






Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1908.

VOL. LIV.

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THE PULPIT, TRULL CHURCH.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

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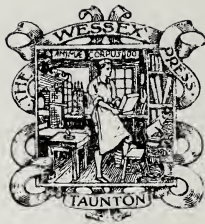
VOL. LIV.



Taunton:

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BARNICOTT AND PEARCE
PRINTERS

PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Mrs. Bramble for the illustration of the late Col. J. R. Bramble; to the Publishers of *The Reliquary* for the loan of blocks of Crowcombe Church House; to Mr. Francis Bond and the Oxford University Press for the loan of two blocks of Somerset Fonts; to the Editors of *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* for the loan of the block of the Seal of Barlinch Priory: also to Mr. F. Bligh Bond for defraying part of the cost of blocks of Screenwork (Trull and Staple Fitzpaine), and for his drawings for illustrating his papers on *Glastonbury Abbey and Screens*; and to Mr. J. R. H. Weaver for his excellent photographs of the Screen, Pulpit and Window in Trull Church. The numerous illustrations of Wick Barrow and Norton Camp were all provided by the respective Excavation Funds, free of cost to the Society.

F. W. W.

February, 1909.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1908.
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

THE Sixtieth Annual Meeting and Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, was held at Taunton, from Tuesday till Friday, August 18th to 21st.

The first day (Tuesday) was devoted to Taunton itself. At 10 a.m. several members met on the Parade, and under the guidance of Mr. Chas. Tite, one of the Hon. Secretaries, visited the Municipal Buildings, the Portman House in Fore Street, Gray's and Pope's Almshouses, and St. Margaret's Hospital at the far end of East Reach. These buildings have been described in the vols. of *Proceedings*.

At 11.30 a.m. the Annual General Meeting was held in the Municipal Hall.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, the outgoing President, took the chair at the opening of the proceedings, being supported by the Mayor of Taunton (Alderman A. J. Spiller), the Deputy-Mayor (Alderman Sibley), the Marquess of Bath (Lord-Lieutenant of Somerset and President-elect of the Society), Mr. T. H. M. Bailward, v.p., Mr. H. J. Badcock (Hon. Trea-

surer), the three Hon. Secretaries (the Revs. F. W. Weaver and E. H. Bates, and Mr. C. Tite), and the Assistant-Secretary and Curator (Mr. H. St. George Gray).

Civic Welcome.

The MAYOR (on the invitation of Mr. Somerville), opened the proceedings by extending on behalf of himself, the Corporation and Borough of Taunton, a cordial welcome to the Society. He said the inhabitants of Taunton were proud of the Society, and they were also proud of the Museum, which they as Tauntonians felt was one of the finest provincial museums in the country. They were also proud to hear that the Society was increasing in numbers, the membership now standing at 770. During the four days that the Society would be in Taunton and its immediate neighbourhood he hoped that the members would experience a very happy time, and that when they left they would carry away very pleasant memories.

Alderman Sibley said that he was pleased to associate himself with the Mayor in his remarks as to the cordial welcome he had given to the Society. Tauntonians were undoubtedly justly proud of the museum, and the people owed a great debt to the Society for making that museum what it was. It had been said that "the present is the fruit of the past and so becomes the seed of the future," and undoubtedly that was true.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, on behalf of the Society, thanked the Mayor and members of the Corporation for their attendance there that day, and for the kinds words of welcome extended to the Society. He quite agreed with all that had been said concerning the Museum. They knew it was one of the best belonging to any Archæological Society in England, and they believed it had an educational value of the highest importance, not only to Taunton, but to the county generally. He thanked the Mayor not only for his attendance, but also for the use of that room. He moved a vote of thanks to the

Mayor and Corporation, which without being formally seconded, was carried by acclamation.

The New President.

The retiring President said it was now his pleasure to introduce to them their President for the ensuing year—the MARQUESS OF BATH. The last occasion on which the Society met there was a memorable one, as the Society was then celebrating its Jubilee, and on that occasion they had as their President a gentleman, who from his personality and position in the county, was worthy of the position. He referred to the late Mr. E. J. Stanley. That day, however, was of still more importance. Another decade had passed, they had gained more wisdom, and had a larger number of members, therefore they were most desirous that their new President should be one already holding a very high position in the county. It was a most suitable position for the Lord-Lieutenant of the County and the Custos Rotulorum, and in Lord Bath they had a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in the county, who was the owner of an historic place which the family had held for perhaps a longer period than any place in this county, with the exception, perhaps, of his predecessor in the office of President, Mr. Luttrell, of Dunster Castle. There were a great many things one might say in Lord Bath's favour if he were not present. They knew the interest Lord Bath took in military matters, and although Wilts claimed him as the Colonel of their Yeomanry, yet Somerset claimed him as the President of the Territorial Council, and under his presidency the Council had been able to do better work, and reach, he was told, the highest state of efficiency of almost any county in England. Lord Bath, he was sure would fully appreciate the honour done him by the Society, because he (the retiring President) felt that to hold such a position was a distinct honour.

The MARQUESS OF BATH then took the chair, and said he desired to at once acknowledge the honour they had done him in placing him in that important and honourable position, and he also desired to thank Mr. Somerville for the very cordial terms in which he had introduced his successor to the chair; the work he had carried out during his period of office had been of great value to the Society. He (Lord Bath) felt he had a responsible task cast upon him, and he would not poach further on his own preserves, but would proceed with the business.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER announced the receipt of letters of regret for inability to attend from the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Sir Alexander Acland Hood, Bart, M.P., the Hon. E. W. B. Portman, and others.

The Annual Report.

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

“Your Committee present their sixtieth annual report. Since their last report 108 new names have been added to the list of members, by far the largest number ever added to the roll of your Society in a single year. The loss by deaths and resignations has been 34. Altogether the net gain has been 74. The total membership of your Society at date is 767, against 693 at the time of the Annual Meeting last year.

“The balance of your Society’s general account at the end of 1906 (your accounts being made up in each year to Dec. 31st) was £52 4s. against the Society. At the close of 1907, there was a deficit of £155 4s. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions, taken into account. The total cost of Vol. LIII (for 1907), including printing, illustrations, and delivery, has been £132 8s. 5d. In addition, the sum of about £20 was contributed towards the illustration fund, the result being that no less than forty-one plates and

drawings were included in this volume. The thanks of your Society are due to the Rev. F. W. Weaver, Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Dr. F. J. Allen, Mr. Emanuel Green, Mr. C. Tite, Mr. C. E. Burnell, the Shepton Mallet Natural History Society, and the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society for their help in defraying the cost of some of the illustrations; and to Mr. G. H. Hemmel, Mr. F. Bligh Bond and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the loan of blocks. Various photographs and drawings were provided for the volume by Mr. A. Bulleid, Mr. Bligh Bond, Mr. H. St. Geo. Gray, the Rev. R. L. Jones, and Dr. Allen.

“This is the last occasion on which your Committee will present a ‘General Account,’ and a ‘Castle Restoration Account,’ the two items, from January 1st last, having been brought under one heading, with the approval of the Hon. Treasurer. There was a balance in hand on the ‘Castle Account’ of £13 14s. at the close of 1907; so that the funds of your Society showed a total deficit of £141 10s. at the beginning of the current year.

“As stated in last year’s Report, your Committee in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of your Society, proposed a scheme for annexing the apartments in the Castle then occupied by the Curator for the purpose of the extension of the Museum and Library, this necessity having been deferred for several years owing to lack of funds. The further growth of your collections during last summer called for immediate action, and Castle House having become vacant in November last, it was during the winter months improved and repaired internally, and decorated; it was found necessary to do more than was at first anticipated, as the sanitary arrangements were found to be defective. Your Committee wish to record that this work was carried out with consideration both to efficiency and economy, the total cost being about £200.

“The Curator having taken up his residence in Castle House in April, your Committee proceeded at once to con-

sider a scheme for the utilisation of the increased space for the Museum and Library. In the first place partitions and walls of no structural importance were removed ; and a Sub-Committee, with the assistance of the Architect, Mr. J. H. Spencer, have now formed a definite opinion as to what is required before the southern part of the Castle is rendered fit for the purposes proposed. After careful consideration it is proposed to utilise the large upper room on the south front for the main part of the library, which will serve also as a reading room for members, away from the busier parts of the Castle. The room below it would become the home of your collections of coins, tokens, medals, illuminated and other manuscripts, etc. What is now known as the 'Walter Collection' room would become the gallery of Somerset Antiquities, and the Norman Keep, no longer sufficiently large for local antiquities, would be used for the exhibition of the arts of mankind other than Somerset, the Great Hall being retained for Natural History as far as possible.

"To effect these important changes, certain structural alterations and additions are deemed necessary, including the building of a stone staircase (the wooden upper flight being retained), the installation of a low-pressure heating apparatus for the southern part of the Castle, and re-arrangement of the existing high-pressure apparatus, the strengthening of the floor of the New Library by means of girders and columns of steel in the room below, the formation of two new windows in the Coin Room, the erection of a carved stone chimney-shaft, and sundry minor alterations and decorating. In addition about £150 would be required to begin the furnishing of these apartments. For all these purposes at least £650 will be necessary.

"Your Committee appeal to Members and others interested in the work of the Society carried on in Taunton Castle for donations to enable them to begin this very necessary and desirable work before the close of the Diamond Jubilee Year. A circular for this purpose will be issued shortly, before which

time your Secretaries will be glad to receive donations and promises which may form a preliminary list of subscribers.

“Your Museum has greatly benefited by acquisitions during the past year. Last autumn Mrs. Hartley Maud, when leaving Norton Manor, presented the famous collection of British Albino Birds formed by the late Mr. John Marshall, and the Wilfred Marshall Collection of North American Indian weapons, costume and objects illustrating their industrial arts; together with three plate-glass cases for exhibiting the same. The late Mr. Jerdone Braikenridge bequeathed to the Museum an inscribed watch, traditionally stated to have been the property of Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury. The prehistoric boat found at Shapwick (still undergoing a treatment for preservation) was presented by Capt. B. A. Warry. Sir Alexander Acland Hood has placed on deposit in your Museum the well-known hoard of implements of the Bronze Age, found in 1870 at Wick Park, Stogursey. Your Committee has accepted as a deposit on loan, for a minimum period of fifteen years, a collection belonging to Miss L. Woodhouse, consisting of valuable Greek and Roman vases and other antiquities, a good series of Urbino and other majolica dishes, etc.: these have not yet been catalogued. Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., has presented a hoard of ‘third-brass’ Roman coins, found in the parish of Clapton-in-Gordano, near Cadbury Camp. Mr. Hensleigh Walter, M.B., has added considerably to your already large collections of Late-Celtic and Roman objects found on Ham Hill, near Stoke-under-Ham. Mr. A. V. Cornish, on going abroad, has given over to your care, probably for a long period, a collection of relics found by himself at Ham Hill. Mr. T. Charbonnier has presented four interesting Gothic keys; he has also added some more pieces of pewter to his loan collection. The Court Leet of the Borough of Taunton has deposited on loan its staves of office of the two constables and two bailiffs. The late Mr. Corbet Cresswell bequeathed two portraits of local parish

clerks. Among other donors to your Museum are: Sir Spencer Ponsonby-Fane, the Rev. W. F. Rose, Mrs. Whistler, Miss E. Webber, and Messrs. D. B. Redler and W. J. Cullen.

“In the Annual Report for 1906 it was stated that Miss Laura Metford Badcock had kindly offered to form a collection of needlework and lace for your Museum. This offer was accepted, and Miss Badcock has recently presented a well-chosen and carefully catalogued series of examples from various parts of the world. This collection is now temporarily arranged, and will be first opened for inspection on August 20th.

“The most important addition to the Library is the collection of Somersetshire Books and Deeds bequeathed by the late Mr. W. Jerdone Braikenridge, a generous supporter of your Society and a member since 1860, who died last December, aged ninety years. This collection contains many rare Somerset items, including an extra-illustrated Collinson’s *History of Somerset*, in twelve thick folio volumes, and a valuable series of Civil War Tracts. Largely owing to the generosity of the Rev. Dr. Price, the Library now contains the whole of *Notes and Queries* except the index to the third series, and all *Archæologia* except Vols. III to VIII inclusive. Among other donors to the Library were: the Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Rev. D. P. Alford, Mrs. E. C. Hamilton, Mr. Alfred Pope, and Miss J. L. Woodward. Your Committee has decided to subscribe for the *Victoria History of Somerset* and the neighbouring counties of Devon, Cornwall, Wilts, Dorset and Gloucester. Five volumes have already been received. Several volumes of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* have been purchased this year, and your Committee is now anxious to obtain from Vol. I to Vol. VI, pt. i, inclusive, to complete the set.

“An illustrated Guide Book to the ‘Charbonnier Collection of Pewter’ was published by your Society this year, price sixpence, and it is hoped that members will procure copies.

“At the last Annual Meeting it was reported that your

Society had purchased for £105, eight large albums containing 416 measured drawings of the Ancient Baptismal Fonts of Somerset, by Mr. Harvey Pridham. At that time a large proportion of the drawings had not been finished. Since then, however, Mr. Pridham has completed, re-arranged and indexed the eight volumes, and added considerably to his MS. notes on Somerset Fonts. This additional work was done gratuitously, for which Mr. Pridham has received the best thanks of your Committee.

“Very little has been spent this year in repairs of the Castle or in the purchase of Museum cases. But it should be reported that the buildings generally are in a good state of repair. ‘Castle Lodge,’ belonging to your Society, has been let for a period of five, seven, or ten years.

“Considerable interest has centred in Glastonbury Abbey since your last meeting, not only in respect to the purchase of the Abbey, but also on account of a scheme which is now being developed for the preservation of the ruins, and the careful excavations which have been in progress during the summer under the direction of Mr. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A. His discoveries so far have been most encouraging, and your Committee are glad to have priority in the publishing of the results. A short time ago three representatives of your Society, viz., the Rev. E. H. Bates, Mr. Bligh Bond, and Chancellor T. Scott Holmes, met four representatives of the Society of Antiquaries of London to discuss Mr. W. D. Carøe’s report on the preservation of the ruins. This matter is still under consideration, but urgent work is to be carried on without delay.

“Barrington Court having passed into the hands of the National Trust, is now being conservatively restored.

“The excavations were completed at Wick Barrow, near Stogursey, in September last, under the supervision of Mr. H. St. George Gray, who was ably assisted by the Rev. C. W. Whistler and Mr. A. F. Major. The results were of

great interest, especially to students of the Bronze Age. Mr. Gray's report, copiously illustrated, has been issued to subscribers, and it is regarded as a most complete record of barrow digging. The 'Wick Fund' has now presented all the finds to your Museum, and Mr. Whistler has constructed and presented an excellent model of the mound.

"Other excavations have taken place in the county since the last Annual Meeting, including a continuation of the work at Lansdown, Bath, a trial excavation at Norton Fitzwarren Camp, some digging at Downend, near Bridgwater, and last but not least, the trial cuttings made by Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., at the Meare Lake Village. The Meare site is about three times as large as the better known village, near Glastonbury, and the question of the permanent home of the chief antiquities found at Meare is one of great importance to your Society.

"An effort in the neighbourhood of Bristol is being made to save Stokeleigh Camp, in the northern extremity of our county, from being demolished by a building syndicate, but the movement is only in a preliminary state at present.

"Your Society was represented at the Congress of Archaeological Societies by the Editorial Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

"The increased membership of your Society and the rapid growth of your Museum and Library has made it absolutely necessary to employ an assistant as well as an attendant for your headquarters at Taunton Castle.

"Your Museum was visited by 7724 persons during 1907, including 1460 visits from members, an increase of twelve per cent. as compared with the previous year, and sixty-one per cent. more than at the beginning of the century.

"Your Society records with great regret the loss by death of the following members (in each case the date in brackets is the date of the member's election):

"Lieut.-Colonel James Roger Bramble, F.S.A. (1867), died

February 3, 1908, aged sixty-six ; formerly senior Honorary Secretary, later one of the Vice-Presidents and Trustees of your Society, and President of the Weston-super-Mare meeting in 1905 ; a warm friend and benefactor for forty years, who did much to further the aims of your Society. (An obituary notice of him will be found in Part II of this vol.).

“ Frederic Thomas Elworthy, F.S.A. (1873), formerly one of the Honorary General Secretaries (see obituary notice in Vol. LIII) ; William Jerdone Braikenridge (1860), who, as before mentioned, bequeathed the Somerset portions of his valuable collections to your Society ; Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., P.C. (1865), Vice-President, and President of the Shepton Mallet Meeting in 1865 ; Edward James Stanley (1874), Vice-President and Trustee, President of the Bridgwater and Taunton meetings in 1897 and 1898 (see obituary notice in Vol. LIII) ; Joshua Brooking-Rowe, F.S.A. (1886), who often attended the annual meetings, and was a constant writer for the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*, and the author of a work on the Cistercian Houses in that county ; Charles Henry Fox (1871), Local Secretary for Wellington, a frequent attendant at meetings of your Committee ; William Speke (1853), the representative of one of the oldest families in the county ; Sir John Evans, K.C.B., F.R.S. (1876), a man of world-famed renown, but not specially connected with this county ; W. Proctor Baker (1888), a liberal donor to your Society ; also Charles Trask (1866), (see obituary notice in Vol. LIII) ; Major W. Burrige (1892) ; John Bush (1875) ; the Rev. P. E. George (1862) ; Robert Hatcher (1898) ; the Rev. T. C. Tanner (1892) ; and Mrs. Lovibond (1887).”

Mr. T. H. M. BAILWARD moved the adoption of the Report. He said neither this Society or any other could lose without extreme regret the long list of distinguished members which had just been read out, men like Sir Richard Paget, Mr. E. J. Stanley, Col. Bramble, Mr. Braikenridge, Mr. Elworthy, and many others, who would have been ornaments

to any society, and their loss would be keenly felt. The members of the Society had increased more than in any preceding year, but the funds were not so satisfactory as might be wished. He hoped that by an effort in this the Diamond Jubilee year the requisite funds required would be forthcoming. The excavations made in the county during the year had been of the utmost interest, and very important additions had been made to their collection. Through the loving care and assiduity of their Curator, Mr. St. George Gray, their Museum was in a position it had never occupied before. He congratulated the Committee on their choice of so illustrious a President.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., said it was a great pleasure to him to be there that day and to second the adoption of the report. Unfortunately for himself he was in a position to compare that report with reports forty years ago, for from 1860 till about 1890 there was scarcely a meeting of the Society he had not the pleasure of attending, and those who were still older in that room would well remember Professor E. A. Freeman who used to describe their churches, and Mr. Wm. Ayshford Sanford, who was an apostle in Somerset of cavern exploring, in which he (the speaker) had assisted on many occasions. When he remembered the great leaders of the Society, he thought that even in its early days the Somerset Society did its work better than any other society in any other county. Turning from that retrospection to the Report, he said times of course had altered, and the Society had grown, and the work of the Society had grown, and would apparently continue to develop. He thought that during the past year the Society had been doing very noble work in the county, and he felt that the recent archaeological excavations in Somerset were second in importance to no work that has been undertaken in other parts of Britain in pre-historic matters that he could remember. He trusted that the organization for conducting the Meare Lake Village Excavations

would remain in the hands of that Society, and that the fruits of the work would remain in the county. They had a very noble work before them. He thought this was not the occasion for a set speech, so he would conclude by wishing the Society "God speed" in their noble work.

The adoption of the Report was then put to the meeting and carried.

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Annual Statement of Accounts, which was as follows:—

Treasurer's Account.

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1907.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1907.		To Balance of former Account	52 4 0
By Members' Subscriptions, 1907 (661)	347 0 6	„ Secretarial, Printing, & other Expenses, Shepton Mallet Meeting	10 15 3
„ Members' Entrance Fees, 1907 (54)	28 7 0	„ Grants for Excavations and Research	2 12 6
„ Members' Subscriptions in arrear (2)	1 1 0	„ Repairs in Museum, etc.	12 11 4
„ Members' Subscriptions in advance (11)	5 15 6	„ New Cases ("Brereton Fund")	70 10 8
„ Life Compositions (2)	21 0 0	„ Stationery, Printing, etc.	10 10 8
„ Donation from Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie	2 9 6	„ Fuel and Gas	30 14 7
„ Donations, "Museum Fund"	2 1 0	„ Purchase of Books	17 15 0
„ Donations, "Font Drawings Fund"	1 11 6	„ Purchase and Removal of Museum Specimens	5 8 1
„ Collotypes, Somerset Church Towers ("Brereton Fund")	21 0 2	„ 8 vols. of Drawings of Somerset Church Fonts	105 0 0
„ Donations, "Somerset Club-Brasses Fund"	50 0 0	„ Collection of "Somerset Club-Brasses"	46 3 0
„ Sale of Papworth's "Armoriais" (dupl.)	7 10 0	„ Bookbinding	9 14 7
„ Balance of Assist.-Secretary's Account (Shepton Mallet Meeting)	0 8 1	„ Printing, Binding, & Postage of Vol. 52, and some of the Illustrations	101 2 6
„ Profit on Glastonbury Lake Village Lecture	3 7 1	„ Vol. 53 (labels)	0 7 6
„ Museum Admission Fees	42 0 5	„ Binding, <i>Proceedings</i> , Vol. 1, etc.	1 6 0
„ Library Fees	0 10 8	„ Short Guide to Taunton Castle	10 16 4
„ Sale of Publications	20 18 10	„ Curator's Salary	130 0 0
„ Sale of Photographs	0 10 10	„ Boy	18 1 0
Balance	155 4 0	„ Temporary Assistance	5 11 5
		„ Night Watchman	5 2 0
		„ Petty Cash	7 4 8
		„ Curator's Postal Expenses	11 10 9
		„ Hon. Secretary's Do.	0 10 0
		„ Subscriptions to Societies	8 1 6
		„ Insurance, including Fire	8 18 10
		„ Outdoor Work	0 11 9
		„ Rates and Taxes	26 11 2
		„ Interest on Overdrawn Account	1 1 0
			<hr/>
	£710 16 1		£710 16 1
		„ Balance brought down	£155 4 0

H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.

Jan. 13th, 1908. Examined and compared with the Vouchers and Pass Book, and found correct.

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

Taunton Castle Restoration Fund.

Balance Sheet of Income and Expenditure for the year 1907.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.											
				£	s.	d.									
1907.															
By Rent of Premises	57	2	8	To Balance of former Account...	56	1	9					
„ Easement of Lights (Har-	0	1	6	„ Repairs to Castle & Property	12	1	0					
„ the Donations to “Taunton				„ Rates and Taxes	11	15	6					
Castle Restoration and				„ Fire Insurance	3	6	0					
Deficit Fund,” 1907	13	10	6	„ Wayleave for Fire-main	0	1	0					
Balance	13	14	0	„ Cheque Book	0	2	0					
							„ Interest on Overdrawn Ac-	1	1	5					
							count	1	1	5					
				£84	8	8		£84	8	8					
							„ Balance brought down	£13	14	0					
							H. J. BADCOCK, Treasurer.								

Jan. 13th, 1908. Audited and found correct.

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

Mr. C. TITE proposed the adoption of the accounts. He said they were all delighted to see Prof. Boyd Dawkins with them once more. The professor had referred to some of the great names of the past, and he would be interested to know that there were some there that day who could go one better. They had two (the only two) of their original members present that day. He referred to Mr. Wyndham Slade, of Montys Court, and Mr. Alfred A. Clarke, of Wells. They were very proud and delighted to have them there, because they were a link with the early work of the Society.

The Rev. Preb. F. HANCOCK, F.S.A., who seconded, said that much money had been spent in very useful work, while the outlay on the Museum was a wise step, seeing that that Museum claimed to be so important and instructive an institution. The Society could not recognise too much the great advantage of having such a well-known financier as Mr. Badcock as their Treasurer.

The accounts were adopted.

Election of Officers and Members.

The ASSISTANT-SECRETARY read a list of one hundred and eight new members.

The Rev. C. S. TAYLOR, F.S.A., ex-President of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, proposed their election, remarking that the addition of such a number was extremely gratifying to the Society. His experience of most societies of that kind was that working members were far too few, and it was to be earnestly hoped that a great proportion of those who had become members of the Society that day would do their very best to acquire an archæological knowledge of their own neighbourhood.

The Rev. W. T. REEDER seconded, and said that the only way in which the Society could do its work satisfactorily was by having a very large membership, and then the burden did not fall upon the few. There was an idea, he thought, that in order to become a member of the Society one must be an "old fossil." Archæologists, like other people, must get old, but in heart and spirit they were, as a rule, youthful, full of zeal and energy.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. N. SULLY proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the addition of Mr. A. F. Somerville as a Vice-President, the Rev. W. T. Reeder as a member of the committee, and Mr. F. Bligh Bond as Local Secretary for Bristol. He referred to the deep sense of indebtedness they all felt as members of the Society to their officers throughout the county, as the greater part of its success depended and would in the future depend on their energies.

Colonel H. KIRKWOOD seconded, and mentioned that their Branch Society at Bath had become so successful that they had been obliged to refuse new members, their number being limited to 150, which total had already been maintained.

The resolution was cordially agreed to.

Mr. SOMERVILLE thanked the Society for the honour they had done him by electing him a Vice-President, and the Committee and Officers for the kind help they were always ready to give him during his term of office as President.

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, Honorary Secretary, expressed regret that after a lapse of seven years the work of the Society had fallen into arrear. The volume for 1907, containing the Quarter Sessions papers for the greater part of the reign of James I, 1607-1625, was nearly through the press, and would be issued in the early autumn. It broke completely new ground, and would be found of the greatest interest to all students of Local Government. The volume for 1908 would continue the work through the reign of Charles I; and Mr. Monday had already completed the transcription. The volume for 1909 would contain the cartularies of the Nunnery of Mynchin Buckland, and of the families of Beauchamp and Hill.

The Presidential Address.

The MARQUESS OF BATH then delivered his address. He said :

My first duty—and I beg you to believe that it is my most agreeable duty—my first duty is to thank you sincerely for the compliment you have paid me in electing me to the office of your President on an occasion so interesting in the annals of your Society—the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee.

I am well aware that I have no qualifications of an expert character to fit me to fill the chair, which has been not only filled, but adorned so often during the last sixty years by men eminent for their knowledge of and distinction in those studies which are your particular care, and for their contributions to your records, thereby giving those records an interest and a fame, not merely local, but of universal recognition.

I acknowledge at once that I owe your invitation to occupy this chair to the fact that by the favour of my Sovereign I hold the high office in connection with our county which was held by your first Patron sixty years ago, and which was held

immediately before me by one who was also your Patron and twice your President—I refer to my friend the late Lord Cork. And yet I trust you will pardon me if I suggest that, while I have no claims to the title of an Archæologist or a Natural Historian, I am not altogether out of place on other grounds in the roll of your Presidents. On the archæological side, I have a keen interest in those wonderful caves at Cheddar, with which I have a proprietary connection. They have been visited by your Society on more than one occasion, and have formed the subject of several of the learned papers of antiquarian research read before you in the past, and they are certain to provide material for curious investigation and fresh criticism at the hands of many generations yet to come.

On the historical side I have a very active sympathy with your Society, as the possessor of certain ancient records connected with our county, which have been the subject of investigation by members of this Society on two occasions, when my father had the pleasure of welcoming them at Longleat, and I find in the volumes of your *Proceedings* a very interesting paper dealing with the contents of the Longleat Libraries, read before your Society on the occasion of one of those visits by my old and valued friend, the late Canon Jackson, whose reputation as an antiquary is the cherished memory of at least two counties.

These reflections have led me to adopt as the topic of my Presidential Address a brief and necessarily cursory retrospect of the period of remarkable and valuable work commemorated by your Society.

Before I do so, allow me to pay a tribute to the memories of three of your members, whose loss the Society has to deplore since your last Annual Meeting. Mr. Edward Stanley was one of your Trustees and twice your President—on the last occasion in this very place ten years ago, when you celebrated your Fiftieth Anniversary. Sir Richard Paget had been a Vice-President of your Society for over forty years.

I had the honour and privilege of being associated with both these gentlemen, both in the House of Commons and at the old Quarter Sessions of Somerset, and afterwards on the County Council, and I know how highly and how deservedly their characters and their work in public and private life were esteemed in the county they served so well. Mr. Elworthy also has passed away. He was at one time one of the General Secretaries of the Society, and your records testify to the value of his work. I desire to bear my personal testimony to the great assistance I have derived from that excellent index to twenty volumes of the Society's *Proceedings*, which he compiled with equal zeal and efficiency.

Taunton has been favoured more than any other spot in Somerset by your visits. Here is your birthplace. Here was your Jubilee gathering. Here is your Diamond Jubilee Meeting. In all, this is your sixth visit to Taunton.

In looking over your records, I have been greatly impressed by the continuity of interest and the loyalty of support which are evinced by the recurrence of the same names—alas, the flight of time does not allow that the bearers of the names should be the same—amongst your office-holders. It would take too long to mention all the well known names which are to be found recurring during the sixty years under review, but it is interesting in this respect to connect 1849 with 1908. In 1849 Lord Portman was your Patron: to-day the bearer of that title honours you by holding that office. The Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Dean of Wells are to be found amongst your Vice-Presidents in both years. The names of Acland and Hobhouse—The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse in 1849, The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse in 1908—both long honoured in Somerset, are also amongst the Vice-Presidents in both years. And as a pledge of permanent credit and financial security, the familiar and respected name of Badcock appears in both years as your Treasurer. Long may this hereditary interest in and attachment to your Society survive.

I confess that the perusal of the learned, eloquent, and witty address of the famous Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, to this Society at its first General Meeting, has caused me to blush at my own hardihood in venturing to address you from this chair. However, I lay most of the blame at your door. You knew whom you were electing as your President. In accepting an honour, which it would have been ungracious to refuse, I had no idea that I should place myself in a position which would enable the giants of the past to shine with added lustre by contrast with the humble individual of to-day. It is extremely interesting to observe that an aspiration of Dr. Buckland's in connection with your Society, has been fulfilled at the expiration of sixty years. On that occasion he said: "The history of the County of Somerset might be considered a type of the physical history of England. Its description might be made to form a small monograph—its subterranean antiquities forming one side and its present natural history the other." He added that "he trusted that this Society would give a stimulus to some properly qualified person to undertake such a monograph." Last year the first volume of the *Victoria County History of Somerset* was issued from the press, and a masterly review of this and other volumes connected with the geology, natural history, and local annals of our county, is to be found in the current *Quarterly Review* from the able pen of Mr. Greswell, an esteemed contributor to your Society's *Proceedings*, and a valued member of your General Committee.

There are two references in Dr. Buckland's illuminating address which seem to me worthy of a passing notice, as showing how little, even the most learned of us, know beyond the days in which we live. Of course in 1849 the steam engine, whether on the railroad, in ships, or in factories, was in its infancy. Dr. Buckland, speaking of his own day, observed: "We might not live to see the time, but our posterity would live to see it; it was a time rapidly accelerated by the in-

creased demand for fuel for steam engines for our manufactures, by the increasing application of fuel to the warming of houses, and by a thousand other applications of coal to uses which were not anticipated some years ago. The coalfield of Radstock was a small one, and would soon be used up; the Forest of Dean was larger, but a large application would soon exhaust it, and our last hope was the stock in Monmouthshire and South Wales. The South Wales coalfield would endure to the time when every particle of coal in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, and the coalfields of Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Newcastle would be exhausted. Then our posterity would see the manufacturers of Birmingham transported to the coalfields of Monmouthshire." There have been discoveries of coal in other parts of England and Scotland since then. Radstock miners are still to be found in Radstock mines, and they have not yet become an extinct species whose remains are to be found in Paleozoic caves. Birmingham has grown, and survives, and has even added to its manufactures as the birthplace of a new Economic Industry. Another very interesting observation of Dr. Buckland's is to be found in his enthusiastic praises of red soil. "The moment they came to Dunster Castle and Nettlecombe," he remarked, "where the soil was red and the climate mild, they found the finest oaks in England, oaks which were sent for from Liverpool to make the stern posts of the largest vessels, and purchased at immense prices, for they *must* have them. It was a geological cause which made these oaks worth a hundred guineas each." I only make two comments on this dictum—neither original. *Tempora mutantur* is one, and the other is, Never prophesy unless you know. There is, however, one forecast of the eminent Dean's which during sixty years has been abundantly realized. He stated that among the many advantages of a Society such as yours, "the first was that it afforded the only occasion he knew for cultivating those feelings of brotherly love and friendship which he rejoiced to see existing among

all classes, however differing one from another in politics or religion ; it afforded *neutral* ground, on which persons of all parties in religion and politics might meet." This I believe to be a correct summary of the relations of the members of your Society during the period that has elapsed since Dr. Buckland delivered his inaugural address.

I ventured at the outset to refer to my personal interest in your *Proceedings*, and I trust you will forgive me if I recall the fact that in 1864 Canon Jackson contributed to the *Proceedings* of the Society a copy of a deed which he found at Longleat, bearing the seal of Savaric, bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, by which the bishop gave to the sacristy of Glastonbury Abbey, "the Church of St. John Baptist of North Binne with the Chapel of Pennard." At the date of the canon's communication your present President had just passed from the stage of long clothes to short clothes, and I can conscientiously avow that he then had no anticipation of the honour in store for him to-day, or of the duties it would involve.

Glastonbury has thrice been the scene of your annual gatherings, and the abbey has on many occasions furnished the topic of some of the most interesting contributions to your *Proceedings*. In fact, I doubt if any other object of interest in the county occupies a larger space in your records or has attracted wider attention. It is not to be wondered at that the cradle of the christian faith in this island, with all the legendary lore that is gathered round its glorious abbey, should have excited such interest, or that it should continue to excite such interest in succeeding generations. I will not attempt the task that others so competent have often undertaken of dilating on the abbey and its history. But to-day it is fitting that I should congratulate the Bishop of Bath and Wells that in the sixtieth year of the life of this Society, with which he and his predecessors have been so closely connected, he has achieved the object so dear to his heart, and that by his exer-

tions he has acquired for sacred uses for all time, the possession of that abbey which has its rivals but knows no superior.

The mention of Glastonbury Abbey recalls the name of one of the most illustrious of this Society's members. I refer to Professor Freeman, twice your President,—on the second occasion at Glastonbury. His address on that occasion, which dealt with the history of the abbey, was described by the Bishop of Bath and Wells as “truly eloquent and learned,” and it is indeed a mine of valuable information. No one has contributed more fully or more richly to your records both as a local historian and as an architectural critic, especially of our churches, but while with grateful pride we regard him as the annalist of our county, we do not forget his wider fame as the historian of our country.

From your records I find another piece of information of personal interest. It appears it was in Somerset that William Smith commenced those remarkable discoveries of the order of succession in the strata which ultimately gained for him the title of “the Father of English Geology,” and it was the steward of the estate of an ancestor of mine who pointed out to him the light his discoveries shed on the improvement of agriculture, and urged him to continue his researches by laying down the dictum that “that is the only way to know the true value of land.”

I referred at the commencement of my address to my personal connection with the caves at Cheddar, and I would like to remind you of the description given by that very learned archaeologist, Professor Boyd Dawkins, at the Society's Meeting twenty years ago, of the ancient inhabitants of Cheddar. He said in the course of a most instructive address at Cheddar: “They had proof that Cheddar was inhabited by a long headed race, who used the stone axe, introduced the art of farming and husbandry, and the knowledge of domestic animals, and the arts of pottery and mining, if not the art of cheese and butter making.” As a Somerset man and a Cheddar landlord

I hope the present and future generations will maintain this creditable reputation.

I have designedly dealt to-day with the records of what famous men have done towards placing on record the fame of Somerset and her sons. I recognise that it is the peculiar province of your Society to find "tongues in trees, books in running brooks, sermons in stones," but I also insist on the doctrine: "La vray science et le vray étude de l'homme c'est l'homme," or, as Pope has it, "The proper study of mankind is man."

If I need any defence for the course I have adopted, I find it in a passage in Professor Freeman's first Presidential Address in 1871. He pronounced the object of your Society to be "the study of the history of the district from the beginning, the history of the land itself and of all the living things which have dwelled on its surface, from the earliest fact that geology can reveal to the latest piece of local history which is removed enough from our own ken to be clothed with any share of the charm of antiquity." At that meeting Freeman asked the question: "Is the local limitation to Somerset of the operations of your Society a narrow or an illiberal one?" He answered: "I think not," and he proceeded to give his reasons. I also answer: "I think not." I take leave to say that the records of your *Proceedings* for sixty years, and the Papers contributed during that period by men of the highest learning dealing with subjects as varied as they are interesting, prove that your aims and your achievements have been neither narrow nor illiberal. I would add that the range of your researches, investigations and studies can never become narrow, can never become exhausted through being confined to the locality of our county, to its history, its productions, its changes, its people, and its varying relations with other localities. In the realms of knowledge and research there is no finality, and the labours of each generation will always furnish fresh material for investigation, research, and criticism for

those who are to carry on the work when they have passed away.

And now I come to the end of my self-imposed task of the survey of sixty years of the records of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. No one of my indulgent audience is more conscious than myself of the imperfections in the execution of that task. The limitations of time must needs have made it perfunctory; the limitations of technical experience and special knowledge have necessarily rendered it incomplete. I can only plead that I have brought to the discharge of this honourable duty the same qualities which I endeavour to employ in the performance of every public and private duty that devolves upon me—the honest exertion of whatever humble capacities I possess and the earnest desire, as far as in me lies, to meet the wishes and to fulfil the expectations of those to whom I owe my services and my gratitude.

I venture, in conclusion, to indulge in the modest hope that when another six decades of this Society's creditable and valuable work shall have been completed, and when my successor in this chair shall on that occasion have entered on the discharge of his functions

Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Bath for his address, which he said was exceedingly useful as a record of the sixty years' work of the Society. At the Taunton Meeting of 1872, Mr. Ayshford Sanford, a leading landowner, geologist and antiquary was President. He need hardly say the present President's name would stand at least as high as the name of any of those who had preceded him.

The Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S., seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

The PRESIDENT in acknowledgment thanked the members

very warmly for their kindness. He had nothing to add to what he said at the conclusion of his address except to emphasize those remarks and to express to them his deep gratitude for the manner in which they had listened to him.

This concluded the morning meeting; and the members then adjourned to the "London Hotel," where a large company sat down to luncheon, the President presiding.

St. Mary's Church, Taunton.

After luncheon a visit of inspection was paid to the fine old Church of St. Mary Magdalene. Prior to entering the building the Rev. E. H. Bates read some notes on the tower by Dr. F. J. ALLEN, of Cambridge, who was unable to be present. Dr. Allen stated that the great towers of Taunton and its neighbourhood were probably built under the influence of the school of masons attached to Taunton Priory. It would have been convenient to call the whole group "The Taunton group," but, unfortunately, the term had been rendered ambiguous by Prof. Freeman and Mr. Brereton, both of whom applied the name "Taunton" to artificial classes containing towers which had no Taunton influence whatever, such as Muchelney and Hutton. As a substitute he (Dr. Allen) had used the term "Quantock type," which was meant to apply to a small group of towers situated mostly on the Quantock side of the Parret, all of which had evidently been built by the same school of masons. The original idea of these towers was evidently borrowed from the towers of the East Mendip district. Although nearer to the West Mendip district the Quantock towers showed no influence from it. The influence never crossed the moors, but followed the hill country on the east. St. Mary's was one of the latest of our towers, and seemed to have been designed after a study of the most prominent towers of Somerset, and that of Gloucester Cathedral as well. The basis of its design was a late Quantock tower, probably Huish Episcopi;

but it imitated Chewton and Leigh-on-Mendip, or rather went beyond them in having double windows in three stages, not merely in two. The panelling above the top windows was from North Petherton. The windows had the ogee tracery of the Quantock district, but were provided with weather-mouldings as in the Mendip towers. The stair-turret was level with the parapet, as at Huish. In most towers the staircase caused a diminution in the number of windows; but here the full number was retained, but the windows were narrowed on the staircase side after the manner of Shepton Mallet and Bruton and Cranmore. The parapet and pinnacles were imitated with exaggeration from Gloucester Cathedral.

Mr. Bates continuing, said that whenever experts endeavoured to arrange the Somerset towers into classes they could not agree. Dr. Allen called these Quantock towers, and then said they were designed from towers on the other side of the Mendips. That was the most artificial arrangement ever heard of.

The party then moved into the Church, a description of which was given by the Rev. D. J. PRING, Vicar of North Curry, Rural Dean. He said :

“The first great period of development in the history of this Church took place in the XIII Century. I use the word development advisedly, because I am sufficiently persuaded in my own mind that a church existed on this site anterior to that period.

“When the Church was restored during the incumbency of Dr. Cottle, as recorded on one of the tablets near the west door, certain ancient foundations were discovered under the piers of the north and south transepts and the columns supporting the chancel arch, which were considered to be the remains of a Norman or Saxon church, and a good deal of evidence is deduced by Dr. Cottle in his book on St. Mary's Church, to show that a church probably existed here in quite early times. Be that as it may, I think we may be ready to

admit that those who saw and examined the aforesaid remains at the time of the Cottle restoration had probably good grounds for their opinion, which we may fairly suppose was not expressed without due consideration. That more than one church existed in Taunton in the XII Century is proved by the fact that at the time of the endowment of Taunton Priory by its founder, William Giffard, about the year 1127, he, as Bishop of Winchester (to which See the Manor of Taunton belonged), granted to the said Priory "all the Churches of Taunton, together with their chapels and all appurtenances." It is not unreasonable therefore to accept the view that of these churches one existed on the present site, of which the ancient masonry discovered by Dr. Cottle was the remains.

"A letter is extant, written by Bishop Branscombe, of Exeter, addressed to the Archdeacons of Totnes and Exeter, and dated from Clist, near Exeter, 13th March, 1277, authorising them to solicit alms on behalf of the Prior and Convent of Taunton, 'who have begun to build their Church in a style of costly magnificence to the completion of which their means are far from being adequate.' Whether, however, this refers to St. Mary's Church, as assumed by Dr. Cottle, or, as would seem more probable, to the conventual building within the Priory, I will not venture to decide. But there is plain evidence that the Church of St. Mary Magdalene was already a building of some importance so early as the year 1244, because in that year the Archdeacon of Taunton held his official court therein.

"It appears probable that the XIII Century Church consisted of a nave, with two north aisles, and one south; and a chancel with two chantries adjoining it on the north and south sides, on the plan still existing. If there was a tower, it may have stood at the third archway westward from the chancel, at which point the Church then almost certainly ended.

"If we could say that the tower was originally central, with

transepts on either side, it might serve to account for the great width of the Church, and also for the heavy central masonry found by Dr. Cottle under the chancel arch ; while such an arrangement would quite correspond with the design of a XIII Century church I am familiar with in my own church at North Curry. This would also fit in with Mr. Buckle's suggestion, made on the last occasion of your Society's visiting this Church, that the three Early English arches in the north aisle had been removed from elsewhere. But I cannot see there is sufficient evidence to prove anything of this, and prefer to accept the belief—at all events for the present, in absence of better proof—that the three arches alluded to are in their original position, and therefore stand as evidence of a second aisle on the north side as described. To say with Mr. Buckle that 'the arcade is not genuine' seems to me to be making at least a very strong statement, which would require to be backed up by a considerable amount of proof. There are two similar Early English capitals in Wilton Church, which I should be very sorry to think were not genuine. In the present day we are terribly apt to counterfeit things ancient, but I hesitate to credit our forefathers with such modern methods. That they added to and enlarged, and perhaps adapted, which in the present instance would account for the difference observed by Mr. Buckle in the capitals and bases, may be admitted ; but beyond this I am not prepared to go, and therefore follow the previously accepted ideas as to the development of this Church in respect of its aisles.

“It is no doubt true, however, to say with Mr. Buckle that 'St. Mary's Church, speaking generally, may be described as a Perpendicular church' ; and that 'of two dates.' To quote Mr. Buckle's words, 'most of the windows belong to the ordinary Perpendicular of the XV Century ; whilst the main arcade and clerestory are of the rich and elaborate style which developed at the beginning of the XVI Century.'

“We have then before us two great periods of enlargement,

about 100 years apart, at the beginning of the XV and XVI Centuries respectively.

“The first of these was marked by the extension of the nave and north aisles westward, and the erection of a tower, which seems to have been built after the extension of the north aisles, but before the extension of the south, since it blocked up, we are told, one of the west windows on the north; whereas a reverse process is to be observed on the south, where the aisle is made to encroach westward against the side of the tower.

“The question may fairly be raised whether we are to accept the present tower as presenting the same design as that first erected. It is well known that some amount of controversy has taken place over the question of its designer. On the south belfry window, copied from the earlier tower, may still be seen the letters, *R: B:—A: S:*, forming two groups of two initials each. A paper was read before your Society so long ago as the year 1858, by the late Mr. W. Franck Elliot to maintain that these letters indicated—‘Reginaldus Bray; Architectus Senatus.’ It will be unnecessary to remind you that Sir Reginald Bray was a prominent personage in the reign of Henry VII, and the theory has been advanced that Henry VII rebuilt many of the Somerset churches after his accession to the throne, in gratitude to the people of Somerset for their adhesion to the Lancastrian cause. The Church of St. Mary's, Taunton, is believed to be among those that thus benefited.

“Mr. Buckle, however, is strong in asserting that the initials in question may be ascribed to two benefactors who were probably Taunton merchants, and remarked that it was ‘extremely improbable that a great soldier like Sir Reginald Bray, was also a great architect.’ Against this we may set the authority of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, where it is stated of Sir Reginald Bray, that ‘his taste and skill in architecture are attested by those two exquisite structures, Henry

VII Chapel at Westminster, and the Chapel of St. George, at Windsor.’

“If, however, Sir Reginald Bray was the designer of the tower as we know it, it cannot be supposed that he was responsible for the design of the first tower erected. This, as we have seen, was probably put up in the early part of the XV Century, at the time when the nave and north aisles were carried westward to where they now end, and the south aisle also extended, the new work being evidenced by the altered character of the arches. But there is documentary proof from the will of a Mr. John Nethaway, referred to in the Society’s volume for the year 1884, that a ‘newe towre’ was in building in 1503. Now Sir Reginald Bray died in that year, but may well have designed the tower before his death. Previous to this the tower was probably comparatively plain in character, and if erected with the improvements at the beginning of the previous century, must, one would almost suppose, have been faulty in structure to so soon require re-building. Or was it, after all, *not* at the west end, but central, as we have already wondered, but have concluded to be ‘not proven?’

“At any rate, with the beginning of the XVI Century, came the second great enlargement, and there is nothing to show why we should not accept the tradition that this was carried out under the royal patronage of Henry Tudor, the design emanating from the famous Reginald Bray, with whom possibly was associated some less eminent, and therefore forgotten person, indicated by the second set of initials.”

The Rev. E. H. BATES afterwards made a few remarks. Discussing the length of time the operations of re-building the Church were in progress, he said, that in the three volumes of Mediæval Wills issued by the Somerset Record Society, there was a series of wills from 1488 to 1514, where the testators left money to the building and fabric of the church and tower :

1488. John Beste: to the fabric of the new work in the church, and of the new tower there.

1490. Alexander Tuse : to the fabric of the new tower.
1492. Walter Dolyng : to the making of the new tower.
1493. Henry Byssshop : to the tower.
1494. Joan Wynne : to the making of the new tower.
1497. Philip Love : to the making of the new tower.
1499. Joan Buyschopp : to the making of the new tower.
1502. Richard Best : to the making of the pynacles of
Magdalen church.
1502. Richard Adams : to the edifying of the tower.
1503. John Nethway : to the new towre making.
1503. Agnes Burton : to the making and finishing of the
towre ; to finish the gable window in the tower with
glasse.
1504. Margaret Eston : to the reparacion of the church.
1505. Simon Fisher : to the tower.
1508. John Togwell : to the building of the new work in the
south part of the church.
1509. Alison Togwell : to the new work.
1511. Henry Bowyer *als* Lawrence : to the making of the
church.
1514. William Nethway : to the "katerynke" of two
windows in the tower.

The south porch bears the date 1508, so that the legacies of John and Alison Togwell may have contributed to the completion of this portion of the re-building, and thereby incidentally provided an opportunity for the celebration of the quatercentenary of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in this year of grace.

The evidence provided by this series of wills is very adverse to the tradition that Sir Reginald Bray had aught to do with the designing of the tower. This tradition seems to have developed from an earlier tradition, that Henry VII rebuilt many churches in Somersetshire in gratitude for the Lancastrian proclivities of the inhabitants. Unfortunately for this there is nothing earlier than the statement of Thomas Warton

in his *Observations on Spenser's Faery Queen*, 2nd edit., 1762, Vol. II, 193, and he gives no authority. The King did visit Taunton after the rebellion in the West in 1497, and on this fact the late Mr. W. F. Elliot, in a paper in our *Proceedings*, Vol. VIII, ii, 133, inferred that Sir Reginald Bray may have accompanied him, and that he was forthwith commissioned by his royal master to design a tower worthy of the town and Church. There was then little difficulty in expanding the initials on the tower, R.B.A.S., into Reginald Bray, Architectus Senatus. But the tower had already been nine years in building. As regards Bray's architectural knowledge, his biography in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, drawn up by Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., does credit him with "attention in conducting improvements made upon St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle by the King." With regard to his other *chef d'œuvre*, the Chapel of Henry VII at Westminster, the author cautiously observes, "the design is supposed to have been his"; and further, "he is said to have been the architect of St. Mary's, Oxford," and "it has been conjectured that he also designed St. Mary's tower at Taunton." There does not appear to be any evidence of contemporary date that Bray had any more to do with buildings than laying foundation stones, and being "a munificent benefactor to churches, monasteries, and colleges." He was certainly fond of placing his initials and badge on buildings helped by his generosity, and it is perfectly possible that the initials on the tower are those of the wealthy benefactor Sir Reginald Bray; though it is much less likely that A.S. denotes Anno Salutis, after the overthrow of Lord Audley's rebellion and Perkin Warbeck's invasion in 1497.

St. James's Church, Taunton.

The party then paid a visit to St. James's Church, before entering which, as in the case of St. Mary's, the Rev. E. H. Bates read a description of the tower by Dr. F. J. ALLEN. This stated that the tower appeared to be the second in age of

the great towers of the district, the oldest being Bishop's Lydeard. The lower part of St. James's tower was very similar to that of Bishop's Lydeard; but the parapet was a little more florid, and in particular the pinnacles were independent of the buttresses. The parapet was, however, a conjectural restoration. Mr. J. Houghton Spencer had stated that at the re-construction the lower part of the tower was copied exactly; but, the parapet being apparently not the original one, a new parapet, pinnacles, and turret-roof were designed after a study of related towers, especially those of Staple Fitzpaine and Kingston.

After the party had seated themselves in the Church, Mr. W. A. GUNNER, Secretary of the Restoration Fund, in the absence of the Vicar, gave some details of the history of the Church and of the restoration work which had been carried out in 1884, and from 1902 to the present time.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., said that the Church of St. James was quite distinct from the Priory Church, which was dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul.

William Huchyns in his will dated 29 Oct., 1532,¹ desires to be buried in the holy grave of Peter and Paule within the priory of Taunton; he leaves benefactions to the two "services" in Mary Maudlyn and to our Lady service of St. Jamys. All Taunton wills bear the same testimony.²

The Rev. D. P. ALFORD, who was unable to attend the meeting, has contributed the following notes on the Church:

There was a Church here—Norman or Early English—in 1180;³ for at that time, Prior Stephen writing to Bishop Reginald, was claiming exemption from episcopal dues for his chapel of St. James, as well as for the chapels of St. George de Fonte (Wilton), St. Margaret's Hospital, and St. Peter de Castello. Moreover, some fragments of a XII Century

1. "Wells Wills," p. 161, and other Taunton Wills, pp. 156-171.

2. See *Som. Rec. Soc.*, Vols. XVI and XIX.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. IX, ii, p. 5, and "Wells Cathedral MSS.," 38.

Church have been found during recent excavations. By the ordinance of Bishop Walter Hasleshaw, in 1308, the prior is bidden,¹ in aid of the vicar of the parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene, to provide perpetually one secular priest for the chapels of Staplegrove and St. James, and another for the chapels of Stoke and Ruishton. In 1353, William atte Halle, the curate of St. James and Staplegrove,² complained, first to the bishop, then to the archbishop, that he was not paid his proper stipend.

This present Church—plain and rather late Perpendicular—was probably built early in the XV Century; but the nave and north aisle are the only parts remaining of the original edifice, and even these have suffered change. In 1812, a rood-screen was taken down; and probably the hagioscope, lately discovered, was built up. In the same year, Mr. F. Corfield,³ who endowed an afternoon Sunday service, presented the Church with a “fine-toned” Broadwood organ to be placed in the western gallery; and no doubt his gift seemed to fully make up for the loss of the rood-screen. In 1836-7, Dr. Cottle doubled the width of the south aisle, did away with the chantry of St. Mary⁴ at its east end, shut up four clerestory windows in the south wall of the nave, and introduced into the porch the wheel window which has often puzzled visitors.⁵ The tower, very like that at Bishop’s Lydeard, and almost as graceful, was re-built from 1871 to 1873. It was intended to be exactly like the original, but it differs in two respects: the stone used, a local red sandstone, is more firm and of a finer colour; and the stair-turret, instead of being lost amongst the pinnacles, rises conspicuously above them, giving a new character to the tower. In 1884, the chancel with its chapels was entirely re-built,

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, IX, pt. ii, p. 17.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 44.

3. Savage’s “History of Taunton,” p. 161.

4. “Somerset Chantries,” pp. 24 and 202.

5. *e.g.* Mr. J. H. Parker, in 1872.

mainly by the energy of the late Dr. Samuel Farrant. Since 1902, a careful restoration has been carried on during the vicariate of the Rev. F. W. Young.

The tower looks best perhaps from the North Town bridge. The finest interior view is that of the tower arch and vault with the handsome west window ; and a noticeable feature is the greater and unusual breadth of the easternmost arches of the nave. Objects of interest are the Jacobean pulpit, and especially the font, a good example of XV Century sculpture, which was unfortunately too much restored when it was recovered by Dr. Cottle.

At the dissolution of the monasteries, one of our canons, Thomas Dale, had his pension raised from £5 6s. 8d. to £8, for the cure of St. James ; *i.e.* he performed all the duties of the Church for £2 13s. 4d. a year, or 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a day, equal to about 3s. of our present money.

Other notable incumbents were : the devout John Glanville,¹ who, being ejected in 1662, "continued a painful preacher in his own house," till his death in 1693 ; his successor, Still Strode, buried in the Church, 1675 ; George Atwood, 1714, who was Archdeacon² of Taunton from 1722 to 1752 ; and James Hurley, 1752 to 1783, of whom it is said on his tombstone³ in Wilton churchyard that he was incumbent-curate of St. James and Trull, as well as of that parish, besides being master of the Grammar School ; whilst family tradition says he added to these many duties that of chaplain of the gaol. Truly the incumbents of St. James's have never had an easy time of it.

Taunton Castle.

The party then adjourned to the Castle, the Rev. E. H. Bates describing the imposing archway on entering the court-

1. Calamy's "Nonconformists' Memorial," edited by S. Palmer, Vol. II, p. 379.

2. What other cure had he besides St. James's ?

3. It stands against the wall to the right of the porch.

yard, in connection with which he mentioned that nobody could sell the room over it as it belonged to the copyholders of the Manor of Taunton Deane. The Manor Records however would have been nothing but for the work of Mr. (now the Rev.) A. J. Hook, who had recently restored and tabulated them.

An inspection was afterwards made of the Great Hall of the Museum and the other departments, and many were the expressions of delight at the important alterations and additions made since the last visit of the Society to Taunton.

The apartments until recently occupied by the Curator had had dividing walls and partitions removed and had been thrown open to receive valuable collections temporarily, Mr. Gray's residence now being at Castle House in the courtyard. A collection of needlework and lace, collected and presented by Miss Laura Metford Badcock, was shown in temporary cases on the ground floor of the Museum extension.

After an inspection of the Castle and its contents, the Society were entertained to tea in the grounds on the south side of the buildings by the Taunton Field Club.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, on behalf of the Society, thanked the Taunton Field Club, and especially the secretary, Mr. C. Tite, for the kindness shown in entertaining the members,—a kindness which was very much appreciated.

Mr. C. TITE acknowledged the compliment, and regretted the absence through indisposition of the President of the Field Club, the Rev. D. P. Alford. The ladies who had assisted that day had only been too delighted to do so. The members of that Society did not know what the Castle was to the Field Club, which met there several times during the year, and also held summer excursions. He could assure the Parent Society that the Club was very grateful for the use of the Castle for their meetings and conversaciones. He would like to mention specially the names of Mrs. St. G. Gray, Miss Barrett and Miss M. B. Barnicott in connection with the arrangements for Tea that afternoon.

Evening Meeting.

After the Annual Dinner at the London Hotel, the Marquess of Bath presiding, a meeting was held at the Municipal Hall for the reading and discussion of papers. The subjects dealt with were:—"Excavations at Wick Barrow, Stogursey," by Mr. H. St. George Gray; "Recent Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey," by Mr. F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A.; and "The Discovery of Meare Lake Village and the preliminary digging conducted there in July, 1908," by Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A. The papers and discussions were followed with much interest by the large company present, the only disappointment being that, owing to some breakdown, the lantern could not be used to illustrate Mr. Bond's remarks on Glastonbury Abbey, while his paper on "Screenwork in Churches near Taunton," which was to have been given, had to be omitted. (This, however, is given as an illustrated paper in Part II).

Wick Barrow.

The first paper read, which was illustrated by a series of excellent lantern views, was on the "Wick Barrow Excavations," by Mr. ST. GEORGE GRAY. His report, with several illustrations, is printed in Part II, p. 1.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., who was introduced by the Rev. E. H. Bates as one of the greatest authorities on pre-historic man in Britain, said he felt some surprise at being called upon that evening when they were to have such rich entertainment yet to look forward to, to make any remarks on that most admirable paper to which they had just listened. The method of exploration which was now being carried on by that Society was likely to lead to the most important archæological results. In the first place there was no district, and no county in this country, which offered such a wide field for investigations of this kind as Somerset, and it so happened that they had in their assistant-secretary a man who was about

the best qualified in the country to carry on exact researches into the remains of pre-historic man. He had known him almost from the time when he was as a boy getting a special training under that prince of archæologists, General Pitt-Rivers. He also knew that the work Mr. Gray had done since the death of General Pitt-Rivers had been remarkable for its minuteness and accuracy and the loving care with which he had dealt with all the relics found. He quite agreed with what Mr. Gray said with regard to the period of that interesting barrow and he did not know of any parallel case of the interference of remains of earlier date by the Romans in this country. There was however one point on which he did not feel quite satisfied. When he heard that 1800 years, B.C., was the date of the Early Bronze Age, he felt inclined to put on his severest sceptical armour. He did not, for his part, know of any method by which they could estimate exactly in terms of centuries any of the pre-historic periods except that near portion of the pre-historic Iron Age which came immediately before history, that was to say the period of the Glastonbury Lake Village. He did not believe they knew anything whatever nearer of the dates of the beginning of the Bronze Age in this part of the world. With that exception he was in full agreement with that most admirable investigation, and the Society was to be congratulated on getting such a piece of work put on record. They must remember that every man who added to the age of the history of a district in which he lived was really doing a patriotic work.

The Rev. J. F. CHANTER said the Wick interments appeared to be all of contracted skeletons. He had uncovered barrows on Exmoor, and every one of the interments were by cremation, some being in pits and some in urns.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS said it was a very interesting question, and he could only answer it in one way. In the first place, it was an undoubted fact that if they took the whole of the burial-places of the Bronze Age in the whole of this

country into consideration, he thought that about ninety per cent. of them contained cremations. In some cases, however, they found cremations going on side by side with inhumation. In the various caves he had explored near Rhyl, he found a cavern full of these contracted interments. There was a family vault, with pottery exactly the same as they had seen from Wick. For his own part he believed that in the Bronze Age the contracted posture was the most ancient posture.

Mr. ST. GEORGE GRAY, in reply to Prof. Boyd Dawkins' criticism, said that his dates for pre-historic times were given in round numbers, to give the general public *some idea* of the period of time under consideration. He had advanced no new theories on the date of the divisions of the Bronze Age, but had, in this respect, merely followed several recognised authorities. Personally he would, in the present state of their knowledge, prefer to speak of the Early Bronze Age for Wick Barrow, but there were so many people who wanted to have some idea of what that represented in years.

Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., followed with an interesting paper on "Recent Excavations at Glastonbury Abbey," which is printed in this volume, Part II, with illustrations.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, v.p., as one of the trustees of Glastonbury Abbey, said he wished to bear testimony to the splendid work which was being done by Mr. Bligh Bond, and he ought not to omit the gentleman working with him, Capt. Bartlett. The Bishop was as fully desirous as Mr. Bond and himself that the walls already uncovered should remain permanently exposed for the future. The work they proposed to do would involve years of labour and expenditure, but he thought they would be able to get the consent of the tenant to carry the fence of the Abbey back, so as to enclose the

newly-discovered chapel. With regard to the preservation of the Abbey, he assured the Society that they had no idea of *restoration*. Certain work was, however, necessary for the preservation of the ruins, and that accounted for the recent erection of scaffolding there. Not only had they had the advantage of Mr. Bligh Bond's opinion on the matter, but Mr. W. D. Caröe had reported on it at the request of the Bishop. When the required work was done it would be carried out with the utmost care, in a conservative spirit, and with the object of adding to the beauty of the remains.

Meare Lake Village.

Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., then read a paper on the discovery of Meare Lake Village and the trial-cuttings which had been made, of which the following is a summary :

The existence of this site had been known to Mr. Bulleid since 1895, and his attention had been drawn to the spot in the first place through the tenant of the field, Mr. Stephen Laver, bringing him some pottery and other objects of Late Celtic origin ; but as the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations were in progress, no examination was attempted.

Meare Lake Village was situated in the peat moors, lying near the N. side of a low ridge of ground on which the village of Meare was built, and from 400 to 600 feet S. of the river Brue.

Large tracts of land in this neighbourhood, situated to the N. and N.E. of this Lake Village, were at one time occupied by Meare Pool, a body of water which in the early part of the XVI Century was five miles in circumference. At an earlier date this was doubtless of far greater extent, and at one time included the Lake Village in its area.

The Lake Village covered part of five fields, and consisted of two distinct groups of circular mounds, separated by a level piece of ground some 200 feet in width. The entire site

measured 1,500 feet E. and W., and averaged 200 feet in width N. and S. The western group of mounds occupied three fields, and was composed of some forty dwellings. This portion contained the more important mounds, the highest being 4.4 feet above the level of the surrounding fields. This was twice the height of the largest mound excavated at the village nearer Glastonbury.

The level of the land lying to the S. of the site was only 13.6 feet above the mean tide level at Highbridge, ten miles distant at the mouth of the river Parret, the river Brue being affected by the tide some distance E. of the site. The flood-soil covering the fields immediately adjoining the village varied from 12 to 24 ins. in depth.

The eastern group of mounds occupied portions of two fields, and consisted of at least fifty dwellings. The mounds were comparatively low, varying from a few inches to two feet at the centre, but they covered a larger area of ground.

The recent trial excavations consisted in digging a few trenches and test holes. A trench five feet wide was made through the centre of a dwelling-mound of medium size, and proved most interesting structurally, apart from the number of objects it produced. The foundation consisted of eight clay floors, together measuring six feet in depth, with twelve superimposed hearths. The floors were supported by a wood sub-structure two feet thick. The greatest diameter of the mound was 32 feet.

Although the ground was explored for more than 50 feet beyond the outside mounds of the western group of dwellings, no palisading for protection was found, though the ground still produced pottery and other evidences of occupation.

Considering the small amount of digging that was done, the number of objects found was truly remarkable. The trench through the dwelling-mound yielded more things of interest than were found in the excavation of some of the largest dwellings at Glastonbury.

Mr. Bulleid concluded by saying he trusted the systematic exploration of the Meare site would be undertaken by the Society; as there was every prospect of its yielding one of the most important collections of Late-Celtic antiquities in the kingdom. (See also *British Association Report*, 1908).

Professor BOYD DAWKINS said he warmly sympathized with the work which Mr. Bulleid had proposed for them for the next series of years. He fully accepted what Dr. R. Munro had said with regard to the enormous importance to history of investigations of that kind. When they came to deal with the beginning of history it was an undoubted fact that the historians of the future would have to use the results of the work of people such as Mr. Bulleid, and each one of the museums in which these various groups of facts were exhibited would be used in the future as libraries were now. This matter was a very important one, and never in all his experience had he known such an opportunity presented to any Society for undertaking a great work which was almost national in importance. There could be no doubt that that part of Somersetshire in the pre-historic Iron Age was covered with a considerable population and that Glastonbury was merely one of a series of such habitations. The class of population and group of things found at Glastonbury and Meare were practically of the same order and kind as those found in Worlebury Camp, which was rapidly being swallowed up by Weston-super-Mare. He congratulated them on having such an opportunity as that afforded them by the excavation of the Meare Lake Village.

The proceedings then closed.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The proceedings on the second day were devoted to excursions in the neighbourhood to the N., N.W. and W. of Taunton. A large party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on Castle

Green, Taunton, and left in carriages and cars at 9.45 a.m. The weather although somewhat cloudy at the start soon cleared and remained fine throughout the day.

Kingston Church.

The first halt was made at Kingston, the party being welcomed at the Church by the Vicar, the Rev. A. G. Tomlin.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, quoting from Dr. F. J. Allen's notes, first gave a few particulars of the exterior of the Church, and called attention to the beautiful tower. The late Professor Freeman had spoken of the pinnacles as a pretty feature of the structure.

[The Kingston tower will again be spoken of in the description of Staple Fitzpaine Church, further on.]

The Rev. A. G. TOMLIN described the interior, and said that the oldest part of the Church was the nave, which was shown by the pointed arches and the narrow lancet window in the north aisle. The Church was in the Early English style, dating from about 1225. Of the Church built then there now remained the nave and the two aisles. At that time the tower was probably at the east end of the nave, and the chancel much smaller than the present one. About 1380 the altar tomb at the east end of the south aisle was erected. It was of the Decorated style of architecture, and was supposed to be placed there by the first of the Warre family who settled at Hestercombe, in honour of his father, John de la Warre, who, at the memorable battle of Poitiers, in 1356, according to tradition, was one of the captors, and became possessed of the sword of King John of France. There were probably no great changes in the structure and arrangements of the Church till the end of the XV or beginning of the XVI Century. Then the Early English tower was taken down, the present one built at the west end in the Perpendicular style, and the present spacious chancel with its large east window took the

place of the former one. The south porch, with its beautiful vault of fan-tracery, and its niche for a figure of the Virgin Mary, to whom the Church was dedicated, was added to the south aisle. The parapet along the edge of the roof and porch were also added at that period, and the Early English windows throughout the Church were exchanged for larger ones of Perpendicular pattern. The Perpendicular font took the place of an earlier one, and the Church was seated throughout with massive oak benches having deeply carved ends, of designs so various that not one of them was a repetition of the other. On one of the bench-ends was the date 1522. All these alterations were probably made in 1522. There was originally a rood-screen, and it probably remained in position till about the middle of the XVII Century. The richly carved pulpit was placed in the Church in 1742 and the chandelier in 1773. The latter was probably connected with the Rev. Rowland Hill, who was ordained to Kingston in 1773. After a brief ministry there he officiated for many years in London as a nonconformist. The Church was restored about 1840, and again in 1875, when about £1,000 was spent upon the work. The "Tetton Aisle" had been restored by the Hon. E. C. H. Herbert, and the Hestercombe Chapel had been re-seated by Lord Portman.

Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., gave some additional particulars, and called attention to the beautifully carved bench-ends which dated from 1522. This work was probably done by a guild of carvers at that period who went about that part of the country, as there were other churches in the district noted for excellently carved bench-ends, such as Broomfield, Milverton, Bishop's Lydeard, and Wiveliscombe, where a distinct school of design was evident.

The Rev. E. H. BATES quoted the opinion of the late Mr. J. Batten that the hero of Poitiers could not have been a direct ancestor of the Warres of Hestercombe, for then his peerage would have ennobled the family (*Proceedings*, XVIII, i, 38).

Broomfield Church.

The drive was then continued to Broomfield, a little village nestling just under the crest of the Quantock Hills, and at the Church the visitors were met by the Vicar, the Rev. P. G. Bulstrode. Before entering the Church

MR. ALFRED POPE, F.S.A., volunteered some interesting particulars respecting the old cross in the churchyard. Whether it was first erected in the village was a matter of question, but as a churchyard cross he said it was never erected in the form they now saw it. It undoubtedly belonged to the early part of the XV Century. He drew attention to the very fine abacus on the top of the cross, and said that originally it was surmounted by a canopy. As the Vicar had asked him his opinion on the subject, he would say that the cross ought not to be restored, and it would be a pity to clean it.

MR. BLIGH BOND then gave a description of the interior of the Church. He said they had there a church chiefly of about the date of Henry VII. The nave and the aisle were in the style of that period, but the chancel was earlier in formation, as the details in the south wall clearly shewed. The Church was chiefly noted for its very wonderful and complete set of bench-ends which were of the same design as at Kingston, and in some there were very beautiful renaissance scrolls. On one of the bench-ends was carved the name of Simon Werman. There was a little Jacobean work incorporated with the benches. There were the remains in the chancel of some old stained glass in very fragmentary condition, but of very interesting design. One of these pieces of glass dated probably from the XIV Century, and bore the inscription: "In principio erat verbum, verbum erat apud Dei." Another piece bore the inscription: "Orate pro bono statu alicie Reskemer."

The Rev. E. H. BATES also called attention to some interesting heraldic glass in a window in the south aisle.

Shield I: Arg. a chevron betw. 3 bucks sa. (Rogers of Cannington); imp. arg. a cross gu. betw. 4 birds sa. (Biccombe). II: quarterly 1 & 4, gu. a chevron between 3 small charges (if trivets then Trivett of Chilton Trivet); 2 & 3, Biccombe. III: much broken; arg. 3 bears' heads muzzled sa. (Beare of Huntsham, co. Devon); imp. arg. 3 human legs sa. (Gambon of Devon). IV: Biccombe.

The Rev. R. GROSVENOR BARTELOT, drew attention to the Royal Arms in one of the chancel windows, which from the position suggested that the window was placed there before 1340.

Cothelstone Manor House and Church.

The drive was resumed to Cothelstone where by kind permission of the tenant, Mr. Charles L. Hancock, the visitors were permitted to look over the picturesque old Manor House. Mr. C. E. J. Esdaile, of Cothelstone House, who is the owner of the property, kindly showed the party over the place, and pointed out some of the interesting features of the building. Cothelstone Manor House was formerly the home of the Stawells; it was partially destroyed by Blake in the Civil Wars. At the entrance arch to the house, Judge Jeffreys hanged two adherents of Monmouth by way of retort to Lord Stawell for remonstrating with him for his cruelty.

The Rev. E. H. BATES remarked outside on the banded mullions of the windows, and referred his hearers to Mr. Buckle's remarks on the structure contained in the 1898 *Proceedings*. He said that there was only one other instance of such a house in England decorated in a similar manner. He could not say the result was pleasing, but it was curious.

The visitors inspected the hall and other portions of the interior and before leaving, Mr. Bates, in the name of the Society, thanked Mr. Hancock for kindly allowing them to inspect the place.

A move was made to Cothelstone Church which Mr. BLIGH BOND described. He said that they had there some remains of an earlier church of the XIII Century, the rest of the building being in the Perpendicular style. Attention was called to the bench-ends and the font, the panels of which were painted red and buff.

The Rev. E. H. BATES called attention to the figures of saints in the two windows in the south aisle, representing St. Cuthbert holding the head of St. Oswald, which was almost unique, and next to him St. Dunstan, of Glastonbury, grasping a large pair of tongs. The other figures represented St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Aldhelm of Sherborne. As regarded the two monuments, each bearing the effigies of the knight and lady, belonging to the Stawell family, Mr. Bates, in feeling terms, said they could not realize the loss of Col. Bramble more than they then did, because he was so able to describe armour in all its details.

Col. G. D. STAWELL, of co. Cork, who is a direct descendant of the Stawell family, however, volunteered some information, and expressed the opinion that one of the monuments was of Sir John Stawell, who died in 1603, and Lady Stawell, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Dyer. The other displayed the arms of Merton impaled with Stawell, and is considered to date from 1410; but it was probably that of Sir Matthew Stawell who married the heiress of Merton, and died in 1379.¹

Mr. BATES remarked that the successors of the Stawell family gave up living at Cothelstone Manor House and settled at Low Ham.² The property was afterwards purchased by Mr. Esdaile, but instead of living in the Manor House he built a new residence with a classical portico which they saw when descending the hill. The present Mr. Esdaile's grandfather restored the Manor House and made it habitable.

1. There are coloured drawings of these monuments in the extra-illustrated copy of Collinson in the Braikenridge Collection at Taunton Castle.

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Langport Meeting, 1894, XL. i, 32.

Before leaving Cothelstone the party were photographed in front of the Manor House by Mr. H. St. G. Gray and Mr. J. R. H. Weaver.

Bishop's Lydeard Church.

Taking to the brakes again, the drive was continued to Bishop's Lydeard, where, after luncheon at the Lethbridge Arms Hotel, a visit was made to the Church.

Dr. F. J. ALLEN's notes on the tower were read by Mr. Bates. Dr. Allen wrote, that if we might judge by detail and composition, Bishop's Lydeard was the earliest of the great towers built on the Quantock side of the Parret. The most distinctive early feature was the continuation of the buttresses straight into the pinnacles without interruption. In the later towers, as at Taunton and Staple Fitzpaine, the buttresses ceased at the parapet, and the pinnacles were independent structures. Another early feature was the moderation of the ornament, with the consequent repose. The composition was derived from the East Mendip towers, and was intermediate between Shepton Mallet and Bruton. Some of the details, however, were distinctive of the Quantock district, such as the free use of ogee curves in the window tracery, and the position of the gurgoyles, one at each corner and one on each face.

Bishop's Lydeard having set the example of double windows, all the greater Quantock towers afterwards followed suit.

The chief defect of this tower, as of most other Quantock towers, was the shallowness of the top windows, caused by absence of weather mouldings. The distinguishing features of the Bishop's Lydeard tower were the beautiful colour of the stone, and the noble simplicity of detail.

Mr. ALFRED POPE, F.S.A., contributed some particulars as to the fine old cross with the representation of a calvary; the base was built certainly within the memory of man. On the

top of the cross were seen two pieces of stone. One appeared to have been the lower part of the shaft, of red sandstone, and the top portion of it was never part of the cross. As to the other cross near the Church, it was a very fine specimen, and it was fully described in Mr. Pooley's book. The shaft was probably at one time double the height it was now, but it was quite obvious that it was surmounted by a modern cross, as in 1643 the ordinance went forth by Cromwell that all crosses should be destroyed. It was a praying cross and a preaching one as well.

The Rev. W. F. EUSTACE, Vicar and Rural Dean, extended a cordial welcome to the visitors. He said: The Church contained many features of interest. The interior was noted for the great quantity and variety of its carving. The bench-ends were of an unusual character, the quaintest being at the west end. One, for instance, represented a coursing scene, another showed a deer. One had the Pelican in Piety, known to be the badge of Richard Fox, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1492-1494. Then there was a coat of arms, a ship, a curious picture of a windmill with packhorse, and the miller himself on another. It had been suggested that this windmill marked the miller's seat; the ship, that of a captain. Another suggestion was, that the carpenter having got tired of foliage designs, took to depicting scenes from the everyday life of the village. The Jacobean pulpit was also of much interest. One of the marked features of the Church was the beautiful screen. The Apostles' Creed was on the front of the screen, which once had its rood, the wooden socket being in Taunton Castle Museum. By the generosity of Sir Wroth Lethbridge, Bt., the masonry had recently been removed from the doorways leading to the rood-loft, and oak doors hung. Some beautiful fragments of the original stained glass windows—found when the Church was restored some fifty years ago—were to be seen in the vestry window. On the wall of the lady-chapel was an interesting brass to the memory of Sir Nicholas Grobham

(ob. 1598) and his family. His tomb was almost opposite the south porch, the lock and key of the door of which were worth attention. The well-clamped door leading to the tower was suggestive of less peaceful days than our own, when Lord Stawell's retainers stored their arms in the tower. A curious and interesting tablet was inserted on the right-hand side of the porch as one leaves the Church, to the memory of John Geale, vicar of this parish, who died 1733. The interior of the Church exhibited two different dates of the Perpendicular period. The arcades on the two sides of the nave are quite different; one low (the earlier), the other more lofty. The chancel was of curious shape, and much narrower at its eastern end. It was suggested that the Church having originally a north aisle, those who built the south aisle intended to have gone on and made the other side to correspond. The south aisle was probably of the same date as the tower, 1470. The north aisle was quite modern, and longer than the original lower and narrower aisle. This accounts for the screen not extending beyond the nave on the north side.

The tower was one of the most successful in the county. It had never been altered since it had been first designed. Mr. Eustace called attention to the complicated form of the buttresses and their pinnacles, and the ingenious manner in which the pair of buttresses, rectangular below, were made to pass into a single diagonal buttress and pinnacle in the top stage.¹

The cross was an unrivalled example of XIV Century work, constructed on an octagonal plan, with calvary of three steps. Figure of St. John Baptist. There were two lateral niches, one with figure of an ecclesiastic vested in chasuble and alb; the other that of a cowed monk. It had been suggested by C. Pooley that as the manor once belonged to the West-Saxon kings, and was given by Alfred to his favourite Asser, Bishop of Sherborne, that the figure of the ecclesiastic was meant

1. This is one of the points of similarity between this tower and the earlier towers of the Mendip district.—F.J.A.

for that prelate to commemorate his connection with the lands. On the panel facing east was figured our Blessed Lord in Majesty, the winged-lion by His side, and the Word, symbolised by a scroll, twining about Him. On the west panel, the rising of our Lord was shewn—the unclothed figure of Christ, the conventional tomb, and the two Marys. The village cross was remarkable for its three decorated niches, with weather crockets and finials, and in each niche a figure of the Blessed Virgin holding the Holy Child. It was removed some years ago by the Rev. F. Warre, from the opposite side of the village street.

Mr. BLIGH BOND remarked that in Bishop's Lydeard Church they had a screen very much of the type which was usual in Devonshire with its beautiful fan-vaulting and richly carved cornices. He called attention to the creed in Latin which was carved all along the screen. The date of the screen he was not quite sure about: they were told that the tower was a work of the XV Century, and in its main features the screen betokened the same period, the whole of the framework being very massive, and the detail of the upper parts bold; but the lower portion, or dado, exhibited some elaborate panels of delicate workmanship in a style current about 1520. They appeared to be the work of some of the travelling carvers he had already alluded to at other churches. The bench-ends were of highly varied and peculiar design. Admirable as they were, he could not say that they were so well executed as some that they had seen; nevertheless they were very pleasing for the variety and imagination that they showed.

The Rev. R. G. BARTELOT said that Nicholas Grobham, of Bishop's Lydeard, whose tomb they had just seen was not a knight as Mr. Eustace had stated; but that he had a son, Sir Richard Grobham, knight, who went away as a youth in the service of Lord Gorges of Longford Castle, and eventually acquired large estates in Wilts and Gloucestershire. His

tomb and effigy might be seen at Wishford Church, Wilts (buried August 11th, 1629), at the rectory of which parish there was still preserved a unique treasure-chest which tradition said was obtained full of gold by the worthy knight from one of the wrecked ships of the Spanish Armada. From that family descended the Barons Glerawly, Viscounts Howe and the present Earl Howe.

Halse Church.

Halse Church was the next place visited, and here the party were met by the Rector, the Rev. F. J. MONTGOMERY, who gave an interesting description of the Church. He said: Of the Saxon days in Halse we knew nothing except that it was held by one Ailmar in the days of Edward the Confessor; but at the opening of the Early Norman period we had much documentary evidence in regard to the parish. When William I came over to conquer England, he left his near relative, Roger de Montgomery, Count of Montgomery and Eximes, as Regent of Normandy; accepting at the same time the services of the count's sons, the eldest of whom, Hugh de Montgomery, commanded the first division of the invading army.

At a later period of the Conqueror's reign, Count de Montgomery was sent for to appear and counteract the plots amongst the Norman barons in England; and so successful was he in his task that William gave him the royal Castle of Arundale in Sussex, twenty-eight manors in Somerset and Dorset, the Lordship of Shrewsbury, and finally made him Lord of the Welsh Marches, with power to obtain what he could by force of arms of Powys-Land. This led to the foundation of the county of Montgomery, and incidentally to the commencement also of the Carew family, who are a branch of the Montgomerys that settled in Carew Castle, and took their future name from that stronghold.

Halse was one of the Somerset manors granted originally to

Count de Montgomery, who, in all his southern charters signed himself Roger Arundell; and in the north took the designation of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury. His coat of arms in the north was a lion, in the south a swallow, being the barbarous Norman-French rendering of Arundell as *Hirondelle*.

In the reign of Henry I, the Montgomerys lost a great portion of their southern possessions, and the allied family of D'Albini, now known as Daubeny, which lived at Sampford and Hempstead, assumed the designation and arms of Arundell, calling the above Sampford Arundell and Hempstead Arundell, and obtaining the Manor of Halse. At what date the present Church was built is quite uncertain, and the style of Saxon church which was its predecessor is unknown, the only possible traces of a Saxon building being in the rude lintels of the outer and inner doorways. At whatever date the present Church was built, it consisted originally of the present nave, chancel, and vestry, over which latter was a squat Norman north-east tower, with a single storey, and containing one bell. This took place at some period between the Conquest and the reign of Henry I.

In the XV Century, the population of the parish having increased, the upper storey of the tower was taken off with the exception of three steps, and the roof was brought down in its present form, whilst the vestry became part of a north aisle with wagon roof, the latter having in it the original rings used for repair of the said roof from time to time. At the same period, the usual XV Century tower was added at the west. Two spans of the wagon roof were at the same time put over the rood, to preserve it from the falling dust of the open nave roof. This Church and manor had, however, in the meantime changed hands, and the following is the history of such change:

At Powerstock, in Dorset, lived one of the descendants of one of Count Montgomery's sons. This branch of the family had

allied itself with the De Regnes by the marriage of Sybil Montgomery with some one member of the De Regnes family, which entitled her to be called Comitissa Gloucestræ. Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, has this note: "Sybilla de Regnes filia Rogeri Comitum de Montgomeriensi dedit Hospitalaris Preceptorium de Shengay cum pertinentiis anno domini 1140." This tendency on the part of the Powerstock branch found its opportunity when a daughter of that house married Nicholas, son of Roger Arundell of Sampford Arundell, when at once the manor and church of Halse was given, in the reign of Henry III, to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. There had been in existence in Halse an Habitation of the Knights Templars, and perhaps it was into that Habitation that a prior and five brethren from the house at Mynchin Buckland were installed. The hospice was at Stolford, just the other side of the river; and the fields below are still known as the Temple Meads. So soon as the hospitallers were installed, they refused, in the year 1227, to pay any further dues or homage to the bishop of Winchester, and for more than 300 years they maintained this exemption. Some years later they brought in some sisters from the mother house of the Augustinian Nuns at Tolland, and these sisters must have been of great use in teaching the villagers. The nunnery became later the old Manor House, and is now known as the Manor Farm. Apparently the good sisters housed themselves so well, that the brethren tried to induce them to return to Tolland, which they refused to do. The preceptory of the Hospitallers was never very well furnished, for it is described in the report of Prior Philip de Thorne in 1338 as being, "una curia edificata, destructa et multum vastata, ita quod valor manerii unius anni vix sufficerit ad dictas domos reparandas."

The font in the Church is of the period of transition between Norman and Early English. There is a hagioscope in the Church, but of what date is uncertain.

The Peter's Pence chest stands in the vestry as always, and is of hatchet work performed on a piece of heart of oak, and very ancient. The ornament in the centre of the west pillar of the nave is of the same date as the screen.

The screen is a highly decorated one of the date of about 1500. The portion in the north aisle was destroyed at the Reformation and has been beautifully restored.

The place where the moveable preaching crucifix was is indicated by the mark in the east pillar of the nave; whilst immediately above it is a Gorgon head which is probably of Roman origin, and akin in many respects to the one at the Roman baths at Bath.

The old piscina is in use in the sanctuary, and the original altar step of stone has been recently placed under the altar with an adequate inscription.

The old rood-beam, which had disappeared, has been replaced by a new one, but is still without the rood.

There are six bells, one of them being by Norton of the reign of Henry VI. Amongst the bells are both a Jesu and a Mary bell.

The east window is of great interest. It consists of medallions of Flemish artists, and is dated 1548. It bears the arms of the Van Hoynten family of Bruges, who left that city in 1530 for Florence, where they lost a daughter named Johanna, and apparently placed these medallions painted by their own countrymen, studying at that time in great numbers in Florence, in the Church of St. John in that city. At the commencement of the XIX Century, the Italian Government, in one of its periodical fits of economy, sold the Church and all it contained; and several very valuable works of art were secured by Mr. John Sanford, of Nynhead Court, amongst others these medallions, which he presented to his friend the Rev. A. Spencer, vicar of Halse.

The subjects are all, with one exception, Apocryphal or monastic; and commencing on the top and left and working

downwards on each line, we have : (a) Achan and the Babylonish garment, (b) St. Catherine with her wheel, (c) The Sacrament of St. Gregory, (d) Quo Vadis, (e) Accusation of Susanna, (f) Tobit with his dog and the fish, (g) Trial of Susanna, (h) Tobit introducing the angel to his parents, (i) St. Anne with Virgin and Child, (j) Undecipherable through mutilation. The full coat of arms of the Van Hoynfens, and the spindle side of the same for the daughter, are found just above two symbolic Italian figures of Temperance and Patience.

Of the modern work in the Church, both pulpit and lectern are memorials ; and the frescoes in the chancel were executed by Miss Falcon, of Milverton, and in the aisle by Miss S. Smith, of Halse. The whole of the seat-ends were designed by Miss G. Smith, whose memorial window stands in the aisle, and the work was carried out by the members of the Misses Smith's carving class, and by the parishioners themselves in three years, free of cost.

The churchyard apparently never had a cross, and contains few tombs calling for any remark. It is the largest in area in the diocese.

The archives of the Church consist of complete registers from 1563, and a list of pre-Reformation ornaments, dated 1546. The church plate is of date 1724.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, in thanking Mr. Montgomery for the trouble he had taken in giving them such an interesting account of the building, said they could all agree that it was a Church the like of which they had not seen on that excursion or any other. Why the previous parishioners there should have been so excessively fond of sticking those plaster medallions on the walls he did not know. With reference to one of the arches being described as Saxon, it could not be regarded as of that date simply because it was round. It might belong to almost any age. Generation after generation of parishioners had tried to place difficulties in the way of

determining the period by the features introduced. The architecture of the Church was curious, particularly the capitals, which were unlike anything he had seen before, and he could not say that they were very beautiful after what they had seen at Broomfield.

Halse Manor House.

SIR PRIOR GOLDNEY, BART., C.B., C.V.O., kindly invited the members to tea at the Manor House. The visitors were privileged to inspect some of the treasures of the house, including valuable plate and paintings of Sir Prior's ancestors. Before leaving, Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, V.P., expressed the Society's warmest thanks to Sir Prior Goldney for his kindness and generosity.

SIR PRIOR GOLDNEY in reply, said that it had given him the greatest pleasure to receive and welcome them there. What was regarded as the oldest spot in the parish was the mill, which they would see in the hollow on their left as they drove out of the village. It was interesting as being mentioned as a mill in Domesday.

Norton Fitzwarren Camp.

This earthwork was visited by kind permission of the Hon. F. Bowes-Lyon, the owner of Norton Manor, and the tenant, Mr. J. Summerhayes. Mr. H. St. GEORGE GRAY gave a detailed and interesting account of the excavations which had been made under his direction in the previous month of July, the funds for the purpose being provided by several members of the Society.

[The paper is printed in full, with illustrations, in Part II].

Prof. W. BOYD DAWKINS, in commending Mr. Gray's work, which he described as admirable, thought, however, that they should be careful in dating the various divisions of the Bronze Age in years.

The return journey was then made *viâ* Norton Church, Taunton being reached about seven o'clock.

Somerset Folk Songs and Morris Dancing.

In the evening an entertainment was held at the London Hotel Assembly Rooms, when Mr. CECIL J. SHARP was to give a lecture on "The Morris Dance, and Somerset Folk Songs," illustrated by Miss MATTIE KAY, vocalist, of London. Owing to sudden indisposition, however, Mr. Sharp found it impossible to fulfil his engagement as lecturer or accompanist for Miss Kay. Although Mr. Sharp's unavoidable absence was a great disappointment, the Morris Dances prepared for the occasion were admirably performed by the Weirfieldians, who were dressed in rustic costumes and were led by a fiddler and a jester. Their songs and dances were interspersed with typical Somerset Folk Songs, rendered with much charm, by Miss Kay, who was heard to great advantage. Miss K. Sorby, who happened to be present, and had had the advantage of Mr. Sharp's tuition, very kindly acted as accompanist. The young ladies who took part in the Morris Dances, and sang and acted some of the brightest of the Somerset Folk Songs, added very considerably to the success of the evening's programme, their efforts being very highly appreciated. Miss Ella Hajdutska also sang a few songs.

At the conclusion, Mr. A. F. Somerville, V.P., while regretting the indisposition of Mr. Sharp, extended his warmest thanks on behalf of the Society to Miss Kay, Mrs. J. G. Loveday, the young ladies and others, who had been responsible for the delightful entertainment that evening.

Third Day's Proceedings.

Thursday, the third day of the proceedings, was devoted to an excursion through a great portion of the charming and picturesque district of West Somerset. The weather, how-

ever, had undergone a change overnight, with the result that the rain, so much wanted at the time by agriculturists, but not just then by archæologists, came down freely when the party left Taunton Station by special train to Crowcombe. About 140 people had intended to take part in this excursion, but the change in the weather had the effect of reducing the numbers to about 100. At intervals throughout the day the rain ceased, and at times the weather was quite pleasant. On reaching Crowcombe Station carriages were in waiting, and the members drove to Crowcombe village.

Crowcombe Church.

A halt was made to inspect the beautiful church, which the rector, the Rev. H. C. YOUNG, described. He said: Crowcombe Church, dedicated to the Holy Ghost, was an ancient regular fabric of hewn stone, eighty-four feet in length and thirty-three feet in breadth, consisting of a nave, chancel, and n. and s. aisles. At the west end was an embattled quadrangular tower (containing a clock and six bells), on which there formerly stood an octagonal spire of nearly eighty feet which in December, 1725, was struck by lightning. In the Churchwarden's Book of that date there was recorded the following resolution—"That the Minister and Churchwardens do forthwith represent to the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells that the tower of the said parish church is so shattered and weakened by means of a late dreadful tempest of thunder and lightning that it is unfit and unable to sustain a spire or steeple of the ancient height or weight without endangering the fall of the said tower by the erection of such a spire or steeple, and thereof humbly to begg leave of his Lordship that the said parish of Crowcombe may be permitted to cover the said tower with lead or to erect a spire or steeple of such a height only as the said tower is capable to sustain and uphold or otherwise to do as his Lordship shall think fit do direct and

appoint which direction and appointment is humbly requested of his Lordship." [The tower was repaired at a cost of £540 15s. 0d.] The stone (it being all hewn) of the spire some years after was employed in flooring the Church. The south aisle was named after Sir Godfrey de Crocumbe, who lived in the reigns of John and Hen. III—and who at his death gave to the Nuns of Studley, Oxon, his manor of Crowcombe with the advowson of the church. The north aisle was the private chapel of the Carew family and was rebuilt by Thomas Carew, Esq., A.D. 1655. There was originally in the old windows much painted glass, but it has been sacrilegiously destroyed. The carved bench-ends were a noticeable feature of the Church and, as one bench-end bears witness, were carved in the year 1534. The inscription runs—"Anno Juliani Millesimo Quingentesimo Trigesimo Quarto." On another bench-end the devil was represented as a two-headed dragon of a most repulsive and hideous appearance in combat with two naked figures (symbolical of lost souls), and at the bottom of the panel in the left-hand corner a monster with wide-open jaws (symbolical of hell's mouth) was waiting to receive them. In the opposite corner was a bird. The octagonal font was a splendid example of XIV Century work. It was made of yellow sandstone and the faces of the bowl were panelled with hollow squares containing different subjects. The occurrence of the convolvulus leaf and flower was uncommon. Above the font was a good Jacobean pyramidal cover. Mr. H. Pridham explained the subjects as follows :

South (1) The Father Almighty, hands raised on high, (2) A nun in prayer ; West (3) Vision of Zachariah, father of John the Baptist in the temple, (4) St. Anne instructing the Blessed Virgin Mary ; North (5) A bishop, (6) The Blessed Virgin Mary crowned and enthroned ; East (7) A bishop, (8) A knight in prayer.

The chancel screen was interesting owing to its late date, having been erected in the year 1729.

In the Churchwarden's Accounts for that year there was the entry: "Paid to Mr. Thomas Parker for making the skreens, flooring and wainscotting the Altar, £73 10s. 0d.

To Mr. Fry for painting the Altar piece, £4.

To Mr. William Parker for the frames of the Altar piece, £4."

In the year 1785 a new singing gallery was erected in the west end.

In the year 1856 the body of the Church was altered according to plans and specifications of Messrs. Pearson and Ralter; singing gallery done away with—choir stalls erected—pulpit removed to north side—font removed.

In the year 1869 a new roof was put to the Church at a cost of £720.

Leaving the Church by the south porch, they would notice the beautiful fan-roof and the fine XIV Century churchyard cross, octagonal, placed on a calvary. The original head was destroyed, but in 1720 it was replaced by another, which had also been damaged. On the shaft were three figures, the central one on the west side was that of a bishop, habited in episcopal vestments and wearing a mitre, with a pastoral staff in the left hand and the right raised in the act of benediction. At his feet was a remarkable animal's head, crowned. On the north side was a figure of St. John the Baptist clothed in a garment of camel's hair, and holding the wand tipped with a cross in his left hand. On the south side was a female figure, supposed to be that of a prioress of the convent of Studeley, to which convent Godfrey de Crocombe, for the health of his own soul and the souls of his two wives, Alice and Joan, gave all his manor of Crowcombe, with the advowson of the Church, and directed the same to be applied towards the clothing of the nuns. The battlements of the south walls were decorated with quatrefoils and shields, on one of which might be seen the emblems of the five wounds. Also worthy of remark was the gargyle at the west end—an animal nursing its legs be-

tween its arms; also the little door at the east end, the arch of which runs up into the window.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, in thanking Mr. Young for his interesting account of the history of the Church, remarked that the nave was askew, which pointed to the fact that the Church was of different dates. When it was rebuilt some time in the XV Century, they were determined to save the north aisle, and re-built the nave all askew. The south aisle was, he really thought, the finest and most beautiful south aisle of the Perpendicular period in Somerset.

After the description of Crowcombe Church, the Rev. W. H. P. GRESWELL added a few remarks of a topographical and historical character. Crowcombe was given in Saxon times to the shrine of St. Swithin, at Winchester, by the wife of Earl Godwin "for the repose of his soul," and in expiation for crimes committed against the monasteries. Like Bishop's Lydeard, given by Edward the Elder to Asser, and still in episcopal patronage, Crowcombe was originally part of the Royal Saxon demesne.

At the Conquest, Crowcombe was taken away from the Church, and given to "Robertus" to be held under the Earl of Mortain, the Conqueror's half-brother, forming henceforth part of that great "Fee of Mortain," with the Castle of Montacute as its centre. Out of ten Hides it is said six were exempted from Danegeld, possibly as Royal demesne and the land of Queen Gytha. The manor remained with a family taking their name from Crowcombe with the allusive seal of a Cross between four crows (12 Edw. III). These Crowcombes had lands at Broomfield, holding under the Mohun Barony. There is a place-name "Crowcombe Bank" still surviving. They also had land at Beer-Crowcombe named after them. The family name of Crocombe is still known in the neighbourhood.

The manor of Crowcombe was divided between a Ralph and Godfrey de Crowcombe, sons of a Simon de Crowcombe, *temp.* Henry III. It was about 1268 that Godfrey de Crowcombe,

then a well-known character filling public positions in the reign of Henry III, gave the manor of Crowcombe and the advowson of Crowcombe Church to Stodeley or Studley nunnery in Oxfordshire (see Dugdale's *Monasticon*), "ad vestiendas moniales." This nunnery was founded, c. 1176, in honour of St. Mary by Bernard de St. Walery, and lies in the parish of Bickley about five miles north-east of Oxford. Horton-cum-Stodley was made a separate parish in 1880. After Godfrey de Crowcombe's gift that section of Crowcombe was always known as Crowcombe-Studley, and was the chief manor. We have seen that, in Domesday, Crowcombe parish fell roughly into two portions, six Hides untaxed and four Hides taxed. Could Godfrey de Crowcombe have given back to the Church that portion which had belonged to the Church, thereby making some satisfaction for the Domesday alienation? What Gytha gave was really expiatory and particularly sacred.

The other section (presumably the four Hides of Domesday) remained with Ralph de Crowcombe and his descendants and was eventually known as Crowcombe-Biccombe, descending afterwards to the Carew family. In the Exchequer Lay Subsidies both sections appear. Crowcombe Studley (among the Williton Freemanors) is taxed at 16s. 6d., Crowcombe Biccombe at 10s., which proportion seems to tally with the Domesday division of six Hides and four Hides. In the reign of Henry VIII (1524), when Robert de Biccombe, a descendant of Ralph de Crowcombe, died, his estate consisted of forty messuages in Crowcombe (showing the extent of the parish in those days), one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, three hundred acres of tillage, also four hundred acres of heath which would have been in Crowcombe Heathfield. If we substract these four hundred acres of barren heath, which would not have been counted in Domesday, we have six hundred and forty acres as the share of the descendants of Ralph de Crowcombe. This exactly corresponds to the four Hide portion of Crowcombe if we take the Glaston-

bury standard of one hundred and sixty acres to the Hide.¹ This was exactly a knight's fee.

It is worth noting that the farms mentioned in the Exchequer Lay Subsidies (Edw. III) for both sections of Crowcombe parish are all recognisable at the present day. The two manors remained practically the same in extent until quite recently, when "Crowcombe Studley" portion was sold by Sir Robert Harvey, the owner. But they both seem to date back to pre-Domesday times.

The Biccombe family came from Biccombe, in the neighbouring parish of Timberscombe, and the name still survives in Bicknoller and the neighbourhood. John de Biccombe married Isolda, daughter and heiress of Simon de Crowcombe. In Bishop Ralph's Register licence was given to a Simon de Crowcombe in 1329 to have divine service celebrated in his oratory at Leigh for a year. "Leigh Mills" is well known; so is "Leigh Crossing" on the Minehead Railway. Below "Leigh Mills" and at "Water Farm" was the old dower house of the Carew family. Both Leigh and Water would be at some distance from Crowcombe parish church and hence the request of Simon de Crowcombe for an oratory. It is said that the railway cuts right through the site of the old dower house.

The first Court Leet for Crowcombe-Biccombe was held 27 Edw. III (1354) by John Biccombe, who had a presentment of estrays in his wood at Leigh.² But long before this the Prioress of Studley had held the Crowcombe-Studley Court Leet. Her pound was near the Church and on the same plot as the old Church House (no. 67 on the Tithe Map). The dwelling place or *mansio* of the Biccombe family in Crowcombe was down by the Stogumber brook, not near the Church.

1. "Liber Henrici de Soliaco Abbat: Glaston.," 1189. Edited by Canon Jackson.

2. See "Som. and Dorset Notes and Queries," vol. vi.





THE CHURCH HOUSE, CROWCOMBE, 1908.

From "The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist," October, 1908. Photographer, H. H. Hole, Williton.

In the Tithe Map of 1842 the present building, known as Crowcombe Court, is described as a Court Barton with a lawn of seventeen acres, a park of eighty-one acres, and an enclosed part of Quantock of one hundred and fifty acres, which is included in the present park. The present Court House is said to have been built towards the end of the XVIII Century. In Collinson's time James Bernard, barrister of the Middle Temple, was the owner (c. 1790). The male line of the Carew family ended in 1766.

Crowcombe Heathfield is the name of a well-known section of the parish near the railway station. In 16 George III, 73, (1776) there was an act for dividing and inclosing certain open and uncultivated lands and tracts of waste ground called Crowcombe Heathfield and a parcel of Quantock Hills within the parish of Crowcombe.¹

Crowcombe was anciently a borough. In 5 Edw. I (1297) there is a mention of "Villa Burgi de Crowcombe" and Roger Russell gave half a Burgage to a Simon de Crowcombe of that date.² In the Exchequer Lay Subsidies there is mention of the borough, also of a burgess (A.D. 1327). In the Tithe Map of 1842 there is a Zydicksborough and there is still a field called "Burgages." Crowcombe is now a small and depleted village. The old Borough House used to be opposite the present rick-yard belonging to Crowcombe Court, some distance below the present post office and the west side of the main road.

Crowcombe Church House.

The Rev. H. C. Young and the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell also gave some interesting information as to the Church House, which has recently been restored, and which was afterwards visited.

1. See also Hist. MSS. Commission, VIIth Report, p. 699, Wells.

2. "Som. and Dorset Notes and Queries," vol. vi, p. 160.

Mr. GRESWELL said: The church house, now happily restored, was a great feature of Crowcombe parish. There were reasons for supposing that its foundation dated back to some year before the partition of Crowcombe between Godfrey and Ralph de Crowcombe (c. 1250). Formerly there were always two "lords rents" arising from the place as a kind of old world and feudal acknowledgment, not, of course, involving actual ownership. Now, if the prioress of Studley had founded this church house out of her own bounty, this nominal rent would surely have been paid to her alone, as lady of the manor. Similarly, if any representative of Crowcombe-Biccombe had founded it, he would naturally have asked for an acknowledgment due to himself alone. But both Crowcombe-Studley and Crowcombe-Biccombe had a "moiety in the church house, which they surrendered towards the repair of the parish church of Crowcombe," in 6 Henry VIII (1515). Surely this points to the conclusion that the church house, standing close to the manorial pound of the prioress of Studley and near the church itself, was handed down as a parish institution *before* the manor became divided at all. The fact of the *two* moieties and the *double* "lords rent" could thus be satisfactorily explained, and we arrive at a date. If he might hazard a conjecture, he should say that the church house was founded by Godfrey de Crowcombe in the reign of Henry III. The second prioress of Studley was Alice de Craucumbe, presumably one of the Crowcombe family (*Dugd. Mon.* iv, 250). It might be the prioress whose figure is seen on the old church cross still standing near the south door.

In 1897, upon the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, it was proposed that the old church house should be restored. Certain objections were raised, which caused the project to be abandoned for a time. Not until a strong outside committee was formed consisting, amongst others, of the Archdeacon of Taunton and the Rural Dean, could any progress be made. The whole question of Crowcombe church



THE ROOF OF THE CHURCH HOUSE, CROWCOMBE.

From "The Reliquary and Illustrated Archeologist," October, 1908. Photographer, H. H. Hole, Williton.

house was referred to the Charity Commissioners. It was discovered that the church house actually appeared in "The Parliamentary Return of Charitable Donations" (1786-8), at which date the building was used as a school house, with two houses adjoining for six poor people. In the Crowcombe tithe map (1842) both these almshouses and the church house were marked as one property, viz., no. 67, being on the portion of Crowcombe belonging to the senior manor of Crowcombe-Studley. There was also another mention of the Crowcombe church house in the Charity Commissioners reports, covering a period of years from 1819 to 1837. The present Charity Commissioners, therefore, had no difficulty before them in considering and sanctioning a scheme of restoration. After all its vicissitudes the church house now stands restored, having already fulfilled the purposes (1) of a mediæval church house, (2) a shelter for the aged, (3) a school-room for the young. Further particulars of the church house will be found in *The Reliquary*, vol. xiv, Oct., 1908, the publishers of which have kindly lent the blocks of the two accompanying illustrations.

Mr. YOUNG, who had been largely instrumental in raising money for the restoration of the Church House, also made a few remarks. He said that from *An Abstract of the Returns of Charitable Donations for the benefit of Poor Persons made by the Ministers and Churchwardens of the several Parishes in England and Wales, 1786-1788*, we learnt that the building was given to the parish in the year 1515 by Hugh Biccombe, Lord of the Manor of Crowcombe-Biccombe, and by the Prioress of Studeley, Lady of the Manor of Crowcombe Studeley. The annual income derived therefrom was to be given towards the repairs of the parish church. At a later date, about the beginning of the XVIII Century, the building was used as a school house, and other houses for six poor people—the schoolroom being above and the almshouses on the ground floor. In the year 1786 the building yielded an annual

income of £1 11s. 6d. This transformation of the church house into a school and almshouse caused considerable alteration to the building. Additional chimneys were inserted, there being originally only one at the west end with a huge open fireplace, and two large baking ovens. The ground floor was divided up into four compartments, and to the two original doors were added two more—a window being converted into one door and the outer wall pierced through to form the other. In the present reparation only the two original doors had been retained, the third being reconverted to a window and the fourth being made into a new window. The building continued to be used for these two purposes until the year 1870, when new schools were built—since which time the church house was allowed to gradually become a ruin.

Halsway Manor House.

The drive was continued to Halsway Manor House, which was inspected by kind permission of the tenant, Mrs. Charles Booth, and of the owner, Mr. W. C. Rowcliffe. The oldest portion of the structure is the right wing stated to have been a hunting-seat of Cardinal Beaufort.

The Rev. W. H. P. GRESWELL read some notes on the history of the place. The name itself like Halse, Halsewell and Hazelbury was probably derived from "hazel." The "wei" or way may allude to the old Quantock pack-road, which, passing close to the old well, ascends the ridge and is traceable across to the fields to the west as far as Willet and beyond. Halsway has always been a somewhat important *membrum* of the large and scattered parish of Stogumber, the old Stoke de Gomer. "Halsway Aisle" is on the north side of Stogumber Church. This aisle was restored by the late Mr. Rowcliffe who purchased Halsway Manor in 1875. The present owner is his nephew.

Halsway Manor appears in Domesday as "Halsweie" with

three plough-lands cultivated by three servi, four villani, one bordarius, the holding of a Saxon sub-tenant Alric, under the great Roger de Corcelle, a large Quantock landowner in Domesday. Some of "Halsway" lies in Crowcombe parish and appears in the Crowcombe Tithe Map as, *e.g.*, Middle Halsway 60 acres: Lower Halsway 12*a.* 1*r.* 24*p.*: and 117*a.* 0*r.* 19*p.*, also Cookly 24*a.* 3*r.* 5*p.* The extent of the Stogumber section as purchased by Mr. Rowcliffe in 1875 was about 300 acres with hill-rights over Quantock of 500 acres. The original manor may have been about 450 acres down in the vale. The Quantock Common or Waste attached to Halsway Manor extends along the hill to "Halsway Post." In the XIII Century there was a large wood at Halsway, as we gather from a notice in the Somerset Placita (see *Som. Record Society*, vol. XI, 668), when a certain Nicholas Avenel was attached to answer to Matthew de Furneaux, lord of Culve or Kilve, why he had sold a certain wood called "Halewaye Wood" to Thomas de Halewaye. There is a field still called "Halsway Wood," 24*a.* 0*r.* 22*p.*, now pasture, where this wood may have stood. In the Elizabethan musters Halsway stands as a tything by itself (S.R.S., vol. xx, 171).

In Kirby's *Quest*, 1286, a John de Haweye (Halsway) held the "Villa de Haweye," and the family also held Combe Hay or Haweye, in Somerset, and Compton Hawey in Dorset, all these manors being named after them, for several generations. They ended in an heiress Juliana who married Sir Peter Stradling and took with her the Somerset manors of Halsway and Combe. In *Feudal Aids* (1346) Edward Stradling held Halswei and Coleford "quod John de Penbrugge quondam tenuit," in Stogumber, for half a knight's fee. The family of Stradling (le Esterling) belong to St. Donat's Castle, South Wales, and descend from William le Esterling who accompanied Robert Fitz Hamon in 1090 for the conquest of South Wales.¹

1. See "Stradling Letters," edited by Rev. John Traherne, 1840.

In the reign of Henry V (1413-1422) a Sir Edward Stradling married Jane, daughter of Henry Beaufort, Cardinal and Bishop of Winchester, "by whom," so Collinson writes (vol. iii, p. 335), he "acquired the manor of Halsway in this county." But why should the gift have been necessary if it was already a Stradling inheritance? Collinson explains it thus (vol. iii, p. 346): "The families of Stradling and Hewish of Doniford maintained a contest concerning the legal inheritance of the lordship of Halsway, but, 12 Henry VI (1434), Oliver Hewish, in consideration of a certain emolument granted all his right in Halsway and lands in Doniford, Watchet, and in the parish of St. Decuman's and at Coleford, Ripyn and Carslake in Stogumber to Sir Edward Stradling."¹ In the account given of the family of Hewish or Huish² there are two of the name of Oliver, about this date, one married to the daughter and heiress of Simon de la Roche, the other to Johanna, daughter of John Avenel of Blackpool, South Molton. If it was the latter the claim to Halsway may possibly have been traced back to the Avenel family, one of whom had sold Halewaye Wood. However this may be, the all-powerful cardinal seems to have helped Sir Edward Stradling back to his inheritance, even if he did not assist him to "acquire" it, to use Collinson's expression.

The Stradling family held Halsway till the reign of James I. Three of the family went in succession on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem; (1) Sir William, who received the order of Knight of the Holy Sepulchre (*temp.* Rich. II, 1377-1399). (2) Sir Edward who married Jane Beaufort. He may have accompanied Cardinal Beaufort who went on the pilgrimage in 1417.³ (3) Sir Harry Stradling who went to Jerusalem and died in Cyprus on his return. He was taken prisoner in the Bristol Channel by Colyn Dolphyn, a pirate, "as he was passing to

1. "Close Rolls," 12 Henry VI.

2. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLIII, p. 7.

3. Hutchins' "Dorset," Vol. IV, p. 42.

his house in Somersetshire (Halsway) from St. Donat's." His ransom stood him in 2000 marks.

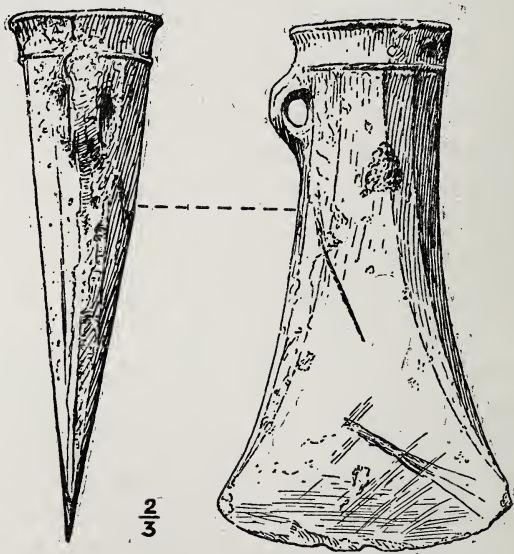
In Meyrick's *History of Glamorgan* (c. 1584) there is an allusion to a book "which is yet to be seen with a letter which Sir Harry's man brought from him to the lady his wife." His wife was Elizabeth, sister to Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. The book is now lost.¹ From the above we may gather that the Stradlings occasionally visited Halsway on the Quantocks. Collinson says that Sir Harry had to sell two manors in Oxford and other property to pay the ransom.²

In the reign of James I the manor of Halsway was sold to a family of the name of Cade "whose old seat, with a chapel in ruins, still exists." So wrote Collinson about 1790. There is a Cade tomb in the Halsway aisle, Stogumber Church. In Charles' reign (c. 1630) Gerard says that Halsway or Hawey Manor belonged to the heir of Sir Francis Hele. Sir F. Hele was of Wembury, Devon, and was connected with the family of Rogers of Cannington, his wife being Jane Rogers.³ Neither the Cade nor Hele family were long resident at Halsway, but the house seems to have stood as Collinson saw it until restored by Mr. Rowcliffe. The hall and minstrel gallery remain as they were, and tradition has said that Cardinal Beaufort inhabited a portion of the old building on the south side, above the picturesque old doorway. But where was the old chapel? Possibly on the north side of the house. The stones of this chapel with coigns, window-tracery and doorway were taken away and erected anew, according to a strange fashion of Georgian times, in a small kind of ornamental recess in Crowcombe Park, not far from the present Court house. The moulding and style seem to date back to the latter part of the XV Century and are in agreement with the old portion still left of Halsway House. Near the south

1. See Collins' "Baronetage," Vol. I, p. 30, ed. 1720.
2. Collinson's "History of Somerset," Vol. III, p. 335.
3. See Brown's "Somerset Wills," 3rd series, p. 89.

doorway is a newly panelled room with a tastefully restored ceiling reproducing the old pattern of the plaster-moulding found at Halsway. This moulding was noticed in 1868-9 when the members of the Society visited Halsway. Even then the house "had been much altered," but "the three towers, one in the centre and the others at the ends of the front, give it a picturesque appearance, being battlemented and pinnacled," are now gone. Mr. Rowcliffe's plan of re-building the house involved their removal. The statement made in 1868 that "there were no heraldic insignia on any part of the building bearing testimony to the Beaufort tradition" may surely be reconsidered by the light of the discovery of the Tudor Portcullis.¹

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE afterwards expressed the thanks of the party to Mrs. Booth for her kindness in permitting them to see the house, especially in such wet and dirty weather.



Bronze socketed Celt, found near one of the
"Battle Gore" mounds at Williton.

1. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XV, pt. i, p. 5; also the Pigott Drawings, Halsway Manor House.

[The accompanying illustration represents a well patinated bronze socketed celt, of the Bronze Age, dug up about forty years ago during draining operations near one of the "Battle Gore" mounds, near Williton. The celt has a circular socket, and a single loop. It is $4\frac{3}{16}$ ins. long; the width of the expanded cutting-edge is $2\frac{5}{16}$ ins. It belongs to Mr. T. H. Andrew, of Minehead, who is exhibiting it in the Society's Museum.—H. ST. G. G.]

The journey was then resumed to Williton, where the members partook of luncheon at the Egremont Hotel. The drive was afterwards continued to St. Decuman's Church, passing on the way "Battle Gore," a field with tumuli, between Williton and Watchet, where the slain Danes who invaded this part of the country in A.D. 918, were said to have been buried.

St. Decuman's Church.

On arrival at the Church, situated on a hill overlooking the town of Watchet, the party were received by the Vicar, the Rev. T. Hawkes.

The following notes on the tower, by Dr. F. J. ALLEN, were read :

"This tower is quite distinct from the Quantock group. It belongs to a class which is apparently more widely distributed than any other in England, since it is found in all the district s.w. of the Quantock Hills, throughout W. Somerset, Devon and Cornwall: it may therefore be called the 'Devon,' or 'Devon and W. Somerset' class. Other instances in Somerset are Norton Fitzwarren and Minehead. In this class the outline is usually good, but the details plain. The buttresses are rectangular; pinnacles are sometimes omitted. There is usually a scarcity of windows: the top windows are generally single, the only other windows being the large w. window, and a tiny window, scarcely enough for ventilation, in the ringing loft; the rest of the wall is blank. The only fine detail is

in the gurgoyles and grotesques, which are often most ingenious."

The former vicar, the Rev. C. H. HEALE (now vicar of Williton) described the chief features of the Church. Referring to story and tradition he said that the Church was of interest in story for many reasons: (1) Coleridge in his *Ancient Mariner*, referred to the Church as the starting-point and finish of his poem. (2) Robert Blackmore made the churchyard the burial-place of the mother of Lorna Doone. (3) Watchet was also mentioned as one of Chatterton's Rowley poems respecting one "Aella." There were also certain legends connected with the Church. St. Decuman was the name of the parish and the saint to whom the Church was dedicated. The date in which he lived was uncertain, some said A.D. 400, others about A.D. 700. He was said to have been a Welsh prince, who becoming tired of court life, crossed the Bristol Channel on a wattle or hurdle and lived a hermit's life in the neighbourhood of Watchet. Whilst praying one day, a native of the place, not caring perhaps to have such a good man in the district, came behind him and cut off the upper portion of his head. Tradition added that when this was done, the body raising itself up, took the head in its hands and carried it to the spring just below the Church, and washed all traces of the blood away from the severed portion of the skull. Probably the body was buried within the church of the time. One of the figures in the West Front of Wells Cathedral showed him holding the upper part of the skull in his hands. As there was a somewhat similar story of St. Denys, the patron saint of France, it was suggested that as the names were not unlike in sound, tradition had credited St. Decuman with equally miraculous powers. There was yet another tradition relating to the Church. The inhabitants desired to build it nearer to Williton than its present site, but a certain gentleman who objected to churches and church work, carried night after night the stones which the workmen had laid during the day

for the foundation of the new church from the selected site to the present one. The conflict went on long enough for the inhabitants to give up all thought of building on the spot they desired, and they ultimately erected it on the site selected for them. The Church was also connected with the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the murderers, Robert Fitzurse, lived at Orchard in the parish. He gave the presentation of Williton to the Vicar of St. Decuman's. Simon de Brett, another of the murderers, who lived at Sampford Brett, gave the Church of St. Decuman's, etc., to found a prebend in Wells Cathedral. The present Church was Perpendicular, composed of parts and fragments of older churches, alterations having been made from time to time instead of erecting a new building. The Church was repaired and restored in 1886, at a considerable outlay, and in 1896 many other improvements were made.

Describing the interior of the Church, Mr. Heale pointed out that on the south side was the Holy Cross Chapel, separated from the aisle by a screen, one object of interest in it being the old font, which had been removed to the chapel, a new one taking its place near the south door. The old font was the only one of that design in Somerset. The bosses in the roof of the chapel were very elaborately carved, the stone tracery on the windows being worthy of notice. Originally there was a central tower, but it appeared to have fallen, and the present tower was built at the west end, c. 1490. Originally also there had been a rood-screen across the whole width of the Church west of the central tower. The doorway to the rood staircase was still to be seen in the south wall. On the north side was another staircase, which was erected after the central tower had fallen, but which had been closed up when the monument with the kneeling figures had been erected, about 1634. The present doorway was a modern one. The original one was behind the table-tomb erected to the memory of the last Earl of Egremont. Referring to the screens, the one across St. Peter's

Chapel, on the north side, he said, was demolished, and the central screen sadly mutilated, by order of one of the Earls of Egremont, about sixty years ago. A good deal of the present central screen was new; the cresting was modern, but copied from a piece of the original. The west arch was distinctly Early English, and on all the pillars (which were not alike on the north and south sides) on the north side were niches which once contained figures, one of the pillars still having a figure on each of its sides representing a bishop in the act of blessing.

The stone seats were *in situ* along the south wall. The south-west window had been blocked up when the tower was erected. It would be seen from the exterior that one of the tower-buttresses comes nearly half-way across the window.

Mr. Heale proceeded to point out the handsome canopied tomb and brasses of the Wyndham family, erected to the memory of :

Elizabeth Windham *née* Sydenham, 1571.

Sir John Windham, 1574.

Two upright brasses—

John Windham, 1572.

florencia his wife, 1596,

a daughter of John Wadham of Merifield and
sister of Nicholas Wadham.

Cast brasses, half figures—

John Windham, 1645.

Joan Windham, 1633.

Edmund Windham of Kinsford, 1616,

whose wife has a small brass erected to her memory
in Stogumber Church.

In speaking of the chancel, Mr. Heale said the organ was a chamber-organ, formerly belonging to the Princess Amelia. In the floor of the chancel were a large number of ancient encaustic tiles, which, however, were not in their original position, and they bore designs similar to those of Cleeve Abbey and Dunster Church, some representing coats of arms

and other fancy designs; two of the latter, typical of the country—one a stag running with an arrow through its body, another, a running hound. The window in the north wall of the chancel, from its antiquity, was of great interest, and the painted glass bore many designs, including the Royal Arms, the Plantagenet Crest (a spray of broom), and “Edwardus, 1273,” respecting which there had been considerable conjecture. The altar-table was a fine specimen of a “Laud” table. The church plate included two chalices, the oldest of which was of beaten silver, without any hall-mark, of Elizabethan date. The pulpit of the Church, with canopy, was Jacobean, and the waggon-roof of the nave and a portion of the north aisle were very fine.

Outside the Church, the tower was one of the best specimens of Early Perpendicular work, and the stone used for the exterior was conglomerate, the inside being principally blue lias. It contained a peal of six bells, one of them being a pre-Reformation bell (Norton). The churchyard contained an ancient cross, the top of which was modern. St. Decuman’s Well was just below the Church tower, and its water was said to be famous for its healing powers. It was also known as a “wishing-well,” and is to this day.

Nettlecombe Court.

The place next visited was Nettlecombe Court, which was inspected by kind permission of the owner, Sir Walter J. Trevelyan, Bart., and described by the Rev. Preb. F. HANCOCK, F.S.A., Rural Dean and Vicar of Dunster. He said :

We must all regret that Sir Walter Trevelyan is unable himself to receive the Society to-day. His loving study of the records of his family would have enabled him to give a much more interesting account of this ancient house than I am able to do.

There is a peculiar fitness in the Society visiting Nettlecombe during their Diamond Jubilee year, as it was the home of one of the founders of the Society, and your first president, that scholarly and cultured person the late Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan.

In the time of Edward the Confessor Earl Godwin held Nettlecombe, and it was no doubt the interest he and his family held in West Somerset which tempted his sons, Harold and Leofwine, to make their unsuccessful descent upon Porlock.

Temp. Henry II the estate of Nettlecombe was granted by John, son of Gilbert, marshal of England, to Hugh de Ralegh, of Ralegh, co. Devon, on the condition that he should find one soldier in time of war for two months, and forty days in time of peace. Thus the de Raleghs and their representatives, the Trevelyans, have held this estate for nearly eight hundred years. John Marshall's wife and four sons joined in the grant, and Hugh de Ralegh gave to John Marshall eighty marks of silver and a sorrel nag; to his lady an ounce of gold; to his son Gilbert a horse and two dogs; and to his two other sons a talent of gold each. The estates were confiscated in the reign of King John, as the de Ralegh of the day sided with the Barons; but they were re-purchased by his brother Warine de Ralegh. Sir Warine's wife declares herself to have been much blessed by the possession of a piece of the true cross and a ring of St. Lazarus, which, with the silver casket containing them, she bequeathed to Lady Avise de Ralegh.

Coming down to the time of Richard II, we find that the lord of Nettlecombe of that date, Simon de Ralegh, was a great soldier. In 1387 he took part with the Duke of Lancaster in the Spanish campaign; seven years later he was fighting in Guienne; and in 1403 he was present at the battle of Agincourt. Later, battered and worn out, he returned to Nettlecombe, and having founded a chantry to St. John Baptist on the south side of Nettlecombe Church, and en-

dowed, as I believe, and as the date-letter quite allows, the Church with its famous plate, he died, leaving Nettlecombe and all his other estates to his niece, the daughter of Thomas Whalesborough of Whalesborough in Cornwall. He lies buried in his chantry beneath his shield, which bears the five fusils of Raleigh. There is a tradition that he died in Devonshire, and was brought up to Nettlecombe to be buried, and that at the two last points where his body rested a cross was erected. Thus three miles above us is Raleigh's Cross, and a few miles further away Lowtrow Cross (*l'autre croix*). Thomas Whalesborough had an only child, a daughter, who married, in 1453, John Trevelyan of Trevelyan in Cornwall. With the earlier history of the Trevelyan family—the traditional escape of its founder on his strong white steed from the submerged land of Lyonesse, and so on—I need not trouble you.

But Sir John Trevelyan himself was a man of much note, and a devoted adherent of Henry VI. He attached himself to the Lancastrian party, and was one of those whom, after the murder of the Duke of Suffolk and the rebellion of Jack Cade, the parliament petitioned should be removed from the king's presence. The petition was politely refused, and Trevelyan frequently appears in the political satires of the time. One satire describes him as "The Cornish Chough," who "oft with his Trayne doth make our eagle blind" (Henry used as his private seal the device of an eagle). His name occurs as one of four intimate friends of the king who applied for permission to establish a garrison at Windsor for the protection of the royal person.

Most of Sir John's friends and associates died by the sword or the axe during the Wars of the Roses, but he survived those troubled times unhurt, and succeeded by means of a series of pardons, obtained no doubt at great cost, from various kings and governments, in holding his estates together. He lived to see the Red Rose triumphant, and Henry VII on the throne, and died in peace at Nettlecombe in 1489.

His funeral was a very stately one; forty pounds of wax were consumed in tapers at it; the priests celebrating it were paid the enormous fee of £4 10s., that is nearly £100 of our money, and a great feast was held to comfort the mourners.

Sir John's son, like his father, was a court favourite, and obtained amongst other posts the rangership of the Forest of Exmoor. This appointment was the cause of a quarrel which soon arose between him and the lord of Dunster of the day, Sir Hugh Luttrell, whose hounds he seized when hunting on the border of the forest. Sir Hugh Luttrell was brother-in-law to Lord Daubeny, who had obtained the office for Sir John, and Lord Daubeny writes to him desiring him to "let my said brother take his desport." This little "grugge," as it was called, was followed by a more serious game dispute which took place soon after at Nettlecombe. On Sir John's death, the house was let to one of the Sydenhams of Combe Sydenham, whose sons and servants turned out to be arrant poachers. They coursed the deer in the park with their greyhounds; they pulled down the deer park fence, and dragged the deer out and killed them; they were bold enough to come at night into the park "a byrd-battin," and set wires in the park fence for the rabbits. The inventory prepared for this unsatisfactory tenant still exists; and we get from it an interesting glimpse of the furniture of a West Somerset manor house in the year 1526. The house was evidently as it was when re-built by Simon de Raleigh. The hall was the only sitting-room; there were kitchens and offices and ten or so chambers besides. Let us look into the hall. It has its trestle tables, which could be moved after meals, many forms, and one cupboard, and the fire-dogs on the hearth are no doubt those which you see on the hearth of this room to-day. They bear the arms of Trevelyan, quartering Cockworthy and Champernowne. The walls are hung with red "say." Let us open the door into "my master's chamber." Here is an arras coverlet, but it is acknowledged to be "counterfett." The walls are again hung

with red "say," but the bed hangings are of taffeta, and the cushions of silk. The room seemed to have been used as a general store room, for here were found numerous tables, forms, thirteen pairs of sheets, eleven of blankets, a holy water stoup, a Spanish basin, a picture of St. John (the patron saint of the Raleighs and Trevelyans, after whom the eldest son of many generations of the Trevelyans was named), and one of "King Harry," (*i.e.* King Henry VI), a sword, twelve large chests and four small ones, etc. In the room called the "clossyt" there are, besides much furniture, a pole axe, an ewer of latten, and again a picture of St. John.

In the "yinner chamber" the bed is hung with green "say," and the coverlet is of yellow. The walls are hung with red "say." Other hangings are of silk, and there are a basin and ewer of tin, brought up no doubt from Cornwall; and yet another painting of St. John; a great chaffer, and a fire pan, and two sets of horse harness, and so on. Richard Rogers keeps in his chamber some agricultural implements and a store of javelins.

The house in which you are assembled to-day was built by the seventh Trevelyan of Nettlecombe, who married Urith, daughter of Sir John Chichester of Raleigh, in North Devon. The dates 1599 and 1601 appear on parts of the building. Trevelyan's cousin, Richard Hill, writing to him from London, in October, 1602, concludes a gossiping letter on political matters with: "I do heartily leave you with happy end of your buildings, a long continuance in enjoying the same, to your own desired comforts." This wish was fulfilled, for Trevelyan survived his two wives and his eldest son, and lived until 1623. As regards his rebuilding of Nettlecombe, it would be interesting to know how much of the old house he retained and incorporated in his new one.

The house was soon to see stirring times. The Trevelyans were strong Royalists, and at the outbreak of the Civil War the squire of the day at once threw in his lot with King

Charles. In 1642 he was in command of a regiment of horse, and in the next year Charles desires "his trusty and well beloved George Trevelyan" to raise a regiment of twelve hundred foot. To do this Trevelyan had to part with much of the great estate in South Wales he had inherited from the Raleghs.

Whilst her husband was serving away from home, Mrs. Trevelyan was in danger at Nettlecombe. The rector of the parish was a bitter Parliamentarian, and early one morning he appeared with a host of ragamuffins, and burnt down the outbuildings, and endeavoured to destroy the house.

Luckily the Parliamentarian owner of Dunster of the day was Trevelyan's uncle; and when Charles I's cause became hopeless, Mr. Luttrell writes to his nephew begging him to come to terms with the Government, and assuring him of the safety of his person. Luttrell, however, says he cannot get the large fine imposed upon him reduced, as he was looked upon as a "principal malignant." "You would long ago have been detained," Mr. Luttrell writes, "if my earnest persuasions had not hindered that course." The fine was paid, and Trevelyan obtained a protection for himself. Notwithstanding this, however, a detachment of Parliamentarian horse swooped down one day upon Nettlecombe and plundered the house and carried off all the stock. It was necessary to obtain a full pardon, and this Mrs. Trevelyan determined to do for her husband. But all her husband's horses had been seized with the rest of his stock. She therefore obtained a team of plough oxen, and with them made the weary journey to London. She obtained a pardon for her husband on the payment of a further £1,560; but alas, on the way home she caught smallpox, and died at Hounslow.

George Trevelyan's sufferings for the royal cause were rewarded at the Restoration by a baronetcy being conferred on his son, another George. This Sir George died young, leaving a son, John, ten years old, who held the estate for nearly seventy

years. This Sir John built the south wing, and the principal staircase with its distinctive early XVIII Century decoration. Pagodas, classic heads, and Louis XV wreaths, are here mixed up, much as we find them in the woodwork of Chippendale, and the date 1733 and the initials "J.T." appear on the plaster work.

This second baronet's grandson, although he did not succeed to the estate until he was thirty-four, held it for sixty years. He redecorated the dining and drawing rooms in the fashionable "Adams" style of the period. The carpets too, which he put into these rooms, and which existed until recently, were woven in the Aubusson looms to match the ceilings.

Some rooms on the east side of the house were built by the late Sir J. Trevelyan, in the hope that his wife, who during her later years lived at the other family house, Wallington, in Northumberland, would return to Nettlecombe, but she could not be induced to forsake the bracing air of the north.

At the end of the XVIII Century a maid-servant in one of the upstairs rooms dropped her thimble, which rolled away down a crack between the oak boards of the floor. A board being taken up to recover it, a treasure of Elizabethan plate was revealed to the astonished eyes of the seekers: tall salts, bowls, cups, etc., a list which makes one's mouth water. It had no doubt been hidden by Mrs. Trevelyan when the Round-head troopers sacked the house, and its existence forgotten.

Amongst the treasures of the house is a magnificent collection of china, largely Oriental. A large portion of it, an interesting contemporary letter informs us, was at Nettlecombe before 1660, and considerable additions were made to the collection subsequently by the late Sir Walter, and his grandmother, Lady Maryon Wilson.

The muniment room and the library possess much of value, although some of the more unique documents have been given to the British Museum; many too were destroyed by a former baronet, whom the late Sir Walter describes in his diary as

being found sitting in front of the fire in this room, with a pile of deeds and papers about him, of which he was burning those he could not read. There are also a collection of family letters, which illustrate in a very interesting manner Irish history in the time of Elizabeth and the Civil Wars.

In the muniment room was found by the late Sir Walter Trevelyan a curious forged charter, purporting to be by Athelstan to Exeter Cathedral, but dated 670, nearly three hundred years before that king's time. Here too, Sir Walter found a leaf of the Exon Domesday, and had the pleasure of seeing it re-inserted in its proper place, from which it had been missing for more than four hundred years. Here too was discovered that curious document recording the divisions of seven English dioceses, which in 905 Pope Formosus, moved, he says, with much anger, sent to King Edward the Elder.

Here too is a bede roll seven feet long, containing, for the most part, hymns and prayers to Henry VI. It is an interesting proof of the veneration in which the murdered king was regarded by the old Lancastrian families. Henry was supposed to have wrought many miracles after his death, and was to have been canonised by Pope Julius II, who, however, died before he could carry his intention into effect.

But perhaps the chief glory of Nettlecombe consists in its magnificent oaks, to which our President alluded on Tuesday last, and which he spoke of as being described by Professor Buckland at the first outing of your Society as being the finest oaks in England, and as having been sold at £105 apiece. They were not, however, sold, but an interesting story is connected with them. When oak was very valuable in the early part of the last century, the baronet of the day accepted an offer of £30,000 for them. The day arrived for their being cut. Sir John heard that the men had arrived prepared for the slaughter and straightway he drove up in his pony carriage and drove them out of the park. What settlement he made with the purchaser history does not relate.

Most of the more valuable pictures were bequeathed by the last baronet to his widow and daughters, but there is a good Romney still remaining. The original of the portrait was unhappily so stout, that he had to be lifted up over the screen by a windlass when he retired to rest; and a panel in front of the screen is still removeable which was taken up to allow him to pass.

A good description of this room occurs in *Country Life*, February 1, 1908. The writer considers that probably the main structure of Simon de Raleigh's hall was retained, for the mediæval position for oriel and chimney-piece are kept. If so, the whole room was remodelled, whether as an adaptation of old forms or as a completely new building, and made consonant to the ideas of the day. Instead of going up to the roof, as it would at first have done, it was ceiled at two-storey height, and elaborate plaster work was introduced. This ceiling, which is very pleasant and picturesque, and the strapwork of which is very bold and decorative, was evidently the work of country craftsmen. The stag hunt above the central panel of the chimney-piece is curious and amusing. There are several other fine ceilings in the house. In the china room, in the centre of much bold ornament, is the swimming horse of Trevelyan, and above the chimney-piece of that room are the arms of Trevelyan impaling Wyndham. In the "little parlour" is an excellent ceiling of nine panels with wreaths and arches, and there is a somewhat similar ceiling in the room within it.

Nettlecombe Church.

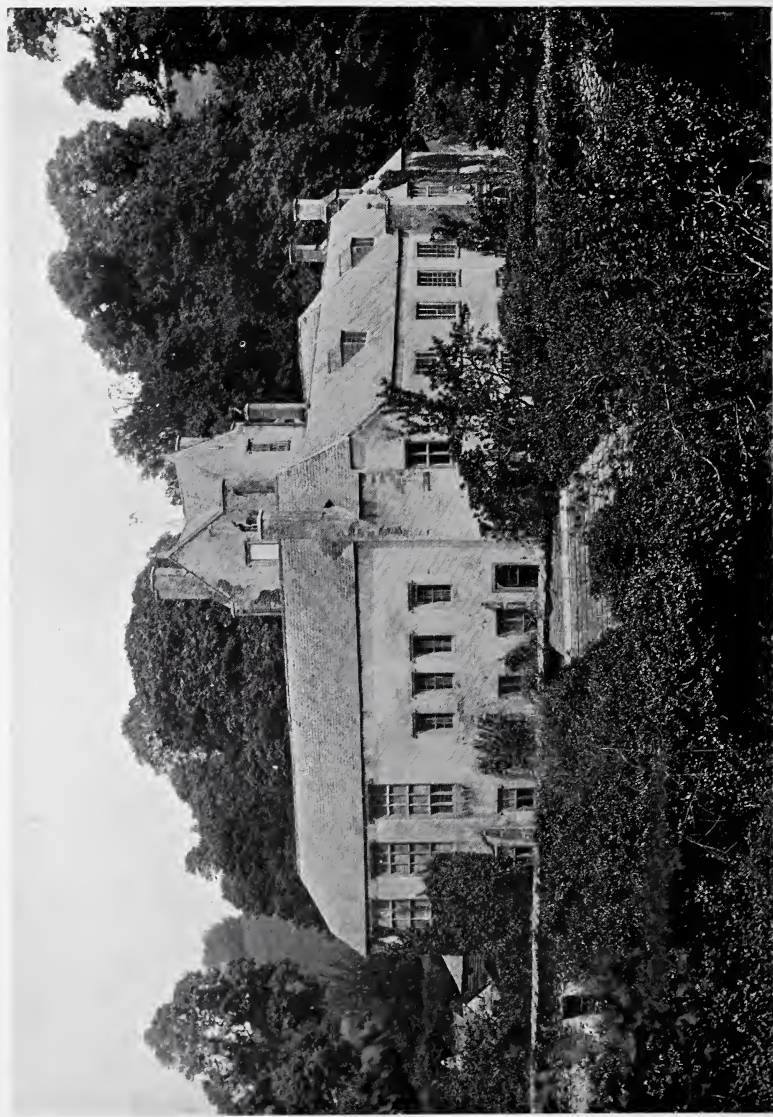
Nettlecombe Church, which stands close to the Court, was then visited, and described by the Rector, the Rev. C. S. DUPUIS. He said:

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Nettlecombe, seemed to have been much altered and modernized at the time of its

restoration some forty years ago. The nave and north aisle alone constituted the parish Church. The south aisle was a chantry, dedicated to St. John Baptist, and known to-day as the "Raleigh aisle," the two recumbent monuments being those of crusaders belonging to that family. The chancel was to a great extent re-built by Bishop Jermyn, then rector, the arch being entirely new. The clerestory windows, as now seen, were of the same period, but no doubt replaced those already existing. They were regarded as an unusual feature in a church of that period. The rood-loft stairs now give access to the pulpit, a contrivance not unusual in those parts. The most interesting object in the Church was the font, with its elaborate sculpture representing the Seven Sacraments, in excellent condition, and retaining much of its old colours. The base was modern, of unusual height and rather dangerous in use. The windows in the north chancel aisle, which belonged to Nettlecombe Court, were of great age and interest, if somewhat grotesque, the selection of saints represented being very uncommon. St. Urith was no doubt chosen because it was a family name. The monument in the Raleigh aisle to one of that name contained a remarkable example of the taste and fashion in epitaphs of its day.

The registers dated as far back as 1540, and had been deciphered and transcribed with great care and labour by the late Sir Walter Trevelyan.

One glorious possession Nettlecombe had, however, which caused the name to be known all over the world. It was the Nettlecombe chalice and paten, said to be the earliest plate with mark in existence, and of priceless value. In excellent state of preservation, it was in regular use at the present time. Its design was of singular beauty, and well known from many modern copies in use. The colours of the enamel in centre of the paten were still quite brilliant. That this plate escaped the hand of the spoilers was said to be due to its having been walled up.



COMBE SYDENHAM, SOMERSET.

From a Photograph by H. H. Hole, Wiltton.

An interesting article on the history and date of the Nettlecombe Church plate appeared in a recent number of *Country Life*.

The upper portion of the churchyard cross was renewed by the late Sir Walter Trevelyan upon the ancient calvary. It had been for years covered with ivy.

The Rev. Preb. F. HANCOCK remarked that the two articles of plate remaining were part of a set of six pieces, the other four having disappeared after the Reformation, when they were perhaps sold, or more probably melted down to make the existing Elizabethan chalice. He believed the chalice and paten to have been the gift of Sir Simon de Ralegh, who died in 1439.

Mr. Hancock and Mr. Dupuis were cordially thanked for all the information they had given.

Combe Sydenham.

Proceeding up the narrow valley the party came to the ancient manor house of Combe Sydenham. The situation, at the very roots of the Brendon Hills, which rise above to the height of twelve hundred feet, and the unusual feature of a tower standing out of a confused group of roofs and gables at different angles, combined to give a distinctly foreign appearance, more resembling a scene in Switzerland or the Tyrol. The house itself was built in the form of L, with a tower set in the inner angle. Owing to the absence of the owner, Mr. Marwood Notley, the interior could not be inspected. The Rev. E. H. BATES said the present building was mainly Elizabethan, and the date over the porch was 1580. There were also architectural features of the XV Century. The farm buildings in front of the house were certainly of that earlier period; and, as at Cothelstone and Brympton, might be the original home of the owners. The arms over the porch were Sydenham and Stourton (Murray, 1882 edit., p. 447);

they referred to the marriage of John Sydenham and Johanna Stourton, c. 1430.

Sir George Sydenham, the owner in 1580, second son of Thomas Sydenham of Brympton, left an only daughter, the wife of Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator, and afterwards of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham. Afterwards Combe formed part of the dower of Alice, widow of John Sydenham of Brympton (who died 1627), and wife of Sir Francis Dodington. Her second husband being a strong Royalist, Combe was sequestrated and much dilapidated. Her second son, Major George Sydenham, succeeded. His monument might be seen in Stogumber Church, where his effigy reposed between those of his two wives; but whether from want of money or want of room, the ladies were, to use the heraldic term, dimidiated, so that only one half of an effigy appeared on either side. Murray records a Stogumber tradition that the ghost of the major on a spectral horse might be met with in the Combe lane. In *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, v, p. 299, is a long account of the actual appearance of his ghost to Captain W. Dyke, as recorded in *Pneumatologia*, by John Flavel, 1685.

Tea was afterwards partaken of at the "Notley Arms," Monksilver, time only permitting subsequently for a rapid inspection of Monksilver Church, which was shown by the Rector, the Rev. C. F. Chorley, the chief feature of the building being the beautiful south aisle.

The return journey was then made to Williton Station, from whence the party proceeded by special train to Taunton, which was reached soon after seven o'clock.

Lace and Needlework Collection.

In the evening the Museum and Library at Taunton Castle were open, and the Collection of Needlework and Lace, collected and presented by Miss Laura Metford Badcock, was exhibited.



TRULL CHURCH, NEAR TAUNTON.

Stained Glass Window, representing SS. Michael, Margaret and George,
in south side of Chancel.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., senior Hon. Sec., formally opened the collection, and took the opportunity, on behalf of the Society, to thank Miss Badcock, the originator and generous donor of the collection. Mr. Weaver said that Miss Badcock had been engaged for two-and-a-half years on what was to her a genuine labour of love. She had received presents of lace and needlework from friends not only in England but from various parts of the world. He added that each article was ticketed on the back with an excellent description of its locality, composition, etc., and hoped that at some future time a catalogue might be made, and that others would add to the collection so admirably begun. Mr. Weaver proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Badcock, which was heartily seconded by Colonel Cary Batten.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Trull Church.

The first place visited on Friday morning was Trull Church (the Rev. R. Y. Bonsey, Vicar), which Mr. BLIGH BOND described as a peculiarly interesting little church—he said ‘little,’ because, though very complete in all its parts, it was on a small scale. The greater portion of it was XV Century work, or advanced Perpendicular, but at the tower end they had a much earlier archway and a window which was XIII Century. This seemed to be all that was left of the earlier Church, and he believed all the rest was Perpendicular. The main roof contained some fairly good work, but the chief glory of the Church was the rood-screen, with the continuing screens north and south,¹ and the beautiful set of bench-ends of the XVI Century, one being dated 1510.

The rood-screen was very massive and of the Devonshire

1. See Mr. Bligh Bond's paper on "Screens of the Taunton district," pt. ii of this vol.

type. There was one something like it at Brushford, and another, now in Holcombe Rogus Church, which was formerly at Tiverton. One peculiar feature about this screen was that it did not run right across the Church, and never had, but almost all the West Country screens in churches of this type ran right across the nave and aisles, and the rood-loft was from end to end. In this case there was a most extraordinary contrivance: just behind the north aisle screen there was a sort of staircase, or ladder, in the pillar, and the acolytes or who-soever went into the rood-loft would have to climb it. The screen in the aisle seemed to have been some special gift. It was very beautiful, and contained ornaments which were not usual in the county. The whole construction and arrangement seemed much more like some of the East Anglian ones. One of the most beautiful features was the perforated tracery in the dado rail—quite a rare feature. He was sorry that a deplorable amount of damage had been done by the scholars who sat against one portion of the screen. The children evidently amused themselves with their pocket-knives during the service, and one boy's initials were accompanied by the date 1908. On the other side the occupant of the pew had screwed a large hook into the linen-fold panel. The mouldings of the cill were also getting quite worn out by the boots of those who sat in the pews. It was a great misfortune, as well as an eyesore to the Church, having the pews erected right against the front of the screens.

Mr. Bond also drew the attention of members to a piece of wainscoting, with eight linen-fold panels, at the end of the north aisle, bearing the inscription: "John Waye, Clerke here. Simon Warman, maker of thys worke. Año Dni 1560."

The pulpit (*see frontispiece to the volume*) with its fine series of statuettes, received particular notice.

The Rev. E. H. BATES drew attention to the exceedingly good ancient glass in the chancel. The east window, with figures of Our Lord, and SS. Mary and John, was ancient,

and he regarded it as about the same age as the building. The three-light window on the south side of the chancel (of which an illustration is given) contained representations of three saints, SS. Michael, Margaret, and George trampling upon a dragon, symbolical of the spiritual victory over the powers of evil. He remarked that the churchyard contained the ancient stocks, close to which was the grave of Mrs. Juliana Horatia Ewing, the writer of the delightful tale, *Jackanapes*, and others.

Attention was drawn to a monumental inscription, which has been copied by the Rev. R. Y. Bonsey :

“In memory of Hannah, dau. of Mr. John Baker, who died 29 Dec. 1658.

A spotless child lies here within,
Whom fate allowed not time to sin.
But after death had given it rest,
Christ took into His arms and blest ;
Where now among that quire on high
It sings its own sweet lullabie.
The mother to its earthlie bed
Bequeathed this stonie coverlet.”

Since the meeting, the following notes have been sent by the Rev. J. H. SOUTHAM, formerly Vicar of Trull :—

“The five figures on the pulpit are intended to represent, first, St. John, who is depicted with flowing eastern robes, and holds in his left hand the chalice and the dove,—or, as some think, the serpent representing the going forth of the poison from the cup he was ordered to drink, before being placed in the cauldron of boiling oil when before the Latin Gate. The other four figures represent the four doctors of the Western Church ; St. Gregory in the centre, a Pope having a *double* crown (the third, I believe, was assumed in 1406) ; St. Jerome, who gave us the Vulgate, in the dress of a cardinal with a book in his hand ; the other two, St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, always closely associated, the latter having been baptized by the former in the cathedral at Milan ; these are both in ecclesiastical dress. It is also noticed that the small

figures in a double row between the large ones are what is technically called 'defaced,' *i.e.* their faces are cut straight off. So are the faces of the angels on the ribs of the screen. The story goes that when the order for the removal of images from the churches in Edward VI reign came down, the larger figures, which do not form part of the structure of the pulpit, were removed and buried; the smaller ones, which were part of the structure, were defaced. After some years the larger figures were taken up again and replaced.

"A medieval procession of a somewhat unusual character is depicted upon five of the bench-ends. They are not now in their proper order, but when the Church was 'restored' in 1862 were placed in wrong positions by people who did not understand their significance. The first is a peasant bearing the parish cross, which is nearly as big as himself; the second a man bearing a processional torch; the third a man bearing a monstrance with a maniple over his left arm; the fourth a deacon with a book in the corner, signifying that he is saying the office as he goes; the fifth, and last, a priest, also with book like the fourth figure, who is clothed in an elaborately embroidered chasuble.

"There are also two interesting specimens of Jacobean work in the Church; one, a bench-end with a figure-head with a pointed beard and wearing armour; the other, a panel near the place where the organ-loft used to be (which was erected in 1805 and taken down in 1889-90). The west window in the tower is also interesting, being a specimen of the first deviation from the pure lancet form, having three lancets with a small heading over the two smaller ones; it is of very late date. The south aisle was added about 1520, and has a battlemented parapet,—very different from the simple unadorned character of the exterior of the north aisle."

Mr. H. St. G. GRAY contributes the following note:

In digging foundations for the new vicarage at Trull this year, in 5ft. of clay soil, a "second brass" coin of the early Roman Empire, in a bad state of preservation, was discovered.

Poundisford Park.

Poundisford Park, the residence of Bishop Moorhouse, was next visited. The exterior was first inspected, an object of great interest being an old lead tank bearing the initials "H. W. H." and the date 1671.

The Rev. E. H. BATES said all he knew about the house was derived from the magnificent book now being published in parts on *The Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period*, two parts of which were to be seen at Taunton Castle. Poundisford, which was part of the lands of the Bishop of Winchester, seemed to have been let to a family of the name of Soper in the time of Henry VIII. Then it came into a family of the name of Hill. One of the sons went abroad, and eventually the property came to a younger brother. The other brother returned, and built another house close by. The Hills improved the house very much. As at Nettlecombe, the house possessed a very high hall. In the hall they would see what were the domestic arrangements for a family in the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. There were staircases on the south side into the living rooms.

The hall was then inspected. The woodwork and the ceilings were very fine ; the pilasters on some of the woodwork of the hall being in design like those on the outside of Cothelstone Manor.

The Rt. Rev. BISHOP MOORHOUSE, D.D., explained that the coat of arms in the hall, to which he drew attention, was a very curious example of the Royal Arms, put up at the time when the leopards of England were used in the English arms before the ridiculous unicorn with a bit of sugar over the horns was adopted to face the lion. The screen under the minstrels' gallery appeared to be *temp.* Charles I.

He pointed out a little squint window in a corner of the hall which he thought looked out from the ladies' bower ; the ladies in those days were generally allowed to look down while festivities were going on in the hall.

A photograph of the party was afterwards taken by Mr. H. St. G. Gray, and then the Rev. E. H. Bates thanked the Bishop for his courtesy in allowing the Society to visit his beautiful residence.

Pitminster Church.

A move was next made for Pitminster, where the Church was visited by the Society for the first time. The Vicar, the Rev. W. R. HARTWRIGHT, gave a description of the Church. He said :

The name, Pitminster, was a curious one : it was called Pipeminstre in Domesday Book. It seemed that the manor of Pipeminstre was given by Hardicanute to the church of Winchester, and continued vested in the bishopric of Winchester until the time of Henry I, when it was given by Bishop Giffard to the Priory of Taunton. At the time of the Dissolution it was presented by Henry VIII to Humphrey Colles, Esq., who made Barton Grange his principal residence, and whose tomb now rests in the chancel within the sacrarium. The general theory seemed to be that previous to the erection of this Church there was on the present site a Saxon church of which we had no remains, unless the square base of the tower was Saxon. The dedication of the Church—to SS. Andrew and Mary—was curious and was the only one with this strange combination in the diocese. The Church was a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style of architecture (88 feet long, 40 feet wide) consisting of nave, chancel and two aisles. The tower-arch was especially admired and thought to be early XIII Century ; and the chancel-arch either late XIII or early XIV Century. The tower was peculiar, having a square base, with octagonal top, surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead. On the south side there was an old sun-dial. The monuments on the north and south of the chancel were of alabaster and of the early XVII Century.

The one on the north side had a circular arched canopy divided into square compartments, coloured blue with gilt roses in the centre. On this monument was a recumbent figure of a man in complete armour, with his lady by his side; on the panel there were three boys and three girls kneeling on cushions, and at the head and feet of the female figures two infants; on the south side was a similar monument—both belonging to the Colles family. The chapel on the north side was evidently the lady chapel of the Church, and contained a piscina with the remains of a pedestal upon which probably the figure of Our Lady once rested. On the north window of this chapel there were some fragments of ancient glass, and also in the tracery of the east window. The stained glass window in this chapel and the west window were by the late C. E. Kempe, while the three in the south aisle were by Clayton and Bell. The baptistry contained an interesting font with carved panels, representing on the north panel St. George vanquishing the dragon, on the east Christ blessing little children, and on the south a pilgrim with two kneeling peasants. The tomb was probably, from its style, about the same date as those in the chancel and might belong to the Colles family.

The Registers were in excellent preservation, and dated back to 1545. There were six bells, the oldest, the fourth, bearing the date 1630; the second, 1692; the third, 1752. The Church plate was interesting, the chalice bearing the date 1652, the paten 1725, and the flagon 1728. The Church was restored about 1869, by Sir Gilbert Scott, during the incumbency of the Rev. S. R. Lawson.

Mr. Hartwright in conclusion informed the members that Mr. Harvey Treat,¹ of America, wished to place a chancel screen in the Church in memory of his mother.

[The form of the name Pipeminstre suggests that this manor and also Pipe Ridware in Staffordshire, and Pipe and Lide in Herefordshire, may originally have been held at a peppercorn rent. A.S. *piper*, pepper.—EDIT.]

1. Mr. Treat, a life member of the Society, died on Nov. 8, 1908.

Mr. BLIGH BOND remarked with reference to the date of the building, that it had, of course, been rather heavily restored, so that there was not a great amount remaining of the original work. They might, however, fairly suppose that the architect had been careful to reproduce the ancient features. The chancel-arch, he thought, was entirely new, but the responds at the end of the south arcade certainly seemed ancient, the probable date being about the middle of the XIII Century. There was a good deal of XIII Century work in the north porch and doorway, and at the west end of the Church. The window in the chapel on the south side of the tower was distinctly XIV Century, and that on the north side was a little doubtful in date, but its external dripstone was XIV Century. As to the evidence of Saxon work in the tower which had been spoken of, he could not at present see anything definite of that kind. There were none of the distinctive peculiarities of facing associated with Saxon masonry. The octagonal belfry was a regular Somerset feature, and could be found at South Petherton, Ilchester, Stoke St. Gregory, and many other churches. With regard to the proposed screen, he was of opinion that the Church did originally possess a rood-screen, as the survival of the rood-loft staircase proved. There were plenty of good examples of screenwork from which they might make a selection, either of the arcaded and fan-vaulted type as at Bishop's Lydeard, or of the earlier and simpler type with horizontal coving along the head, which they could easily reproduce. The bench-ends were worthy of notice, although they had been a good deal mutilated. They partook in character of a good many of those they had seen, and dated about 1500 or 1520.

Luncheon at Staple Fitzpaine.

VOTES OF THANKS.

The party afterwards drove to Staple Fitzpaine (*viâ* Corfe and Park Gate), where luncheon was partaken of at the School.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, Excursion Secretary, presided, and at the conclusion of the repast he said he hoped that they had all experienced a pleasant and instructive time during the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. They owed a debt of gratitude to a very large number of landowners, clergy, etc., for facilities for visiting buildings of archæological interest. First of all he would mention the Marquess of Bath. They felt that in him they had an example of one who did credit to the various positions in which he happened to be. As chairman of the Wiltshire County Council, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Somerset, and in connection with the Territorial Army he had a great deal to do, and it was difficult to know how he found time to act as their President; but he had done so, and they greatly appreciated all he had done. Mr. Bates mentioned the names of the gentry who had thrown open their houses for inspection, and the clergy who had so kindly explained their churches, and thanked them on behalf of the Society. There were several also who had helped them all along. Mr. Bligh Bond, for instance, had been of much assistance to them. Then there was Mr. Gray; they heard what Prof. Boyd Dawkins said about his energy in dealing with the ancient Britons, and he (Mr. Bates) could testify to his ability in dealing with modern Britons! The success of their Diamond Jubilee had in a great measure been due to their Assistant-Secretary and Curator.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bates, for his hard-working efforts in connection with the organization and in the preparation and carrying out of the programme which they had now nearly completed, ventured to prophesy that in occupying the presidential chair that day, in the absence of the Marquess of Bath, Mr. Bates was enjoying a foretaste of an honour yet to come. He thought it was owing to Mr. Bates' great exertions, coupled with those of Mr. Gray, that they had had such a successful Diamond Jubilee.

The Rev. E. H. BATES, in responding, said he did not suppose he would be disclosing a secret when he said that next year the annual meeting would be held at Wells. It was twenty-one years since they had visited that place, and as it was the millenary of the foundation of the See of Wells, it would be most appropriate that they should go to that city.

Staple Fitzpaine Church.

A brief inspection was made of the Church, the Rector, the Rev. E. B. Brown, pointing out a place on the north side where, according to tradition, a Roman doorway, which was brought from Bickenhall Church, once existed. The interior of the Church, which had been ruined by tasteless repairs, and despoiled of almost every feature of antiquity, yet retained a little woodwork of good character in the shape of some remains of screenwork, which is described, with illustrations, by Mr. Bligh Bond, in his paper on Screens of the district, in Part II.

The following notes by Dr. F. J. ALLEN, on the towers of Staple Fitzpaine and Kingston, were read :

“These two towers are almost identical in design, their chief differences being in the form of the gurgyles and in the kind of stone used, Kingston being built of the New Red sandstone, and Staple Fitzpaine of blue lias and brown Ham Hill stone. They are late in style, as is evident in the discontinuity between buttress and pinnacle, also in the profusion of ornament. One of the best features in these two towers is the beautiful spirelet of the stair-turret. The single corner-turret, which prevails in most English towers, gives usually a more beautiful outline than the four equal turrets of exceptional towers like St. Cuthbert’s, Wells, and St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton.”

A visit was also paid to the Portman Almshouses, which date from 1600, and were formerly the kitchens of the residence of the Portmans, destroyed by fire.

Sarsen Stone at Staple.

At this point the party divided, in order that those desirous of doing so might catch early trains at Taunton. Many of the members drove to Castle Neroche, and stopped by the roadside to inspect a large Sarsen Stone, a description of which was given by Mr. A. C. G. CAMERON. His paper on the subject is printed in Part II.

Castle Neroche.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, who directed the excavations at Castle Neroche on behalf of the Society in 1903, and which are fully recorded in the volume of *Proceedings* for that year, conducted the members round the earthworks, and gave an account of the results of the excavations. With regard to the main part of the earthworks he said that the paucity and character of the relics found were insufficient to enable him to assign the more southerly parts of Neroche to a definite period ; but he observed that nothing pre-Roman or Roman had been discovered. A pit in the central area had produced nothing but Norman or early mediæval pottery, not only near the surface but also at a considerable depth. Before touching "The Beacon" he felt convinced that in Castle Neroche we had a large and elaborate type of Norman fortress of the motte and bailey type. If any part of Neroche was constructed in early British times, the antiquities produced by the excavations of 1903 had provided us with no material for proving it. He thought that it was possible that the earthworks on "The Beacon" might have been erected during those troubled days of anarchy when Stephen was reigning, but not ruling. If that be the case, Neroche would be of much about the same date as the Keep of Taunton Castle, and the Castle at Castle Cary held against Stephen by William Lovel in 1138. This would probably be the latest date for Neroche ; but the earth-

works might have been thrown up rather earlier. He might mention that a church or hermitage of Neroche existed early in the XIV Century. "The Beacon" appeared to represent the *motte*, or mount, of a Norman stronghold, and that owing to the natural strength of the position a moat of water was neither necessary nor possible. Then, as they saw, the inner bailey or court was protected by three ramparts with intervening ditches, and the outer bailey further to the south was bounded by a single line of earthworks. That class of earthwork was introduced into Britain by the Normans. The Bayeux Tapestry depicted several notable examples in Normandy itself, and showed such a "castle" as actually under construction at Hastings. These "castles" were found in England in almost every place where a Norman lord fixed the *caput* of his fief.

Mr. Gray expressed his pleasure at seeing that Lord Portman's steward was now having the excavations of 1903 filled in.

Before proceeding to Thurlbear, the party were provided with tea at Castle Neroche Farm.

Thurlbear Church.

The early party finally visited Thurlbear Church, where they were received by the Rector, the Rev. H. F. B. Portman. The other members, who included Castle Neroche in their programme, inspected the Church later in the afternoon.

Mr. BLIGH BOND said they had here a Norman nave, which was all that remained of the original church. There were evidences of an early arrangement at the east wall of the nave which provided for lateral altars flanking the chancel-arch on the north and south. Now they saw remaining on one side an arched recess with a hagioscope towards the chancel, dating probably from the XII Century. The doorway pierced on the north side was a XV Century insertion, provided for the rood-loft staircase.

Previous to the XII Century the chancel arches had been narrow. The more ancient rite had followed the Oriental custom in that the act of Consecration was veiled from the people, but when the Elevation of the Host was introduced, the chancels were opened up, either by the introduction of hagioscopes, or by widening the arches.

The chancel here, originally Norman, had been almost entirely rebuilt about 1850. The font was of the period of Henry II.

An inspection was made of the exterior of the Church and attention was drawn to a Norman buttress of curious form remaining on the north wall of the chancel. Norman buttresses were most frequently of pilaster form—square in section—but this one was semi-cylindrical. Mr. Bond believed the work to be original—the base undoubtedly so.

This visit concluded the meetings and excursions of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, and the members returned to Taunton after one of the most successful series of meetings in the annals of the Society.

The following Donations were made towards the

Taunton Castle Restoration and Deficit Fund

during the year 1908.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce	2	2	0
Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie	2	9	6
Mrs. Ewing	1	0	0
The Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	5	15	0
Col. G. D. Stawell	0	10	0
Museum Box	0	2	9
	<hr/>		
	£11	19	3
	<hr/> <hr/>		

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the year ending December 31st, 1908.

THE Annual Report of the Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society for 1907-8, prepared for the Diamond Jubilee and printed in the foregoing pages, is so comprehensive that little remains for me to report in this place, and repetition will not be desirable.

The Library has increased largely, chiefly owing to the arrival of the Somerset Books bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. W. J. Braikenridge, of Bath. These books have been catalogued. The Library now contains duplicates of a number of Somerset books, second copies being useful for lending to members. But besides these a list of duplicate books, Somerset and otherwise, which are for sale has been prepared, and may be seen on application. The average amount of binding has been done this year, including thirty-three volumes of the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association*.

Early in the year an illustrated Guide Book to the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter was issued, which is sold at 6*d.* (by post, 7*d.*) Four hundred copies of the Rev. D. P. Alford's *History of Taunton Castle* have been sold this year.

During the Diamond Jubilee year, the extra clerical work consequent on the large increase of members, the labelling of Museum specimens in time for the Taunton meeting, and several alterations in the arrangement of the collections, has rendered it necessary to employ an assistant as well as a Museum attendant. Although this new arrangement has had to be discontinued temporarily, a staff of three must now be

regarded as a permanency, especially in view of the proposed extension of the Museum and Library into the portion of the Castle formerly occupied by the Curator, who took up his residence at Castle House early last April.

This increased space is being utilized temporarily. On the ground floor, a good-sized room, intended eventually for Coins and Medals, has been devoted to the exhibition of the Collection of Needlework and Lace presented by Miss L. M. Badcock. The small rooms adjoining are being used as Museum workshops. The large room above, decorated in Adam style, which is intended for the new Library of the Society, is at present used for the exhibition of the Wilfred Marshall Collection of North American Indians industries, and for lectures (the Great Hall being now too full to be available for the purpose).

In the Great Hall, the John Marshall Collection of Albino Birds has been set up on dull black stands, but they have yet to be labelled. In this room the antiquities found by Mr. A. Bulleid, F.S.A., at the Meare Lake Village near Glastonbury in July last, are displayed. On temporary exhibit are the series of red-deer antler picks found at Avebury and Maumbury Rings during the year. The large collection of Somerset "Pole-heads" or "Club-brasses" has been added to considerably and chiefly by donation. The fine hoard of bronze implements found at Wick Park, near Stogursey, and the reputed watch of Abbot Whiting of Glastonbury, have attracted much attention.

At least five series of excavations have been conducted during the year in Somerset, the foremost in importance being the interesting discoveries made by Mr. Bligh Bond at Glastonbury Abbey (fully reported upon in this volume). Other excavations have taken place at the Meare Lake Village (trial digging), Norton Camp, Lansdown, and Downend—all of which will be recorded in due course.

The Axbridge Branch of the Society visited the Museum

on September 19th; the Castle has also been visited, for educational purposes, by students attending the Oxford University Extension Lectures (on February 22nd), and by three forms of Bishop Fox's Girls' School (January 31st, December 15th and 16th).

The usual lectures and conversaciones of the Taunton Field Club have taken place in the Museum (February 20th and October 1st). Three lectures were given during the autumn in aid of a Fund for purchasing a case for the relics found at Wick Barrow. The series was as follows: October 22nd, *Excavations at Wick Barrow, near Stogursey*, by the Curator; November 5th, *The Superstitions and Traditions of the North Quantock District*, by the Rev. C. W. Whistler; and November 19th, *Screens and Screenwork in Somerset Churches*, by Mr. F. Bligh Bond. The profit from these lectures amounted to £5 0s. 10d.

The following is a list of the monthly attendances of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed:

	No. of Members.	Total Visitors.		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan. ...	138	443	July ...	107	673
Feb. ...	97	371	Aug. ...	397	1647
Mar. ...	101	417	Sept. ...	136	960
Apr. ...	98	713	Oct. ...	144	664
May ...	93	528	Nov. ..	171	537
June ...	91	557	Dec. ...	82	392
				1655	7902

On comparing these figures with previous years it is seen that the attendance during 1908 has been the largest yet attained—about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater than in 1907, and 67 per cent. more than eight years previously. The admission fee to the Museum on Saturdays has been increased from 1d. to 2d.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

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

Additions to the Museum

From January 1st to December 31st, 1908.

I. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

FLINT chipped celt of Neolithic type, length $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins., found on the western slopes of Norton Camp, near Taunton, outside the vallum. (Figured in H. St. George Gray's paper on Norton Camp, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, pt. ii, p. 131).—Deposited by Mr. GILBERT MORRIS.

Eight Palæolithic implements and fragments, found by the donor at Knowle Farm Pit, N.E. part of Savernake Park, Wilts, about half-a-mile from the Marlborough and Hungerford road.

So-called "Eolithic" implement found by the donor in the parish of Winterbourne Bassett, N. Wilts.

Presented by the Rev. H. G. O. KENDALL.

Chipped flint javelin-head, Florida; and a ground stone arrowhead, Alaska.—Presented by Mrs. H. T. RUTHERFOORD.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

All the Late-Celtic antiquities found during Mr. Arthur Bulleid's trial-excavations in July, 1908, at the Meare Lake Village, near Glastonbury,—reported upon at the Dublin Meeting of the British Association, 1908, and at the Diamond

Jubilee Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, at Taunton, August 18th, 1908.

The excavations are described by Mr. Bulleid, and the "finds" by Mr. H. St. George Gray, in the *Brit. Assoc. Report* for 1908; and an abridged account is given in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, pt. i, pp. 40-42.

Presented by the owners of the property, The MISSES COUNSELL (2) and Mrs. OWEN ROBERTS, of Bath and Clifton respectively. (*These antiquities will be known as "The Counsell and Roberts Collection"*).

The antiquities recorded and illustrated in *Proc. Som. Arch. Society*, LIV, 1908, pt. ii, pp. 1-78, comprising the relics, human remains, etc., found in Wick Barrow, near Stogursey, in 1907.—Presented by the Wick Barrow Excavation Fund (*per* Mr. H. St. George Gray, the Rev. C. W. Whistler, and Mr. Albany F. Major, and the owners,—the Trustees of the Spaxton Charity Lands).

Relief model of Wick Barrow, Stogursey. Scale 4ft. to 1in.—Made and presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER.

Handle, mounting and seal-hide lashing, fitted by the donor to a flint knife-dagger, Somerset, from the collection of the late Wm. Baker (which had belonged to the Museum for some years). For comparison, and to show the manner in which the Wick Barrow knife-dagger was hafted.—Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER, M.R.C.S.

All the Bronze Age and Roman pottery, etc., found at Norton Camp, near Taunton, 1908, recorded and illustrated in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, 1908.—Presented by the Norton Camp Excavation Fund (*per* the Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon, owner of the property, and Mr. H. St. George Gray, who conducted the excavations).

Specimen of weaving (in three colours) executed by the donor, showing the manner in which the weft was worked in by means of wooden representatives of the perforated meta-

tarsal bones of sheep found so commonly in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

These shank-bones are found in the Lake Village in a smooth condition, indicating prolonged use, and most of them have a perforation at the proximal end and another close to, at the side. The wool, or other fabric, was drawn off these "bobbins" as required for the weft, passing through the holes to prevent the unrolling of the wound-on thread. The pattern shown in this specimen of weaving is known as the "step-pattern," a design which has been found on a wooden tub, etc., from the Lake Village.

Presented by Mrs. C. W. WHISTLER.

Roman fibula of bronze, ornamented, but damaged and with pin deficient; seal ring of bronze, with initial.—Presented by Mrs. HOOK, Middle Street, Taunton.

Bronze socketed celt of the Bronze Age, with loop and circular socket; well patinated. Dug up by the late Wm. Towell, when draining near one of the "Battle Gore" mounds at Williton. (Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIV, pt. i, p. 72).

Sample of burnt wheat found at the Roman Forts of Castle-shaw, near Delph, West Riding, 1907-8.—Presented by Dr. H. COLLEY MARCH, F.S.A.

Sample of burnt wheat found in the Late-Celtic Camp of Hunsbury, near Northampton.

Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., writes:—"It seems to be a better sample of wheat than that from the Glastonbury Lake Village; but this may only mean that it was grown on better land. These sub-fossil wheats have all shrunk more or less, but to different extents. The only thing to be said is that as usual there is a considerable proportion of imperfectly developed grain."

Sample of gravelly substance, or shingle, consisting of chalk, quartz, flint, hornstone, shells, etc., found on the arena-floor of the amphitheatre, Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, 1908. This material was used in Roman times to dress the floor, to fill up interstices and cracks, to prevent slipping in the combats, etc.

Presented by the Curator, Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Fusiform leaden sling-bullet, and a bronze "mace-head"

encircled by three rows of six spikes (of a type figured in Evans' *Bronze Implements*, p. 271, fig. 339). Found on the battlefield of Lake Trasimeno, Perugia, near the shores of which Hannibal gained a victory over the Romans.—Presented by Mrs. RUTHERFOORD.

Part of a large burnisher or grain-rubber of sandstone, found close to a quarry (limestone) in the parish of Hutton, Somerset, lying beneath a human skeleton.

Skeletons are often found in enlarging the quarry, some 2ft. deep, resting on the limestone. There are the remains of a camp in an adjoining field, now almost defaced by the plough.

Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE, Hutton Rectory.

Shards of ornamented glazed pottery, including broken candlesticks, XVII–XVIII Century. Found in deep-digging at the back of Messrs. Barnicott and Pearce's premises in Fore Street, Taunton.—Presented by the Firm.

Drab-coloured earthenware jug, with rounded base, height 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins., dug up at Bethlehem; red earthenware lamp from Gizeh, Egypt; two lamps from Palestine,—the larger one from Hebron,—Roman, *circa* B.C. 400.

Series of Ancient Egyptian antiquities consisting of:—Bronze hawk (crowned), Thebes; mummy hawk; small mummy crocodile; painted wooden scarab; painted wooden spear-head with midrib on one side; piece of light grey stone with inscription in black on both sides; blue glazed Ushabti figure; piece of blue glazed pottery; fragment of painted wood; string of blue beads; two red earthenware vases, each 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, from Kahun, XXVI Dynasty.

Presented by Miss E. WEBBER, Taunton.

Wooden chest with iron bands, length 5ft.; probably XV Century, or rather earlier. It has one large central lock and fittings for four padlocks. Probably from a West Somerset Church.—Presented by Mr. C. E. COTCHING, and repaired by the Society.

Fragment of Romano-British pottery found at Bowden, Henstridge, 1892 ; fragment of Roman *imbrex*, Maiden Castle, Dorchester ; piece of encaustic tile, Bruton Church ; incisor tooth of horse found in the centre of a tree said to be a yard in diameter, Wincanton. (Tooth shown imbedded in the wood).—Presented by Mr. G. SWEETMAN.

Three iron horse-shoes found at Doublegates, Barton St. David, not far from the Fosseway ; depth 18ins. below the surface. (Doublegates is near Silver Street, Gosling Street and Ham Street).—Presented by the Rev. J. BYRCHMORE.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Watchman's rattle.

Flail, or "dreshel," made by Thomas Fear ("Honest Tom Fear"), of Hutton, some sixty years ago. It consists of (1) hand-staff, (2) runner, (3) middle bin, (4) caplin,—bound on by a thong, (5) flail. There used to be regular flail-makers at Hutton, and the flails were sold at 9d. each.

Set of three "charming-bells," used previously to the middle of the XIX Century, in Elborough Wood, Hutton, Somerset.

These bells were in common use in the neighbourhood of Hutton until about 1860, when, owing to stricter game preservation the practice of "charming" birds died out. "Charming" differed from "bird-batting" or "bat-fowling," inasmuch as no net was used. A dark night was essential to success. The operators, three or four in a company (and several companies might be at work in the same wood at one time), entered the wood or coppice where the birds were roosting, bearing lanterns and keeping up an incessant ringing with the bells. The birds, chiefly thrushes, blackbirds, field-fares, redwings (locally "windles") and starlings (smaller birds being disregarded), terrified by the noise and dazed by the glare of the lanterns, suffered themselves to be taken by the hand, or if (as was the case on still nights) roosting aloft, to be knocked down by the poles which the lads carried.

This "set" consists of three bells. Mr. Rose regards the middle bell as being of later date than the others. The handle has unfortunately been broken. It belonged to the grandfather of the man from whom Mr. Rose obtained it,—a man now some 58 years of age.

Small brass tinder-box, of cylindrical form, with flint strike-a-light and steel of elongated O-shape, used by sailors and

fishermen. It contains tinder, and a steel rod dangles from the bottom of the box for pushing the tinder towards the mouth of the receptacle.

Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE, Hutton Rectory.

“Club-brass,” height $10\frac{3}{8}$ ins., of the flat variety. (*The diamond-shaped projection on top of this specimen was missing, but has been reproduced in accordance with the pattern of a perfect example in Sir S. Ponsonby-Fane’s Collection*).

Flat javelin-shaped “club-brass,” the short socket and the blade in one piece; height $8\frac{5}{8}$ ins., East Harptree, and probably belonging to the earliest club there.

“Club-brass” on the round, height $9\frac{5}{8}$ ins. Known positively to belong to Creech St. Michael, this specimen belonging to the early XIX Century.

Pointed “club-brass” on the round; height $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Old “George” Inn (now the “Bath Arms”), Cheddar.

Two flat varieties of “club-brasses,” South Petherton.

Two heavy “club-brasses” on the round, from Northamptonshire; (1) Braunston, (2) Ashby St. Ledgers.

Presented by Dr. THOS. HOPKINS, Burnham.

“Club-brass,” height $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins., “Lamb and Flag” Inn, Blagdon, Pitminster.

“Club-brass” on the round, height $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins.,—an open crown surmounted by a Maltese cross. “George and Dragon” Inn, Winterbourne, Glos.

Presented by Mrs. T. HOPKINS.

“Club-brass” on the round, height $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins., said to be from Congleton.

Medal worn by the members of the Yeovil Guardian Friendly Society, established June, 1835; and Rules of the Society, 1876.

Presented by the Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER PONSONBY-FANE.

“Club-brass” on the flat, height $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Box or Monkton Farleigh.—Presented by Mr. JAS. KELWAY.

Club emblem of Hatch Beauchamp, consisting of a dark blue pole, 6ft. long, with a small wooden acorn and cup turned on the top.

Banner of Early Victorian Friendly Society, Hatch Beauchamp, inscribed on one side **HATCH BEAUCHAMP FRIENDLY SOCIETY**; on the other side, **CHURCH, QUEEN AND CONSTITUTION**.

The Club was formed in 1848, a meeting being held annually on July 25th, which was the birthday of the first President, Wm. Gore-Langton, of Hatch Park. The banner was made and painted by Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Gould and Miss Fanny Raban, and presented by them to the Club. It was formed for a sick and funeral benefit, 7/- a week if lying in, and 3/6 walking; £6 on death of a member, and £3 on death of a member's wife. They used to divide the surplus funds once in seven years. The Club came to an end between 1903 and 1904. They had no brass emblems, but an acorn and cup turned on the top of a wooden staff, and tied with blue streamers; blue rosettes were worn in the coat.

Presented by Mr. G. H. GREED, Taunton.

The following "club-brasses" have been purchased during the year:—Well-modelled dove with outstretched wings, said to be from Shifnal, Salop; one on the round, height 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins., Puckington and Stocklinch; one on the round, height 6ins., Merriott (?); and one on the round, height 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins., Halberton, near Tiverton. A duplicate in the collection was exchanged for an ornamental crook, height 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins., Pucklechurch, near Mangotsfield, Glos.

Two staves of office of the Constables of the Court Leet of the borough of Taunton, with globular heads of silver, round which the following is inscribed:—**TO THE CONSTABLES FOR THE BURROW OF TAVNTON. 1701.** On top, the Royal Arms. Names of some of the constables, dating from 1801, are engraved on the silver heads; and silver rings have been added from time to time since 1879, to bear the names of successive constables to the present date.

Two staves of office of the Bailiffs of the Court Leet of the borough of Taunton, with gilded wooden heads, consisting of balls studded in one case with large conical, and in the other case with round-headed, brass nails (giving them the appearance

of the weapon known as a "morning-star.") Brass bands round the wooden shafts bear the names of the bailiffs from 1890.

Deposited on loan by the Court Leet for safe keeping.

Two kinds of "dog-spears," or "dog-spikes," which formerly were planted about in the woods at Pawlett, near Bridgwater, to impede the progress of poachers and their dogs, and so to protect the game.—Presented by Mr. ROBERT BROWN, Bridgwater.

Silver bodkin found in a crevice of a window in an Elizabethan house at Shopnoller, Bagborough, near Taunton.—Presented by Miss E. WEBBER.

Four fine Gothic door-keys of the first half of the XVI Century, each having circular bows pierced with openings, foiled and cusped; three have rings for suspension.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Cylindrical wooden box, containing early brimstone matches; much decayed.—Presented by Mr. F. Y. VICKERY.

Piece of a rock-painting, with representations of five antelopes, the work of Bushmen. Obtained from a cave in the Stormberg Range, Cape Colony.—Presented by Mr. DANIEL B. REDLER.

Pair of shoes from Barbadoes.—Presented by Mrs. WEAVER, Taunton.

Maori weapon (mere) of grey stone, polished; length $11\frac{7}{16}$ ins.; max. width, $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; without a hole at the end for suspension. These "meres" are heirlooms, some of them possessing a long family or even tribal history. This specimen formerly belonged to Te Rori, a chief living at or near Blenheim, New Zealand.—Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

Model Dutch waggon made by Boer prisoners during the South African War.

The following objects collected at Sitka, Alaska (North American Indian):—Painted wooden "fish god," length

12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; two horn spoons, the handles ornamented with totemistic designs, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. and 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. long; a fish-bone armband with rough incisions representing two fishes and two human heads; a large fish-hook with alligator design; and a carved stone scratch-back.

Short sword with inlaid blade and handle and embossed sheath, Damascus; wooden club, British Guiana; three Kaffir armlets; two Boer tobacco-pipes, one of which is said to have belonged to Cetewayo; Buddhist *ola* book, the leaves of palm; case of chop-sticks, knife, etc., Chinese; Chinese playing-cards; Chinese spectacles with tortoiseshell rims; Chinese opium-pipe, and another; Norwegian hair-pin and finger-ring; etc.

Presented by Mrs. H. T. RUTHERFOORD.

Small polished mahogany table.—Presented by Mrs. R. G. BADCOCK.

Two glass shades.—Presented by the Misses SIBLY.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Early XIX Century salt-glaze handled quart measure, white and blue, with grape and vineleaf ornamentation in slight relief. The inscription, **WINCHESTER MEASURE GUARANTEED**, encircles the vessel. (*Cracked*).

Two glass wine bottles, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, with bosses on the sides,—one stamped **B. L., Lyme**, the other **T. Paull, West Monckton, 1776**.

Presented by Mr. S. LAWRENCE.

Glass wine bottle, with boss inscribed **H. Sanders, Waterslade, 1738** (? "*Waterslade*," *South Road, Taunton*).—Presented by Mr. LE MESURIER, Ottery St. Mary.

Four lumps of unworked glass from the old Nailsea glass factory.—Presented by Mr. F. BEALE.

Pitcher, height 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins., with yellowish-brown glaze; XIV-Vol. LIV (*Third Series, Vol. XIV, Part I*.

XV Century ; dug up at Chedzoy, Somerset, 1906.—Deposited by Mrs. R. BROWN, Bridgwater.

Glazed earthenware handled jug, damaged ; perhaps manufactured at Crock Street, near Ilminster, *circa* 1700. Found in digging close to the house of the Y.M.C.A., Taunton.—Presented by Mr. GEO. GIBBS.

Twenty-one Wedgwood intaglios of black “basaltes,” or Egyptian black ware.

They represent classical subjects. All are impressed on the back with “Wedgwood,” except one, which is marked “Wedgwood and Bentley.” The numbers impressed on the backs refer to the catalogue issued by the firm at various times from 1773 onwards. The signature of the modeller was not as a rule permitted.

Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE, Hutton Rectory.

IV. NUMISMATICS, AND PEWTER.

Hoard of “third brass” Roman coins, thirty-five in number, representing twelve Emperors from Gallienus to Constantius Chlorus, A.D. 253-305 ; including three of unusual interest, viz., nos. 28, 31 and 34,—those of Diocletian, Maximian and Carausius, each bearing on the reverse the legend **PAX AVGGG** (issued by Carausius). Found in the parish of Clapton-in-Gordano, Somerset, on Tickenham Hill and about one-third of a mile west of Cadbury Camp, about 1891. (See *Numismatic Chronicle*, XVI, 3rd ser., 1896, pp. 238-245 ; also *Vict. Co. Hist. Som.*, I, p. 360).—Presented by Mr. JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A., Bristol.

“Smasher’s hoard” of counterfeit coin, and obsolete and much worn shillings and sixpences all of which have either been cut in half or partly clipped through. The halves include a half-crown piece of William III cut in two. In this way the forger procured his silver. The pieces of counterfeit coin (George III) consist of a seven-shilling piece, 1798 ; half-a-crown, 1818 ; and two one-shilling pieces, 1816.

Found in 1908 about eighty yards to the s.w. of the new

part of Haygrass House, Pitminster, on the south side of an old hedge, depth 2ft.

Mr. H. A. Grueber, F.S.A., Keeper of the Coins and Medals in the British Museum, writes as follows:—"The thin discs are much worn pieces which had been sweated down and then counter-stamped by some tradesmen. Before the new Coinage of 1816, the silver money had got into a very poor state, being so much worn that even all traces of the type were obliterated. To get these pieces into currency tradesmen stamped their names on them. On two of your pieces you will see the names of Noble and McNab."

Presented by Mr. A. ARMITAGE, Haygrass, Taunton.

Token of bronze, diam. $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins., of the Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, 1796. *Obv.*—**SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY, 1796.**—Accoutrements (swords, helmet, trumpet, spurs). *Rev.*—**THEIR TOKEN. P.A.ET.F.**—Three mounted yeomen, one bearing flag of the regiment. *On edge*, **PROMISE TO PAY ON DEMAND ONE HALFPENNY.**

One-shilling token of Frome, 1811 (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxii, *W. Bidgood*, no. 37); a farthing token, XVII Century, of Abraham Mason of Chard (*Bidgood*, 97); the following XVII Century farthing tokens of which previously there was only one specimen of each in the Museum:—*Bidgood*, nos. 112, 122, 129, 142, 148, 149, 211, 242 and 305; a Bridgwater half-penny ("Queen's Bays"); and a Yeovil halfpenny, 1797.

Presented by Mr. HENRY SYMONDS.

Exeter halfpenny, 1792, "Success to the Woollen Manufactory"; circular bronze calendar, diam. $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins., for the year 1750.

"Third brass" Roman coin of Salonina (died A.D. 268), wife of Gallienus. *Obv.*—**COR. SALONINA AVG.** Diademed head to r., with crescent. *Rev.*—(?)**IVNONI. CONS. AVG.** Stag facing to l. Found at Stretchholt, Puriton, during ditching operations in 1908.

Presented by the Rev. C. W. WHISTLER.

Two *base denarii* found near York, (1) Constantine I, A.D. 306-337. ("Invicto Comiti" type, in exergue **SARL**,—

Arelatum, Gaul); (2) another ditto. (“Gloria Exercitus” type, in exergue **AQP**—*Aquileia*).

A *cinquecento* or XVI Century reproduction of a *sestertius* of Faustina senior, and another of a *dupondius* of Antonius Pius.

Presented by Miss E. WEBBER.

Four pairs of public-house checks of the Egremont Hotel, Williton, *1d.*, *2d.*, *3d.* and *6d.*—Presented by the Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Silver *denarius* of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161. *Obv.*—**DIVVS ANTONINVS**; bare head to r. *Rev.*—**CONSECRATIO**; a funeral pile.—*Purchased*.

Three XVII Century trade tokens of Taunton, Bridgwater and Wells (*Bidgood*, nos. 72, 248 and 301).—*Purchased*.

Red wax impression of Queen Elizabeth, from the gold medal commemorative of the Defeat of the Armada, 1588-9.—Presented by Mr. H. FRANKLIN.

PEWTER.—Two snuff-boxes, XVIII or early XIX Century; spoon, with end of handle in shape of a hoof, XVII Century; pilgrim medal (?), with fleur-de-lys; plate, diam. 9½ins., with arms of William of Wykeham and Winchester School; and a plate, diam. 10ins., with arms.—Deposited on loan by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

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

The original Chartulary of Mynchin Buckland Priory; early XIV Century. It was the only Nunnery in England in connection with the Order of Hospitalers.—Bequeathed by the late Mr. J. BROOKING-ROWE, F.S.A.

Framed letter from Henry Fielding, the Somerset novelist, to his uncle Davidge Gould, Sharpham Park, Glastonbury, dated 15th July, 1740; and a reply, dated 23rd July, 1740 (*also framed*).—Presented by Mr. EDWARD TREVOR.

Pipe Roll, *temp.* Queen Anne, an "acquittance" by the Government, to Isaac Welman, High Sheriff of Somerset, 1709-1710; also a "final concord," an agreement between John Braddicke and Thos. Hoskins, buying land from William Southcote for £700.—Deposited by Major CHAS. S. WELMAN.

Framed lithograph of Colonel Charles Kemeys Kemeys-Tynte, of Halswell, in the County of Somerset, and Kevenmably, in the county of Glamorgan.

Framed coloured print entitled, "The Last Bit of Scandal," depicting a lady and gentleman conversing from their respective sedan-chairs.

Presented by Mr. CHAS. TITE.

Framed water-colour painting of Coal Orchard, St. James's Street, Taunton, 1820, by Chas. Haseler.—Presented by Mr. ALFRED A. CLARKE, Wells.

Framed enlarged photograph of the late Lt.-Colonel J. R. Bramble, F.S.A., of Weston-super-Mare, for 14 years Hon. Secretary of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, and President of the Weston-super-Mare Meeting, 1905.—Presented by Mrs. BRAMBLE.

Framed enlarged photograph of Walter Bagehot, M.A., economist, author and critic; born at Langport, 3rd Feb., 1826; died at the same place, 24th Mar. 1877.

On the death of his father, Thomas Watson Bagehot, he became Vice-Chairman of Stuckey's Banking Company. His chief writings are:—"The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics," and "Lombard Street." He was one of the best conversers of his day.

Presented by Mrs. WALTER BAGEHOT, Langport.

Framed lithograph of William Quekett, Headmaster of Langport Grammar School, 1790-1842.

Framed lithograph of Professor John Thos. Quekett, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; President of the

Microscopical Society, 1860; F.L.S., 1857; F.R.S., 1860. Born at Langport, 11th Aug., 1815; died at Pangbourne, 20th Aug., 1861.

Presented by Mrs. JOHN LOUCH, Langport.

Terra-cotta coloured cast plaster bas-relief of the late William Ayshford Sanford, F.G.S., F.Z.S., of Nynehead Court, Wellington; executed by the late W. J. Giles, of Taunton, and dated 7th Dec., 1894. (*Framed*).

Mr. Sanford died in his 84th year on Oct. 28th, 1902. He was President of the Somersetshire Archæological Society in 1872 (Taunton), and again in 1892 (Wellington).

Presented by Mr. W. de C. PRIDEAUX.

Portrait of Edward Burnett Tylor, D.C.L., F.R.S., the Father of Anthropology, first Professor of Anthropology at Oxford University.—*Purchased*.

Mounted water-colour drawing, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins., of the George Inn, Norton St. Philip, by Paul Braddon, a Bristol scene-painter.—Presented by Mr. H. W. UNDERDOWN, F.S.A. (*per* the Rev. F. W. Weaver).

Three mounted photographs of the exterior of Taunton Castle, by W. A. Crockett.—*Purchased*.

Photograph of a drawing by the donor of an approximate reconstruction of the Nave of Glastonbury Abbey as seen from the Choir.—Presented by Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

Four photographs of Stavordale Priory as recently restored.—Presented by Mr. F. G. SAGE.

Two photographs of two ships (early XVII Century) scratched on the old plaster walls of an upper room of Blake House, Bridgwater, in which Robert Blake was born in Aug. 1599.

These scratched pictures (and others, some being drawn in charcoal) were revealed in May, 1908, when the donor was repairing the house prior to going there to live.

Presented by Mr. W. H. KITCH.

Small photograph of a well-known XIX Century Taunton "character," named Richard ("Dicky") Wilmot.

He was born at Musgrave Farm, Wilton, Taunton, at the beginning of the XIX Century. His father farmed his own land. "Dicky" was an only child. After a wild life and considerable wandering he died in an outhouse at Osborne House, Taunton (which formerly belonged to his mother).

Presented by Mr. W. E. HARTLAND.

Printed articles of "A Friendly Society of Fullers, held in the Town of Taunton, commenced the 27th day of August, 1751."—Presented by Mr. J. ALDER (frame provided by Mr. C. Tite).

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, ETC.

Hour-glass shaped hen's egg, having the yolk in one part and the white in the other.—Presented by Mr. C. L. EASTLAKE.

Large duck's egg, containing another smaller complete egg.—*Purchased.*

Wasp's nest.—Presented by Mr. E. SPRANKLING.

Stuffed garial (crocodile), *Garialis gangetica*, length 8 feet; India.—Presented by Mr. G. HINTON.

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

Several specimens of twin crystals of calcite, twinned on the *scalendhedron* faces,—an extremely rare variety. Found in a vein of the New Red Sandstone conglomerate in a quarry at Bindon, near Wellington.—Presented by Mr. J. H. WORTHINGTON. (See also *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLIX, i, 66.)

Block of stone (red marl), $11\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins., showing a cavity about $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 2 ins. from which a live toad is said to have been removed. The stone, which came from a depth of 6 ft., was raised from the solid rock and split, during the excavations for

a drain along Wembdon Road, Bridgwater, a few yards from the donor's house.

The donor writes, "I did not see the toad, but the workmen told me 'it was as black as your hat,' and at once made its way towards the loose soil close by." A second stone enclosing a toad, which is stated to have at once died on exposure to the air, was found within a few yards.

Presented by Mr. CHAS. MAJOR.

Wart, or glandular excrescence, from the historic Dragon-tree (*Dracæna draco*) of Orotava, Teneriffe.

It was taken from the historic tree in its extreme old age and given to Mr. and Mrs. Harris Stone by the Marquesa del Sauzal, in whose ground it grew. This famous tree was destroyed by a storm in 1867. Humboldt in 1799 described it as 'its height . . . about fifty or sixty feet . . . its circumference forty-five feet.' Botanists have considered the age of this tree to be 6,000 years; while many place it at 10,000 years. Piazzi Smyth in 1856 saw it and gives the height above the ground as sixty feet.

This wart is figured and described in "Teneriffe and its Six Satellites," by Olivia M. Stone, revised edit., 1889, p. 198. See also *The Antiquary*, xxix, 74.

Presented by Mr. J. HARRIS STONE, F.Z.S.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

(1). RELICS FROM HAM HILL.

The following from Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.:

Smooth piece of pointed bone, perhaps part of a coarse needle; polished point of a tine of red-deer, broken off at the thick end; and point of a large bronze nail of quadrangular cross-section. Found Jan., 1908 (Site C '07).—*Deposited*.

Bowl of pipe, of pewter or lead, probably late XVIII Century. Found a few inches deep near the entrance to the "Frying Pan," 1908.—*Deposited*.

Asymmetrical frontal bone of human skull, showing evidence of extensive hæmorrhage from fracture. Found 6ft. below the surface with an interment by inhumation near the site of the Villa, south-east corner of "The Warren," Jan., 1908.—*Presented*.

Flint pounder and pebble sling-stone, found with skeleton above-mentioned.—*Presented*.

Roman bronze fibula of Celtic type, date about A.D. 100 ; not ornamented, but of a graceful elongated form, highly patinated. Found in the north section of the East Valley, on Site A '07, depth about 6ins. ; June, 1908.—*Deposited.*

“Third brass” Roman coin of Tetricus I, A.D. 267-273, found in 1816 and given to Mr. Walter by Miss Eliza Ashford. It is of the *Spes Publica* type.—*Deposited.*

“Third brass” Roman coin of Victorinus, A.D. 265-267, of the *Pax Aug.* type.—*Deposited.*

The following found in the East Valley, east side of the northern spur of Ham Hill, 1908 (Site A '07).—Deposited on loan by Master ERIC HENSLEIGH WALTER :—

Light blue glass bead, which has been subjected to considerable heat.

Thin embossed bronze wheel-shaped disc, well patinated, 1½ins. in diam. ; probably of Late-Celtic date ; it has three perforations, perhaps for suspension. Mr. Reginald Smith (*Brit. Mus.*) regards it as a “pendant connected with the worship of the Gaulish sun-god, who is frequently represented holding a wheel.” (See *Le Dieu Gauloise du Soleil et le Symbolisme de la Roué*, by Henri Gaidoz, 1886).

Bronze fibula, plain, with flattened bow ; pin missing.

Bronze fibula with spiral spring ; the pin deficient and the catch-plate broken. 1st century A.D.

Fragmentary iron fibula, probably 1st century B.C., of La Tène III type.

The following objects of iron :—Arrow-head ; pointed piece, possibly the tip of a spear-head ; fragment apparently of a socketed tool ; large chisel ; small tanged chisel ; two smiths' stamps or cutting punches ; part of a T-shaped nail ; and part of a sword-guard.

Two pottery spindle-whorls ; two circular discs of Ham Hill stone ; six pieces of Late-Celtic and Roman pottery ; and some large pieces of wood charcoal.

(2). RELICS OF MEDIEVAL AND LATER DATE.

Presented by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

Fragments of glazed encaustic tiles, XIII-XV Century, and pieces of worked Ham Hill stone. Found at a depth of 6ft. on the site of Montacute Priory, Sept., 1908.

Seven fragments of glazed and other pottery, and a damaged iron fork and pair of shears, *circa* end of XVII Century. Found on Ham Hill, between "Ham Turn" and the Inn, 1908.

(3). OBJECTS PRESENTED BY THE REV. J. B. HYSON (*now deceased*). *Per* Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, M.B.

Bronze figure of Christ from a crucifix of the XV Century, English. Dug up in the parish of Tintinhull about the year 1885.

Coins found in the nave of Tintinhull Church during restoration, in the vicariate of the donor:—(1) token or counter; (2) twopence of Edward III (?); (3) farthing of George I, 1723; (4) Taunton farthing, 1667 (*poor specimen*).

Found at Tintinhull:—(1) **A WEYMOUTH FARTHING FOR THE POORE. 1669**; (2) XVII Century trade token, 1659, "George Leeson" (*not local*); (3) "third brass" coin of Vespasian, A.D. 69-79. [*Obv.*—**IMP. VESPASIANVS**, globe and rudder (*instead of bust*). *Rev.*—**P.M. TRP.—COS. VI**, a caduceus, with **S.C.** in field. (Struck in sixth consulship,—*uncommon type*)].

Two "first brass" coins, poor specimens, (1) Hadrian, (2), Antoninus Pius (?); from one of the three large crocks containing Roman coins, found in 1882-3 at Bedmore Barn, Ham Hill.

"Third brass" coin of Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. (*Obv.*—**FL. HELENA AVGVSTA**, head to r. *Rev.*—**SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE**, female figure walking to l., palm branch in r. h.)

The following native Australian weapons of wood:—Oval

shield with projections at both ends, length 2ft. 11ins. (the two holes in the middle for inserting the ends of a flexible stick to form a loop-handle), Victoria ; narrow parrying-shield, length 2ft. 11½ins., North Australia, or New South Wales ; palm-wood spear, length 7ft. 10ins., having sixteen barbs along one edge only, North Australia ; and two knobbed clubs or "waddys," both 1ft. 11½ins. long, one with roughened grip, New South Wales.

VIII. BADCOCK COLLECTION.

Last July a small collection of Needlework and Lace was presented by Miss Laura Metford Badcock, of Taunton, to form a nucleus of a larger series. It comprises work from the Balkans, India, Burma, China, Egypt, Nigeria, etc. ; English embroideries of various dates, and a set of samplers of modern needlework of different varieties. Bucks and other laces from the Midlands are well represented, also Honiton ; and peasant laces from Russia, Sweden, Italy and Portugal. Among the more valuable kinds are Flat Venetian Point, Argentan, Alençon, Binche, Point d'Angleterre, old and modern Brussels. The lace collection contains no large pieces, and should be considered merely as for reference and identification.

The collection is temporarily arranged in a room which is to undergo alterations.

Additions to the Library.

From January 1st, 1908, to December 31st, 1908.

DONATIONS.

BOOKS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MR. JERDONE BRAIKENRIDGE.

Collinson's *History of Somerset*, extra-illustrated, expanded into twelve thick folio vols., with coloured drawings by W. W. Wheatley.

Collinson's *History of Somerset*, in five vols., and an extra set of plates.

Large Album of Somerset Maps.

Gaunt's Hospital, Bristol (St. Mark's, Billeswyck). Cartulary (MS. copy early XVIII Century), in two vols. Compiled, circa 1310.

Views of Lansdown Tower, Bath, folio, 1844, by E. F. English.

The Mariner's Magazine, 1679.

Catalogue of Sale of Braikenridge Collection of Mediæval Works of Art, 1908.

Calendar of the Somerset Manuscripts of Mr. Braikenridge. Two boxes of Deeds and Somerset MS.

Somerset Record Society. Vols. I-XXII.

Phelps' *History of Somerset*, vols. I and II; also vol. II, pts. 7 and 8.

Rutter's *Delineations of N.W. Somerset* (3 copies).

Dalby's *Views of Glastonbury Abbey*.

Warner's *History of Glastonbury*, 1826.

Warner's *History of Bath*, 1801.

Britton's *History of Bath Abbey*, 1825.

Scarth's *Aquæ Solis*, 1864.

Cole's *Sketches of the Architectural Beauties of Wells and Glastonbury*.

Cockerell's *Wells Cathedral*, 1751.

Chyle's *History of Wells Cathedral*, 1685, MS.

Architectural Antiquities of Wells.—The Bishop's Palace, 1863.

Toulmin's *History of Taunton*, 1791.

Savage's *History of Taunton*, 1822.

Hoare's *Monastic Remains of Religious Houses of Witham, Bruton and Stavordale*, 1824.

Compleat History of Somersetshire, 1742.

Paul's *Incised Slabs of N.W. Somersetshire*, 1882.

Pooley's *Crosses of Somerset*, 1877.

Continuation on Pugin's Works on the Architecture of the Middle Ages, 1836.—Vicars' Close, Wells.

King and Watts' *Municipal Records of Bath*, 1189-1604.

Pownall's *Roman Antiquities dug up at Bath*.

Temperance Work in Somerset, 1878.

Cottle's *Church of St. Mary's, Taunton*.

Ellacombe's *Church Bells of Somerset*, 1875.

Bath and Wells, Episcopal Registers.—*List of Incumbents and Patrons in the Archdeaconry of Taunton down to circa 1730*, MS.

Customs of Mendipp, MS.

Somersetshire Collection of Armes, by Tho. Penson, MS.

Estcourt's Miscellanea,—*Theologia Lucretius Abbreviatus*, 1708, MS.

Bill for enclosing certain Waste Lands called Stoke Moor and Draycott Moor with the Parish of Rodney Stoke, MS.

Norris's *Taunton Journal*, 1725-27.

Savage's *History of Carhampton*, 1830.

Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts illustrative of Somerset.

Brown's *Somerset Wills*, 6 vols.

Weaver's *Visitations of Somerset*, 1531-1573.

An Answer to the Remonstrance of Sir John Stawel, 1654.

Poynton's *History of Kelston*, 1885.

Poynton's *Baves of Bath and of Barrow Court*.

Hoare's *Pitney Pavement*, 1832.

Hobhouse's *Kingweston Hill*, 1787.

Poetical Works of Christopher Anstey, 1808.

Heard's *Journey to Bath and Bristol*, 1778.

Bath and Bristol with counties of Somerset and Gloucester,
1829.

Register and List of Voters, Somerset, 1832-3.

British Association Report, Bath, 1864.

List of Members of Bath and County Club, 1884.

Locke's *Customs of the Manor of Taunton Deane*, 1816.

Cooke's *History of Somerset and Gloucester*.

Roberts' *Memoirs of Mrs. Hannah More*, 1838.

Rutter's *Clevedon Guide*, 1829.

Chilcott's *Clevedon New Guide*.

Complete Guide to Clevedon and its Vicinity.

Freeman's *History of Wells Cathedral*, 1870.

Guide-Book to Glastonbury Abbey, 1894.

Tourists' Guide to Wells and Cathedral, Cheddar Cliffs, etc.

Poole's *Customs and Superstitions of Somerset*, 1877.

Jasper's *Poems*, 1779.

Anstey's *New Bath Guide*, illustrated by Cruikshank, 1830
(two copies).

Wood's *Essay towards a description of Bath*, 2 vols., 1749.

Chandler's *Description of Bath*: a poem, 1741.

Life of Richard Nash, 1762.

Peach's *Street Lore of Bath*, 1893.

Peach's *Historic Houses in Bath*, 2nd series, 1883-4.

Peach's *Annals of Swainswick*.

Peach's *Rambles about Bath*, 1876.

Peach's *Life and Times of Ralph Allen*.

Britton's *History of Bath Abbey*, continued by R. E. M. Peach, 1887.

Egan's *Walks through Bath*, 1819 (two copies).

Political Amusements at a Villa near Bath, 1778.

Partis College, two Sermons, 1828.

Partis College, Scheme for Management of, 1858.

Warner's *Roman Antiquities found at Bath*, 1797 (two copies).

Warner's *New Bath Guide*, 1811.

Election Ball in Political Letters from Mr. Ince to his wife, 1776.

Rambles about Bath, 1889.

Silvester's *Two Famous Preachers of Bath*.

Handbook to Bath, 1888.

Guidott's *Discourse of Bath and the Hot Waters there*, 1676.

Guidott's *Treatises relating to Bath and its Waters*, 1725.

Journey of Dr. Robert Bougout and his Lady to Bath, 1778.

Bath Guides, 1770, 1803, 1810, and another.

New Bath Guide, 1784, and another.

Bath Guide, to which is added the Life of Richard Nash.

Pierce's *History of the Bath Waters*, 1713.

Memories or Observations in 43 years in Bath, 1697.

Oliver's *Practical Dissertation on Bath Waters*, 1764.

Wright's *Historic Guide to Bath*, 1883.

Thicknesse's *New Prose Bath Guide*, for 1778.

Gibbs' *Bath Visitant*.

Map of country round Bristol and Bath.

Bath Post Office, Reflections on Postmaster's Demands, 1766.

Warburton's *Sermon in aid of Bath Hospital*.

Keen's *Prayers for the use of all persons who came to the Baths for Cure*.

Chapman's *Thermæ Redivivæ*, 1673 and 1724 editions.

Freeman's *Thermal Baths of Bath*, 1888.

Baylies' *Narrative of that Physical Confederacy in Bath made known in the letters of Drs. Lucas and Oliver*, 1757.

Babington's *Flora Bathoniensis*, 1834.

Bain's *Narrative of the Death of Colonel Villey of Bath*, 1806.

Arm, Arm, ye Brave.

Nashe's *Narrative.*

Bath Contest.

Bath and West of England Society, 1890-1.

Bath Earthquake, 1750.

Bath City Charter, containing original Institution of Mayors, etc., 1655-1775.

Protestants' Kalendar, by Geo. Web, D.D., of Bath, 1624.

Rival Ball Rooms at Bath, 1774 (two copies).

Register of Folly, by an invalid, 1773.

East's *Memoirs of Miss Emma Humphries of Frome.*

Benson's *Letter to Sir Jacob Banks*, 1711.

History and Life of Robert Blake of Bridgwater.

Moore's *Banner of Corah, Dathan and Abiram*, 1696 (two copies).

Coad's *Memorandum (Monmouth Rebellion)*, 1849.

Wood's *Loyalty or Scripture Proofs of Monarchy*, 1686.

Jennings' *Observations on the Dialects of the West of England*, 1825 (two copies).

Roberts' *Mendip Annals*, 1859.

Norris' *South Petherton*, 1882.

Norman's *Sermon*, 1658.

Pinnock's *Somerset; and Five Western Counties.*

Walker's *Map of Somersetshire.*

Greenwood's *Map of Somerset.*

Tanner's *Three Lectures on the Society of Friends*, 1858.

Bowles' *Scenes and Shadows of Days Departed*, 1835.

Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, 1829.

Homily of the Somersetshire Septuagint, 1774.

Grinfield's *Reflections*, 1817.

Rack's *Tribute to the Memory of Thos. Curtis*, 1784.

Warburton's *Sermon occasioned by the present unnatural Rebellion*, 1746.

Bedford's *Sermon preached at the Assizes, 1717.*

Hicks' Last Speech.

Squire's *Brief Justification of the Principles of a Reputed Whig, 1713.*

Speech in the House of Lords by the Bishop of Norwich, 1710 ; and another by the Bishop of Oxford, 1710.

An Exposition on the Church Catechism.

Office for the Consecration of St. Paul's Church, Bedminster, 1831.

Wroth's *Speech in the House of Commons upon delivery of a petition from Knights, Freeholders, etc., of Somerset, 1642.*

Smith's Custom House and the Bethel Flag.

Extraordinary Case of his Deliverance from Evil Spirits, by G. Lukins, 1788.

Murder committed by Mrs. E. Branch and her daughter.

Eburne's Sermon preached at Henstridge, 1613.

Humble Petition and Grateful Acknowledgement of Taunton, Feb. 17th, 1647.

Attestation of the Ministers of Somerset, 1648.

Goulde's Primitive Christian Justified and Jack Presbyter reproved, 1682.

Conant's Sermon, The Woe and Weal of God's people, 1643.

The Marquesse of Hertford's Letter sent to the Queen in Holland ; also a Letter from the Committee in Somersetshire to the Houses of Parliament, Aug. 8th, 1642.

Perfect Relation of all Passages and Proceedings of the Marquesse of Hartford, the Lord Paulet and rest of the Cavaliers that were with them in Wels, 12th August, 1642 (two copies).

Somerset Petition, with an answer in defence of the Parliament against same, 1642 (2 copies).

Declaration of the Lords and Commons . . for raising of . . Trained Bands, 1642.

Letter from Master Sampford . . of their weekly proceedings in Searching Recusants' Houses, 1642.

True and Sad Relation of . . Somerset between the Country and Cavaliers concerning Militia, 1642.

Ashe's Second Letter to the Hon. William Lenthall, Esq., concerning divers Messages and Passages between Marquess Hartford, etc., 16 Aug., 1642.

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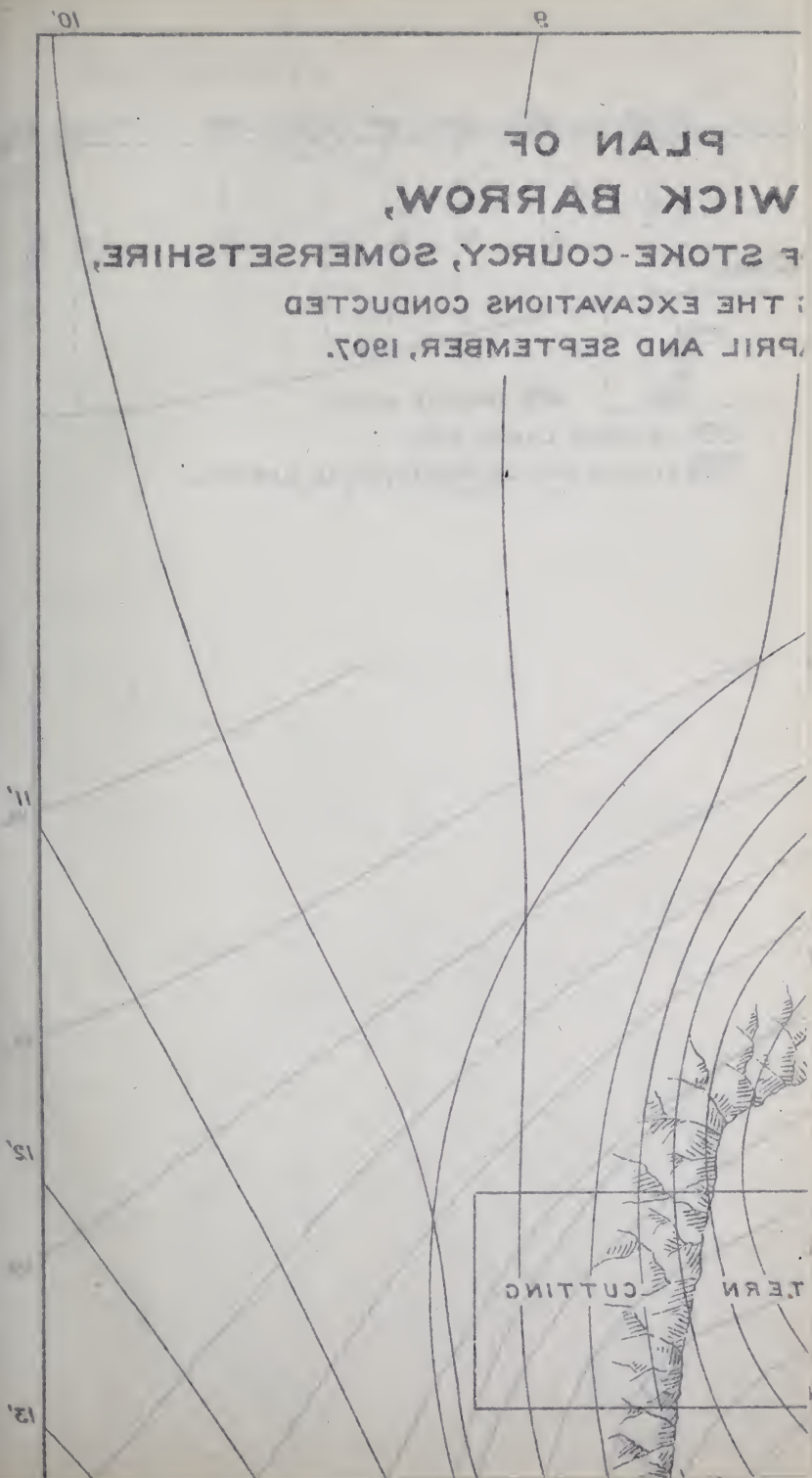
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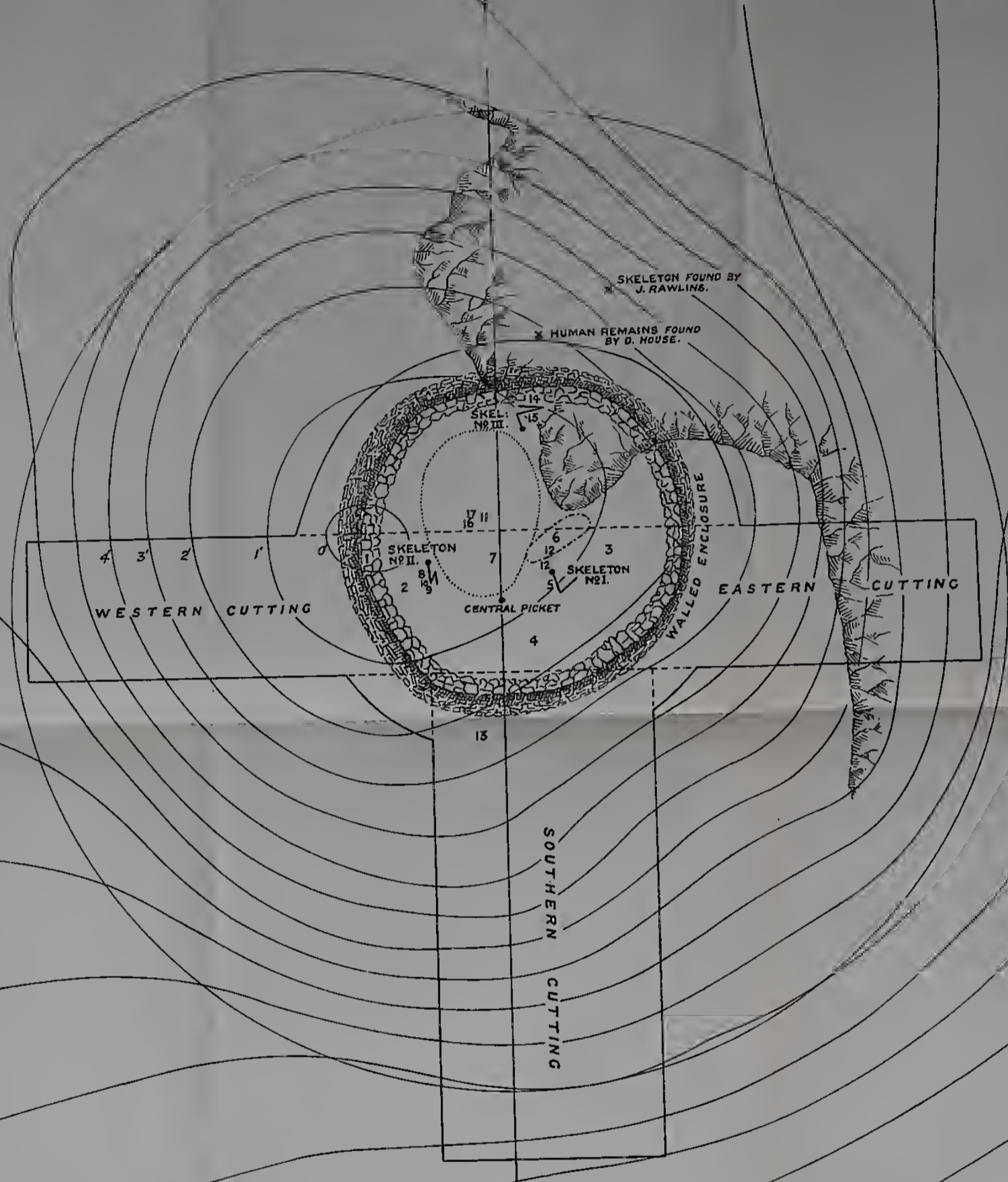
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PLAN OF
WICK BARROW,
STOKE-COURCY, SOMERSETSHIRE,
THE EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED
APRIL AND SEPTEMBER, 1907.



PLAN OF WICK BARROW,

IN THE PARISH OF STOKE-COURCY, SOMERSETSHIRE,
SHOWING THE EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED
IN APRIL AND SEPTEMBER, 1907.



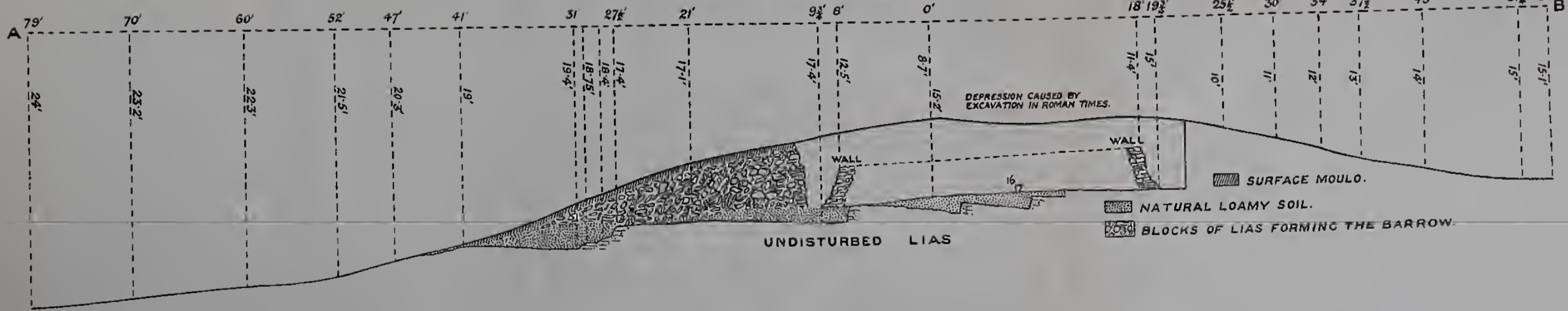
- BOUNDARY OF THE EXCAVATIONS.
- - - MARGINS OF THE APRIL EXCAVATIONS, AFTERWARDS OBLITERATED.
- DEPRESSION CAUSED BY PREVIOUS EXCAVATION.
- APPROX. MARGIN OF THE BARROW.
- MARGIN OF PREVIOUS DIGGING ON THE N.E. AND E., FOR OBTAINING STONE, ETC.
- NOS. 1 TO 17 REPRESENT THE POSITION OF RELICS DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT.

CONTOURS OF 1 FT. VERTICAL HEIGHT.



H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, MENS. ET DEL., 1907.

SECTION ON LINE A.B. OF PLAN.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1908.

PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Report on the Wick Barrow Excavations.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,

*Assist.-Secretary and Curator, Somersetshire Archæological Society ;
Hon. Corresponding Member, Viking Club.*

I. INTRODUCTORY NOTES.

THE Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society and the Viking Club (Society for Northern Research) joined hands in undertaking in 1907 to conduct a thoroughly scientific exploration of Wick Barrow, in the parish of Stoke Courcy, a mound which has had a considerable local reputation, and is remarkable for the traditions attached to it. It was thought possible, particularly from its position, that evidence might be forthcoming of its having been erected, or made use of, in the Anglo-Saxon or Viking period, and that explorers might be rewarded by the discovery of a historic burial. Although there was some disappointment that this surmise proved to be erroneous, yet the results have

been of the greatest archæological interest and importance in producing at least two very unusual, if not unique, features in barrow excavation in England.

In the first place, this tumulus, now proved to be of the Early Bronze Age, dating probably from about 1800 years B.C. (according to the chronology of the British Bronze Age generally accepted by English antiquaries), covered a circular walled enclosure. No enclosure precisely similar in character appears to have been found before in this country; nor, we think, has anything exactly like it been found elsewhere. In the second place, although we had not the satisfaction of examining and recording what was certainly the primary interment, we obtained definite evidence that the central interment had been excavated for, and found by, the Romans in the first half of the fourth century A.D. Beyond proving that the Romans had thus interfered with the remains of an Early Bronze Age chieftain, we obtained no evidence that they found any "treasure"; but whatever was discovered by them in the way of implements or grave-goods probably became valued specimens in the collection of the Roman officer responsible for the work. Positive proof that the Romans explored British mounds does not appear to have been previously recorded.

The actual direction of the excavations, the surveying, and the recording of the results, were placed in my hands as the representative of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, while Mr. A. F. Major (Hon. Editor of the Viking Club) and the Rev. C. W. Whistler, of Stockland (Local Secretary for both Societies), to whose initiative the whole undertaking must be assigned, were associated with myself in watching the proceedings on behalf of the two Societies. From both these antiquaries I received most able assistance in all branches of the work, both in the field and in connection with the production of this report.

We have also to acknowledge help from time to time, most

kindly offered and willingly accepted, either in the field-work or in the collection of topographical and other information, from the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell, Drs. W. Grosett Collins and W. L. Winterbotham, and Messrs. Chas. Candler, A. G. Chater, and E. Withington; also from Mr. Jas. Rawlins and the late Mr. David House.

The foreman of the workmen, T. Paul, who has worked for many years in connection with the Glastonbury Lake Village exploration, rendered useful service; and he was entrusted with the actual uncovering of the more important discoveries, under the constant supervision of myself or one of my colleagues. The Trustees of the Spaxton Charity Lands (Mr. W. J. Ruscombe Poole, clerk), the owners of the field, readily acquiesced in the carrying out of the excavations,¹ and the tenant, Mr. H. R. Perrett, of Wick Farm, not only offered every facility for the promotion of the work, but also was most useful and obliging in every way. Our thanks are also due to Miss House of Shurton for allowing the use of her barn for the storage of the various necessaries connected with the exploration, and to the Somerset Drainage Commissioners for the loan of planks and wheelbarrows through their manager, Mr. T. T. Herniman.

In lending a large square tent, and personally setting up the same, Mr. Chas. S. Prideaux, of Dorchester, rendered me great service in September, and those who were privileged to use it wish to record their cordial thanks for his kindness.

To the Director-General of the Ordnance Surveys, Southampton, I am indebted for informing me (by Rucker's tables) that the magnetic variation at Wick for February 1st, 1907, was $16^{\circ} 35'$ west of true north.

Mr. and Mrs. Whistler, by their many acts of hospitality and kindness, not only largely contributed to the success of

(1). The Trustees requested that any human remains not required for scientific examination should be re-interred in the place from which they were taken. This condition was rigidly adhered to.

the undertaking, but saved the Fund various expenses which would otherwise have been incurred.

Subscriptions towards the Excavation Fund were readily forthcoming from members of both societies and from non-members specially interested in the work. Indeed the exploration has been so well supported that it has been possible to expend nearly £20 in illustrations for the *Subscribers' Report*, and the *Proceedings* of the Som. Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society. A list of donors to the Fund is printed at the end of this Report.

Both in April and September, 1907, the excavations were visited by a large number of people, whose admissions to the field helped to swell the receipts.

The relics discovered are now deposited in Taunton Castle Museum and, as arranged from the beginning of the exploration, have become the property of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society. An important addition has recently been made to the exhibits, viz., a sectional model of the barrow excellently constructed by Mr. Whistler. It is hoped and expected that the "finds" and the model will, a little later on, have a special case in the Museum devoted to them.

The Report is accompanied by supplementary appendices, written by the Revs. C. W. Whistler and W. H. P. Greswell, the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., Mr. Albany Major, Dr. Winterbotham, and the undersigned.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

II. BARROWS, OR TUMULI, IN SOMERSET.

Leaving the barrows and cairns, somewhat thickly grouped on Exmoor, the Mendips, the Quantocks, the Brendon Hills, and Haddon Hill near Dulverton, out of consideration, Somerset is not well represented by burial-mounds of the Bronze and other ages. Beyond the groups above mentioned, there are probably not more than forty mounds² in the county which can be classed as tumuli.

Very little systematic barrow-digging has yet been done in Somerset, and what few records there are of such work are not of a very satisfactory description. Perhaps the most elaborate mound in the county is the chambered long-barrow at Stoney Littleton, near Wellow, described by the Rev. J. Skinner in 1815,³ shortly afterwards recorded by Sir R. C. Hoare,⁴ and explored by the Rev. Preb. H. M. Scarth. Butcombe Barrow, or the "Fairy's Tout," a long-barrow of oval form, 150 by 75 feet, near Nempnett and Butcombe, was explored in 1788 by the Rev. T. Bere, but is now much mutilated.⁵ Round barrows in the neighbourhood of Camerton were opened by the Rev. J. Skinner in the middle of last century.⁶ He also dug into most of the barrows in Small Down Camp, near Evercreech;⁷ a small one, however, left untouched, I had the pleasure of excavating in 1904. Skinner appears to have missed it owing to its smallness and slight elevation. A cremated interment was discovered placed on the surface of the undisturbed sand; and flint implements and

(2). Including eleven barrows enclosed by the earthworks of Small Down Camp.

(3). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, VIII, ii, 35-62.

(4). *Archæologia*, XIX, 44.

(5). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, VIII, ii, 54; XV, i, 20; Rutter's "Delineations of Somerset," p. 124; Collinson, II, 318.

(6). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, VIII, ii, 43; XI, ii, 184-5.

(7). *Op. cit.*, L, ii, 38.

flakes, and a fragment of Bronze Age pottery, were found scattered through the material forming the mound.⁸

A barrow on the Brendon Hills, in the parish of Luxborough, was opened by the road-surveyor to obtain material for repairing the roads, during which operations cremated interments are stated to have been found;⁹ and in Langridge Wood, near Treborough, an "ancient sepulchre" (? barrow) was explored also by a road-surveyor's men.¹⁰ About twelve years ago, the Rev. Preb. F. Hancock partly excavated two barrows on the Brendon Hills, and his notes have been published.¹¹

One of the most careful pieces of barrow-digging conducted in Somerset, was the excavation of a twin-barrow and a single barrow at Sigwell, near Charlton Horethorne and Compton Pauncefoot, in 1877, by Professor Rolleston and General Pitt-Rivers (see also p. 72).¹²

On Brown Down, a little to the s.e. of Otterford, near Taunton, there are several barrows, some of which have been known as "Robin Hood's Butts"; one was opened in 1818, "when nothing was discovered but a heap of flints in the centre, without the appearance of an interment."¹³

Some at least of the Priddy barrows on the Mendips were dug into by Mr. Skinner in 1815, and in all cases in which the interment was found, cremation appears to have prevailed. Amber beads, a blue glass bead, bronze spear-heads, flint and bronze arrow-heads, and an ivory pin are said to have been found in this group of barrows.¹⁴ Amber beads were also found in the county in association with a Bronze Age inter-

(8). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, L, ii, 39-40.

(9). Phelps's "History of Somerset," vol. II, pp. 124-5 of the part relating to earthworks.

(10). *Op. cit.*, II, 125.

(11). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLII, ii, pp. 22-25.

(12). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXIV, ii, 75-88; and *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, VIII, 185-194; the latter with three plates of illustrations.

(13). Phelps, II, 89.

(14). *Arch. Journ.*, XV, 215; *Vict. Co. Hist. Som.*, I, 190.

ment at South Chard in 1855; some men were digging a drain in a field belonging to Earl Poulett, and at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface they found a pot (? food-vessel), the top of which was destroyed; the pot is said to have contained the beads, but there is no record of a cremated or an inhumed interment having been found. Some of the beads and the vessel may be seen in the little museum at Chard. Again, amber beads were found in this county with the Wedmore hoard of bronze torcs, etc., in 1846;¹⁵ and five examples, of the Prehistoric Iron Age, have been found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.

The barrow which forms the subject of this report, although it has had a notable local reputation, was not marked by Professor Boyd Dawkins in his prehistoric map, in Vol. I of the "Victoria County History of Somerset." On p. 184 it is barely mentioned as follows:—"Among the few and isolated prehistoric remains to the east (of Quantock ridgeway) we must notice Tet Hill (Twt Hill) south of Stogursey, the camp at Cannington Park overlooking the marshes of the Parret at Combwich, and the tumulus on North Moor, about two miles to the north of Stogursey."

III. POSITION OF WICK BARROW.

Wick Barrow,—otherwise known as "Pixies' Mound" or "Burrow Sidwell," is situated in the parish of Stoke Courcy, from the church of which it is not quite $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant in a direction slightly E. of N.¹⁶ From Bridgwater the tumulus is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a N.W. direction, from Cannington Park Camp $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the same direction, and from the hamlet of Shurton 1 mile in a N.E. direction. From the Barrow Stockland is $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles in a S.E. direction; Stolford Farm¹⁷ $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E.,

(15). *Arch. Journ.*, VI, 81.

(16). These distances are given as the crow flies.

(17). A part of Stolford is seen on the right-hand side of the photograph, Plate III.

and Wick Farm $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the s.s.e. The nearest point to the shore (Bridgwater Bay) is on the north,—distance 3 furlongs. Burnham is clearly visible on a fine day at a distance of $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles in a w.n.w. direction; and in the same line at a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Brent Knoll, surmounted by its ancient camp,¹⁸ looms above the horizon (see Plate III).¹⁹ The view to the w. and s.w. is bordered by the Quantock Hills, the camp of Danesborough, or Dousborough, being at a distance of 5 miles. The sketch-map, Plate II, shows the relative position of Wick Barrow in respect to places of archæological interest for a mile or two on all sides.

To come to closer quarters, we find that the mound is situated on a slight ridge of land, or promontory,²⁰ in the middle of a field called “Pixypiece” or “Sidwells,” formerly under tillage, but now pasture, which in its lower half slopes considerably towards the gate on the s.e. opening out on North and Wick Moors. (See Plate II.) These alluvial moors are a very few feet higher than mean sea-level; indeed at one time these flats, now grazing fields, were represented by a tidal creek from the sea which extended in a w.s.w. direction as far as Wick Moor Drove. But for the substantial sea-wall (Ham Wall) at Stolford these moors would still be frequently flooded during stormy weather and high tides. The mouth of this inlet is still marked as “Botestall” (*i.e.*, haven) in a map dated 1722.

The barrow, the top of which is about 50 feet above mean sea-level, is actually placed on an outcrop of the Lower Lias formation (see the Rev. H. H. Winwood’s geological report, Appendix I). The soil of the lias rock here is a rich, stiff, tenacious, light-brown clay, almost impervious to water; consequently a heavy storm of rain soon renders the surface of the field extremely wet. As the excavations proceeded it was

(18). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LI, i, 43-5.

(19). The barrow will be found marked on “Somerset Sheet xxxvii N.E.” of the 6-inch, and on Sheet 279 of the 1-inch, Ordnance Maps. The latter is continued southwards by Sheet 295, which includes the whole Quantock range.

(20). The line of this spur of land takes a N.E. and S.W. direction.

observed that the "old surface line" beneath the barrow appeared to run at a slightly higher level than the present surface of the land immediately surrounding it. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the field has been under the plough, to the subaerial denudation of the unprotected surface since the construction of the mound, and to the choice of a slight natural prominence, or outcrop, in the ground and rock for the position for erecting the barrow.

The situation of Wick Barrow in respect to the land immediately surrounding it is well shown in Plate III. This photograph was taken from the summit of a hayrick close to the Sidwell Barn. The position of this Bronze Age barrow is most unusual, so few being found in Britain on comparatively low ground. In this connection, however, it is most interesting to note what Du Chaillu says with regard to mounds of the Bronze Age in Scandinavia, in "The Viking Age"²¹:—"The graves of this period (Bronze Age) also generally lie on the top of some high hill, or the cairns are placed on *the summit of some promontory having an unobstructed view of the sea or some large sheet of water.*"²²

On the shore at Stolford traces of a submerged or submarine forest may be seen,²³ and this may be connected with the peat-beds of the Somerset levels. Submerged forests of lesser extent exist all along the coast to Minehead and Porlock Bay.²⁴ The last named places are not only of interest to the geologist but to the archæologist also, seeing that flint and chert chippings had been found there in 1869 by Prof. Boyd Dawkins and the Rev. H. H. Winwood.²⁵ The Stolford forest would probably

(21). Vol. I, p. 84. The italics above are mine.

(22). See Mr. A. F. Major's note, Appendix I, p. 69.

(23). L. Horner in *Trans. Geol. Soc.*, III, 380.

(24). In Porlock Bay the following order of beds was noted by Mr. Godwin Austen:—(6) Shingle bank; (5) Marine silt, with *scrobicularia plana*; (4) Surface of Plant-growth, with roots of plants, stumps and trunks of trees; (3) Freshwater mud-deposit; (2) Forest-growth,—oak and probably alder; (1) Angular detritus. (*Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, XXII, 1.)

(25). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XVIII, i, 26-31.

yield similar results, but a thorough examination of such an area would bristle with difficulties.²⁶ The Minehead forest has also yielded other objects.²⁷

Much additional information with regard to the position of the barrow, with geological notes, will be found in Appendices I, II and IV.

IV. DESCRIPTION BEFORE EXCAVATION.

The greater part of the surveying before the excavation was carried out on April 5th, when a rectangular enclosure of rather more than half an acre, measuring 160 feet true N. and S., and 150 feet E. and W., was marked off round the barrow. The bottom line (south) of posts of this enclosure is distinctly seen in Plate III. On account of the slope of the ground in a S.S.E. direction, the mound appeared to be much higher on this side than elsewhere. Owing to denudation and the gradual silting of the upper material, the original margin of the barrow, at least on the S. and S.E. sides, had become covered, and the talus which had collected at the foot of the slope (see Photographs, Plate IV) gave a bulge to the edge of the mound. The approximate diameter of the barrow is 84 feet.

The Plan (Plate I) shows contours of one foot vertical height and a fall within the area of the plan of 20 feet from the summit of the barrow to the lowest part in the S.E. corner. The mound is about five feet high above the foot of the N. slope; and the vertical height from the approximate original margin of the barrow on the S.E. to the summit is 11 feet. From the top of the barrow to the "old surface line" immedi-

(26). Water-worn flint flakes and cores have been found occasionally by the Rev. C. W. Whistler along the Stolford beach. Large trunks of yew are found at Stolford among the forest débris, which is there uncovered for a short distance at every tide.

(27). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LII, i, 62.



GENERAL VIEW OF WICK BARROW AND SURROUNDINGS, TAKEN FROM THE TOP OF A HAYRICK ON THE W.S.W.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

ately below it measured 6·8 feet (see Sectional Diagram, Plate I).

A little to the N. of the central post there was a marked depression in the turf on the top of the barrow. It measured about 14 by 10 feet and was about 0·8 foot deep in the middle; and had evidently been made by some sort of digging which had taken place here at some former time.

The highest point—a rather sudden rise—of the mound to the W.N.W. and N.W. may have been caused by débris thrown out from this hole. Another much slighter and smaller depression occurred a little way down the N. slope of the mound, to the N.N.W. of the central picket.²⁸

The whole of the N.N.E. and N.E. aspects of the barrow had been disturbed long before our arrival (seen in Plate IV, fig. 1, beyond the plank; also in the Plan, Plate I), and it was ascertained that during the earlier part of the nineteenth century the tenant-farmer commenced the operation of razing the mound to the general level of the field. He was duly stopped, but did not replace the material he had removed. In a lesser degree the slope of the barrow had been mutilated in later years on the E. and E.N.E.²⁹ In this part, Mr. Jas. Rawlins dug out the greater part of a human skeleton about 1880, in the disturbed ground on the N.E., but he does not appear to have found any associated relics. Here also Mr. D. House scraped out a portion of a skeleton (or remains of mixed-up human bones) in 1902-3. The approximate position of these discoveries is indicated on the plan.³⁰ House authenticated his previous 'find' by digging out, with our permission,

(28). The term "central picket" will be used throughout to indicate the post driven into the top of the mound, from which all measurements in connection with the surveying, the walled enclosure, and the position of the "finds," were made. "Old surface line" is the expression used to indicate the old turf or rock on which the mound was built.

(29). Brambles and other bushes grew over the greater part of the mound when we began operations, as seen in the three views, Plate IV.

(30). Reports have been made that human bones were found in draining the field.

other bones close to the surface, in the same position, during the time of the excavations. The remains found by Rawlins were under a large slab of lias. They consisted chiefly of a fragment of pelvis, a few metatarsal bones, and a right thigh-bone, presumably that of an old man who had suffered considerably from some osseous disease. The length of the femur is 388 mm., least circumference 82 mm. (perimetral index 211). If male, the stature, according to one of Rollet's formulæ, estimated from the femur is only 4ft. 8ins.

This bone being of considerable pathological interest, I sent it to Dr. C. G. Seligmann for examination, and he kindly reports as follows:—

“The bone, which is a right femur, presents at its lowest extremity a sessile osteoma of cancellous bone, the lower portion of which is connected with the neighbourhood of the epiphysial line. This osteoma was probably originally of the shape of an egg, bisected by a plane parallel with its longest diameter; its greatest length in the present condition is about 80 mm., and probably its long diameter at no time exceeded this measurement. Such osteomata as that present on this bone are sometimes associated with rickets, but in spite of the shortness of this femur it presents no evidence of this disease.”

V. THE EXCAVATIONS IN APRIL, 1907.

The excavations were begun on Monday, April 15th,³¹ being temporarily completed on the following Monday.³² Eight men were employed during the week.³³ A cutting was pegged off

(31). The contoured plan of the barrow was completed on this day, and the mound was photographed from three points of view, Plate IV.

(32). Originally it had been intended to excavate the barrow in a consecutive fortnight, but the work had to be hurriedly closed down owing to the serious illness of the writer's son.

(33). In view of the possibility of further excavations taking place in this neighbourhood it may be well to record the names of the workmen employed in April and September:—Tom Paul (foreman at the Glastonbury Lake Village excavations), Geo. Paul (Glastonbury), Jas. Thorn senior and junior, Ernest Binding, John Rich senior and junior, Walter Perry, Harry Villis, Clement Chilcott, Samuel Graddon, and Thos. Stacey. Wm. Chidgey (Mr. Whistler's coachman) excavated during a portion of the time, and also acted as gate-keeper, etc. The Fund is indebted to Mr. Whistler for making arrangements for the employment of the local men, and for many other preliminary details connected with the work.

for excavation through the middle of the mound due E. and W., which measured 80 feet long by 12 feet wide ; and extensions were made from the centre both in northerly and southerly directions.

It was soon found that the work would take longer than anticipated at the outset, owing to the great weight of the material composing the mound, which consisted of lias stone (sometimes in large blocks up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in length) with a comparatively small proportion of loamy mould.

In the first instance some of the men removed material from the top of the mound, 25ft. on either side of the central picket, while others excavated from the E. and W. ends of the cutting, following as their floor the approximate level of the "old surface line." This floor was not easily traceable on the W. but on the E. the decayed turf of the original floor was distinctly seen along the faces of the cutting, and at no great distance from the E. end an outcrop of lias was met with.

"Finds" 1 to 4 were of little importance and are described in Section VII, pp. 23-4.

On the third day a contracted human skeleton (No. I) was discovered a little to the E. of the centre of the barrow³⁴ but at a depth not exceeding 2ft. from the summit ; it was buried in the rough material without any sign of a grave or cist. Its position is fully described in Section XI, p. 37, and it is figured on p. 36. The skull (three views) is represented in Plate X, and described in Section XII, pp. 43-4. Associated with the skeleton were three-quarters of a drinking-vessel, or beaker, much of which was touching the right shoulder, other pieces extending as far as the lumbar vertebræ. Every care was taken to procure all the existing fragments, but it was evident that the pot was not interred in a complete condition.

(34). Interments in barrows are more frequent on the S. and E. than on the N. and W. It is probable that the desire to face the sun, which still influences existing races, was from the earliest times felt, and thus expressed by the position of their interments.

This beaker³⁵ is described in detail in Section VIII, pp. 25-6, and figured in Plate VII.

It was at this stage in the explorations that I dismissed all thought of a historic burial from my mind, not altogether with disappointment, for I saw before us fresh evidence of Early Bronze Age man in Somerset—remains of an age previously very meagrely represented in our county.

After finding this interesting interment by inhumation, it was only reasonable to suppose that other interments of the same character would be forthcoming in the central area of the barrow and at no great depth; and knowing that only two beakers had previously been discovered in Somerset, the pot we had already found made us eager for further reward. In pursuing the excavation northwards from Skeleton I, British pottery of a different type (pp. 24, 37, and Plate IX, fig. 12) was found at 12 on plan. Here we were on the s.e. edge of the depression noticed on the top of the barrow.

In the area marked 6 on the plan at an average depth of 1½ ft. we came upon a mass of mixed and confused human bones, none being in sequence, many fractured long-bones being roughly arranged surrounding pieces of crania and lower jaws, apparently of about five adults and one child. They were packed closely together in an oval area measuring about 6 by 2 feet, and the lias stones round about them were larger than in many parts of the mound. Details with regard to these bones will be found in Sections XI and XII, pp. 40, 46-9. The chief peculiarity of the long-bones was the sharpness of the shin of some of the tibiæ. This platycnemism is dealt with at some length in Section XII, pp. 49-51. Another extremely interesting discovery in connection with the remains was the fact that some of the cranial fragments bore impressions of some kind of woven fabric, but all traces of any cloth that may have existed had disappeared. It would appear therefore

(35). "Beaker" is used throughout the report, being the term employed by that well-known authority on Bronze Age pottery, the Hon. J. Abercromby.



FIG. 1.—View from the S.E. on the first day of the Excavations.



FIG. 2.—View from the W.S.W., showing the western cutting.



FIG. 3.—View from the E.S.E., showing the eastern cutting.

that one of the heads at least was wrapped up in a textile fabric. Woven material has occasionally been found in barrows, and this subject is dealt with at some length in Section XII, pp. 48-9.

At this stage of the work it was impossible to definitely determine the origin of this mutilated mass of bones. It was seen by the platycnemism of the tibiæ, the prominent superciliary ridges over the orbits, the form and great strength of the lower jaws, etc., that we had here to deal with the remains of an early race, and not of a recent interment of collected bones brought from another place for burial here. We merely recorded all facts as to the relative position of the bones, their condition and number, and pursued our digging towards the west. Of course the most interesting bones were preserved for measurement and comparison, but the fragments of no use for scientific research were collected and reburied.

The sequel to the discovery of this pile of bones in Wick Barrow was not forthcoming till the excavations were renewed in September. (See concluding remarks, Section XV, pp. 64-6).

The next item of interest was the discovery of another contracted skeleton (No. II) a little to the w. of the centre of the mound, at a depth of 3ft. from the surface; contracted to such an extent that the heels must originally have touched the buttocks of the man. The head was to the n. This skeleton is fully described in Section XI, pp. 37-8, and its position, with its associated relics, is seen in Plate XI and in the illustration on p. 38. The calvaria of the skull was capable of restoration, but the facial portion was very fragmentary; it is dealt with in Section XII, pp. 44-5.

Here, again, a handmade beaker, only slightly damaged, was found near the right shoulder of the skeleton (figured in Plate VIII and described in Section VIII, pp. 26-7). A flint knife-dagger, length 5½ins., of fine workmanship and symmetrical lanceolate form, was found close to the pelvis, and near the lumbar vertebræ a small worked flint knife (Plate

IX, fig. 10, and p. 30). The knife-dagger is of a similar type to others found in Somerset (Section IX, pp. 29-31), but after considerable literary research, I have been able to find records of only five other instances of flint daggers having been found associated with beaker interments, two each in Yorks and Derbyshire and one in Wilts (see pp. 30-31). The dagger is figured in Plate VIII, and is seen in the position found on p. 38, and in Plate XI.

Before the close of the April exploration, the existence of an encircling wall within the area of the barrow was proved. It was firstly observed in digging out the cutting on the E. to the ground level, where it was found to be 2' 10½" high. It



The Wall of Wick Barrow on the West, with Sectional View of its outer face at A.B.

was readily seen that the wall covered a considerable area and that it was a dry wall composed mostly of thin slabs of lias.

A little later the men came to the wall across the 12ft. cutting on the w. side of the mound. Here it was found to be better built than on the E., and to be from 3' 7" to 3' 8½" high, with a considerable slope inwards, especially in the upper half. On the w. and elsewhere the bottom of the wall had an almost vertical outer face, as seen in the section of the walling depicted in the accompanying illustration.

Before closing down the excavations temporarily, the upper margin of the wall was traced, from which it was seen that it was not truly circular, its exterior upper diameter varying from 26 to 28½ feet, and that the average width of the top was 17¼ins. The N.E. segment of the wall extended below the mutilated part of the barrow on the N.E., and it was fortunate that this removal of material was not carried sufficiently deep to expose the wall (see pp. 11-12), or it is probable that we should not have had the chance and pleasure of conducting this important exploration.

Before leaving the barrow the outer face and top of the wall already exposed were covered again; and a notice-board was erected to warn off inquisitive visitors.

VI. THE EXCAVATIONS IN SEPTEMBER, 1907.

We recommenced the excavations on Wednesday, August 28th, with a similar gang of workmen under the same foreman, the operations lasting till Saturday, September 7th, after which the filling-in was completed by piece-work.³⁶ A cutting, 18½ feet wide, was pegged off for excavation in a direction due N. and S., extending from the central picket to a distance of 47 feet southwards. Whilst some of the men worked here, others proceeded to uncover the top of the wall and to trace the whole

(36). With the exception of a very few cartloads of large stones required by the tenant-farmer, the whole of the material thrown out from the excavations was replaced, the work being completed on Sept. 12th.

of its outer face down to the "old surface line," leaving a trench averaging $2\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide all round the wall where it was not exposed by the three main cuttings (E., W. and S.).

At the S. end of this wide cutting, working in horizontally for some distance, loamy mould was reached, which soon proved to be undisturbed ground. Later in the day ledges of lias rock were uncovered, as seen in the section taken across the mound from S. to N., Plate I. The dip of the strata was towards the sea on the N., the "strike" of the beds of limestone having the appearance of the bases of walls. On pursuing the excavation towards the centre of the mound it was seen that these ledges were in reality outcrops of rock, the dips in the strata between the successive "strikes" being filled with the natural loam of the district. The soil³⁷ is seen in the foreground of Plate V, fig. 2. The material composing the mound (represented in the Section, Plate I) consisted for the most part of heavy blocks of lias. This is well seen on the left-hand side of the photograph, Plate V, fig. 1. In this S. cutting large blocks of sandstone, presumably from the shore, were observed occasionally.

Very little was found in this excavation. A great many *Helix aspersa* of rather large size were noticed as this digging proceeded. The first marked "find" (13 on plan) was found about $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. S. of the top of the walled enclosure, depth 1 ft. from the surface, consisting of fragmentary remains of an adult human skeleton (probably female) and teeth of a child (see pp. 40, 49). They were of no special importance, except as further evidence of the fact that human remains, sometimes in very small fragments, were constantly found in the barrow near the surface.³⁸

(37). It was found to be 1 ft. 10 ins. deep here.

(38). Owing to the looseness of the coarser material forming the barrow, often causing hollow interspaces, small bones of the skeletons and fragments of the beakers were found sometimes a foot below the average level of the interments. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the fragments of the beaker found with Skeleton I.



FIG. 1.—View from the S.E., showing the “fine filling,” consisting of mould and small thin pieces of lias, placed against the wall for protection.



FIG. 2.—View of the south face of the Wall, showing the natural loam on which it was built.

WICK BARROW, STOGURSEY, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

As we approached the outer face of the walled enclosure from the s., e. and w. (it was particularly noticeable on the s. and s.w.), we found that the face of the wall and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. of the surrounding area was covered with a much finer material than that forming the greater part of the tumulus. The photograph, Plate V, fig. I, was taken on purpose to illustrate this fact (see also sketch on p. 63). This finer material consisted of a larger proportion of mould than found in other parts, mixed with small thin shaley pieces of lias stone. We have, then, evidence that this lighter material was placed against the outer face of the walled enclosure for its protection and preservation, and this view is supported by the fact that the outer face was firm, fairly smooth, unweathered and undamaged. This matter will be again referred to in the concluding remarks; but in the meantime it should be stated that the long-barrow at Upper Swell, Gloucestershire, contained a wall "encased by a backing of fine small stones for a thickness of 2ft., and beyond that by larger stones."³⁹

On September 2nd, the outer face and top of the wall were completely cleared, when photographs and sketches (Plates V, VI and XII, and pp. 20, 54) were made and measurements taken. In Section XIV this retaining-wall has been described in detail, so that it will only be necessary to state here, in addition to what has been previously said (p. 17), that the wall, not truly circular, had a circumference of 85 feet along the top outer margin, and that the basal diameter varied from $29\frac{1}{2}$ to $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet (see Plan, Plate I, and the bird's-eye view, p. 54). It had no foundation below the clay floor. The vertical height of the wall was found to average 3ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., the maximum height being 3ft. 10ins. on the w.n.w., the minimum 2ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ ins. on the e. There was considerable variety in the inward slope of the face of the wall, but the average was $1\frac{3}{4}$ ft. out of the vertical, the maximum being $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. on the n.w. In some parts, especially in

(39). For further particulars of Upper Swell Barrow, see p. 55.

the w. half (which was better built than the E. half), the wall had a distinct foot which had an almost vertical face for 1 or 2 feet, the upper part of the wall falling inwards considerably



Sketch showing the construction of the Wall of Wick Barrow on the N.W.
Taken from the W.S.W.

(see Plate XII, and sketches, pp. 16, 20). The slabs of lias were laid horizontally, or nearly so.

The wall having been cleared the whole way round, we proceeded to remove the interior filling in "spits." As the work progressed fragmentary human remains (including several cranial fragments) and a few animal bones were found, especially in the middle and towards the N. and N.W., below the depression which had been from the first noticed on the summit of the tumulus.

A little to the N. of this area, and just within the margin of the walled enclosure (see Plan, Plate I), the third contracted human skeleton was discovered, head to the S.E., knees to the E., at a depth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ ft. below the surface of the barrow. Here again the extreme flexion of the legs was observed. This

skeleton is described in Section XI, pp. 38-9, and is shown *in situ* in Plate XI. The skull was in a fragile and shattered condition, the left, or under half, being completely decayed, and not a single recognized measurement could be obtained. A little to the n. of the right tibia a large beaker was found in many fragments, but fortunately capable of complete restoration. Some of the fragments rested on the inner margin of the top of the wall. The beaker is figured in Plate VII and described in Section VIII, pp. 27-8. In the angle formed by the trunk and the legs, an interesting group of stone implements, including four flint scrapers, was discovered, as seen in Plate XI, and sketch p. 39. They are figured in Plate IX, figs. 15*a-f*, and again mentioned in Section IX, p. 32.

As we continued the excavation downwards it was noticed that whereas the "filling" on the s. and e. of the enclosure was compact and hard, the area marked by a dotted line on the plan (representing the depression observed on the summit of the barrow) was much looser and contained a surprisingly large amount of fragmentary human bone. The reason of this soon became clear, when, at a distance of $7\frac{1}{4}$ ft. to the n.n.w. of the central picket and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to the w.n.w. of the most central point enclosed by the wall, a piece of Roman *mortarium*⁴⁰ (16 in plan and section) was discovered about 1ft. above the "old surface line," $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. below the average level of the surrounding wall, and 5ft. below the surface of the depression on the top of the barrow. It is figured and described in Section X, p. 33. Shortly afterwards, at a slight distance from the piece of *mortarium*, and within an inch or two of the ground level, the foreman (T. Paul) found a small piece of bronze (17 in plan and section) which was immediately handed to me, and proved to be a Roman coin of Constantine I (Constantinopolis), struck about A.D. 335-337 at Lugdunum. This was found at a depth of 2·8ft. below the average level of the

(40). The *mortarium* fragment was found in the presence of several people interested in the work and was handed to Mr. Whistler.

top of the wall, and 5·6ft. below the surface of the barrow. It is figured and described in Section X, pp. 33-4.

No more complete proof of the fact that the Romans had excavated this barrow, digging down from the summit, was needed, and the importance of making contoured plans of barrows, showing every inequality of the surface before commencing the work, was never more favourably illustrated. The Romans had been here, made a deep excavation, the mouth of which measured about 14 by 10 feet, had removed any relics that may have been buried with the primary interment, and collected together some of the bones, breaking them in the operation; others perhaps were broken to a greater extent and became mixed with the débris thrown out from the hole. They left the piece of *mortarium* and the coin as evidence that they had "rifled" this part of the barrow, probably in the Constantine period. It is improbable that they found anything very valuable in the way of "treasure," seeing that the period of this interment (or interments) must have been the Early Bronze Age. They certainly excavated no further down than the clay floor and lias rock; the hole appears to have been filled up to the level of the mound, the material in the course of successive centuries having sunk to the extent of at least 9ins. The material which was found to be superfluous appears to have been thrown a little westward of the centre of the summit, as indicated at the time of the commencement of our excavations by a slight rise in this part (as seen by the highest contour on the plan). At the bottom of the hole made by the Romans, large slabs of lias were observed, many standing on edge (not of the character or size of slabs that would be used in the formation of a cist), as if they had been flung in by the Roman labourer, possibly in disgust at having been unrewarded with any great spoils after the labour expended in sinking the shaft! Judging from the Sole mound in Norway and the Danish one at Asbo, (see pp. 56-9) we should expect the central interment at Wick to have been originally covered by



View showing the breach made in the Wall on the south, the natural loam and ledges of lias in the central area, and the position (16 and 17) in which the Roman objects were found.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.



The End.

From a Photograph by Edmund Withington.

WICK BARROW, STOGURSEY, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

a cairn of stones. Such a cairn however was not traceable, and had one ever existed it is probable that the Romans could not have entirely obliterated its margins in the comparatively cramped area they worked in. The disappointment we felt at not finding the primary interment was very largely counterbalanced by proving most satisfactorily that it had been removed by the Romans.

From these thoughts we again turned our attention to the wall, in which we made a breach, 5ft. wide, on the s. side, to ascertain if there were any peculiarities in its construction (see Plate VI). No other part of the wall was destroyed, and care was taken not to damage it in filling-in. Nothing unusual was revealed. It was found to be of about the same thickness throughout, with a rough and irregular inner surface, as might be expected from building a dry stone wall of this character against a mound consisting chiefly of stone. On the "old surface line" in several places, and especially on the s.e., charcoal was clearly traceable. The clayey soil of the ground level was dug out in places to reveal the ledges of lias rock inclining slightly towards the n., as clearly shown in the photographs, Plate VI.

For the same purpose that the Romans buried their coin and fragment of *mortarium*, we placed in the central area on the solid rock a copper of Edward VII and a leaden tablet bearing the names of the two Societies and those chiefly concerned in the work of exploration, together with the date, the whole covered by a few sods of turf.

VII. LIST OF "FINDS" NUMBERED ON THE PLAN, PLATE I.

1. Fragment of smooth British pottery, light brown, with occasional grains of quartz in its composition; it has one short incised line by way of decoration. Depth 1.5ft.
2. Miscellaneous and fragmentary human bones, depth about 1.8ft.
3. Ditto, including small bits of skull and two phalanges, depth 2ft.

4. Flat oval piece of lias stone, with faint traces of scoring upon it. Found in the body of the barrow. Several sea-shore pebbles were also found.⁴¹

5. Greater part of a beaker, found in many fragments and nearly touching the right shoulder of Skeleton I and placed along the back as far as the lumbar vertebræ. Plate VII, and pp. 13, 25-6.

6. Mixed pile of human bones, probably the remains of five adults and one child, no two bones being found in sequence. The depth of these remains from the surface varied from 6ins. to 2-3ft. See pp. 14, 15, 40, 46-9, 64-6.

7. Flint flake found in filling-in, in April.⁴²

8. Complete beaker found lying on its side, only slightly fractured, and resting against the right humerus of Skeleton II. Plates VIII and XI, and pp. 15, 26-7.

9. Flint knife-dagger, the point towards the S., touching the back of the upper part of the pelvis of Skeleton II, as shown in the drawing and photograph, Plate XI and p. 38; also Plate VIII, and pp. 15, 29-31.

10. Finely worked flint knife found together with No. 9, and almost touching the loins of Skeleton II, as shown in the photograph and drawing, Plate XI and p. 38; also Plate VIII, and p. 30.

11. Flint flake, depth 1-3ft. Plate IX, fig. 11.

12. Two fragments of Bronze Age pottery, apparently of one vessel (not of "beaker" type); one found near the head of Skeleton I, the other close to, amongst the pile of "mixed bones" found to the N. of Skeleton I. Smooth hand-made pottery, black on the inside and yellowish-red on the exterior, containing a few grains of quartz; ornamented with impressions of the finger-tip and nail. Plate IX, fig. 12.

13. Fragmentary remains of an adult human skeleton (? female), and teeth of a child, at a depth of 1ft.

14. Beaker in fragments, found to the N. of the tibiæ of Skeleton III and touching the inner margin of the top of the walled enclosure. Plate XI and p. 39; also Plate VII and pp. 27-8.

15. Four flint scrapers, a flint knife, and a polishing stone, found together between the right humerus and the right femur of Skeleton III. Plate XI and p. 39; also Plate IX, figs. 15a-f, and p. 32.

16. Piece of a Roman *mortarium*, found within the walled enclosure, 1ft. above the "old surface line" and 5ft. deep below the depression on the top of the barrow. Illustrated on p. 33; see also pp. 21, 32-3.

(41). A small "heart-shaped" piece of lias, slightly over an inch long, with a perforation perhaps for suspending the object as a pendant, was found close to the barrow some years ago by Mrs. Berry, of Park Farm, Cannington, whose husband at one time farmed "Sidwells." The object bears evidence of prolonged use, but the scratches on it are probably accidental.

(42). A small flint flake was found on the top of the wall on the N.E. by Miss Irene Whistler.

17. "Third brass" coin of Constantine I (Constantinopolis), found close to the piece of *mortarium* and the "old surface line," and 5·6ft. deep below the depression on the crest of the barrow. Illustrated on p. 33 ; see also pp. 21, 34-6.

VIII. THE BEAKERS, OR DRINKING-VESSELS, FOUND AT WICK BARROW, AND ELSEWHERE IN SOMERSET.

(1). *Beaker found with Skeleton I. (Figured in Plate VII).*

This hand-made vessel, moulded into elegant shape, was found in many fragments with weathered edges, and was probably buried in association with the skeleton in an incomplete and fractured condition. Three-quarters of the pot were recovered, and it was possible to restore about two-thirds of it.⁴³ The cup falls under Type $\beta 1$ of the Hon. John Abercromby's classification, and is a form chiefly found in the s.w. of Britain. In general outline it most closely resembles (1) the beaker found near Almer, Sturminster Marshall, Dorset,⁴⁴ and (2) that found by General Pitt-Rivers in Barrow 20, Rushmore Park, Wilts ;⁴⁵ both now in Farnham Museum, North Dorset.

Beaker No. 1 is an ovoid cup with recurved rim, and has a polished surface which almost amounts to glazing,—the result probably of burnishing with a smooth stone, or an implement of bone, or by means of a pad of raw hide, which would probably have produced the greasy-looking "glazing." Height of vessel, $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ; ext. diam. at rim, $6\frac{1}{8}$ ins. ; max. ext. diam., $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; diam. of base, 3 ins. ; max. thickness of ware, excluding base, 6 mm. ; the substance of the clay is black, the inner and outer surfaces brick-red, of a smooth paste, without any apparent grains of quartz or sand in its composition ; sharp-rimmed on the outer edge owing to bevelling ; inside the rim are three irregular lines of impressions of plaited grass.⁴⁶

(43). The three beakers were restored by Mr. and Mrs. St. G. Gray.

(44). Figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 383, no. 59.

(45). *Op. cit.*, p. 385, no. 67 ; and "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," II, Pl. lxxvii.

(46). Ornamentation in a similar position is seen on a beaker found at Court Hill, Dalry, Ayrshire, in the Nat. Mus. of Antiq., Edinburgh. (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 387, no. 74 ; and vol. X, p. 284).

All the lines of ornamentation on the exterior are composed of rows of small oblong or square punctured dots. Horizontally arranged are four pairs of lattice bands consisting of crossed oblique parallel lines; each pair is divided by two rows of punch-marks, and the interspaces between the pairs of ornamental bands are filled up at regular intervals by rows of punch-marks which considerably overlap in places.⁴⁷ Similar ornamentation, which is common, is seen on a beaker found in Barrow 7, at Sherburn, East Riding, now in the British Museum.⁴⁸

Full particulars of the circumstances of finding Beaker No. 1 will be found on p. 13. Its position on the Plan, Plate I, is indicated by the figure "5."

(2). *Beaker found with Skeleton II. (Figured in Plate VIII).*

This hand-made pot was found broken only to an inconsiderable extent, and has been fully restored. As a *type* it is rather earlier than the beaker found with Skeleton I, and it falls under the heading of Type *a2* of the Hon. J. Abercromby's classification. The four beakers found in association with flint daggers mentioned on p. 31 belong to the very earliest type of ceramic art of the Bronze Age, viz., Type *a1* of Mr. Abercromby,⁴⁹ whilst the fifth example noted there was too fragmentary for restoration.

The body of Beaker No. 2 is more or less globose, with a slight "shoulder" at the widest part. The height of the body is almost equal to that of the neck, at the base of which there is a constriction, but not so decided as in the case of Beaker No. 3. The neck is straight-sided, curving very slightly inwards at the lip. Height of the vessel $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; ext. diam. at rim $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins., at base $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins., at bulge of the body of the vessel $4\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; thickness of ware at the rim 7.5 mm.; the substance of the clay is brownish-black, the outer surface reddish-drab in colour, of a smooth paste like the other beakers.

All the ornamentation is made up of lines of small rectangular punch-marks. The top of the rim is stamped with a zigzag pattern. The whole external surface is covered with ornament, excepting the plain band encircling the vessel just below the constriction. The design of ornament is of early type and consists, on both halves of

(47). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," IV, 235-8.

(48). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 400, no. 127. Greenwell's "British Barrows," 146.

(49). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, 325.



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I



III.

BEAKERS FOUND WITH SKELETONS I. AND III., WICK BARROW, 1907.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.

the vessel, of two lines of interlocking triangles filled with horizontal lines parallel to the base, leaving a plain bar-chevron interspace, averaging $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in width, between them, which together comprise a most effective and ambitious style of ornament. In some instances, in the lower half of the vessel, the triangles meet or nearly so, the interspaces presenting themselves sometimes as bar-chevrons, sometimes as bar-lozenges. Thus it is seen that the bands of triangles filled with lines parallel to the bases formed the chief *motif* of the decoration, the plain chevrons and lozenges being of secondary importance. Chevron designs are common on early Bronze Age pottery, but the exact treatment displayed on this beaker is not precisely like anything that has been found previously, except in the case of the decoration on the neck of a beaker of similar form found by Mr. J. R. Mortimer in Barrow No. 4 of the Painsthorpe Wold Group, East Riding.⁵⁰ Somewhat similar decoration is also seen on a beaker from Newhouse Farm, St. Fagan's, Glamorgan, and now in the Cardiff Museum.⁵¹

Full particulars of the discovery of Beaker No. 2 will be found on p. 15. Its position on the Plan, Plate I, is indicated by the figure "8."

(3). *Beaker found with Skeleton III. (Figured in Plate VII).*

This beaker, also handmade, was found in many fragments, several of which had weathered edges as in the case of Beaker No. 1, from which it may reasonably be assumed that the vessel was buried in a fractured condition. About five-sixths of the pot were recovered, and it was possible to restore about three-quarters of it, the deficiencies being made up with plaster of Paris.

This vessel is larger than either of the other two found in the barrow, and is moreover of an entirely different type to Beaker No. 1. Like the four beakers found in association with flint knife-daggers mentioned on pp. 31, this example

(50). Figured in the "Burial Mounds of E. Yorkshire," Pl. XXXIV, fig. 270.

(51). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 376, no. 31. The ornament of the beaker-class of pottery is dealt with by Mr. Abercromby in the same work, XXXIX, 326-344 (see no. 42, p. 341, also the left-hand part of no. 14, p. 339). See also "Celtic Art in Pagan Times," by J. Romilly Allen, chapter II. for detail and origination of this decoration; also illustration facing p. 26.

belongs to the very earliest type of Bronze Age pottery, viz., Type *a1* of Mr. Abercromby's classification.⁵²

The body of the vessel is decidedly globose, with a "shoulder" slightly indicated; the height of the body is almost equal to that of the neck, and the constriction in the middle is more pronounced than usual. The sides of the neck are straight, but do not splay out so much as in the case of Beaker No. 2. Height of the vessel $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; ext. diam. at rim 5 ins., at base $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins., at bulge of the vessel $5\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; thickness of ware at the rim 5.5 mm. The substance of the clay is black, the inner and outer surfaces being of a light brick red colour; of a smooth paste. Like the other beakers, this cup was polished on the surface by means of an implement of bone or stone, or by a hide pad.

As in the cases of the other two beakers the ornamentation is entirely made up of quadrangular dots. At the constriction there is a plain band encircling the vessel, like Beaker No. 2, and there is another plain band just below the widest part of the body. Between these plain bands the three compartments of ornament are of precisely the same character, consisting of an upper row of triangles pointing downwards and a lower row pointing upwards, the interspaces between them being partly filled by lozenges at regular intervals apart. The bases of the triangles do not touch one another, as is more usual. The triangles and lozenges are filled with the little punch-marks; one of the triangles, however, seen clearly in the illustration, Plate VII, was never completely filled with the indentations.

A somewhat similar design is seen on a beaker found in Sliper Low, Brassington Moor, Derbyshire,⁵³ and another in Top Low, Swinscoe, Staffs,⁵⁴ both of early type.

Full particulars of the discovery of Beaker No. 3 will be found on p. 21. The position on the Plan, Plate I, is indicated by the figure "14."

(4). *The Wincanton and Culbone Beakers, Somerset. (Mentioned for comparison with those from Wick Barrow).*

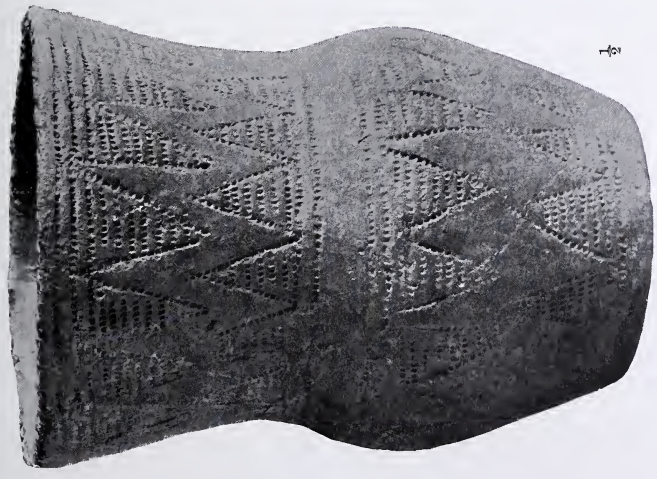
The Wincanton beaker⁵⁵ belongs to Type *a3* of Mr. Abercromby's classification, and although in a somewhat fragmentary

(52). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 325.

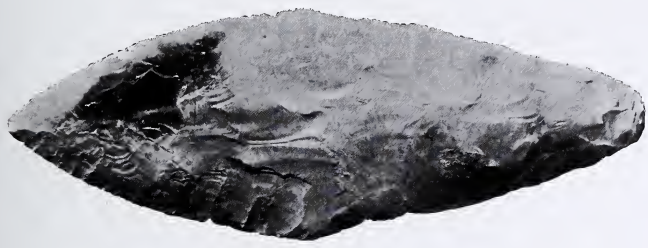
(53). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 371, no. 12; and XXXIX, p. 340, no. 32.

(54). *Op. cit.*, XXXVIII, p. 374, no. 23; and XXXIX, p. 340, no. 33.

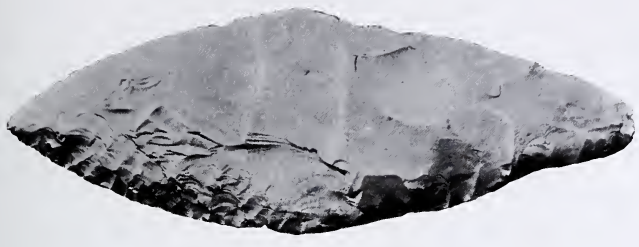
(55). Figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 378, no. 39a.



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BEAKER AND FLINT KNIFE-DAGGER (TWO VIEWS), FOUND IN ASSOCIATION WITH SKELETON II.,
WICK BARROW, APRIL, 1907.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.

condition is one of the largest beakers yet found in Great Britain.

Perhaps the highest is that found at Somersham, Hunts (Cambridge Museum), height $10\frac{4}{5}$ ins.⁵⁶; another beaker found at Hawkfield, Lesbury, Northumberland (Newcastle Museum) is $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high⁵⁷; that found on Chagford Common, Dartmoor, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high⁵⁸; whilst the Wincanton example is also the same height, with an external diameter at the rim of $5\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

This beaker was found in 1870 in Windmill Quarry, Wincanton, depth about 7ft., in association with a circular flint scraper and pieces of red-deer antler. All are exhibited in Taunton Castle Museum. The brachycephalic skull (see pp. 42, 67) belonging to this interment was also preserved, but not the long-bones. The actual interment was found under a "cairn" of 4 feet of loose stones.⁵⁹

The skeleton and associated beaker found in a cist at Culbone, are exhibited in Taunton Castle Museum, and were figured and described by Mr. F. T. Elworthy.⁶⁰ The cup is $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high; ext. diam. at rim $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; greatest circumference $16\frac{3}{4}$ ins. It belongs to Type $\beta 4$, and is therefore later in type than the four Somerset examples above mentioned, but in its actual fabrication it is probably contemporary.

The measurements of the brachycephalic skull from this interment are given on pp. 42, 67, and the sharp shins of the tibiæ are mentioned on p. 50.

IX. FLINT IMPLEMENTS FOUND IN WICK BARROW.

(1). *Flint Knife-Dagger, etc., found with Skeleton II.*

The flint knife-dagger found in association with Skeleton II

(56). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 386, no. 71.

(57). *Op. cit.*, XXXVIII, p. 396, no. 111.

(58). *Op. cit.*, XXXVIII, p. 392, no. 95.

(59). Further particulars of the finding of this interment will be found in Sweetman's "History of Wincanton," 1903, pp. 5-7. On line 4 of p. 7 of that book a bad misprint occurs. "Long" should read "round;" and on line 12 "early" should be inserted before "Bronze."

(60). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLII, pt. ii, 56-66. The beaker is also figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 392, no. 94.

is shown *in situ* in Plate XI and in the drawing on p. 38, and is represented on a larger scale in Plate VIII, where also the beaker found in the same interment is figured.

It is of lanceolate form ; length $5\frac{3}{8}$ ins. ; width nearly 2ins. ; max. thickness, near the butt-end, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. ; weight 1.9oz. (Troy). The point of greatest breadth is rather nearer the tip than the butt-end. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. from the butt-end a slight notch is observable on both edges, indicating the distance the handle, probably made of some perishable material such as bone, wood, or antler, extended up the blade of the implement. It is of course possible that this perfect and thin dagger was never mounted in a handle and that the blade was made purposely for interment with the body. The form is extremely symmetrical and the butt-end is rounded off as a blunted point. It has been chipped with remarkable skill, the cutting-edge all round being in one plane and very sharp ; the cross-section is bi-convex ; the slight sinuosity of the cutting-edge is due to careful secondary chipping. The greater part of the surface is of whitish-grey colour of a porcellaneous appearance ; one patch on the surface, however, retains the indigo-blue colour of the natural flint. The whiteness is probably due to the action of percolating water charged with carbonate of lime.

A well-chipped flint knife, or flake, with finely worked concavities along both edges, was found near the sacrum of the same Skeleton (No. II), as seen in the photograph, Plate XI. It is also worked at the truncated end ; length $2\frac{1}{16}$ ins. ; maximum width $\frac{1}{8}$ in. It is figured, full size, in Plate IX, fig. 9.

These flint knife-daggers, of late Neolithic *type*, have frequently been found in barrows, etc., singly and in association with other relics of the early Bronze Age.⁶¹ There are already no less than five flint daggers in Taunton Castle Museum. Four found in the turbaries west of Glastonbury are finely worked ; one of them is broken at both ends, the others measuring 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and 7ins. respectively in length ; they originally belonged to the Stradling Collection.⁶² The fifth, said to have been found in Somerset, length $5\frac{3}{8}$ ins., originally belonged to the collection of the late Mr. Wm. Baker. One, very similar to the Wick specimen, was found in a barrow on Lamborne Down, Berks, in company with other stone implements.⁶³

As far as I have been able to ascertain only five knife-daggers of the character of the one under consideration have been previously found in England associated with beakers in barrow interments, viz.,

(61). See Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements."

(62). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLVIII, pt. i, 82-3.

(63). Now in the British Museum. Figured in Evans's "Ancient Stone Implements," 1st edit., 312.

two each in Yorks and Derbyshire, and one in Wilts. For the sake of comparative archæological research, I purpose to give particulars of each of these instances singly.

(1). A knife-dagger of thin grey flint, not very symmetrical, was found in Barrow 39, Stonehenge, in association with a beaker of Type *a1*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high; the dagger measures $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. The beaker and dagger were found at the feet of the primary skeleton which was buried in a grave excavated 2 feet into the solid chalk. Both are in the Stourhead Collection in Devizes Museum, and have been figured.⁶⁴

(2). A flint dagger, 6 ins. long, a flint implement with a circular head, a piece of spherical pyrites, and a beaker, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, of Type *a1*,⁶⁵ were found in a grave in the centre of the barrow known as Green Low, Alsop Moor, Derbyshire. Lower down were three beautifully chipped arrow-heads with barbs and stems, and three bone instruments much like "mesh-rules" for netting.⁶⁶ All are exhibited in Sheffield Museum.

(3). A large, irregular grave, 5 ft. deep, surrounded by an irregular circle of small stones, was found under a small tumulus on Smerril Moor, Derbyshire. At the bottom was a skeleton, a beaker of Type *a1* nearly 9 ins. high, a flint dagger $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, a bone "mesh-rule" 12 ins. long, and a flint spear-head 3 ins. long.⁶⁷ The beaker is in Sheffield Museum and has been figured;⁶⁸ the flint dagger and spear-head have been lost.

(4). A beautifully symmetrical flint knife-dagger, $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins. long, was found with an interment by inhumation in No. 37 Barrow, Garton Slack Group, East Riding. It was in the centre of the barrow leaning against a highly ornamented beaker of Type *a1*, both being behind the skull, near the *right shoulder* of the skeleton. Near the dagger, slightly to the N. of the beaker, was a perforated axe-hammer and a circular jet button. All the objects have been figured,⁶⁹ and are exhibited in Mr. J. R. Mortimer's Museum at Driffield.

(5). In Barrow No. 124, Acklam Wold Group, East Riding, Yorks, with the primary interment, under the right hand, an extremely fine flint knife-dagger, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. long and $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide, was discovered. Other flint implements were found, a small conical jet button and another of red-coloured amber, a bone pin, and a jet ring. Close to

(64). Hoare's "Ancient Wilts," I, Plate xvii; *Devizes Museum Catalogue of the Stourhead Collection*, pp. 23-4; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 369, no. 3.

(65). Figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 370, no. 5.

(66). Bateman's "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," 59-60.

(67). Bateman's "Ten Years' Digging," 102-3.

(68). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Soc.*, XXXVIII, p. 371, no. 11.

(69). Mortimer's "Burial Mounds of E. Yorks," Plates LXVII and LXVIII, figs. 510, 511, 513, 514. The beaker is also figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XXXVIII, p. 369, no. 4.

the right side of the skull and near the *shoulder* were the fragments of a crushed beaker. These objects are in the Mortimer Museum at Driffeld and have been figured.

(2). *Flint Scrapers, etc., found with Skeleton III.*

Four flint scrapers, a flint knife, and a polishing-stone, were found together close to Skeleton III, in the position indicated in the photograph and sketch, Plate XI and p. 39. All are figured in Plate IX, figs. 15*a-f*. The two smaller scrapers, figs. 15*a* and 15*b*, are finely chipped; the smaller is of the horse-shoe type, having a well defined bulb of percussion which has on it a facet known in scientific terminology as an *érail-lure*.⁷¹ There is also a well marked *érail-lure* on the rougher implements, figs. 15*d* and 15*e*. Fig. 15*a* was evidently originally of symmetrical form, but previous to burial had sustained a considerable fracture on the left-hand side. Fig. 15*c* exhibits an extremely large and prominent bulb of percussion. Fig. 15*d* is of rougher workmanship, and was doubtless damaged before burial. Fig. 15*e* is a somewhat rude knife of triangular cross-section, having an oblique dorsal ridge. The polishing-stone, fig. 15*f*, of indurated sandstone, is extremely smooth, probably the result of prolonged use.

X. THE ROMAN REMAINS.

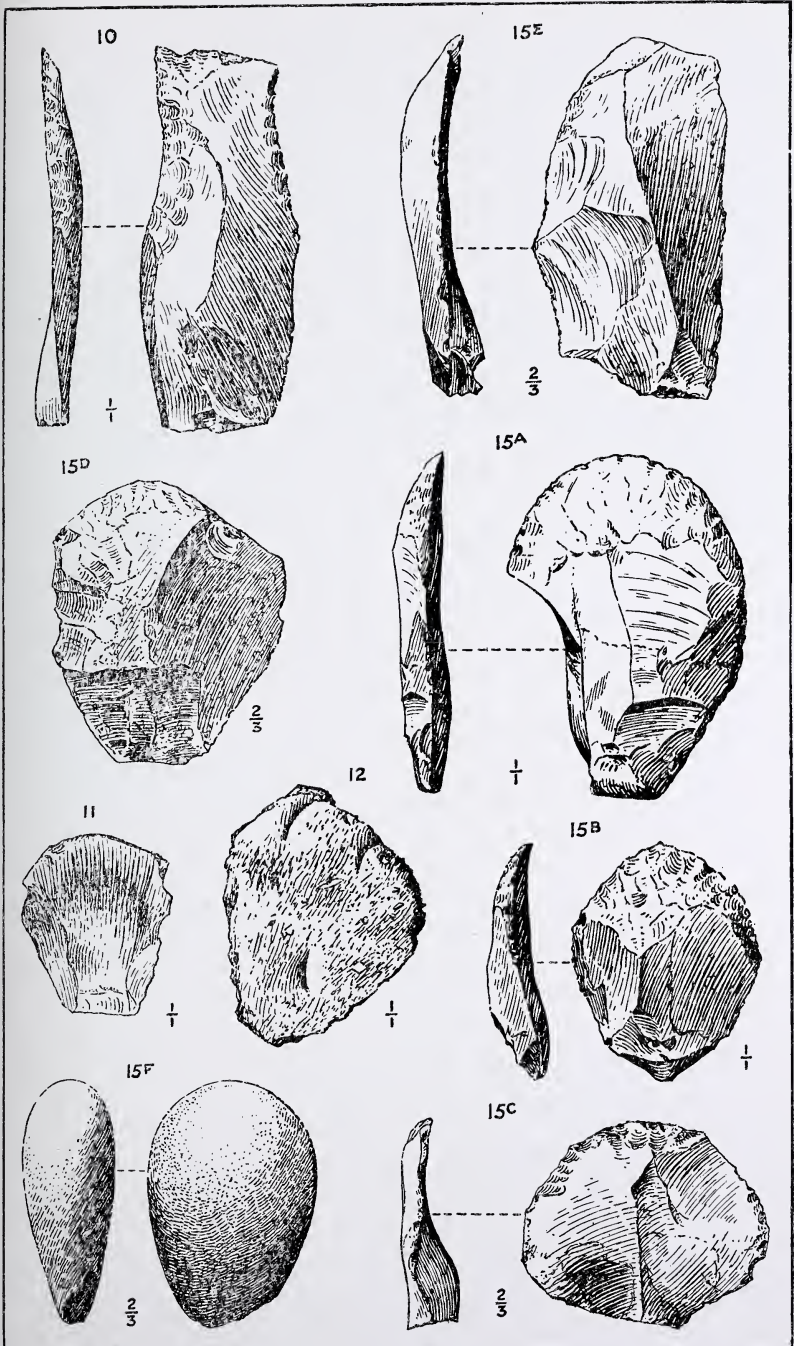
(1). *Piece of a Roman Mortarium. (See accompanying illustration, and 16 on Plan and Section, Plate I).*

The piece of *mortarium* of cream-coloured ware is typically Roman; it is lathe-turned, and has a broad overhanging flange for fitting on to a stand, in the manner described in "Excavations in Cranborne Chase."⁷² It has large grains of quartz

(70). "Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire," Plates XXVI and XXVII.

(71). "Worked Flints from the Cromer Forest Beds," by W. J. Lewis Abbott, F.G.S., *Natural Science*, X, 92-3.

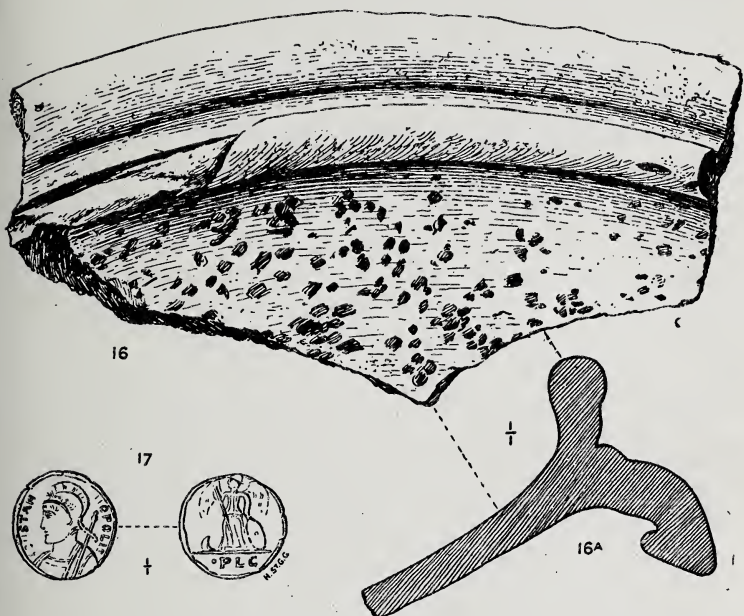
(72). Vol. III, 144; also Vol. IV, Plate 242, fig. 13.



FLINT IMPLEMENTS, etc., FOUND IN ASSOCIATION WITH HUMAN REMAINS, IN WICK BARROW, STOGURSEY.

From Drawings by Mr. Ernest Sprankling.

affixed to the surface on the interior of the vessel, for triturating vegetables in the usual manner. The diameter of the



Roman "finds" found within the walled enclosure of Wick Barrow. 16, Fragment of a *Mortarium*; and 16a, Section across the rim showing the flange. 17, Coin of Constantine the Great (Constantinopolis).

vessel, when complete, at the margin of the flange, was about $13\frac{1}{4}$ ins. It was found within the walled enclosure, as described on p. 21.

Pieces of Roman *mortaria* of precisely the same character, found in Somerset at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, Ham Hill (near Yeovil), the Roman kiln at Shepton Mallet, the Roman villa at Wadeford, and at Stancheater (Curry Rivel), may be seen in Taunton Castle Museum.

(2). *Roman Coin.* (See illustration on p. 33, and 17 on Plan and Section, Plate I).

Close to the position in which the piece of *mortarium* was uncovered and at a slightly greater depth, within an inch or two of the "old surface line," the Roman coin was found.

The following is its description:—Constantine the Great (Constantinopolis): a "third brass," or *nummus centenionalis*; struck between A.D. 335 and 337 at Lyons. *Obv.*—(CON) STAN(TIN)OPOLI(S); helmeted head to left, sceptre in left hand. *Rev.*—Winged Victory on prow of vessel, left hand resting on a shield; in exergue ·PLG—*Lugdunum prima (officina)*. A somewhat defaced specimen.

A copper coin of Constantine was found on Knighton Farm, Burton, about a mile N.W. of Stogursey, and a mile-and-a-half S.W. of Wick Barrow.⁷³

Roman coins in prehistoric barrows are generally found near the surface in association with secondary interments of the Roman period. Occasionally they are discovered just under the turf, into which position they have probably worked after being dropped on the surface. Very rarely, I believe, according to printed records, have Roman coins been found deep in barrows of prehistoric construction, as is the case at Wick Barrow, and in no other case have they been a recognizable token of deliberate exploration by their depositors. Mining Low in Derbyshire has produced a number of Roman coins, but Thomas Bateman's records are so vague and insufficient that it is difficult to determine in what position exactly they were found.

In Cornwall, some Roman coins are stated to have been found in Golvadnek Barrow, at the foot of Carnbrea Hill, in 1700.^{73A}

In Dorset, in the long-barrow known as Wor Barrow, on Handley

(73). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXVIII, i, 76; and *Vict. Co. Hist. Som.*, I, 366. It was presented to Taunton Museum, in 1892, by Mr. R. Wilson.

(73A). *Journ. Ryl. Inst. Cornwall*, v, 202.

Downs, a silver *denarius* of Trajan was found, but only at an unimportant depth beneath the surface.⁷⁴

In Gloucestershire, a coin of Constantine was found in a long-barrow (in an unimportant position apparently) at Nether Swell.⁷⁵

In Derbyshire, Roman coins have been found in prehistoric barrows in several instances. The large mound at Mining Low appears to have been excavated on two or three occasions from 1843 to 1850.⁷⁶ Several broken sepulchral urns and Roman coins were found there, and the large tumulus, nearly 15ft. high, appears to have been used considerably for interments in Roman times. Coins of Claudius Gothicus, Constantine I and II, Constantius II and Valentinian, have been found there (see further remarks on Mining Low on p. 56). A "third brass" coin of Constantine the Great was found near the surface in Rolley Low, Wardlow Common,⁷⁷ and another "amongst the débris of the barrow," one mile n.w. of Ashton-in-the-Water.⁷⁸ A small brass coin of Constantius Chlorus was found with other remains from a secondary interment in Rusden Low, near Middleton-by-Youlgrave.⁷⁹ A quantity of "third brass" Roman coins were found in Haddon Field Barrow in 1824, "about three yards from the centre of the mound" "which would pertain to a later interment of the Romano-British period." Bronze Age interments were found in a cist.⁸⁰ About eighty small brass coins were found scattered about in a tumulus at Saint's Hill, near Parwich.⁸¹

In the adjoining county of Staffordshire, three "third brass" coins (including Tetricus and Constantine I) were found in association with a secondary interment of the Roman period in 1845 in Steep Low, near Alstonefield.⁸² The same barrow produced 48 Roman coins in 1848. A "third brass" of Constantine the Great was found near the surface of a barrow between Welton and Ilam.⁸³

One or two examples may be quoted from Yorkshire. Beneath Barrow 122, near Wetwang Vicarage, E. Riding, a cross-formed excavation was found cut six feet into the rock.⁸⁴ Miscellaneous anti-

(74). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," IV, 67, 84. Several Roman coins were found in the silting of the ditch of this barrow, but all near the surface.

(75). Greenwell's "British Barrows," 514.

(76). Bateman's "Vestiges," 40; "Ten Years' Diggings," 55, 82; *Journ. Derbyshire Arch. & N. H. Soc.*, VIII, 191-2.

(77). Bateman's "Vestiges," 55.

(78). *Op. cit.*, 28.

(79). Bateman's "Ten Years' Diggings," 43.

(80). "Vestiges," 30.

(81). "Ten Years' Diggings," 61.

(82). Bateman's "Vestiges," 76; "Ten Years' Diggings," 122, 126.

(83). "Vestiges," 82.

(84). "Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire," by J. R. Mortimer, pp. 265-6

quities of various dates were found in the barrow and below, including mediæval glazed pottery and a "Roman coin of *Constantius Potus* struck at Trèves." Both Roman and British relics were found in Barrow C64 of the Garton Slack Group, E. Riding, an early British barrow of slight elevation having apparently been considerably disturbed by the Romans (the description however is rather vague).⁸⁵ Portion of a human skeleton with fragments of a British vase were found; also a piece of a "food-vessel." At a greater depth however Roman remains, including burnt matter, were discovered in one circular hole, "a Roman bronze coin of Nero Cæsar Augustus (date about A.D. 58-60) and the greater part of a rude bone pin." A Roman coin was found in a large barrow of the Driffield Group, E. Riding, but its exact position was not noted.⁸⁶

XI. THE POSITION OF THE HUMAN REMAINS.

(1). *Skeleton No. I.* (See Plan, Plate I, and sketch below).



Sketch showing the position of Skeleton I, and the accompanying fragments of a beaker.

(85). "Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire," 226-8.

(86). *Op. cit.*, 282.

This skeleton was not found in a cut grave, but was merely buried in the rough material, consisting of earth and slabs of lias stone, of which the barrow was formed. It was discovered in April in the E. half of the 12-ft. wide cutting which was driven E. and W. through the mound. The legs were at a depth of 2·3ft. from the surface; the skull, crushed in, being 1·8ft. deep. The remains were contracted,⁸⁷ but the drawing (p. 36) does not show the legs, as they were washed out of the bank by the previous night's rain, before the skull, trunk and arms were uncovered. The pelvis was towards the S.S.W.; from it the femora extended in a N.E. direction. The skull was 4·8ft. to the E.N.E. of the central picket, the head facing N.E. The left arm was bent upwards at a very acute angle, the left hand resting against the left side of the head; the right arm extended, and almost reaching the femora; the vertebræ in fairly good condition. Distance from the top of the skull up to and including the pelvis, 2·9ft. About three-quarters of a highly ornate beaker in fragments (Plate VII, and pp. 25-6) were found behind and nearly touching the right shoulder, some of the pieces extending as far as the lumbar vertebræ (5 on plan).

Near the skull of this skeleton, and a little to the N. of it, two fragments of British pottery (12 on plan) were found, ornamented with impressions of a finger-tip and nail. The larger piece is figured in Plate IX, fig. 12; see also p. 24. A few human teeth were found with this interment scattered about.

(2). *Skeleton No. II.* (See Plan, Plate I, Plate XI, and sketch on p. 38).

This inhumed and contracted interment was found in April, on the W. side of the E. and W. cutting through the barrow, the skull at a distance of 10·4ft. from that of Skeleton I. The legs were uncovered at a depth of 3ft. from the surface of the barrow. The skull was badly fractured by a large slab of lias resting upon it; the head to the N.N.W., as viewed from the central picket; the lower jaw perfect. Right arm bent at a right angle, the hand against the knees; left humerus extended, the ulna and radius being doubled back to the chin. The extreme flexion of the legs was unusual; the femora were parallel, the tibiæ and fibulæ being doubled back in a S.S.E. direction. The heels must originally have touched the buttocks of the person, and the legs were probably tied back in that position. The pelvis was in a fairly good condition; the measurement from the top of the skull to the base of the pelvis was 3ft. The beaker (Plate VIII and pp. 26-7) with this skeleton was found almost complete, but cracked, resting against the right humerus (8 on plan); distance from

(87). As in the case of Skeleton II, the legs had probably been tied up, causing extreme flexion.

the beaker to top of the left tibia 2·3ft. The flint knife-dagger (Plate VIII and pp. 29-31), with point to the s., was found almost touching the base of the pelvis, the dagger being in such a position as to suggest that it may have been fixed to the waist by means of a belt (9 on plan). Rather nearer the beaker a small worked flint knife (Plate IX, fig. 10, and p. 30) was uncovered (10 on plan).

The accompanying sketch gives rather the impression, due to the removal of similar débris to that shown, that a rough grave had been



Sketch showing the position of Skeleton II, and the beaker, flint knife-dagger and small knife found in association with the bones.

formed for the reception of this interment, but, as in the case of Skeleton I and Skeleton III subsequently found (Plate XI), nothing in the nature of a grave was observed.

(3). *Skeleton III.* (See Plan, Plate I, Plate XI, and sketch on p. 39).

This was the third human skeleton in sequence found in the barrow (Sept. 3); contracted, with head to the s.e., knees to the e. It was discovered just within the n. margin of the walled enclosure, the skull at a distance of 12·3ft. to the n.n.w. of that of Skeleton I, and 13·8ft. to the n.e. of Skeleton II. The interment was at an

approximate depth of 3·4ft. from the surface of the barrow immediately above it, and 3ins. below the top of the wall in this part. The skull was found to be badly fractured and incapable of restoration; the vertebral column, although much decayed, was fairly straight. As in the other skeletons (Nos. I and II) the extreme flexion of the legs was conspicuous, and fragmentary remains of the feet were found very near the pelvic bones. The right humerus pointed towards the knees, the ulna and radius being doubled back



Sketch showing the position of Skeleton III, with the associated flint implements and beaker.

under the face. The left arm was across the body, the forearm being at right angles to the humerus. The measurement from the top of the skull to the knees was 3ft. At 9ins. to the n. of the right tibia and 3·9ft. from the skull, the fragmentary remains of a beaker (14 on plan) were unearthed (described on p. 27, and figured in Plate VII); some of the fragments were found only 6ins. from the outer edge of the walled enclosure, and, indeed, touched the inner margin of the wall. Midway between the right elbow and the right thigh-bone, a group of stone implements was discovered, consisting of four flint scrapers, a flint knife, and a smooth pebble or burnisher (15 on plan). These are figured in Plate IX, figs. 15*a-f*, and described on p. 32. Charcoal and rat-bones were found in association with this skeleton.

(4). *Miscellaneous Human Remains (other than the mixed pile of human bones marked "6" on Plan).*

Miscellaneous and fragmentary human bones were found, sometimes singly, sometimes in small groups, in many parts of the body of the barrow, both within the walled enclosure, above it and outside it. The larger groups were found at 2, 3, and 13 on Plan (see pp. 18, 23, 49). Others of much less importance were not marked.

Of the above mentioned, No. 13 was the most interesting. The "find" consisted of fragmentary remains, apparently not in sequence, of an adult human skeleton (probably female) and teeth of a child. They were found at 11½ft. s.s.w. of the central picket, at a depth of 1ft., and a little outside the walled enclosure. No remains of the adult's cranium were found, and of the head only portions of the lower jaw were recognizable. Two minute fragments of British pottery were associated with the bones, and a tooth of young sheep. The shell, *Achatina acicula*, was found in plenty in the shaft of the bones here and elsewhere, though not living.

(5). *Collection of Mixed Human Bones. (See "6" on Plan, Plate I).*

A mixed pile or collection of human bones was found near, and to the N. and N.N.W. of, Skeleton I. They formed a confused mass, disjointed and fractured, no two bones, or parts of bones, being in sequence, their depth from the surface varying from 0.5 to 2.3 feet. The remains of five adults and one child were observed, packed closely together, the long-bones being arranged round the skull-bones. There seemed to be a large proportion of skull-bone compared with the long-bones of the body.

These bones were for the most part in bad condition, not so much because the bone was friable or decayed, as on account of their fractured and mutilated condition. The greater part of the calvaria and facial portion of one skull (with almost all the sutural irregularities effaced) remained, and one of the lower jaws is complete. Of the other crania portions only remain, the thickest piece of skull-bone measuring 8mm. There are various fragments of frontal, occipital, and temporal bones, and of upper and lower maxillæ. None of the long-bones were capable of complete restoration. All appeared to have been fractured by removal from an earlier burial-place. The remainder of the pile consisted of a mass of comminuted and for the most part unrecognizable fragments. One piece of radius showed marks of gnawing, perhaps by rats. A fragment of British pottery with finger-nail ornament was found amongst the bones (see pp. 24, 37); also four teeth of ox.

The physical peculiarities of these remains and additional observations will be found in Section XII, pp. 46-9.



Skeleton II., contracted, showing the Beaker and Flint Dagger and Knife in position found, April, 1907. Taken from the E.S.E.



Skeleton III., contracted, showing fragmentary Beaker and Flint Scrapers in position found, September, 1907. Taken from the W.

WICK BARROW, STOGURSEY, SOMERSET.

XII. OBSERVATIONS ON THE HUMAN REMAINS, WITH MEASUREMENTS AND PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES.

(1). *The Crania of Skeletons I and II.*

Both these skulls were found in a much damaged condition, but it has been possible to almost completely restore No. I; but the facial portion of No. II was too fragmentary for restoration.⁸⁸ The skull of Skeleton III was so completely crushed and decayed that no measurements whatever have been possible. Four views of Skull I are given in Plate X, which well represent the characteristics of the skull, in the so-called Frankfort position (in which the lower border of the orbit and the upper border of the external auditory meatus are in the same horizontal line).

(a). *Table of Skull Measurements.*

In this table, for the sake of comparison, all the skull measurements of Somerset examples of this period in Taunton Museum have been included, and a column has been introduced giving average measurements for the county. The Culbone interment was found in a stone cist; the Wincanton skeleton in a quarry.

(88). The skulls were repaired by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S. The tables of measurements in this section (for crania and long-bones) have been compiled by the writer, Flower's craniometer being used for the skulls.

SKULL MEASUREMENTS.	Wick Barrow, Skeleton No. I.	Wick Barrow, Skeleton No. II.	Skeleton of same period, Culbone, Exmoor.	Skeleton of same period, Win-canton.	Averages Early Bronze Age Skulls, with Beakers, SOMER-SET.
Horizontal Circumference	528	547	w	531	535
Max. Length (Glabello-occipital)	183	194	185*	183	186
Do. (Ophryo-occipital)	181	192	181*	179	183
Max. Breadth	142	143	157	152	148½
Cephalic Index—					
Glab. Occip. Length & Breadth	77·6	73·7	84·0	83·0	79·8
Oph. Occip. Length & Breadth	78·5	74·5	86·7	84·9	81·1
Basion to Bregma	141	146	127*	128	135½
Height Index—					
By Glab. Occip. Length	76·6	75·3	68·6	69·9	72·6
By Oph. Occip. Length	77·5	76·0	70·2	71·5	73·8
Basion to Nasion	108	116	95½	94	103
Basion to Alveolar Point	103	w	96	93	97
Alveolar Index	954	w	1005	989	983
Nasal { Height	51	w	47	51½	50
{ Width	26	w	23	22½	24
{ Index	511	w	489	437	479
Orbital { Height	30	w	32	32	31
{ Width	43	w	39	40	41
{ Index	698	w	820	800	773
Arcs { Vertical	335	345	341	335	339
{ Frontal	302	307	289	279	294
{ Parietal	339	350	w	352	347
Least Frontal Width	98	101	98	99	99
Bi-stephanic Breadth	125	118*	126	122	123
Bi-auricular Breadth	131	131	137	127	131½
Ext Bi-orbital Breadth	108	109*	105	106	107
Int. Bi-orbital Breadth	100	w	97	98	98
Min. Inter-orbital Breadth	19*	w	20	18	19
Bi-zygomatic Breadth	139*	w	144	134	139
Bi-maxillary Breadth	94	w	99½	90	95
Ext. Bi-alveolar Breadth	68	w	64	59	64
Bigonial Breadth	105	104	111*	98	104½
Bi-mandibular Breadth	88	81	81	75	81
Height at Symphysis	30	31	30	30	30
Nasio-Bregmatic Length	115	112	112	110	112
Nasio-Alveolar Length	66*	w	67	70	68
Nasio-Mental Length	116	w	109	113	113
Sex	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.	—

w., wanting.

* approximate.



$\frac{1}{3}$



SKULL OF SKELETON I.,
WICK BARROW, STOGURSEY, SOMERSET.

From Photographs by H. St. George Gray.

(b). *Observations on the Skull of Skeleton I. (Plate X).*

This skull is mesaticephalic with a mean cephalic index of 78·0, but more closely approaching the brachycephalic (round-headed) type than the dolichocephalic (long-headed) type of skull. The frontal suture has disappeared, but the others are still fairly well marked, and judging from the teeth, all of which still remain except one of the right bicuspids of the lower mandible, it would appear that the man had reached the age of 30 years.

There is a certain amount of asymmetry of the calvaria noticeable when viewed from above. The superciliary ridges are very prominent, especially over the middle and inner half of the orbits; and the supra-orbital notch or foramen on each side is well marked. The frontal eminences are not strongly developed, but there is a combined height, fulness and roundness in the frontal region, as the bi-stephanic breadth and the nasio-bregmatic length serve to prove. The temporal ridges are rough; ridges for the attachment of muscles are also well developed in the occipital region, and the occipital protuberance is very prominent. The skull is very "square," and the parietal eminences are decidedly prominent.

The nasal opening is both high and wide, giving a nasal index of 511. The orbits are perfect and extraordinarily wide in proportion to their height. They droop rather considerably towards their outer margins.

As the table of measurements shows, the upper maxilla is unusually wide, although the malar width is not exceptionally so. Prognathism is not marked to any great extent.

The lower jaw is extremely powerful with a broad rounded chin. The bi-mandibular breadth is great in proportion to the larger bigonial breadth. The muscular attachments are strongly developed, and the thickness of the whole jaw is remarkable. The gonial angle (that formed by the horizontal and ascending rami) is very obtuse. The coronoid processes and the condyles are very large, and the ascending rami extremely wide.

The skull as shown in the front view photograph (Plate X) has a pair of incised grooves on either side of the frontal bone, symmetrical in position, but much less so in form and direction. The inner ones measure about 23mm. long, and the outer ones 34mm. On the left, just below the pair of indentations, is an angular groove less deeply incised. At the time of the discovery it was thought possible that they may have been made intentionally, either as deep gashes cut at puberty, in order to produce permanent raised scars, or cicatrices, as tribal or family marks,⁸⁹ or as ceremonial cuts made *post mortem*, possibly by the slayer as an indication of a deed of valour on his part.

The mesaticephalic skull with seven sword-cuts found in Worle-

(89). Cicatrices, or tribal marks, are commonly seen on the foreheads of the natives depicted on the bronze plaques, etc., obtained from Benin City, West Africa, 1897. (See Pitt-Rivers's work on the subject, 1900).

bury Camp and exhibited in Taunton Castle Museum, has indentations on the frontal bone of the same character as those on the Wick skull, one on each side being in a similar position, another pair (specially traceable on the left side) being lower on the frontal bone on either side of the ophryon. I have a skull (probably *temp.* Civil Wars, Chas. I) found within the bounds of the outer moat of Taunton Castle on which similar grooves or channels are present, extending on the right side from the supra-orbital foramen.

Doubting, on a closer examination of the Wick skull, whether these grooves were cuts, and observing their extreme smoothness and general direction, I referred the matter to Dr. Wm. Wright, F.S.A. (of Middlesex Hospital), and he has kindly brought to my notice an article "On certain Markings on the Frontal Part of the Human Cranium and their Significance,"⁹⁰ in which the author, Professor A. F. Dixon, says that—

"These grooves vary much in appearance, as they may be simple or branched, shallow or deeply cut. They are not infrequently converted in parts of their course into little tunnels. In some cases they are found on one side of the cranium only; in others they occur on both sides; their distribution is very rarely quite symmetrical. . . . The grooves never pass from the frontal on to the parietal bone—across the coronal suture. . . . The presence of these grooves indicates a want of proportion between the growth in length of the nerves and the amount of expansion of the underlying part of the cranium. . . . The grooves appear to indicate, in the skull in which they occur, an excessive development of the frontal part of the cranial wall. . . . It is interesting to note that the frontal grooves are almost never found in Australian and Tasmanian skulls, that they are rare among Melanesians, slightly more common among Polynesians, while among Bushmen and Negroes, especially in Zulus and Kaffirs, they are very common, and often extraordinarily well marked. Among Negroes they are present in over 50 per cent. of the skulls examined. In the skulls obtained in the dissecting room they are present in about 41 per cent. of all cases."

There can be little, if any, doubt, therefore, that the grooves on the frontal bone of the Wick skull are *natural* and lodged nerves in life, though in this case they are exceptionally pronounced.

(c). *Observations on the Skull of Skeleton II.*

Here we have to deal only with the calvaria and lower maxilla, the facial portion being too fragmentary to allow of restoration. Although the skull is slightly broader than Skull I, it is 9mm. longer, and it is readily seen that it presents characteristics of the Stone Age in so far that it is dolichocephalic, with a mean cephalic index of 74.1. The upper part of the occipital bone is very prominent, which accounts to a large extent for the greater length of the calvaria as compared with Skull I, whilst the base of the parietal region at the back is somewhat flat.

The frontal bone recedes somewhat and the ophryon is not well

(90). *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, XXX, 1900, Anthropological Miscellanea, article no. 94.

defined; the superciliary ridges are less prominent than in the average skull dating from the early Bronze Age. The calvaria as viewed from above is asymmetrical, but this is probably largely due to *post mortem* pressure as it lay in the heavy material of the barrow; indeed in this instance we found that a large slab of lias rested upon it. This view (*norma verticalis*) gives an oval outline, elongated in the frontal region.

From the measurements from basion to bregma and nasion, and from the parietal and frontal arcs, it is seen that this skull is higher than No. 1. The frontal suture has entirely disappeared, but judging from the teeth of the lower jaw, all of which remain, it is doubtful whether the man attained a greater age than 25 years. The mastoid processes are strongly developed, but are not unusually long. The foramen magnum is large.

The lower jaw, although powerful, is not so strongly developed as that of No. I, and the gonial angle is not so obtuse. The mental prominence is well marked, square, but not wide. The mylo-hyoid ridges on the inner surface are unusually prominent.

(2). *The Long-bones of Skeletons I and II.*

Enough remained of the long-bones of Skeletons I and II to give a very good general idea of their size, characteristics, and peculiarities. The estimated stature, obtained by means of the formulæ of the French anthropologists, M. Rollet and M. Topinard, is what one would expect for skeletons associated with beakers of the Early Bronze Age.

In the case of Skeleton I, the tibiæ, radii, and ulnæ were found to be abnormally long in proportion to the other long-bones. On the other hand the humerus (the left one being complete) was found to be short as compared with the other bones. In proportion to the stature, the perimetral indices of this skeleton show that this man was rather small-boned.

With regard to Skeleton II, the tibia (the left one being hopelessly decayed), as in the case of Skeleton I, was long in proportion to the other bones, and like No. 1, this skeleton was fairly small-boned, judging by the perimetral indices.

The following table of measurements gives all dimensions, except the stature, in millimetres:—

		SKELETON I.		SKELETON II.	
		Right.	Left.	Right.	Left.
ARM-BONES.					
Clavicle	{ Length	169	169	w	w
	{ Least Circumference	36	37	40	40
	{ Perimetral Index	213	219	w	w
Humerus	{ Length	w	340	334*	w
	{ Least Circumference	70	69	66	w
	{ Perimetral Index	w	203	198	w
Radius	{ Length	263	263	w	w
	{ Least Circumference	44	43	44	w
	{ Perimetral Index	167	163	w	w
Ulna	{ Length	288	286	w	w
	{ Least Circumference	40	40	39	w
	{ Perimetral Index	139	140	w	w
LEG-BONES.					
Tibia	{ Length	w	402	380*	w
	{ Least Circumference	w	82	80	w
	{ Perimetral Index	w	204	210	w
	{ Antero-posterior Diam.	32	33	34	w
	{ Transverse Diam. of Shaft	25	26	23	w
	{ Latitudinal Index	781	788	676	w
Femur	{ Length	w	481	459	459
	{ Least Circumference	91	92	88	88
	{ Perimetral Index	w	191	192	192
Fibula	. Length	w	w	w	w
ESTIMATED STATURE.					
By one of Rollet's formulae—					
From Femur and Tibia		5'10·65"		5'7·08"	
From all the bones available		5'10·51"		5'6·98"	
By Topinard's method—					
From Femur + Tibia		5'10·37"		5'6·85"	
SEX		Male.		Male.	

w., wanting.

* approximate.

(3). Collection of Mixed Human Bones.

(a). Remains of Skull-bones.

In speaking of the position of these bones on p. 40, it has already been stated that of the cranial remains there were various fragments

of frontal, occipital, and temporal bones, and of upper and lower jaws. One of the latter was complete, and has a prominent and well formed chin; the gonial angle (that formed by the horizontal and ascending rami) is obtuse; and the molars remaining show considerable signs of wear. One or two of the frontal bones have prominent superciliary ridges.

The following measurements were obtainable from the fragments of skulls which remained:—

		Millimetres.		
Remains of Skull 191	{	Ex. Bi-alveolar Breadth	62	
		Bi-maxillary Breadth	101	
		Ex. Bi-orbital Breadth	110	
		Orbital Width	41	
		{	Height	49
			Nasal Width	24
Index	490			
Remains of Skull 292	{	Least Frontal Width	104	
		Bi-stephanic Breadth	123 ⁹³	
		Nasio-Bregmatic Length	124	
Lower Jaw 3	{	Bigonial Breadth	104	
		Bi-mandibular Breadth	83	
		Height at Symphysis ⁹⁴	34	

(b). *The Long-Bones.*

Of humeri, the lower articular ends of ten were found, adult, and one child's; of upper extremities, two only. The old fractures of four of these humeri are just below the middle of the shaft; three just above the lower condyles; and three in the upper half of the shaft. Considerable portions of the shafts were missing in each case. The least circumference of four was obtainable, viz., 61, 61, 64 and 69mm. respectively; the last named probably belonged to a fairly large man.

Of radii, there were portions of three only left; of ulnæ, portions of three only; of clavicles, parts of two.

Of femora, portions of four from the right side were found, and the upper ends and three-quarters of the shaft of two left bones, all adult; the least circumference of the two left femora was obtainable, viz., 82 and 88mm., the latter indicating a stature under 5' 7". The shaft of a child's femur was also found.

A complete shaft and lower articular surface of a left tibia, adult, was found, giving a least circumference of 77mm. (not large). An

(91). The eight remaining teeth are much worn down.

(92). Apparently the remains of a long, narrow skull.

(93). Approximate.

(94). Two other portions of lower jaws gave 31 and 32mm. respectively for the height at symphysis.

upper half of a child's tibia was found, and portions of several shafts, fully adult.

One patella was found, and fragments of shafts of fibulæ, some being deeply grooved.

(c). *Skull-bone bearing impressions of Cloth.*

At least five fragments of skull-bone found with these mixed human bones bore a faint impression of a woven fabric of some kind, but all trace of such cloth had disappeared. This would seem to afford evidence that one of the skulls at least was wrapped up in a textile fabric, not of a particularly coarse quality.

Impressions of various fabrics have been noticed occasionally in barrows upon the oxidized surface of bronze implements. Woven material was found, in 1814, in a barrow near Winters Low Hut Inn, in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, with a cinerary urn.⁹⁵ In the York Museum is a thick piece of woven cloth made of very fine, short, soft hair or wool, found in a barrow on Skipwith Common in 1819. Traces of clothing were found by Mr. Mortimer in Barrow C38 of the Driffield Group with a human skeleton.⁹⁶ Carbonized shreds of woven cloth were discovered with burnt bones in Barrow No. 15 of the Calais Wold Group, also by Mr. Mortimer.⁹⁷ Under a skull in Barrow No. 82, Garton Slack Group, he found "fragments of string or fine rope, a little thicker than coarse worsted, made of two strands, each being of a fine fibre resembling flax, and well twisted."⁹⁸ There were also small portions of both woven and knitted textures, apparently made of strands of the same fibres as the small pieces of rope. From the centre near the base of Silbury Hill, fragments of a variety of string of two strands, about the size of whipcord, were removed in 1849.⁹⁹ In a barrow at Scale House, in Craven, numerous fragments of woollen fabric were discovered in a hollowed oak-tree trunk.¹⁰⁰ In a barrow at Martinstown, Dorset, Mr. C. S. Prideaux and myself found, in 1903, a woven bag or pouch which contained the incinerated remains of a child of about five years of age, the whole being covered by a large cinerary urn, inverted.¹⁰¹ Other references to textile fabrics of the Bronze Age, found in Britain, will be found in Thurnam's "Ancient British

(95). *Arch. Journ.*, I, 1845, p. 156.

(96). Mortimer's "Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire," 275.

(97). *Op. cit.*, 167.

(98). *Op. cit.*, 234.

(99). "Diary of a Dean," 13; *Proc. Arch. Inst.*, Salisbury, 1849, p. 77.

(100). See illustration in Greenwell's "British Barrows," 32; *Proc. Geol. and Polytech. Soc., W. Riding of Yorks*, 1867, p. 18; *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, IX, 552; also *Reliquary*, VI, 1.

(101). Illustrated and described in *Proc. Dor. F. Club*, XXVI, 29.

Barrows."¹⁰² Much stronger evidence of bodies having been clothed at the time of interment is afforded by the contents of some tree-coffins of the Bronze Age found in Denmark. In one instance the whole dress was found complete.¹⁰³

(4). *Other Human Remains found in the Barrow.*

As previously stated (pp. 20, 23, 40) miscellaneous human remains were found in various parts of the barrow; at 2, 3 and 13 on Plan, Plate I, in particular. The position of No. 13 has already been recorded (p. 40). Among these remains the greater part of a tibia was preserved which gave a transverse diameter of 22.5mm., and 29mm. for the antero-posterior diameter of the shaft: latitudinal index 776 (the highest for the barrow except Skeleton I).

With regard to Skeleton III (p. 39), the sex of which was not determinable, it remains to be mentioned here that none of the long-bones were complete, and it was not possible to restore any of them; the left tibia was however measured in the ground approximately, length 13½ins. The tibia alone unfortunately seldom gives very satisfactory results in estimating stature. According to one of Rollet's formulæ the stature is 5'1.9" if male, and 5'4.8" if female; by Topinard's method 4'10.4" if male, and 5'2.5" if female. This tibia gave 30mm. for the antero-posterior diameter of the shaft, and 22mm. for the transverse diameter; latitudinal index 733, which is the average for Europeans of the present day.

(5). *Platycnemism of the Human Tibiæ.*

(a). *Explanation of the term "Platycnemism."*

For the sake of readers who are not students of osteology, it might perhaps be stated that a tibia, or shin-bone, of platycnemic form is a compressed or flattened type exhibiting a very sharp shin, an aberration from the more usual shape of the tibia of the modern European. Platycnemism in prehistoric human skeletons is a point of considerable importance to record, and its existence is characteristic of early man. The latitudinal index of the shin-bone represents the relation that the transverse diameter of the shaft of the bone, near or at the middle, bears to the antero-posterior diameter and from it the amount of compression of the shaft of early tibiæ as compared with the normal European form of the present day can be estimated at any rate fairly accurately. But the peculiarity in question is not commonly found in *all* types of primeval man belonging to the Stone and Bronze, and later, Ages. This extreme sharpness of the shin is obtainable in the negro of the present day.

(102). *Archæologia*, XLIII, 326-7. Thurnam also gives the references to textile fabrics recorded in Hoare's "Ancient Wilts."

(103). Du Chaillu's "Viking Age," I, pp. 91-2, for full illustration of Bronze Age costume. See also Vilhelm Boye: *Fünd af Egekister fra Bronzæalderen i Danmark*, Kjöbenhavn, 1896. "Egekister" are oak coffins in which clothed skeletons have been found.

Some scientists have been somewhat inclined to look upon platycnemism as indicative of simian tendencies. It is quite true that the tibiæ of the gorilla and of the chimpanzee are, to a certain extent, platycnemic; but they are by no means so much so as the human platycnemic bone.¹⁰⁴ There are other marked distinctions between the tibiæ of man and monkey.

This extreme sharpness of the shin, it is generally conceded, is connected with the greater freedom of motion and general adaptability of the toes enjoyed by those people whose feet have not been subjected to the confinement of foot-gear, and who at the same time have been compelled to lead an active existence in rugged, hilly and wooded districts, where the requirements of hunting in the search for sustenance would demand considerable agility and activity in climbing and pedestrian pursuits.

The measurement of the Wick Barrow tibiæ for platycnemism has been taken at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. below the nutritive foramen near the centre of the bone. Sir Wm. Flower took the actual centre of the bone. General Pitt-Rivers, following Professor Busk, adopted the first-mentioned method, which also I have been accustomed to use. The latitudinal index has been obtained by multiplying the transverse diameter by 100 and dividing by the antero-posterior diameter. Busk considered the normal latitudinal index for ordinary English tibiæ to be 730, and the lowest he records is 642.

(b). *Examples of Platycnemism, Wick Barrow, etc.*

Among the "mixed human bones" (Plan "6") were four portions of tibiæ which gave, for the antero-posterior diameter 32, 32, 34 and 37.5mm., and for the transverse diameter of the shaft 22, 21, 19 and 19.5mm., respectively, the latitudinal indexes being estimated as 687, 656, 559 and 520 respectively. The two latter, as the figures show, are rare examples of unusually marked platycnemism, the average European at the present day, as before stated, having a latitudinal index of 730.

Other latitudinal indexes obtainable from the tibiæ found in the barrow are:—Skeleton I, 785 (mean); Skeleton II, 676; Skeleton III, 733; Tibia found at 13 on Plan, 776.

The tibiæ of the Early Bronze Age skeleton found in a cist at Culbone, Exmoor,¹⁰⁵ are platycnemic, but to no great extent, the latitudinal index being 678, about the same as was obtained from the measurement of the right tibia of Skeleton II from Wick.

The tibiæ of the prehistoric human skeleton found in December, 1903, in Gough's Cave, Cheddar, and dating probably from the late Palæolithic or early Neolithic Age, also belong to the platycnemic type, and I found the latitudinal index to be 622,¹⁰⁶ which shows a greater amount of platycnemism than is displayed by the two complete interments, Skeletons I and II from Wick, but less than in the case of the two tibiæ giving indexes of 559 and 520 respectively.

From these low indexes I was rather inclined to regard these mixed bones as Neolithic—perhaps moved from elsewhere and re-interred.

(104). See Prof. Boyd Dawkins's "Early Man in Britain."

(105). Estimated stature (without any complete bones) 5' 7" to 5' 9"; age 25 to 30 years.

(106). *Som. & Dor. N. & Q.*, ix, 4.

The average latitudinal index from nine tibiæ, Wick Barrow, is 674; and it is probable that there are no examples on record that exhibit a greater amount of platycnemism than those giving indexes of 559 and 520.

XIII. ANIMAL REMAINS, AND SHELLS.

Most barrows are found to contain a considerable number of animal bones scattered about at various depths. Some of these bones may of course be the remains of feasts held at the time of the funeral obsequies and the throwing-up of the mound. Mr. Mortimer in his barrow excavating in the East Riding of Yorks frequently found broken and dismembered human bones, often associated with animal bones, mixed in the material of the mounds, and he thought it probable that the human as well as the animal bones were the remains of feasts, suggesting that cannibalism prevailed. Fragmentary human and animal remains were frequently discovered in barrow researches in South Wilts and North Dorset by Pitt-Rivers, and more recently in barrows at Martinstown, Dorset, the writer has witnessed the uncovering of a number of human skull and other bones in cairns of flints covering primary interments by inhumation.¹⁰⁷

Many of the animal remains found in Wick Barrow were too fragmentary, or too friable, for identification, but the following is a list of those worthy of preservation:—

OX.—Half a large humerus. Found on the W. side of the barrow, depth 2ft.

Half of a metatarsus, width at distal end 55mm.; estimated height of animal, 3ft. 7ins. Found on the W. side of the barrow on the "old surface line," depth 7·5ft.

Four teeth. Found with mixed pile of human bones (Find "6.")

Fragmentary shoulder-blade of ox, and other animal remains, were found within the walled enclosure; also a perfect astragalus of ox, length 68mm., on the "old surface line" within the wall.

RED-DEER.—Os calcis. Found near Find "11," depth 1·3ft.

SHEEP.—Portion of tibia of sheep or goat. Found on the W. side of the barrow on the "old surface line," depth 6·5ft.

PIG.—Two teeth. Found near the middle of the mound, depth 3ft.

RABBIT.—Portion of a skeleton of a very young rabbit (*Lepus cuniculus*). Found on top of the walled enclosure on the N.E. It may of course be of any date; the same remark applies to the vole skull.

VOLE.—Skull of a common field-vole, or field-mouse (*Microtus agrestis*). Found within the walled enclosure on the clay floor. This and the rabbit skeleton were kindly identified by Mr. E. T. Newton, F.R.S. (through the instrumentality of Prof. S. H. Reynolds). As regards the vole skull, Mr. Newton remarks that the second upper tooth is the one that is peculiar to this species, and makes the determination definite.

RAT.—A few bones, apparently of rat, were found in various parts of the barrow.

(107). Martinstown Barrows, Gray and Prideaux in *Proc. Dor. Field Club*, vol. xxvi, 1905, pp. 17, 24, and 32.

SHELLS.

Helix allaria and *Cyclostoma elegans* (not found at present living in the district) were found plentifully with the human remains.

Helix aspersa was frequently observed, including a very large specimen.

Helix nemoralis, common.

Achatina acicula was found in the shaft of many of the human bones.

Limpet-shells were also occasionally found in the material of the barrow.

XIV. THE WALLED ENCLOSURE.

Plate I (Plan and Section), Plates V, VI, and XII; also three sketches on pp. 16, 20, and 54.

(1). *Description of the Wall.*

The walled enclosure, although approximating to a circle in outline, was not truly circular. The circumference of the wall measured along the outer margin of the top was 85 feet. Whereas the diameter of the barrow was 84 feet, the maximum basal diameter of the wall was $31\frac{1}{2}$ feet from N.E. to S.W.; the minimum basal diameter being $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet in one or two directions. The greatest diameter of the outer margin at the top, viz., $28\frac{1}{2}$ feet, was also from N.E. to S.W., the least diameter at the top (outer margin) being 26 feet from N. to S. On the E.S.E. the wall dipped in rather much for a short distance, bulging out again on the S.W. The centre of this enclosure was found to be $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet to the N.N.E. of the "central picket" on the top of the mound used for surveying purposes. After allowing for silting of the mound in the direction of the slope of the ground to the S. and S.E., it is seen, on reference to the plan, that the walled enclosure is rather nearer the northern margin of the barrow than the southern, but in regard to the E. and W. margins of the mound it is placed in a central position.

From the excavations it was found that the wall was merely a retaining-wall, faced on the outside only, and having a considerable inclination inwards in most parts (see sketches on pp. 16, 20, 54, including section), in which respects it compares favourably with the wall found in Ormiegill Cairn (see p. 53).

The wall was found to be built on the natural loamy soil of the field, consisting chiefly of a stiff, tenacious, light brown clay, containing but few small stones, which is shown in the foreground of the photograph, Plate V, fig. 2, excavated to a depth of over a foot. This was done not only to show that the "old surface line" had been reached, but to prove that it had not been penetrated for a foundation for the wall. The wall, therefore, was built on the natural ground level—the level on which the pick-axe rests in Plate XII.



VIEW OF THE WALLED ENCLOSURE, WICK BARROW, IN ITS BEST-BUILT QUARTER ON THE W. AND N.W.; TAKEN FROM THE W.S.W.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

The wall varied somewhat in height above the clay floor; but the average height was 3' 4½". On the n. and w. it was from 3' 7" to 3' 8½" high, increasing to a maximum of 3' 10" at the w.n.w.; this part of the walling is seen in Plate XII, and the sketches on pp. 16, 20. On the s. (Plate V) the height was 3' 2", and the lowest part on the e. was 2' 10½", but it was a question if the workmen had not moved away a few slabs from the top, when the level of the wall was reached at the first excavation (in April), before the nature of the structure was realized.

The top of the wall, which averaged 17¼ ins. in width, did not present a very even surface; some of the slabs were laid horizontally, while some sloped considerably inwards. There were particularly large slabs on the top of the wall on the s.e., e.s.e., w., and n.w. The top of the wall varied in *level* to the extent of 1·9ft., being highest on the n., gradually sloping towards the s.e. At the w.n.w. it was 3·45ft. below the surface of the mound immediately above it; on the w.s.w. the top of the wall was 3·65ft. below the surface; on the s.e. 2·5ft., and on the e.n.e. 2·35ft.

The inward slope of the face of the wall varied considerably. On the e. where the height was least, it was just one foot out of the vertical in one part; but on the w. and n.w. the angle of the slope was much greater, and although the bottom 1·5ft. was practically upright, the upper 2·3ft. fell back enormously, a marked angle dividing the upper and lower halves of the wall (see section in sketch on p. 16). On the n.w., as partly seen on the left-hand side of Plate XII and sketch p. 20, there was a distinct foot to the wall which splayed out suddenly, and, as seen by the plan, the wall sloped outwards from the top to an extent of 2·3ft. from the vertical. The average slope of the wall was 1·7ft. out of the vertical.

The wall was found in a compact, firm, and undamaged condition, the face being fairly flat in places; in others angularities were observable. The w. half of the wall (Plate XII, and sketches pp. 16, 20) was found to be better built than the e. half. On the w. some of the slabs, all laid horizontally or nearly so, were as much as 2ft. long, and from ⅝ in. to 3½ ins. in thickness; on the n. some of the slabs were 6ins. thick, a few of the thinner ones being nearly 1½ft. long. The inner face of the wall presented a ragged surface (see Plate VI).

Mr. Whistler's general view of the wall, taken from the s.s.e. (see accompanying illustration), gives an excellent idea of the structure as a whole.

(2). *Instances of Walling found in Barrows in England and Scotland.*

Within the Ormiegill "horned" cairn, Caithness (so called by reason of the four walled projections extending in different directions from the body of the cairn), the chamber containing the interments



General view of the excavations at Wick Barrow taken from the South, showing the whole of the walled enclosure.

From a Sketch by the Rev. C. W. Whistler.

was surrounded by a circular wall 80ft. in circumference, some 20ft. from the exterior of the mound, and 30ft. from the ends of the "horns." It was built of squarer, heavier blocks than either of the internal walls of the chamber, and was *faced to the outside only*, and had a *considerable inclination inwards*; about 4ft. of its height remained in some parts¹⁰⁸ (see also p. 52).

Dry-walling has been found extending along the borders of long-barrows, and also within barrows in short lengths, in various parts of the kingdom.¹⁰⁹ The famous long-barrow at Stoney Littleton, Wellow, Somerset, is an instance of a sepulchral mound being surrounded externally by a dry-stone wall.¹¹⁰

In Gloucestershire, long-barrows at Nether Swell, Eyford, and Upper Swell, one in each parish, were surrounded outside, or near the outside, by carefully constructed walls or facings, made of thin colite slates, laid in horizontal courses (as at Wick). Of the barrow at Upper Swell, Canon Greenwell speaks of the wall or facing being "carefully arranged" and "beautifully constructed, and had a very imposing appearance when it was first exposed to view." He goes on to say, "This is the more remarkable as it is evident that it was not intended to be seen after it was made, for it had been *encased by a backing of fine small stones for a thickness of 2ft.*, and beyond that by larger stones (see p. 19), the whole intentionally arranged, and not caused by the disintegration of the mound itself. Before the barrow was opened, the east end presented an ordinary rounded form, there being no indication of the enclosing wall with its 'horns.' It is not possible to decide positively whether the wall also on the sides of the barrow had been encased at first in the way in which we found it to be, or whether the outlying material at that part had merely accumulated by the falling down of the mound. On the whole I think it more probable that there was originally a casing to the wall, for otherwise the frost of even two or three winters would have broken it up more than it was found to be when uncovered."¹¹¹

Within a barrow 60ft. in diameter in the parish of Langton, East Riding, a rudely-constructed wall about 3ft. high was found close in front and to the N.E. of the central skeleton on the "old surface line." This wall was made of flat stones set on their edges, and five or six deep; it ran for a distance of more than 9ft. in a direction nearly E.

(108). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, VI, pp. 442-51; vol. VII, pp. 480-512, and illustration on p. 488, where the "horned" type of cairn is fully described. The italics are mine.

Round a mound called "Rounie Law," Forglen, Banffshire, I recently found (in association with the Hon. J. Abercromby) a shallow encircling ditch, containing at the bottom a rough paving of stones, perhaps the remains of a dry-stone wall. (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, XLI, 277-285).

(109). Greenwell's "British Barrows," pp. 485 (and footnote 2), 504, 514, 521.

(110). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, VIII, pt. ii, Plates III and IV.

(111). "British Barrows," pp. 513, 515, and 521. The italics are mine.

and w.¹¹² A similar piece of walling running E. and W., and about 6ft. long, was found in another part of this barrow.

Thomas Bateman, after speaking of the Roman coins found in Mining Low, Derbyshire¹¹³ (p. 35), goes on to say that "a far more interesting discovery was made of the manner in which this large tumulus was built, a wall being found to encircle it in a manner precisely similar to the walls built round some of the Etruscan tumuli discovered in the south of Italy. In one part of this wall, which was exposed by the excavation, a gallery formed of stones set up edgewise, with others across the top of them, was found to have its commencement There is a striking analogy between this tumulus and the great barrow at Newgrange, Co. Meath." The Newgrange tumulus (approximately circular in plan, 280ft. in diam., and 44ft. high), with its surrounding circle of stones and exterior retaining-wall, has been figured and described by Romilly Allen.¹¹⁴

(2). *Instances of Walling found in Barrows in Denmark and Norway.*

For information recorded under this heading I am much indebted to Mr. A. F. Major, Hon. Editor of the Viking Club, who obtained useful material when in Norway and Denmark last summer.

Denmark.

The accompanying sketch, taken from a photograph,¹¹⁵ shows a stone wall in the foreground, and behind it a heap of stones which covered the central grave in a howe at Asbo, in the parish of Bække, in Ribe County, Jutland. It was a long-barrow, of which the long axis lay from N. to S., 34 metres (about 111½ft.) long, 8.4m. (about 27¼ft.) broad, and 1.68m. (about 5½ft.) high. Inwards, and close to the foot of the howe, there was found a regularly-built stone wall, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a metre (about 2' 1") high, encircling the howe. When found it was completely covered by the earth composing the howe, but it is possible that this wall was visible originally, since the covering of earth was only slight, and might perhaps have slipped down gradually from above. Inside there lay in the middle of the

(112). "British Barrows," pp. 137, 139.

(113). "Vestiges," p. 40.

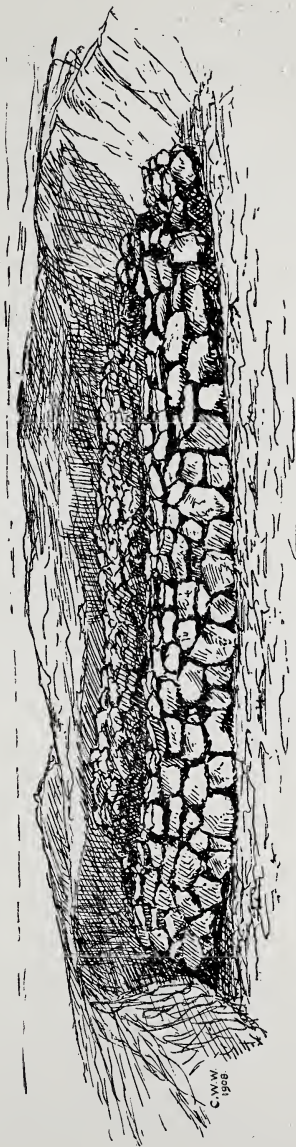
(114). "Celtic Art," p. 44.

(115). We are indebted to Dr. Sophus Müller, Director of the National Museum, Copenhagen, for permission to reproduce this illustration; and to Herr Hans A. Kjær, of the same Museum, for his description in Danish, which has been translated by Mr. Major.

base of the howe an oblong heap of stones, 3·53m. (11½ft.) long, lying in a s.s.w. to n.n.e. direction, and 1·37m. (4' 5") broad. This covered a grave sunk a little below the original surface of the ground, which had held an unburnt human skeleton, but this was found to have entirely disappeared. A little finger-ring of gold was also found covered with gold thread spirally twisted, 18mm. wide inside.¹¹⁶ The grave dates from the Early Bronze Age, but from near the end of that period. The construction of the grave presents nothing unusual beyond that the wall is exceptionally well built. Similar less regular circles, constructed of stones, are not uncommon in Denmark, and as a rule they are found to be covered with earth. None of these Danish walls are so high as the retaining-wall in Wick Barrow. The majority of them were much more roughly built than at Wick, and were made of much larger stones.

Norway.

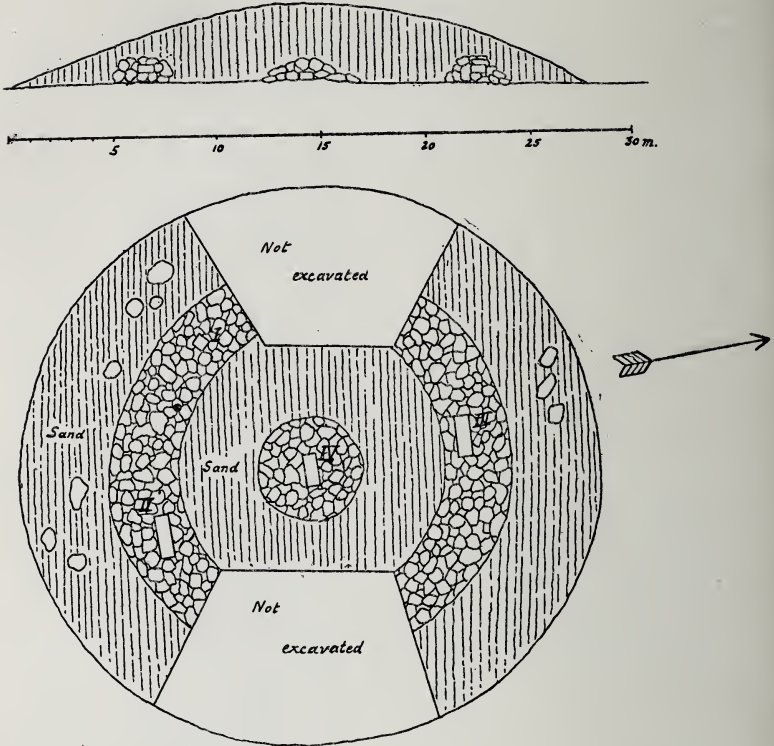
The accompanying illustration of a Norwegian tumulus has not previously been published. It being of importance in connection with Wick Barrow, Dr. Haakon Schetelig, of the Bergen Museum, has kindly copied the plan and section from a drawing ex-



Walled Enclosure (surrounding a stone cairn) within a Howe at Asbo, Bække, Ribe County, Jutland, Denmark.
 Drawn by the Rev. C. W. Whistler from a photograph.

(116). *Catalogue of the Nat. Mus., Copenhagen, No. B6727.*

cuted by Mr. A. Lorange.¹¹⁷ It represents a large tumulus, called "Melhaug," at Sole, in the district of Jæderen, which was examined by Mr. Lorange in 1879, when he was curator of the Bergen



Plan and Section of a Tumulus called "Melhaug," at Sole, Jæderen, Norway, showing the circular wall within its margin.

Museum.¹¹⁸ At 4m. (about 13ft.) within the margin of the tumulus he met with a wall 1m. ($3' 3\frac{1}{2}''$) high and 3m. (nearly 10ft.) broad, built of stones on the ground level, and making a circular enclosure round the central part of the mound. In the centre was a large grave-

(117). We are indebted to Herr Jens Holmboe, Director of the Bergen Museum, who has the custody of the original drawing, for permission to use this illustration.

(118). "Foreningen til Norske fortidsminders bevaring, Aarsberetning," 1879.

chamber of stone, and a similar grave in the wall itself, both containing burials of the Early Bronze Age. He also found in the wall a small cist (I on plan) formed of six small slabs of stone and containing cremated bones, with a knife, a pin, and an arrow-head, all of bronze.¹¹⁹

In the same district of Jæderen, Professor G. Gustafson, of Christiania University, has also found in the interior of a barrow an enclosure of stone slabs set on edge surrounding an Early Bronze Age interment.

XV. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

It is seen, then, that Wick Barrow has been proved to have been used for interments of the Early Bronze Age, and that in all probability the primary interment obtained by the Romans was of the same period, to which time the actual construction of the barrow should be assigned. That date in years was probably something like B.C. 1800.

Prof. Oscar Montelius, in a paper on "The Chronology of the British Bronze Age," read before the Society of Antiquaries recently, about which there appears to have been some disagreement at the meeting on certain points, divided the Bronze Age into five periods, which was regarded as satisfactory as regards the relative chronology which was based on the evolution of types, but it was generally felt that the scheme was antedated some 450 years. Therefore, whereas I am inclined to place the date of Wick Barrow at about B.C. 1800, at the earliest, its date would be some 2,250 years B.C., according to Montelius.

Relics of the Early Bronze Age have not previously been recorded north of the Quantocks, and for the whole of Somerset they are rare. Coming to a later stage in the Bronze Age I must not omit to mention that the most interesting "find" previously made in the immediate neighbourhood of Wick Barrow, is the founder's hoard of bronze implements,

(119). *Op. cit.*, Plate IV, figs. 19-21. (See footnote 118).

etc., of Late Bronze Age date (probably about B.C. 800-500), now the property of Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, Bart., and at the present time exhibited in Taunton Castle Museum. The hoard was found in 1870 at a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wick Barrow in a field which was being drained to the N.E. of Wick Park Covert (about 100 yards to the left of the hunting-gate and five yards from the fence). A man named Hurley found the hoard under a flat stone in stiff clay at a depth of 2ft., packed in a space of about 1ft. cube. Most of the specimens were in a damaged condition, collected apparently for the melting-pot. They included a perfect chape of a sword-sheath, fragments of swords, spear-heads, socketed celts, palstaves, gouges, "jets" from the necks of moulds, cakes of copper and bronze, etc.¹²⁰ The place of finding this hoard is marked in Plate II.

We have seen (Section II) that there are records of very few barrows having been excavated in Somerset, and that only two or three of those have been dealt with systematically; none, I think, with the methodical care bestowed on our researches at Wick.

We have also seen that Wick Barrow was built in a most unusual position, when compared with other Bronze Age burial-sites in Britain, although in Scandinavia cairns were frequently placed on the summit of some promontory commanding an extensive view of a large sheet of water.

The beakers are good examples of their kind, and comprise three out of the five known to have been found in Somerset. As a class this type of Bronze Age vessel is rare, and only about 260 beakers are recorded as having been found in Great Britain and Ireland.

The flint knife-dagger is perhaps the "gem" of the objects found, but although not a rare archæological "find," ours re-

(120). A paper on the subject may probably appear in a future volume of the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*; see also Vol. LIII, pt. 1, p. 72. This important hoard is not mentioned in Vol. I, *Vict. Co. Hist.*, nor is it marked in the Prehistoric Map published there.

presents one of a few cases in England in which flint daggers and beakers have been found in association. The group of flint scrapers and the polishing-stone is also an interesting discovery in connection with a skeleton and beaker.

The Roman remains are common as such, but of the highest interest as being found in so significant a position. Occasionally Roman coins have been found in both long and round-barrows, but generally at a few inches beneath the surface only, or associated with secondary interments obviously of the Roman period (see also pp. 34-6). In no case, however, except that of Wick Barrow, have Roman remains been a recognizable token of deliberate exploration by their depositors—remains left for no other purpose than to bear evidence of their having excavated the barrow.

Much has already been said about the walled enclosure, its position, size and purpose, and instances have been adduced of dry-stone walls having been found internally and externally in connection with long- and round-barrows in Britain, and in Denmark and Norway; but nothing so uniform, well-built, and well-preserved as the Wick wall appears to have been discovered. These matters have already been discussed, and it only remains to say something with regard to the relationship of the wall to the remainder of the structure.

The wall was undoubtedly a retaining-wall, built for the further protection and confinement of the small mound covering the primary interment, and to serve as a resistant to the weight and thrust of the material forming this inner mound. And so it is seen that the wall evidently served an important structural purpose in the general plan of this tumulus, and there is no reason for assigning to it any symbolic intention. But on the other hand there is no reason why a structural purpose and a symbolic intention should not have been considered together.

Did the material forming the barrow on the exterior of the wall constitute the greater part of a secondary mound thrown

up at perhaps a slightly later date than the interment of the primary remains and the building of the wall? This is a more difficult problem to solve. Dr. Müller, of the Copenhagen Museum, is of opinion that the walls found within Danish barrows were the original casing of a small barrow, which had been entirely covered at a later period in order to form a larger tumulus for secondary interments. If this had also been the case at Wick one would have expected to see some traces of weathering on the outer face of the retaining-wall. It is of course possible, as Mr. Major has suggested, that the wall at Wick was added to a pre-existing small barrow when the mound was about to be enlarged, in order that the primary interment might be clearly marked off from the later interments. This is certainly one way of accounting both for the absence of weathering and for the fact that the wall was not truly circular. On the other hand the evidence may be regarded in a different light; but it is of course apparent that the internal mound was raised over the primary interment before the wall was built. There are records of barrows having enclosures within their area, sometimes of oblong form and sometimes made of perishable material, apparently erected as temporary barriers for the purposes of funeral obsequies; but it is evident that the wall at Wick was not erected for any such purpose.

I am inclined to regard the evidence at Wick as proving that the whole structure was erected practically at the same time, or soon after the deposit of the primary interment. It has been pointed out (p. 19) that comparatively fine material covered the outer face of the wall to an average depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft., but I do not for one moment regard this as caused by the disintegration of the exposed surface of an inner mound. It was apparent that this finer material, seen in the accompanying illustration and in Plate V, fig. 1 (and removed, in the same plate, fig. 2) was carefully placed against the outer face of the wall to ensure its safety and preservation. Had the finer

material been caused by silting from the summit of an inner mound, the talus would not necessarily be of finer material than the bulk of the barrow, and, moreover, such a deposit



Diagram showing the finer material, consisting of lias-stones and mould, placed against the Wall of Wick Barrow for the protection of its outer face.

silting down from higher ground would become deposited only in slender proportions against the top edge of the wall, while at the bottom there would be a considerably greater width of material. The reverse was the case (see illustrations). And had the face of the wall been exposed to the rigour of the frosts of a few winters, we should not have found its surface

in the well-preserved condition in which it was discovered. The outer mound of the heavier material, therefore, appears to have been raised to a certain height, at a safe distance from the wall, and after finer material had been deposited against the face of the wall up to its top, the whole barrow was then elevated to the required height.¹²¹

After this work had been completed, probably at no great lapse of time after the deposit of the primary interment, the three secondary interments¹²² associated with beakers and flint implements were deposited in the enlarged mound, not necessarily at the same time, though probably at no great interval.¹²³

It is possible, too, that the Romans in making their excavation not only disturbed the primary interment, but during the progress of their work destroyed a similar secondary interment of the Early Bronze Age, though in the absence of pottery this must remain doubtful. In any case those responsible for the burial of Skeleton III, touching the top of the wall on the N., probably had no knowledge of the exact position, or perhaps of the existence, of any special internal structure of the mound. Nothing was found to protect the three skeletons from the surrounding and superincumbent material, but large slabs of lias were noticed in proximity both above and around the interments, placed, however, in no systematic order.

In recording the position of the human remains, we must revert to the mixed pile of bones found at 6 on plan, just to the E.S.E. of the margin of the Roman excavation on this side. At the time of finding this confused mass, its origin and

(121). There was no perceptible difference in the size and character of the material forming the *whole* mound, except the finer material mentioned as covering the outer face of the wall.

(122). The three skeletons might possibly be considered as "primary" for the *remodelled* barrow over the wall.

(123). Secondary interments must often have taken place, either at no great space of time after the erection of barrows, or, at all events, before any perceptible change had taken place in burial customs, or in the manufacture of grave-goods; for objects accompanying secondary interments of the Bronze Age differ very little, if at all, from those found associated with the primary interments in tumuli.

archæological horizon were not realized or fully understood, but two or three inferences now present themselves. Some of the bones may perhaps have represented remains of the central interments disturbed and collected together by the Romans: the general character and physical peculiarities of the majority of the bones would favour such an assumption. But supposing this view of the question is taken, it is not quite clear why, when the Romans had their excavation open, they did not deposit any collection of bones they may have made in the same area, instead of possibly selecting an adjacent site, entailing additional labour. Perhaps the re-burial of the bones (if the work of the Romans) was an afterthought, or perhaps the disturbed remains may have been placed in their new "grave" as they were discovered. On the other hand it is quite possible that the carelessly scattered remains left by the Romans were re-interred by the British inhabitants of the district.¹²⁴ We are, however, still faced by the probability that the mixed pile of bones had nothing to do with the treasure-hunting of the Romans, but was brought for interment here from another place (Section V, p. 15). The extent of the Roman excavation was apparently not sufficient to account for the number of individuals represented by the remains forming the mixed heap. The system of twice burying the body has not been an infrequent one, and the practice of some modern savages might be cited to show that it still exists.¹²⁵

Amongst the Patagonians the habit prevailed of keeping the bones of the body from which the flesh had been removed, and afterwards, on certain occasions, taking them to the burial-place of the tribe, where they were laid in the grave.¹²⁶ Some of the North American Indian tribes collect the bones of the dead, after the flesh has de-

(124). It is of course possible that the depositors of the Roman objects were not Italian legionaries, but foreign and less civilised auxiliaries, who had few scruples in their treatment of the graves of a subject race. See also Appendix IV, p. 76, on existing tradition.

(125). See Greenwell's "British Barrows."

(126). Mortimer's "Burial-mounds of East Yorks," p. xxxii.

cayed, and bury them in ossuaries, where very large collections of them are found. Even in Brittany in recent times, some portions of the skeleton were put away in a dead-house in the churchyard, and there kept, each labelled with the name of the deceased, until they were finally buried.¹²⁷

In one of the Cowlam barrows, East Riding,¹²⁸ the disturbed condition of nearly all the bodies was very extraordinary. They may have been previously deposited at some other place, and afterwards removed to the barrow; none were complete, and the bones of the bodies were not in sequence. But the various sets of disturbed bones at Cowlam were not found together in one common mass as at Wick Barrow.

The primary interments (Stone Age) in Wor Barrow, Handley Down, Dorset, consisted of a mass of bones the remains of six skeletons, three being in sequence. three put in as bones without any order¹²⁹ Mr. Mortimer found deposits of dismembered bodies in some barrows of the Aldro Group, East Riding, and in Barrow No. 72 of the Towthorpe Group.¹³⁰

Finally, a few concluding remarks on the racial characteristics of the Wick skeletons.

The form of calvaria typical of the Bronze Age people is brachycephalic, while the face is dolichofacial. The characteristics of the preceding Neolithic race are a dolichocephalic calvarium and a brachyfacial face.

The Wick skeletons, while conforming in stature, and possibly in the form of the face, to the Bronze Age race, show in the shape of the calvaria decided characters of the Neolithic people (especially Skull II).

The average stature of the Bronze Age people, according to Prof. Karl Pearson's methods, is about 5' 7½" for males and 5' 3" for females; and the three Bronze Age male skeletons associated with beakers found by Pitt-Rivers in S. Wilts and N. Dorset, gave an average stature of exactly 5' 7½". The stature of the Stone Age people was about 5' 5¾" for males, and 5' 0½" for females. The mean stature of the two complete Wick skeletons (Nos. I and II) is 5' 8½".

(127). Greenwell's "British Barrows," 17.

(128). *Op. cit.*, 220-1.

(129). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," IV, Plate 256.

(130). "Burial-mounds of East Yorks," pp. 15, 62, 63 *et seq.*, and 77.

The evidence adduced from the table of measurements, p. 42, is that the two Wick skulls give a mean cephalic index of 76·0, mesaticephalic (medium-headed), but approaching the long-head rather than the round-head, and that the Early Bronze Age Skulls from Culbone and Wincanton are decidedly brachycephalic (or very round-headed) with a mean cephalic index of 84·6. Of these latter, unfortunately, the stature is not available, so that comparison from that point of view is impossible. The average cephalic index of the four human skeletons found with beakers in Somerset is therefore 80·5, showing the predominance of the round-head over the long-head in the Early Bronze Age.

The earlier Neolithic race (Iberians) lived in certain parts of Britain side by side with the Early Bronze Age folk (Goidels), and undoubtedly in some cases intermarried with them. This appears to have been the case in the neighbourhood of Wick Barrow.

ADDENDA.

Since this Report was printed, two items of interest in connection with similar interments have come to my knowledge :—

p. 29.—Another Somerset beaker was found with part of a stag's antler, in a field at Stoford, parish of Barwick, near Yeovil, in 1826, "in a stone vault hewn in the solid rock, and covered with a rough stone slab." The grave was 3ft. wide and 4ft. deep, and contained a human skeleton in a sitting posture. The beaker is now in the possession of Colonel Harbin, at Newton Surmaville, Yeovil. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, IV, pt. i, 8.)

p. 31.—Record of another beaker and knife-dagger being found with one interment. A flint knife-dagger 6½ ins. long; a beaker 7½ ins. high, a bone pin, a broad flint flake, a punch-like worked flint, two jet buttons, and a lump of iron pyrites were found in a sand-pit at Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Yorks, 1905. (Figured in the *Naturalist*, 1908, and in *Hull Museum Publications*, No. 55, 1908, p. 6.)

H. ST. G. G.

APPENDIX I.

NOTES ON THE SITE OF WICK BARROW, CHIEFLY
GEOLOGICAL.I. *Geological Notes, by the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S.*

The barrow rests upon the Lower Lias strata, from the fissile beds of which it has been entirely constructed, the builders having plenty of materials at hand for their purpose. Whether they brought Lias from the foreshore not far distant, or made any excavations in the field close at hand, further observation is necessary to determine.

At the end of the trackway leading down to the shore on the N., the following section is exposed in a low cliff of about 8 feet from the present pebbly beach, *e.g.*,

	ft.	in.
Grey Lower Lias shale	1	0
Band of limestone		6
Shale	2	6
Compact light blue limestone		10
Shale to top with limestone fragments	3	0
	<hr/>	
	7	10

Owing to the dip of the strata Severnwards, the beds of limestone form ledges, the strike of which looks like the base of walls. The beds exposed here are too thick and solid, though much jointed, to have been used for the construction of the barrow, which was composed of beds more easily adapted for breaking up. Owing to the dip of the strata on which the mound is placed, lower beds than those on the shore would necessarily crop up, so that any section made near the same level might afford thinner and more easily split up limestone.

An examination of the material excavated for fossils did not prove very fruitful. The absence of any Ammonites so generally characteristic of this horizon of the Lias rendered any zoning impracticable; and the only fossil found which could be any indication of the horizon was a strongly ribbed *Pleuromya* characteristic of the *Ammonites angulatus* beds; and if *Pleuromya Crocombeia*, which it resembles, may be classed in the sub-ammonite beds of Vaughan.

II. *Miscellaneous Notes, by Albany F. Major.*

The position of Wick Barrow, (see Plate II) dumped down, as it were, towards the base of a barren and lonely slope rising about 70 feet from the flat level of Wick Moor, is so unusual that a few words of comment upon it may not be out of place. The choice of such a

site for important burials at once suggests that there has probably been some great physical change in the surrounding country since the barrow was made, and the mere aspect of the spot would lead even a casual observer to the conclusion that this is actually the case. Mention has elsewhere been made (pp. 8, 71) of the more recent change which has converted a tidal inlet into an alluvial plain, while attention is drawn on p. 76 to the name of Wick Moor itself, with the neighbouring place-names of Stolford, Catford and Whitewick. These names are of a type which must have been given by Scandinavians who settled down there, temporarily or permanently, at a period when Stolford was a channel or fjörd leading to the inlet or wick (vik) now represented by the moor; while Catford was another channel leading to the White Wick inlet. Hence came naturally enough the idea that the barrow might have been designedly placed where it could overlook the tidal waters, and that for this reason a Scandinavian origin was more likely than a British.¹³¹

But such a Scandinavian settlement could not date back for more than some 1200 years at most; and now that the barrow has been proved to be of the Early Bronze Age, some 3700 years ago, an entirely different scene presents itself to the imagination.

There is little doubt that at that distant epoch the submerged forest, which is still visible at lowest spring tides, and extends from the mouth of the Parret as far at least as Porlock, stretched seaward for an unknown, and perhaps varying, distance from the present coastline, as part of the mainland. On the land side the marshy alluvium which forms the present Wick level must now rise further up the hillside than of old. When digging for a well, in 1906, at the foot of the gentle hill on which the village of Stockland stands, an old land surface was met with at a depth of 15 feet below the present alluvial level, which is about 17 feet above mean high-water mark, the remains of a wolf and of trees and marsh plants being discovered at that depth. This level corresponds with that of Wick Moor, and it is therefore likely that the ground of Wick Moor has risen by at least 15 feet by siltage above its former level. The depth below the surface of the streams and rhines near the sea helps to bear this out. The old bottom as well as the surrounding hills were no doubt much more thickly wooded, and the stream which runs through the moor was of course both deeper and broader, and carried a greater volume of water. It is, however, possible that at that date the rocks extending along the coast (from Shurton Bars on the W.) formed a barrier at Wick Rocks, near Stolford, which would dam back the stream (see Map, Plate II). In this case, the lower part of Wick Moor must have been occupied by a large fresh-water lake, possibly extending back to a point on the level slightly beyond the position of the mound,

(131). It may be worth noting that this suggestion was made by Mr. Major before I had called his attention to the passage in Du Chaillu's "Viking Age," quoted on p. 9.—H. ST. G. G.

with a broad river flowing from it at Wick Rocks, through the now submerged forest, to the sea, perhaps some miles away.

Opposite the mound, the hills on the other side of the moor bend sharply round toward the north, and the wide level contracts two or three hundred yards to the w. of the barrow to the entrance of a narrow valley. In the days when this valley bottom lay much deeper, and was probably thickly wooded, this might almost have been called a combe. Round the barrow itself the ground is so poor, and the rocks so near the surface, that the ground there must always have been open.

This then was the position, as we imagine, when the barrow was thrown up. Jutting out into a wild expanse of forest country ran a long tongue of land partly covered with trees. On its southern side a wide open slope looked down on a low lying plain, wooded, and perhaps partly filled by a considerable lake. Half way up the slope, at a point where the plain opened out from a narrow valley, an outcrop of rock, close to a perennial sacred spring, offered a convenient platform for the mound. From the hills beyond the plain and valley the spot is clearly visible, and when the ground was wooded both above and below, it would have been even more conspicuous than at present.

These remarks, based on a few obvious facts, may perhaps suggest something of the vastly different conditions of the country at the time when some ancient chieftain who ruled in the Land of Quantock was laid to rest in Wick Barrow.

APPENDIX II.

NOTES ON "SIDWELL" AND WICK MOOR.

By the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell, M.A. Oxon.

The field in which Wick Barrow lies is called "Burrow Sidwells," or, according to the local pronunciation, "Sidewell," and originally was made up of two sections, north and south. In the Stoke Courcy Tithe Map of 1840 there are four different lots bearing the name of Sidwell, *viz.*, Nos. 1324, 1325, 1327, and 1375, including a barton, where there was possibly also a small tenement. Locally the mound itself is called "Pixy" or "Pisky-piece," and it has always been regarded by the village folk with a certain amount of superstitious awe. Previous removal of material from the N.E. of the structure had resulted in the finding of some human remains. The remains are noted in the report, as formerly preserved by Mr. Jas. Rawlins (pp. 11, 12).

The fields in question form part of the ancient manor of Wyke, Week, or Wick Fitzpaine, the most prominent manor thereabout of the lordship of Stoke Courcy Castle, called from former owners, the

Fitzpaine family. There is still a Wick Pound, close to Wick Farm, to which the "Pixy-piece" belongs, and further toward the south lies a well known cover of great antiquity, known as Wick Park. There is evidence that this was in 1295 (*Close Rolls*) a noted game preserve, and at that date in the King's hands. In 1286 Wick was in the possession of Queen Eleanor, "de dono regis," in the catalogue of properties known as "Kirby's Quest."

The manor of Wick Fitzpayne has been split up recently, Wick Park being in the possession of Sir Alexander Acland Hood, and Wick Farm being part of what is known as "York's Charity," (founded by the family of which the Rev. Wm. York, Rector of Spaxton in 1712, was a member) which is held as a Spaxton Charity by trustees. Close to Wick Park one of the finest collections of Celtic bronze implements known was unearthed in 1870. They belong to Sir Alexander Acland Hood, St. Audries, but are deposited at present in Taunton Castle Museum on loan.

The stretch of drained pasture land lying immediately below and to the southward of the spur of hill on which the tumulus is situated is known as "Wick Moor," and within living memory has been subject to periodic inundation by the flood tides at full and new moon, when it was necessary to remove any stock which was grazing on the meadows. The present sea-defence, known as "Ham Wall," has put an end to such danger, however. This moor is a large and open grazing ground and hayfield, distinct in the Tithe Schedule from the commons and waste places of Stoke Courcy, and indeed not mentioned in it as a whole.

Owners of property have certain rights here appendant to certain holdings. For example, the Rector of Holford has a right in Wick Moor by virtue of ancient endowments in Stoke Courcy parish. Other open places like "Stoverd field," "Knighton field," and "Burton field," all Stoke Courcy hamlets, exist, and are mentioned in the tithe maps and in other documents as apart from the commons. But Wick Moor seems to stand in a category by itself, as having become an integral part of the parish by gradual reclamation, which is, to judge by its very slight elevation above average high tide mark, almost certainly the case.

The place-name "Sidwell" or "Sidewell" is suggestive, and no doubt refers to the never failing spring which rises within a stone's throw to the westward of the tumulus, and in the same field. It is apparently the only natural spring upon this ridge of blue lias formation between the seashore and the ancient inlet of Wick. Within living memory Stoke Courcy women used to bring their children to this well to be washed, if suffering from any ailment of either skin or eyes, and this healing reputation is still well known, if the water is less sought after.

Probably the spring keeps up the memory of its dedication to St. Sativola, shortened to St. Sidwell, the same saint whose church outside the eastern gate of Exeter is said to mark the place of her behead-

ing by a certain scytheman or mower.¹³² St. Sidwell is of course the name of one of the most ancient and populous parishes of Exeter, and there is also the chapelry of SS. David and Sidwell.

According to her legend, St. Sativola is said to have been one of four holy sisters, Guthwara, Wilgitha and Eadwara being the others. They were said to be contemporaries of St. Boniface, (A.D. 700-750), and daughters of a British father, named Benna. In Wales the commemoration of St. Guthwara and her sisters was held on Dec. 21st.¹³³

There was also an altar to St. Sidwell in Morebath in 1529, as appears from the churchwardens' accounts.¹³⁴

The name "Sigwell" appears in the parish of Charlton Horethorne, where in 1877 a twin barrow and a single barrow were explored by Prof. Rolleston and General A. Lane Fox.¹³⁵ In this case also a spring of water was adjacent to the tumuli, a coincidence which would seem to indicate that here also the dedication of the spring had been to the same saint.

If the dedication of the spring at Wick Barrow be accepted, it gives us an interesting date, and also a fresh illustration of West Somerset hagiology. St. Sativola may be added to other Welsh or Celtic names which prevail along the coast. Long before her time, however, the perennial spring must in remote heathen ages have evoked the worship of those who piled up the great tumulus over their dead. Indeed, it seems possible that, as has been suggested,¹³⁶ the most ancient name for the spring may have marked its association with the fairies, as the "well of the Sidhe" in the ancient Goidelic speech of the Celts of Domnonia. Then a Christian virgin and martyr, whose name approximated to the popular appellation of the spring, was in due time made its tutelary genius, as at Exeter, and probably also at Charlton Horethorne and Morebath. If this suggestion be correct the dedication and transference of the old sacred well from heathen to Christian associations may date from the time when, in ancient Domnonia, Celt and Saxon were being merged into one common race with common beliefs.

(132). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XX, pt. ii, p. 69.

(133). "A British Martyrology,"—printed for W. Needham, Holborn, 1761.

(134). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXIX, pt. ii, p. 84; also Capgrave.

(135). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXIV, pt. ii, pp. 75-88.

(136). By Mr. A. G. Chater.

APPENDIX III.

THE SIDWELL SPRING.

By H. St. George Gray.

In search of a spring-head, or well, digging was carried out, after the completion of the excavation of the barrow, close to House's Barn, at a distance of about 100 yards from the centre of Wick Barrow in a westerly direction. Time did not permit of any systematic digging being done here, and the soakage of water into the hole impeded the work that was carried out. At varying depths down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the surface a few fragmentary objects were found; they are of no particular interest, except perhaps from their heterogeneity.

Broken animal remains were rather plentiful, but of these only one specimen was of interest, viz., the greater part of a metatarsus of a large sheep with a rounded, but not perfectly circular, hole at the proximal *end*, and similar to many perforated bones of the kind found in the Glastonbury Lake Village. The hole averages $\frac{5}{16}$ in. in diameter. It has not, as many of these tarsal bones have, any perforation at the side of the proximal end; it cannot therefore be regarded as a shuttle-spool, or bobbin, such as the lake-dwellers used at Glastonbury, for weaving fabrics with the step-pattern as the prevailing ornament.¹³⁷ The two holes, one at the end and one close to at the side, would prevent the unrolling of the wound-on thread. But the Wick specimen has only the hole at the *end*, and it is difficult to identify its purpose. One of the tarsal bones with the pair of holes was found with pottery, etc., in a British refuse-heap at Steart Common Gate, near the mouth of the Parret, by the Rev. C. W. Whistler and Mr. A. Bulleid.¹³⁸

A small piece of a flat amber bead, with part of a perforation traceable, was found; but it is impossible to date it with any degree of certainty. A small flint flake with fine secondary chipping was also found. Several seashore pebbles were thrown out of the excavations, which may possibly have been used as sling-stones. The shards of pottery were for the most part glazed fragments apparently of the XVII and XVIII Centuries; other fragments were probably medieval. Then there was one small piece almost certainly Roman, and another of early British type containing grains of quartz. Several pieces of red tile were observed, but they might belong to almost any period since the beginning of the present era.

(137). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, Pl. III, fig. 8; p. 113, fig. 20; and p. 119.

(138). *Op. cit.*, vol. LII, pt. ii, p. 121.

No traces of masonry, such as might have indicated that at one time the spring had been protected by some sort of stone shelter, or included in a building, were found. Between the spring and the mound, however, there seem to have been some stone foundations, which may have belonged to the tenement possibly existing here (as mentioned by Mr. Greswell on p. 70); and it is reported that when the field was under cultivation a paved path, or causeway, had been found extending apparently from the spring towards the barrow. This probably did not go beyond the foundations just mentioned:

By the kindness of Dr. Winterbotham, the following analysis of the water of the Sidwell spring was obtained from Professor F. S. Kipping, of the University College of Nottingham.

“The sample of water has been examined and the report is as follows:—The water contains a small quantity of organic matter in suspension, and is rather rich in total dissolved solid matter, which amounts to over 50 grains per gallon. The soluble salts consist principally of calcium bicarbonate and calcium sulphate, but small quantities of magnesium salts and sodium chloride are also present. The water is practically free from ammonia, indicating freedom from recent sewage contamination. It must be regarded as a hard water, the total hardness being about $19^{\circ}5$. A most careful examination reveals the presence of traces of arsenic, but the quantity is so minute, at the most one part in two hundred million, as to be negligible. Such small traces could have no appreciable effect, and it is probable that the water is really arsenic free, the presence of the traces actually found being probably derived from the earthenware vessel in which the sample was sent.”

On this report Dr. Winterbotham remarks:—

“It is rather negative in character, and does not give much evidence of the presence of arsenic or the iodides, such as I had expected to find in water which has had such a long repute in efficacy in skin trouble and for sore eyes. The constitution of the water undoubtedly resembles that of many of the German springs, and possibly the calcium sulphate may be of service in scorbutic affections. But I fancy the efficacy of the water must be attributed to some mystic sentiment which might attach itself to a spring found in the Pixies' ground.”

APPENDIX IV.

THE FOLK-LORE AND TRADITIONS OF WICK BARROW.

By the Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S.

The local superstitions and more definite traditions concerning the great barrow known as “Pixies' Mound” are very interesting, especially with regard to the actual results of the exploration. It is pro-

bable that the comparison of tradition and fact observed may be of service in similar cases elsewhere.

The barrow stands in an unusual position, being considerably below the skyline of the long spur of land between the sea and the ancient inlet (or wick) on which it stands, and has apparently been so placed owing to an outcrop of rock which offered a definite platform on which to build the structure. Possibly owing to this slight and isolated unevenness of the ground, the barrow, which is practically in the middle of the field, has always been said to shift its place occasionally; and as a matter of fact the relation of the mound to the surrounding hedgerows does vary with different points of view in unusual ways, which are quite sufficient to give rise to the local suggestion.

It has always been considered a special haunt of the Pixies, who were said to live in it. Indeed, the wall when first discovered was regarded by the workmen as that of the Pixies' house which was "known to be there."

The last occasion on which the Pixies are said to have been seen was "not so many years ago" when the "uncle" of a present resident in the neighbourhood found them at work in the barn which stands two fields away to the eastward, and is seen among the trees on the left-hand side of the photograph, Plate III. Hearing the sounds of unauthorised threshing as he passed this barn, the farmer went to investigate, and when close at hand heard voices. One thresher said to another, "How I do tweat!" whereon the other answered, "So thee do tweat, do thee? Well then, I do double tweat, looky zee!" On which the farmer looked over the half-door, and saw the floor occupied by the little men in their red caps, hard at work. But on his exclamation of "Well done, my little fellows!" they fled, and have been seen no more.

It is probable that the definite naming of the "uncle" of some known person is part of the legend, and has been repeated unaltered from time immemorial. The same formula occurs constantly in similar legends, and though the name given has probably altered from time to time, the known relationship is traditionally associated with the tale in order to give it verisimilitude.

Another legend in connection with the barrow has no definite name of the sort connected with it. It is told that a certain ploughman at work in one of the adjacent fields heard the voice of a little child crying round the mound, and complaining that it had "broken its peel." Thinking that the child must needs be lost in so lonely a place, the man went to look for it, but though he saw no child, found a little wooden shovel, the "peel" with which the loaves were put into the old brick ovens, lying, with its handle broken, on the mound. Thinking that the child had probably hidden in the bushes which overgrew the south side of the barrow, but would certainly come out to recover its toy, he spliced the broken peel with some string, and left it where he found it. He heard no more of the child, but when his work was

over, had the curiosity to go to see if the peel had been taken. It was gone, but in its place lay a beautiful cake, hot from the oven of the pixy, as his reward.

This legend occurs here and there in England, but is very common in Scandinavia in connection with tumuli. In this case, as the curious group of names of Scandinavian type, Stolford, Catford and White-wick, clustered at the mouth of the inlet of Wick, seem to point to an actual ancient Scandinavian settlement, it is possible that this tale is of Northern origin, coeval with the (VIII Cent. ?) settlement to which some of the old families of the locality still trace their origin, as "Danes who stayed here when they were about."

Perhaps in this connection it was only to be expected that the mound was said to be the burial-place of a *Dane*. But in our county the *Dane* stands for an enemy generally, much as round Colchester the *Roman* holds a similar place.

It was always said that occasionally of an evening wonderful music could be heard from the mound across the levels, and this was ascribed to the Pixies, as a matter of course.

Two most persistent and thoroughly believed statements were made about the barrow, which are almost certainly traditions of actual occurrences, and not at all to be classed as superstitions. One was that "if the mound were to be removed by day, it would be set back again at night." The other was that "harm would inevitably happen to anyone who broke into the mound." These two statements had survived the removal of a considerable amount of material from the N.E. portion of the barrow (see p. 11), and were reiterated constantly during the early stages of the exploration. Personally, I was always of the opinion that the former tradition actually referred to some early attempt at mound-breaking, possibly by a hostile tribe, and its frustration by the tribe to whom it belonged, the statement of harm to the despoilers being a natural corollary.

That we should discover that the mound had actually been broken into by the Romans, and that their excavation had been carefully filled in, was a remarkable evidence of the persistence of tradition. The Romans had certainly had time to reach the ground level, but it is more than probable that they were not allowed to leave the neighbourhood without some attempt being made by the Celts to regain the valuables which they presumably searched for.

It may be significant that there has been in our time no legend of buried treasure attaching to the mound. One would imagine that some such legend led the Romans to open it; but their action must in any case have put an end to the belief that treasure remained. One may almost say for certain, however, that they were disappointed. The mound is too early for any store of grave-offerings of gold.

The place which the barrow seems to have held in the minds of the people of the district was evident in the unexpected interest shewn in the work as it proceeded, and, perhaps, still more in the extraordinary reports which went round among the villagers. The limited time

which we had at our disposal in the spring, coupled with the far greater importance of the exploration than had been expected, caused an apparently sudden abandonment of the work in April which was unaccountable to the neighbourhood. The coincidence of a serious illness in the family of one of the leaders of the work was of course considered as the main reason of its discontinuance, as "we dared not go on." It was also persistently stated that "the King had stopped the work." It was said that he had at first sent telegrams to command us to desist, and that these had been followed by a messenger in a motor-car. If we wished to go on, we should "have to get an act of Parliament." So far as we know, hardly a soul visited the mound after the men had left off work for the day, though a good many came on the Sundays. There was at no time the least interference with the work, and beyond the displacement of a few stones, which may have been accidental, no one seems to have cared to touch the actual excavations during our absence.

The actual "finds" made, were of course, considerably magnified by report, in spite of the statements correctly made in the local papers. The flint knife-dagger was magnified into "a stone sword as long as a man's arm," and the beakers into "splendid bronze flagons" or "bronze quart pots." On the other hand, the fact that a Danish chief was not found interred in the barrow led to the entirely erroneous statement that nothing at all had been found, and that the work had been a complete failure. That such a find might be possible was fairly to be expected.

Besides the signs of local Scandinavian settlement and the legends already noted, the unusual position of the mound on the very shore of what had evidently been a well sheltered inlet of the sea suggested that a spot so favourable for the berthing of long ships might have been chosen for the funeral obsequies of a, possibly defeated, chief. The known historic landings of the Danes on this coast lent additional colour to the idea. Had such a burial been discovered, a vexed point in Alfredian history might well have been settled, and even for that reason alone the exploration was more than justified. The actual results, however, though of the greatest interest archæologically, could perhaps hardly impress the public generally as the hoped for discovery of a historic burial would have done. The proof that the district had been an important centre of an early Goidelic population will perhaps be better appreciated as time goes on; and it is safe to say that at all events the exploration has roused a keen interest in the earlier relics of our county among those who watched the work.



BESSELESLEIGH CHURCH, BERKSHIRE.

From a Photograph by H. W. Taunt & Co., Oxford.

Barlinch Priory.

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

THE small Augustinian priory of St. Nicholas of Barlinch, anciently Berlich or Berliz, is situated in the parish of Brompton Regis, and was founded in the time of Henry II (1154-1189) by William de Say. It must be carefully distinguished from another house with a similar name, the much more important Premonstratensian Abbey of Barlings in Lincolnshire.

Barlinch was always a small house, it was only worth £98 14s. 8½*d.* in 26 Hen. VIII (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*). When the house was surrendered it consisted of a prior and six canons. John Barwyke, prior, received a pension of 20 marks; the canons were: John Dyer, "clericus"; Thomas Matthew, who was transferred to Taunton Priory, and received a pension of £5 6s. 8*d.*; William Cocford, Thomas Wyther, William Hadley, and William Spencer. I am indebted to the Right Rev. Dr. Gasquet for kindly sending me this list. It has been printed in the *Proceedings* of the S.A.S., vol. XXXVIII, p. 333.

Barlinch priory had quite a small endowment, some £100 a year, and it seems always to have been in monetary difficulties; this, I suspect, is why we sometimes find only two or three canons taking part in the election of a prior.

As early as 1273 the prior acknowledges that he owes Henry de Stoke 20 marks, which, in default of payment, are

to be levied from his lands and chattels in Somerset;¹ and in 1539, just before the end came, the house was £60 in debt (see p. 88).

Priors of Barlinch.

- | | | |
|------|---|--|
| 1175 | Walter | Wells Cath. MSS. 19, 38, 45,
46, 55. |
| 1243 | John | S.R.S. vi, 120. |
| 1268 | Robert | Wells Cath. MSS. 106; also in
1277 do. 148. |
| 1288 | Umfray | Collinson iii, 503. |
| 1320 | Hugh Price, resigned
Jan. 13. | S.R.S. i, 177. Harl. MS. 6964,
p. 59. |
| 1329 | Humphrey de Lymbiri, resigned | ij Non. March, 1347. |
| 1347 | Simon Pyle, confirmed
ij Non March. | Bp. Ralph's Reg. |
| 1379 | William ² | Clerical Subsidy 3 Ric. II $\frac{4}{5}$. |
| 1387 | William Wroxhale ²
John de Taunton | Wells Cath. MSS. 397. |
| 1390 | Robert | Inq. 14 Ric. II; also in 1405,
Stafford's Reg. 188. |
| | John Porter, on whose death | |
| 1430 | Thomas Bury, con-
firmed Nov. 24;
ob. 23 Jan., 1456 | Harl. MS. 6966, f. 56, 119. |
| 1456 | Thomas Thornbury, ^{2a}
el. Feb. 5, con-
firmed Feb. 19 | <i>Ibid.</i> f. 119; also in 1464,
Healey's <i>West Somerset</i> ,
144n. |
| 1478 | William Hampne | Pat. Roll Ed. IV—Ric. III,
1476-85, p. 93. |
| 1488 | John Chestre, ob.
22 Sept. | Harl. MS. 6966, f. 144. |

1. Close Roll, Ed. I, 1272-9, p. 112.

2. Probably identical.

2a. When he was elected there were seven canons in the monastery; he was suspended for dilapidation, Oct. 16, 1461. Harl. MS. 6966, f. 101.

- 1488 Robert Wynde,³ elect-
ed 4 Oct., deprived
1492 *Ibid.*
- 1492 Thomas Birde⁴ elected
Sept. 3 *Ibid.* f. 149.
Robert Wynde, re-
stored and resign-
ed 7 May, 1498. *Ibid.* f. 153.
- 1515 Thomas Birde, re-
signed Dec. 1, 1524 Harl. MS. 6967, f. 21b, 26.
- 1524 John Norman,⁵ elected
Dec. 2 *Ibid.* f. 47b.
also in 1534 Valor Eccles.
1537 John Berwick MS. Coll., vol. xxvii, fo. 86b.

[Thomas Birde, prior of Barlinch, was admitted to the vicarage of Brompton Regis Dec. 1, 1515, he resigned it July 20, 1519. Harl. MS. 6967, f. 21b, 26. He resigned the post of prior Dec. 1, 1524, on which occasion he was granted a pension of £6 13s. 4d. Every week he was to have 20 *panes albos* and 7 [*panes conventuales*] for his servant and 12 gallons of ale and every week two *portiones canonicales* or their value, and 20/- a year for the stipend of his servant, and one gown of livery; and each year the said brother Thomas was to have one *rochetam lineam canonicalem* and each 4th year one *habitum honestum canonicalem* and for his chamber sufficient wood and 1 lb. of candles per week and he was to have the best chamber in the priory next to that of the prior. Harl. MS. 6967, f. 47b.]

Benefactors of Barlinch Priory

(from the Charter of 1339).

William de Say, founder; Matilda de Say, his daughter; William Scot; Joan de Ferrers and her son, John de Avranche; John Forester; Geoffry de Buveneye; Luke de Feskeford;^{5a} Richard de Turbervill; Isolda, Abbess of Godstow;^{5b} Reginald de Mohun; Gilbert de Wyppelesden;

3. Elected by two canons.

4. He was a canon of Taunton, and was elected by three canons. Bp. Fox Reg., p. 164.

5. Elected by nine canons.

5a. Vexford in Stogumber.

5b. Wells Cath. MSS. 148. (See p. 106).

Adam de Withiwille; Robert Fermy; Robert de la Were; Hugh, son of Bernard; William la Soythiche; William de Regny; William de Wittenor; Mark and Richard de Ouschiwys (or Cusehiwys); Amicia, daughter of Hugh of Holeford; Ralph, son of Richard, son of Bernard; Ralph, son of Bernard; John Moryn and Ralph Moryn; John Comyn; Matilda Kaye, daughter of Wm. le Scot; Robert Burnell; Ralph, son of Bernard, and Letitia de Say his wife;⁶ Mark, son of Sibil de Wetun; Lutitia de Say and Hugh her son; Adam Rufus; Avicia, daughter of Hugh of Holeford; Warin de Bassingburn;^{6a} William Mallunry; Robert Tryvet; Hugh Cocus; Robert de Pycatiston [Pixton]; William de Greynwyll; Ralph de Lolinton (see p. 106).

Besides the above benefactors, we find that John de Radyngton gave the priory the advowson of the church of Bradford, co. Som.; the licence for the alienation in mortmain is dated at Westminster, Feb. 12, 1381.⁷

On Sept. 29, 1382, John Walsham, Richard, late the parson of Brisford [Brushford], and Richard Bere gave glebe valued at five marks, and the advowson of the church of Bradeford valued at 20 marks.⁸ He is called John Waskham in a previous document, and also on p. 85.

In 1268 there is an engagement by Robert, prior, and the convent of Berliz to pray for the soul of Hugh de Romenal, their late benefactor, treasurer of Wells Cathedral.⁹ The document is in Latin, with two seals, one perfect the other broken. The perfect one is believed to be the only seal of the priory now existing. The original seal is $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches by 1 inch, the photograph here produced is 2 inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The inscription is:

S' ROB'TI P^rORIS SCI NICHOLAI DE B'LIZ

6. Wells Cath. MSS., 19.

6a. In 1265 Sir Warine de Bassingburne was patron of Morebath. Bronescombe's Reg., 156.

7. P.R. Ric. II, 1377-81, p. 599. 8. P.R. Ric. II, 1381-85, pp. 53, 167.

9. Wells Cath. MSS., 106. The photograph of the seal has (with the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of Wells) already appeared in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* (vol. x, p. 305).



THE SEAL OF ROBERT,
PRIOR OF BARLINCH.

With regard to the name Romenal or Rumenal, we read of the marsh of Romeney or Romenhale.¹⁰

The following places mentioned in the foundation deed (printed at the end of this Paper) are to be found on the Ordnance map, and are all in the neighbourhood of King's Brompton :

Northcott, Stolford, Smallmour, Combshead, Foxhanger, Browford, Blagdon Hill, Westcott, Cooksly, Withy Farm, Woolcot [Wlfletecote], Upton, Four Chimnies [? Chymme-worth], Bittiscombe,¹¹ Greenslade, Hareford, Pixton, Ven, Bury, Surridge, Morebath, Chilly Bridge, Witherham, Lincombe, Warmoor, Hickham (Hycombe), Rainsbury, Perry (Piriham), Shircombe, and Hoan (la Heen).

I cannot find Radeshanger, but there is Mousehanger.

LIDDON FAMILY.

William de Liddon, and the place name Liddune, are mentioned in the foundation deed. Mr. Dicker of Winsford has kindly told me that Lyddon's Hill is in the parish of Brompton Regis, at the junction of two roads on the main road from Dulverton to that parish, above the Exe valley, and not far above Barlinch.

In 1327,

Johane de Lyddone¹² was assessed at . . . ijs.

Adam de Lyddone ,, ,, . . . vid.

The Liddons were an old Winsford family living at Edbrooke Farm in that parish for centuries; that place now knows them no more; to this family belonged, I believe, though perhaps remotely, the late Canon Liddon. The name occurs in the register of Knowstone (Devon).

We learn from *Feudal Aids for Somerset*, p. 333, that in 1316 there were four landowners in Brompton Regis :

10. P.R. Hen. VI, 1429-36, p. 23.

11. There was a chapel here dedicated to St. Peter, mentioned in will of John Skynner, of Upton, 20 June, 1542 (author's MSS. Collections).

12. S.R.S. iii, 177.

The Prior of Berlich,
Robert Wythecombe,
Geoffrey de Besilles,
John de Lynch.

The same authority (p. 406) tells us that in 1428 the church of Winsford paid a pension of 10s. to the prior; and the church of Brompton Regis one of 3 marks.

William de Mohun.

Reginald his son, aged 5 at Christmas next, is his next heir. Devon, *Extent*, Saturday before St. Luke, 10 Ed. I.

Otery Mohun. The manor (extent given), including £9 11s. 9d. rent from the prior of Berliz for tenements in Marinelegh [Mariansleigh chapel in the deanery of S. Molton], with the advowson of the church, held of the aforesaid heir of John de Mohun, doing service of two knights' fees.¹³

[The Reginald de Mohun of the charter, see p. 103, is probably the one who died in 1257.]

1345. William Toli, a poor clerk of Dunmow, in the diocese of London, who fought when Henry, patriarch of Constantinople, was killed by the Turks. For a benefice in the gift of the Bishop of London, notwithstanding that he has papal letters for a poor clerk's benefice in the gift of the Augustinian Abbot (*sic*) and convent of Orlyche (Barlinch), which letters he lost at sea on his return to England.

Granted for the amount of 25 marks with cure of souls, 15 without.

Avignon, 16 Kal. Jan.¹⁴

[The editor of the Papal Registers thinks that Barlinch is meant, but the mention of abbot instead of prior makes this a little doubtful.

"Trésor de Chronologie" (p. 2199), says that Henri, bishop of Nègrepont, became patriarch of Constantinople in 1341; he was killed at the defence of Smyrna, 14 Jan., 1345.]

1379. Letter of William, prior of the priory of Barlych, the

13. Inq. p.m. 10 Ed. I. Calendar, vol. ii, Ed. I, No. 436.

14. Cal. of Papal Registers, Petitions I, 1342-1419, p. 50.

marks a year from the said archbishop, Nicholas Radeford or other persons, without fine or fee, to pray for the good estate of the king, the archbishop and Nicholas and for their souls after death, and for the soul of Henry V, and to do and support other charges and works of piety according to the ordinance of the said benefactors. [P.R. Hen. VI, 1441-6, p, 359.]

1462. There is an early Chancery Proceeding of 2 Ed. 4 (1462) [Series II, p. 446] in which Richard Hill is the plaintiff, and William, prior of St. Nicholas, Berlyche, is the defendant, relating to a tenement in Morebath, co. Devon.

Mekely beseecheth your lordship your pore Oratour Richard Hill that whereas your said Oratour at the courte of William prior of Berliche holden at Morebath the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Luke, 2 Ed. IV, took of the prior a tenement there after the custom of the said manor of Morebath for term of his life and paid 5 marks 6s. 8d. for a fyne and so was admitted tenant of the same and now because your said Oratour hath no writing ensealed of the said lease, the prior hath put him from the said tenement against all manner of reason and conscience and as he hath no remedy at the Common Law, may your lordship grant a writ sub pena to be directed to the said prior commanding him to appear before the king in chancery, etc., etc.

plegii de } Johes Furres de Chilmelegh, in co. Devon, gent.
 prosequendo } Johes Clyverdon de Exon, gentilman.

GRANT OF TWO FAIRS.

1478, Ap. 9 Grant to William Hampne, the prior and the
 Westminster. convent of St. Nicholas, Berliche, of two fairs
 yearly at their town of Bery [Bury in Brompton Regis], co. Som., one on the feast of the Assumption and the day preceding and the day following, and the other

on the feast of St. Nicholas and the day preceding and the day following, with a court of pie-powder and all issues, profits, and ameracements, provided that it be not to the harm of neighbouring fairs.¹⁶

Injunctions at Barlinch.

In the Exchequer K.R. Ecclesiastical Documents preserved at the P.R.O. [Bundle 3, 3/4], there are certain injunctions ordered at the monastery of Berlÿch, these are said to belong to the XVI century.

The bishop hears that the ancient number of canons is not kept up, and orders that two extra canons shall be admitted before the feast of St. Michael next ensuing. He further orders that no one shall go outside the monastery for the sake of recreation or any other cause without the permission of the prior; further, that no one shall leave the dormitory after compline unless with the permission of the sub-prior, obtained in the refectory at the last meal. All the canons are to have their meals in the refectory or some other honest place, when one of the canons is to read the bible to them, and the lives of the saints and the fathers, according to the rule of St. Augustine. No canon is to retain for himself more than one servant; silence is ordered in the church, cloister, dormitory, and refectory; signs are to be used; no canon shall reveal the secrets of the house under pain of imprisonment for one month. No canon shall contradict the prior or sub-prior or a senior in things relating to religion, under pain of abstinence of bread and water, *fferiis quartis et sextis*, for one month. The prior is to provide proper food for the canons, and to cause one to instruct them in grammar. A light is to be kept burning in the church day and night before the altar, and the dormitory, which is ruinous, is to be repaired.

16. P.R. Ed. IV and Ric. III, 1476-85, p. 93.

1539 Letter of John Tregonwell to Cromwell.¹⁷ At Bar-
 Nov. 9. lynche in Somerset belonging to the Canons Austins
 the prior will resign if Sir John Barwyke, the sub-
 prior may succeed. He is a man of discretion, and though
 you have given me authority to receive resignations and
 order the elections of abbots and priors, without your special
 pleasure I will attempt nothing of the same. The lands are
 £100 yearly, and the house is £60 in debt and in some de-
 cay. This day I ride to Barnstaple and other parts of
 Devonshire. Barlynche, 9 Nov.

The ordinary would have elected Barwyke as the house is
 not of the King's foundation. Mr. Phetypace of Beselles
 Lyghe is the founder. I have showed the parties that the
 whole matter is in your hands and that they must sue to
 you.

Annuities.

23 May, William Norman came into the Court of
 30 Hen. VIII. Augmentations and exhibited a certain
 writing under the conventual seal of the late
 monastery of Barlyche, suppressed and dissolved by the
 authority of parliament, to this effect:—

John Norman, prior of the monastery of St. Nicholas of
 Berlyche and the convent of the same place, have granted
 to William Norman, of Bradford in co. Som., for his good
 service done to them, an annuity of 26s. 8d. issuing from
 their manor of Bradford, *cum una toga de secta*, to be paid
 to the said W. Norman for the term of his life quarterly,
 with power of distraint.

“Given in our Chapter House, 4 Oct., 18 Hen. VIII.”¹⁸
 Edmund Gregory received an annuity of 60s. per annum.¹⁹

17. Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII., vol. ix, No. 795.

18. Bodl. Libr., Rawlinson MS., B. 419, f. 382.

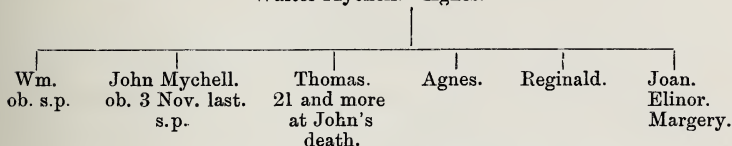
19. Archbold's "Somerset Religious Houses," p. 154.

THE MICHELL FAMILY AND BARLINCH.

Walter Michell, Esq., of Cannington. Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VII [No. 257]. Among other property in Somerset he held tenements in Hillfarrance worth 20s. of the prior of Berlyche, service unknown.

John, son of Walter Mychell, Esq. Inq. 8 Hen. VII [No. 756]. The same lands in Hillfarrance are mentioned. The following pedigree is given in the Inquisition.

Walter Mychell. = Agnes.



Among grants in May, 1545, we find the following:—

1545. Richard Michell, warrant for livery of lands in co. Somerset, as son and heir of Richard Michell, deceased, who by an office found 13 Dec., 31 H. VIII, died seised in fee of the manor of Northborn, with lands in Northborn and Durleghe holden of the honor of Trobidge, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and also of lands in Hillfarrance, holden of the King as of the late priory of Barleghe.

Dated 25 April, 37 H. VIII, *del.* Westminster, 4 May.²⁰

Site of the Priory.

The site was granted by Henry VIII to Sir John Wallop; in his will, given in Testamenta Vetusta 732, he speaks of “my manor of Bury and Barlich.”

On June 16, 30 Hen. VIII, we find a warrant of Sir Richard Ryché to Thomas Pope, the treasurer of the Augmentations, to pay to Sir John Wallop, Kt., £50, being half a year's rent of the site and demesnes of the late monastery of Barlegh and other manors granted by the King to the said Sir John by patent previous 29th May.²¹

20. Letters and Papers, Hen. VIII, XX, Part I, g. 846(8).

21. 8th Report Hist. MSS., Ap. II, p. 25b.

In her will, dated Dec. 5, 1547, Magdalene Trystram of King's Brumton, widow, mentions "The lease I have in the House and demesnes of Barlegge."²²

*Sale of the Barlinch Property.*²³

Hulfraunce, Farm of the manor of. Request to purchase : also farm of the rectories of Upton and Bittescomb. John Charles and Richard Parker. 12 Mar. 37. H. VIII.

Certain woods, the property of the convent. No request. Humphrey Colles.

Cathanger, rent in. Request to purchase. Sir Arthur Darcy, Kt. 2 July, 37 H. VIII, sec. 3.

Upton and Byttescombe, farm of the rectories of. Request to purchase. Thomas Goodwyn. 19 Sept., 36 Hen. VIII, sec. 2.

Wyn[s]ford, farms in. Request to purchase. Sir Richard Graynfeld. 27 July, 38 Hen. VIII.

Broforde and Hilfraunce, farm of the rectory of. Right to purchase. Richard Parker, of Tavistock, Devon. 6 July, 35 Hen. VIII.

Morebath, farm of the rectory. Request to purchase. George Rolle, Esq., of Stevynston, and George Heydon, of St. Mary Ottery, Gent.

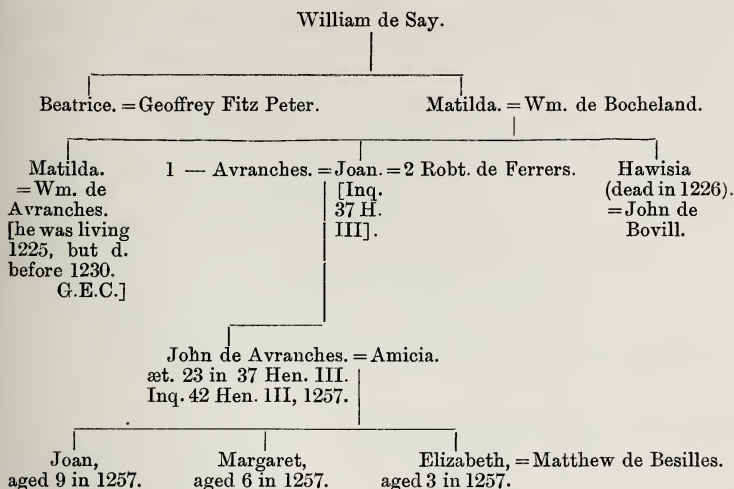
Vexford and Cathanger, in the parish of Stogurcy, rents in. Request to purchase. Wm. Lord Stourtone. 7 July, 35 Hen. VIII, sec. 1.

THE FOUNDERS OF BARLINCH.

The pedigree of Say is rather complicated, and it is hardly too much to say that no two authorities are agreed upon it. We believe the following to be correct as far as it goes.

22. Brown's "Somerset Wills," III, 116.

23. Archbold's "Somerset Religious Houses," p. 203.



This pedigree is borne out by the foundation deed, and shews how the patronage of Barlinch priory, vested in the Says, passed through the Avranches to the family of Besilles of Besilsleigh, near Abingdon; the following documents attest the pedigree.

1201 Confirmation of a covenant made in the presence
10 March. of Hen. II (1154-89) between Beatrice de Say
and Matilda her sister, daughters of William de
Say. Beatrice married Geoffrey Fitz-Peter, and Matilda
married Wm. de Bocheland.²⁴

5 Hen. III, Robert de Ferrars paid a fine of 500 marks to
1221. King John for marrying Joan, daughter of
Wm. de Bochland.²⁵

10 Hen. III, The King renders to William de Avranches
1226. and Matilda his wife, and to Joan who was the
wife of Robert de Ferrers, all the land which

24. Charter Rolls, John and Hen. III, vol. i, p. 90 (1837).

25. Excerpta e Rotulis Finium, ed. by C. Roberts (1835), vol. i, p. 64-5. See also P.R. Hen. III (1216-25), p. 113.

Hawisia, who was the wife of John de Bovill, held of the King. Matilda and Joan are co-heirs of Hawisia.²⁶

Inq. p.m., 37 Hen. III (1252).

Joan de Ferrers held of the King in chief the manor of Brumpton [King's Brompton] by the service of a fourth part of one knight's fee, and it is worth yearly £20. John de Everenges, son of the said Joan, is her nearest heir, and is of the age of 23 years.

This inquisition shews that Joan's first husband must have been a member of the Avranches family.

Inq. p.m., 42 Hen. III, No. 407 (1257).

John de Avereng (writ 13 Nov., 42 Hen. III) died on Thursday before St. Martin last; his daughters, Joan, 9 years old, Margaret, 6, and Elizabeth, 3, are his next heirs.

Essex. Dakeham town, etc., 78 acr. of worn out land (*terra susana*).

Somerset. Bromland, land held of the king in chief by service of $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee, worth £6 yearly, which £6 the prior and convent of Berliz hold of the said John and his heirs for 115s. yearly.

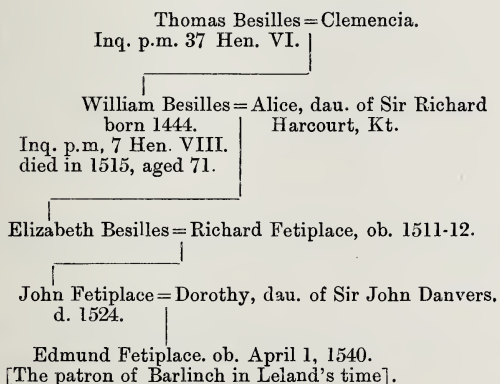
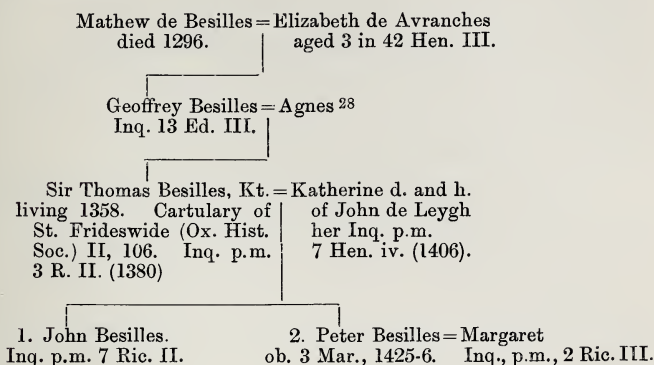
Oxford. The escheator is to permit Amice, late the wife of the said John, to have her quarentine²⁷ in the manor of Rotcot. [Radcot is in the parish of Langford, co. Oxon.]

Matthew de Besilles married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de Avranche (Reliquary, vol. XXIII, p. 214, where it is erroneously stated that the said John was son of William de Avranche, by Maud, daughter and co-heir of William de Buckland, whereas Maud was his aunt).

26. *Ibid.*, p. 141; and Feet of Fines, S.R.S., vi, 361.

27. A widow's quarentine is explained by Digby in his "History of Real Property," 5th ed., p. 129: "vidua maneat in domo mariti sui per 40 dies post mortem ipsius infra quos assignetur ei dos sua."

We have now traced the patronage of the priory into the family of Besilles.



It will be noticed that there is a break in the above pedigree after Peter Besilles. The pedigree makers²⁹ give Thomas as Peter's son, but Peter's Inquisition post mortem distinctly states that he died without heirs.

Appended are some Inquisitions proving the above pedigree.

28. Pedigree in Reliquary, vol. xxiii, p. 214, gives Ellen, dau. of Wm. Damsell, as Geoffrey's wife, she may have been his first wife. A pedigree of Fetiplace is given in "Parochial Topography of the Hundred of Wanting," by W. N. Clarke, 1824, p. 68.

29. Reliquary, vol. 23, p. 214.

Inq. p.m. 24 Ed. I.

Mathew Besilles held the manor of Brumpton Regis of the King in chief by service of the fourth part of 1 knight's fee in right of (*de hereditate*) Elizabeth his wife.

Geoffrey is his son and heir of the age of 20 years.

Inq. 8 Ed. II, No. 513.

Elizabeth late the wife of Mathew de Besiles.

Oxford. Rettecote. The manor which John Wogan holds for life rendering £9 yearly, with reversion to the said Elizabeth and her heirs, held of the King in chief by service of $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.

Geoffrey de Besiles her son, aged 24 and more is her next heir.

Somerset. Braumpton Regis. The manor (full extent given with names of free tenants) including a fishery in the stream (*rivulo*) called Hadiho, and the priory of Berlich which the prior holds in frank almain owing suit at the court of the manor, held of the King in chief by service of $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee.

Heir as above aged 30 and more.

[Interesting as shewing that only approximate ages can be gained from this class of document.]

Inq. 12 Ed. II.

Geoffrey de Besilles and Agnes his wife hold the manor of Brompton in Bromland of the King in chief by service of $\frac{1}{8}$ knight's fee.

Inq. p.m. 3 Ric. II.

Thomas Besilles chivalier held on the day on which he died the manor of Kingsbrompton of the King in chief.

John Besilles is his son and heir of the age of 19 years.

Inq. p.m. 7 Ric. II.

John Besilles held on the day on which he died the manor of Brompton Regis of the King in chief.

Peter Besilles is *consanguineus et heres* of the age of 21 years.

Inq. 7 Hen. IV.

Katherine who was wife of Thomas de Besyles, chivalier, held on the day on which she died the third part of the manor of Kingesbrympton in dower of the King in chief by service of $\frac{1}{4}$ knight's fee and 1 mess. 32 acres of land and 2 acres of meadow in Hertescombe and 1 toft and 16 acres of land in Wolfcote of Peter de Besyles chivalier as of his manor of Kingesbrympton by what service is unknown.

Peter Besyles chivalier is son and next heir of the said Thomas and Katherine.

Inq. p.m. 3 Hen. VI.

Peter Besilles held the manor of Brompton Regis and the advowson of the priory of Berlich of the King in chief by military service, that Peter died 4 Hen. VI and that Robert Crauford [or Cranford] is his heir of the age of 50 years.

Peter's Inq., taken again 14 Hen. VI, says that he held the manor of Brompton Regis worth beyond reprises 10 marks. He died 3 March 4 Hen. VI without an heir. Thomas Coventre of Oxon gentleman, William Fitz Waryn of Appelton co. Berks armiger, and Thomas Somerton gentleman had the issues and profits from the time of the death of the said Peter till the day of the taking of this Inquisition.

Inq. p.m. 1 Ric. III, No. 39.

Margaret who was the wife of William Warbilton and formerly the wife of Peter Besilles, kt.

1484, July 8.

Commission to enquire what lands Margery late the wife of William Warbilton Esq. and late the wife of Peter Besilles deceased, tenant in chief, held in the co. of Southampton their value, when she died and her heir.³⁰

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS (II, p. 557).

Plaintiffs. Wm. Warbilton Esq. and Margery his wife executrix of Sir Piers Besiles kt. and Thomas Coventre and

30. Patent Rolls Ed. IV and Ric. III, 1476-85, p. 493.

others her co-exors *re* embezzlement of the purchase money of manors and lands late of the s^d Sir Piers viz. Bokland and Lye, Radecote and Grafton, Kyngisbrympton, Kingeston and Chesterton in Berks, Oxon, Somerset, Dorset and Warwick versus Thomas Somerton.

Wm. de Warbleton of Warbleton (Sussex), Sherfield (Hants), and Apuldrefield in the parish of Cudham, Kent, was born in 1381, was M.P. for Hants and sheriff, and died in 1469 s.p. He married Margaret, daughter of Hannys, who had Apuldrefield for life. She died 18 May, 1483, having previously married Sir Peter Besilles of Bessels Leigh, co. Berks, who died 3 March, 1425-6 sine prole.³¹

Sir Peter Besilles in his will written in Norman French and given at the end of this paper, mentions "Thomas filz a Margerie Hames," and leaves him certain lands for the term of his life.

It would seem as if this Thomas, son of Margery Hames or Hannes, was born out of wedlock and eventually was legitimized, or at any rate called himself Thomas Besilles.

1463, July 12. A petition in Chancery of William Hannes s. and h. of Thomas Hannes and Isabel his wife d. and h. of

John Sturmy late of Wachennesfeld co. Berks gentilman that whereas the said Thomas and Isabel were seized as in her right of certain lands and tenements in Wachennesfeld and Fresshedon, Esthorp and Merston co. Wilts and by fine in the King's court at Westminster at Easter 31 Hen. VI acknowledged the same to be the right of Thomas Besiles and the latter granted the same again to them and the heirs of their bodies and afterwards the said Thomas died and lately divers persons untruly pretended that the said John Sturmy should have enfeoffed Wm. Hoddys of Burton co. Berks, etc., etc.³²

[This document shews connection between Hannes (= Hames) and Besilles].

31. Topographer and Genealogist, vol. iii, p. 180.

32. Patent Roll Ed. IV, 1461-7, p. 274.

Inq. p.m., 37 Hen. VI, No. 22.

Somerset. Thomas Besyls taken at Monksilver co. Som. 19 Oct. 38 H. 6. The jury say that T. B. had no lands in chief on the day he died. He died 2 Dec. (last past) Wm. Besyls s. and h. aged 15 years or more.

Berks. Thomas Besyls taken at Twyford co. Berks, 31 Oct. 37 H. 6 [1458]. The jury say that he died penultimo die Sept. last [29 Sep., 1458]. Wm. Besyles s. and h. aged 14 years; and that he held no lands in capite but they say that Wm. Warbelton arm. and Margery his wife, John Hyde and the s^d Thomas jointly were seized of the \overline{m} ^s of Carswell and Langworth and 19^s rent of assize in Abyndon, parcel of the \overline{m} of Langworth in their demesne as of fee and so seized said Wm. Warbelton, Margery, John, and Thomas by their charter granted s^d \overline{m} ^s to Richard de la Hay, and John Lydyard arm. to hold the same to Richard and John and their heirs and assigns for ever as appears more fully in their charter, by wh. gift or grant the s^d Rich. and John L. were seized in their demesne as of fee. Also they say that s^d Richard died after whose death all right in s^d \overline{m} ^s accrued to John L. and he was alone seized of the \overline{m} ^s and s^d John so seized by his charter gave the manors to s^d Thomas and Clemencia his wife and heirs of Thomas for ever to be held of the chief lord of the fee and s^d Thomas so seized died and s^d Clemencia survived. \overline{m} of Langworth is worth nothing, and there are there 40 acr. arable land worth 1½^d per ann. 12 ac. meadow worth 18^d per ann. and 12 acr. pasture worth 4^d and 40^s rent payable at 2 terms equally, and they say that he is seized of the \overline{m} of Carswell and it is worth nothing and that there are 40 acr. arable land worth 1½^d 12 acres meadow worth 16^d 18 acres pasture worth 4^d and s^d \overline{m} of Carswell is held of the Abbot of Abyndon but by what service they know not, and that in s^d \overline{m} the court is held every 3 weeks and is worth nothing beyond fees and expenses of the seneschall

(bailiff) and that he held no other lands of the King or anyone.³³

Inq. p.m., 30 July, 2 Ric. III.

Margery Warbelton taken at Bampton co. Oxon. The jurors say on oath that she held no land of the King in capite, but they say that Robert Harecourte, Knt., Richard Hulcote arm. Richard Brehill, and Thomas Lewes, now all dead, were seised in their demesne as of fee of the manors of Rodecote and Grafton in co. Oxon. and so seised by their charter (produced) dated 16 July, 1 Edw. IV, they gave the said manors to Wm. Warbelton arm. and the said Margerie then his wife, wh. manors the s^d Robert, Richard, Richard and Thomas lately held of the gift and feoffment of the said Wm. Warbelton, to have and to hold the s^d manors to Wm. Warbelton and Margery for the term of their life without "impetitus" of waste.

That after the death of sd. Wm. and Margery, the s^d manors remained to William Besyles (s. and h. of Thomas Besyles) and Alice his wife dau. of Richard Harecourt, Kt. (lately arm.) and to the heirs of the s^d W. B. and Alice, and failing these to Humphrey, George, Christopher, and Thomas, sons of Thomas Besyles, and to Alice his dau., wife of John Coderyngton arm.

Margery died 18 May, 1 Ric. III, and John Hannys of co. Salop is *consanguineus and heres* of the s^d Margery, being son of Richard Hannys brother of the s^d Margery and is of the age of 40 years and more.

*Will in Norman French of Piers de Besyles.*³⁴

Dated 24 Oct., 3 Hen. VI., 1424.

Touching the manors lands etc. which belonged to the said Mons^r Piers or Dame Katerine his mother of which feoffment

33. Mr. E. A. Fry most kindly sent me this Inquisition.

34. Lambeth Registers. Chichele, Pt. I, 393.

was made to John Wakeryng and others, first that Thomas filz a Margerie Hames shall have for the term of his life all the lands in Longeworth with the appurtenances in Fyfhyde and Swerdeswyke which belonged to the s^d testator and that the reversions of these lands and all his other lands shall be sold by the feoffees of the exōrs of the s^d testator except the manor of Beselsleigh with the appurtenances in Comenore, Eton, Appulton, and Sandford and the manor of Kyngeston with the parcels in Chesterton and Dorset in the co. of Warwick wh. manors etc. the said Margerie shall have for the term of her life without waste in the same ; that the sale of the said manors etc. shall not be made in mortemaine nor to any other person of the enemies of the s^d testator. Item that all his debts be paid and that one missal one manuel and one porteose of Salesbury use be bought and given to the church of Lygh and that one missal and one porteose to the church of Seint Jakes in the ville of Rotcote, one missal and one porteose to the chapel of our Lady in the manor of Rotcote : that a portion (parcell) be spent on singing 2, 3, or 4 thousand masses according to the good advice of his exōrs, a portion in works of mercy, a portion in the marriage of girls and other women, a portion on bad roads [from the house of the Friars to the said mons Piers *et dehors* by the advice of his exōrs], a portion to pave the chancel of the ch. of Bokelond. Item that the s^d Thomas be found to school according to the good advice of his exōrs : that £30 be given to the chapel of our Lady in the manor of Rotcote for the reparation of the same, and for the chantry to which the testator's father devised £20, his mother c^s and himself c^s *pour mesine la reparation* ; a portion for singing masses called the trental of Seint Gregory for the souls of his father, his mother, his sisters, his brothers, sisters, ancestors and friends on which his exōrs shall spend £500. Item that all the lands in Abendon shall be given to the new bridge in Abendon and that the portion of the tithe of Lyegh and the

pension of 2^s. due from the abbey of Abendon be annexed to the parsonage of Lyegh to make an obite for the testator, his father, mother etc. to be held yearly *lendeman* of the Nativity of our Lady. Item all his lands rents etc. in Oxenford be given for a college to be made for white nuns or canons to live there and pray perpetually according to the ordinance of the said testator as it appears by his writing. That the manor of Kyngesbrympton with the Hundred of the same with all appurtenances in the Co. of Somerset be given to the priory of Berlegh in perpetual alms to pray according to the ordinance of the s^d testator as it appears by his writing: That £120 be paid to the friars preachers to make 6 windows in their church in Oxenford in the North ile in manner as is commenced: To pray for him his parents and ancestors in the churches of Langford 10/-, Canfield 6/8, Mertham 10/-, parish church of Rotcote 20/-, Besilsliagh 40/-, Appulton 20/-, Chesterton co Warw 10/-, Leukenore 40^d, Akhampstede chapel 6/8, Comenore 20^d, St Eleyne of Abendon 2/-, Longworth 2/-, St Piere en le Bayly Oxenford 6/8, Kyngesbrympton 6/8; and to each of his servants according to their deserts by the good advice of his exōrs: The exōrs to re-imburse themselves for all charges and that suite be made for a house in Oxenford called Tyng wykes yn in the catstret as the evidences of the same require And that one mill be made in Sandfordbroke for the use of the manor of Lyegh and the tenants of Sandford and others and also that Andrew Grynel, John Talke, and Eleyne his sister be found in sustenance for the term of their lives or otherwise, that each of them have one penny each day of their lives. In testimony of wh. the s^d Mons^r Piers set his seal at Besilsliagh *lendeman de toutes seintes* and if the s^d Margery is not able to enjoy the manor of Lygh etc. in peace, then she must be recompensed out of the testator's other lands.

Proved 25 Oct. 1426 [and the ultima voluntas] and administration granted to Thomas Coventre the exōr named therein.

Ultima Voluntas.³⁵

1424. In dei nomine Amen. die Mercurii in vigilia S.

Thome Apostoli anno 1424 Ego Petrus Besyles, miles, compos mentis etc. . . . corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia fratrum predicatorum, Oxon, iuxta patrem meum : lego ecclesie de Cath. Sar. 6s. 8d., ecclesie B.M. Lincoln 3s. 4d., ecclesie de Buklond 40s.

Residuum. Margerie uxori mee.

Executores. Margeria, uxor mea, Johannes Wykes, Joh. Huyde de Dencheworthe, Thomas Coventre and Thomas Chalkley, to each of whom 40s.

Proved 7 March, 1424.

[N.B.—The other will concerning the lands was not proved till 25 Oct., 1426.]

DUGDALE, VI, 385.

Prioratus de Berliz, in agro Sumersetensi.

NUM. I.

Carta Regis Edwardi Tertii, Donatorum Concessionones recitans et confirman.

[Cart. 13 Edw. III. m. 3. n. 7.]

REX archiepisc. &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam claræ memoriæ domini H. dudum regis Angliæ progenitoris nostri, in hæc verba. “Henr. Dei gratia rex Angl. dominus Hiberniæ, et dux Norm. et Aquit. et comes Andeg. Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis nos pro salute animæ nostræ, et animabus antecessorum et hæredum nostrorum, concessisse hæc cartâ nostrâ confirmâsse Deo et ecclesiæ Sancti Nicholai de Berliz, et priori et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et imperpetuum servituris, omnes donationes et concessionones subscriptas, eis rationabiliter factas; videlicet ex dono Matildis de Say molendinum suum molarem de Hertford, cum tota secta et cum omnibus consuetudinibus, quas homines sui de Brunlond solent facere prædicto molendino, et etiam in tali statu in quo fuit quando eis dedit molendinum prædictum. Et totum cursum aquarum à vado, quod dicitur Alreford, usque ad pontem qui est inter duos molendinos. Et totam terram quæ est inter illas aquas et extra, à via quæ vocatur Wodeway usque in viam quæ dicitur Muleway, ad emendationem et sustentationem stagni. Ex dono ejusdem Matildis ecclesiam de Bruneton, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; et decimam expensæ suæ in pane et coquina; et decimam coreorum omnium animalium silvestrium; et quicquid Will. de Say pater suus eis rationabiliter dedit et cartâ suâ confirmavit in terris et ecclesiis, et decimis. et in omnibus aliis rebus, sicut carta prædicti Willielmi de Say patris sui eis testatur. Ex dono ejusdem Matildis communem pasturam per totam terram suam de Brunlond, ad omnia genera pecorum; et liberum introitum, et liberum exitum in nemore suo de Berlico, et pasturam in eodem nemore prædictis canonicis et hominibus suis omnibus ad

35. Chichele, Pt. I, 382a.

omnia genera pecorum. Ex dono ejusdem Matildis totam terram quam Will. Norman tenuit de eadem in manerio suo de Brunton per cartam et omnes nativos ejusdem terræ, cum sequela sua; scilicet terram de Durham, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Ex dono ejusdem Matildis totam terram quam Will. Scot tenuit de ea in manerio suo de Brunton per cartam; et totum servicium quod prædictus Willielmus Scot et hæredes sui debuerunt sibi facere et hæredibus suis de prædicta terra; et quicquid idem Willielmus Scot prædictis canonicis dedit et rationabiliter dare potuit et eis cartâ suâ confirmavit, in terris et omnibus aliis rebus. Ex dono Johannæ de Ferrariis totam terram quam Joh. Forestarius eis dedit in Wlfetecot, et cartâ suâ confirmavit, salvis decem solidis sibi et hæredibus suis annuatim solvendis, et regali servitio quantum pertinet ad tantundem terræ in eadem villa. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ talem ac tantam libertatem, quod si contingat homines sive tenentes memoratæ ecclesiæ Sancti Nicholai, in curia sua seu hæredum suorum implacitari pro assisa cervisiæ, vel pro aliqua quacumque causa, ita quod cadant in misericordias, quod supradicti canonici et eorum successores imperpetuum capiant et habeant omnes fines et misericordias omnium hominum suorum quos habuerint infra manerium de Brunlond. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ totam montanam de Uptone, cum pertinentiis, quæ fuit dominicum suum, prout metæ divisæ dividunt, circumdant, et propertant. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ totam terram de Broford, et de Sydeham; videlicet duos ferlingos terræ in Broford, et unum ferlingum terræ in Sydeham, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis: et unam clawam terræ, quæ jacet inter terram de la Wycherewe et magnam stratam quæ se extendit de la Wlfecross versus Cholmebrigg. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ totam terram montanæ de Blakedone, quæ jacet in occidente viæ, quæ venit de Wlfetecote, et extendit usque Blakedonesgate. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ omnes terras, redditus, libertates, et possessiones, quas antecessores sui dictis canonicis in manerio de Brunlond dederunt, et omnes terras, redditus, libertates, et possessiones, habitas et habendas, quas iidem canonici habent vel habebunt in dicto manerio de dono aliorum liberorum de dicto manerio tenentium. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ redditum novem solidorum, quem Walterus Cridel et hæredes sui sibi et hæredibus suis annuatim reddere debuerunt pro terra quam tenent in Wlfetecote, et Blakedone, et Morteslad, et redditum quinque solidorum, quem Rogerus Cridel et hæredes sui sibi et hæredibus suis annuatim reddere debuerunt pro terris quas idem Rogerus Cridel tenet in Wlfetecote et Blakedone: et quatuor solidatas redditus de tenementis quod Will. de la Fenne de ea tenuit in la Fenne. Et duas solidatas annui redditus de terra quæ fuit Will. de Burton in Uppetone, et totum jus et clamium quod ipsa vel aliquis hæredum suorum habere potuerunt in dictis tenementis, et totum servicium hominum prædictorum, et hæredum suorum. Ex dono ejusdem Joh. totum nemus cum tota gleba quod est in plano subtus montem alti nemoris de Berlic ex parte occidentis. Ex dono ejusdem Joh. totum servicium et redditum quod Will. quondam vicarius de Brunton sibi debuit pro uno ferlingo terræ cum suis pertinentiis in Radeshangre, et unum pratam quod jacet inter terram de Radeshangre et Blakedone, quod dictus Willielmus de ea tenuit, et unam clawam terræ cum pertinentiis, quam Robertus de Radeshangre de ea tenuit, et totam terram quam Robertus de Greneslad et Henr. de Langesdon de ea tenuerunt in monte de Uppetone; et totam terram cum suis pertinentiis quam Joh. Forestarius de ea tenuit in Piriham et extra. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ decem solidatas annui redditus de tenementis quæ de ea tenuit quondam Robertus de Wlfetecote in Wlfetecote; et totum servicium cum pertinentiis, quod idem Robertus sibi facere consuevit pro memoratis tenementis, pro quibus solvit dictos decem sol. per annum. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ duas ferlingatas terræ cum pertinentiis in Brunlond, quas Will. de Liddon quondam tenuit in Sywyll. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ totam terram simul cum redditu, quam Robertus de Radeshangre tenuit de ea in Radeshangre, per cartam: et totam terram, quam Jordanus de Wlfetecote tenuit de ea, scilicet dimidium ferlingum in Wlfetecote; et alium dimidium ferlingum in Blakedon, et totam terram quam Ric. Kichenoch de ea tenuit in Wlfetecote, simul cum redditu suo. Ex dono Johannis de Averenges totum servicium Will. de Uppetone et hæredum suorum, quod sibi et hæredibus suis facere debuerunt; videlicet quinque solidos annuos, et

totum aliud servitium, tam in wardis quàm releviis, et omnibus aliis escaetiis, quæ sibi vel hæredibus suis de ipso Willielmo vel hæredum suorum accidere poterunt. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ (*sic*) totam terram quam Will. le Draper et Christina vidua, et Robertus Bulewrot de eo tenuerunt in le Fenne cum omnibus pertinentiis. Et totam terram de Hinddisite, cum omnibus pertinentiis. Ex dono ejusdem Johannis totam terram de Cubesheved cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, et totam terram cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quam habuit in Hertford, excepto molendino fullonico cum hominibus ibidem manentibus, tam liberis quàm villanis; et totum servitium Nicholai de Wlfetecote et hæredum suorum, quod sibi facere debuerunt pro terra de Hurcenescombe; et unam clawam terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quam Malina aliquando tenuit, quæ videlicet jacet subtus gardinum ecclesiæ de Brunton. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ (*sic*) totam terram de Shortecombe, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; et totam terram de Swetewyll, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; et totam terram de la Hille, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; et totam terram quam Petrus de Chymmeworth aliquando tenuit in Chymmeworth, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; et totam terram de la Eldlond cum suis pertinentiis; et totum servitium, quod Johannes de Smalemora sibi debuit pro terra quam de eo tenuit in Cumbesheved. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ (*sic*) totam terram quam Henr. de Stoford, de eo tenuit in Stoford, cum suis pertinentiis; et totam terram quam Tho. de Stoford de eo tenuit in Stoford cum suis pertinentiis. Et totam terram quam Galfridus Cridel et Walterus de Chuneworth de eo tenuerunt in Chuneworth, cum suis pertinentiis. Et totam terram de Nuere-Chuneworth cum suis pertinentiis. Et totam terram de Berlichford cum suis pertinentiis: et totam terram quam Rob. de Hycumbe de eo tenuit in Hycumbe cum suis pertinentiis: Et totam terram quam Rob. de Bremdon de eo tenuit in Bremdon cum suis pertinentiis. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ (*sic*) totam terram de Rinesburi, et totam terram de la Heg, et totam terram de la Pile, et totam terram de Suthgreneslade, et totam terram de Blencheslade; et totam terram de Northgreneslade. Ex dono ejusdem Johannæ (*sic*) totam terram suam de Suthlangedone, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; et totam terram quam Adam Chapman tenuit in la Fenne. Et totam terram quam Johannes de la Fenne tenuit in eadem villa, et totam terram quam Henricus tenuit in eadem villa, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis. Ex concessione ejusdem Johannis omnes donationes, rationabiles concessiones, et libertates, quas Johanna de Ferrariis mater sua dedit et concessit sive confirmavit eisdem, scilicet in terris, aquis, boscis, pratis, et molendinis, et exitibus ac quibuscumque rebus aliis, et libertatibus, sicut in instrumentis suis plenius continetur. Ex dono Galfridi de Buveneye totam terram de Cathangre, quæ est in manerio de Stokes,³⁶ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; quam scilicet Alicia de Curcy in sua viduitate et legali potestate dedit et concessit, et suâ cartâ confirmavit Ricardo fil. Hugonis de Buveneye, fratri suo, pro homagio et servicio suo; scilicet totam terram illam quam Godefridus Præpositus tenuit; et terram quam Galfridus Dunning tenuit, et terram de Brech, et terram quam Rog. Rogeri tenuit; et terram quam Matildis vidua tenuit; et boscum qui appellatur Swynhangre, cum suis pertinentiis. Ex dono Luce de Feskeford totam terram suam de Feskeford, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis. Ex dono Ricardi de Turbervill totam planam terram quæ jacet subtus pedem montis de Execlive, et extendit se in longitudinem à nemore Roberti de Stockham usque ad nemus quod fuit Roberti de Hel. Quare volumus, &c. Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm. vicesimo die Octobris anno regni nostri quadragesimo." [1256]. Inspecimus etiam quandam aliam cartam ejusdem progenitoris nostri in hæc verba: "Henr. Dei gratia rex Angl. &c. Omnes donationes, concessiones, et confirmationes, quas Matildis de Say, Johanna de Ferrariis, Johannes de Averanches, Reginaldus de Moyun, Lucas de Felkeford, et Galfridus de Boveneye fecerunt priori et conventui de Berlyz de terris, redditibus, tenementis, et libertatibus in com. Somerset, et Devon. ratas habentes et gratas eas prædictis priori et conventui pro nobis et hæredibus nostris imperpetuum concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartæ prædictorum donatorum et patronorum, quas dicti prior et conventus inde

36. *i.e.* Stoke Courcy.

habent, rationabiliter testantur. Hiis testibus, R. de Clare comite Glouc. et Hertford, &c. "Dat. per manum nostram apud Westm. vicesimo die Octobris anno regni nostri quadragesimo." Nos autem donationes, concessiones, et confirmationes prædictas; necnon donationem, concessionem, et confirmationem quas Isolda nuper abbatisa de Godestowe, et ejusdem loci conventus, per scriptum suum fecerunt præfatis priori et conventui, de tota terra quam præfati abbatisa et conventus habuerunt in Swyrygg et Grymeshegh, in manerio de Morba, cum omnibus villanis et eorum sequelis, redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis quibuscumque. Donationem etiam, concessionem, et confirmationem, quas Reginaldus de Mohun per scriptum suum fecit præfatis canonicis, de Marnneleke.³⁷ cum advocacione ecclesiæ ipsius manerii, et cum molendinis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et acquietatione relevii de eodem manerio. Donationem insuper, concessionem, et confirmationem, quas Gilbertus de Wyppesleden, per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra, quam idem Gilbertus habuit in Chogelog, et in Westecote, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et de Johanne Albo cum tota sequela sua. Donationem, &c. quas Adam de Withiwille per cartam suam fecit præfatis priori et conventui de tota terra sua de la Heen, cum pertinentiis. Donationem, &c. quas Robertus Ferym per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de decem et octo denariis, de quodam tenemento quod Rogerus la Ware tenuit in Milvertona. Donationem, &c. quas Robertus de la Were per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis, de quinque solidatis annui redditus de terra de Lacumba, quam Adam de Lacumba et de duabus solidatis annui redditus de quadam terra in Weremora, quam Alanus le Franscays, et de octo denariis annui redditus de quadam terra in Weremora, quam Petronilla Tatrix aliquando tenuerunt. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Hugo fil. Bernardi per scriptum suum fecit præfatis canonicis de tota motura hominum suorum de Brunel, et de uno ferdingo terræ in Fugeshangre, quem Radulphus filius Bernardi eis incartavit. Donationem, &c. quam Will. la Soythiche, per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de toto marisco de Brunnemeirs, cum pertinentiis. Donationem, &c. quas Will. de Regny dominus de Asholt per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de uno ferdingo terræ cum pertinentiis in manerio de Nortwynesford, quem Walterus de Northecote aliquando tenuit, unâ cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ. Confirmationem etiam quam Wil. de Wittenor per scriptum suum fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra cum pertinentiis quam Gilbertus de Wyppeslede Marchus et Ric. de Ouschiwys, Amicia filia Hugonis de Holeford eisdem canonicis vendiderunt; et de toto servicio, quod Robertus Treveth³⁸ eis vendidit, necnon de servicio omnium hominum de Cokeslegh, tam liberorum quam villanorum, cum wardis, relevis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Concessionem insuper quam Radulphus fil. Ricardi filii Bernardi per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra quam iidem canonicis habuerunt in feodo prædicti Radulphi de Bruneland, videlicet de uno ferlingo terræ in Fugeshanger, quem tenuerunt de dono Radulphi fil. Bernardi, et de quodam alio ferlingo terræ in eodem hamello, quem Will. Scot vendidit præfatis canonicis, et de uno ferlingo terræ in Liddune, quem Joh. clericus tenuit, et de tota motura hominum præfati Radulphi de Bruneland. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Johannes Moryn per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de una acra terræ cum pertinentiis in Hilleferun, cum advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Radulfus Moryn per scriptum suum fecit præfatis canonicis de uno mesuagio et una carucata terræ cum pertinentiis in Hilleferun, ac advocacionem ecclesiæ ejusdem villæ. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Joh. Comyn per cartam suam fecit præfatis priori et canonicis de tota terra sua in manerio de Morba, quæ appellatur Tilbehay, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Matildis Kaye filia Willielmi le Scot, per scriptum suum fecit præfatis priori et canonicis de sex solidatis annui redditus qui per mortem Margeriæ sororis prædictæ Matildis sibi hæreditariè descendebant. Donationem etiam, &c. quas

37. *i.e.* Mariansleigh (Devon).

38. The 1661 edition of Dugdale reads *Treneth*. This is the only variation which a careful comparison of the two editions has revealed.

Robertus Burnell per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de manerio de Morbath, cum terris, homagiis, releviis, redditibus, serviciis, escaetis, villanis, et eorum sequelis, et omniibus aliis pertinentiis ad dictum manerium spectantibus. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Robertus de la Were, per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de una placea terræ in Werham ad faciendum unum stagnum ibidem; et de libero ingressu et egressu ubique super terram ipsius Roberti ad dictum stagnum emendandum et reparandum. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Will. Scot per scriptum suum fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra sua de Fugeshangre, quam habuit ex donatione Hugonis filii Bernardi. Concessionem etiam, &c. quas Hugo filius Bernardi per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de uno ferdingo terræ in Fugeshangre, quam Will. Scot prius tenuit. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Radulfus filius Bernardi, et Leticia uxor ejus per cartam suam fecerunt præfatis canonicis de uno ferlingo terræ in Fugeshangere. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Marchus filius Sibillæ de Wetun per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra cum pertinentiis quam idem Marchus habuit in Withynges, una libra ceræ in Chobahangre. Donationem insuper et concessionem quas Luticia de Sey et Hugo filius suus per cartam suam fecerunt præfatis canonicis de uno ferlingo terræ cum pertinentiis in Liddune. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Ada Rufus per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de omnibus terris et dominiciis quæ idem Rufus habuit de Willielmo Manniry in la Witheges, una cum servicio Joseph de la Wytheges, et hæredum suorum; necnon de tota terra quam habuit in Kokeslegh de Roberto Trevet. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Avicia filia Hugonis de Holeford per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra sua de Westcote, et de toto dominico suo de Chokeleg, cum pertinentiis. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Warinus de Bassingburn per cartam suam fecit præfatis priori et canonicis de centum solidatis annui redditus cum pertinentiis in Morbath, et de advocacione ecclesiæ ejusdem manerii. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Will. Wyttenor per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra sua de Kokeslege, et de omni eo quod eidem Willielmo vel hæredibus suis accidere posset in Kokeslege, tam in hominibus liberis et nativis, quam eorum serviciis, wardis, releviis, escaetis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Will. Mallunry per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de servicio et homagio Hugonis Coci cum pertinentiis, quæ præfato Will. de uno ferlingo terræ in Wytheges facere tenebatur. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Robertus Tryvet, per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de homagio et servicio quæ Ada Ruffus et hæredes sui præfato Roberto et hæredibus suis de terra de Kokeleg facere tenebatur; necnon de toto comodo quod eidem Roberto et hæredibus suis de eadem terra cum pertinentiis accidere posset. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Hugo Cocus per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de uno ferlingo terræ cum pertinentiis, quem Hugo de Holeford sibi dedit pro homagio et servicio suo. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Robertus de Pycatiston per scriptum suum fecit præfatis canonicis de quodam stagno ad terram et super terram præfati Roberti pro voluntate ipsorum canonicorum firmando. Donationem insuper, &c. quas Will. de Greywyll per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de toto jure quod idem Willielmus habuit in Havekwill, ut in reddito unius marchæ, homagiis Johannis de Havekwill, et hæredum suorum, custodiis, maritagiis, releviis, escaetis, et aliis rebus quibuscumque. Donationem etiam, &c. quas Ric. de Cusehiwys per cartam suam fecit præfatis canonicis de tota terra sua cum pertinentiis et hominibus quos habuit in Kokelleg, de dono Henrici de Stawill, ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est dilectis nobis in Christo nunc priori et canonicis loci prædicti, et eorum successoribus, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut cartæ, &c. prædicta rationabiliter testantur; et prout idem prior et canonici et eorum prædecessores, terras, &c. prædicta, cum pertinentiis hactenus tenuerunt, et libertatibus et quietanciis prædictis rationabiliter usi sunt et gavisi. Hiis testibus, &c. Dat. per manum Edwardi ducis Cornubiæ, et comitis Cestriæ filii nostri carissimi, custodis Angliæ, apud Westm. xxvi. die Octobris [1339].

NUM. II.

COMPUT' MINISTRORUM DOMINI REGIS *temp.* HEN. VIII.[*Abstract of Roll, 28 Hen. VIII. Augmentation Office.*].

PRIORATUS DE BARLICHE.

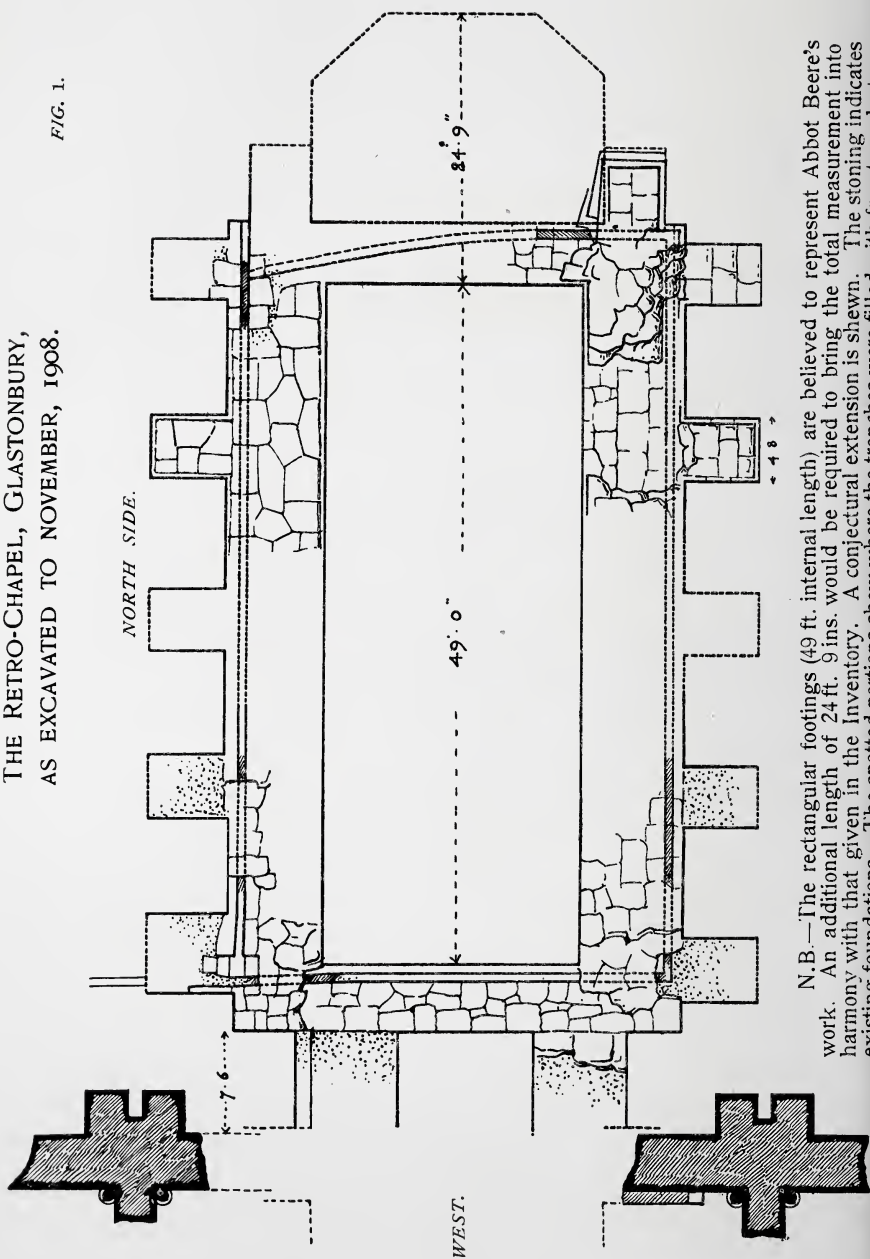
Com' Somers'	£	s.	d.
Barliche Bury et Lyncombe—firma situs maner' cum grangia	4	13	1½
Brompton—Firma redd' assis', &c.	21	7	10½
Brompton—Perquis' cur'	0	13	4
Upton—Reddit' assis'	15	2	3
Upton—Firma maner'	4	13	4
Veyford—Redd' assis' [Vexford]	4	13	10
Cathanger—Reddit' un' ten'	2	0	0
Hulfraunce—Reddit' assis', &c.	14	10	10
Pixton—Reddit' lib' ten'	0	1	6
Morebath—Firma maner'	34	0	4
Morebath—Firma rector'	6	0	0
Marynaleigh—Decim' rector'	5	0	0
Marynaleigh—Reddit' assis'	9	12	1½
Marynaleigh—Firma Barton'	2	0	0
Wynesford—Terr' et ten'	0	18	8
Uppetton—Decim' rector'	6	6	8
Bittiscombe—Decim' capell'	2	13	4
Brompton—Decim' rector'	9	17	11½
Wynesford—Rector'	9	10	0
Bradeford—Rector'	13	17	3
Hulfraunce—Rector'	4	7	3

Bond of Robert prior of Berliz and the canons (in recompense for 5 ferlings of land in their manor of Morba, with villeins and all that goes with them, rents, services, and escheats, purchased by Walter de Lechelade, succentor of Wells, as executor of Ralph de Lolinton canon of Wells, of the abbess and convent of Godistowe for 35 marks, and since the same would be most profitable to them, conveyed by him to them and their successors), to pay 30s. yearly at Midsummer, St. Andrew, and the beginning of March to the communar of Wells for the soul of the said Ralph, secured especially upon the said 5 ferlings, of which 4 are in Svyrigge and one in Grimsheye within the said manor, and by a penalty of 10s. to the fabric of the church of Wells. Dated in chapter, the day of St. Edward K. and M. 1277.—[Wells Cath. MSS., p. 148.]

[N.B.—This paper was written before the appearance of the second volume of the Somerset Victoria County History.]

THE RETRO-CHAPEL, GLASTONBURY,
AS EXCAVATED TO NOVEMBER, 1908.

FIG. 1.



N.B.—The rectangular footings (49 ft. internal length) are believed to represent Abbot Beere's work. An additional length of 24 ft. 9 ins. would be required to bring the total measurement into harmony with that given in the inventory. A conjectural extension is shown. The stoning indicates existing foundations. The spotted portions show where the trenches were filled with freestone dust.

Glastonbury Abbey.

REPORT ON THE DISCOVERIES MADE DURING THE EXCAVATIONS OF 1908.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

PART I.

THE present year will be memorable as having witnessed the restitution of the Abbey estate into the hands of the Church of England by the completion of the scheme of purchase, which was the result of the far-seeing and enterprising action of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

As a consequence of this change it has at last become possible to attempt a systematic examination of the site and precincts of the Abbey Church with a view to throwing light upon those doubtful points of the plan which have been for so many years past a matter of controversy, and regarding which so many different theories have been held. The Trustees of the building very readily granted to the Somerset Archæological Society the necessary permission to dig, and as a result work was commenced at the end of May and, assisted by exceptionally fine weather, has been carried on almost without intermission well into December. The work was dependent upon voluntary subscriptions: the Society being unable to guarantee any sum of money towards the cost, as it is well known that their hands are at present full; and it was not considered advisable to issue any public appeal to those

interested in the Abbey whilst the Bishop's fund for the purchase of the property was still far from complete, and whilst the Trustees were also faced with the additional necessity of raising a large sum of money for repairs in order to preserve the ruins for the benefit of future generations. Hence the summer's work of excavation has been dependent upon the voluntary contributions of a few friends, and happily these have been sufficient to meet the expenses of labour down to the end of September. Since that time the work has been continued in preparation for next year's formal transfer of the property, by which time it is necessary that the permanent excavations already undertaken should be completed, and everything in perfect order. This is being carried on in the faith of future support, the cost of labour to the end of the year being about £18 over and above the amount subscribed.

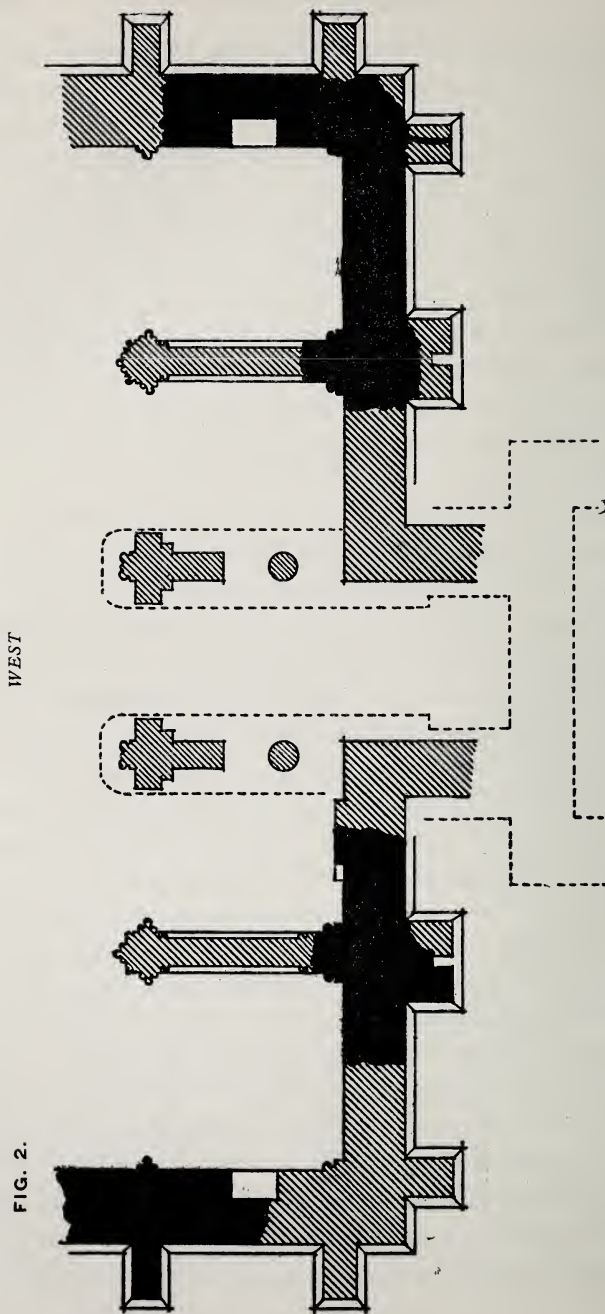
The sum of about £43 in all had been placed at the disposal of the Rev. H. L. Barnwell, Vicar of Glastonbury, who is acting as Treasurer, and a report and statement of account will shortly be published together with an appeal for funds for the prosecution of further researches during 1909.

There were several points in regard to the plan of the Abbey which called for investigation. Some of the principal ones may here be enumerated. There was, to begin with, the question of the existence of western towers; that of a North porch, which Professor Willis believed had existed; and the question of the form of the transepts, whether these had western aisles, like Wells, or were without such aisles, as is more frequently the rule in monastic churches of this character; but the principal point which called for some immediate effort at elucidation was in regard to the plan of the East end of the great Church.

The plan of the Abbey with which most of us are familiar, is that prepared by Professor Willis and published in his 'Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey' in 1866. This shows an ambulatory around the end of the presbytery

and behind the position of the High Altar, with a row of five chapels in line flanking it on the east side, and forming the eastward extremity of the Church. Willis's plan has been adopted almost without alteration in the guide book at present in use locally. He shows the five chapels divided by screen walls, two of which are still in evidence, their position being clearly marked on the fragments of the eastern walls still standing. These mark the width of the two extreme chapels at the north and south ends of the ambulatory. Willis's reason for believing that the residuum of space between these chapels comprised three more chapels is given on page 41 of his work, and he quotes William Worcester in support of his theory.

This writer says that he found five columns in a row to the east of the High Altar, and between each column a chapel with an altar. The passage might be interpreted to include the responds on north and south walls in the series of five columns, and this would give four chapels only, but it is quite as reasonable to assume that William Worcester counted each respond as a half-column, implying the existence of four complete columns between them, and thus of five chapels. Willis decides in favour of the latter view on three grounds: first, the position of the Altar of which remains are still visible on the wall of the chapel which is the most southerly of the central groups of three; secondly, that it can be shewn that William Worcester is in the habit of counting arches and pillars in this peculiar manner; and thirdly, that the position of certain foundation walls discovered in 1812, as marked in John Britton's plan of the Abbey (Fig. 2) appear to correspond precisely with the position which would be taken up by two more screen walls of a similar nature to those already described, and which would have the effect of dividing the space fairly into three almost equal divisions. Unfortunately, as he says, the practice until well on in the XIX Century, (in fact until after John Britton's time), was to remove not merely



GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

RETRO-CHOIR SHEWING APPROXIMATE POSITION OF PIER-BASES FIGURED IN "BRITTON'S ANTIQUITIES," WITH THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES RECENTLY DISCOVERED (IN DOTTED LINES).

the wrought stone, but also to eradicate the foundations, and he was convinced therefore that there was no hope of discovering any details of plan by excavations, so that, possibly on this account, he undertook no work of this sort himself. Nevertheless, all who read his book attentively must admit the soundness of his reasoning, and the value of his conclusions. Britton describes the portions of walling discovered in 1812 as being "the bases of two pillars of singular form and situation—probably part of the crypt."¹

In regard to the form of the chapels other authorities were disposed to vary in their conclusions to some extent from Willis, but in the main his views held their ground unchallenged until recently. Parker, for instance, thought that there were certainly three Altars in the central group²: but he preferred to think that there was no structural division of this space. Willis's plan shews the central chapel with an eastward projection of some ten or twelve feet beyond the other four, and he was influenced in assuming this projection by two facts: first, the entire absence of any remains of the east wall of the Church at this point; second, the special mention by Leland of a chapel built by Abbot Beere in honour of Saint Edgar at the east end, which, as Willis says, would not have been worthy of mention as a distinct building if it had been only one of the ordinary chapels.

In 1904 the subject received the attention of the Royal Archæological Institute, and certain excavations were made by Mr. St. John Hope who read a paper on the subject, and published a plan in the *Archæological Journal* for Sept. 1904. Mr. Hope entirely traversed the conclusions of Professor Willis, and arguing chiefly on negative grounds, contended that there were four chapels only, of equal depth, nothing whatever projecting beyond the east wall. His plan shews a central division wall, the existence of which he assumed from William

1. Britton's *Arch. Antiq.* IV, p. 195.

2. *Som. Arch. Proc.*, Vol. XXVI (1880), p. 99.

Vol. LIV (Third Series, Vol. XIV), Part II.

Worcester's statement about the columns. This he interprets in an opposite sense to that adopted by Willis. But his excavations yielded no positive evidence as to the form or number of the chapels, and the whole subject remained in a highly debatable position. A careful study of his paper had long since persuaded me that the writer, in discounting the conclusions of Willis and Parker, had not given sufficient weight to the positive evidence furnished by the record in Britton's *Antiquities*, of the position of the piers and walls attached, which had been discovered in 1812—13 and sketched by Wild.

It also appeared that the excavations made at this part of the Church had not been carried in the direction most likely to bring to light any definite data, since they did not at any point touch the position of the piers in question. Further, such facts as were revealed by these excavations seemed to suggest an interpretation differing somewhat radically from Mr. Hope's conclusions, as follows:—

A.—In respect of the trench which he cut westward down the centre of the choir, beginning at the line of the east wall, he says he found here loose building rubble resting on clay at 1ft. 3ins. deep, for a distance of 6ft. 6ins. westward of the east wall. This would be of course exactly on the line of the central division wall of the four chapels shewn on his plan. Now, there is nothing in Mr. Hope's report to suggest that this clay bed which he encountered was anything other than virgin soil, whilst from the evidence of other trenches recently cut, it appears that fifteen inches is about the normal depth of the superficial layer of the natural clay in this part of the grounds.

Hence, if Mr. Hope assumes a wall here of substantial thickness, and substantial height, as his plan would suggest, the inference is that he considers a footing of 15 inches in depth below the present grass level to be a sufficient foundation. But the choir floor was, if anything, lower than the present

grass level, and even were it not so, the rules of building construction would scarcely permit of so shallow a foundation as 15 inches. Moreover, in all ascertained depths of footings in parts of the choir adjacent to this end, it is seen that the customary depth is as much as four feet or thereabouts; the conclusion being, that unless the clay bed revealed by the excavations was formed of clay thrown in here to fill up after the removal of the old foundations, there could have been no central wall here dividing the chapels. There is abundant proof, however, now forthcoming that clay was not used for the filling of the trenches where the stone footings have been eradicated. The excavations of the present year tell the story of the fillings with remarkable clearness, and in every case the situation of old walls has been rendered quite unmistakable by the character of the filling material discovered, as compared with that forming the sides of the trenches.

B.—As regards the cross trench cut in 1904 from north to south, just outside the line of the east wall, Mr. Hope says that this trench was carried down 2ft. below the old level, and further tested with a crowbar, *but revealed no signs of masonry, foundations, or footings.* From this report (which is negative also in the sense that it does not specify the nature of the material found in the trench) the conclusion is drawn that there never was a building such as Willis shews projecting centrally eastward of the east wall of the Church. Now if the writer had said he had met with nothing but virgin clay at a depth of 2ft. along this line, this conclusion would certainly have been a sound one. But it now appears that the soil encountered upon this line was not virgin clay but was, at all events for a considerable part of its length, nothing but loose building rubble, and, as subsequent excavation has shewn, there is here no vestige of natural clay at a less depth than 4ft., or 4ft. 6ins., except near the centre. The space is filled with a deposit of disintegrated freestone or “banker-dust,” implying that the virgin soil has been removed for the purpose

of constructing footing-walls which have since been eradicated.

I now proceed to detail what has been already undertaken in the work of excavation, and the conclusions drawn from the result attained, which appears to be of a highly interesting nature.

First Excavation. With the object of opening up the site of Wild's southern pillar I sunk a short trench north and south across its assumed position, and at a depth of 16ins., I came upon the virgin clay at both ends of the trench, but found that the clay had been cut away to a depth of approximately 3ft. 10ins. as a foundation for precisely such a screen-wall as Willis had inferred the existence of. The sides of the clay trench were absolutely clean cut and presented a hard and uniform surface, and the bed of the cutting consisted of a hard clay or marl face containing nodules of virgin rock, obviously the bed rock of the old building. The cutting terminated with a rounded end as though for the foundation of a pier or engaged column, approximately in line with the respond on the south aisle wall, again corroborating Willis' plan. Britton, in describing the footings discovered in 1812, suggests that they were "probably part of the crypt"—a loose conjecture merely. This view is once for all negated by the discovery of the virgin rock at a depth of less than 4ft. below the choir floor. This, as appears from other excavations, is the normal depth for wall footings at this end of the Abbey, and in any case the impossibility of the existence of a crypt in connection with these shallow footings is self-evident and need not be further dwelt upon.

Second Excavation. A sinking was made on the north side in a corresponding position, and traces of a similar division wall were at once apparent. This trench was carried out through and beyond the line of the east wall, with the interesting result that it was found that the division wall extended in a direct line eastwards several feet beyond the east wall of

the Church. The footing was clearly marked in the clay, being upwards of 6ft. wide and about 4ft. 6ins. deep outside the east wall, whereas the width of the portion inside the east wall was about a foot less. This is precisely what one might expect, following the usual rule regulating the relative thickness of interior and exterior walling. The stumps of the two surviving screen walls shew that these were approximately 2ft. 10ins. thick, and my cutting reveals a foundation for the other two of 5ft. 4ins. or thereabouts within the line of the east wall. As this foundation continues eastward at an increased thickness, it may be assumed that Professor Willis's plan showing a central projection, is, so far, correct, and that walls of perhaps 4ft. in thickness on a 6ft. 6in. footing would have existed here. There is, therefore, every reason to consider that in William Worcester's time (that is before Abbot Beere's work was taken in hand) the form of the east end would have corresponded very closely with Willis's plan. The trenches at this point yielded nothing but a soft powdery rubble of freestone dust mingled with rough chippings of

freestone, amongst which were a number of broken fragments of mouldings, chiefly XIV Century in date, with small pieces of encaustic tile, and one or two mouldings or ornaments of black marble, apparently from some monument.

Research in the British Museum has yielded some further information as to the precise character of the two missing division walls. The plan of their footings alone is given by Britton, but it seems that there was something left of the superstructure in 1812. Kerrich, whose antiquarian notes are there preserved, records much matter relating to Glastonbury, and gives a freehand

Fig. 3.



SKETCH OF PIER
BY KERRICH 1812.

sketch (Fig. 3) of these pieces of walling when they were first uncovered.

It will be seen from the diagram here given that they took the form of a clustered pier with a foundation for a mullioned wall or fenestration in connection with same. The piers sketched by Kerrich appear to correspond with the smaller circular footings shewn on Britton's plan, rather than with the massive ones. The latter, from their solid appearance, are suggestive of buttresses supporting the main divisions of a large east window, bayed out to the east after the manner of that of Gloucester cathedral, where the convexity of the great glazed wall is thus strengthened. Monington, we know, remodelled his choir under the influence of Gloucester.

The pier sketched by Kerrich is an octagonal cluster of shafts suggestive of a date similar to that of Monington's work in the choir. It is unfortunate that no measurements are given, and no scale is attached to the sketch, but the shaft of the pier could hardly have been more than 2ft. 6ins. in diameter, which would give about 15ins. for the thickness of the stone mullions in the fenestration.

A careful investigation of the remains of the Altar back on the existing fragment of the east wall, shews that this chapel must have been almost exactly 11ft. 8ins. in width, and it is satisfactory to find that the same result is arrived at from the ascertained position of the screen wall as inferred from the evidence of the trench. The Altar was about 13ins. nearer to the south than as shewn in the plan of 1904, there being a further piece of plinth *in situ* below the grass on that side, and the surface indication is misleading. The whole of this wall appears to have been covered in the XVI Century with a thin casing of Perpendicular panelling in freestone, and one fragment of this remains in position.

Third Excavation. (Fig. 1.) We now arrive at the question of the Chapel of Saint Edgar of which we are told that it was built by Abbot Beere (1493—1524), and that Abbot Whiting

‘performed some part of it,’ that is to say he either completed or else extended it : It certainly seems unreasonable to suppose that a chapel which it took two Abbots to complete could be a work of so little importance that it could be comprised within the limits of a pre-existing building, the walls of which, so far as any indications survive, were of XIV Century date and built by Abbot Monington. For other reasons also I had formed the opinion that some work of a more extensive and important nature was to be looked for, and in the winter of 1907 this feeling had become a strong conviction. The examination of the fragments of carving and moulded stonework remaining in the Abbey grounds yielded evidence corroborative of this theory, and I expected to find traces of a large building connected in some manner with the east end of the Church. I therefore prolonged the second trench eastwards until, at a distance of 7ft. 6ins. from the outer line of the east wall I was rewarded by finding the edge of a massive cross-wall running north and south for a length of 31ft. 6ins. The footings were of excellent masonry composed chiefly of blue lias stone, and having a width of nearly 5ft. and a depth of 3ft. or so. There was no appearance of bonding between these footings and those of the two projecting walls of the central chapel which connect with it on plan, but it was evident that the one had been built against the other.

All the stone from the northern connecting wall had been removed, but of that on the south a considerable quantity remains and shews a width of about 6ft. 8ins.

Between these connecting walls the virgin clay remains, and rises to within about 16ins. of the grass ; the same clay that Mr. Hope found in his central trench.

The long wall proved to be parallel to the east wall of choir and symmetrically placed with regard to the Abbey plan : its upper surface was about 2ft. 2ins. below the level of the grass, and the bottom about 3ft. lower.

A well formed square drainage channel was found running

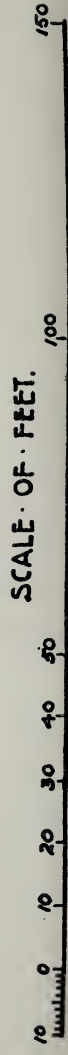
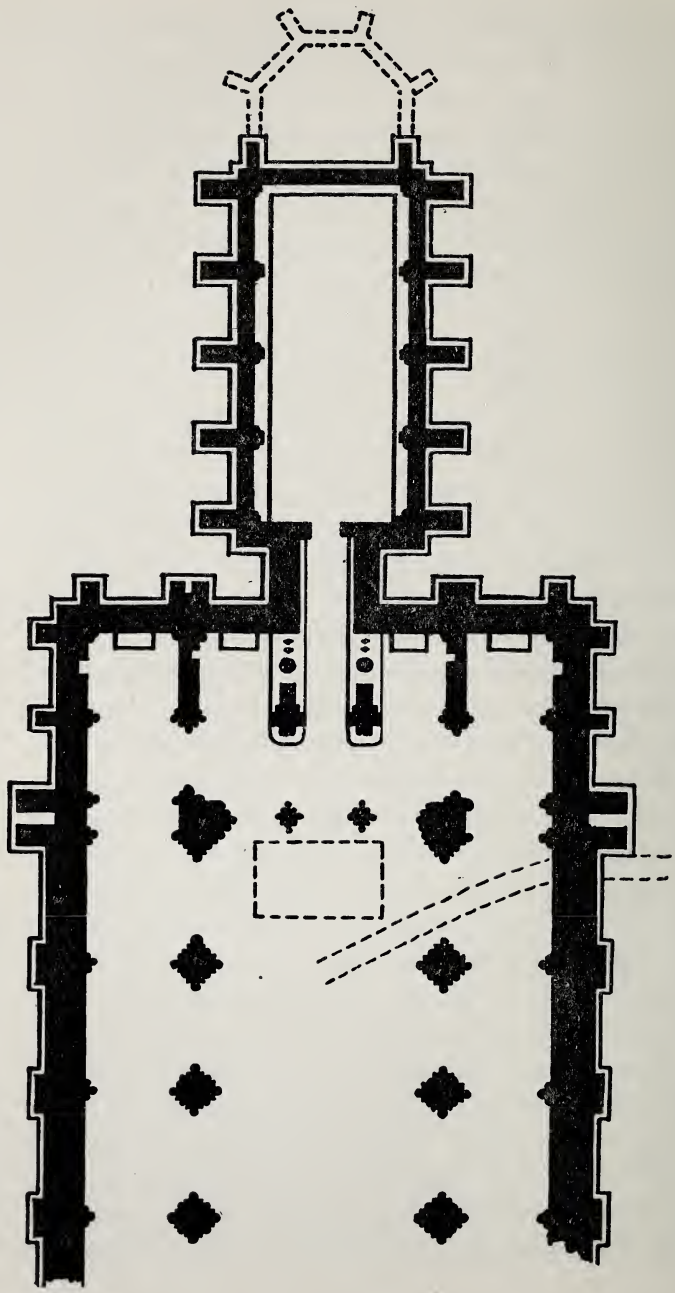
the whole length towards an eject at the north end, and here it was joined by another similar drain coming from the eastwards, and still carrying water.

The whole of the long wall having been cleared it was found to return at both ends to the eastward in a manner which suggested the existence of a large rectangular building. The eastward returns were cleared at first for a distance of five or six feet when the position of two large buttresses, or what appeared to be such, was shewn in the clay.

All the filling which came out of the trenches was very carefully turned over and was found to contain many fragments of moulded stonework clearly of XVI Century date, also numerous fragments of window glass of the same period, some of which was stained and shewed surface paintings of various designs. One small piece exhibited a perfect fleur-de-lys, retaining its border of leadwork. Many of the stone fragments were carved and were found to retain distinct traces of gold leaf, vermilion and other colours. Work was continued along the south return of the chapel, and the position of the second buttress was marked at a distance of 12ft. 6ins. from the first. Acting on this clue a new sinking was made on the line of the south wall at about 25 feet further to the eastward and there, not only was a considerable depth of walling encountered but the footing of the fourth buttress was found in perfect condition. The south trench was then carried yet further and revealed large masses of stonework and a fifth buttress, and beyond this the south-east corner of the rectangle was made clear together with the footings of the return buttress to the eastward. At this point the return or eastern wall of the rectangular chapel was soon laid bare and was found to be of the same character as the first and to contain a precisely similar land drain, the existence of which has also now been proved for the whole length on the north and south walls of the chapel. A shaft was next sunk in the lawn over the north-east corner of the chapel, and there the junction of the walls

was again visible, together with the further end of the drainage channel in the north wall. More recently the footings of the north side have been opened up, and are found to be very well preserved. The range of buttresses tallies with those on the south side, and in parts a considerable quantity of stonework remains. I am now able to lay down the plan of the chapel with approximate accuracy, and it appears as a chapel of four bays, each of 12ft. 6ins., to which a certain margin of length, say 18ins. or so, must be added at each end to make the clear internal length of the chapel, which thus appears to have measured about 53ft. x 25ft. internally. (Fig. 4.) The greater width of the footings of the north and south walls (which are approximately 7ft. as against the 5ft. of the end walls) is suggestive of a type of plan having internal piers or responds marking the bays, and carrying the arches of a heavy stone groined, fan-vaulted roof of the period. The character of certain fragments, still preserved at the Abbey, tends to shew that there was somewhere in the Abbey a vaulted roof of this nature designed for a width of some 25ft. and for bays of about 12ft. 6ins. constructed in a manner somewhat similar to the roof of Henry VII Chapel at Westminster. I have plotted some of these fragments and have developed the curves, and I trust at some future time to be able to shew with reasonable probability the nature of the roof they indicate. I do not venture to assert now that the fragments in question actually belonged to this chapel, but until a more probable place of origin can be found for them the assumption is that they did belong to it. Bishop Stillington's Chapel at Wells Cathedral, which was a building of the same period, shared a similar fate in being demolished very soon after the Reformation, and like this chapel it seems to have been lost for a long while to memory as well as to sight. The design of elaborate fan-groined roof of that chapel has however been satisfactorily restored from numerous fragments, and it is to be hoped that by careful comparison and measurement of the features re-

FIG. 4. GLASTONBURY ABBEY.
PLAN SHEWING THE PROBABLE FORM OF EAST END OF CHOIR WITH RETRO-CHAPELS IN THE XVI CENTURY.



WEST.

N.B.—The dotted lines in Choir shew the dias for high altar, and the position of a subterranean channel as recently ascertained.

maining at Glastonbury some knowledge of the form of the XVI Century vaulting there, may yet be recovered.

It was at the south-east angle that the footings discovered proved to be the most perfect, and here the stonework still reaches a height of approximately 6ft. 6ins. above the choir floor, but as all the walling is rough walling and genuine footing wall it may be safely assumed that the actual floor of this chapel must have been yet higher, and, indeed, could hardly have been less than 8ft. above the level of the choir. The rapid rise of the ground at this end supplies a reason for this difference. The level of the ground, it is true, has been raised considerably to form what is now a lawn, and 60 or 70 years ago when this land was a turnip field it was a couple of feet lower, but was still about 7ft. above the choir floor.

We come now to the question of the length of this chapel. About the beginning of the year whilst looking up the various authorities who have written upon the Abbey, I had occasion to examine Phelps's work in which a copy is given of an inventory made in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This inventory gives the total length of the Abbey, followed by the length of each main division given in series from east to west as follows :—"The great Church in the Aby wase in length 594 foott as followeth : Chapter House, 90 foott in length ; Quier in length 159 foott ; in breadth 75 foott. The bodie of the Church in length 228 foott. Joseph's Chapel in length 117 foott."

It appears to have escaped the notice of modern antiquaries that there was something very peculiar about this entry, seeing that the Chapter-house was in a totally different part of the Abbey and could not, therefore, rationally be included in any series of measurements of the total length, but in the light of our previous convictions it appeared clear to myself, and to Mr. Allen Bartlett, who assisted me in these investigations, that a strange clerical error had been made by the Chronicler, and that for *Chapter-house* we must read *Retro-chapel*. More

recently my friend, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, has pointed out that in Warner's Glastonbury (of which we were unfortunately only able to consult a mutilated copy) the same inventory is contained, together with a note referring to the plan, and showing that in Warner's mind at all events, the idea of a Retro-chapel of length corresponding to the inventory, did suggest itself. Warner and Phelps give a plan of the Abbey in which a Retro-chapel is shewn by dotted lines and an apsidal ending is suggested. They also give a second plan of a Retro-chapel in which a much greater length is shewn, and these are noted respectively as being the Retro-chapel and the same *according to its original dimensions*. Now, the curious part of the affair is this, that the rectangular chapel which has now been excavated does not fulfil the requirements of length necessary to bring it into harmony with the inventory. It has certainly added greatly to the length of the Abbey, increasing the total over all from about 510 to 580 feet, but the inventory says 594 feet, and that is an inside measurement, so that some further extension must be looked for. My present theory is that the rectangular chapel was the chapel built by Abbot Beere, and that the additional length which has yet to be uncovered corresponds with the part of the work which Abbot Whiting performed. It seems to have been known to Warner and other writers that the chapel had an apsidal ending, though unfortunately they do not give the source of their ideas.

Not only they, however, but numerous other people seem to have had knowledge of this extension of the Abbey, as certain guide books published in 1800, and republished in 1810 and 1814, all give the total length of the Abbey buildings as 580ft., and I find this statement is repeated as late as the middle of the XIX Century in another guide book written by a clergyman, and again in a more recent guide still current. Yet these hints of traditional knowledge have not been regarded by those antiquaries who have studied the subject

during later years, and it is perhaps natural that they would be unwilling to endorse popular statements of this sort which could not be corroborated.

So Professor Willis starts afresh without any reference to this great Retro-chapel and following him comes the theory that there never was, and never could have been, any extension whatever beyond the east wall of the choir.

The interest which has been manifested in the re-discovery of this chapel has led the trustees to arrange for the permanent opening up of its whole area, and this work is now being undertaken by our workmen with the help of the students of the Wells Theological College, who have already performed some excellent work in this direction ; but much remains to be done, and there is an enormous accumulation of soil to be cleared away before the proportions of the chapel can be properly manifested. Meanwhile the Abbey fence has been removed 70ft. further back, so as to include the lower portion of the lawn within the Abbey grounds, and the road which at present traverses this part of the site will be diverted.

A trial shaft has been sunk further to the eastward, and just outside the line of the presumed extension of the chapel walls. This has revealed the presence of building stone lying in the trench at a depth of 10ft. or so under the lawn. There is at this point a deep clay filling, and right underneath it, just upon the top of the virgin soil, the edge of a curious deposit of wood and bones has been touched. Small portions of this wood have been examined and appear to consist of twigs, or small stakes, interlaced hurdlewise; they are blackened to the appearance of charcoal, but there is conclusive proof that the blackness which penetrates to the heart of the wood is not the result of fire, but is simply a peculiar stain resulting from long submergence, as the bark, which is in some cases left perfect, retains its colour of pale brown or yellow. One or two rib bones, believed to be human, were found associated with the wood and these were also blackened. The wood

showed traces of vivianite,—the peculiar blue substance which is found when vegetable and animal remains of great antiquity are unearthed. It is felt that some further investigation at this point will be well worth while, as it is quite possible that we have here traces of very early habitations.

The remainder of the summer's work I hope to deal with more fully next year, as to do so at any length now would occupy too large a space in the pages of this volume.

Briefly the results are as follows :—

Excavations have been made in the centre of the body of the Church which have revealed the footings of the two large piers at the west of the crossing, and attached to each of these footings have been found certain remains of masonry of a very different character, being much rougher in construction and inferior in composition. It is too soon to say definitely what these old walls denote ; they may be either the remains of footing walls of an earlier church, or they may be footings of a later date placed in this position to form the sleeper walls for the ends of the great flight of steps, which would mark the difference in level between the nave floor and the transepts, and would in this case have acted also as a support for a parapet wall fencing in the higher level. But they present many unexplained problems, and the excavations must be carried further before it is safe to launch any positive theory. From the inner angle of the south-west pier a trench was carried diagonally towards the centre of the crossing and beneath it was found a portion of ancient pavement of lias stone lying roughly at about the level of the nave floor, and cut to a line making an angle of about 45 degrees with the general line of the Church. From certain appearances it is conjectured that the apsidal termination of one of the older churches, either that of Turstin or Herlewin, may have ended at about this point. There is evidence of a rough foundation, and of a channel course for water, about a foot wide, following the diagonal line for a certain distance, and then turning to the

west parallel with the south-west pier footing. Beneath the level of this old pavement, and almost in the centre of the crossing, were found the broken remains of a stone coffin, apparently of early date; the bones had been thrown out and lost, and all that could be recovered of the stone coffin has been put together above ground. Close to some of the rough footing walls, in the north cutting, there came to light a small medallion of baked clay. On the obverse is seen the hand of

FIG. 5.



GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

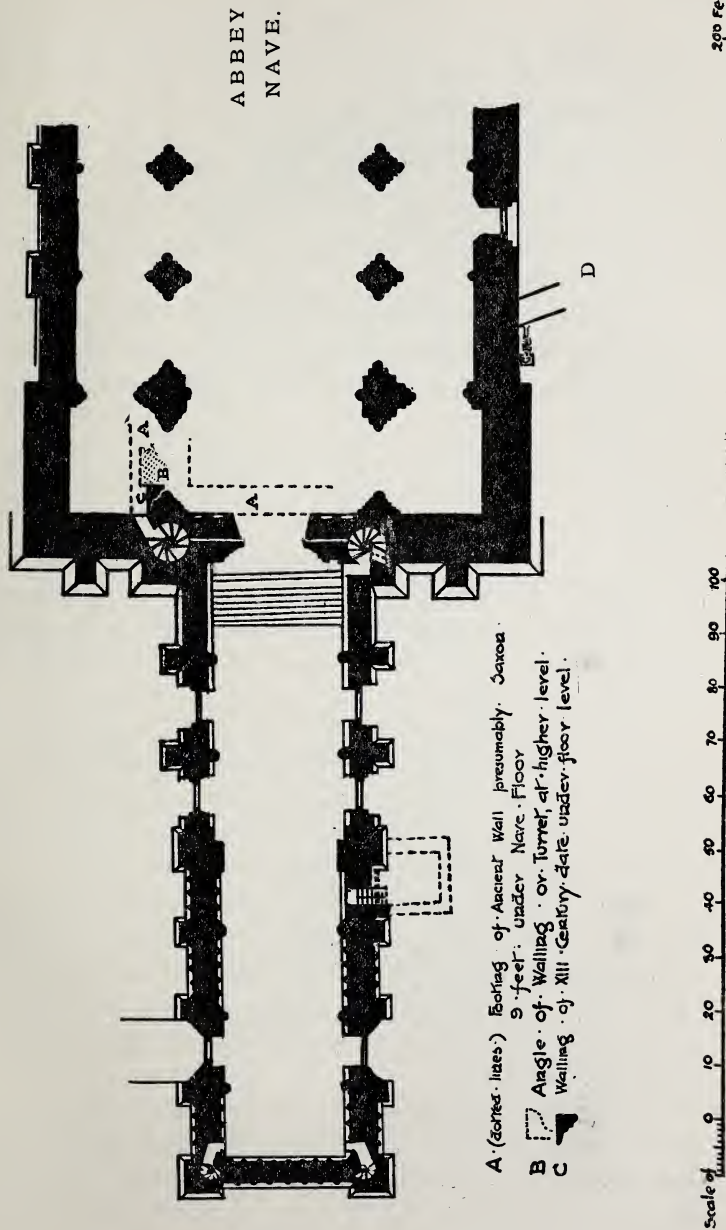
TERRA-COTTA MEDALLION FOUND IN TRENCH NEAR
N.W. PIER OF CROSSING.

ACTUAL SIZE.

Our Lord stretched out in blessing, shewing an incision representing the Sacred wound, and this has the appearance of having at one time contained a jewel. Beneath it are the letters M.C.V., possibly numerals indicating the date 1105, with four-pointed stars over the initial and terminal letters. This date would correspond very nearly to the time at which Abbot Herlewin inaugurated his building scheme, as he became Abbot in 1101. It is possible, therefore, that in this little medallion we may see a token struck to commemorate the date of the founding of his Abbey. On the reverse side, of which the greater part is chipped away, may still be seen the feet of three letters and the lower end of a foliated cross. The letters very readily suggest the I.H.S.

FIG. 6. GLASTONBURY ABBEY.

PLAN OF WEST END OF NAVE, WITH GALILEE AND CHAPEL OF ST. MARY, SHEWING PROBABLE FORMS OF WESTERN TOWERS, ETC.



Position of Skeleton (Fig. 7) is shewn against s. wall of Nave.

tress footing of equal projection has been exposed on the western face of the south-west tower, nine feet south of the turret above-mentioned.

On the south side of the nave the footing of the tower projects about two feet beyond that of the aisle wall further east; and here, in the angle between this projection and the position of the old west wall of the cloister, there came to light a very curious interment.

At a depth of three feet or thereabouts below the present grass level, just alongside the footing of the aisle wall, on the south side, the skeleton of an elderly man was found imbedded in the clay.

There was no sign of a coffin, nor had the bones ever been disturbed. The skeleton was in good condition and in perfect order. It lay close to the wall, the left shoulder being less than 12ins. from the rough stone footing. The head was towards the west, and was encircled by a headpiece of freestone, in the shape of a square block, with circular hole in the centre, and a necking just large enough to admit the head of the skeleton.

A sketch is appended shewing this very unusual feature. (Fig. 7). The skull was finely developed, the body well-proportioned. The total height was approximately 6ft. 3ins. Over the feet was a stone slab laid slantwise, and another was placed on edge beyond it, making the end of the grave.

There were signs of longitudinal pressure down each side of the body, as though from the weight of the sides of a hollow superincumbent monument, and the bones had risen down the centre line. Consequently the sacrum and spine were unduly prominent, and the wings of the pelvis and shoulders appeared as though forced back.

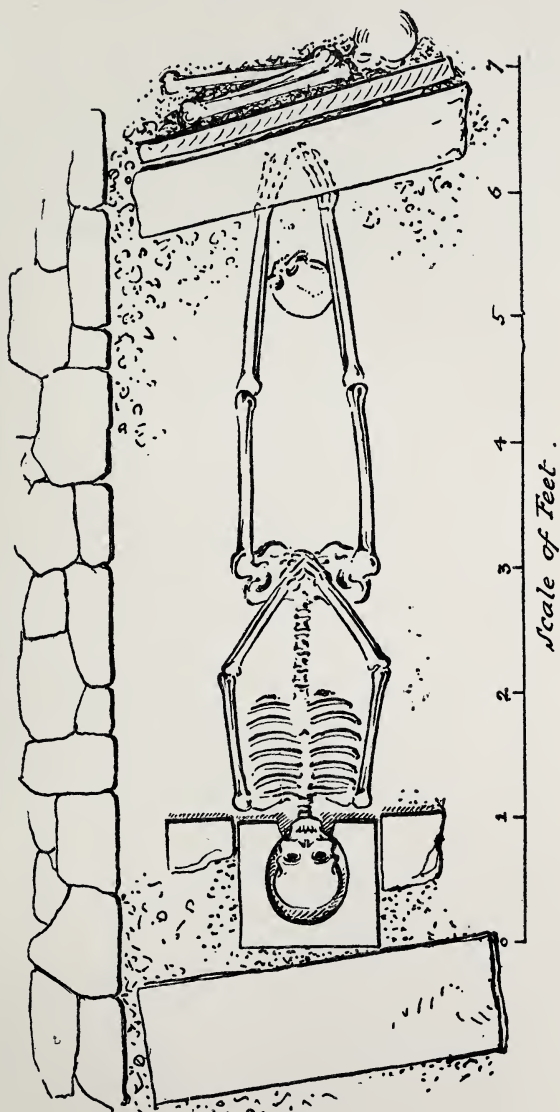
Strangely enough, a broken skull was seen lying just below the leg-bones, and with it some other fragments of what was presumed to have been an older interment. These bones were very much decayed.

EAST.

NORTH SIDE.

SOUTH WALL OF NAVE. (ROUGH FOOTING)

FIG. 7.



WESL.

From its position, the interment could hardly be earlier than the latter part of the XIII Century, as the Abbey was not completed until about that period. The acceptance of an earlier date for the interment would argue a greater antiquity for the wall-footings adjoining it. The slanting stones at head and foot of grave are roughly parallel, and appear to follow the line of a wall abutting on the nave on the eastward or cloister side of this interment, the footings of which have yet to be excavated (see D, fig. 6).



NORTON CAMP, NEAR TAUNTON, 1908.

View of 12-ft. Cutting across the Fosse on the W.N.W. side of the Camp, taken from the N., showing the Vallum on the left, the trees in the distance representing the line of the W.S.W. "Hollow-way" entrance into the Camp.

From a Photograph by H. St. George Gray.

Excavations at Norton Camp, near Taunton, 1908.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

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II.—ROMAN REMAINS FOUND AT TAUNTON.

DR. HAVERFIELD does not regard Taunton as a Romano-British site. The idea that Taunton had a Roman name, *Thonodunum*, is unfounded. This name is apparently a modern invention, appearing firstly in Collinson, and Mr. Haverfield considers it a latinization of Camden's "Thonton" (*Vict. Co. Hist. Som.*, I, 367).

However, it is only fair to state that various remains of the Roman period have been found in Taunton and the immediate neighbourhood. A great hoard of silver coins, extending from Constans to Honorius, was found in 1821 near two skele-

tons in a field called "Ten Acres," at Holway, close to the town on the s.e. ; some of these are in Taunton Museum. It is probable that there was a small Romano-British settlement there. Many other coins were found in 1870, and subsequently ; including coins as early as Domitian, Trajan and Antoninus Pius¹.

Amongst other local Roman things in the Museum are :— The greater part of the rim of a large black earthenware vessel found in Fore street in 1861 ; several fragments of pottery found in Bishop's Hull cemetery, in 1858 ; and a large perfect urn of thick, grey earthenware, 2½ feet high, found in the parish of Staplegrove in making the G.W.R. Roman coins and "divers other antiquities" are recorded to have been found near Taunton Castle about 1643 ; a denarius of Vespasian with the *JUDAEA CAPTA* legend on the reverse was found about 1750 in pulling down a house in the parish of St. James² ; another coin of Vespasian, with the *JUDAEA CAPTA* reverse, was found in a garden at Priory Villa³, about 1856 ; a coin of Magnentius was discovered on the south side of the town⁴ ; the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1825, states that a gold coin of Valens was found in the garden of J. Champante ; and a gold coin of Constantius II was found near Taunton, in the second half of the XVIII Century. Only this year a second brass Roman coin, much defaced, was dug up in the churchyard at Trull. There are other alleged Roman remains, which are unauthentic⁵.

Certain authorities on the Roman period, including Dr.

1.—See "Roman Coins lately found at Taunton," by J. H. Pring, M.D., *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXVII, pt. ii, pp. 51-9.

2.—*Op. cit.*, xxvii, pt. ii, 52 ; and Jeboult's "West Somerset," p. 3 of the Taunton section.

3.—This information was obtained from Mr. A. J. Monday, who was present at the discovery. He thinks it was a *Sestertius*, or "first brass" coin.

4.—This was in the possession of Mr. H. Franklin, who also had a first brass of Maximian found near Taunton in 1886.

5.—The majority of the above-mentioned records of the finding of Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Taunton are included in Mr. Haverfield's list in the "Victoria History of Somerset."

Haverfield, do not regard Bathpool lane, on the N.E. of the town, Hoveland lane and Ramshorn bridge on the S.W., or Silver street, as being in any sense Roman.

III.—NOTES ON NORTON CAMP.

Norton Camp is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the W.N.W. of the centre of Taunton, and somewhat under 200 feet above mean sea-level⁶. Geologically it is on the Keuper Marls,—the upper portion of the New Red sandstone. The earthworks of Norton, enclosing an area of about 13 acres, encompass the top of a hill, having slopes on all sides, none of which are very steep; occupying therefore, a commanding but not very strong position. There is no definite evidence, in the somewhat mutilated condition of the earthworks, that more than one vallum surrounded the camp, and it is not clear, from a superficial inspection of the ground, whether a fosse, or ditch, extended round the whole of the camp. If it did it has been obliterated in most parts. On the W.N.W., however, there seemed to be little doubt that an ancient ditch existed between the vallum and the small outer bank, and partly to prove that point I made a trial excavation there. In the case of a camp it is highly desirable to re-excavate parts of the fosse to get the best possible evidence of the date of construction.

There is little need for me to describe the general form and features of this camp, as Mr. C. W. Dymond, in 1872 made an excellent plan of it⁷. The enclosed area is roughly oval, with a maximum interior diameter from N.W. to S.E. of about 900 feet, and a minimum diameter from W.S.W. to E.N.E. of 700 feet. There are three main entrances,—on the N., S.E. and W.S.W., which are usually styled “covert ways,” or “hollow-ways.” Perhaps the most interesting is the western entrance;

6.—This comparatively slight height did not favour the assumption that the Camp was of Bronze Age construction. On the other hand the form is, of course, not typical of a stronghold constructed by the Romans, who adopted a rectangular system of fortification.

7.—Reproduced in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XVIII.

it projects some 400 feet beyond the camp proper, and would enable the occupants to leave the camp unseen. As a protection against an attacking enemy coming up the hollow, a barrier or rampart was thrown across it close up to the camp, with narrow paths on either side for ingress and egress. The entrance-way on the north is much prolonged, and "terminates in a narrow lane leading in the direction of a place called 'Conquest' on the Bishop's Lydeard road."⁸ It has been recorded on more than one occasion that a large hoard of Roman coins was found in 1666 at Conquest Farm "in the parish of Bishop's Lydeard and close to Norton Fitzwarren." As a matter of fact Conquest is $1\frac{1}{3}$ miles N.W. of Norton camp. Dr. Haverfield has shown that these coins were not discovered at Conquest, but that there were two hoards found at Lydeard St. Lawrence and Stogumber respectively.⁹

Mr. T. Leslie was in the habit of searching over the interior space of this camp when under the plough, and he found half-a-dozen nice little flint scrapers and a flint borer; also a few fragments of grey Roman pottery. These are in our Museum, with the exception of the two best scrapers which are figured on p. 135, nos. 2 and 3.¹⁰ In 1905, Mr. J. Cook found a flint flake, length $3\frac{1}{8}$ ins., having three dorsal ridges and slight saw-like serrations at one end, in his garden at the School House, Norton¹¹. A flint celt of Neolithic type was found by Mr. Charles Morris, on the eastern slope of Norton Camp, sticking out of a bank. It is pointed at the butt-end, and although rather roughly chipped shows excellent examples of conchoidal fractures; length $4\frac{1}{8}$ ins., maximum width $1\frac{9}{16}$ ins., maximum thickness about $\frac{7}{8}$ in.¹¹ It is figured in the accompanying illustration, no. 1.

8.—*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XLIV, ii, 199.

9.—*Arch. Journ.*, LIX, 342-5.

10.—The larger scraper, with a finely-chipped bevelled edge, is of a yellowish-brown colour, and was found by Mrs. Leslie, on August 1st, 1900. The other, also finely chipped, has a worked notch, or hollow, at the top.

11.—This is in Taunton Castle Museum.

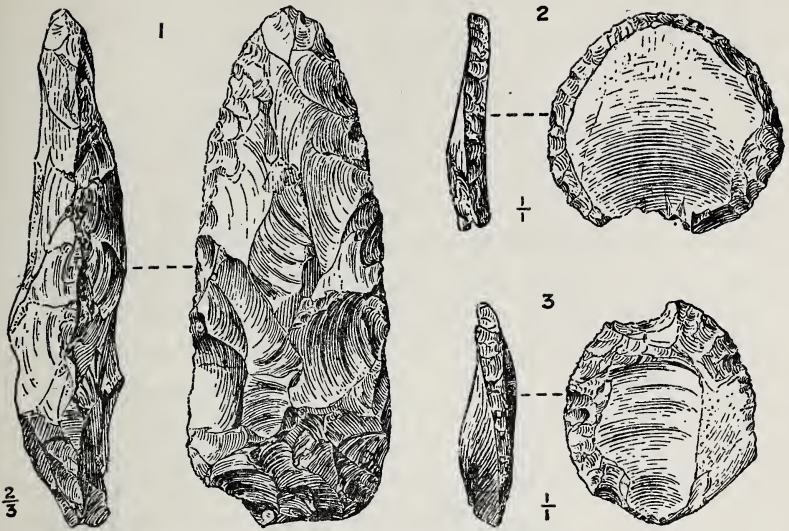


Fig. 1.—Flint Celt and two flint Scrapers found at Norton Camp previously to the 1908 excavations.

A quantity of potsherds of the Romano-British period, perhaps from a kiln in the parish, were found in 1861-2, in making the Minehead railway line, much of which was presented to our Museum by the Rev. W. A. Jones. They came from gravel beds worked for ballast. Many of the fragments (some making nearly complete pots) were distorted and cracked, probably spoilt in manufacture and cast aside where they were made. Judging from the quality and texture of the large urn from Staplegrove, it would appear probable that it was fabricated at the Norton kiln.

IV.—EXCAVATIONS AT NORTON CAMP.

The digging began on July 24th, being continued until July 29th, 1908, in anticipation of the visit of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society to the camp on August 19th. The owner of the property, the Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon, kindly

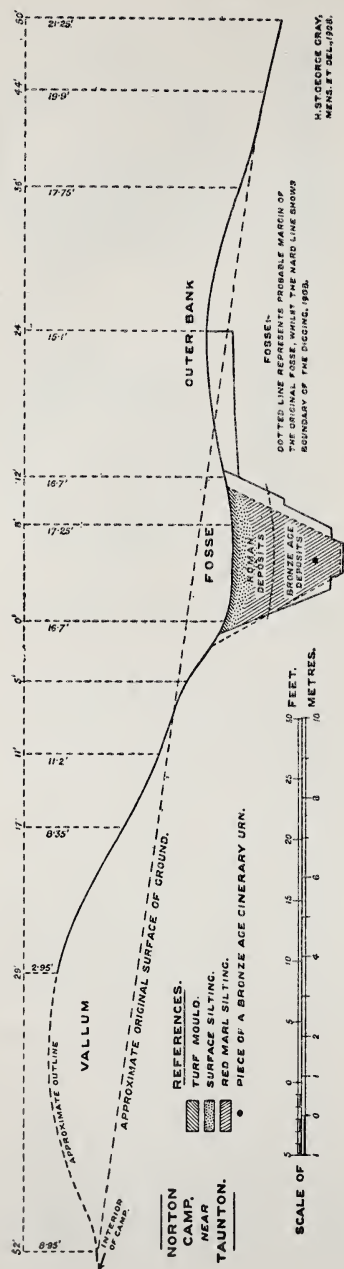


Fig. 2.—Section across the Vallum and Fosse of Norton Camp, on the w.n.w. side, about 55 feet to the n. of the footpath leading from the Camp to Norton Rectory, showing the excavations made into the Fosse in July, 1908.

gave permission for the ground to be opened, and the tenant, Mr. J. Summerhayes, readily acquiesced in the carrying out of the work, and gave us useful assistance.¹²

The part of the fosse chosen for excavation is on the w.n.w. of the camp, the s. margin of the cutting being 55 feet to the n. of the footpath leading from the interior of the camp to Norton Rectory at the foot of the hill. An area 26 feet long and 12 feet wide was pegged out at the foot of the outer slope of the vallum, across the surface of the silting of the fosse, and half-way across the outer bank, which latter is only clearly defined in this part of the camp¹³. It was not evident whether this short length of outer bank was of natural or artificial formation.

12.—The following men were employed for the work: Robert Fox, Frederick Toogood and Henry Waiter (all of Taunton), and James Coles (Norton).

13.—It is very difficult to inspect some of the earthworks encircling the camp, owing to the great quantity of trees and undergrowth.

During the early stages of the digging a section was plotted across the vallum and fosse along the s. margin of the 12-foot cutting. The result is given in the accompanying diagram, Fig. 2, from which it is seen that the vallum in this part has a basal width of about 50 feet at the present time. Owing to the undergrowth it was very difficult to get the relative level of the cornfield just inside the vallum, but this having been ascertained satisfactorily it could be estimated that the crest of the rampart is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high above the original surface of the ground. The diagram shows the approximate original ground level from the interior of the camp across the vallum, fosse, and outer bank.

The turf and turf-mould measured 6 ins. thick, and produced only a few modern shards of glazed pottery. This was followed by a fine light-coloured silting (called "surface silting,") consisting of mould and Keuper marl mixed. This extended to about 2 feet from the surface in the middle, tapering to about 1 foot deep at the sides. From 2 feet to 4.5 feet, a tenacious red marl silting was met with, very much compressed. Below 4.5 feet, the silting, of the same general character, became rather looser, being mixed more thickly with nodules of gravel-flint and other stones. At 6 feet deep, especially at the N. of the cutting, a more sandy marl of a lighter colour occurred; and it changed to no great extent from here to the bottom, which was reached approximately at a depth of 9.2 feet from the surface on the s. side of the cutting, and 8.7 feet on the N. side. The average depth therefore, was 9 feet below the present surface of the silting, and about 12 feet below the original level of the ground in this part. The width of the bottom of the fosse appeared to be about 2.5 feet.

This marl is a most troublesome material in which to trace the original outline of a fosse, and in this respect I have never experienced such difficulty in the excavating of ancient ditches. Owing to the colour and nature of the deposit, it was impos-

sible to distinguish silting from undisturbed marl with any degree of certainty. On the escarp side, especially in the upper part, I do not think we reached the undisturbed side, but on the counterscarp our digging appeared to penetrate a little into the natural marl, exposing large patches of grey marl in places. On more than one occasion the men thought they had reached the bottom of the fosse, but the digging of another "spit," revealing shards of pottery, soon disposed of their assumption. The approximate width of the fosse at the top was estimated as 13 feet.

As shown in the diagram the outer bank was partly excavated, but no pottery or other object was found, and the marl was so firm, especially on the inner slope of the bank, that we came to the conclusion that that part at least was natural, although it is probable the highest parts of the bank had been thrown up from material obtained in excavating the fosse originally. The diagram distinctly shows what part of the outer bank may have been built.

The object of this digging was firstly to prove the existence of an ancient ditch; and secondly we hoped to find pottery and possibly other relics which would afford reliable evidence of the date of construction of the camp. This evidence was forthcoming, but we were disappointed in finding no relic of antiquity of bronze or flint. The pottery, however, which was plentiful, was sufficient for the purpose.

Pottery.—No less than 120 fragments of pottery of the Roman period were found at depths varying from 0·8 foot to 2 feet. They included two thin pieces of grey fluted ware, and one piece of thin brown ware with raised ridge and a line of small indented dots precisely similar to a fragment from Ham Hill, Somerset, in Taunton Museum.

At depths ranging from 2 feet to 3·3 feet, about 132 fragments of pottery of the same character were gathered together, including a few bits which, although of a rather coarse British *type*, yet doubtless belonged to the Roman period. Most of

this pottery found at a less depth than 3·3 feet consisted of well-baked, lathe-turned, grey and brown ware, probably of local manufacture. There was a large proportion of bases and rims of vessels ; and the thick grey ware belonging to large

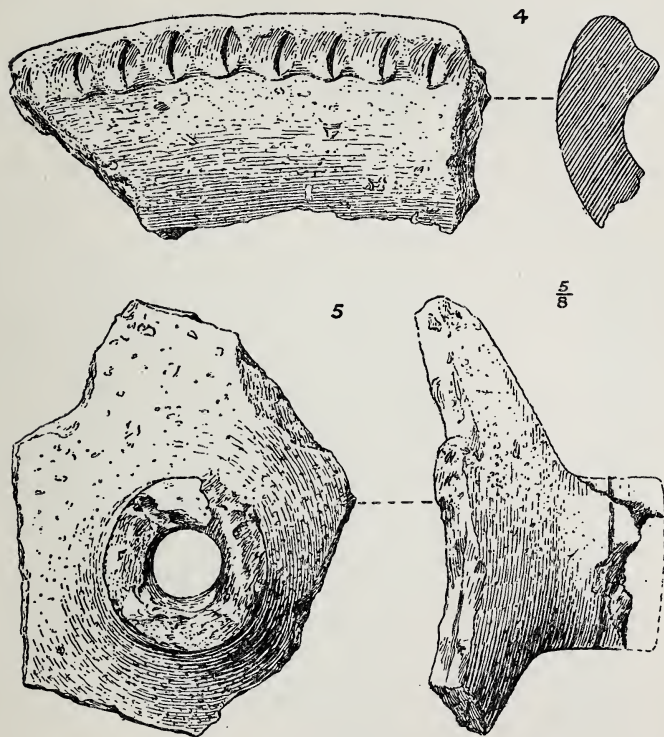


Fig. 3. — Roman Pottery found in the Fosse of Norton Camp, 1908.

pots was observable. From 2 feet 3·3 feet, several small pieces of one pot were found, too fragmentary, however, to be worth restoring ; a fragment of rim with raised vertical band, a feature sometimes met with in the s.w. and other parts of Britain ; rim of a thick grey pot ornamented on the inside of the lip with finger-tip and nail marks (Fig. 3, no. 4). A piece of rough ware of the Roman period was also found, much

broken by the pick-axe, from which a spout projects, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. external diameter (Fig. 3, no. 5). Two similar but longer spouts of the same period were found at Wadeford, Somerset. The projection cannot be regarded as the handle of a cover of a vessel, as the curvature of the piece to which it is joined is rather considerable. But the knobs of lids of Roman pots often take a similar form, some being cylindrical; others solid. See examples from Norton Fitzwarren and Charterhouse-on-Mendip, in Taunton Museum.

From 3·3 feet downwards the pottery changed and was of a coarser description. From 3·3 feet to 4 feet two fragments only of Romano-British pottery were found. On the other hand ten fragments of pottery of pre-Roman character were discovered. They are small and difficult to classify definitely, and might be Late-Celtic, or late Bronze Age. From 4 feet to 5 feet thirteen early British shards were gathered; a few of these are possibly of the Late-Celtic period.

From 5 feet downwards the pottery was, without exception, pre-Roman, and all can safely be assigned to the Bronze Age. From 5 feet to 6 feet fourteen fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found, and from 6 feet to 7 feet five pieces.

At a depth of 6·8 feet a most important "find" was made, consisting of a piece of the rim of a large Bronze Age cinerary urn, (Fig. 4, no. 6) about $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; maximum thickness, 16 mm. It has a straight rim with squared lip. The clay contains a small proportion of grains of quartz, and is black all through. The ornamentation consists of twelve lines of impressions of twisted cords, in pairs, below which vertical lines of the same pattern can be traced. The pick unfortunately shattered the left-hand bottom corner of the piece. This twisted cord pattern is also seen on the small ornamented fragment, 18 mm. thick, found at a greater depth in the Norton fosse (Fig. 4, no. 7); also on a cinerary urn from Whitefield, Wiveliscombe, and a fragment of another found at Willett, in 1834, both in Taunton Museum. This

decoration is common on cinerary urns, and typical of the Bronze Age. The Hon. John Abercromby has figured many examples in Vol. XLI of the *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*

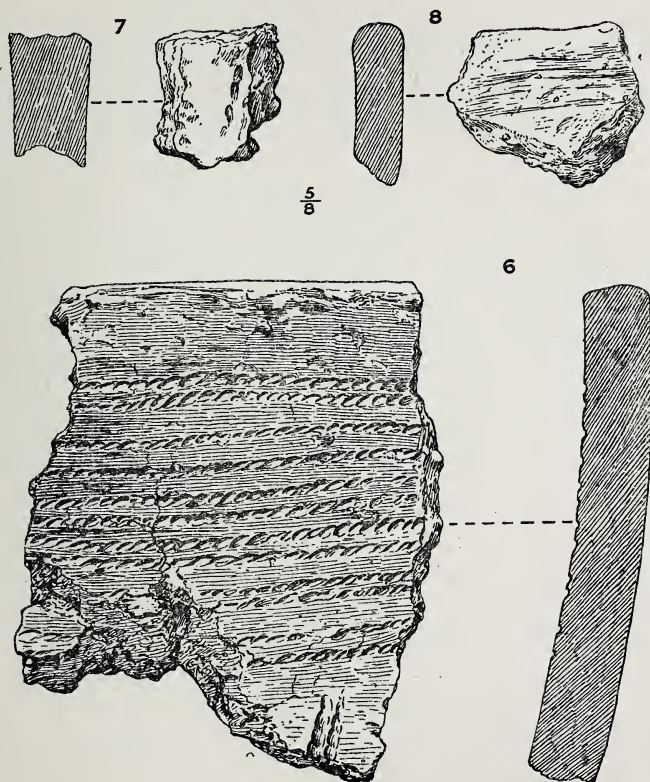


Fig. 4.—Bronze Age Pottery found deep in the Fosse of Norton Camp, 1908.

From 7·2 feet to 8 feet thirteen fragments of Bronze Age pottery were found, including a piece of rim of a blackish-brown vessel (Fig. 4, no. 8), and the fragment above-mentioned (Fig. 4, no. 7). The deepest fragment of pottery was found at a depth of 8·2 feet from the surface, and about a foot above the bottom of the fosse. About 310 fragments of pottery were found in all.

Animal Remains.—Very few animal remains were found in the cutting, and they were mostly in very poor condition. From 2 feet to 3·3 feet several teeth of horse, ox and sheep were found, and one of dog. Another dog's tooth (second upper molar) was found at a depth of 7·5 feet. Besides the teeth of ox above mentioned, *bos longifrons* was represented by an acetabulum at a depth of 5·5 feet; and the shaft of a radius showing marks of gnawing (? by a dog) at a depth of 6·6 feet¹⁴.

Concluding Remarks.—Here, then, we have a camp which was constructed in the Bronze Age (a period extending approximately from B.C. 1700 to B.C. 350, according to the generally accepted chronology of the British Bronze Age). Norton Camp may have been thrown up during the middle of that period. It is thought that cremation was not generally practised in Britain before B.C. 1000, and seeing that the portion of a cinerary urn was found in the fosse of Norton camp, at a depth of 6·8 feet (the total depth of the silting being 9 feet), and that the fosse would fill up very rapidly to that level, the urn fragment cannot, I think, be regarded as much later than the date of the construction of the camp, and therefore it would be practically of the time when the fosse was allowed to silt up from natural causes.

We have no positive proof that the Late-Celtic population of the s.w. of Britain (roughly from B.C. 300 to the Roman Conquest) overran or used Norton Camp as a habitation; but it is very evident that the Romans, or the Britons of the Roman period, occupied the camp very considerably. In this comparatively small cutting the Romano-British stratum was found to be 2·5 feet thick, and it produced no less than 252 fragments of pottery undoubtedly of that period, and of a fabric which probably came from the Roman kiln a short distance off on the west (see p. 135). The 2½ feet of silting and

—Two or three of these items were kindly identified by Prof. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S.

pottery must have taken the greater part of the period of the Roman Occupation to accumulate.

In conclusion, I would add that this camp and Small Down camp, near Evercreech, which I partly excavated in 1904¹⁵, were almost certainly constructed about the same time, but it is a question if the Romans used Small Down as much as they did Norton Camp.

The drawings of the Pottery and Flint Implements were executed by Mr. Ernest Sprankling of Taunton.

DONATIONS TO THE EXCAVATION AND ILLUSTRATION FUND.—The Very Rev. The Dean of Wells, F.S.A., £1; Messrs. F. J. Fry, A. F. Somerville, H. H. P. Bouverie and C. Tite, 10/6 each; Messrs. T. H. M. Bailward and H. J. Badcock, 10/- each; Rev. W. T. Reeder, Messrs. J. B. Braithwaite, W. de C. Prideaux, A. G. Chater, A. F. Major, H. Franklin and Edwin Pearce, 5/- each; Messrs. J. B. Paynter, A. E. Goodman, W. H. Fisher and J. E. Kingsbury, the Revs. H. H. Winwood, C. H. Heale, A. E. Fenton and L. H. Court, and Mrs. Hook, 2/6 each; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt, 2/- each. Total, £7 3s 6d.

The Hon. F. Bowes-Lyon, the owner of the property, has kindly promised to defray the cost of fencing the excavations and filling them in.

15.—*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, L, pt. ii, 32-49.

Screenwork in Churches of the Taunton District.

(Paper No. 3 of the Series).

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

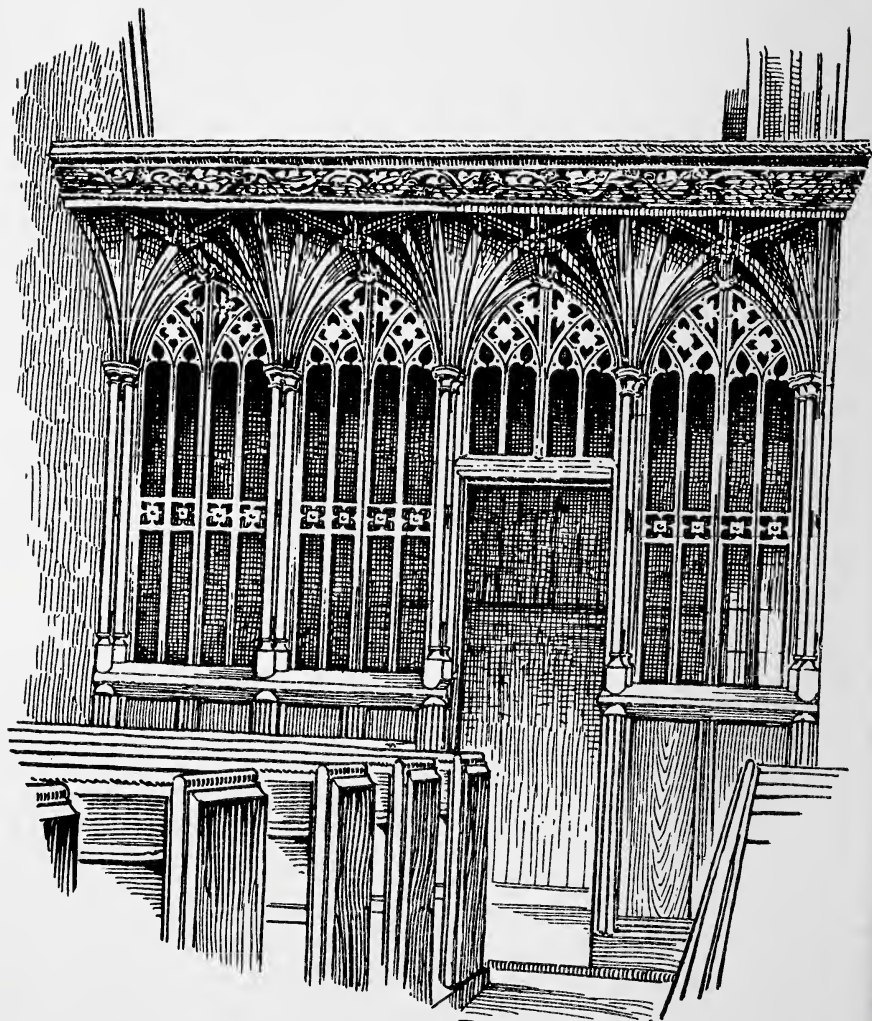
THE small group of churches whose screenwork is the subject of this year's contribution to the *Proceedings*, lies within a short radius of the county town.

The ecclesiastical woodwork in this district offers a great diversity of pattern. This is peculiarly evident in the remains of screenwork, which differ so markedly in general design, as well as in detail, that they must be attributed in most cases to quite independent schools of design.

The woodwork is usually of a richer and more elaborate description than that met with in the northern parts of the county, and a great deal of it dates from the Tudor period (Henry VII and VIII), when so many of our local churches underwent alteration on an extensive scale, frequently amounting to a rebuilding of their fabric.

The graceful towers which are so notable a feature of the churches of this district are paralleled by fine woodwork within, and seem often contemporaneous. A great number of the churches are aisled beyond the chancel limit, and the rood-screens were thus often continuous, as they were in the churches of the Minehead district.

Some, like the church at Trull, follow the west-country model in having no stone-built chancel-arch, whilst on the other hand many shew this feature. At Trull, a tympanum of lath and plaster is visible over the rood-loft, and against this



CURRY RIVEL.
NORTHERN SECTION OF THE SCREEN

the rood and images would almost certainly have stood in the old days. The tympanum sometimes co-existed with the chancel-arch, the latter being rebated for the reception of the boarded partition.

The earliest remains of screenwork in the district are those at Curry Rivel and at Staple Fitzpaine, but probably neither of these possess the same degree of antiquity as some of those early and simple works which have been referred to in the foregoing numbers of this essay. That of Curry Rivel is the older, if we may judge by the massiveness of its parts and the rudeness of their execution—also by a certain sense of the *experimental* which a study of its design engenders. But it is a fan-vaulted screen, and as such, goes into the later class of screens. The remains at Staple Fitzpaine, on the other hand, are of the earlier or rectangular-headed type. The detail, however, is of well-developed XV Century character in both the screens in that church.

Quite the most remarkable screenwork in the district is that of Trull, as it offers a peculiarity of arrangement which, so far as I am aware, is visible nowhere else in the county.

I will now proceed to detail under their separate headings the screens chosen for notice.

CURRY RIVEL (Plate I).—Originally it would appear that the rood-screen ran continuously across nave and aisles. Now the aisle sections alone remain. These are of similar character, and consist each of four bays or divisions, standing perfect with their vaulting and cornices. The lights are arcaded and are traceried in the heads, each light being subdivided by a stout central mullion running to the apex of the arch, as is seen in the screen at Banwell, and in some of the Devonshire screens. There are lighter mullions further subdividing each opening into four.

The tracery, as may be seen in the illustration, Plate I (which represents the northern section of the screen), is of a Decorated order, but is strangely irregular in execution, being

in some places quite wildly uneven. It will be seen that the lights are transomed in a most unusual way. The transom pieces are like square tablets, pierced with quatrefoils (a carved patera between their cusps) let in between the mullions and recessed a little behind them. These also are very irregular in shape.

The screens are enormously massive—another proof of their early date. The vaulting also does not spring from the main standards, but from a series of turned shafts standing clear in front of the screen. These rest at foot upon the projecting dado-rail, which here stands out far in advance of the screen-panels and framework generally. The whole of the execution is heavy, and suggests the work of a man accustomed to design of a coarser order than wood screenwork. But on the other hand the fan-vaults are skilfully developed and have a very graceful sweep. The cornice enrichment has a large vine-leaf of an early character.

Altogether the indications go to shew that these screens would not be likely to date much later than the last quarter of the XIV Century, and they might well be earlier than this.

The church contains also some fine oak benches with poppy-heads, and some ancient stalls in the chancel.

Worth's "Guide to Somerset."

Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., XI, pt. i, p. 21; and XL, pt. i, p. 28.

NORTON FITZWARREN.—There are three screens in this church—a chancel screen, another in the north aisle, and a parclose on the north side of the chancel. The two former are fan-vaulted, and designed for a continuous rood-loft. The vaulting remains in a fairly perfect condition on the west side, but on the east it has been removed. The screens have undergone a great deal of alteration and patching.

The tracery is remarkable, and quite unlike anything else in the neighbourhood. Attached to the face of the mullions are small pinnacled buttress-form standards supporting crocketed canopies, forming a series of little gables between

the upright divisions in lieu of tracery proper. These have a very good appearance. At Aldenham, Herts, is a similar design, and others might be instanced, but no examples of this design are to be found in the district. All the details and forms in these screens are, in fact, different from local work. The vaulting ribs, contrary to the usual rule, are not mitred, and the filling panels run right out to the bressummer without intersection of any spandrel pieces. The conoids or fans of the vaulting do not rise in elevation towards their outward edge, and this gives a peculiarly heavy and shadowy appearance to the vaulting. The fillings have a plain surface, relieved with small embossed suns or stars, once probably gilt. This feature is rare, and may be seen elsewhere, at Bishop's Lydeard and on the parclose screens at Trull; but perhaps these are the only other local examples.

The cornices are a striking feature of these two screens, and shew four rows of rich ornament, the lowest of which is cut in the solid, and exhibits the legend of the Dragon of Rhodes and his victims. Above this come three rows of foliage enrichments, the first and third being vine-leaf, and the intermediate a water-crowfoot or some similar plant. The lower vine-leaf band is of exceptional beauty and originality, free in design, and well cut.

It has been questioned whether the dragon carving really belongs to this screen. A local antiquary has stated that the ornament was placed there by a former vicar, who bought it in an old furniture shop at Taunton. The screen at Old Cleeve is said to have possessed a similar feature, and as this disappeared many years ago from the church, together with all the upper part of the screen, it is just possible that it went to enrich the screen at Norton Fitzwarren. But, if so, this must have taken place a very long time ago, for it is certain that this ornament has been on the screen at Norton for sixty-six years past, since it is mentioned in the Camden Society's publications of that period.

There is further an old legend or fable anent this Dragon which I am informed is current among the villagers of the place.

The date of the screen is late XV or early XVI Century ; 1500 is quite a probable date for it. The name, "Ralphe Harris. Churchwarden" (*see accompanying illustration*), is carved upon the cornice, and has been thought to be evidence of local execution.

RALPHE HARRIS C. W.

A *restoration* of these screens took place in 1870, and there has been another and more recent renovation. Mentioned in 1842 as having a magnificent rood-loft, it was one of those listed by the Camden Society as a model to future screen-builders.

The rood-loft stair, which was on the north side, seems to have been removed during some XVIII Century alterations.

Until some time in the XIX Century the screens were covered with an oak graining. They have since been cleaned, and shew traces of original gold and colour.

The rood-screen shews a peculiarity in its divisions, which are five in number. The two extreme openings are each of two lights, whilst those next the door are four-light : the doors remain. It will be noted that the lower panels of the screen are quite plain, without any tracery. This is rather unusual, but may be seen also at Long Sutton, Chew Magna, and some of the earlier screens. The doorway has a very beautiful head, a depressed ogee in form, richly crocketed above.

A carved rood with the crucified figure, and the traditional attendant images of SS. Mary and John, has been placed over the screen within recent years.

Jeboult's "West Somerset," II, p. 67.

Worth's "Guide to Somerset."

Hints to Church Builders. (Camden Soc., 1842.)

Proc. Som. Arch. Soc., XVIII, pt. i, p. 42, with legend of dragon.

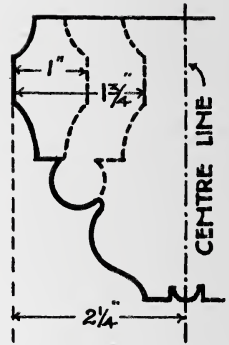


FIG. 1.—DETAIL OF TRACERY-HEADS IN CHANCEL SCREEN.

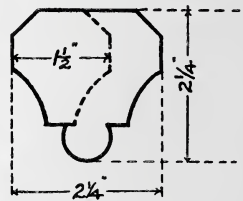
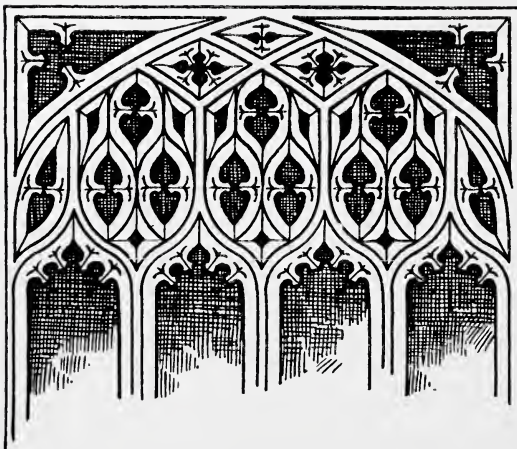


FIG. 2.—DETAIL OF TRACERY-HEAD FROM SCREEN (NOW FORMING THE BACK OF THE CLERGY SEAT). TWO MORE SECTIONS FORM THE ENCLOSURE TO VESTRY.

STAPLE FITZPAINE. St. Peter. (Plate II).—(1) The screen now standing beneath the chancel arch is not the original rood-screen of the church. It has an unsightly gap in the centre, due to the fact that it was never intended to fill so wide an arch. The two halves of this screen, which still contain the doors, have been drawn apart, and the space bridged over by a lintel, and a continuation of the cornice, which is a plain piece of work consisting of a row of mouldings about 11 inches deep, containing a pierced tracery band, battlemented above, as a cresting.

The tracery-heads of the lights are interesting and rather pretty. A sketch is given (Plate II, fig. 1). They are very small, their total height being only 10 inches from the springing, and the width of the minor divisions $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches from centre to centre. The lower panels are of the Dunster pattern. The framework of the screen is mostly modern. This little screen is said to have come from Bickenhall Church—a small Norman structure demolished by a late incumbent.

(2). Another and more interesting piece of screenwork now furnishes a partition to the vestry from the chancel. It consists of two divisions only, in dark oak, each having a well designed tracery-head of Early Perpendicular character, and both heads are different. They are arched with a four-centre curve, set in a rectangular framework with pierced tracery spandrels. Each division is subdivided into four tracery-lights by small mullions. The screen is on a rather larger scale than the other, and it seems fairly evident that it represents almost all that is left of the original rood-screen of this unfortunate church, which has been vandalised in a shocking manner some time during the past century.

(3). There is a third tracery-head of this screen surviving, and it now forms the back of the rector's seat behind the reading-pew. Its tracery again is different from the other two heads, and it looks as if the original screen must have been singularly varied in its design, since these three are all quite different. One is illustrated in Plate II, fig. 2.

TRULL (Plate III).—There are invaluable remains of old screenwork and other mediæval fittings in this church.

(1) *The Rood Screen.*

This fine example is unfortunately to some extent mutilated, being, like that of Brushford, despoiled of its tracery, which has been cut away from its arched framework. It is of three bays, spanning the nave. These are of extraordinary width, and look depressed without the stout central standard or main mullion which at one time divided them, running up into the head like those of Curry Rivel, Banwell, and other screens. This is needed to restore to the openings their proper proportion.

The screen is very massive, and retains its fan-vaulting, the ribs of which are multiplied (seven free ribs to each fan). The fillings of the fan-vaulting are exceedingly rich and effective, being covered with embossed foliations and other ornament like some of the best Devonshire screens (*e.g.* Hartland or Burrington). The cornices are among the best in the county, and consist (on the west side) of four tiers of magnificent vignette enrichment, held by single beads, the lower or pendent cresting remaining, though the upper is missing. Similar cornices are to be found in the county at Brushford (near Dulverton), Halse, Withycombe, and Bicknoller.

The unique feature of this screen is this, that although placed in a church of the true west-country type, without chancel-arch, and with aisles continued without a break to the eastward, yet it was never designed to go across the aisles themselves, and the rood-loft was confined to the nave. Not only is there no provision in the aisle walls for a rood-loft staircase such as we find in other churches, but within the thickness of the pier on the north side of the screen (which stands between two flat piers) is contrived a most curious and steep little staircase for approaching the loft. The very constricted proportions and extreme steepness of this stair render

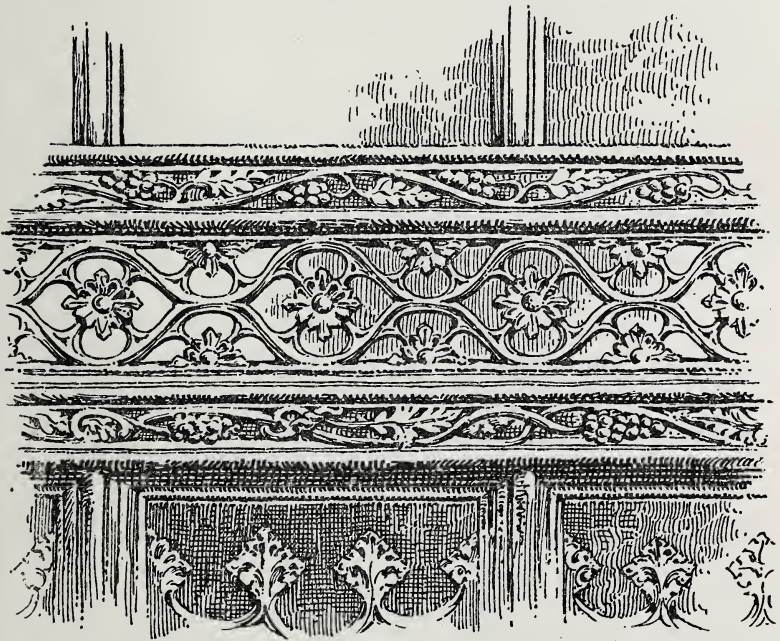


TRULL.

From a Photograph by J. Reginald H. Weaver.

it improbable that anyone larger than a mere boy could have made use of this loft. Above the screen is a beam filled up to the roof of the church by a solid tympanum. This now shows a plain plaster face, but in the mediæval period it probably supported the rood and figures, and displayed a painted background representing the "Doom," after the traditional manner.

(2). Side by side with the rood-screen stand two screens



Detail in Parclose Screen, South Aisle, Trull Church.

of a widely different type to the last. These are of the nature of parclooses, and are not constructed to carry a loft, but merely to fence the chancel chapels, which here, as in so many cases, occupied the eastward extremity of north and south aisles in the XV Century church.

These screens are not of local design. They correspond more nearly with a type of work found in East Anglia. This is the case in respect of the tracery, and in the divided dado-rail, with its beautifully traceried perforation, we have a feature most rare in this locality. The early XV Century screen now in the south transept of Dunster Church exhibits a like feature, but the detail there corresponds far more closely with local work. A slight sketch of this member is given in the accompanying illustration (p. 151).

Over the head of the doorway in the northern screen is the following obscure inscription :

Tomæz ꝥe heþer Doan Bïen

The lower panels of both screens are refined examples of the linen-fold panelling of the latter part of the XV Century.

Unfortunately a great deal of wanton damage has lately been done to them by the schoolboys who have been seated in the pews which abut against the screens. This church is situated in a growing district, and is overfull of pews—which have choked the gangway that should have been preserved in front of the screens.

The rest of the woodwork in this church is described in the excursion notes for the current year, and will not require further mention here.

The foregoing by no means exhausts the list of screens in the neighbourhood of Taunton, but owing to the exigencies of space in the present volume, the mention of others is held over for a future number of the *Proceedings*. The beautiful examples surviving at Bishop's Lydeard, Halse, and Fitzhead, are further examples of the richness and variety of design in the locality, and may be advantageously compared with those we have already described.

In reference to
The Sarsens or Greywether-sandstones at
Staple Fitzpaine, near Taunton.

BY A. C. G. CAMERON,
H.M. Geological Survey (retired).

ONTOLOGY or SAXOLOGY.—By the side of the main road from Taunton to Chard, and just out of Staple Fitzpaine, there lies a large weather-beaten sarsen-stone, locally known as “Devil’s Stone,” and engraved on the 6in. ordnance map. Its dimensions above the natural soil of the ground are 6ft. by 5ft. 4in. by 5ft. The stone is a hard sandstone or grit, unlike in texture and colour any rock of the surrounding formations. It is of irregular shape, somewhat hollowed out on its sides, and partly smoothed and rounded at top. There are several holes or cavities worn away in it on its upper side—whether natural or artificial I cannot say.

I was told on the spot by an intelligent native of the neighbouring parish of Curland, that “Owd Nick himself put his hands in the holes when he gripped the stone and flung it there,” intending no doubt to damage the church, which stands near. Another and a longer tale is: “The devil having knowledge of the intended building of a church there, gathered a few rocks as he came thither, but getting tired, slept on the bank until he woke in the morning, and to his astonishment saw the fine tower of the church already up and finished. In

his hurry to get up, his satchel broke, the stones fell out, and one in particular remains there now.”¹

The material composing the Devil's Stone is quartz-sand, grains of quartz of various sizes in a siliceous cement, the silica having been held in solution by percolating water and deposited among the grains. Smaller-sized blocks of the same sort of stone and evidently brought from the fields around are to be seen at the road-crossing in the village and at field gates, as boundary stones and the like. Several slabs and blocks lie alongside the new road leading out of the village towards Staple Fitzpaine farm that were excavated when the road was being made. Quartz pebbles and small stones occur in these specimens but not in sufficient quantity to form breccia or conglomerate.

Altogether there are about a dozen sarsen-stones at Fitzpaine ; but there may be more which have escaped observation, hidden by the grass which has grown over them.

The following are occurrences of sarsen-stones which were probably brought from Fitzpaine. Two or three lie where the Thurlbear and Fitzpaine parish boundaries cross the main road just south of Badger Street, as the hamlet is called. One, 3ft. 10ins. by 3ft. by 2ft. 2ins., rests by the corner of Broughton lane, close to the second milestone from Taunton to Staple Fitzpaine.

A sarsen-stone well known to this Society to have come from Fitzpaine, is set up in the historic grounds of Taunton Castle. A tablet affixed to it records that the Castle Grounds were purchased by the friends of the late W. A. Jones, M.A., for twenty years Honorary Secretary to the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, as a tribute to his memory and esteem for his talents. There is also this inscription : “ This stone was brought from Staple Fitzpaine.”

1. It is interesting to record here that Mrs. Marler, Almshouses, Magdalene Lane, Taunton, now (1908) 98 years of age, says : “ The stone was in her younger days called ‘ the Double Stone,’ and she believes there were then *two* stones.”—Communicated by Mr. C. Tite.

There is a great cuboidal block of this kind of stone, 3ft. 7in. by 3ft. 4in. by 2ft., in the yard at Stone, or Stone's Farm, Corfe. It is massive and noticeably square-shaped and possibly may have been roughly dressed for building purposes. Such stones are well known to have been used in the building of churches, castles, and houses, being almost indestructible to weather.² Much of Windsor Castle is built of sarsen-sandstone.

GEOLGY.—These phenomena are of great geological interest, and to that science we must turn for an answer to the questions as to what these Staple Fitzpaine boulders are, and whence they came? The material composing them must have existed somewhere at a time when the whole physical geography of this district was different. They are considered to be consolidated portions of Bagshot sand, or of sand of the Reading beds, both belonging to the Eocene deposits—but our local greywethers probably belong to the Bagshot beds, which once spread with the chalk over the greensand of the Blackdown Hills.³ They are the relics of Tertiary beds, which as the tableland was intersected and slowly receded through the denudation of rivers, streams, and the disrupting frosts of many centuries, gradually subsided to lower levels, in some cases being found in the valley bottoms, as in the New Red Marl Valley of Corfe. They therefore testify to the recession of the escarpment and to the former extension both of the Cretaceous and Eocene over the Taunton area. So far from these stones having come from off the Blackdown Hills—as might fairly be supposed—it is the Blackdowns which have receded from the Taunton plain and from the lias escarpment of Staple Fitzpaine and left the stones behind because of their indestructible composition and of their bulk which prevented a distant transport.

In Galmington village, a mile west of Taunton, there are

2. Whitaker, *Mem. Geol. Survey*, Vol. I, p. 500, Geology, London.

3. Woodward, "Geology of England and Wales," p. 449.

two boulder stones. One is a small, rounded sarsen sandstone ; the other, a large slab-like block, thirteen inches thick, consists of coarse, pebbly sandstone, with pebbles and fragments (some of large size) of white quartz and fibrous vein-quartz. It is slightly calcareous, effervescing feebly with acids. It does good service in the village as a marginal stone, though too bulky, seemingly, for man to have brought it for any purpose into Galmington. It may have come from the calcareous grit which occurs at the base of the Lower Chalk of East Devon and now reaches nearly to Sidmouth on the coast.⁴ This grit, with the greensand and the chalk, and also the Eocene, must originally have spread over the Blackdown Hills, and must all have extended over this village.

It would be difficult to conjure romance from objects so familiar to us, yet in viewing our sarsens, subsided where they lie, they become invested with unusual interest. Are they not very lasting memorials in the changing conditions of time—recalling in our minds those deposits which once completely covered our district, but have long since gone away—and these blocks alone remain to tell the tale.

The history of the sarsens generally has been pretty well written by Prof. T. Rupert Jones, in the *Geological Magazine* for 1901.⁵ Therein he refers to these particular stones near Taunton.

PHILOLOGY.—As to the origin of the word “sarsen,” there are various conjectures. The most probable solution is from *saresyn* (saracen), the Saxon designation for heathens, or pagans, the presumptive argument (according to the Rev. J. Adams) being that “as the principal specimens of these blocks were perceived to be congregated into temples, popularly attributed to heathen worship, it naturally came to pass that

4. Jukes-Browne, “Cretaceous Rocks, Great Britain,” Vol. I, p. 203.

5. “Geol. Mag.,” 1901, pp. 54-115. “Wilts Arch. Mag.,” Vol. XXIII, p. 123.

the entire formation acquired the distinctive appellation of saresyn, or heathen-stones."⁶

The fact that in Scotland the Banff people call such isolated stones *heathens*,⁷ seems a strong argument in favour of sarsen being a corruption of "saresyn," meaning heathen, or pagan.

There is still another derivation offered for the word sarsen, one that seems probable to the Rev. J. Adams, as given in his paper quoted above, on the "Sarsen-stones of Wiltshire and Berks."⁸

Commenting on the very sore and troublesome work it must have been breaking up and clearing away such impediments to the plough, when the downs were first brought under cultivation, he observed: "The Saxon word for troublesome, greivous, is *sar*, best expressed in the Scotch by the word 'sair,' meaning *painful*. Likewise in the Saxon a stone is *stan*, and in pronunciation they would naturally become sarsen⁹ or sassens."

Some writers, however, consider the word to be derived from *sesan*, or *sesen*, meaning "rocks" (Anglo-Saxon plural of *ses*, a rock). In support of this opinion, sarsen is said to be pronounced *sasen*, or *sassens* (without the *r*) by the country people in Wiltshire and Berks, where on the chalk downs these particular stones abound.¹⁰

Where many of these stones are congregated together—and they lie together in scores on the chalk downs—they look at a distance like a flock of sheep lying down. Because of this resemblance, sarsens are more frequently called greywether-sandstones, or simply greywethers.

The larger stones used in the building of Stonehenge are sarsens or greywether-sandstone, as are also the prehistoric

6. Rev. J. Adams, "Geol. Mag.," 1873, p. 198.

7. I am indebted to Mr. Ledingham, Schoolhouse, Boyndie, Banff, and Dr. John Mill, of Aberdeen, for information on this subject.

8. *Ibid.*, p. 179.

9. The Scotch "stane," meaning stone, is not likely to have been corrupted into "sen."

10. *Ibid.*, 1874, p. 96.

remains of Avebury.¹¹ Other examples are Kit's Coty House, the cromlech between Maidstone and Rochester, in Kent, and those circles of great stones in the centre of the parish of Stanton Drew, in Somerset.

Though we can trace the source from whence these great stones came the wonder remains how they were moved and set up in the vast downland! What tales they could tell if they could speak!

MYTHOLOGY.—For want of other records to tell, the untutored Saxon reads in relics such as these the work only of the malicious or evil genius, the pagan, or heathen. In the judgment of the people of a thousand years ago epithets such as these had much the same meaning as diabolic, or belonging to the devil.¹² Supernatural, moreover, must have appeared many remarkable natural phenomena, familiar to us as undoubted results of natural causes—as for instance many great fragments of rocks left in unusual or isolated positions.

AGGLESTONOLOGY.—One of the best examples is afforded in the famous "Agglestone Rock," on Agglestone Heath, in Dorset, and not far from Studland—about a mile to the north. There in the heart of a moorland waste, overshadowed by the Purbeck hills, this immense mass of rock—it is 18ft. high—stands sentinel on the top of a conical hill, or knoll, which rises sheer to an elevation of some ninety feet. In shape, it is roughly like an inverted cone—that is to say it rises from a narrow neck, or base, and regularly enlarges (with rather a jagged outline) to a great circumference at top. The outside is ferruginous sand-rock, but it is quite possible that the centre is true greywether or sarsen-sandstone.

It is thought to have been an idol or rock-deity.¹³ It is not a mass set up by man, nor is it an erratic block, but a consoli-

11. Reid, "Geology of Salisbury," 1903, p. 69.

12. Holmes, "Essex Naturalist," Vol. XIII, p. 197.

13. Hutchins' "History of Dorset," 1774, Vol. I, p. 217. The origin of the word Agglestone, or Haggerstone, has been referred to the Saxon *hælig*, meaning "holy." Hence *hælig-stone*, or "holy-stone."

dated mass of Lower Bagshot sand, the loose material around having been removed. Mr. C. Reid, who examined that ground for the Geological Survey, is of opinion that the Agglestone is actually in place, although it may have settled a little. Similarly to the Agglestone, there is reason to believe that the adjacent mounds of greywether blocks, known as "Stoney-barröwe" and the "Puckstone," are not detached from the principal mass below them—merely that the loose sand has been denuded and one or more of the blocks have toppled and fallen.

James Roger Bramble, F.S.A.

BY JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

FROM the time of his school days James Roger Bramble was an antiquary, for a MS. book found in his library after his decease shows that when—at about the age of 14—he was copying in his translation of Horace he was also writing descriptions of the various architectural styles, as well as making lists of monumental brasses and effigies.

This early fascination developed into a life study of church architecture, armour, costume and effigies, and especially of heraldry, in all of which he became an excellent authority.

He was born at Devizes in 1841, being a son of James Roger Bramble, whose family had previously long been settled at West Parley, in Dorsetshire. He was educated at Marlborough Grammar School, and on leaving entered the law office of Mr. James George Hobbs at Bristol, being admitted a solicitor at the age of twenty-one. He commenced practice immediately (1862) in the same city, only retiring in 1900.

Before he had concluded his articles he enrolled in the Bristol Artillery Volunteers, receiving a Commission in 1865; but subsequently retired, as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the 1st Gloucester Engineers, in 1881.

He also became enthusiastic in Freemasonry. As his portrait to these notes depicts him as a mason it is well to record that he was initiated in 1863, and at the time of his death was holding the highest local rank of Grand Master of the Province of Bristol, to which he was installed in 1906.



LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES ROGER BRAMBLE, F.S.A.,

Hon. Genl. Secretary of the Som. Archæol. and Nat. Hist. Society, 1891-1905;
President of the Weston-super-Mare Meeting, 1905; V.P., 1906-8; Trustee, 1897-1908.

From a Photograph by L. R. Protheroe, Bristol.

It is, however, as an antiquary that we have to speak of him. As far back as 1867 we find him joining in the welcome given to this Society in Bristol ; in which year he was elected a member.

He was appointed a Local Secretary for the district of Yatton, where he resided, in 1888 ; and in 1891 he became one of the General Secretaries of the Society, a post for which he was naturally suited. For several years he directed the annual summer meetings with consummate skill. He was an excellent guide and always by his delightfully chatty descriptions of the antiquities visited charmed those who were fortunate enough to be in his party ; in particular was his power felt when describing the churches of Somerset.

Owing to ill-health he resigned his secretaryship in 1905, but happily was well enough to accept the annual Presidency for that year, when the Society visited Weston-super-Mare, where he had been residing for sometime. In proposing Colonel Bramble as President the Dean of Wells (Dr. Jex-Blake) said : " He thought no man had done more for the general interests of the Society than Colonel Bramble, and his well-known business facility, 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."

He had been elected a Trustee in 1896 and was made a Vice-President on retiring from the Presidency in 1906. He was also President of the Axbridge Branch of the Society for the year 1902.

The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society claimed him as an original member, and he acted as Treasurer for one year, but his studies and sympathies were undoubtedly directed to the Somersetshire side of the Avon. He was one of the first members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, and President from 1894 to 1899.

Colonel Bramble was elected a fellow of the Society of

Antiquaries in 1887, and was a local secretary for some years. He was also a fellow of the Huguenot and Royal Numismatic Societies, and a member of many other learned societies.

He had the distinction of being an honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects, being elected in 1894, and had contributed to their journal.

His earliest paper, contributed to the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, in 1877, was on the "Recently-discovered pavement at the Abbey of Old Cleeve." For the Clifton Antiquarian Club he wrote on Mediæval Armour (1885) and on various subjects of local interest. He also contributed an attractive paper on Mediæval Bristol to the Axbridge Branch in 1897.

But his principal literary work was the compilation of the "Heraldic" section of the valuable Index to Collinson's *History of Somerset*, upon which he was engaged a long time.

In strong contrast, however, to his all-round knowledge his written contributions were not numerous; but as the writer and many others can testify, it was one of his greatest pleasures to help younger students in Archæology—no trouble was too great; besides which much of his leisure was taken up in archæological correspondence. It will thus be seen that he was a man of many parts and strong personality: remarkably well-read he could instantly give an opinion on most subjects submitted to him.

He possessed a good library which was at the service of all students in archæology, and in his later years he collected local coins and tokens. His Bristol section has been generously presented to the Bristol Museum by his widow.

Colonel Bramble was greatly interested in the old churches of St. Mary-le-Port and St. Nicholas, Bristol, and his loss archæologically will be keenly felt.

He was appointed a Magistrate for the County of Somerset in 1902, and was elected a County Councillor for Somerset in

the same year, but retired in 1906. During that period he served on the Education Committee, and also on the Elementary Schools Management Committee, of which he was chairman. He died at Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, on February 3rd, 1908, leaving a widow, one son and four daughters.

Rev. Murray A. Mathew, M.A., F.L.S.

THE Rev. Murray Alexander Mathew, formerly vicar of Bishop's Lydeard, and of Buckland Dinham, passed away in July last, after a long illness. He had been an ardent naturalist and a keen observer from boyhood. As a lad he formed a fine collection of butterflies and moths, and, later on, he was equally successful in getting together a large and valuable collection of British birds and eggs, including some of the rarer specimens found in Somerset during recent years. He was an active member of the British Ornithologists' Union. He read extensively and had a splendid memory; and made good use of his knowledge when he became joint author (with Mr. W. S. M. D'Urban) of *The Birds of Devon*. Subsequently, during a residence in South Wales, he wrote *Birds of Pembrokeshire and its Islands*, and also contributed numerous articles to the volume of *British Birds*, published by Messrs. Horace Marshall and Son.

Mr. Mathew was a member of our Society for some years, and, in 1893, he contributed a paper to the *Proceedings*, entitled "A Revised List of the Birds of Somerset," which formed an admirable supplement to Mr. Cecil Smith's well-known work. It was carefully and charmingly written, and gave ample evidence of thorough knowledge of the subject and of the county. Moreover, it contained many hints that may yet be useful to young and zealous naturalists, as to fields of research that still require investigation. This list gave the names of thirty birds not recorded by Mr. Cecil Smith, details as to locality and other valuable notes being given in each case.

Although Mr. Murray Mathew was born in Middlesex, and lived in Devon during his early years, he dearly loved Somerset and its people, and he was buried at Buckland Dinham, where he had passed some of his happiest and most useful years.

C. T.

Edwin John Rawle.

MR. E. J. Rawle, who came of a good old West Somerset stock, and had been a member of our Society some years, died at Streatham on October 10th, 1908. He had spent his leisure hours during many years in looking up the historical and literary associations of Exmoor and the immediate neighbourhood. The principal results of this loving labour were embodied in a volume issued in 1893, entitled *Annals of the Ancient Royal Forest of Exmoor*. In this he deals with the extent of the forest, and its administrative system in feudal and later times; and quotes extensively from documents in the Record Office. In the preface Mr. Rawle says: "My father, who was born at Oare in 1805, was the representative of the eleventh generation, in direct line, of a yeoman family which had settled in that parish before the Reformation, and was continuously located there down to the second decade of the present century." This most interesting chapter of family history was carefully followed up in *Records of the Rawle Family*, a portly volume of over three hundred pages, which he published in 1898. Five years later he gathered together the facts and theories respecting the Doones, who have become so familiar to us through R. D. Blackmore's delightful romance, *Lorna Doone*. These details he embodied in *The Doones of Exmoor*; and, as a result of his study, he ventured to suggest that the tradition respecting the famous outlaws had its origin as far back as the reign of King Alfred the Great. In 1894, Mr. Rawle contributed a paper to the *Proceedings* of our Society, on the "Final Perambulation of Exmoor."

C. T.

Notices of Books.

“EARTHWORK OF ENGLAND,” by A. Hadrian Allcroft, M.A. (Macmillan and Co., 1908; pp. xix, 711; 224 illustrations; 18s. *net.*)

Under the comprehensive term “earthwork” Mr. Allcroft has included any structure of earth or stone or both, so long as it shews no traces of mortar. The wide range covered by his handsome book may therefore be at once appreciated, and his work is likely to be the accepted standard on the subject relating to England for many years to come. It has been brought fully up to date with references to the latest possible reports of excavations available, and in this respect the footnotes bear evidence of very extended research, and are most valuable in their fulness, which renders it for the first time possible to identify the records of any special exploration of which fuller particulars are desired.

A suggestive statement in the introductory chapter will perhaps give an idea of the lines on which the book is written. Mr. Allcroft says (p. 20) “Of the many thousands of earthworks found in England those about which anything is known are very few, those of which there remains nothing more to be known scarcely exist. Each individual example is in itself a new problem in history, chronology, ethnology, and anthropology; within every one lie the hidden possibilities of a revolution in knowledge. . . . Within them lie hidden all the secrets of time before history begins, and by their means only can that history be put into writing. . . . Heretofore the alphabet has been regarded as the key of knowledge; to-day it is the spade.”

The chapter following points out the various influences on the movements and habits of the makers of ancient earthworks which have come about through climatic and cultural changes, and is full of information. Chapter III and those following have been arranged according to the list of defensive earthworks drawn up by the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, and under each division Mr. Allcroft has given many examples, with outline plans not only of the well-known works, but also of almost every structure on which he has commented. Most of these plans are from the Ordnance Survey, but supplemented in many cases by sectional outlines. The author has however relied almost entirely on his own personal knowledge and examination of the works selected as examples illustrating each chapter and section.

Very wisely also he has, in the present imperfect state of our know-

ledge, refrained from entering very deeply into the vexed questions which surround both origin and use of the majority of our earthworks, but has fairly and fully stated the theories which have been made by the best authorities, and has pointed out those which have definitely been proved either correct or mistaken by actual exploration. He has given a very good idea of the possibilities of application of such known results to yet unexplored structures, and the book is full of most valuable hints and warnings to the theorist, whether beginner or advanced student of his subject. No small part of the value of the work lies in its record of proved mistakes, and in the many indications of the lines on which further work is needed.

Naturally the camps, etc., of the south and south-west of England furnish very many of the best examples, the results of the work of General Pitt-Rivers being made full use of; but Mr. Allcroft evidently knows our own county well, and a large proportion of the earthworks illustrated and mentioned are from Somerset, some twenty plans being given, and perhaps as many more examples referred to, from the great structures at Worlebury to the less known fosse and vallum at Ponter's Ball. In this connection a statement at the end of the chapter on "The Transition Period" has perhaps its full interest and value for Somerset archæologists. The author considers that the earthworks west of the Parrett seem to belong, together with those of Wales and Scotland, to the period which lies between the departure of the Romans and the final conquest of the country by the Saxons. Our knowledge of the conditions ruling at that time is most scanty, and it is more than probable that the old frontier line between Dyvnaint and Wessex may yield most valuable information under systematic exploration such as that which has so lately settled the date of Norton Camp, and—though for once Mr. Allcroft here seems to have missed Mr. H. St. G. Gray's record of the excavations—the question of the builders of Castle Neroche.

A full description of the small "amphitheatre" at Charterhouse-on-Mendip is given, but the author has wisely refrained from stating a definite theory as to its origin and use. Possibly he might have had more to say on this subject had Mr. Gray's work at Avebury and Maumbury been available at the time of writing, and that these two important works with their results could not have been included in the book is one of the very few regrets to be expressed in reviewing it.

Apart from the actual descriptions of earthworks the general chapters are most interesting and full of suggestion, dealing as they do with the several periods and peoples of the earthwork ages. Those on the Roman, Transition, and Saxon periods, with their impression of work waiting to be undertaken, are especially so. Three final chapters are descriptive, and the author's apology for including them was by no means required. He has told us how to look at such a district of prehistoric work as the South Downs, and then, as a complete contrast, has described our own great camp at Dolebury, which has a chapter to itself. His sketch of its probable origin and intention, its outlook

in the early days and at the present, and the picture he gives of its condition to-day is engrossing, and should be almost enough in itself to tempt the least interested to further study of what is to so many the most fascinating branch of archæology. There could be no more satisfactory or safe guide than the present work.

If it is allowable to express one personal regret, it would be that Mr. Allcroft's attention has not been attracted to the very curious little stone-walled hill-fort at Cannington Park. He has noticed it in a note on p. 391, but only, and rightly, to suggest that it could not be of Danish construction. But that it was made or even held by them has never been claimed for it, and it is known from several "finds" of pottery made there to have been much used in Late-Celtic times, even if it was not constructed in that period. It was in existence in the time of Alfred therefore, and is probably the camp into which the Danes drove the Saxons who afterwards made their successful sortie on the force whose remains lie before the walls.

C. W. WHISTLER.

"WELLS AND GLASTONBURY," by Canon T. Scott Holmes. Illustrated by E. H. New. (Ancient Cities Series. Methuen and Co., 1908; pp. xvi, 308; 60 illustrations; 4s. 6d. net.)

This book belongs to the new type of local literature that has sprung up of late years. People like to be talked to about a place generally; to have its character, its history, its associations suggested to them by one who has the requisite knowledge and imagination. This taste was nourished by a great master of historical topography; whose home lay almost too near Wells for his spirit to suffer willingly the changes that seem inevitable to all buildings raised by hands. Canon Holmes has absorbed the teaching of Freeman as he has also kept in mind the words of Green, that "to bring back the past life of England there is nothing better than to set a man frankly in the streets of a simple English town, and to bid him work out the history of the men who had lived and died there." In a series of chapters we have brought before us the buildings and their makers, the town and its inhabitants, the ecclesiastical institutions and the rulers thereof. It is right that the history of the Chapter should come first, for the origin of Wells is to be sought in the arrival of the missionaries who in the days of Aldhelm and Ina settled beside the spring of St. Andrew.

But Wells is a thing of yesterday compared with Glastonbury; and Canon Holmes brings together history, tradition, myth, in tracing back the story, until we are landed in the *Origines Celtica* on the site of the Lake Village. The pen gives way to the spade and by its means the civilisation of two millenia back can be recovered. Unfortunately it has not been found possible to give an account of the remarkable discoveries made by Mr. Bligh Bond in the summer of 1908 beyond the east end of the Abbey ruins. The right position of the chapel of St. Edgar has been identified; and now that the Abbey has passed into

the care of trustees a systematic exploration of the site may yield another chapter in its history. Canon Holmes has found little material for the history of the town, for as he sadly records in the preface, the records of its life have effectually disappeared. But he has done his best, and deserves thanks. The illustrations provided are helpful for both places.

E. H. BATES.

“SCREENS AND GALLERIES IN ENGLISH CHURCHES,” by Francis Bond, M.A. (Henry Frowde, 1908; pp. xii, 192; 152 illustrations; 6s. net).

The author tells us in the preface “That, as in his larger work on the *Gothic Architecture of England*, it has been his aim in this present work to present the subject from an evolutionary point of view. The story therefore commences with the Rood and Rood-beam of the Early Christian churches; it follows their gradual development on the one hand into the chancel-screen of the parochial and collegiate churches; on the other hand into the quire-screen and rood-screen of the churches of the monks and the regular canons. Finally it traces to the transposition of the rood-lofts, the galleried churches of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is a story of growth and development conditioned by doctrinal and ritualistic changes spread over sixteen centuries.”

The work is beautifully illustrated—note the fine photograph of St. George on the Ranworth screen, facing p. 70. It has two very exhaustive indexes, one of places and one of things. The author gives on p. 70 the following list of important Somerset screens: Brimpton (stone), Banwell, Bicknoller, Brushford, Queen Camel, Carhampton, Congresbury, Croscombe, Crowcombe, Dunster, Fitzhead, High Ham, Low Ham, Milborne Port, Minehead, Norton Fitzwarren, Pilton, Rad-dington, Timberscombe, Trent, Trull and Withycombe.

F. W. WEAVER.

“FONTS AND FONT COVERS,” by Francis Bond, M.A. (Henry Frowde, 1908; pp. xv, 347; 426 illustrations. 12s. net.)

This is an excellent book, well printed and well illustrated. It is divided into four parts. Part I deals with the original import and methods of administration of the Rite of Baptism, with a chapter on “The Baptistery and its Piscina.” Part II treats of the Classification and Position of Fonts. Part III begins with Pre-Conquest Fonts and describes those of the succeeding centuries. Part IV treats of Font Covers. The last chapter in Part II is headed “Inscribed Fonts:” Somerset possesses a very beautiful one at Lullington, near Frome. This font is late Norman, and has round the bowl in large letters:

“*Hoc fontis sacro pereunt delicta lavero,*”

i.e. “Sins perish in this holy font bowl.” It is figured at page 114.

The first chapter in Part III deals with Pre-Conquest Fonts : Somerset apparently does not contribute a single example, but very quaint ones are figured from Berrington (Salop), p. 136, Ilam (Staffs), p. 137, Kirkby (Lancs.), pp. 141, 164, and Oxhill (Warw.), p. 141. There are no less than six photographs of the unique one at Curdworth (Warw.), pp. 132, 133, 134. Other illustrations of Somerset Fonts are Banwell, p. 92, Congresbury, p. 310, Cothelstone, p. 32, Ile Abbots, p. 32, Lilstock, p. 152, Locking, p. 188, Queen Camel, p. 254, Rodney Stoke, p. 310, Rowberrow (stone), p. 103, Taunton St. James, p. 256, Ubley, p. 40, Wells Cathedral, p. 312, Wraxall, p. 65, and Yatton, p. 65. Of these by far the most interesting is the fine late Norman font at Locking. It consists of an archaic bowl on modern supports ; the knights at the corners wear the flat-topped helmet that was in fashion in the last half of the XII Century ; their hands are "locked" together : by way of a pun, it has been suggested, on the name of the parish, but the author says that there is another instance of clasped hands at Kilpeck, in Herefordshire. He goes on to mention Loxton, or Loki's town, which he locates in Devonshire—of course it is in our own county. This is the only slip we have noticed, except that the reference to Wrington is apparently wrong (p. 249).

We must not omit to mention the extremely useful *Index Locorum* ; it is in five columns, and gives Place, County, where mentioned in the text, Illustration (if there is one) and Source of the Illustration. There is also an *Index Rerum*, and a Bibliography. With regard to XV Century fonts, the author points out (p. 249) that in the best examples there is a band of ornament intermediate and serving as a transition between enriched pedestal and enriched bowl, and adds that a band of angels is a favourite motif in Somerset.

Sometimes near the door of the church there is a mysterious niche or recess—one occurs at Portbury (Somerset) ; the author suggests that it may have been used as a stand on which the cruets for the holy oil could be placed during the ceremony of baptism. This is a valuable hint.

In conclusion we congratulate Mr. Francis Bond on his excellent book, and venture to assert that by bringing out a scholarly work like this he has laid the whole archæological world under a great obligation.

F. W. WEAVER.

"ENGLISH FOLK-SONG : SOME CONCLUSIONS," by Cecil J. Sharp.
(Barnicott and Pearce, Taunton, 1907 ; pp. xvi, 143 ; 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Cecil Sharp, who for some years past has so zealously and successfully collected the Folk-Songs of Somerset, has published a volume with the above title. It is a work of great interest to the student of local life, and of much value to lovers of English music. Mr. Sharp has come to the conclusion that folk-music is generically distinct from ordinary music, inasmuch as it is not the composition of the individual, but "a communal and racial product, the expression, in



TAUNTON ST. JAMES.



LOCKING.

*From "Fonts and Font Covers," by Francis Bond.
(Oxford University Press, 1908).*

musical idiom, of aims and ideals that are primarily national in character." He says: "It is eight years since I began to note down and collect English traditional music. During the last half of that period I have spent every available moment of my leisure in country lanes, fields, and villages, in quest of folk-singers and folk-dancers. Chance, in the first instance, guided my footsteps into Somerset, to which county my labours for the past four years have been almost exclusively confined. . . . My collection contains, in round numbers, fifteen hundred tunes. Between twelve and thirteen hundred of these have been captured in Somerset. . . . These tunes consist mainly of song and ballad-airs, the remainder being made up of sailors' chanties, children's singing games, dance-tunes, carols, and nursery-rhymes. These have been noted down from upwards of 350 singers and instrumentalists." Mr. Sharp adds: "Now that English folk-songs are being collected and published and brought within the reach of everyone, every effort should be made to popularize them once again amongst all classes of society." Mr. Sharp has done much to make this possible, for he has already published four volumes of "Folk-Songs from Somerset," and another will soon be issued.

C. TITE.

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- 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, „ „

- 1909 BURN, R. CHRISTIE, Sidcot School, Winscombe.
- 1902 †BURNELL, C. E., Henley, Shepton Mallet.
- 1892 BURRIDGE, Major W., The Willows, Wellington (deceased).
- 1892 BUSH, R. C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Bath.
- 1892 †BUSH, THOS. S., 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.
- 1904 BUSH, Mrs. T. S., " " "
- 1898 BUTLER, W. B., 1, Upper High Street, Taunton.
- 1908 CALWAY, WM., Barton House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1907 CAMERON, A. C. G., H. M. Geolog. Survey (*retired*), Harcombe
Bank, Uplyme, Devon.
- 1908 CAPEL, ARTHUR, Bulland Lodge, Wiveliscombe.
- 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.
- 1908 CARR, THOS., Poolemeade, Twerton, Bath.
- 1882 †CARTWRIGHT, Rev. H. A.
- 1887 †CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
- 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., Stowell Rectory, Sherborne.
- 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, The Worshipful Chancellor C. E. H., C.B.,
K.C., F.S.A., 119, Harley Street, W., and New Place, Porlock.
- 1857 CHAFYN-GROVE, G. TROYTE, F.S.A., North Coker Ho., Yeovil.
- 1905 CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., The Grove, Staplegrove.
- 1908 CHAMBERS, E. W., Castle Hill House, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
- 1907 CHANNER, J. S., Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1902 CHANT, T. W., Stowe Lodge, Watford, Herts.
- 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., The Rectory, Parracombe, S.O.
- 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, 10, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., Wyndham, Wilton, Taunton.
- 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., Art Gallery, Lynmouth.
- 1908 CHATER, A. G., 41, Porchester Square, London, W.
- 1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton.
- 1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazlecroft, Horsington, Templecombe.
- 1892 †CHISHOLM-BATTEN, Lieut.-Col. J. F., Thornfalcon, Taunton;
and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W., **Trustee.**
- 1863 †CHURCH, Rev. Canon, F.S.A., Sub-Dean, Wells.
- 1908 CLARIDGE, E. H., London Hotel, Taunton.
- 1902 CLARK, ALFRED J., Netherleigh, Street.
- 1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.

- 1902 CLARK, ROGER, Street.
1873 †CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
1849 CLARKE, A. A., 13, Vicars' Close, Wells.
1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Fairlawn, Trull, Taunton.
1904 CLATWORTHY, MRS. E., " " "
1905 CLEMENTS, T. W., The Park, Yeovil.
1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
1899 COATES, Major HERBERT, Hillcrest, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1860 †COLEMAN, Rev. Preb. J., The Abbey, Romsey, Hants.
1882 †COLEMAN, Rev. J. J., The Rectory, Stratton-on-the-Fosse.
1901 †COLES, JOHN, Junr., 6, Keyford Terrace, Frome.
1891 COLES, Rev. V. S. S., Pusey House, Oxford.
1894 COLLINS, Rev. J. A. W., Newton St. Cyres Vicarage, Exeter.
1907 COLLINS, W. GROSETT, The Priory, Cannington, Bridgwater.
1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
1908 COMMANS, JOHN E., 11, Brock Street, Bath.
1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull.
1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
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., Wild Oak, Taunton.
1897 COTTAM, A. BASIL, Bramblecroft, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater.
1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., 49, Bannawell Street, Tavistock.
1906 COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Upcott House, Bishop's Hull.
1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
1907 CRAVEN, CAMPBELL J., 11, Lansdown Pl., Victoria Sq., Clifton.
1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
1907 CURRY, GERALD A., Newberry House, Coleford, Bath.
1896 CUTLER, JONATHAN, Richmond House, Wellington.
1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil.
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.
- 1907 DAUBENY, Major E. A., The Mount House, Milverton.
- 1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., St. Chad's, Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 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.
- 1907 DERRICK, W. H., The Cottage, Dinder, Wells.
- 1908 DE SALIS, Rev. Preb. C. F., The Rectory, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., Combe Cottage, Lyncombe Hill, Bath.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 DOBREE, S., The Priory, Wellington.
- 1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1900 †DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1880 DOGGETT, H. GREENFIELD, Springhill, Leigh Woods, Clifton.
- 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
- 1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1908 DUCKET, Rev. E. A., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs., " " "
- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1903 DUBERLY, Miss, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
- 1898 DUDER, JOHN, Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1894 DUDMAN, Miss CATHERINE L., Pitney House, Langport.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., 24, Park Hill Road, East Finchley, London, W.
- 1877 DUPUIS, Rev. Preb. T. C., The Vicarage, Burnham.
- 1893 DYKE, C. W. 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, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
1906 ELTON, C. T., Rowford Lodge, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton.
1881 †ELTON, Sir E. H., Bart., Clevedon Court, V.P.
1891 ELTON, Major WM., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
1908 EMERSON, Maj.-General A. L., Westerkirk, Staplegrove, Taunton.
1908 ERNST, Miss, Westcombe House, Evercreech, Bath.
1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
1875 ESDAILE, GEO., Old Rectory, Platt-in-Rusholme, Manchester.
1875 ESDAILE, Rev. W., Park View, Burley Manor, Ringwood.
1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McDONALD, The Vicarage, Minehead.
1876 EVANS, Sir J., K.C.B., F.R.S., Britwell, Berkhamsted (deceased).
1906 EVANS, Miss ANNE, Belmont, Taunton.
1908 EVANS, Miss EMILY B., „ „
1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Som.
1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, The Vicarage, Chard.
1905 *FARWELL, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice, P.C., 15, Southwell
Gardens, London, S.W., and Knowle, Dunster.
1908 FENTON, Rev. A. E., Bartletts, Milverton.
1898 FISHER, SAMUEL, Hovelands, Taunton.
1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.
1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare
1908 FORBES, B. R. M., Moraston, Clevedon.
1883 FOSTER, E. A., South Hill, Kingskerswell, Devon.
1909 FOSTER, Rev. A. M., Sampford Brett Rectory, Williton.
1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1871 †FOX, CHAS. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington (deceased).
1909 FOX, Mrs. C. H., „ „
1874 FOX, F. F., F.S.A., Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Gloucester.
1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., Templecombe Rectory.
1906 FOX, THOMAS, Old Way House, Wellington.
1876 FOXCROFT, E. T. D., Hinton Charterhouse, Bath.
1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
1876 †FRANKLIN, H., St. Michael's, Taunton.
1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

- 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir Edw., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.,
late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, V.P.
- 1893 †FRY, E. A., 124, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
- 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, ,, ,, ,,
- 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.
- 1908 GERVIS, HENRY, M.D., F.S.A., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
- 1908 GIBBON, Rev. HENRY, Isle Brewers Vicarage, Taunton.
- 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.
- 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.
- 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Derriads, Chippenham ;
and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.
- 1897 GOOD, THOS., Castle Bailey, Bridgwater.
- 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durliegh Elm, Bridgwater.
- 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1908 GOODLAND, C. HAROLD, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, Eyebrow, Saskatchewan, Canada.
- 1908 GOODLAND, E. STANLEY, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., 8, Osborne Terrace, Taunton.
- 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
- 1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 4, Paper Buildings, Inner Temple,
London ; and Oaklands, Ashtead, Surrey.
- 1908 GORDON, Lt.-Colonel O. B., Thorncombe, Crowcombe.
- 1905 GOUDGE, Rev. Preb. H. L., Theological College, Wells.
- 1889 GOUGH, W., The Turret, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1906 GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 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.
- 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.

- 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Dodington, Bridgwater.
 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.
 1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
 1908 HAMILTON, Mrs. S. E., Fyne Court, Bridgwater.
 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. J., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
 1878 HAMMETT, ALEXANDER, 8, The Crescent, Taunton (deceased).
 1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, " "
 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 H., F.R.G.S., Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.
 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Canon E. J., Wells.
 1908 HARLAND, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
 1902 HARRISON, H., The Manse, Ashcombe Park, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1905 HARTWRIGHT, Rev. W. R., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
 1898 HATCHER, ROBERT, Cannsfield House, Taunton (deceased).
 1906 HAWKES, F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
 1906 HAWKES, Mrs. F. S., Combe House, Backwell, near Bristol.
 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
 1902 HAWKINS, Rev. HENRY, 1, Westerhall, Weymouth.
 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS LL., The Vicarage, Bruton.
 1902 †HAYNES, F. T. J., M.I.E.E., Belmont, Cheddon Road, Taunton.
 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Williton.
 1897 HELLIER, Rev. H. G., St. Martin's V., Roath Park, Cardiff.
 1897 HELLIER, Mrs. H. G., " " "
 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., Langford, Sidecup, Kent.
 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
 1906 HENNIKER, JOHN G., Catcott, Bridgwater.
 1907 HENNING, Rev. G. S., East Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
 1908 HERAPATH, Maj. E. L., Rectory Road, Burnham.
 1895 HEWLETT, Mrs. G., Prean's Green, Worle, Weston-super-Mare.

- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., Newcombes, Crediton.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Lyneham Cottage, High Ham.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1888 HIPPISEY, 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.**
- 1902 HODGE, W., 9, Market Place, Glastonbury.
- 1893 HODGRINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, East Liberty, Wells.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 71, Beeches Road, West Bromwich.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
- 1895 †HOOD, The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER ACLAND, Bart., P.C., M.P.,
St. Audries, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
- 1906 †HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., Middle St., Taunton; and Glastonbury.
- 1905 HOPE, Rev. H. K., Batt's Park, Trull, Taunton.
- 1907 HOPKINS, T., M.D., 6, Julia Terrace, Burnham.
- 1907 HOPKINS, Mrs. " "
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., 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., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., " " "
- 1907 *HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1908 HURLE, J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1900 HYLTON, Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock.
- 1903 ILES, ALFRED R., Shutterne House, Taunton.

- 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
- 1908 INGHAM-BAKER, LAWRENCE, Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton.
- 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., Litt. D., The Manse, Chase Side, Enfield.
- 1885 JAMES, W. H., Fortfield, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
- 1889 JANE, WM., Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 JARDINE, ERNEST, The Park, Nottingham.
- 1908 JENNER, Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon, Taunton.
- 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
- 1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., The Grove, Stocklinch, Ilminster.
- 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.
- 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
- 1880 JOSE, Rev. S. P., Churchill Vicarage, near Bristol.
- 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1901 JOYCE, Rev. G. W., The Parsonage, Wellington.
- 1907 JUKES, Rev. H. W., The Rectory, Portishead.
- 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., East Chinnock Rectory, Yeovil.
- 1908 KELWAY, JAS., Wearne Wyche, Langport.
- 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
- 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST. DAVID M., Bath and County Club, Bath.
- 1908 KENDRICK, A., Woodbine, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 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.
- 1908 KIDNER, Mrs. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.
- 1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.
- 1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.

- 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY, Newbridge House, Bath.
- 1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
- 1887 KITE, G. H., Elmswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1890 KNIGHT, F. A., Wintrath, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 12, Elm Grove, Taunton.
- 1907 LAMB, A. W., North Parade, Taunton.
- 1908 LAMBRICK, Rev. G. MENZIES, Blagdon Rectory, Bristol.
- 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., Hillcote, 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., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
- 1906 LEATHER, J. H., Normansleigh, Minehead.
- 1907 LEGARD, A. G., Brow Hill, Batheaston.
- 1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.
- 1907 LEIGH, R. L., The Hawthorns, Wall Heath, Dudley.
- 1887 LEIR, Rev. L. R. M., Charlton Musgrove Rectory, Wincanton.
- 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1905 LETHBRIDGE, Sir WROTH P. C., Bart., 17, Hyde Park Street,
London, W.
- 1887 LEWIS, ARCHIBALD M., 3, Upper Byron Place, Clifton.
- 1907 LEWIS, Rev. G. H., Allandale, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1896 LEWIS, JOSIAH, 1, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
- 1894 LIDDON, Rev. HENRY JOHN, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
- 1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
- 1906 LLOYD, Rev. J. A., F.S.A., Mere Vicarage, Wilts.
- 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton.
- 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
- 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., Weirfield, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
- 1897 LOVIBOND, GEO., Eastcroft, Bridgwater.
- 1892 LUDLOW, WALTER, Alcombe, Dunster.

- 1906 LUTTRELL, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead.
1868 †LUTTRELL, G. F., Dunster Castle, **Trustee, V.P.**
1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Nynehead Court, Wellington.
1870 LYTE, Sir HENRY MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 3, Portman Square,
London, W.
1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
1898 MACDERMOTT, Miss, 3, Marlborough Terrace, Taunton.
1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.
1906 MACFIE, ROBERT C., Hamp House, Bridgwater.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1890 MACMILLAN, W., Ochiltree House, Castle Cary.
1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
1898 MAGGS, F. R., 15, Princes Street, Yeovil.
1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., Ilminster.
1907 MAJOR, ALBANY F., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
1908 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
1903 MALET, Major J. WARRE, Sandylands, Englefield Grn., Surrey.
1897 MALET, T. H. W., 23, Trafalgar Square, Chelsea, S.W.
1908 MALLETT, Rev. G. H. W., Cannington Vicarage, Bridgwater.
1904 MALPAS, Mrs. T. F., Hove Lodge, Bournemouth.
1869 MAPLETON, Rev. H. M., Badgworth Rectory, Axbridge.
1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
1906 MARDON, HEBER, 2, Litfield Place, Clifton Down, Bristol.
1905 †MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., 4, Winton Square, Stoke-on-Trent.
1908 MARSHALL, Mrs. F., Oare Rectory, Lynton.
1898 MARSON, Mrs., Hambridge Parsonage, Curry Rivel.
1903 MARTIN, A. TRICE, F.S.A., Bath College, Bath.
1908 MASEY, Miss B., 5, Park Terrace, Taunton.
1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Orpington Vicarage, Kent.
1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
1907 MAYO, F. W., Swallowcliffe, Yeovil.
1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
1909 McCREATH, W. DUNLOP, North Petherton.
1894 MEADE, FRANCIS, The Hill, Langport.

- 1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, Walford, Taunton.
- 1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
- 1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 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., Sherriffhales Vic., Newport, Salop.
- 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Trewirgie, Wellington Road, Bournemouth.
- 1908 MILES, Lieut. CHAS. WM., The Barracks, Taunton.
- 1908 MILLER, T. HODGSON, Clan House, Bath.
- 1907 MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 1876 MITCHELL, G. W., 56, Beulah Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.
- 1908 MITCHELL, W. R., Seaborough Court, Crewkerne.
- 1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.
- 1902 MOLE, H. BLOOME, The Croft, Shepton Mallet.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1890 MOORE, F. S., 34, Paragon, Bath; and Castle Cary.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrall, Glastonbury.
- 1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
- 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., Pitcombe Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1896 NAYLOR, J. R., c.s.i., Hallatrow Court, Bristol.
- 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington Castle, Frome.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).
- 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown,
4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.)
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1907 NIND, Lt. Colonel F. W., Nymdsfeld, Parkstone-on-Sea.
- 1895 NORMAN, Col. COMPTON, 12, Hovelands, Taunton.
- 1888 NORMAN, G., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1863 ††NORRIS, HUGH, South Petherton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., 9, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.
- 1904 PAGE, HERBERT M., M.D., The Grange, Langport.
- 1908 PAGET, Sir ARTHUR, Bart., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet.

- 1865 †PAGET, The Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD H., Bart., P.C., Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet (deceased).
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.
- 1875 PARSONS, H. F., M.D., 4, Park Hill Rise, Croydon.
- 1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.
- 1906 PASS, A. D., Manor House, Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
- 1904 PATERSON, Rev. W. G., West Lydford Rectory, Somerton.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke House, Taunton.
- 1896 PAUL, A. DUNCAN, Snowdon Hill House, Chard.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 3, Arundel St., Strand, London, W.C.
- 1907 PAULL, Major J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
- 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1897 PEACE, ALFRED, Penlea, Bridgwater.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Fore Street, Taunton.
- 1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Fore Street, Taunton.
- 1897 PENNY, Rev. Jas. ALPASS, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle.
- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1907 PEPPIN, Rev. G. F. C., The Vicarage, Marston Magna, Bath.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., Woolaton, Pinner, Middlesex.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
- 1891 PERRY, Colonel J., Crewkerne.
- 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.R.G.S., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
- 1908 PIKE, Rev. C. E., F.R.HIST.S., 13, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
- 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing Ho., Basinghall St., London, E.C.
- 1908 PITTS, A. G., Highbridge.
- 1902 POLLARD, H. STANLEY, Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1902 POLLARD, Mrs. H. S., Grove House, Canon Street, Taunton.
- 1907 POLLOCK, Capt. J. M., The Cottage, Uphill.
- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, Minehead.
- 1908 PONSONBY-FANE, The Rt. Hon. Sir SPENCER, G.C.B., Brympton, Yeovil.
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.

- 1898 POOLE, WM., Park Street, Taunton.
- 1907 POOLE, W. J. RUSCOMBE, St. Alban's, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
- 1880 PORCH, J. A., Edgarley House, Glastonbury.
- 1898 PORTMAN, Hon. E. W. B., Hestercombe Park, Taunton.
- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Rt. Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, Patron.
- 1909 POTT, Rev. A. G., Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
- 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.
- 1906 PRATT, C. W., 1, The Parade, Minehead.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., L.D.S., 12, Frederick Terrace, Weymouth.
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1905 PRING, FRANCIS J. H., Exeter College, Oxford.
- 1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Capt. F. N., Norton Manor, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1891 QUICKE, Rev. C. P., Ashbrittle Rectory, Wellington.
- 1898 RABAN, Rev. R. C. W., The Vicarage, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, Mrs. H., 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Horton, Ilminster.
- 1854 *RAMSDEN, Sir JOHN W., Bart., Bulstrode, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks; and Byram, Yorks.
- 1901 RANSOM, WM., F.S.A., Fairfield, Hitchin.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, 182, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
- 1909 RAYMOND, F. L., Wayside, 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.
- 1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.
- 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
- 1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.

- 1908 ROBINSON, The Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of
Westminster, The Deanery, Westminster.
- 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
- 1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., F.G.S., 16, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, Hamilton House, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1870 ROGERS, T. E., Yarlinton House, Wincanton.
- 1882 ROGERS, W. H. H., F.S.A., Ridgeway, Colyton, Devon.
- 1908 ROPER, FREEMAN, Forde Abbey, Chard.
- 1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton Rectory, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1903 †ROSS, Rev. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
- 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1886 ROWE, J. BROOKING, F.S.A., Castle Barbican, Plympton (deceased).
- 1896 RUDDOCK, Miss FANNY M., Elmfield, Clevedon.
- 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Linton Vicarage, Cambs.
- 1908 RYGATE, Mrs. M., The Green, Watchet.
- 1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.
- 1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate, Surrey; and Stavordale
Priory, Wincanton.
- 1908 SANDERS, R. A., Barwick House, near Yeovil.
- 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.
- 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).
- 1908 SHARP, CECIL J., 183, Adelaide Rd., Hampstead, London, N.W.
- 1906 SHAW, Rev. Preb. W. STOKES, 5, Devonshire Buildings, Bath.
- 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.
- 1906 SHORT, G. W., 50, High Street, Taunton.
- 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
- 1906 SIMEY, GEORGE I., South Hill, Greenway Lane, Bath.
- 1849 SLADE, WYNDHAM, Montys Court, Taunton.
- 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., The Cottage, Withycombe, Taunton.
- 1907 SMITH, Miss AMY, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.

- 1898 SMITH, A. J., 47, North Street, Taunton.
 1868 †SMITH, Rev. Preb. G. E., Langford, Bristol.
 1896 SMITH, H. W. CARLETON
 1893 SMITH, J. H. WOOLSTON, A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Minehead.
 1882 SMITH, WM., M.D., Weyhill, Andover.
 1907 SMYTH, Rev. A. W., Downside Vicarage, Bath.
 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
 1883 †SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells, V.P.
 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
 1904 SORBY, Rev. J. ARCHIBALD, Enmore Rectory, Bridgwater.
 1891 SOUTHALL, H., The Craig, Ross.
 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., 2, Victoria Buildings, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1901 SOUTHCOMBE, H. W., 16, Stanford Avenue, Brighton.
 1908 SPARKS, Miss, Bincombe House, Crewkerne.
 1853 SPEKE, WM., Jordans, Ilminster (deceased).
 1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
 1871 SPENCER, J. H., Brookside, Corfe, Taunton.
 1876 SPILLER, H. J., Hatfield, Taunton.
 1881 SPILLER, Miss, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
 1908 SPILLER, A. J., 12, Magdalene Street, Taunton.
 1909 SPILLER, R. G., Fore Street, Chard.
 1901 SPRANKLING, E., Brookfield Cottage, South Road, Taunton.
 1885 STANDLEY, A. P., Rossall School, Fleetwood.
 1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1908 STAPLE, J. H., Doulting, Shepton Mallet.
 1901 STATHAM, Rev. S. P. H., H.M. Prison, Wakefield, Yorks.
 1907 STAWELL, Col. G. D., c/o Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, London.
 1908 STENHOUSE, VIVIAN D., Courtlands, Norton Fitzwarren.
 1902 STEPHENSON, Rev. E. H. C., Lymphsham Rectory, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1899 STERRY, Rev. F., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
 1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.
 1876 STOATE, WM., 7, St. John's Terrace, Weston-super-Mare.
 1907 STONE, E. H., Freshford, Bath.
 1908 STONE, J. HARRIS, F.Z.S., 72, Stamford Brook Rd., London, W.
 1907 STORRS, Rev. G. NOEL, Kittisford Rectory, Wellington.
 1902 STRACHEY, Sir EDWARD, Bart., M.P., Sutton Court, Pensford.
 1906 STRANGWAYS The Hon. H. B. T., Shapwick, Som.

- 1900 STREET, Rev. Preb. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
1903 STRONG, WM., Waterend House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
1908 SULLY, H. T., Cromhall Ho., Elm Grove Rd., Cotham, Bristol.
1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Hardwicke Hill, Chepstow.
1908 SULLY, PERCY R., Poole Cottage, Wellington.
1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
1908 SULLY, Miss W. C., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
1897 SUMMERFIELD, WM., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London.
1904 †SWANWICK, ERNEST, The Fort, Milverton.
1907 SWAYNE, GEORGE C., Glastonbury.
1907 SWEET, A. F., 11, Hammet Street, Taunton.
1902 SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 11, Market Place, Wincanton.
1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
1907 SYMONDS, HENRY, 30, Bolton Gardens, London, S.W.
1908 TANNER, RUSSELL R., Sandy Hill, Beckington, Bath.
1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Som.
1897 TARR, FRANCIS J., Westaway, Yatton.
1892 TAYLOR, Rev. A. D.,
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.
1908 THOMAS, Rev. W. J., Treborough Rectory, Taunton.
1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
1897 THOMPSON, A. G., Thelma, Greenway Avenue, Taunton.
1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Walsingham, Millington Road,
Cambridge.
1902 TIDMAN, C. J., Torwood, Ellenborough Park, Weston-s-Mare.
1908 TILLARD, Admiral, Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
1879 †TITE, Chas., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **General Secretary.**
1892 TITE, Mrs. C., Stoneleigh, Taunton.
1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London W.
1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
1870 TOMKINS, Rev. W. S., 33, Canynge Square, Clifton.
1883 TORDIFFE, Rev. STAFFORD, Ashwick Vicarage, Bath.

- 1907 *TREAT, JOHN HARVEY, Lawrence, Mass, U.S.A. (deceased).
 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Waterslade, South Road, Taunton.
 1900 TREPPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., Orchard Portman House, Taunton.
 1908 TRESTRAIL, Major A. B., F.R.G.S., Southdale, Clevedon.
 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
 1908 TREVELYAN, EDWARD, Adsborough House, Thurloxton.
 1885 †TREVILIAN, E. B. CELY, Midelney Place, Curry Rivel, V.P.
 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., Midelney Place, Curry Rivel.
 1908 TROLLOPE, The Hon. Mrs., Crowcombe Court, Taunton.
 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Major E. G., Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
 1882 TUCKER, W. J., The Grange, Chard.
 1886 TUCKETT, F. FOX, F.R.G.S., Frenchay, Bristol.
 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton, and 19, Sloane Gardens, London, S.W.
 1908 TURNER, W. M., Billet Street, Taunton.
 1901 TYLOR, EDWARD B., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Anthropology, Museum House, Oxford.
 1898 UTTERSON, Maj.-General, C.B., Cotlake House, Taunton.
 1890 VALENTINE, E. W., Old Hall, Somerton.
 1908 *VASSALL, HENRY, F.G.S., The Priory, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.
 1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wraxall, Bristol.
 1908 VAUGHAN, Major WILMOT, F.S.A., Union Club, Trafalgar Square, London, W.
 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1899 VICKERY, A. J., 16, Bridge Street, Taunton.
 1908 VICKERY, CHARLES J., The Firs, Dodhill Green, Taunton.
 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1905 VINCENT, Rev. E. B., King's College, Taunton.
 1908 VISGER, CHAL., M.R.C.S., Beachcroft, Clevedon.
 1908 WADMAN, Rev. Canon R., The Presbytery, Bridgwater.
 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHAS. R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
 1905 WAIT, Miss, Deerhurst, Downside Road, Clifton.
 1889 WAKEFIELD, J. E. W., Amberd, Taunton.
 1899 WALDEGRAVE, Rt. Hon. Earl, Chewton Priory, Bath.

- 1905 WALSH, T. L., Sherwood, Bridgwater.
- 1902 †WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, The Ridge, Ilminster.
- 1908 WARDLE, FREDK. D., Town Clerk, Guildhall, Bath.
- 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Rd., Yeovil.
- 1908 WARRY, Capt. B. A., Shapwick House, Glastonbury.
- 1907 WATERMAN, A. N., 10, Cambridge Pk., Durdham Down, Bristol.
- 1906 WATSON, WM., Southleigh, Burnham.
- 1908 WATSON, J. W., Mark's Barn, Merriott, Crewkerne.
- 1882 WEAVER, CHAS., Uplands, 52, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Milton-Clevedon
Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **General Secretary.**
- 1903 WEAVER, J. REGINALD H., 20, Lammas Park Road, Ealing.
- 1908 WEBBER, Miss E., 4, North Town Terrace, Taunton.
- 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
- 1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
- 1857 WELCH, C., 21, Ellesker Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.
- 1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
- 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF, (*Chapter Library*).
- 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., 11, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1897 †WHISTLER, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S., Cheselbourne Rect., Dorchester.
- 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Holt, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1907 WHITE, SYDNEY L., Highbury, Frome.
- 1909 WHITTAKER, C. D., LL.D., Taunton School, Taunton.
- 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1897 WHITTING, Mrs. E. M., Westcombe, Evercreech.
- 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
- 1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.
- 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.
- 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
- 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Park St., Taunton.
- 1893 WILLIAMS, T. WEBB, Greystones, South Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1908 WILLIAMSON, W. S., Clapham Villa, Woodstock Rd., Taunton.
- 1906 WILLS, Sir FREDK., Bart., Northmoor, Dulverton, R.S.O.

- 1896 WILLS, H. H. W., Barley Wood, Wrington.
- 1908 WILLS, ERNEST S., Oaklands, Clevedon.
- 1908 WILSON, HERBERT, Preston Cottage, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.
- 1907 WINCH, Miss CHARLOTTE, Childown, near Chertsey.
- 1903 WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
- 1874 WINTER, Major J. A., 14, Manor Road, Twickenham.
- 1868 †WINTERBOTHAM, W. L., M.B., Castle St., Bridgwater.
- 1885 †WINTERSTOKE OF BLAGDON, Lord, Coombe Lodge, Blagdon, R.S.O.;
and 25, Hyde Park Gardens, London W., V.P.
- 1860 WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
- 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Moreton House, Dorchester.
- 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.
- 1903 WORTHINGTON, HENRY H., Wycombe Court, High Wycombe.
- 1885 †WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
- 1902 WRENN, W. A., 7, Mountlands, Taunton.
- 1885 WRIGHT, W. H. K., Free Library, Plymouth.
- 1908 WYNTER, A. ELLIS, F.R.C.I., Westmynster, Westbury-on-Trym.
- 1904 YOUNG, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.

TOTAL, 771 MEMBERS, excluding Honorary Members and any 1909 members recorded in the list.

Rules.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset, and the establishment of a Museum and Library.

II.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a Patron and Trustees, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer; elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint, of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All Members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society upon receiving a requisition signed by ten Members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting and its objects, shall be given to each Member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the Officers of the Society will be *ex-officio* Members), which shall hold monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; three of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman at Meetings of the Society shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. The property of the Society shall be held in Trust for the Members by twelve Trustees, who shall be chosen from the Members at any General Meeting. All Manuscripts and Communications and other property of the Society shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the Members present balloting shall elect. The Rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each Member shall pay Ten Shillings and Sixpence on admission to the Society, and Ten Shillings and Sixpence as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be Members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary and Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When an office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same: such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee chosen for that purpose, and an abstract of them shall be read at the meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve Members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, may (with the Author's consent and subject to the discretion of the Committee) be published in the *Proceedings* of the Society.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—Any person contributing books or specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in the event of a dissolution of the Society. Persons shall also have liberty to deposit books or specimens for a specific time only.

XX.—In case of dissolution, the real property of the Society in Taunton shall be held by the Trustees, for the advancement of Literature, Science and Art, in the Town of Taunton and the county of Somerset.

Rules for the Government of the Library.

1.—The Library shall be open for the use of the Members of the Society daily (with the exception of Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day), from Ten in the Morning till Five in the Afternoon, from April to August inclusive, and during the remaining months of the year until Four o'clock.

2.—Every Member of the Society whose annual subscription shall not be more than three months in arrears may borrow out of the Library not more than two volumes at a time, and may exchange any of the borrowed volumes for others as often as he may please, but so that he shall not have more than two in his possession at any one time.

3.—Every application by any Member who shall not attend in person for the loan of any book or books shall be in writing.

4.—So much of the title of every book borrowed as will suffice to distinguish it, the name of the borrower, and the time of borrowing it, shall be entered in a book, to be called the "Library Delivery Book;" and such entry, except the application be by letter, shall be signed by the borrower; and the return of books borrowed shall be duly entered in the same book.

5.—The book or books borrowed may either be taken away by the borrower, or sent to him in any reasonable and recognised mode which he may request, and should no request be made, then the Curator shall send the same to the borrower by such mode as the Curator shall think fit.

6.—All cost of the packing, and of the transmission and return of the book or books borrowed, shall in every case be defrayed by the Member who shall have borrowed the same.

7.—No book borrowed out of the Library shall be retained for a longer period than one month if the same be applied for in the meantime by any other member; nor in any case shall any book be retained for a longer period than three months.

8.—Every Member who shall borrow any book out of the Library shall be responsible to the Society for its safety and good condition from the time of its leaving the Library ; also if he borrow any book or manuscript within the Library, till it shall be returned by him. And in case of loss or damage, he shall replace the same or make it good ; or, if required by the Committee, shall furnish another copy of the entire work of which it may be part.

9.—No manuscript, nor any drawing, nor any part of the Society's collection of prints or rubbings shall be lent out of the Library without a special order of the Committee, and a bond given for its safe return at such time as the Committee shall appoint.

10.—The Committee shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a list of such works as shall not be lent out of the Library, on account of their rarity, value, or peculiar liability to damage ; or on account of their being works of reference often needed by Members personally using the Library, and a copy of such list for the time being shall be kept in the Library.

11.—No book shall be lent out until one month after the acquisition of it for the Library.

12.—Extracts from the manuscripts or printed books are allowed to be made freely, but in case of a transcript being desired of a whole manuscript or printed book the consent of the Committee must be previously obtained.

13.—Persons not being Members of the Society may be admitted for a period not exceeding one week, to consult printed books and manuscripts not of a private nature in the Society's Library, for any special purpose, on being introduced by a Member, either personally or by letter.

14.—No book shall be lent to any person not being a Member of the Society without a special order of the Committee.

15.—Before any Member can borrow a book from the Library he must acknowledge that he consents to the printed Rules of the Society for the Government of the Library.

* * * *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Taunton Castle.*

Rules for the Formation of Local Branch Societies.

1.—On the application of not less than Five Members of the Society the Council may authorize the formation of a Local Branch in any District, and may, if considered advisable, define a specific portion of the County as the District to such Branch.

2.—Societies already in existence, may, on application from the governing bodies, be affiliated as Branches.

3.—All Members of the Parent Society shall be entitled to become Members of any Branch.

4.—A Branch Society may elect Local Associates not necessary Members of the Parent Society.

5.—Members of the Council of the Parent Society, being Members of, and residing within the District assigned to any Branch, shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council of such Branch.

6.—A Branch Society may fix the rates of Subscription for Members and Associates, and make Rules and Bye-Laws for the government of such Branch, subject in all cases to the approval of the Council of the Parent Society.

7.—A Branch Society shall not be entitled to pledge the credit of the Parent Society in any manner whatsoever.

8.—The Authority given by the Council may at any time be withdrawn by them, subject always to an appeal to a General Meeting.

9.—Every Branch Society shall send its Publications and the Programmes of its Meetings to the Parent Society, and in return shall receive a free copy of the Parent Society's *Proceedings*.

10.—If on any discovery being made of exceptional interest a Branch Society shall elect to communicate it to the Parent Society before themselves making it a matter of discussion, the Parent Society, if it adopts it as the subject of a paper at one of its ordinary Meetings, shall allow the Branch Society to make use of any Illustrations that the Parent Society may prepare.

11.—Any Officer of a Branch Society, or any person recommended by the President, Vice-President, Chairman or Secretary, or by any Two of the Members of the Council of a Branch Society, shall on the production of proper Vouchers be allowed to use the Library of the Society, but without the power of removing books except by the express permission of the Council.

12.—Branch Societies shall be invited to furnish Reports from time to time to the Parent Society with regard to any subject or discovery which may be of interest.

December, 1908.

THE SOCIETY'S PROCEEDINGS

*May be obtained from the Assistant-Secretary by
Members of the Society, at the following*

NETT PRICES (*postage extra*):—

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
I*	1849-50	Taunton—Wells	12/6
II†	1851	Weston-super-Mare	12/6
III	1852	Bath	5/-
IV	1853	Yeovil	3/6
V†	1854	Taunton	15/-
VI	1855	Dunster	5/-
VII	1856-7	Bridgwater—Bruton	5/-
VIII	1858	Bridgwater	3/6
IX	1859	Glastonbury	3/6
X	1860	Clevedon	5/-
XI	1861-2	Langport—Wellington	5/-
XII	1863-4	Wells—Burnham	3/6
XIII	1865-6	Shepton Mallet—Ilminster	4/-
XIV	1867	Bristol	6/-
XV	1868-9	Williton—Axbridge	3/6
XVI	1870	Wincanton	6/6
XVII	1871	Crewkerne	4/-
XVIII	1872	Taunton	5/-
XIX	1873	Wells	3/6
XX	1874	Sherborne	3/6
XXI	1875	Frome	7/6
XXII	1876	Bath	3/6
XXIII	1877	Bridgwater	3/6
XXIV	1878	Bruton	3/6
XXV	1879	Taunton	3/-
XXVI	1880	Glastonbury	6/-

VOL.	DATE.	PLACES OF MEETING.	PRICE.
XXVII ...	1881	Clevedon	7/6
XXVIII ...	1882	Chard	5/-
XXIX ...	1883	Wiveliscombe	5/-
XXX ...	1884	Shepton Mallet	5/6
XXXI ...	1885	Weston-super-Mare	6/6
XXXII ...	1886	Yeovil	3/6
XXXIII ...	1887	Bristol	3/6
XXXIV ...	1888	Wells	3/6
XXXV ...	1889	Minehead	3/6
XXXVI ...	1890	Castle Cary	3/6
XXXVII ...	1891	Crewkerne	3/6
XXXVIII ...	1892	Wellington	5/-
XXXIX ...	1893	Frome	4/6
XL ...	1894	Langport	5/6
XLI ...	1895	Bath	5/6
XLII ...	1896	Sherborne	4/6
XLIII ...	1897	Bridgwater	5/6
XLIV ...	1898	Taunton	4/6
XLV ...	1899	Clevedon	4/6
XLVI ...	1900	Dulverton	5/6
XLVII ...	1901	Bristol	6/-
XLVIII ...	1902	Glastonbury	6/-
XLIX ...	1903	Chard	5/6
L ...	1904	Gillingham	6/-
LI ...	1905	Weston-super-Mare	6/-
LII ...	1906	Minehead	6/-
LIII ...	1907	Shepton Mallet	8/6
LIV ...	1908	Taunton	8/6

Some details of the Contents of Vols. I—XLVIII will be found in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVIII, pt. ii, pp. 163-176 ; but the prices given there have recently been revised.

Two General Indexes to the *Proceedings* are still obtainable. Vols. I—XX, price 8/- ; Vols. XXI—XL, price 5/-

* Most of the remaining copies of Vol. I have two or three plates deficient.

† The few remaining copies of Vols. II and V are mostly soiled. No absolutely perfect copy of Vol. V remains that can be sold separately, *i.e.* apart from a complete set of the volumes.





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