PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING THE YEAR

1914.

THE Sixty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Bath on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 23rd, 24th and 25th, and was favoured with delightful weather. The meeting was a large one (about the same number of persons, 153, as attended the meeting at Glastonbury in 1902). At Castle Cary in 1913 there were 183 members and friends.

A meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday morning in Committee Room No. 1, at the Guildhall, and was followed by the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Banqueting Hall (placed at the Society's disposal by the kindness of the Mayor).

The EX-MAYOR (Mr. G. T. Cooke) occupied the chair at the beginning of the proceedings, and was supported by the City Council, the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse (the retiring President), the Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave (President-Elect), Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., Mr. A. F. Somerville, Mr. J. Cooke Hurle (*High Sheriff of Somerset*), the Rev. H. H. Winwood, F.G.S., the Revs. F. W. Weaver and E. H. Bates

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Harbin (Hon. Secretaries), and Mr. H. St. George Gray (Assistant-Secretary and Curator).

The EX-MAYOR said he regretted that it fell to his lot to extend to them a welcome to the City of Bath, but unfortunately the Mayor (Dr. Preston King) had been laid up recently, and his doctor would not allow him out that day. The Mayor, however, hoped to meet the members on Wednesday at the Roman Promenade. The City of Bath was one full of deep interest. As they passed round their streets they would learn the names of the great men who had visited and lived in the city, and he wondered whether or not they would be interested (more particularly as the Mayor happened to be a doctor), in learning what was said about the doctors of Bath in years gone by. From a book giving the biographies of doctors, published just 200 years ago, he found that there was one doctor, about whom the only thing they knew was that he died! Of another, the only thing known was that he was of the Romish religion and had a good housekeeper. Of another—and he was sure everybody would envy this man—it was said, "He was an able physician, well versed in high Dutch, low Dutch and French tongues, but above all eminent in Latin. He had an excellent memory and ready invention, insomuch as having much business and naming two amanuenses, he would write himself and dictate to the other two, each in a different language, at the same time!" Of another, a Welshman, it was said that he was remarkable for his kindness to his wife! These were some of the doctors who lived there 200 years ago. When they went to the Roman Baths their thoughts would go back 1900 years, and from the same book he read a word of warning. "Don't drink the water when it is very hot or it will get into your head" (laughter). If they would take his (Mr. Cooke's) advice they would take nothing that got into their head (laughter). Bath was one of the cities most full of history they could find—a gem situated as very few others were, a diamond with many facets. In the name of the citizens

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he offered them a hearty welcome, and wished their meetings every success.

The Rt. Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, the outgoing President, was sure they all regretted the enforced absence of the Chief Magistrate. But they could all congratulate themselves that his place had been most worthily filled by his deputy. He thanked Mr. Cooke on behalf of the Society for the very hearty welcome he had extended to the members. He (Mr. Hobhouse) simply took the chair for the purpose of retiring from the post. The affairs of the Society were in such very capable hands that the post of President was mostly of an ornamental nature. Since the last meeting the most important archæological event had been the passing of the Ancient Monuments Act. Under that Act a great deal could be done for the preservation of those monuments in which they all took such a keen interest. There were various authorities who would now be willing to take possession of those monuments, and he hoped spend the necessary funds on their preservation. There would now be little danger of those precious relics disappearing from our view like so many relics had disappeared in former generations when there was no Ancient Monuments Act. He had much pleasure in introducing his successor, a very old friend and school-fellow. They had known each other for many years and worked together in many causes, and he was sure they would find Lord Waldegrave a most worthy occupant of the Presidential chair. He moved the election of Lord Waldegrave to that position.

The EX-MAYOR of Bath seconded, and the motion was adopted.

The Rt. Hon. Earl WALDEGRAVE then took the chair and briefly returned thanks for his election.

The Annual Report.

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

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"In presenting the sixty-sixth annual report, your Council wishes to state that since its last report 71 new names have been added to the list of members. Losses by death and resignation have been 39. The net gain has been 32. The total membership at date is 924, against 892 at the time of the Annual Meeting last year.

"Your Society records with much regret the following losses by death during the past year (in each case the date in brackets is the date of the member's election):—

"Mr. E. B. Cely Trevilian, D.L. (1885), who died at Midelney Place on March 24th in his 81st year. He was President at the Langport Meeting in 1894, since which time he has been one of your Vice-Presidents.

"Your Society has also sustained the loss of another Vice-President, Mr. T. H. M. Bailward (1888), who died at Horsington on November 23rd, aged 68. He was President at the Gillingham Meeting in 1904, when he gave an address on the early wars carried on in that part of the county where the three shires of Wilts, Dorset and Somerset meet.

"Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., D.L., who passed away in April in his 83rd year, was the oldest member of the Society at the time of his death, having joined in 1854. He was first elected as M.P. for Taunton in 1853.

"Another old member of your Society was Mr. G. Troyte Chafyn-Grove, F.S.A., who died on September 27th, aged 83. He joined the Society in 1857.

"The Rev. W. S. Tomkins (1870) died on August 21st at the venerable age of 90 years. When Vicar of Durston, he presented to your Museum the fossils collected by his father, Dr. Charles Tomkins.

"Dr. H. Franklin Parsons (1875), formerly of Beckington, a man distinguished for his extensive knowledge and wide experience of sanitary science, was also an enthusiastic worker in botany and geology, and recently bequeathed to your Society the Somersetshire portion of his collection.

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"Mr. W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A. (1882), who died last autumn, was the author of 'Strife of the Roses,' 'Memorials of the West,' and 'West Country Stories and Sketches'; he also contributed valuable papers to your *Proceedings* on the Huyshe and Brook families.

"Mr. James Turner (1909), who died on December 31st, was the first Recorder of your Ornithological Section; and the Rev. W. G. Paterson (1904) a member of the Botanical Section.

"Your Society has also sustained the losses of;—The Rev. E. G. Austen (1888), the Rev. W. T. Dyne (1900), the Rev. E. T. Vaughan (1900), the Rev. E. A. Ducket (1908), Dr. J. Meredith (1892), General F. H. Whitby (1909), Mr. J. A. Porch (1880), Mr. F. S. Moore (1890), Mr. J. G. Henniker (1906), Mr. Charles Weaver (1882), and Mr. J. Brutton (1886).

"The deficit on your Society's Account at the end of 1912 was £84 1s. 0d. At the close of 1913 the deficit had increased to £100 10s. 6d. 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 expenses attending the issue of Vol. LIX (for 1913), including printing, illustrations and delivery, has been about £180. The volume contains the Rev. E. S. Marshall's *Supplement to the Flora of Somerset*, consisting of 246 pages, towards which the author kindly contributed the sum of £25. The illustration and printing fund was also subscribed to by the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. W. Goodchild, Mr. A. L. Langman, the Rev. E. Horne, Mr. A. F. Major, and Mr. Archer Clarke. Thanks are due to the following for providing drawings and photographs for the volume:—Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Mr. H. St. George Gray and Dr. F. J. Allen.

"Your Council recently appointed a small Committee to examine your fire and other insurance policies and to ascertain whether the possessions of your Society—the Castle and its contents—were adequately covered. Although the policies

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had been examined within the last ten years, it was found that the property ought to be insured for a far larger amount, especially against burglary and malicious damage, and this your Council has now carried into effect. Whereas this item of expenditure was only £14 in 1913, the balance sheet for 1914 will show an item of about £34 under this heading.

"With the continuous growth of your Society, there has been a large increase in the work involved in keeping the annual accounts, which has hitherto demanded a large proportion of your Assistant-Secretary's time. The Council has decided to lighten his duties in this department by appointing a professional accountant to undertake a portion of this work upon an improved system at a cost of £10 10s. per annum. The Assistant-Secretary will however still be responsible for a certain amount of these duties, including the collecting of subscriptions which are not paid by banker's order. It would greatly facilitate matters if a larger proportion of the Society's members would pay their annual subscription through their bankers.

"At the Wellington Meeting in 1912 it was suggested that many of the members might be disposed to assist the Society's finances by giving an increased annual subscription, beyond the minimum of 10s. 6d., in order that the deficit each year might be considerably lessened, if not eliminated altogether. In response to the appeal made the annual subscriptions were increased by £55 in 1913, to which £15 has been added so far for 1914. Your Council hopes that those who have not yet come forward to render assistance in this important matter will bring the increased annual subscriptions up to a much larger amount than at present.

"Your Society's headquarters are in a good state of repair, and during the past year repairs have been carried out on the roof of the Castle and a considerable amount of external painting has been executed. The somewhat antiquated sign-board over the entrance gateway has been removed, and a

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larger and more attractive one erected in a position in which it is well seen without obstructing the view of the Society's buildings from Castle Green.

"Another plate-glass ebonized case has been added from the Brereton Fund for the Society's collection of Glass, which had previously been shown in a dark case in the Keep. The collection contains specimens from the Nailsea Works, near Clevedon, where the glass industry was carried on from 1788 to 1873; a series of English table-glass of the late XVII and XVIII Centuries; some foreign glass, and a small series of Roman glass.

"A good deal of re-arrangement of the exhibits in the Great Hall has taken place, especially in connection with the bird cases. About eighty cases comprising the Charles Haddon Collection of Somerset and Devon Birds have been cleaned, repapered and ticketed. Several series of local archæological remains in the Keep have been re-arranged. In the glazed drawers below the Coin cases, Miss L. M. Badcock has arranged the collection of Lace and Needlework, which had been stored away for two years owing to want of space.

"Your Museum has been enriched by several new acquisitions during the past year, including a large number of Roman remains from the neighbourhood of Radstock, presented by the executors of the late Mr. James McMurtrie, F.G.S., and collected by him. Mr. Ernest Trepplin, F.S.A., has recently deposited on loan a large and representative collection of brass candlesticks dating from Elizabethan times; also a series of Danish flint implements. Mrs. R. T. Pollexfen has added several 'club-brasses' to the already large collection. Through the kindness of twenty members of the Society an interesting set of glass rummers, inscribed 'King and Constitution,' and stated to have been made for the town of Taunton, *temp.* George III, have been acquired by purchase. For the coin department a base gold uninscribed British coin found at Street has been procured. The framed portraits of Somerset

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worthies have been increased during the year. One of the most interesting gifts is a well preserved charter of Edward I, 1291, granting the right to hold a market and two fairs at Bishop's Lydeard. Among the donors to the Museum the following should also be mentioned :—Mrs. J. A. Bennett, the Rev. H. A. Boys, the Rev. J. Byrchmore, Mrs. Challicom, Mrs. F. Clerk, General Fagan, the Rev. C. H. Heale, Sir John Mellor, Mrs. F. M. Newton, Mr. T. V. Pearse, Mr. C. Tite, Mr. H. G. Turner and Mr. A. T. Wicks.

"The re-arrangement of the Library in the rooms now set apart for the Society's Books is being continued, a work upon which the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin has bestowed a good deal of time. The most important gift has been the five volumes of Portraits and twelve volumes of Illustrations of general topographical interest relating to Somerset, presented by Mr. C. Tite. A search in this valuable series will be found indispensable for all students of Somerset history. The Pigott drawings, the Braikenridge extra-illustrated 'Collinson,' the Tite series and the Pridham drawings of Fonts represent a mass of pictorial information of which any district might be proud, and such as few counties can be fortunate enough to possess. An album of photographs of Somerset Churches, taken *circa* 1855, has been presented by Mr. F. W. Cornish. A manuscript 'terrier' of lands belonging to the Rectory of Oare, 1634, has been added by Mr. T. Wainwright. Useful works chiefly of local interest have also been given by Lord Sherborne, Mr. W. B. Wildman, Mr. E. J. Holmyard, the Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. W. B. Broadmead, Mr. C. Tite, Mr. F. Were and Mr. J. H. Fox. Mr. Francis Bond has presented his new work on 'English Church Architecture' in two volumes, and Mr. J. H. Savory a large coloured photographic enlargement of an ancient Map of Mendip. Several local manuscripts and drawings have been added to the Braikenridge collection by the kindness of Mr. W. M. Hale. The chief acquisitions by purchase have been thirteen volumes of the

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Rolls series making the Society's set nearly complete, and Murray's Oxford Dictionary from the beginning—the latter being purchased from the Woodward Fund.

"The Supplement to Murray's 'Flora of Somerset,' by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., has recently been issued as a separate volume bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. net (or 6s. net to members of the Society).

"In the last report it was announced that Mr. T. Chubb, of the Map Department, British Museum, had prepared an exhaustive descriptive catalogue of the Maps of Somerset, from 1572 to 1914, and had kindly offered it to the Society for publication. It was decided to issue the work provided a sufficient number of subscribers could be obtained. The appeal has been successful and the printing is well advanced. It is hoped to publish the book before the end of the autumn. It will contain about 250 pages and sixteen plates of early maps; the price, bound in cloth, is 10s. net.

"Members are reminded that the Society still has a few sets remaining of the 60 plates of collotypes of Somerset Church Towers, from photographs by the late Mr. R. P. Brereton; price 12s. 6d. net.

"The three Natural History Sections of your Society have increased the number of their members, and have widened their sphere of work. These Sections joined the Taunton Field Club in an excursion to Brean Down and Berrow on June 4th, when Mr. W. A. E. Ussher described the geological features, Mr. H. Cox the bird life, and Mr. H. St. George Gray the archæology and general history of the district.

"The Botanical Section has also arranged excursions in the neighbourhood of Dulverton and Chard. Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., has been actively engaged in mounting and labelling the botanical specimens recently bequeathed to the Society by Dr. H. Franklin Parsons. Mr. H. Doidge has continued his work in arranging the type collection of Somerset lepidoptera. Activity has also been shown in the work of the Ornithologi-

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cal Section. The Society's collections of birds are now in a much improved condition, but there is still plenty of scope for further work in this direction. Miss A. Smith, the newly appointed Recorder of this Section, will be glad to receive information on the observation of birds in the county. It should be reported that your Council has done what it can to support the Royal Society for the protection of Birds in its endeavour to get the Government Plumage Bill passed.

"Since the last Meeting the condition or preservation of certain Ancient Monuments in the county, such as Worlebury Camp, the Brightworthy Barrows, Nunney Castle, Somerton Cross, and the Bruton Columbarium, has been considered by your Council; and it is gratifying to know that the Ancient Monuments Board is including Worlebury Camp and Nunney Castle in the schedule of monuments worthy of preservation.

"The number and importance of the ancient earthworks of Somerset compare very favourably with those of the great chalk districts of England, and it is strongly felt by a large proportion of your members that the time has arrived when the gradual examination of these ancient camps and other earthworks within the bounds of your county should be conducted on a scientific and systematic basis. Your attention will again be drawn to the subject before the close of this meeting.

"Circumstances have arisen which have made it advisable to divide this season's excavations at the Meare Lake Village. A fortnight's work was conducted in May under the direction of Dr. Bulleid and Mr. H. St. George Gray, and it is hoped that the examination of Field No. 1 may be completed towards the end of September. It should be repeated that Miss E. Counsell, the owner of this field, has presented all the antiquities discovered to your Museum, and in course of time your Society should possess a collection of remains illustrating Late-Celtic domestic civilization second to none in Great Britain. The objects discovered in May were numerous and

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included a few new types. Most of them are already exhibited in your Museum.

"During the past year the excavations at Glastonbury Abbey have been going on steadily, chiefly at the west end of the cloisters, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Bligh Bond. The numerous foundations of walls revealed show that a great deal of building at various periods of the Abbey's history had taken place at this spot. The Excavation Committee has arranged for the employment of two men during the whole of the summer, who will examine the site to the east of the Refectory and south of the Chapter House. To carry out the full programme of work projected for this season, the Committtee earnestly appeals for more monetary help, either in the form of annual subscriptions or occasional donations.

"The Bath Branch of the Society has recently published its tenth illustrated report, which contains a summary of the explorations at Lansdown from 1905 to 1912.

"Your Museum was visited by 6,747 persons last year, including 1,381 visits from members.

"In accordance with Rule II, one-third of the elected members of the Council retire annually by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Those retiring at this meeting are the Rev. Dr. Price, the Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. H. Byard Sheppard and Mr. G. P. Chamberlain; all of them offer themselves for re-election except the last-named, the Rev. A. J. Hook being nominated to take his place."

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was glad to see such a decided increase in the membership of the Society. They were proud when they reached 800; now they looked forward to having 1000 members before many years had passed. They had lost by death many distinguished members who had done much to promote the interests of the Society. Mr. Bailward, one of those who had gone, was a remarkable man, one, who though denied the greatest blessing of mankind, never allowed that to interfere

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with his duty. In spite of that infirmity he carried on his work with great diligence and wonderful intelligence. The presidential address to the Society at Gillingham in 1904, was of a most interesting and lucid character. The Natural History sections had lost two important members in Dr. Parsons and Mr. James Turner, the recorder of their Ornithological Section. The Council had done a wise thing in increasing their fire and other insurances. Perhaps that might be due to a passing cause. Nothing could replace their ancient Castle of Taunton if it were destroyed; nothing could replace the valuable collections they had in the museum. Still it was right to protect themselves as far as possible. As to the question of the preservation of ancient monuments, the passing of the Act had been one of the best things that had been done by any Government for some time past. But a word of caution was needed. They must remember that though they wanted to preserve their ancient buildings, they did not want to restore them, but to preserve their ancient character. He should like to refer to the work which Mr. Bligh Bond had done at Glastonbury Abbey. As one of the Trustees of the Abbey, he felt how much they were indebted to the Society and to Mr. Bond for the valuable work done there. He had carried out the excavations in a thoroughly scientific and careful manner, and he hoped the appeal would meet with the response that it deserved. With reference to the publishing of an illustrated catalogue of Somerset Maps, 1572—1914, compiled by Mr. T. Chubb, a circular had been sent round, and he hoped there would be no difficulty in disposing of a large number of copies.

Professor Boyd Dawkins seconded, and said the value of the services of the Society to the general education of the county was of the greatest. He was delighted to see that the progress he had noted from year to year in the Society's work was still being continued. That was due very largely to the business-like capacity of those who conducted its affairs.

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He should like to point to one direction in which that Society could be of very great service to the education of the county; it was by placing the admirable collections so well arranged at Taunton within the reach of the teachers in that town and the surrounding district. A museum without a teacher, without an exponent, was a dead page, and in the future development of education, this would be of increasing importance.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Finances.

The printed statement of accounts for the year 1913, which had been sent to all the members, with the programme of the meeting, was as follows:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
By Members' Subscriptions, 1913 (869)	511	18	6
„ Members' Entrance Fees, 1913 (66)	34	13	0
„ Members' Subscriptions, 1912 (10)	5	5	0
„ Members' Subscriptions paid in Advance (7)	3	18	0
„ Interest on Life Compositions, etc.	1	13	1
„ Donations, including £20 from Mr. H. H. P. Bouverie	22	6	5
„ Balance of Secretary's Account.—Castle Cary Meeting	15	6	8
„ Withdrawn from Woodward Fund for Cases	53	0	7
„ Rents	29	9	6
„ Museum Admission Fees ...	67	8	6
„ Sale of Books	107	7	0
„ Sale of Publications	15	3	9
„ "Somerset Church Towers" (Brereton Fund)	3	18	0
„ Visit of Canadian Teachers	3	13	4
„ Library Fees	1	7	0
Balance	100	10	6
	£976	18	10

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of Former Account	84	1	0
„ Secretarial Expenses, Castle Cary Meeting	4	11	2
„ Stationery and Printing ...	10	15	9
„ Fuel and Lighting	29	10	10
„ Purchase of Museum Specimens	8	5	8
„ Purchase of Books and Bookbinding	16	11	2
„ Printing, Binding, Illustrations and Postage, Vol. 58 *Proceedings*	150	9	9
„ Extra Publications	1	14	8
„ Repairs, Castle and Museum	64	13	9
„ Woodward Bequest and Brereton Fund—New Cases	93	0	0
Books	11	18	6
„ Curator's Salary	191	11	0
„ Wages of Staff	89	8	0
„ Petty Cash	9	1	3
„ Postal Expenses	14	0	0
„ Legal Expenses	5	15	6
„ Subscriptions to Societies ...	9	13	0
„ Insurance, including Fire ...	14	0	5
„ Rates and Taxes	51	6	5
„ Watermain Wayleave ...	0	1	0
„ Miscellaneous Expenses ...	4	3	0
„ Donation transferred to Deposit a/c	5	0	0
„ Retained for Endowment Fund	107	7	0
	£976	18	10
„ Balance brought down ...	£100	10	6

H. J. BADCOCK, REGINALD BOYLE, } Joint Hon. Treasurers.

9th Feb., 1914. Examined and compared with the Vouchers, and found correct.

HOWARD MAYNARD, H. BYARD SHEPPARD, } Hon. Auditors.

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Mr. REGINALD C. BOYLE, Joint Hon. Treasurer, proposed the adoption of the accounts. He said it appeared they had increased the adverse balance. That actually was not the case, because there was a sum on the receipts side which was really capital (the Woodward Fund); £40 of that should have been added to the deficit in the 1912 accounts, making it £124, and the deficit for 1913, £100. Two years ago a campaign was started with the intention of getting members to increase their subscriptions, and that had somewhat augmented their income; but he thought that others might be induced to give some additional assistance in the upkeep of the Society's growing interests.

The Rev. Prebendary HAMLET, a member of the Finance Committee, seconded, and said that he hoped it had been noted that the Council had resolved to get the actual bookkeeping done by a professional accountant, in the most up to date fashion. Looking through the balance sheet he saw that the cost to the Society of the Museum and Library was roughly about £400 a year. Those who were able to carry their memory back twenty years, and who visited the Castle now, would be astonished at the improvements made, both in the Library and in the exhibition of the specimens in the Museum. Unfortunately, owing to the want of money, they were constantly putting on one side opportunities they ought to embrace. They owed it to Mr. Gray that theirs was now the largest Society of the kind in the kingdom, and he (Mr. Hamlet) thought his professional services should be recognized, from a monetary point of view, as much as possible.

The adoption of the accounts was then carried.

Election of New Members and Officers.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, the Assistant-Secretary, read the names of 71 new members, who had been provisionally elected by the Council since the last annual meeting.

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Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY moved the confirmation of their election. He hoped they would reach a total of 1000 members before very long. When Mr. Gray joined the Society thirteen years ago, the total membership was 570; it was now 924—an increase of over 60 per cent. since 1901. They would not only increase their members but their influence. Their annual volume of *Proceedings* was of real and lasting value.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., seconded, and said he had listened with the greatest interest to the names read out, and was surprised that there were so few new members from the neighbourhood of Bath. That perhaps was chiefly accounted for from the fact that the Society had a very active Branch Society at Bath. He deplored the condition in which Nunney Castle still remained.

The election of the new members was confirmed.

The Rev. Prebendary HANCOCK, F.S.A., proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the addition of the Rev. H. H. Winwood as a Vice-President; and the Rev. A. J. Hook as a member of the Council; also the re-election of three of the outgoing members of the Council, namely: the Rev. Dr. Price, the Rev. W. T. Reeder, and Mr. H. Byard Sheppard. In Mr. Winwood they had one of the oldest members of the Society, whose papers they had always heard with the greatest pleasure and interest. The retiring members of the Council were all men who had done useful work for the Society. Mr. Hancock also mentioned the worthy services of the three honorary secretaries, the Rev. F. W. Weaver, the Rev. E. H. Bates Harbin, and Mr. Charles Tite. He was also very eulogistic with regard to Mr. St. George Gray, their Assistant-Secretary and Curator, whom he complimented on the results of his work.

Mr. GEORGE NORMAN seconded the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

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Somerset Earthworks Committee.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., said they were all aware of the wonderful wealth of that county in various things relating to its pre-history, and they all knew of the most important work which had been going on during the last twenty or more years in the county in the way of exploring the ancient remains of past tribes of people. They also fully realized the increasing activities of the Society, and he therefore now proposed the formation of a Somerset Earthworks Committee, which would carry on the policy of development which had been largely responsible for bringing the Society to its present pitch of importance, and explore those wonderful camps that were linked up with British prehistoric records in the county. They were almost unrivalled in the amount of material which was open for their examination. He did not want to restrict the scope of the explorations, but he thought its importance lay mainly in the fact that it would clear up many doubtful points with regard to the civilization of Somerset in the prehistoric Iron Age—long before the Romans were there—at a time when the painted savage was supposed to be roaming over the hills of Somerset,—at a time when there was intercourse with the South, as shown by the discoveries at Glastonbury and Meare,—of a time about which we knew very little, but about which we should certainly know a great deal more if this special Committee was appointed to carry out this work. He would throw out the suggestion that it was very much easier for this work to be carried out by a Committee which was a sort of section within the circle of the Society, than to carry it out by the Society as such, because the Committee would be composed of men deeply interested in these matters, who would do their best to enlarge and enrich the Museum at Taunton; and when he said that their executive officer (Mr. Gray) was one of the very best men at

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this kind of work in the country, he was making out a very strong case.

Mr. ARTHUR BULLEID, F.S.A., proposed that the following Committee be elected for the purpose stated by Professor Boyd Dawkins:—Mr. C. H. Bothamley, Mr. H. H. Pleydell Bouverie, Mr. W. S. Clark, Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., the Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B., Mr. H. St. George Gray, the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell, the Rev. Preb. J. Hamlet, the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse, Mr. A. L. Langman, C.M.G., Mr. A. F. Major, Mr. John Morland, the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., the Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. A. F. Somerville, Dr. C. Balfour Stewart, Mr. Chas. Tite, Mr. C. R. Wainwright, the Rt. Hon. Earl Waldegrave, and Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter.

The Rt. Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, having added the name of Dr. Bulleid, seconded these proposals, which were put to the meeting and adopted.

The Earthworks Committee met later in the day at the Guildhall, Bath. The proceedings are reported at the end of Part I.

The Presidential Address.

The President then delivered his address, which was as follows:—

I find on looking back at the annals of our Society that Bath has on three occasions been the subject of the Presidential Address, in the years 1852, 1876, and 1895.

The Presidents seems to have taken the ancient history of Bath as their theme, and its ancient history is full of interest.

Like most famous places this City has had its ups and downs, but it became the centre of fashion early in the eighteenth century, when Mr. Richard Nash, a Welshman, came there to settle.

He was not a man of great power or ability, but he had a profound knowledge of the world and of human nature and a

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gift for organisation, and with this stock in trade he succeeded in establishing a very gay and exclusive society; he arranged what would now be called a very "fashionable season," which went on year after year for a considerable period. Balls, routs, and card parties were all organised by Mr. Nash, over which he personally presided; he became known as "Beau Nash," and was called the "King of Bath." Through his exertions and influence many improvements were made in the streets of the City, and the famous Assembly Rooms were built, which figure so often in the novels of Miss Austen.

Beau Nash's portrait can be seen at the Pump Room, and also the very stringent but sensible set of "rules" drawn up by him for the conduct of all who frequented the entertainments held in these rooms.

Modern Bath has been immortalised by this very average man, through whose capacity for society functions the City became in the eighteenth century *the* fashionable resort of the period, also in a much wider sense by the novels of Jane Austen, to which I have already referred, and all persons to whom her novels are familiar must often think of her when they come to Bath and enter the Pump Rooms and the Assembly Rooms, and walk down the old streets with the quaint names which figure so constantly in her novels.

Besides Miss Austen, another famous author takes his readers to Bath, in that most popular of all novels, *Pickwick Papers*. Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, and Mr. Winkle, have their adventures here, and we remember that Sam Weller tasted the Bath Waters and likened the flavour to that of a warm flat iron! Sheridan also makes Bath the scene of the doings of Captain Absolute and Bob Acres, in *The Rivals*.

The real origin of the name and fame of this City probably dates from the discovery of the wonderful waters where the Roman Baths were made and still exist, and as time has gone on the fame of these waters has not diminished, but increased, and now we are told by the most trustworthy of scientific men,

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Lord Rayleigh and his son, Mr. Robin Strutt, that these waters contain a considerable amount of radium, and are in the truest sense, "the healing waters of the sun."

The famous Baths made by the Romans have a link with my own part of Somerset, for from the Mendips in the parish of Chewton came most of, if not all, the lead of which the pipes or conduits were made and which exist to this day.

The origin of the Lead Mines on Mendip is lost in antiquity, but we know that the Romans found them already in existence and developed them, and from thence forward these mines were worked from time to time. It is evident that lead mining became an important industry, as in the reign of Edward IV there was established a code, entitled "Laws and orders of the Mendip Mines," which contains interesting clauses dealing with the working of the ores, for at that time a good deal of silver was found in the lead.

The extent of the old working can be seen in the hills and hollows that occur here and there on the Mendip lands about Eaker Hill, Green Ore, Priddy and on towards the north-west.

A letter exists, written late in the thirteenth, or early in the fourteenth century to the then Bishop of Bath, giving a glowing account of the importance and value of the "very good ore discovered on Mendip, near Priddy," and the writer goes on to say—"the seneschal and bailiff ask you to be so kind as to have sent to them some good and loyal workman whom they can thoroughly trust, as soon as you can provide one, I myself have seen the first pig of lead smelted there, of great weight and size, which as often as it is struck almost rings like silver; for this reason I think that if the refining were loyally carried out, it would yield immense benefit to you and to the whole neighbourhood," and so on.

As time went on there were enough references every now and then in the old records to show that the lead mining on Mendip was still proceeding, and in the second half of the fifteenth century it was fairly active.

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From time to time there were revisions of the ancient customs and laws agreed upon by the Minery Courts of the Manor of Chewton Mendip, and we find records of such revisions in 1554 and again in 1612, and in 1638 in the Mineral Court of Bath and Wells.

In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries much lead was exported from Bristol, and a portion, probably the largest portion, was from the Mendips. Spain, amongst other countries, was a ready customer.

During the most prosperous time of the Mendip lead mining the revenue from lot-lead, or the tenth of the lead, received by the lords of liberties, was enormous.

The lead mining in Somerset was beginning to decline in the eighteenth century, although there were occasional outbursts of activity.

In the nineteenth century some mining was still going on, and in 1860 there were 357 tons of lead and 850 ounces of silver got from the Mendip mines.

In 1864-5, the mines were still working in Chewton, Tar Hole, and Priddy, and these mines furnished in those years 300 tons of lead between them.

In 1870, the Charterhouse, Waldegrave and East Harptree mines produced altogether 1333 tons of ore—the lead being 523 tons and silver none.

During the decade 1870-80, the lead smelting enterprises struggled on in the Mendips, but one by one they gave up the contest, and operations for a time ceased.

Since 1880, there have been various spasmodic efforts; companies started and then failed.

Good results are said to have been now and then obtained, but as all work has now ceased for some years it may be concluded that the ore obtained did not justify the expense of the working.

I cannot refrain from saying how sincerely I wish that the mining industry was in the twentieth century as prosperous

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on the Mendips and profitable to the locality and to the lords of the liberties as it was from the thirteenth century to the eighteenth century.

Mr. EMANUEL GREEN, F.S.A., proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lord Waldegrave for his address, and said they all knew how ready and willing he was to perform the duties of a county magnate. Their President was a hillman, and as a hillman himself, he had particular pleasure in proposing the vote of thanks.

The vote of thanks was seconded by the Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, and was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said he hoped the members would excuse him, but he had to return to London after that meeting. He assured them that he had the objects of the Society very much at heart.

Grand Pump Room and Bathing Establishment.

Luncheon was served at the York House Hotel at 1 o'clock, and at 2.15 p.m. the members met at the Grand Pump Room.

Mr. JOHN HATTON, the Director of the Baths, received the members and said Bath had always been a health resort. The legend of the foundation of the City by Bladud over 300 years B.C. was the story of a cure by the healing waters. Unlike most Roman cities the history of Bath in the first century was the history, not of a military camp, but of a spa. The Baths of Bath were supplied by three springs yielding nearly half-a-million gallons of water a day at a temperature of 120° F. They were the only natural *Hot* Springs in Great Britain.

The eminent chemist, Sir William Ramsay, who recently made an exhaustive examination of the springs, had pronounced them to be richer in radium emanation than any waters in this country. To the radium was probably due the wonderful cures of gout and rheumatism and other complaints.

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The Pump Room was built in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Queen Charlotte held daily levees there during her residence in Bath in 1817. The visitors' attention was directed to the statue of Beau Nash, the famous M.C. in the eighteenth century, and the clock made in 1709 by Thomas Tompion, a famous clock maker of the day, and given by him to Nash.

The historic King's Bath, an interesting relic of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when this was the fashionable bath, was seen from the windows. The brass rings round the walls were given as thank-offerings by patients who had been cured, and they were intended for other people to hold on to when bathing.

The members were then taken over the extensive Bathing Establishment and shown the many methods of applying the mineral waters in the cure of various complaints. These included deep baths, in which patients are immersed in several hundred gallons of hot mineral water, with douches directed on to any special joint; the radium inhalatorium where the radioactive waters and gases from the spring are used for various throat affections as well as general rheumatic conditions; vapour treatment for the whole body or any limb; and douche-massage, a very important form of treatment at Bath. Electric hot air baths and radiant heat baths where 250° to 350° of heat can be applied, were shown. The department where the mineral water is bottled for home use was seen. The Zander department for mechano-therapeutics was also visited.

Bath Abbey Church.

At the Abbey (dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul) the members were welcomed by the Rector, the Rev. Prebendary S. A. Boyd, B.C.L., who described the edifice as follows:—

The fine old Abbey Church of Bath stands on a site which has probably been dedicated to religious purposes from almost

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the dawn of the Christian era. The Romans came to Bath about the year A.D. 50, and remained here roughly 350 years. Fragments of their buildings remain, and are to be seen at the Roman Baths. Conspicuous amongst these are pieces of the pediment of a temple. In the opinion of good archæologists there were two temples; one at the north-west end of the present Abbey churchyard, the other somewhere on the site of the present Church. From the limited size of the Roman city, and from the fact that sites once consecrated to religious purposes have a strong tendency to continue to be so used, there is every probability that the first Christian Church in Bath took the place of a Roman temple. However that may be, the first historical notice of a Christian building is in connection with a community of women founded by Osric the King of the Hwiccii, A.D. 676. The name of the first abbess, Bertana, has been preserved, and that of one of her successors, Bernguidis, A.D. 681. In A.D. 775 Offa, King of Mercia, confirms a grant of land to what is described as a College of Secular Canons at Bath. Later, these disappear, and their place is taken by a Benedictine monastery, in whose Abbey Church the great event of King Edgar's coronation took place on Whitsun Day, A.D. 973. The ceremony was performed by Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by Wilfred, Archbishop of York. The occasion is represented as having been one of great splendour and solemnity, and there were items in the service, such as the singing of the anthem "Zadok the Priest," which have continued to form part of every British coronation since. The Bath coronation has thus a notable place in English history.[1]

For a hundred years and more there is little to tell, but in 1088, Bishop Giso of Wells having died, and a vacancy also occurring in the abbacy, John de Villula, otherwise John of Tours, was appointed bishop of the see. He was the first Nor-

1. The coronation formed the basis of the presidential address by Mr. Jerom Murch in 1876 (*Proc.*, XXII, i, 13).

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man Bishop, and in accordance with the policy of the Norman kings transferred the seat of his bishopric to Bath. The see was now entitled the see of Bath, and Bishop John proceeded to erect a great Cathedral occupying all the site of the present Abbey Church, and having in addition a central tower, north and south transepts, and an eastern arm. Of this immense building some fragments still remain. After a destructive fire a successor, Bishop Robert of Lewes, largely rebuilt the Cathedral Church and extended the monastic buildings which Bishop John had erected on the south-west side of the Church. On the accession of Bishop Savaric, A.D. 1192, the name of the bishopric was changed to that of "Bath and Glastonbury." The designation was however of short duration for, disputes having arisen between the monastic chapter at Bath and the chapter of secular canons at Wells, and much costly litigation having taken place, the cause was referred to Rome, with the result that the Pope decided that upon the death of Bishop Jocelin the title of the see should be changed to the dual title of "Bath and Wells." The change took effect in 1242, and this decision of the Pope has determined the title of the bishopric ever since.

The history of the Priory, of which much may be learned in the Bath chartularies edited by the Rev. William Hunt, D. Litt.,[1] has little of general interest till the year 1499, when the then Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dr. Oliver King, came to institute a new prior. He found the Cathedral in a state of great ruin, which is said to have so preyed upon his mind that he had a dream and thought he saw a ladder reaching to heaven, while a voice was heard saying, "Let an Olive establish the Throne, and let a King restore the Church." Having been employed in the earlier part of his career in public ambassadorial duties as Secretary of State to Henry VI, Edward IV, Edward V, and now Henry VII, he understood that the words referred to himself. As Secretary of State he

1. *Somerset Record Society*, VII, 1893.

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had been establishing the Throne; it was now time he did something to restore the Church. The Olive signified Oliver, his Christian name; King signified himself, Dr. King, bishop of the diocese. Accordingly with the effective help of the new Prior, William Birde, he addressed himself to the task of erecting the present Church. He carved his dream on the west front, where are to be seen two ladders in stone, flanked by two turrets adorned with effigies of the twelve apostles, six on each side of the great west window. Large figures, the one of St. Peter, the other of St. Paul (to which apostles the Church has always been dedicated), are placed to the right and left of the great west door. . In the spandrels of the doorway are carved what are called the "Five Wounds," *i.e.*, the sacred heart enclosed within a crown of thorns, with the two hands and the two feet of our Blessed Lord above and below. In the space above the window are seen representations of the Holy Trinity and the heavenly host. In the mullions of the windows surmounting the smaller west doors, the bishop placed two stone images of kings, in unmistakable reference to himself; the one holds a charter with a seal, the other a bag of money significant of the costliness of the work. On the extreme buttresses to the north and south the Bishop carved his rebus, an olive tree, its stem encircled by a large royal crown, the whole surmounted by a bishop's mitre. He also placed over the smaller windows of the west front, the words "Domus Mea," "Domus Orationis," with other devices that have become obliterated by time. In recent years it has been found necessary to restore the angels represented as climbing both up and down the ladders without use of their wings; in every case, however, the original form has been strictly adhered to.

It will be seen that the west front is one of great interest, and almost of a unique character. It has also been spoken of as the most material outcome to be found anywhere of a dream.

In spite of the efforts of the bishop who died in 1503, and

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of Prior Birde who long survived him, the Church was not completed in January 1539, when the commissioners of Henry VIII arrived, and the Monastery was dissolved. The deed of surrender was signed by sixteen monks. The building was now allowed to fall into ruin, the citizens of Bath refusing to purchase it. The "carcase" of the Church, as the accounts say, was also freely despoiled of its lead and stone. In 1572, one Peter Chapman began a measure of restoration. Queen Elizabeth united several benefices and constituted the Rectory of Bath and, thanks to the persuasion of her godson, Sir John Harington, the then holder of the see, Bishop James Montague, applied himself vigorously to the completion of the building.

On his translation to the See of Winchester in 1616, it was practically in the state in which we see it now, with the exception of the stained glass windows, which are modern. Various improvements were effected in the Church at the instance of the corporation some eighty years ago, but its great opportunity arrived during the rectorship of the late Prebendary Charles Kemble, through whose munificence, with the aid of Sir Gilbert Scott as architect, the Church was thoroughly restored, the ceiling of the nave and transepts being replaced by a magnificent fan-traceried stone vault, similar to the vaulting of the choir erected shortly before the Reformation at the cost of Cardinal Adrian de Castello, bishop of the see between 1504 and 1518.

The Church, in its present form, is the last great work carried out in England in the Perpendicular style. That the style was beginning to decay is proved by the great east window whose rectangular head suggests anything but dignified church architecture. It is an imposing window, none the less, 50 feet high by 20 feet wide, and filled with admirable modern glass from the studios of Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The building is remarkable for its numerous windows, for which reason, Fuller, the church historian, called it "The

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Lanthorn of England." The length is 210 feet. The height of choir, nave, and transepts, is also notable, 75 feet from floor to vaulting. The present tower, in a very different position from the original Norman tower and spire, is 162 feet in height and is not square but oblong in plan. The Church is constructed so as to have seven doors for the days in the week, twelve pillars for the months, and fifty-two windows for the weeks in the year.

A striking feature of the interior is the number of monumental tablets, of which there are said to be six hundred. The most interesting historical monument is the fine carved tomb at the end of the south transept erected to the memory of Lady Waller, wife of Sir William Waller, who commanded the Parliamentarian forces at the Battle of Lansdown, fought on July 5th, 1643. Her husband is represented reclining by her side, "his face broken," as Samuel Pepys is careful to note in his Diary. One may observe in passing that Pepys was struck by the "litters" in which sick people were brought into the Church, precursors of the Bath chairs of to-day, and he describes the sermon he heard as preached by "a vain pragmatical fellow." As the rector at the time was the Rev. Joseph Glanvill, one of the ablest and most learned men of his time, it must be inferred that he heard the curate. In the nave is the handsome tomb surmounted by an effigy in alabaster of James Montagu, to whom allusion has already been made. Dying two years after his translation to Winchester, he was buried here at his own request. Two monuments are the work of Sir Francis Chantrey,—one of William Hoare, R.A., in the present choir vestry; and one of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton next the south choir aisle door. Two works of Flaxman are also to be found in the Church, viz., a monument to the Hon. William Bingham, a senator of the United States, near the west end of the south aisle; and a monument of Dr. Sibthorp, once professor of botany at Oxford. Bath's famous character of the 18th century, Beau Nash, is com-

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memorated by a simple monument, also in the south aisle; and other memorials that claim notice are, a portrait bust of Quin, the actor, in the north choir aisle, a tablet to Admiral Sir William Hargood, who commanded the *Belle Isle* at the Battle of Trafalgar, one to Sarah Fielding, sister of the novelist, one to the Rev. Dr. Haweis, one of the founders of the London Missionary Society, and one to Malthus, author of the famous essay on "Population." A little tablet at the end of the south transept records the death of Lieut. Willoughby, who defended and finally blew up the magazine at Delhi, in 1857, being killed the following day in making his escape to Meerut, of whom the tablet says that "he was an early communicant and lived and died in the faith of his Saviour."

The Church has some valuable plate, particularly a cup of what is called the Edmonds pattern of beautiful renaissance work, dated 1619.[1]

There are ten bells, the tenor of a fine tone weighing nearly two tons. At 1 p.m., 5 p.m., and 9 p.m., chimes are played by clockwork machinery, the tunes not being confined to sacred airs.

A considerable amount of restoration has been done in recent years. In the rectorship of Canon Quirk, the restoration of the west front was taken in hand by Mr. T. G. Jackson, R.A., who also restored at that time certain of the flying buttresses on the south side of the choir. More recently the flying buttresses on both sides of the nave have been reconstructed, while the four pinnacles of the tower and the two pinnacles at the east end have been entirely rebuilt, the whole at a cost of over £4000. At the present moment a scheme is on foot for the removal of the organ from its unsuitable position under the tower. It is also proposed to erect a reredos, marble steps and a new pavement at a slightly higher level, care being taken not to encroach upon the very beautiful chantry of Prior Birde erected on the south side of the sacrarium

1. Illustration and account in *Proc.*, XLIX, ii, 124.

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before 1525, in its way a gem and the chief architectural ornament of the Church.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Prebendary Boyd for the very excellent account he had given them of the Abbey Church. It was a great pleasure to come to such a magnificent church, and it was a still greater pleasure to find an incumbent as willing and able to describe as Prebendary Boyd had proved himself to be that day.

When the members had assembled in the Abbey churchyard, Prebendary Boyd pointed out to them features of the West Front.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD said he should like to make a few remarks concerning the West Front. They had been told of the dream of Bishop Oliver King, and of the angels ascending and descending. People had accepted the tradition of the dream of Oliver King, and that the angels were ascending and descending from the Trinity, bringing down a message from above. He wanted to call their attention to restorations of what he thought they would entirely disapprove. They would notice the angels on the ladder. He had been in Bath more than 40 years, and before the restoration some of those figures were blocks of stone, and they had now been carved into angels, and he maintained the order of the ascending and descending angels was not quite correct. Then over the western window there was an old figure which it was difficult to identify. An architect had suggested that it was a figure of the Almighty, and a new figure to represent the old one had been placed there. He would take them round to see the original old statue and ask them to say whether the present figure was a proper restoration or not. The best thing done in the restoration was the beautiful figure of Henry VII; the buttresses and parapet had also been very well restored. He also objected to the toy vanes put on the tower.

When viewing the west front of Bath Abbey, Mr. T. G. SIMMONDS expressed his pleasure at seeing that the restorers had put above the west window separate shields, bearing the

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Arms of Bath Priory and the See of Wells, instead of a composite shield for Bath and Wells as used in the time of Bishop Beckington (XV Century) and later, of which combination there is no record at Heralds College. He remarked that he found this out when wishing to restore the shield for the See of Wells to the east window of the Newton Chapel within Yatton Church, which shield Collinson says was there in his day. The only coat of Arms recorded for the See of Bath and Wells reads:—"Azure, a saltire per saltire quarterly quartered argent and or, counterchanged" (after the manner of the Union Flag). The Bath Priory Arms were:—"Azure, two keys in bend sinister addorsed and conjoined in the bows or, interlaced with a sword in bend dexter argent, hilt and pommel of the second."

Since the meeting, Mr. F. WERE has forwarded this valuable note on the Heraldry of Bath Abbey:—

It is necessary to try and set at rest the confusion that continues concerning the Heraldry of Bath Abbey, the See of Bath, and the See of Winchester, which has been caused by the translation of Bishop Montagu to the last. Also to point out several cases of wrongly painted shields on the metal banners and railings around Bishop Montagu's tomb; and as these from the freshness of the paint look as if they had been done comparatively lately, lead one to suppose that the artist had no proper guide, but was using his own sweet will, although there are examples in the building, which he could have studied. The somewhat apparent similarity between the coats of Bath Abbey and See of Winchester, though there is none really, has added to this confusion. Collinson, Vol. I, p. 60, may also be credited with some, as he gives the field of Bath Abbey gules. The carved shield on the middle west door put up in 1617 presents another anomaly, since it bears the keys and sword of Bath Abbey, whilst at the back appears the Garter of Winchester, but this not being tinctured or hatched, one cannot say which it was intended for. Armories

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quote Tanner (edition of 1695) for the coat of Bath Abbey having the field 'gules'; but he gives no verbal blazon, the authority being only the engraved shield on one of the plates, and as Wells is decidedly wrong there, the hatching of this might be wrong also; and curiously alongside this is an older shield having an azure field, but the keys are enfiled with a pastoral staff instead of a sword; there is no reason why if the charge is altered, that the field should be changed. Bedford in his *Blazon of Episcopacy* and Woodward in his *Ecclesiastical Heraldry*, both blazon the field azure. Woodward says, Bishop Montagu placed an Or saltire for Wells between the keys and sword of Bath, but this only implies that he reverted to the older form, most probably granted by the first Garter King, William Bruges in Henry V, as depicted in the E. window of the Abbey. The fact remains that in the later eras Bath became ignored, perhaps because it had no episcopal residence or throne, and although the 'style' is still continued, the poor semblance of the saltire between the keys and sword in the Bath Abbey coat likewise vanished.

As a future guide, I here blazon the different coats.

Bath Abbey. Azure two keys addorsed, bows interlaced, in bend sinister, the upper argent the lower or, enfiled with a sword in bend dexter of the second, hilt and pommel of the third.

See of Bath and Wells, Old. Azure a saltire between in fess, in dexter two keys, bows interlaced, in sinister a sword both erect all or; sometimes the saltire is over a pastoral staff likewise or, a great improvement.

Do., Later. Azure a saltire per saltire quarterly quartered or and argent, between in fess two keys, bows interlaced, the dexter argent, the sinister or.

See of Winchester. Gules two keys addorsed, wards in chief, bows interlaced, in bend dexter the lower argent the upper or, enfiled with a sword in bend sinister of the second hilt and pommel of the third.

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Royal Literary Institution and Museum.

After leaving the Abbey, the members visited the Royal Literary and Scientific Institution and Museum, where the Rev. H. H. WINWOOD kindly entertained them to tea.

Mr. Winwood thanked the Society for electing him a Vice-President. He had been a member of the Society for fifty-four years, and had been present at nearly every meeting. It gave him great delight to see so many present. The museum was essentially a local or provincial one. It was celebrated for the geological collection made by Mr. Charles Moore. They had many perfect specimens of Ichthyosauri, for Mr. Moore got them before many collectors were interested,—mainly in the neighbourhood of Street. He also directed their attention to the cast of a remarkably fine Plesiosaurus, the original being in the Dublin Museum. They also had in the museum the teeth of the first mammal that ever existed on this earth. They also had an interesting archæological collection, for Mr. Bush and his colleagues had done a considerable amount of digging on Lansdown. He wished to thank the committee of the Institution for allowing them to meet there that afternoon.

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, in the name of the Society, thanked Mr. Winwood for his kind reception of the members. He had known their host for a great many years; he believed Mr. Winwood and he attended their first meeting of that Society in 1861.

Evening Meeting.

After the Annual Dinner at the York House Hotel, a Meeting was held in the Banqueting Hall, at the Guildhall (lent by the kindness of the Mayor).

Somerset Record Society.

The Rev. E. H. BATES HARBIN, the honorary secretary, stated that it had been found necessary to vary the programme

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given at the last meeting. The register of Bishop Bubwith, 1407-1424, would by itself fill two volumes, so the register of his successor, Bishop Stafford, 1425-1433, would be dealt with later on. Bubwith's register would be issued in the autumn. He was happy to say that the Devon and Cornwall Record Society had agreed to co-operate in the production of a very valuable manuscript drawn up by Sir William Pole, the great Devonshire antiquary, in the early part of the XVII Century. In 1895 the late Mr. John Batten wrote an account of its discovery at Antony in Cornwall in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, IV, art. 141, in which he expressed the hope that "such an important and verified contribution to the genealogy and topography of the Western counties may at no distant day be successfully accomplished." Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte reports that the manuscript consists mainly of extracts from deeds in private custody, ranging in date from Henry III to Henry VIII, most of them relating to Devon and Somerset. To add to the value of the record the seals attached to the deeds have been neatly tricked in the margin. Many of the originals have perished, and the survivors are inaccessible. The volume is now being transcribed, and will form the issue for 1915, and perhaps the year after.

Bath Abbey.

The Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, F.S.A., Dean of Wells, read a paper entitled—"Correspondence between Bishop Oliver King and Sir Reginald Bray," which is printed in Part II of this volume.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver thanked the Dean for his very interesting paper. Bishop Oliver King desired in his will to be buried in the new choir of the Church of Bath, near the first arch on the north side next the high altar. He was not, however, buried at Bath, probably because the Priory Church

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was undergoing restoration. He was almost certainly buried at Windsor.

The Rev. Preb. BOYD said the Dean had laid them under a great obligation. It had been his (the speaker's) business to acquaint himself with all the knowledge available with regard to the history of the Abbey, and more particularly with Bishop Oliver King and his work there. But the Dean had now carried the whole matter a considerable step forward.

The Rev. Preb. HAMLET said, as far as he knew, the Dean's discovery had a unique character, or nearly so. Until that hour he had never been able to attach the name of a craftsman to any piece of pre-Reformation architecture in Somerset, except the tower of Dunster Church. The discovery was not only of peculiar interest to Bath, but of singular interest to the history of architecture in the county. They were now able to stamp a conspicuous work with the name of the man who did it.

Mr. ST. GEORGE GRAY read a letter from Mr. Bligh Bond, which stated that on looking at the east end of Bath Abbey a short time ago, he noticed an indication in the external stonework over the window of the south aisle of the choir of the former Norman triforium. It seemed to be a valuable clue.

Since the meeting, Mr. F. BLIGH BOND has written the following notes on the discovery of part of the Norman triforium arcade in the west wall of the former transept (south), now the east wall of the south aisle of the choir: —

The wall terminating the south choir aisle in the existing Church contains a Norman arch which is a familiar object to visitors. This is visible from the interior and surrounds the head of the late Perpendicular window, which is loosely inserted in the hollow.

On the outside of the wall the only traces of Norman work hitherto spoken of have been the circular bases of two engaged shafts which appear to correspond in position with the arch on the inner face. There is a fair face of XVI Century ashlar

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work above ground containing a four-centred 4-light window, and below it a depressed doorway with spandrels in a square head of the same period. Above the window is a flat expanse of ashlar work, up to the traceried parapet and its cornice.

During the spring of the current year the writer had occasion to examine the fabric with a view of making a communication at the annual meeting, and a close study of this part of the face was made by him. The presence of certain straight joints in the masonry was observed. These, on further inspection, proved to mark the position of two blocked-up apertures about equal in width, and separated by a flat pilaster-like member mounted on a stone base showing chamfered profiles. A similar chamfered base was noticed beneath the left-hand jamb (south side of opening), and the conclusion seemed warranted that these remains represented part of the original Norman triforium, since not only did the position above the Norman arch appear exactly right for this, but in a church of the large size that this one is known to have been, the existence of a triforium must almost necessarily be assumed.

Since the annual meeting the writer has, with the Rector's consent, made a more detailed examination, the result of which tends to confirm his view. The position of the plinth under the northern or right-hand jamb is now revealed, but the jamb itself overhangs it, and has evidently been rebuilt.

By the accompanying illustration, it will be seen that the two openings were originally equal, being each 3ft. 8ins. in width. The northern opening is now only 3ft. 6½ins., and the line of jamb above is obscured by bonding-stones.

The whole of the work has been reduced to a flat face uniform with the XVI Century filling, and the plane of the older wall-face has been recessed perhaps 15 inches, which has resulted in the loss of all surface features.

The plan shows the bases of the engaged shaft visible on the external face, now protruding for some distance westward of the XVI Century wall-face.

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It may be supposed that the Norman triforium, following a customary model, would have shown semi-circular heads to the openings, coupled under a larger semicircle, and this is accordingly suggested in dotted lines. As no means now exist of deciding the true original height of the arcades, it seems best to assume that the flat pier represents the old height to the underside of a capital now missing. In the sketch this is supplied, and the proportion given by this means appears sufficiently satisfactory.

The height from the present doorstep to the top of the chamfered plinths is 26ft. 8ins. The total width in the clear of the two openings is 8ft. 7¼ins.

The arcade is obviously central with the existing Norman arch below, which is another argument in favour of the theory that the two were parts of one design.

The writer's attention has been drawn to a suggestion lately made, to the effect that these twin openings represent the position of a window in a wall of ancient character antedating the Norman work and incorporated with it.

From the fact that the Norman arch-head rises so nearly to the level of the sill of the arcade lately discovered, that the latter may almost be said to rest upon it, it may be clearly inferred that it would be a structural improbability (to say the least), that an arch of the dimensions of the Norman one could have been inserted without causing the collapse of the work over. Apart however from this consideration, the writer is unable to detect anything distinctively pre-Norman in the visible remains.

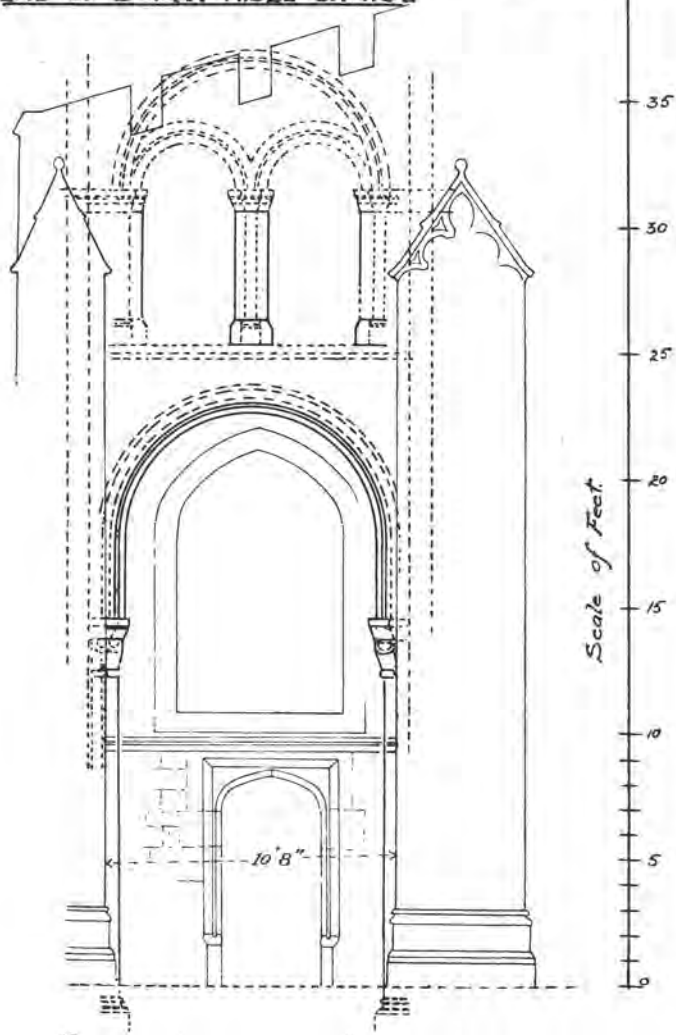
Excavations at Avebury.

The programme concluded with a lantern lecture by Mr. H. St. George Gray on Stone Circles with special reference to the 'temple' of Avebury and the recent excavations he had conducted there on behalf of the British Association. The

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BATH · ABBEY = SOMERSET =

DIAGRAM · ELEVATION · SHEWING TRACES · OF · NORMAN · WORK · DISCOVERED · IN · EASTERN END · OF · SOUTH · AISLE · CHOIR.



NOTE: Firm Black Lines indicate Existing Data
Dotted " " " Conjectural
Firm Red " " XVI century Work

F Bligh Bond F.R.I.B.A.
Architect.
Nov. 1914. Glastonbury

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address was illustrated by a large series of lantern slides prepared from Mr. Gray's photographs. The following was the synopsis of the lecture: Methods of Studying Stone Circles—Stone Circles excavated—The Kennet Avenue—Silbury Hill—Avebury, as it is and was—Comparison with Stonehenge—The Stones at Avebury—The encircling Fosse within the Vallum—Former Excavations at Avebury—General Views of Avebury—The Excavations conducted from 1908 to 1914—Discovery of the Southern Entrance Causeway—The probable date of Avebury.