

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 resealed 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 Cothelestone 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 Daubeney, 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 of 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 Gloucestriæ. Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, has this note: "Sybella de Regnes filia Rogeri Comitis 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 Hoynefen 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 Nynehead 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. Love-day, the young ladies and others, who had been responsible for the delightful entertainment that evening.