1538. Churchyard of St. Mychaell of Tyverton : [old spelling of T.] W.
- UBLEY. Thomas Chapman, 1509. Church of Bartholomew of Obley. S.R.S. 19, 135.
- UPHILL. Sir Richard West, 1496. The chancel of the Blessed Nicholas. S.R.S. 16, 338.
- WALTON. John Yllen (margin, Ellyn) of Walton, 1546. To the mayntenance of the church of St. Nycholes in Walton a erlynge price 5 shill. and 4 pence. W.
- WANSTROW. Thomas Bath, 1427. The church of St. Mary. S.R.S. 19, 329.
- WEDMORE. John Retford, 1503. The church of our lady. S.R.S. 19, 43.
- WELLINGTON. Will of Nicholes de Pontesbury, subdean of Wells, 1371 : "Lego ecclesie beate Marie de Welyngton unum Hugucionem" (from the context a book). (Wells Cath. MSS., No. 392; given in full, Som. and Dors. Notes and Queries, VIII, p. 151). John Caldbek, 1498. My body to be buried in the middle of the chancel of the church of the Blessed Mary of Wellington. S.R.S. 16, 360.
- WELLS CATHEDRAL. The Canons of St. Andrew. Domesday Book.

- WELLS, ST. CUTHBERT. Thomas Tanner, 1401. The church of St. Cuthbert. S.R.S. 16, 6.
- WEMBDON. William Tappar, 1530. The church of the blessed George the Martyr. Wells Wills, p. 190.
- WESTON (near Bath). Roger Laurence, 1535. In the church of the erthe of Alhollawis of W. Wells Wills, p. 192.
- WESTON ZOYLAND. Thomas Crodon, 1545. Church of our blessed lady at Weston yn Sowylonde. W.
- WHITCHURCH. William Lyllywhite, 1533. Churchyard of St. Gregory. Wells Wills, p. 88.
- WHITESTANTON. John Hugyn, 1492. The churchyard of St. Andrew. S.R.S. 16, 303.
- WICK ST. LAWRENCE. Thomas Overey, 1493. The church of St. Laurence of Wyke. S.R.S. 16, 307.
- WILTON. Charter of Stephen, Prior of Taunton, reserving their right over the chapel of St. George de fonte, c. 1190. Wells Cath. MSS., p. 21.
- WINCANTON. John Vynyng, *alias* Dyer, 1500. The church of the Blessed Peter and Paul. S.R.S. 16, 396.
- WINFORD. John Crossman, 1531. The churchyard of the 'holly Rode off Winfryth.' Wells Wills, p. 195.
- WINSFORD. Thomazia Torr, 1534. The churchyard of St. Peter of Wynford. Wells Wills, p. 197.
- WITHYCOMBE. Jone Hundell, 1533. Churchyard of St. Nycolas. Wells Wills, p. 200.
- WITHYPOOLE. Alicia Dunscombe, 1533. The church of St. Andrew. Wells Wills, p. 200.
- WOOKEY. John Hockyn, 1482. The parish church of St. Matthew. S.R.S. 16, 237.
- WOOLLEY. Robert Wychwell, 1541 [another, W. Benstye, 1542]. In church of God and allhalows of Woley. W.
- WOOTTON COURTNEY. Sir Peter Trotte, 1534. The 'chancesell of Alhalous in W.' Wells Wills, p. 137.
- WORLE. John Waring, 1529. The churchyard of St. Martin. S.R.S. 19, 282.

- WRAXALL. Sir Edmund Gorges, Knt., 1511. The parish church of All Saints. S.R.S. 19, 149. John Dultyng, 1542. The churchhey of the blyssed Trynytie of Wraxall. W. This variation looks as if there had been alteration of the dedication, by whose authority I know not.
- WRINGTON. Richard Hortte, 1530. Churchyard of Allhalowen. Wells Wills, p. 206.
- YATTON. Sir John Newton, Knt., 1487. The church of our Lady. S.R.S. 16, 272.
- YEOVIL. Thomas Kyngesman, 1452. The church of St. John the Baptist. S.R.S. 16, 164.
- YEOVIL, KINGSTON-PITNEY. Lucy de Say presented Thomas Maltravers to the chapel of All Saints, Kingston juxta Yeovil. *Rot. Cur.*, 15 John, Nos. 58-9, cited in *Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc. Proc.*, XLIV, ii, 206.

The "Norris Collection"
IN TAUNTON CASTLE MUSEUM.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,
Assistant-Secretary and Curator.

I. MR. HUGH NORRIS, AND FAMILY BIOGRAPHICAL
NOTES.¹

MR. HUGH NORRIS, of South Petherton, has been well-known as a Somersetshire antiquary for nearly half a century. As early as 1882 he came to the forefront of local archæologists when he published his book on "South Petherton in the Olden Time" (printed by Wheatley and Munford, of Crewkerne). In 1890 he became the first editor for Somerset of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, and although he retired from that position two years later, he has not deprived the magazine of his cultivated pen even up to the present day. His contributions have been numerous and varied, and of important historical and local interest. He has contributed many papers and notes to the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society*; amongst which the following should be mentioned:—(1) On the Discovery of a Leaden Heart-Case in Merriott Church in 1862 (Vol. xvii, i, 74); (2) The Camp on Hamdon Hill (Vol. xxx, ii, 138); (3) Saint Whyte and Saint Reyne (Vol. xxxvii, ii, 44); (4) The Place-Name 'Frome' (Vol. xxxix, ii, 31); (5)

1. Portions of this biographical sketch have been derived from information gathered together by Mr. Chas. Tite for the occasion of the opening of the "Norris Collection" in April last.

The Battle of Langport (Vol. XL, ii, 123); (6) The Siege of Sherborne Castle in 1645 (Vol. XLII, ii, 6).

Mr. Hugh Norris became a member of the Somersetshire Archæological Society as early as 1863, and in 1881 he was elected a Local Secretary for South Petherton. The same year represents the date when he was made one of the Local Secretaries for Somerset of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a post he has filled for twenty-four years. He still occupies the former position; and in recognition of his generosity in presenting his collection to Taunton Castle Museum in the autumn of 1904, he was created an Honorary Life Member of the Society. His interest in the Museum was brought into prominence long before this, when in 1890 he presented a collection of Coins, brought together by his grandfather, father, and himself. This collection, which at present occupies a large cabinet (and which is not described in the following pages), embraces a good series of Roman Consular and Imperial Coins, English silver coins from Saxon times to Queen Victoria; copper coinage of Great Britain and the colonies; tokens of the XVII and XVIII Centuries, etc.

The Norris family, as is well known, have had a long and honourable connection with Taunton and the immediate neighbourhood. A few centuries ago the Norrises came over from Glamorgan and settled down in Devon. About the middle of the XVI Century they were to be found at Milverton and at West Monkton. In 1554, John Norris, a burgess of Taunton, was one of the representatives of the town in Parliament, and in 1561, Hugh Norris was Clerk of the Castle, whilst his two sons were Bailiffs of Taunton. During the Civil War, a member of the family raised a troop of horse for the King, and was taken prisoner at Dunster Castle when it was captured by Robert Blake. He again became prisoner when Oxford fell, and had to compound for what was then left of his estates. Thus the family came upon evil days and their fortunes suffered. After a time they were found in business in

Taunton as booksellers and printers for many years, and one of them started the first Taunton newspaper in the spring of 1725. A copy of this paper hangs in the Norman Keep of the Castle (Norris's "Taunton Journal," June 2nd, 1727).

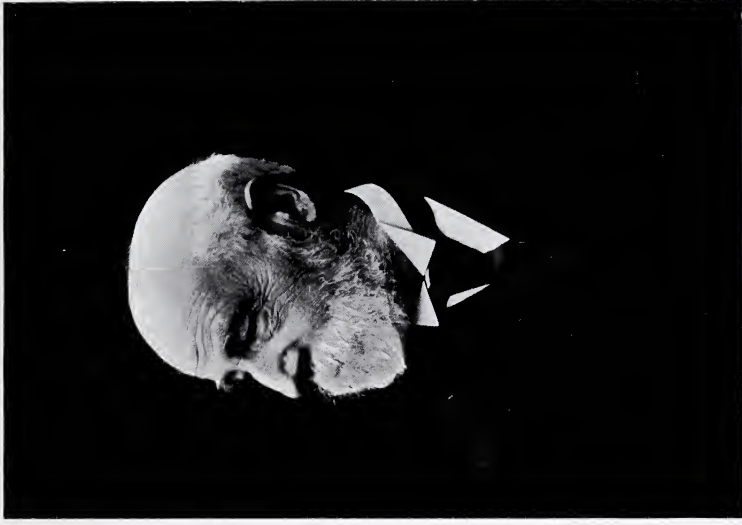
Mr. Hugh Norris's grandfather, Henry Norris, who kept a classical school in Canon Street, Taunton, was born at Taunton, on May 30th, 1752, and died at his son Henry's house at South Petherton, on April 6th, 1823. He was buried in the family vault within St. James's Church, Taunton, where it is recorded on the tablet erected to his memory that he was proficient in twenty-four languages, etc. Such was his fame as a scholar and a linguist that pupils came to him from Spain, Portugal, and France, as well as from all parts of Britain. He had many distinguished pupils, but the most eminent was his own nephew, Edwin Norris, the great philologist and Assyriologist, who was born at Taunton on October 24th, 1795. He died at Brompton, London, on December 10th, 1872. Dr. Connop Thirlwall, Bishop of St. David's, in a paper he read before the Royal Society of Literature, in 1873, said, Edwin Norris "was unquestionably the greatest linguist England has yet produced, and a scholar whose range of knowledge and variety of attainments were altogether unique. There is no record of anyone else who has acquired such a thorough philological knowledge of so wide a range of human speech."

Henry Norris, F.R.C.S., father of the donor of the "Norris Collection," of whom a portrait is given in the accompanying illustration, was one of the earlier students of the Somerset dialect, and it is to him we are largely indebted for the *Glossary*¹ published at the end of the Society's *Proceedings* for 1872 (Vol. xviii). Mr. Halliwell made much use of Henry Norris's manuscript on West Country Dialect in compiling his "Dictionary of Archaic Words," published in 1846 and

1. An error occurs in the preface to this *Glossary*; "Edward Norris" should read "Henry Norris,"—the father of Hugh Norris.



HENRY NORRIS, F.R.C.S.,
Philologist and Archaeologist;
Father of Hugh Norris of S. Petherton



HUGH NORRIS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (*Edinburgh*).
Donor of the "Norris Collection," in
Taunton Castle Museum.

reaching a tenth edition in 1881. Henry Norris, junior, was born at Taunton on September 17th, 1789, and having practised as a surgeon at South Petherton for many years, he died at Charmouth, Dorset, on March 20th, 1870, in his eighty-first year. Some of the best and rarest of the archæological remains in the "Norris Collection" were collected by Mr. Hugh Norris's father, and he exhibited several of his specimens, over fifty years ago, before the Royal Archæological Institute, of which he was a very early Fellow. His name, too, appears on the first list of Annual Associates of the British Archæological Association.

Mr. Hugh Norris, the donor of the collection, was born at South Petherton on April 25th, 1821, and, until his retirement from the profession a few years ago, practised as a surgeon in the place of his birth for a number of years, his medical degrees being L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), and L.S.A. (London). He took an early interest in local history and in archæology generally, and on the death of his father inherited the archæological and ethnographical collection, which he has added to considerably as opportunities have occurred. It is this collection which the Somersetshire Archæological Society now happily possesses, and which is exhibited in contiguity to the archæological remains in the "Walter Collection" in the upper large room of the Castle. No more appropriate addition to this room could possibly have been made; for not only were Dr. W. W. Walter and Dr. Hugh Norris brothers-in-law, but the relationship between the "Walter Collection" and the "Norris Collection" is, from an archæological point-of-view, as close as the relationship between the two munificent donors themselves. Both collections contain extreme rarities from Ham Hill and from other parts of South Somerset. Both collections have been formed during the same period of time. Both were commenced by the doctors' fathers. Both have had a considerable local reputation, and not only have portions of them been exhibited in London, but they have, for many

years, been regarded by distinguished antiquaries—some dead, some living—as containing invaluable material for contributing towards building up what is a slow and complex but deeply interesting and profound subject, viz., the state of civilization and the condition of mankind in Southern Britain during the prehistoric and Roman periods. Both collections, too, have been gathered together by men well equipped for the task of obtaining notable local specimens ; and both collections have been developed—and many opportunities present themselves to medical men—by constant watchfulness, tact, diplomacy and discrimination.

The “ Norris Collection ” was opened by the then President of the Society, Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, on April 6th, 1905, when a general meeting of the Society was held at Taunton Castle for the purpose.

One of the illustrations to this paper is a good portrait of Dr. Norris in his eighty-fourth year, photographed by his niece, Miss E. Bowen, in 1904.

II.—SUB-DIVISIONS OF THE COLLECTION.

As in the case of the “ Walter Collection,” the “ Norris Collection,” although marked by its heterogeneousness, contains many objects, archæological and ethnological, of great interest. South Somerset is not only represented by several choice relics of antiquity, but by others which are of extremely rare type, including the small bronze Roman lamp from Ham Hill and the double-looped bronze palstave found in the parish of South Petherton. Several of the objects are illustrated in one of the plates, but many of the best relics have been excluded as they have been previously figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society, references to which are given in their proper places.

In the following descriptions, it is the writer’s intention not only to give a catalogue, but to introduce material which will

render it useful and interesting as a guide book to the Collection.

For this purpose, it has been thought desirable to sub-divide the collection into the following series: (a) Archæological Remains, South Petherton and neighbourhood; (b) Archæological Remains, Ham Hill, South Somerset; (c) Archæological Remains from other parts of Somerset; (d) Miscellaneous Antiquities, Great Britain and Ireland; (e) Antiquities without recorded localities and from foreign parts; (f) Coins from South Petherton, etc.; (g) Famous Dish, probably made at Crock Street; (h) Ethnographical Specimens.

III. ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS, SOUTH PETHERTON AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Stone Implements :—

Flint flake (? Palæolithic), found by the donor (1883-4) on Stoodham, N.E. of "Mere Lynches," South Petherton.

A tray of ochreous flints, from the old margin of the River Parret at Stoodham, South Petherton. (Some have only natural flakings).

A discoidal chipped flint scraper, Stoodham.

A tray of rough flint flakes, some showing traces of secondary chipping. South Petherton, chiefly from Stoodham.

A chipped flint scraper, of somewhat rectangular shape, South Petherton.

Bronze Age Implements :—

Bronze palstave, provided with a loop on either side; figured in the Plate of relics, fig. 2 ($\frac{1}{2}$ linear). Found in a field in the parish of South Petherton in 1842. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch in width across the loops; weight $17\frac{3}{4}$ ozs. (avoirdupois). The flanges taper from the stop-ridge upwards; on both faces of the implement a well-defined, tongue-shaped ridge protrudes from the stop in the direction of the cutting-edge. The palstave was never finished off, after having been

cast in the mould, and not only is the 'business-end' quite blunt, but the fin down the centre of the two sides, caused by the molten bronze pushing its way into the joints of the mould, have not been entirely removed. The smooth patination of the surface is much chipped, the implement presenting a somewhat pitted appearance.

This example of a double-looped palstave is one of a very few specimens known to have been found in the British Isles. For the purposes of comparison, the Curator has placed beside the South Petherton specimen, a cast of a double-looped socketed celt, taken from a Bronze Age mould of syenite found at Bulford, near Amesbury, and now in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, N. Dorset.

A double-looped palstave¹ was found with a bronze torc, a portion of a bronze bracelet, and another bronze celt, at West Buckland, 4 miles s.w. of Taunton, about 100 yards below the G.W.R. bridge which crosses the River Tone, and about 40 yards from the river. They were found, with a small quantity of charcoal and burnt bone, in digging a drain about 4 feet below the surface. There were no signs of a tumulus. This hoard was in the possession of the late Mr. W. Ayshford Sanford, of Nynehead Court, for many years, and has been inherited by his son, Colonel E. C. A. Sanford, C.M.G. Mr. Sanford informed the Archæological Institute in 1880 that two other celts of the same character (?) as those found at West Buckland were discovered some years ago on the top of a low hill called "Burrows," in the parish of Nynehead, where there are slight indications of earthworks,—about 1½ mile from the site of the Buckland hoard.²

The British Museum contains two examples of double-looped palstaves from Britain. One was given by Mr. W. Edkins in 1876, and was found in 1868, at Cheddar, in making the

1. Figured in Evans's "Bronze Implements," 1881, p. 96, fig. 87; and *Arch. Journ.*, plate facing p. 107, Vol. XXXVII.

2. *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 107.

G.W.R. line.¹ The other was found in 1871, at Penvores, near Mawgan-in-Meneage, Cornwall, and was given by Mr. J. J. Rogers in 1873.² Both are a good deal corroded. Another, with imperfect loops, has been found in Cornwall.³

From these few records of the discovery of double-looped palstaves in England, it will be safe to observe that if this form of celt cannot be called a Somerset type, it is certainly a South-Western type.

Two examples are known from Ireland, both of which were exhibited at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1873 ;⁴ one by the Royal Irish Academy, the other by the Rev. Thos. Hugo, F.S.A. The former, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long, was presented to the Academy by Lord Talbot de Malahide. That originally belonging to Mr. Hugo, $6\frac{3}{8}$ ins. long, is now in the collection of Sir John Evans, F.R.S., and was found in 1854 at Ballincollig, Co. Cork.⁵ It closely resembles the Penvores specimen.

Palstaves with two loops are not uncommon in Spain, and they closely resemble those that have been found in Somerset.⁶

Bronze palstave, much corroded, length $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; corrosion has reduced the size of the flanges. A central midrib extends from the stop-ridge to near the cutting-edge on both faces. The single loop is now deficient, and the edge is much blunted. Found at Wigborough, near South Petherton.⁷

Bronze palstave, somewhat corroded, length $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins., with a single loop. It is illustrated in the Plate of relics, fig. 3. The

1. Evans's "Bronze Implements," p. 96.

2. Figured in Evans, p. 96 ; and *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd ser., Vol. V, plate facing p. 398.

3. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd ser., Vol. V, p. 430.

4. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd ser., Vol. V, pp. 398, 422, 428.

5. Evans, p. 104. The other Irish specimen is figured in the Bristol vol. (1851) of the Archæological Institute, p. lxiv.

6. Bronze Age Guide, British Museum, 1904, pp. 80, 132.

7. It would appear from the statement in the *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. X, p. 247, that two other bronze celts were found with this one.

flanges on both faces form angular projections, the greatest lateral breadth being $1\frac{9}{16}$ in. The implement has an expanded and bevelled cutting-edge of the usual crescentic form, width $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. The faces of the blade are flat, owing to the absence of a midrib; below the stop-ridge there is a short protuberant ridge of triangular form. Found "near Ham Hill," South Somerset.

Plain bronze ring, ext. diam. 26 mm.; perhaps late Bronze Age. Found at South Petherton.

Mediæval Relics :—

Bronze seal, of oval form, of Hugh de Pencriz, a Canon of Wells in the early XIV Century. *Inscription*:—S' HVGONIS DE PENCRIZ=St. Michael treading on the dragon. Found in the donor's garden at South Petherton, in April, 1853. Pencriz was deprived of his stall at Wells, and his goods were sequestrated, Dec., 1320.¹

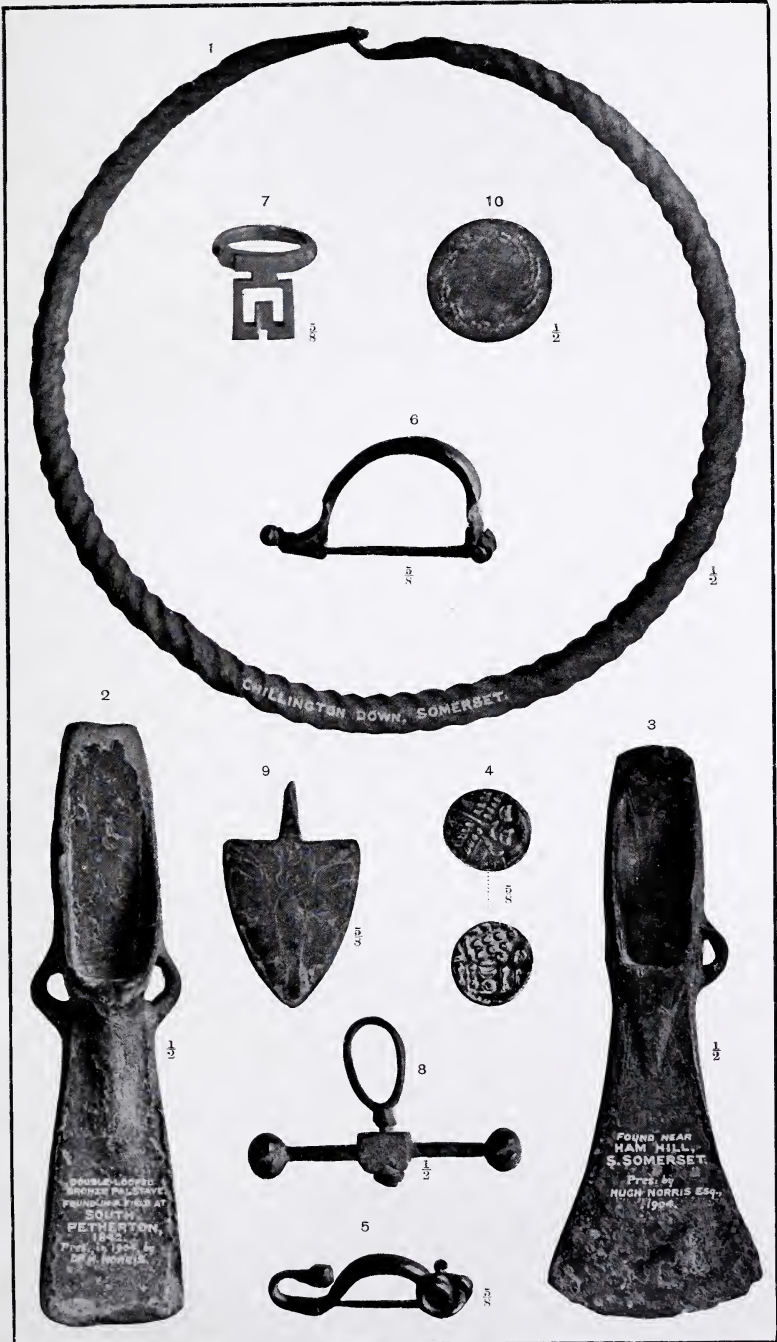
Enamelled bronze shield-shaped horse's head-ornament, bearing the gilded "butterfly badge" of the Audleys. Figured in the Plate of relics ($\frac{5}{8}$ linear), fig. 9. Found in a well at Over Stratton, South Petherton.

One complete encaustic tile, and the greater part of two others; XIII Century; found during restoration-work in South Petherton Church. The arms of Richard Plantagenet, King of the Romans, second son of King John, are represented on the complete tile; a similar tile was found by Mr. W. W. Walter in St. Nicholas's Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham. Another tile is decorated with a griffin, and a third with two dogs standing on their hind legs and facing each other.

Iron Horse-Shoes, South Petherton.

Two found from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet deep, in draining the Little Petherton road, in Nov., 1887; two found at a depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the chip-sand in the streets, Nov., 1887, whilst drain-

1. See Drokenford's Register (S.R.S., Vol. I, pp. 48, 57-9, 70, 72, 86, 185).



SOMERSETSHIRE ANTIQUITIES IN THE "NORRIS COLLECTION."

(NOT PREVIOUSLY FIGURED.)

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.

ing¹; one given to the donor by S. Dodge, blacksmith, 1890; two found in draining South Street, in 1887, depth 3 feet; two found 1 foot deep in North Street, 1888; a pony's shoe.

Miscellaneous :—

Iron band-lock for gate; early XIX Century. South Petherton.

Portion of a red-deer antler found at South Petherton.

Two portions of antler of red-deer (*Cervus elaphus*), and a horn of *Bos longifrons*; from a 'bone cave' at Ham's Field, South Petherton.

Split bone, found by the donor, in G. Vaux's Quarry, Ham's Field, South Petherton.

IV. ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS, HAM HILL, SOUTH SOMERSET.

Bronze :—

Two bronze objects, which have usually been described as probably caps or bosses which were fitted to axles of chariot-wheels of the Early Iron Age. Both were found on Ham Hill, circa 1823. The complete example is $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length; diam. at the larger end, $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins.; at the smaller, $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. The flat disc at the larger end has a raised concentric ridge on both sides, that on the outer face enclosing a depression from which a cylindrical hole or bore extends to the smaller end of the object. It is figured in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXI, Pl. VI, upper right hand top corner; and in the *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 82, Pl. I, fig. 6. The damaged specimen is probably portion of the larger axle-cap from Ham Hill represented as perfect in *Archæologia*, Vol. XXI, Pl. VI, upper left hand corner. This drawing was made in 1827. Its max. diam. is $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; in design the two objects are similar. These objects have rarely been discovered in Britain. There are, however, three objects of this kind in the British Museum;

1. Probably temp. Charles I. Similar specimen in the Ashmolean Museum.

one found in the Thames at Putney in 1863; a second from the Thames at Goring, Oxon.; the other from Burwell Fens, Cambridge, 1871.¹ Another example, found in the Thames at Hammersmith, is to be seen in the Guildhall Museum.²

Small bronze lamp, Roman; max. length, 78 mm.; weight, 1 oz. 12 dwt. (Troy). The bottom is ornamented with concentric rings. Figured in *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 2.³ Roman bronze lamps have been rarely found in Britain. A large lamp of this kind, with crescentic handle, was found at Westhall, near Wangford, Suffolk; another has been found in London; and a third at South Shields; all these are in the British Museum. A bronze lamp (? Roman), with two spouts, found in London, is exhibited in the Guildhall Museum.

Six conjoined scales belonging to the same Roman *lorica*, of which there are 26 scales in the "Walter Collection." This *lorica*, or cuirass, is fully described in *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, p. 31, and figured in Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. I, fig. 9. Found on the south side of Ham Hill, Nov., 1885.

Bronze fibula, Roman, figured in the Plate of relics, fig. 6; length, 51 mm.; bow-shaped, with exceptionally deep curve; the bow is of quadrangular section; the tail-end terminates in a knob; the pin is of the hinged variety. Found on Ham Hill; and similar to another subsequently found there and preserved in the "Walter Collection."

A finely-patinated and well-preserved T-shaped fibula; length, 50.5 mm.; of Roman Provincial type. The brooch is made in two distinct parts; at the base of the head a transverse cross-bar is fixed forming a semi-cylindrical cover or protection for the spring, and an ornamental hook (not a complete

1. These do not appear to be mentioned in the Early Iron Age Guide Book, British Museum, 1905.

2. Catalogue of the Museum, 1903, p. 12, No. 125.

3. Also figured and described in "The Connoisseur," Jan. 1906, Vol. XIII, p. 49.

eye) projects from the back of the head of the fibula securing the straight piece of wire which connects the bilateral coils (nine coils on each side), and thus increasing the tension of the spring. These coils are strengthened and kept in position by a metal axis which occupies the cylindrical space enclosed by the coils.¹ The harp-shaped bow is of sexagonal cross-section; and the thin triangular catch-plate has been perforated by a triangular hole. On one side of this plate, a continuous row of 'claw-shaped' ornament has been faintly incised. Found on Ham Hill; and figured in the *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 6.

Iron :—

Much corroded and bent iron spear-head (? Romano-British period). The socket has been formed by hammering the metal round the pointed end of a circular wooden shaft, and is known as the split socket.² From Ham Hill.

Iron spear-head, with split socket, length, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (? Romano-British period). Found on Ham Hill; and figured in the *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 8.

Iron spear-head with leaf-shaped blade (? Romano-British period); length, $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; split socket, as those above. From Ham Hill.

Iron spear-head, of narrow leaf-shaped form, with entire socket; length, $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; greatest width of blade $\frac{5}{8}$ in. Perhaps of the Early Iron Age. From Ham Hill.

Iron knife, length, $6\frac{2}{3}$ ins.; probably Romano-British. Found on Ham Hill, Nov., 1885.

Iron pick-axe, of doubtful age.

Bone :—

Worked bone implement, length $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins., which has every appearance of having been used as a spear-head. From the

1. Somewhat similar fibulae are mentioned in the British Museum Guide to the Early Iron Age, p. 102.

2. A characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon period; whereas the entire socket is typical of the Early Iron Age.

base it tapers to a flattened point, the tip now being deficient. A hole for securing the spear-head to the wooden shaft by means of a rivet is seen at the extreme base. Found on Ham Hill.

Human femur, found at a depth of 12 feet, on Ham Hill.

Earthenware :—

Spindle-whorl of unusual form ; probably of British manufacture. It has an almost flat base with a diam. of $1\frac{7}{16}$ in. ; height, $1\frac{3}{16}$ in. ; diam. at top, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; the sides are concave, and at the top there is a rather deep and uncommon depression. Found on Ham Hill.

Handle of a Roman amphora ; found on Ham Hill, depth 15 feet. 1886.

Fragment of thin, cream-coloured Roman pottery. Ham Hill, 1885.

Stone :—

Rude core formed from a seashore pebble ; Ham Hill, Nov., 1885. Figured in the *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. I. fig. 1.

Flint fabricator, of rough workmanship, but showing signs of prolonged use.

Whetstone. Found on Ham Hill, depth 11 feet, Nov., 1885.

Whetstone showing evidence of long use. Ham Hill, depth 20 feet, Feb. 1886.

A flat, smooth, oval, stone burnisher.

V. ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS, FROM OTHER PARTS OF SOMERSET.

Prehistoric :—

Small bronze Egyptian figure of Osiris ; said to have been found at Chillington, near Crewkerne, in a smith's scrap-heap.

Twisted or funicular torc of the late Bronze Age ; max. ext. diam., $7\frac{5}{8}$ ins. ; max. thickness, 10·5 mm. ; weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. (avoirdupois). It is illustrated in the Plate of relics, fig. 1.

It tapers both ways from the front to the back, where the ends are hooked over so as to interlock and form a strong fastening. Although perfect, the surface of the bronze is somewhat corroded. Found whilst draining in a field called "Summerleaze," on Chillington Down, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west of Crewkerne, and close to Chillington and Cudworth.

Taunton Museum already possesses a very fine Somerset torc, discovered in a shop at Taunton, where it had been used for many years for stringing on discs of leather used in umbrella-making; another, complete, but smaller, from the Taunton Union Workhouse hoard; a third from Edington Burtle,—not, however, quite complete;¹ and a portion of a fourth found near the Pen Pits.²

From the records of the finding of bronze torcs of this character, it would appear that as a type they have been found more frequently in Somerset than in any other county. Three were found near Heath House, Wedmore;³ one with the well-known West Buckland hoard;⁴ and two ($8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. diam.) on the Quantock Hills, in 1794.⁵ A few examples have been found in the neighbouring counties of Wilts, Dorset and Hants.

Bronze fibula of the Early Iron Age, length 45 mm.; figured ($\frac{5}{8}$ linear) in the Plate of relics, fig. 5. Found at Melbury, near Somerton. This brooch, which is of early La Tène type, is composed of one piece of metal; the tail-end has been extended and bent backwards so as to form an S-shaped curve with the bow. This retroflected end terminates in a flattened knob barely touching the bow. The spiral spring has sustained a fracture, but two turns of the wire are observable on either side of the head. The bow, which is of plano-convex section, is decorated on the top by a zigzag design. It very

1. Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. V, pt. i, p. 92, fig. 6.
2. *Op. cit.*, Vol. VII, pt. i, p. 27, fig. 1.
3. Evans, figs. 466, 467, and 469.
4. Evans, fig. 468.
5. One figured in *Archæologia*, Vol. XIV, p. 94, Pl. xxxiii.

closely resembles both in form and decoration a fibula found by General Pitt-Rivers at Rotherley.¹ Brooches of similar type have been found at Avebury (Wilts), Blandford (Dorset), Hunsbury (Northants), Cowlam (Yorks), Thames at London, Water Eaton (Oxon.), etc.;² and there are others in the Ashmolean Museum, and the museums at Reading and Devizes.

Large flake of black flint with well-defined bulb of percussion and two longitudinal dorsal ridges. Two of the sides have been worked to scraper-like bevelled edges. Found with several other flint implements at Herne Hill, Ilminster, 1886.

Roman:—

Fragment of a leaden coffin, measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and ornamented with a plaited herring-bone design. Found at Northover near Ilchester, close to the river. Records of portions of leaden coffins from Somerset are rare, the only localities known to the writer being Ilchester, Tintinhull (Bearley Farm), Wiveliscombe (on the line of the railway), Bath (Sydney Buildings), and Wemberham (Yatton).

Three *tesserae* from Roman tessellated pavement, found in the garden of Ivel House at Northover, near Ilchester, 1888.³

Nine *tesserae* from the site of a Roman villa near Littleton, Somerton.

Mediæval, etc.:—

One complete encaustic tile and portions of three others from St. Nicholas's Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham, 1889.

Handle of a knife of morse-ivory, late XV Century. The steel blade appears to have been added recently, and is still quite sharp. Three figures, probably representing Faith, Hope and Justice, are arranged longitudinally around the handle, the heads being surmounted by a couchant lion. Faith

1. Pitt-Rivers's "Excavations," Vol. I, Pl. xcvi, fig. 5.

2. Guide to Early Iron Age, British Museum, 1905, pp. 100, 110; Pitt-Rivers's "Excavations," Vol. II, p. 117.

3. See *Som. and Dor. Notes and Queries*, Vol. I, p. 26.

is represented with a staff; Hope with an anchor and a bird; and Justice with a sword and a pair of scales. Found on the site of Taunton Priory, *circa* 1812. Figured in the Rev. Thos. Hugo's paper on "Taunton Priory," *Proc., Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. IX, pt. 2, p. 81.

Three bronze buckles, and a fragment of ornamental bronze bordering. Date uncertain, probably mediæval. Found at Melbury, near Somerton.

Bronze cross-bar and swivel of a gipciere, or purse, worn suspended from the girdle. Figured in the Plate of relics, fig. 8. The bar is ornamented with grooved spherical ends. XIV-XV Century. Found at Somerton.

Iron pyrites from Castle Neroche.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ANTIQUITIES, GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Stone Implements :—

Ovate, Palæolithic implement of chert. Broome Gravels, near Axminster.

Polished stone celt, of Neolithic form, having convex faces and squared sides. Found at the Giant's Causeway, N. Ireland.

Leaf-shaped chipped flint arrow-head, Neolithic; marked as having been found at the Lake Dwellings, Spey sides, Scotland.

Small spherical stone rubber; found at Ilkley Camp, Yorks, Aug. 1886.

Roman :—

Roman key-ring, found at Cheltenham; figured in the Plate of relics, fig. 7. When it came into the possession of Dr. Norris, the bronze of which it is composed bore traces of having been gilt, and he had it regilded. Mr. Hodder-Westrop in "The Antiquary" states that these rings were given by husbands to their brides as tokens of delegated authority in their houses.

Five *tesseræ* from a Roman pavement at Llantwit Major, 1888.

Three pieces of red Samian pottery (two decorated), and a fragment of a rim of a mortarium. Found at Lancaster.

Mediæval, etc. :—

Iron pike-head, length 12 ins., from the bed of the Lyme stream at Lyme Regis.

Merchant's silver signet-ring, with seal representing a Catherine wheel. Dug up near Chippenham, *circa* 1835.

Bronze merchant's seal,—THOS. NUCE,—of leaf-shaped form ; dug up in Lyme Regis Churchyard.

Cast of seal,—Essex. *Inscription* :—Sig'. Comme . Monasterii . Beate . Marie . de . Tilteye.

VII.—ANTIQUITIES WITHOUT RECORDED LOCALITIES, AND FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

Stone Implements :—

Three roughly-worked chert knives, (? late Palæolithic.) From La Madelaine, Dordogne, France, 1863.

Polished stone celt, Neolithic, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. No locality recorded.

Nineteen flint and other implements with no recorded localities, including :—1 borer ; 6 thin knives ; 1 spear-head ; 1 arrow-head of fatty quartz of N. American type ; 8 arrow-heads of various forms ; and 2 arrow-heads with large serrations along cutting-edges (probably forgeries).

Egyptian Antiquities :—

Ushabti figure of earthenware, height $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. Used for depositing in the tomb to do the field labours in the nether world, decreed by the god Osiris, judge of the dead.

A small Ushabti figure.

Small stone seal, in form of a bead. Found at Nineveh.

Mummified ape's hand, from Upper Egypt.

Roman Lamps :—

Small terra-cotta lamp, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. From Pompeii.

Greater part of a terra-cotta lamp, from Scipio's tomb, Rome.

Heavy, pottery lamp.

Spurious bronze lamp of Roman design.

Light yellowish-grey pottery pedestal with shallow circular depression at top; height $8\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Probably a Roman lamp, or candlelabrum.

Earthenware :—

Two small vases, of graceful form, one having two handles. Both are composed of a light reddish-brown earthenware, and they are extremely thin. The handled vase is decorated to a certain extent by raised dots of the same sort of clay. Roman, and perhaps from the Rhine.

A roughly-painted Roman patera, diam. $4\frac{3}{8}$ ins. From Pompeii.

A small "olpe" of Greek form; height to top of handle, $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Probably made in Italy.

Miscellaneous :—

Modern bronze statuette, height $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; probably a good replica of a Roman bronze, and perhaps representing the Emperor Hadrian.

Forgeries of two small Roman spoons (*ligulæ*) of similar design. Locality of originals unknown. Forgeries of similar objects are known to exist elsewhere.

Carved stone head, Cyprus.

Circular bronze mediæval seal of one of the Lords of Picardy.

VIII. COINS FROM SOUTH PETHERTON, ETC.

Early British :—

A well-preserved uninscribed silver British coin of the degenerated horse type. Figured in the Plate of relics, two

views, fig. 4. Dug up on "Stoodham" in the parish of South Petherton.

Roman Coins :—

Second brass coin of Constantius II, 337-361. Found in Feb. 1889, near Fowts, Seavington, in a field abutting on the British road to Hurcot, etc.

The following coins from South Petherton :

Billon (base silver) coin of Salonina, wife of Gallienus (died *circa* 268); "Venus Felix" type.

Third brass coins :—1 of Postumus, 258-267 ; 1 of Tetricus senior, 268-273 ; 1 (tinned) of Constantine I, 306-337 ; 1 of Constantine period ; 1 of Constantinopolis ; 1 of Gratianus, 375-383 ; and 1 of Valentinianus II, 375-392.

English Coins :—

Silver penny of Elizabeth.

Half groat of Henry VIII, found at South Petherton.

IX. FAMOUS DISH, PROBABLY MADE AT CROCK STREET.

A dish of *sgrafiato* ware, diam. $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; probably made at Crock Street, near Ilminster, and composed of pitcher clay, covered with a yellow glaze now chipped off in several places round the rim. The dish has a hole for suspension, as so many of the plaques of this period have. The chief interest of the dish centres in the decoration, which consists of a rude device simply scratched through the surface of the clay, the incisions being partly filled up by a yellowish-brown glaze.

This dish was undoubtedly made to commemorate the birth of a double female child at Ile Brewers, near Langport, on May 19th, 1680, which was held as a portent of the Monmouth Rebellion troubles. The date, 1680, is seen across the middle of the bodies, with the initials "IO" on one side of them and "SD" on the other side. A rude, partially floral decoration forms the side device.

The dish is figured in Hodgkin's "Examples of Early English Pottery," 1891, p. 58, No. 207, commemorating the same event as the plaque figured as a frontispiece to the volume, and again on p. 109, No. 404.

The dish is referred to in the following works:—Robert's "Life of Monmouth," Vol. I, p. 217; Hodgkin's "Early English Pottery," p. 186; "The Western Antiquary," Vol. VII, Oct. 1887, pp. 111-2; Norris's "South Petherton in the Olden Time," 1882, pp. 97-8; "Daily News," 30 March, 1892; Whiting's "Persecution Expos'd," London, 1715, p. 99; "Som. & Dor. Notes and Queries," Vol. I, p. 24; "The Antiquary," Nov. 1904, Vol. XL, p. 324.

X. ETHNOGRAPHICAL SPECIMENS.

Somerset, and other British:—

Ivory wedge-shaped object, with short, perforated, projection of circular section at the thicker end. Probably the handle of a tobacco-stopper; late XVII or early XVIII Century. The wedge is inscribed as follows (half the inscription on one side, half on the other):—

NOW MAN WITH MAN IS SO UNJUST,
THAT ONE SCARCE TELL WHO TO TRUST.

XVII Century cyphering-book with marginal decorations in colour throughout the book. The title-page bears the following inscription:— "This Booke of Arithmetick belongeth unto William Forte of Southpetherton 1642." It contains the autograph of George Lisle, said by Sir Clements Markham in his "Life of Fairfax" to be the officer who was shot at Colchester with Sir Chas. Lucas, but which Dr. Norris found, after much research, was not the right Sir George Lisle, but the then representative of the Lisles of "Wilbraham-Lisle," near Cambridge,—an ancestor of whom was in Edward III's time one of the first members of the order of the Garter.

Sword of the Lieut.-Colonel commanding the Somerset Regiment in the early part of the XIX Century. Made by Knubley & Co., 7, Charing Cross, London. The decorated blade is inscribed "Somerset Regiment, Hy. Norris, Taunton."

Sword in leather sheath. *Temp.* George III, (*circa* 1805).

Long, narrow, double-edged sword or rapier with basket hilt and straight quillons ending in spirals turned downwards. This form came into use at the end of the XVI Century. It was used at the Battle of Worcester, 1651, by a South Petherton man.

Iron spur of Spanish type; XVII Century. The rowel has 22 points. Found, about 1870, near Peckenbridge, a small hamlet N. of South Petherton, in which parish it stands.

Pistol tinder-box, with plain wooden handle; XVIII Century. The body of the instrument and the muzzle are composed of brass; stamped with maker's name, "Parkhouse, Taunton."

Nickel-plated pocket tinder-box; *circa* 1885.

Gun-flint, probably belonging to a XVII Century pistol. Sedgmoor.

A circular, flat, bronze button; diam $1\frac{3}{8}$ in.; from Sedgmoor. Figured in the Plate of relics, fig. 10.

Two early XVII Century bowls of clay tobacco-pipes, and three of the late XVII Century. From Sedgmoor.

Nine clay tobacco-pipe-bowls, XVII and XVIII Centuries; one marked ID; another D on heel.

Two pairs of iron snuffers, of no particular interest.

Bead-work tobacco-pouch of the XVII Century; closed by means of a drawing-string, now deficient; the glass beads are of various colours,—brown, red, white, green, blue and yellow. Round the top a motto has been worked with white beads, "Love me, for I am thine, 1631."

Wooden pounce-box containing fine sand, formerly used to sprinkle over freshly-written paper to prevent blotting. Middle of the XIX Century.

Pair of spectacles, composed of glasses, horn, and nickel-plated steel. Old English.

Circular 'slicking-stone,' diam. 22ins., composed of blue-black bottle-glass; used for smoothing the surface of dowlas whilst in the loom, South Petherton. Dowlas-weaving was a South Petherton industry in the XVIII Century. These smoothers, although not common, may be seen in various museums, such as the Guildhall, and Horniman's (with handle); there are some in the National Museum at Edinburgh, one with a handle being figured in the Catalogue, 1892, p. 326.¹

Early form of an infant's glass feeding-bottle.

A green glass phial, height $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., in the form of an XVIII Century wine bottle.

Iron shoe for a horse with a short leg.

A circular, flat, oak box, diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins., made from "Part of the 'Royal George,' sunk off Spithead, on Aug. 29, 1782; recovered Oct. 1839."

Foreign :—

Bobbin from the Gobelins tapestry factory, Paris.

Mediaeval brass pendant, Russian.

Brass ornament in the form of a flaming orb, and a brass eagle with outstretched wings; picked up on the field of Waterloo.

A syrinx, or Pandean pipes, consisting of twenty cane pipes of varying lengths.

A bag of pentagonal form, composed of hundreds of flat brown seeds, a few red seeds, and small white and green glass beads.

A pair of circular, brass, openwork armlets; ext. diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; int. diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. From Sind, India.

Wooden comb, length $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins., of biconvex plan—more rounded at the back than on the dentated side. The comb is

1. Pieces of solid glass were sometimes used for rubbing floors to give them a glossy appearance. (*English Dialect Dictionary*, Vol. V, p. 516).

very finely 'toothed,' having no less than 84 slender teeth. The back is finely carved with a conventionalized ornament. From Sind, Bombay Presidency, India.

Bone snuff-spoon, Kaffir, South Africa.

Horn snuff-box, with two long projecting 'quills' to enable the box to be carried in the hair. Kaffir.

Bronze *manilla*, or ring-money, resembling an armlet, and used as currency in West Africa. This specimen was brought from Cape Palmas, and was obtained from the cook of a Bristol trading ship, hailing from the Guinea coast.

Torc, of oval form, made from a flat, thin, band of brass, the ends being finished off by tapering spirals. One face of this penannular torc is ornamented by a row of incised chevrons filled with crossed lines parallel to the sides of the chevron. From West or Central Africa.

Two carved wooden Jekri paddles, length 5ft. 6ins. and 5ft. 7ins. respectively; from the neighbourhood of Benin City, West Africa; probably made by Ibos; modern. Some of these paddles are far more ornately carved, many having pierced blades.¹

Earthenware stamp for decorating pottery. Ancient Mexican.

Two grotesque earthenware figures, one representing a woman holding a baby; also two human heads in pottery, broken off larger figures. Ancient Mexican.

Twelve poisoned darts (in mahogany box) used with the blow-pipe, or *sumpan*, on the Upper Amazon River, South America. The poison is the *urari*.

A bundle of darts for blow-pipe, from the same locality as the last.

Basket-work cradle, length 26ins.; Chinese. Round the sides of the head, English military buttons, glass beads and

1. See those figured in "Works of Art from Benin City," by Genl. Pitt-Rivers, Plate xxxiii, figs. 256 and 257; also *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, Vol. XXVIII, 1899, p. 126, Plate vi.

a thimble are suspended by means of tags of leather ; thus affording not only decoration for the cradle, but jingling play-things for the child.

A black, wooden measure, the divisions of space being indicated by rows of inlaid brass pins. Chinese.

Modern Chinese tobacco-pipe ; brought from Australia.

An ornate case containing chop-sticks, fork, knives, nail-file, tooth-pick, etc. Chinese.

Brass padlock, ornamented with a floral design. Chinese.

A wooden printing-block. Chinese.

Circular hat, composed of rush and cane. Chinese.

Three pieces of bronze 'knife-cash,' and three other pieces of old Chinese currency.

Three pins, native Australian ; two composed of bone (? cassowary) ; one of wood. These pins were used for a variety of purposes ; sometimes as hair-pins.

Wooden pick-shaped club, or *malga*. Australian.

Wooden knobbed club, with shaft of octagonal section. Victoria, Australia.

Two breast ornaments of pearl shell. From Vate Island, New Hebrides.

Cannibal fork, with five prongs ; carved from one piece of wood. Fiji Islands.

A Fiji club, the knob consisting of the trimmed root of a small tree. The handle is carved with parallel rows of zig-zags.

Pawa shell, New Zealand.

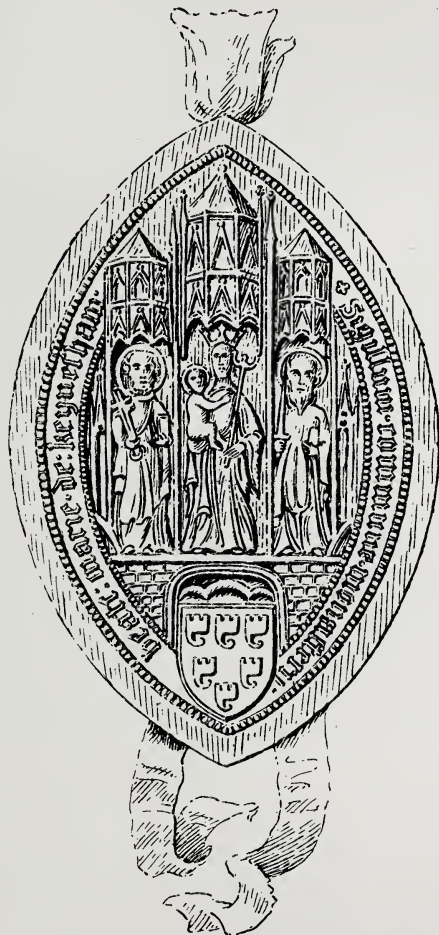
Seals of Bath and Keynsham Abbeys.

BY THOS. S. BUSH.

WITH the permission of the Committee of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, I have had two drawings of seals photographed; these prints are in the Pigott Collection in Taunton Castle Museum. One, the Bath Abbey seal (drawing No. 188) is described by Mr. W. De Gray Birch (Brit. Mus. Cat.) as being $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, pointed oval, SS. Peter and Paul upon a terrace beneath a triple Gothic canopy richly carved and supporting between them a model of the Bath Abbey church. The field is diapered lozengy, each lozenge charged with a rose. In base is a triple niche, three monks worshipping the Apostles above. The superscription is **SIGILLVM : CAPITVLI : BATHONIENSIS : ECCLESIE.** The date is probably the latter part of the 13th century. The other, that of the Abbey of Keynsham, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. (*See accompanying illustration.*) Probably late 14th century. Pointed oval; the Virgin standing in a canopied niche with crown, the Child in the right arm, in her left a fleur-de-lis. In two side niches, slightly smaller, on the left S. Peter, with nimbus and key, on the right S. Paul, with nimbus and sword. In base, under a four-centered trefoil arch, with masonry at the sides, a shield of arms. Six rests or clarions. Keynsham Abbey. The superscription is: **SIGILLVM : COMMVNE MONASTERII : BEATE : MARIE : DE : KEYNESHAM.**

On searching at the Record Office, I found the Bath seal attached to a Chapter House Document (*S. 4. 1. 8. No. 8. Bathon. Somt.*) The date of it is September 22nd, 26 Henry VIII.

This Document and the Charter (75 A 30, see later in these notes), with the attached seals, I have had photographed, by



SEAL OF KEYNSHAM PRIORY.

(Copied from the "Pigott Drawings.")

permission of the authorities of the Record Office, and of the British Museum. They are here reproduced. The Document put into English is as follows :—

“Whereas it is not only a reason of Christian religion and piety, but also the rule of our obedience, that we should render to the lord King Henry, the Eighth of his name (to whom only and alone, after Jesus Christ our Saviour, we owe all things), not only all honour, glory and reverence in Christ, and likewise sincere, entire and perpetual, devotion of mind, faith and regard, but that we should also (as often as it shall be required) express the reason of the same faith and regard, and openly testify most cheerfully to all men, if the matter requires it.

“Know all men to whom the present writing shall come, that we, the Prior of the house or priory of the blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, and the convent of the same place, with one mouth and voice, and with the unanimous consent and assent of all, by this our deed, given under our common seal, in our chapter house, for us and our successors, all and singular, for ever, declare, witness and faithfully promise, and vow, that we the said prior and convent, and our successors, all and singular, will always give entire, inviolate, sincere and perpetual, faith, observance, and obedience, towards our lord King Henry the Eighth, and towards Queen Anne, his wife, and towards his offspring by the same Anne, as will lawfully begotten as to be begotten, and that we will make known, preach and advocate the same things to the people, wheresoever place and opportunity shall be offered.

“Also, that we hold, and always and for ever will hold, confirmed and unalterable, that our aforesaid King Henry is the head of the Anglican Church.

“Also, that the Roman Bishop, who in his bulls usurps the name of ‘Pope,’ and arrogates to himself the dominion of ‘highest Pontiff,’ hath not any greater jurisdiction conferred on him by God, in holy scripture, in this realm of England, than any other foreign bishop.

“Also, that none of us in any sacred assembly to be held privately or publicly, will call the same Roman bishop by the name of ‘Pope’ or ‘highest Pontiff,’ but by the name of

‘bishop of Rome,’ or (bishop) of the Roman Church; and that none of us will pray for him as ‘Pope,’ but only as ‘bishop of Rome.’

“Also, that to the said King alone, and to his successors, will we adhere, and we will maintain his laws and decrees, for ever renouncing the laws, decrees and canons of the Roman bishop, which shall be found contrary to the divine law and holy scripture, or against the rights of this realm.

“Also, that none of us all, in any assembly, either private or public, will presume to distort anything selected from the holy scriptures into a different sense, but each, catholicly and orthodoxly, will preach Christ and his words and deeds, simply, openly, sincerely, and according to the precept or rule of the holy scriptures, and the truly catholic and orthodox doctrine catholicly and orthodoxly.

“Also, that every one of us, in his prayers and commendations to be made according to custom, will commend the King, first of all, as supreme head of the Anglican Church, to God, and to the prayers of the people; then Queen Anne, with her offspring, then lastly, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with other orders of clergy, as it shall seem good.

“Also, that we, all and singular the aforesaid Prior and convent, and our successors firmly bind ourselves by an oath of conscience and swearing, that we will faithfully, and for ever observe, all and singular the aforesaid things.

“In witness whereof we append our common seal to this our writing and we each with our own hand have written our names. Given in our Chapter house.

“William, Prior of the Cathedral church of Bath. John Pytte, sub-prior of the same church. Thomas Bathe, monk there. Thomas Avery. Richard Lynkcomb. John Beckynton. Thomas Powell. Richard Givles. William Bewshyn. Thomas Roceter. William Clement. Edward Edwyn. Patrick Verte. John Humiliter. John Pacienc. John Benet. John Raphael.”

The deed of surrender of the Abbey of Bath is missing, but a copy of it will be found on a close roll 30 Henry VIII, part 5, No. 34. The following is a very brief summary:—

“To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing shall come, William Holway, Prior of the Monastery and cathedral church of St. Saviour and the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, of Bath in the co. of Somerset, of the order of St. Benedict, and the convent of the same place, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that we the aforesaid Prior and convent, grant to the most illustrious Prince and our Lord Henry the Eighth, all our said Monastery of Bath, and also all manors, lordships, messuages, gardens, curtilages, tofts, lands, &c., in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester, Southampton and elsewhere within the realm of England, Wales, and the Marches, &c.”

In witness whereof we the Prior and Convent have caused our Common Seal to be set to these presents. Given in our chapter house, the 27th January, 30 Henry VIII [1538-9].

On the abovesaid day came the Prior and Convent in their chapter house at Bath before John Tregonwell and William Peter and acknowledged the aforesaid writing.

Searching at the British Museum I found the seal attached to a charter, in fact there are two charters together. [*Add. Ch. 5478, 5479*].

“To all the faithful of Christ, &c., we William Holway, Prior of the Monastery of the cathedral church of St. Saviour and the Apostles Peter and Paul of Bath and the convent of the same place, &c., the undoubted patrons of the rectory of the parish church of Priston, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, do grant to our beloved in Christ, John Tysson and William Barrett of London, gentlemen, the next presentation to the rectory of Priston, &c. In witness whereof we have set our common seal to this our present writing. Dated in our chapter house, the 27th December, A.D. 1530.”

The 2nd charter commences: "To the reverend father and lord in Christ, Gilbert by divine permission bishop of Bath and Wells, or his vicar general in spiritual things, or to any other judge in this behalf competent, your humble and devout William Barret, gentleman, all manner of obedience and reverence, due and worthy with honour to so reverend a father. Whereas William Holwaye, late Prior and the convent, the true patrons, whilst they were in their being, of the rectory of the parish church of Priston." After quoting fully the previous charter, it continues: "By the tenour of these presents I present my beloved in Christ Sir David Appowell, clerk to the said rectory, now by law vacant and to my presentation for this turn belonging, humbly and devoutly praying that you will think fit to admit the said David Appowell to the said rectory, etc.

"In witness whereof I have set my seal to these presents. Dated the 10th July, A.D. 1554."

On the reverse of the seal of the Abbey, are two small round seals, one is obliterated, the other has an eagle crowned, border engrailed.

Apparently the request of William Barret was not granted, as David Appowell's name does not appear in the list of incumbents of Priston, in fact the name is not on the list of incumbents of any parish in the county. On the 25th September, 1554, Rob. Wheateacre was instituted to Priston, his predecessor having been deprived of it. (See Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*). The explanation may be that the first charter having been granted before the dissolution of the Monastery of Bath, the then Bishop (A.D. 1554) considered the grant void. The Patron at that time is given as Christopher Baylye de Cloforde.

Making a further search at the British Museum I found a charter (Add. Ch. 75, A. 30) with two seals attached. With the permission of the authorities, I have had this charter with the two seals photographed. On one seal is the Abbey, consisting of three towers without windows, pointed roofs, the

pinnacles surmounted by knobs. The other seal is that of a bishop, he is standing, lifting up the right hand in benediction, in the left hand is a pastoral staff. The charter is not dated, but the Museum authorities date it A.D. 1159-1166. Peter was Prior from about 1159 to 1166, the Bishop at that time being Robert of Lewes; he held the see from 1135 to 1165. During his episcopacy the Abbey that had been built by Bishop John de Villula was burnt down, and he, Robert, rebuilt it. The Abbey seal has the following superscription: **+ SIGILLVM : SC : I : PETRI : BADONIS : ECCLESIE.** There is very little lettering left on the Bishop's seal, but from another seal it would appear to read: **SIGILLVM DEI GRATIA BATHONIENSIS EPISCOPI.** It will be seen by the photograph that the writing is very clear. Translated it reads: " + Peter the Prior and the whole Convent of Bath to all the sons of the Holy Church, greeting. Know all as well present as those to come that we have granted to the Abbot and Monks of Margam the whole land of Kinwerdesham, to wit, 3 ferlings which we hold of the heirs of Robert de Vauceles for five shillings to be given yearly, to wit, three to the church of Dunester and two to the aforesaid heirs, unless the Abbot of Margam can have acquittance of two shillings of the aforesaid heirs. Those three ferlings we have given and granted to them for ever, to hold of us freely and quietly without all other service and exaction as we ever more freely held them, except the King's utibanne (given in Latin in Warner's *History of Bath*)."

Between A.D. 1090 and 1100, William de Mohun, by consent of his wife Adelina, granted the advowson of the Church of St. George at Dunster and other valuable property to the Monks of Bath. This charter was confirmed both by William Rufus and Archbishop Anselm (Maxwell Lyte's *Dunster and its Lords*). See also Bath Priory Chartularies, *Somerset Record Society*.

It is presumed that the two seals, viz.: the one that may be called Romanesque, and the other S. Peter or S. Paul

CHRISTOPHER DUM

† Petrus pater et mater suent bach suuifilise
ecce filius sal. Sciunt omnes tam presentes
quam postea quod nos concessimus Abbi et monachis
de MARGAN totam terram de kinevedesham
scilicet tres ferlingos quos tenemus de here-
ditibus; Roba de sauceles pro quinq; solidis annu-
atim dandis tribus scilicet Ecclie de Donsst. et
duobus supradictis hereditibus nisi Abbas de
MARGAN de duobus solidis quietacionem habe-
re possit de predictis hereditibus. Istos tres ferlingos
dedimus illis et concessimus in perpetuum tenere de
nobis libere et quiete sine omni alio seruitio
et exactione sicut totamquam libere tenuimus
exceptis scabannis Regis.



holding the model of the Abbey, were the only seals used by the Priory from about the middle of the 12th century until A.D. 1539.

The Keynsham Abbey seal is attached to the surrender of the Abbey (Augmentation Office, co. Somt., No. 112), dated January 23rd, 30 Henry VIII, 1538-9.

“To all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing shall come, John, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and the Apostles Peter and Paul, of Keynesham, in the county of Somerset, of the order of St. Augustine, and the convent of the same place, greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye, etc., all our said Monastery or Abbey of Keynsham aforesaid, and also all and singular manors, etc. And we the aforesaid Abbot and Convent abovesaid, and our successors will warrant the said Monastery or Priory, site, mansion, and church of Keynsham aforesaid, and all and singular manors, etc., to our aforesaid Lord the King, his heirs and assigns against all men for ever by these presents. In witness whereof we the aforesaid Abbot, and the convent above said have set our common seal to these presents.

“Taken and acknowledged before John Tregonwell, one of the clerks of the lord the King’s Chancery, the day and year above written.

Per me Jno. Tregonwell.

Per me Johannem. (See next deed).

Per me Willelmum Hern, priorem.

Per me Willelmum Tibbett, suppriorum.

Johannes Arnold.

Johannes Voles.

Johannes Gylford.

Thomas Bede, sacristæ.

Johannes Browne.

Per me Thomam Parkar.

Johannas Parteref.

Per me Wylelmum Brynt.”

The seal is also attached to the acknowledgment of Royal supremacy (Chapter House s. d. 2 No. 69). The deed being similar to that of Bath it will suffice to give the beginning, date and signatures.

“We John Sturton, Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Keynisham, of the order of St. Victor and rule of St. Augustine, in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, and the convent of the same place with one mouth and voice.

* * * * *

“Dated in our Chapter House the 18th day of the month of August, A.D. 1534, and in the 26th year of the reign of our king, Henry the eighth.

“Johannes Sturtun, abbas, Willelmus Hern, prior, Johannes Owen, supprior, Johannes Arnolde, Johannes Volles, Johannes Gylford, Thomas Beede, Thomas Deverell, Thomas Parker, Thomas Bedford, Wyllyam Tybbatt, Johannes Dollman, novice, Johannes Edwardes, novice, William Barrow, novice, Willelmum Brayne, novice, Johannes Browne.”

Æthandune.

BY W. L. RADFORD.

OF all the battles fought on English soil before the Norman Conquest there is not one of more importance than the battle of Æthandun. Here the Danes, who had but one narrow strip of Wessex to conquer, and the whole of England would be theirs, received such a defeat at the hands of Alfred, so deservedly named the *Great*, that their formidable power was broken, and thenceforth they became his vassals.

The Saxon historian, Asser, who may be certainly regarded as a contemporary recorder of this occurrence, and the Saxon Chronicle, inform us that it took place at Æthandune. The chroniclers and their early readers knew the place well, and so thought it unnecessary to tell us where it was situated in Wessex, but this appellation however is not to be discovered in the map of modern England; and hence various conjectures, founded chiefly on etymological data, have been hazarded as to the situation and present name of the spot thus designated.

Among the existing names of places, Edington, or Heddington, has usually been regarded as bearing a greater similarity than others to the term in question; and five different localities in Berkshire, Wiltshire and Somerset thus denominated have had their respective advocates, and been made the subject of much ingenious speculation.

But before referring to the various opinions of antiquaries relative to the site of the Battle of Æthandun, it may be proper to adduce the testimony of the ancient authorities.

already referred to, concerning the circumstances which preceded and followed this engagement. The following is the statement given in the Saxon Chronicle:—

“878. Then in the seventh week after Easter, he [Alfred] rode to Ecgbyrhtes-stone (Brixton), by the eastern side of Selwood; and there came out to meet him, all the people of Somersetshire and Wiltshire, and that portion of the men of Hampshire which was on this side of the sea, and they rejoiced to see him. Then, within one night, he went from this retreat to Iglea, (Iley Mead, Ecglea); and after one night more he proceeded to Æthandun (Handune, Ethendune), and there fought against the whole army and put them to flight, riding after them as far as the fortress, where he remained a fortnight.”

Asser's account of the battle, and the events connected with it, is more circumstantial; and it appears to have formed the basis of the preceding narrative, as well as of the chronicles of later historians. It is therefore necessary to give Asser's version in full.

Removing from Æthelingay, where he had erected a fortress and assembled his followers: “In the seventh week after Easter, he rode to Egricht-stone, on the eastern part of the forest called Selwood, but in Latin the Great Wood; and there came to meet him all the inhabitants of Hampshire who had not sailed beyond the sea for fear of the Pagans, and seeing the King, as if raised from the dead after so many tribulations, as was becoming, they were inspired with great delight; and there they encamped for one night. At daylight the following morning, the King, removing his camp, came to the place which is called Iglea, and there he encamped one night. That night, while he was asleep, there appeared to him a certain figure in the likeness of St. Neot, formerly his familiar friend and relation, who admonished him that he should cast away all terror and fear of the barbarians, and that he should not fall into despair on account of their multitude, because the Lord on

the morrow was about to visit him and his people, and because it was on account of his pride, which he had in his youth, that all these adversities had come upon him. And he added :—

“‘To-morrow I will go the whole day before thy standard, that thou mayest more securely fight against thy enemies, nothing fearing, and that thou mayest know that the Lord Almighty will fight for thee and for thy people.’

“And immediately the King, roused from sleep, was made joyful by the angelic vision. In the dawn of the morning, moving his standards thence, he came to the place which is called Ethandun ; and against the whole army of the Pagans, fiercely fighting in a dense body, and struggling boldly for a long while, at length by the Divine assistance, he obtained a victory, having overthrown the Pagans with a great slaughter ; and as they fled towards their fort, he pursued, smiting them ; and all that he found without the fort, namely men, and horses, and cattle, immediately killing the men he took the latter ; and before the gates of the Pagan fort with all his army he boldly encamped. And when he had remained there fourteen days, the Pagans through hunger, cold and fear, and last of all by despair, asked for peace, on condition that they should give him as many hostages as he pleased, but should receive none from him in return ; in which form they had never before made a treaty with anyone.” The sequel, including the baptism of Guthrum, about three weeks after, at Aller, and the Frith of Wedmore, needs only to be alluded to here.

Having therefore well cleared the ground, I now come to the main purpose of my paper, which is to suggest a totally new site for this important battle (in Somerset), and which so far as I am aware has never before been thought of in this connexion.

In a recent number of *The Athenæum* there appeared the following passage : “It is now hopeless to expect to recover any new facts connected with Alfred and his reign.” That assertion certainly has to be proved, and in adopting a contrary view, I would quote the late Canon Taylor, who, on the first

page of his "Words and Places," has these sentences: "Local names may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and rewarding a careful, historical interpretation the name of a district or of a town may speak to us of events which written history has failed to commemorate. A local name may often be adduced as evidence determinative of controversies that otherwise could never be brought to a conclusion."

In connexion with the memorable campaign of Alfred from Athelney, four names of places stand out most prominently. They are (1) Ecgbright's Stone, (2) Æcglea, (3) Ethandune, and (4) Burh or Burg.

Of these four, it may be confidently affirmed that not one, after the lapse of a thousand years, has been definitely identified. Let us take them in their order.

(1.) Ecgbright's Stone. This was first identified with Brixton Deverill, I believe, by Sir Henry Spelman, and adopted by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in "Modern Wilts," subsequent authorities, for the most part acquiescing in this conclusion. But Mr. Stevenson, the very latest editor of Asser's "Life of Alfred," (1904) is inclined to impugn this location. He is of opinion that it was the boundary stone of the three counties. It certainly is by no means clear how Ecgbright's Stone could have developed into Brixton. Canon Taylor, whose "Words and Places" is recognised as a standard work, knew nothing of it. In every case he derives Brixton from *Bricg* or *Brig* and *tun*. (vide pp. 170, 260, 332). It is certain that Brixton, in Wilts, is a contraction of "Brictric's-tun," Brictric being the name of the lord of the manor in the time of Edward the Confessor (Domesday for Wiltshire; edit. W. H. Jones). But wherever it was situate it seems probable that the Ecgbright of the Chronicle has been lost. To account for this, there is no reason why *Ecgbright* should not have developed into *King* in later times, when his name was locally lost, and have become simply the King's

stone, in the same way as "King's Cross" at present represents "King Edward's Cross." If that be allowed we have a choice of *Kingstons*, each one on the east of Selwood—*e.g.* Kingston Deverill or Kingston Magna, the latter being considerably nearer Athelney than Brixton.

(2.) Æglea or Iglea. We now come to the camping-place of Alfred on the night preceding the great battle. Many attempts have been made to identify this place, but two only need be alluded to here. Bishop Gibson suggested Leigh, co. Wilts, whilst Bishop Clifford placed it at Edgarley near Glastonbury. Mr. Stevenson has a note on this place in his edition of the "Life of Alfred." (c. 55, 17). "The spelling in the Cottonian MS. of the Life suggests a form in *ecg*, but it is probably miswritten for the Æglea of Chronicle D and E. From this we should expect a modern Eiley or Ailey The form Æglea may be merely a misreading for Ieglēa, which would be a more regular West Saxon spelling for Alfred's time than Iglea, if the first part of the compound is derived from *īeg*, later *ig*, *island, watery land*. The balance of evidence is certainly in favour of the form Iglea." This certainly substantiates Ingram's translation of the original into Iley Mead.

I have no hesitation in locating this place at Elleigh or Illeigh, a spot on the upper waters of the Ile, one mile from Chard, on the Ilminster road, noted to this day for its water meadows. This place exactly answers to the description as found in the "Life of St. Neot": it was "protected in front by marshy ground." Below it was a marsh, even then perchance, or not long after, known as Peasemarsch. Behind it rises Hornsbeorh or Hornsbury Hill, on the summit of which, indications of earthworks may still be traced. It was likewise an ancient manor recorded in Domesday Book under the name of Illegh or Ilega (Collinson i. 27.)

(3.) We now come to Ethandune, which, after all, is the crux of the whole question of Alfred's operations against the

Danes. Hitherto I think sufficient stress has not been laid on the fact, that neither in the Chronicle nor in the "Life," does the context make it imperative that the site of the battle must be looked for on the east of Selwood. That is the position of Ecgbyrht's stone only, and having collected his forces there, Alfred might march in any direction till he came "ad locum qui dicitur Ethandune." If therefore we can fix upon a spot not too far from Athelney, which would have afforded both accommodation and protection for Guthrum and his host, and which will answer to the name as it has come down to us, without conflicting with the name of any other place, then we have the key which will explain the whole campaign of Alfred and his army. Such a place I believe I have found, and I will at once proceed to give my reasons for such a conclusion. The first syllable of the name is *æt* or *et*, which is the A.S. preposition answering to M.E. *at*. The Saxons often prefixed prepositions to the names of places, which in time became an integral part of the designation, dropping off again as the tendency to abbreviation increased. Attwood and Atwell are common examples.

If I may be pardoned the digression, I am not so sure but that Athelney itself may be a name of this class. Its original form, Æthelinga-ig, may mean "isle of the princes," but Stevenson says "it is a very unlikely O.E. local name." It will be admitted, I think, that the name *Lying* of the parish is incorporated in this extended form of Athelney, which probably means nothing more than "at the liny isle," ling=heath, as in Lingholm, Cumberland.

If the objection be raised that *ling* is a Scandinavian word, and therefore unlikely to be found so far south, my reply is—so likewise is holm, yet we find the Steep and Flat Holms in the Severn Sea. In early times Athelney would be equally accessible for the incursions of the Northmen.

In the support of this argument I can adduce a cognate example from Vol. XIV of the S.R.S., p. 39, where one of the

boundaries mentioned in a reputed charter of Æthelstan, at Curi, is "from the Parrett to Athlongabig," meaning "at the long bend or corner."

In Domesday Book the manor of Chilhampton, Wilts, is written "Etchilhampton," and in the same record the entry for Ilton reads thus, "The church holds Atiltone," or, in the Exeter Domesday, Atiltona. It was this last instance which gave me the clue for the unravelling of Ethandune.

As it is certain the 'at' has been dropped in the cases just cited; why not also in the case of Ethandune, which would leave Handune and Hamdon? The change from *m* to *n* is quite regular, and offers no difficulty. Thus the *Hantuna* of Domesday has developed into Southampton, and Wimborne is found as Winburne in the Saxon Chronicle for the years 718 and 901. (A.S. Britain, p. 217.)

Many years ago I found the name Handune, but I have unfortunately lost the reference. However, in 1234 it was written Hanedon. (S.R.S., Vol. v, p. 231.) As early as the reign of Edward IV it was written Hampden; in the days of Henry VIII it is changed to Hamdon, and only in a court roll of the reign of James I do we find the modern designation of Hamdon Hill.

Unfortunately, Hamdon is not mentioned in Domesday, as the hill is situated in the three parishes of Montacute, Norton and Stoke-sub-Hamdon.

In the light of this reasoning, it is hard to understand how Edington could have been taken to represent Ethandune; the former meaning the *tun* or enclosure of the Edings—a common enough patronymic, derived from *Ed* or *head*, "of the family," understood, for we find both Edington and Heddington.

Stevenson, in his note on Ethandune, says (Asser's *Life of Alfred*, 1904, p. 273), "In 957 King Eadwig executed a charter, of which the original is still in existence, at Ethandun. So far there is nothing to prove the identity of this

Ethandun with Edington, but as it was a Royal possession, and as Edington was granted to the Abbey of Romsey by King Edgar in 968, there can be little reason for questioning it."

But all this is based on the assumption that none of the sites suggested "satisfy the first requirement of having borne the name of Ethandune." I maintain that if the preposition *at* is placed before Hamdon, we are nearer the original than is the case with Edington, but by changing the *m* to *n*, we get the name itself as it stands unremoved and unremovable in the pages of the *Chronicle* and of the *Life*.

(4.) Burh or Burgh. We come next to the *burh*, or fortress, to which the Danes retreated before the victorious advance of the English. If, as I have endeavoured to show, Hamdon was the site of the battle, then we have not far to seek for this stronghold. To the east of Hamdon rises that far-famed mount, now known as St. Michael's Hill, but in the Saxon period it was a *burh*, known as Logaresburgh. Leland, who visited the place, writes thus, "Sum thynk that ther was a great castel and foretresse at this toune yn the Saxon's tyme." (Leland, II, 52.)

In Clark's *Mediæval Military Architecture*, which is the greatest work on the subject, particulars are given of the construction of the early burhs, Montacute being mentioned as thrown up by the Northmen in the ninth and tenth centuries. (Vol. I, pp. 16, 17.)

The centre of the village is still called "The Borough."

It is a significant fact that Montacute was one of the earliest possessions of the Abbey of Athelney, founded by Alfred only ten years after the battle, and continued its property till the Norman Conquest, when it was given up to the Earl of Mortain, in exchange for the manor of Purse Caundle. It is a reasonable supposition, also, that Alfred made this endowment because it was the place where his victory was completed by the final capitulation of the Danes. Moreover, it is extremely

probable that a religious cell or chapel was erected there soon after, and when, in 883, Alfred received from Pope Martin the signal gift of a portion of the Holy Cross, in return for his offering, given in gratitude for success against his enemies, who shall say that it found not enshrinement there, eventually affording a substratum of truth on which the Legend of the Holy Rood of Montacute was based, the *fons et origo* of the Church of the Holy Cross at Waltham?

We are now, I think, in a better position than before, to understand the whole of Alfred's campaign from Athelney. First of all, it is evident the Danes could not possibly have been in Wiltshire, for we find in the Chronicle, under the year 878, "And the Easter after, Alfred, with a little band, wrought a fortress at Athelney, and from that work warred on the army." (*A.S. Chron.* Thorpe, 1861, Vol. II, p. 64). His objective, the army of the Danes, must have been within a reasonable distance from Athelney.

On Hamdon height, then, overlooking the fastness of Athelney, at the extreme western limit of his march, Guthrum was entrenched, while

"Broad on the left before him lay
For many a league the Roman way."

Alfred, having well matured his plans, suddenly leaves Athelney for Egbryht's stone, to meet the men of Hampshire and Wilts, leaving Odda with a fairly strong force to reconnoitre the Danish camp. With his probably large reinforcement he hastens to Illeigh, executing a march of from thirty to forty miles, to meet the men of Devon. At that time I feel certain the Ile served as a boundary for Devon, and marked a wave of Saxon settlement from the East.

Having chosen his camping-place with evident care, and guarding it against all possible surprise on the part of the Danes, of which there was not much fear, on account of the great secrecy of his movements, Alfred, retiring to rest, is favoured by Heaven with the vision of St. Neot, which was,

doubtless, nothing more than a dream of victory, narrated by Alfred to his forces as an encouragement for the task before them. From Illeigh, then, to Hamdon, Alfred and his united levies marched,—an easy march of not more than eleven miles, and one which would enable him to rest his forces before the battle began. He had a choice of routes. He might ascend to the top of Whitedown, from whence a Roman road led directly over Chillington Down, through Dinnington, to Stratton, crossing the Parret by the old ford.

When we remember that the manor of Chillington was Alfred's personal property, and is mentioned in his will, we can conceive how well this part of the country was known to him. Or he might have marched along the other line of the Fosse, through West Dowlish, Kingstone and Seavington, to the Parrett. Doubtless scouting parties had previously been sent to all the eminences along the route as a precautionary measure. In fact, William of Malmesbury records that such was the case.

We may now pause for a moment to appreciate the tactics of Alfred in executing this flanking movement. He knew a direct frontal attack, straight up the valley of the Parrett, would have been of no avail, on account of the precipitous escarpment of Hamdon on its north and north-west sides. He could find no cover there to screen him from the scrutiny of Guthrum's sentinels. From the Norton side, the gradually ascending ground would favour his forces in gaining the summit of the hill. It is certain the Danes did not expect an attack from a force led by Alfred, but from one which was probably Odda's, operating in accordance with a preconcerted plan in an opposite direction.

In that opposite direction lies Odcombe, and the question may be asked whether in this name we have an echo of Odda. I think it very likely, for the Domesday form *Odecuma*, strongly indicates the genitive of a personal name, which is confirmed by the occurrence of Odescombe in an Inquisition Post Mortem of the 49th of Edward III (1374). Be that as

it may, the Danes were off their guard, as may be proved from the two following Chronicle extracts:—

“Forming in line of battle, they (*i.e.*, Alfred’s men) previously took the nearest promontory, whence they watched the movements of the enemy.”—(Vit. S. Neot.)

“He previously took a mount, fit enough for the enemy if they had been on their guard.”—(Wallingford).

Now the hill of Chiselborough or Balham Hill answers very well to the description of the “mount,” or if “promontory” be the more correct term, as it is the earlier one, then it may have been the lofty spur known as Gawler’s Hill, which extends in the direction of West Chinnock.

In any case there is a ravine at Little Norton, which would suit Alfred’s purpose of a surprise, and by which he and his forces could reach stealthily and surely the ridge above.

But though Guthrum was taken by surprise, he rallied his men and cheered them to the battle with frequent exhortations, and advanced in line to the place of contest. It is recorded, “The two nations fought during a long period of the day, and their voices and the clash of arms were heard throughout long lengths of country.”

We may now inquire as to there being any corroborative evidence on Hamdon itself of such a battle as this. On this side of the hill is a place called Bedmore, and the word Bed in A.S. invariably meant a grave; thus Bedmore would denote the “moor of the graves.”

The late Dr. W. W. Walter, whose memory I shall ever hold in esteem, possessed a couple of spear-heads from this spot which were considered to be Saxon, and there are two bosses of Saxon shields from Hamdon in the Walter Collection.

In conclusion, I am indebted to the Rev. C. W. Whistler, vicar of Stockland Bristol, for the following data, being some conditions which the true site must fulfil, which are all applicable to Hamdon in a greater degree than to any other site hitherto suggested.

(1.) The hill position must render frequent, if not daily, attacks on the Danes possible from Athelney.

(2.) Must not be beyond possible marches of a day and a half from Brixton.

(3.) Must account for the continued occupation of Athelney.

(4.) And for the massing of the Danes at that special point.

(5.) Should have a sufficient fortress or trace of ancient fortress in the vicinity.

To these we may add that the true site should explain—

(6.) The rear attack and surprise.

(7.) The choice of Aller and Wedmore as the final scenes of the surrender.

(8.) What passes could be blocked against Danish retreat.

(9.) What hope of retreat remained for Alfred if defeated.

Apart from the testimony of the name, when we take into consideration its position as regards the Fosse, its proximity to the Parrett, as well as to Aller, with probably the fortress of Taunton as their next objective, the Danish concentration at Hamdon is inevitable. Well might the old chroniclers have thought that vast and mighty camp upon the mountain height needed no description, and could never be mistaken. To them Hamdon was not a "haunt of ancient peace," for "in those times there was no peace to him that went out, nor to him that came in." Close to its base at Wigborough the Briton and the Saxon had fought in the year 710, and in 851 there was a great battle between the Saxons and the Danes in the same locality.

Reginald Barnicott.

MR. Reginald Barnicott, of Taunton, who had been a member of our Society for thirty-three years, passed away last July. Mr. Barnicott was head of the firm which has for some years past printed our *Proceedings*. He was a keen collector of Somerset books, pamphlets, and prints; and was treasurer and joint secretary of the Taunton Field Club. His interest in local history and archæology, and his love of good printing, had brought him into touch with many Somerset authors, who sought his advice as printer and publisher, and always found him most helpful.

C. T.

R. P. Brereton, M.A.

MR. Robert Pearson Brereton, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, who gave a most interesting illustrated lecture on "Somerset Church Towers" at the Gillingham meeting in 1904, died on January 2nd, 1906. Mr. Brereton enlarged his paper for the Archæological Institute, and it was published in their journal for 1905, under the title of "The Characteristics and Classification of the Church Towers of Somerset." This was illustrated by a series of collotypes from beautiful photographs he had personally taken. He intended to publish a work on the subject, and shortly before his death sent an advance set of the views to the Museum Library with a copy of his paper. Mr. Brereton has left a residuary estate of more than £6000 to the University of Cambridge for the promotion and encouragement of classical studies.

C. T.

Edwin Sloper, F.G.S.

MR. Edwin Sloper, of London and Crouch End, who was for about thirty-five years an active and zealous member of our Society, died rather suddenly on February 7th, while visiting a friend at Taunton. Mr. Sloper was a native of Wiltshire, but came to Somerset in connection with one of the local banks ; residing at Yeovil, Wiveliscombe and Taunton. He lived in the county town about twenty years, and while there did good work for our Society in many ways. He was a member of the committee from 1879 to 1892, when he removed to London, and was subsequently elected one of the local secretaries. He was a real lover of Somerset, and an enthusiastic collector of books, pamphlets, etc., relating to the county, many of which have been added to our library, in accordance with the terms of his will. Mr. Sloper had considerable knowledge of Somerset history, legend and genealogy, about which he would chat by the hour ; and he contributed scores of columns on these subjects to some of the county papers. On the occasion of the pleasant and interesting gathering held at Athelney, in celebration of the Millenary of Alfred the Great, Mr. Sloper read a paper on "The Physical conditions of Athelney in the time of King Alfred ;" but this did not appear in the volume of our *Proceedings* for 1901, as it had been previously printed for private circulation.

Special reference should also be made to the efforts Mr. Sloper made in connection with the purchase of Taunton Castle and some of the adjoining property, as he took an active part in the negotiations and in the work connected with the raising of the necessary funds. Mr. Sloper was a fellow of the Geological Society, and was connected with a host of other organizations for the promotion of science, art, and education.

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and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., **Trustee.**
1863 †CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells.
1902 CLARK, ALFRED J., Netherleigh, Street.
1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.
1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Mill Field, Street.
1902 CLARK, ROGER, Street.
1873 CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
1849 CLARKE, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells.
1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Fairlawn, Trull, Taunton.
1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., " " "
1905 CLEMENTS, T. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1898 CLEMOW, C. E., Canon House, Taunton.
1890 CLIVE, J. RONALD, Wootton, Berkswell, near Coventry.
1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
1899 COATES, Major HERBERT, Hillcrest, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1860 †COLEMAN, Rev. Treasurer J., 2, Vicars' Close, Wells.
1882 †COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., Holcombe Rectory, Bath.
1901 COLES, JOHN, Junr., 6, Keyford Terrace, Frome.
1891 COLES, Rev. V. S. S., Pusey House, Oxford.
1872 COLFOX, WM., Westmead, near Bridport.
1894 COLLINS, Rev. J. A. W., Newton St. Cyres Vicarage, Exeter.

- 1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
 1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull.
 1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
 1892 CORNER, SAMUEL, 95, Forest Road West, Nottingham.
 1892 CORNER, EDWARD, Hillside, Wellington.
 1876 CORNISH, Rt. Rev. CHAS. E., Bishop of Grahamstown, S. Africa.
 1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
 1891 COTCHING, W. G., Brookfield House, Pitminster, Taunton.
 1897 COTTAM, A. BASIL, Bramblecroft, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater.
 1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
 1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
 1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
 1896 CUTLER, JONATHAN, Richmond House, Wellington.
 1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
 1893 †DANIEL, GEO. A., Nunney Court, Frome.
 1868 DANIEL, Rev. H. A., Manor Ho., Stockland Bristol, Bridgwater.
 1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
 1882 DAUBENEY, W. A., Clevelands, near Dawlish.
 1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
 1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., St. Chad's, Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
 1893 DAVIS, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
 1863 †DAWKINS, Prof. W. BOYD, F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield House,
 Fallowfield, Manchester.
 1896 †DAY, H. C. A., Oriel Lodge, Walton-by-Clevedon, Som.
 1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
 1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
 1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Sneyd Park House, Clifton.
 1891 DERHAM, WALTER, 76, Lancaster Gate, London, W.
 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., Lyncombe Hill, Bath.
 1875 DOBREE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
 1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
 1900 DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
 1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Princes Road, Clevedon.
 1896 DOWELL, Mrs., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.

- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
1903 DUBERLY, Miss, The Grove, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.
1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
1905 DUNHAM, D., Brooklyn, Sherborne Road, Yeovil.
1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
1893 DYKE, C. P., 29, Fellows Road, Hampstead, London.
1900 DYNE, Rev. W. T., Evercreech Vicarage, Bath.
1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
1901 †EASTWOOD, A. EDGELL, Leigh Court, Taunton.
1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
1905 EDMUNDS, Mrs. H. M., Kildare, Winscombe.
1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 23, Ranelagh Grove, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.
1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
1891 ELTON, Major WM., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
1873 †ELWORTHY, F. T., F.S.A., Foxdown, Wellington.
1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelstone House, Taunton.
1875 ESDAILE, GEO., Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
1876 EVANS, Sir J., K.C.B., F.R.S., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead.
1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, The Vicarage, Wincanton.
1905 *FARWELL, The Hon. Sir GEO., 16, Southwell Gardens, London, S.W., and Knowle, Dunster.
1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
1903 FORBES, Rev. J. DE BURGH, The Rectory, Hemyock.
1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1871 †FOX, CHAS. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
1857 FOX, SYLVANUS, Linden, Wellington (deceased).
1906 FOX, THOMAS, Old Way House, Wellington.

- 1876 FOXCROFT, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
- 1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
- 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.
- 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., etc.,
late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
- 1893 FRY, E. A., 124, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., ,, ,,
- 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, V.P.
- 1871 †GALE, Rev. Preb. I. S., St. Anne's Orchard, Malvern.
- 1895 GALPIN, WM., Horwood, Wincanton.
- 1904 GAWEN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
- 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
- 1894 GEORGE, FRANK, Weston-super-Mare (deceased).
- 1862 GEORGE, Rev. PHILIP EDW., Winifred House, Bath.
- 1887 *GIBBS, ANTONY, Tyntesfield, Wraxall, Nailsea, R.S.O.
- 1887 *GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Barrow Gurney.
- 1884 GIFFORD, J. WM., Oaklands, Chard.
- 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1897 GILES, W. J., 10, Sydney Terrace, Taunton.
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Villa Ventura, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
- 1906 GOODFORD, Rev. M. C., Chilton Cantelo Rectory, Yeovil.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1879 GOODLAND, THOS., 27, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1898 GOODMAN, ALBERT, 3, North Town Terrace, Taunton.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1905 GOUDGE, Rev. Preb. H. L., Theological College, Wells.
- 1889 GOUGH, WM., Rockdene, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.
- 1888 GRANT, Lady, Logie Elphinstone, Pitcaple, Aberdeenshire.
- 1892 †GRANT, Rev. Preb. C., St. Benignus' Vicarage, Glastonbury.
- 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Devonshire Club, St. James's St., London.
- 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
- 1901 GREGORY, A. E. B., Fairleigh School, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., Dodington Rectory, Bridgwater.

- 1898 GREY, GEO. DUNCAN, LL.D., Craigfoot, Weston-super-Mare.
1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
1876 HADDON, CHAS., Southfield Villa, South Street, Taunton.
1871 HALL, H., F.R.I.B.A., 20, Quernmore Road, Stroud Green,
London, N.
1887 HALL, Rev. H. F., Leasbrook, Dixton, Monmouth.
1896 †HAMLET, Rev. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
1878 HAMMETT, ALEXANDER, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High St., Taunton.
1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
1903 HARE, SHOLTO, F.R.G.S., Royal Societies Club, London, S.W.
1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Marston Bigott Rectory, Frome.
1902 HARRISON, H., The Mause, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s-Mare.
1905 HARTWRIGHT, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
1898 HATCHER, ROBERT, Cannsfield House, Park Street, Taunton.
1885 *HAWKESBURY, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., 2, Carlton House
Terrace, Pall Mall, London, S.W.
1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
1902 HAWKINS, Rev. HENRY, Lufton Rectory, Yeovil.
1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
1902 †HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
1905 HAYTER, LOUIS H., Tauntfield Cottage, Taunton.
1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., St. Decuman's Vicarage, Watchet.
1904 HEARD, HERBERT, The Shrubbery, Shepton Mallet.
1857 HEATHCOTE, Rev. S. J., The Vicarage, Williton.
1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., Nempnett Rectory, Chew Stoke, Bristol.
1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " " "
1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidcup, Kent.
1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.
1888 HICKES, Rev. T. H. F., Hobbswell House, Cheddar.
1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
1885 HILL, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
1903 HILL, EDMOND, Stratton House, Evercreech (deceased).

- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1890 HILL, W. J. C., Eastdon House, Langport.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House,
Castle Cary, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Lady, 15, Bruton Street, London, W.
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., Holway House, Taunton.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip Vicarage, Cole-
ford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., P.C., St.
Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1905 HOPE, Rev. H. K., Batt's Park, Trull, Taunton.
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, J. F. FORTESCUE, Mells Park, Frome.
- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W.
- 1905 HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1905 HOSKYNs, R. G. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, South
Petherton.
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., 94, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., ,, ,, ,,
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Campden Hill, Ken-
sington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Pen Villa, Yeovil.
- 1900 HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- 1886 HYSON, Rev. J. B., Yeovilton Rectory, Ilchester.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.
- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 1892 INMAN, T. F., Kilkenny House, Sion Hill, Bath.

- 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
1901 JAMES OF HEREFORD, The Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., Breamore,
Salisbury, and 41, Cadogan Square, London.
1901 JAMES, Rev. J. G., Lit. D., Brynhyfryd, Sherborne Rd., Yeovil.
1885 JAMES, W. H., Fortfield, Grove Park Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
1896 JEX-BLAKE, ARTHUR JOHN, The Deanery, Wells.
1891 †JEX-BLAKE, The Very Rev. T. W., D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells,
The Deanery, Wells, V.P.
1905 JOHNSTON, J. NICHOLSON, A.R.I.B.A., Hesketh House, Yeovil.
1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
1901 JOYCE, Rev. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., East Chinnock Rectory, Yeovil.
1849 KELLY, W. M., M.D., Ferring, Worthing (deceased).
1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., 10, Royal Crescent, Bath.
1895 †KENNION, Rt. Rev. G. W., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells,
The Palace, Wells, V.P.
1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., The Bank House, Taunton.
1881 KETTLEWELL, WM., Harptree Court, East Harptree.
1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.
1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 12, Elm Grove, Taunton.
1892 KNIGHT, R., Fore Street, Wellington.
1871 LANCE, Rev. W. H., Bagborough Rectory, Taunton.
1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Parsonage, Axminster.
1904 LAURENCE, Mrs., Meldon House, Weston-super-Mare.
1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillecote, Lansdown, Bath.
1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, Forde House, Taunton.
1901 LAWRENCE, S. A., Belvedere West, Taunton.
1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., ,, ,,

- 1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
- 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 LESLIE, T., 12, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1905 LETHBRIDGE, Sir WROTH P. C., Bart., 17, Hyde Park Street,
London, W.
- 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
- 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 LIPSCOMB, Mrs., Gate House, Taunton.
- 1901 LLOYD, Wm. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel Wm., C.M.G., Woodlands, Congresbury, Bristol.
- 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1894 LOUCH, J., Riversleigh, Langport (deceased).
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., „ „ „
- 1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Easteroft, Bridgwater.
- 1887 LOVIBOND, Mrs., Exe House, Exeter.
- 1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.
- 1868 †LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1870 LYTE, Sir HENRY MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square,
London, W.
- 1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, High School Ho., 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
- 1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
- 1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
- 1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
- 1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, 192, Brompton Road, London, S.W.
- 1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
- 1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.
- 1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
- 1905 MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton
- 1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., Stoke-on-Trent.
- 1905 MARSHALL, Mrs. WILFRED, Norton Manor, Taunton.
- 1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.

- 1903 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., Bath College, Bath.
- 1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
- 1904 MAXWELL, C. J. Leycroft, Taunton.
- 1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
- 1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
- 1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.
- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
- 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., High Street, Taunton.
- 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1875 MEDLEY, Rev. J. B., Tyntesfield, Bristol.
- 1885 MELLOR, Rt. Hon. J. W., P.C., K.C., Culmhead, Taunton.
- 1892 MEREDITH, J., M.D., High Street, Wellington.
- 1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
- 1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vicarage, Newport,
Salop.
- 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Windsor Lodge, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 76, Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, London.
- 1902 MOLE, H. BLOOME, The Croft, Shepton Mallet.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. C. E. GRAHAM, Bath House, Taunton.
- 1902 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath, and Castle Cary.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrral, Glastonbury.
- 1881 MURRAY-ANDERDON, H. E., Henlade House, Taunton.
- 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Pitcombe Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., C.S.I., Cadbury House, Yatton.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, *per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, 2, Logan Road, Bishopston, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, Ashmead, Mount Street, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 †NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 145, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1876 O'DONOGHUE, H. O'BRIEN, Long Ashton, Bristol (deceased).

- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
 1894 O'NEILL, Rev. J. M., Wembdon, Bridgwater.
 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
 1902 PAGE, Rev. J. E., Loxton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore
 Hall, Shepton Mallet, V.P.
 1901 PAINE, JAMES, Springfield, near Taunton.
 1901 PAINE, Mrs. J., " "
 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
 1904 PARSONS, Rev. N., Penselwood Rectory, Bath.
 1884 PASS, ALFRED C., Hawthornden, Clifton (deceased).
 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
 1897 PENNY, Rev. JAS. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
 1876 PENNY, THOS., Parklands, Taunton.
 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
 1900 PERIAM, JOHN, 16, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.
 1890 PERKINS, A. E., East Grinstead.
 1905 PERRETT, W. E., 73, High Street, Weston-super-Mare.
 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Crewkerne.
 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., 18, Hopton Road, Streatham.
 1902 PETHICK, HENRY, Trewartha, Weston-super-Mare.
 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
 1882 PHILP, Capt. F. L., Pendogget, Tisbury, near Bath.
 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
 1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.

- 1902 POLLARD, Mrs. H. S., Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
 1905 POLLOCK, Mrs., Cutsey House, Trull, Taunton.
 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
 1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
 1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, **Patron.**
 1902 POWELL, Rev. A. H., LL.D., The Vicarage, Bridgwater.
 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Manor House, Kingston, Taunton.
 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Elmington, Dorchester.
 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., Frederick Terrace, Weymouth.
 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
 1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., Exeter College, Oxford.
 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishops Hull, Taunton.
 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
 1905 RADCLIFFE, Mrs. H., " " "
 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Ilminster.
 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
 1891 RAWLE, E. J., 1, Lower Camden, Chislehurst, Kent.
 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Sutherland House, Preston, Yeovil.
 1902 REEDER, Rev. W. T., Bradford Vicarage, Taunton.
 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Combe Down Vicarage, Bath.
 1898 RIGDEN, G. W., 2, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
 1880 RISLEY, S. NORRIS.
 1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
 1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
 1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.

- 1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlington House, Wincanton.
 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
 1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
 1903 ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
 1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton.
 1898 ROWLEY, W. L. P., Brasenose College, Oxford.
 1896 RUDDOCK, Miss FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Haverhill Vicarage, Suffolk.
 1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate, Surrey.
 1878 †SAMSON, C. H., F.R.I.B.A., The Laurels, Taunton.
 1889 SAUNDERS, G., The Grove, Staplegrove, Taunton.
 1849 SCOTT, Rev. J. P., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren (deceased).
 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., „ „ „ „
 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
 1885 †SEALE, Rev. F. S. P., East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge, R.S.O.
 1898 SEALY, W. H. S., Hillside, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
 1877 SHELDON, THOS., 17, Albert Road, Clevedon.
 1902 SHEPHERD, B. C., Knowle Hall, Bridgwater.
 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
 1903 SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
 1903 SHILLITO, Rev. W. F., The Vicarage, Creech St. Michael.
 1896 SHORE, Comdr. The Hon. H. N., R.N., Mount Elton, Clevedon.
 1895 SHUM, F., F.S.A., 17, Norfolk Crescent, Bath.
 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
 1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Montys Court, Taunton.
 1898 SMITH, A. J., 47, North Street, Taunton.
 1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Bridgwater.
 1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON.
 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
 1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
 1900 SNELL, F. J., 36, St. Peter Street, Tiverton.
 1883 SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells.
 1886 SOMMERSVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
 1904 SORBY, Rev. J. ARCHIBALD, Enmore Rectory, Bridgwater.
 1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.

- 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H.
1901 SOUTHCOMBE, H. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1853 SPEKE, WM., Jordans, Ilminster.
1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
1902 SPENDER, Miss, 34, Marlborough Buildings, Bath.
1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
1901 SPRANKLING, E., Brookfield Cottage, South Road, Taunton.
1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.
1874 †STANLEY, E. J., Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater, **Trustee, V.P.**
1897 STANWAY, MOSES, 1, Hovelands, Taunton.
1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., Chaplain to the Forces, and Rector
of St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Dover.
1877 STEEVENS, A., Osborne House, Taunton.
1904 STEEVENS, MRS., " " "
1902 STEPHENSON, Rev. E. H. C., Lympsham Rectory, Weston-
super-Mare.
1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
1876 STOATE, WM., Ashleigh, Burnham.
1902 STRACHEY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.
1900 STREET, Rev. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
1883 STRINGFELLOW, A. H., The Chestnuts, Taunton.
1902 STRONG, C. H., Lyncourt, Kirtleton Avenue, Weymouth.
1903 STRONG, WM., 6, College Gardens, Carleton Road, Tufnell
Park, London, N.
1897 SULLY, G. B., Ashleigh, Burnham.
1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.
1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon House, Weston-super-Mare.
1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Wilton, Taunton.
1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
1904 SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.
1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
1892 TANNER, Rev. T. C., Burlescombe Vicarage, Wellington.
1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton.
1892 TAYLOR, Rev. A. D., The Rectory, Churchstanton.

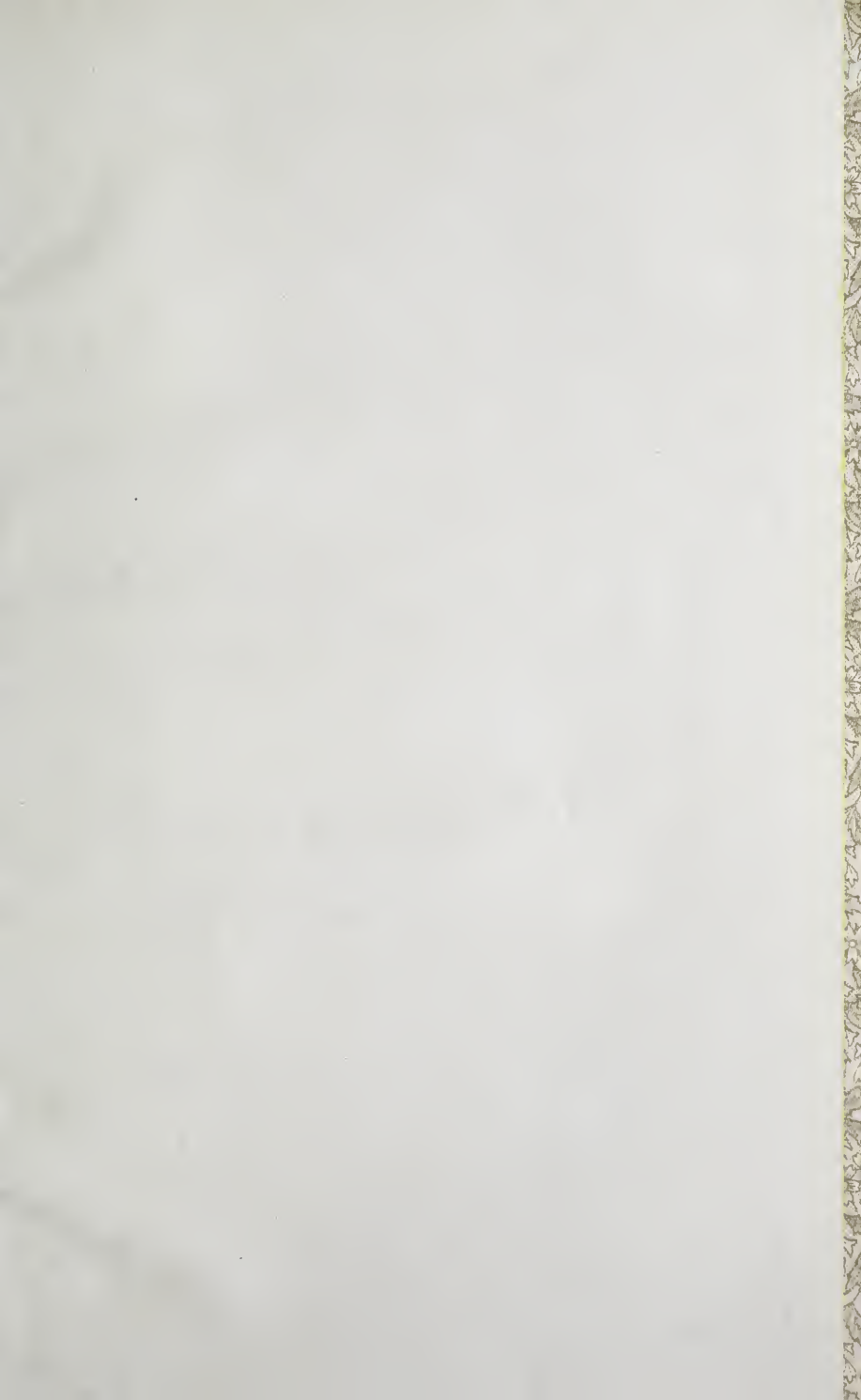
- 1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Som.
 1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
 1897 THOMPSON, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
 1903 THORNE, F., 66A, Grove Road, Eastbourne.
 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Bathampton House, Bath.
 1902 TIDMAN, C. J., 9, Ellenborough Crescent, Weston-super-Mare.
 1879 †TITE, Chas., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **General Secretary**.
 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., " "
 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W.
 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
 1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
 1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD, Ashwick Vicarage, Bath.
 1866 TRASK, CHAS., Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon, Ilminster.
 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Springfield, Bishops Hull, Taunton.
 1900 TREPPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, **V.P.**
 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., " "
 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Major E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
 1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
 1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, Frenchay, Bristol.
 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane
 Gardens, London, S.W.
 1901 TYLOR, EDWARD B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anthro-
 pology, Museum House, Oxford.
 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-General, C.B., Cotlake House, Taunton.
 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Broad St., Somerton.
 1900 VAUGHAN, Rev. E. T., Tockington Court, Glos.
 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., " " "
 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.

- 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Taunfield House, Taunton.
1905 VINCENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, Taunton.
1905 WADE, Rev. G. W., D.D., St. David's College, Lampeter.
1887 WADMORE, Rev. J. A. W., Barrow Gurney Vicarage, Bristol.
1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
1896 WAIT, H. W. K., Woodborough House, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
1905 WAIT, Miss, Deerhurst, Downside Road, Clifton.
1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Hoveland Lodge, Taunton.
1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.
1876 WALDRON, CLEMENT, Llandaff, S. Wales.
1905 WALSH, T. L., Sherwood, Bridgwater.
1902 WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, Ilminster.
1905 WALTON, Rev. J. L., Hestercombe, Taunton.
1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., Milton-Clevedon Vicarage,
Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
1903 WEAVER, J. REGINALD H., 20, Lammas Park Road, Ealing.
1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
1900 WELBY, Lt.-Colonel A. C. E., 26, Sloane Court, Lower
Sloane Street, London, S.W.
1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF.
1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
1896 WERE, FRANCIS, Callingwood Hall, Tatenhill, Burton-on-Trent.
1896 WEST, Rev. W. H., 25, Pulteney Street, Bath.
1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 65, High Street, Taunton.
1896 WHALE, Rev. T. W., Mount Nessing, Weston Park, Bath.
1897 WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Stockland Vic., Bridgwater.
1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M., Westcombe, Evercreech.
1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., Manor House, Holcombe, Bath.

- 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
 1895 WILKINSON, Rev. T., Earlsdene, Arthog Rd., Hale, Altrincham.
 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
 1893 WILLIAMS, T. WEBB, Windsor House, Kewstoke Rd., Weston-super-Mare.
 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 35, Silverdale Road, Sydenham.
 1868 † WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
 1885 WINTERSTOKE, Lord, Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, r.s.o. ; and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, London, W.
 1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Wellisford Manor, Wellington.
 1894 WOOD, Rev. W. BERDMORE, Bicknoller Vicarage, Taunton.
 1878 WOODFORDE, Rev. A. J., Locking Vicarage, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H., Heatherton Park, Taunton.
 1899 WOODWARD, Miss J. L., The Knoll, Clevedon.
 1885 WOOLER, W. H., 11, Porchester Terrace, Lancaster Gate, London.
 1903 WORTHINGTON, HENRY H., Bindon, Wellington.
 1885 † WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
 1902 WRENN, W. A., 7, Mountlands, Taunton.
 1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
 1894 WYATT, J. W., Bryn Gwynan, Beddgelert, N. Wales.
 1904 YOUNG, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

TOTAL, 661 MEMBERS, excluding Honorary Members, and any 1906 members recorded in the list.

Members are requested to inform "The Secretaries, Taunton Castle," of any errors or omissions in the above list ; they are also requested to authorize their Bankers to pay their subscriptions annually to Stuckey's Banking Company, Taunton ; or to either of their branches ; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.







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