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SIR CHARLES E. H. CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Bart.,
K.C.B., K.C., F.S.A.

Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, Bart.,

K.C.B., K.C., F.S.A.

CHARLES EDWARD HELEY CHADWYCK-HEALEY was the only son of Edward Charles Healey of Wyphurst, Cranleigh, Surrey. Born in August 1845, he was called to the Bar in 1872 ; he took silk in 1891, and became a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1895. He was for a time Chancellor of three adjoining dioceses,—Salisbury (1903–1907), Bath and Wells (1903–1910), and Exeter (1903–1919).

Mr. Chadwyck-Healey took a leading part in the formation of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and he was, from 1903 to 1914, Chairman of the Admiralty Volunteer Committee appointed to deal with that force. Soon after the outbreak of the recent war, he took over the small hospital ship *Queen Alexandra* from the Royal Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and, having altered her to suit new requirements, assumed command of her as *Hospital Ship No.* 15, attached to the Royal Navy, being an Hon. Captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. He was also a member of the Admiralty Transport Arbitration Board.

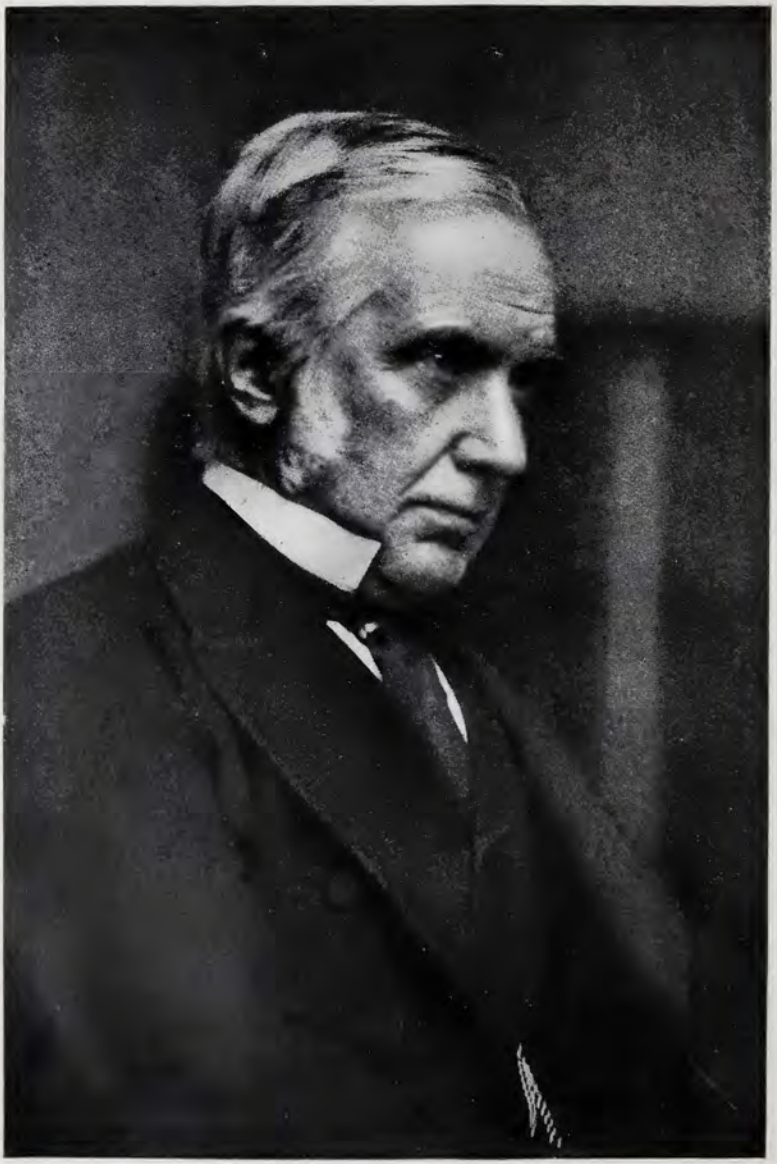
In consideration of public services, Mr. Chadwyck-Healey was created a C.B. in 1905, a K.C.B. in 1909, and a Baronet in April 1919, but he died within six months, on October 5th last. He had married firstly, in 1872, Rosa daughter of John Close of York ; and secondly, in 1884, Frances Katharine daughter of W. Killigrew Wait of St. Vincent's Hall, Clifton, who also predeceased him.

Mr. Chadwyck-Healey's close connexion with the county of Somerset began in the eighties, and in 1891 he built a house called " New Place " overlooking the sea between Porlock and

Bossington. He was nominated High Sheriff in 1911, and he was Chairman of Quarter Sessions from the time of the retirement of Sir Edward Fry until his own death.

In this place it is specially appropriate to mention the great interest which Sir Charles took in the history and antiquities of the county. For instance, he was largely instrumental in the preservation of the ancient Bruton dovecot (*Proc.*, LIX, i, 24–26). He was an active member of the Council of the Somerset Record Society for many years. To him is due the largest of its publications, a translation of *Somersetshire Pleas* from the rolls of the itinerant justices from the earliest times down to A.D. 1256. He afterwards (1902) edited for the Society a narrative relating to the Civil War. But his greatest achievement in this line was the monumental "History of part of West Somerset," the parishes of Luccombe, Selworthy, Stoke Pero, Porlock, Culbone and Oare, issued in 1901, in which the results of long and exhaustive researches are brought together in a masterly manner.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.



The Rt Hon. SIR EDWARD FRY, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S.

President of the Clevedon Meeting, 1899.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry,

G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.B.A., F.S.A., F.L.S.

SIR EDWARD FRY passed away on October 18th, 1918, at his residence, Failand House, Wraxall, but the volume of our *Proceedings* for that year was then too far advanced towards publication to enable an obituary notice to be published therein ; hence the delay.

Sir Edward was born in Bristol on Nov. 4th, 1827, and was therefore within a few days of his ninety-first birthday at the time of his death. Educated at Bristol College and at University College, London, he took his B.A. in 1851, and decided to enter the legal profession. He was called to the Bar in 1854, took silk in 1869, and had a highly successful career. In 1877 he became Judge of the High Court, Chancery Division, and Lord Justice of Appeal in 1883. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and, instead of passing on to the House of Lords, as so many great lawyers have done, he retired from the Bench in 1892, and devoted his time and talents to the service of his country in many other directions. He was President of the Royal Commission on the Irish Land Acts, which sat in 1897 and the following year. In 1902 he became Chairman of the Court of Arbitration established by the Metropolitan Water Works Act. In 1906, he presided over the Royal Commission appointed to settle differences between Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Dublin. He was also called upon as arbitrator and peacemaker in certain trade disputes. In connection with all these appointments he won golden opinions for ability and impartiality.

Sir Edward Fry also rendered special service to the State in various international affairs, notably as Legal Assessor in respect to the North Sea incident of 1904-5. As a permanent

member of the Hague Court of Arbitration, he was selected as Ambassador Extraordinary and First British Plenipotentiary to the second Conference, in June, 1907. Honours were showered upon him by the University of London and the British Academy; and he was elected as an Honorary Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, a trustee of the Hunterian Museum of the College of Surgeons, and a member of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

Sir Edward did excellent service as Chairman of the Petty Sessions Court at Long Ashton; as an Alderman of the Somerset County Council; and, for fourteen years, as Chairman of Somerset Quarter Sessions. He became a member of our Society in 1881, and was President at the Clevedon meeting in 1899, when he delivered an able address, showing extensive knowledge of, and a deep interest in, the history of the County. In 1903, he contributed a paper to the *Proceedings* on the question, which had recently been discussed, as to whether our county should be called Somerset or Somersetshire. He firmly and ably held the view that the latter was the correct word, contrary to opinions advanced by the late Professor Freeman and by the Rev. C. S. Taylor. Sir Edward quoted a host of authorities, ancient and modern, and summed up the matter thus:—"The quotations, it will be observed, establish a long-continued usage of the inculpated word for more than eight centuries. They show its use by men of the county, and men unconnected with the county; by the literate and illiterate; by antiquaries, historians, and geographers. He must, I think, be an excessive stickler for antiquity who is scandalised by the novelty of a word used by the Domesday Commissioners of the Conqueror; he must be a purist or a pedant who is offended by a word used by such writers as Clarendon, Coleridge, Macaulay, and Froude."

Sir Edward Fry's contributions to literature were numerous and varied. His most important and popular legal work was "A Treatise on the Specific Performance of Contracts," which ran through several editions. He also dealt with certain theological questions; and wrote a series of delightful papers for some of the leading reviews, which were subsequently reprinted as "Studies by the Way."

Sir Edward was a learned and accomplished naturalist, and a Fellow of the Royal and Linnæan Societies. His work on "British Mosses" contains a most interesting reference to Sedgmoor, in which there is a rare and charming blending of science, local history, and poetic thought. A short quotation will illustrate this :—"To the intimate structure of the Turf Moss are thus to be attributed great results in the history of the world. To look at our own island alone, but for it the primeval forests that once covered the land might still be standing ; but for it, large tracts of land would still be lake and mere ; but for it, every freshet in a Highland river would be a flood ; without it we should have had no Mosses on the confines of England and Scotland ; and where would have been the border warfare and the border minstrelsy ? where the Moss hags in which the Covenanters sought for shelter and freedom of worship ? To come southward, by force of its growth, the broad meadows of Somerset have been built up, and the dark waters on which the mysterious barge bore the dead Arthur from Tintagel to Avalon have been turned into the green pastures of Glastonbury and Meare, and the battle-field of Sedgmoor." In two other works of a similar class, Sir Edward Fry was ably and zealously assisted by one of his daughters, Miss Agnes Fry, assistance that was most gratefully and graciously acknowledged. They were : "The Liverworts, British and Foreign" ; and "The Mycetozoa, and Some Questions which they Suggest."

CHARLES TITE.

Emanuel Green, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

THE death of Mr. Emanuel Green has removed from our midst one of the most able and zealous students of Somerset history. He joined our Society in 1861, and was one of the oldest members. His first contribution to the volume of *Proceedings* appeared in 1867, when he dealt with "The Civil War in Somerset," giving a vivid picture of the condition of the county during that distressful time. This study he followed up for many years, the result being that, at the time of his death, he was hoping to publish a work in three volumes, dealing with the decade ending January, 1649. In 1876, Mr. Green contributed a most interesting paper on "The Parish and Castle of Nunney" to our annual volume. Then followed a long series of contributions, extending over many years, and dealing with various chapters of local history. All of these gave ample evidence of unwearied industry in original research, extensive reading, and an unusual knowledge of Somerset in days of yore. The following list will show the wide range of subjects dealt with :—"The Siege of Bridgwater, July, 1645"; "On Some Somerset Chap-books"; "The King's March through Somerset, 1644"; "The Siege and Surrender of Dunster Castle, 1645–6"; "The Siege and Defence of Taunton, 1644–5"; "On Some Flemish Weavers Settled at Glastonbury, A.D. 1551"; "On the Levies in Somerset for Service in Ireland, 1563–1583"; "On the History of Chard : The Manor : The Borough"; "Notes on the History of Dulverton"; "An Historic Doubt Settled : William Strode, one of the Five Members, and William Strode, Colonel in the Parliamentary Army"; "Stratton-on-the-Fosse : Manor and Customs"; "Birdcombe Court"; "Descent of the Manor of Clevedon"; "Portbury Priory : its

History and Antiquities"; "Notes on the Manor of Kilmersdon"; "The Manor of Hutton"; "The Manor of Churchill"; "Tom Coryate and Forks"; "On the Manor of Yeovil"; "A Benevolence granted to Charles II by the Hundred of Williton Freemanors and Carhampton."

In addition to all that he did for our own Society, Mr. Green was also a frequent contributor to the annual volumes of the Bath Field Club, for which he wrote on the following subjects:—"A Biographical Notice of Samuel Crooke, rector of Wrington, A.D. 1602—1649"; "The Battle of Lansdown, A.D. 1643"; "On some Excommunications and Public Penances in Somerset, *temp.* Archbishop Laud"; "On the Poor, and some Attempts to lower the Price of Corn in Somerset, 1548—1638"; "Had King Alfred a Residence at Wedmore?; and some Notes on the Manors of Mudsley and Wedmore"; "On the Cure by Touch, with Notes on some Cases in Somerset"; "Did Queen Elizabeth visit Bath in the years 1574 and 1592"; "The Suspension of Penal Laws and Tests, 1687–8"; "The Earliest Map of Bath"; "A Bath Poll Tax, 2 Richard II"; "Bath Lay Subsidies, Henry IV to Henry VIII"; "Bath Old Bridge and the Oratory thereon"; "Bath and Early Lithography"; "Thoughts on Bath as a Roman City."

These were followed by papers on Thomas Linley, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Thomas Matthews, and John Wilkes, showing their connection with Bath.

As a member of the Council of the Somerset Record Society also, Mr. Green did splendid work, editing six of their fine volumes. This entailed a vast amount of careful and painstaking study and original research, extending over several years. The first of these volumes was "The Survey and Rental of the Chantries, Colleges and Free Chapels Guilds, Fraternities, Lamps, Lights and Obits, in the County of Somerset, as returned in the second year of King Edward VI, A.D. 1548." Four of the other volumes dealt with "Pedes Finium, commonly called Feet of Fines, for the County of Somerset." These extended over the period A.D. 1196 to 1485. There was a remarkably able introduction to the work on the Chantries, and another to the Feet of Fines.

Moreover, with respect to the latter series, as the original documents were in abbreviated Latin, they were carefully translated, and printed in English, thus being made more easily available for the general reader. Another of the Record Society's volumes produced by Mr. Green was the "Certificate of Musters in the County of Somerset, *temp.* Elizabeth, A.D. 1569." The preface, introduction and explanatory notes to this work were most ably written, showing the writer's grip of general and local history, and adding very considerably to the value and usefulness of the book.

In 1902, Mr. Green published his "Bibliotheca Somersetensis: a Catalogue of Books, Pamphlets, Single Sheets and Broadsides, in some way connected with the County of Somerset." It is a splendid work in three large quarto volumes, extending over seventeen hundred pages, and had occupied much of his time during more than thirty years, the study having been regularly pursued, regardless of cost or trouble. The completion of this work was hailed with delight, as it was hoped that the material thus collected would be of great value to those who should ultimately take in hand a new history of the county. The first volume was devoted to Bath books, and contained the titles of several hundred items. In the general introduction, Mr. Green gave an able survey of the literature of the county, and his opening sentences are well worth quoting. He says: "Somerset may claim, against all other counties, first place typographically, with a work by Douglas, a monk of Glastonbury, printed by Caxton in 1480; and next by the 'Joseph of Armathy' of Wynkyn de Worde, in 1502. Then theology and credulity and stories of monsters, as everywhere, make up the earliest reading until the beginning of the eventful 17th century." This was followed by a review of local literature from that time onward, showing a most intimate knowledge thereof, and giving various proofs in support of his view as to the lead taken by Somerset. There is a separate introduction for the Bath volume. This also contains a bit of most interesting local information. Mr. Green remarks: "Although Somerset as a county takes typographical precedence over all others with a Caxton of 1480, Bath can take precedence in the county

with Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath,' first printed by Caxton in 1476, followed by another issue by Pynson in 1493, and this again by another by Wynkyn de Worde in 1498. This favourite story was adapted as a chap-book in 1660, but, retaining in this edition the original expressions or wording, it was considered popish, and condemned. Afterwards reformed, it had frequent issues down to modern times. Some of the titles of this little thing tell the story almost as well as the poem itself." Mr. Green had an intimate knowledge of the earliest books on the Bath waters and their various issues, and gave an interesting outline of their history and contents. His summary of the local literature, moreover, gives a good idea of the rise and progress of Bath when it was a centre of fashion and frivolity.

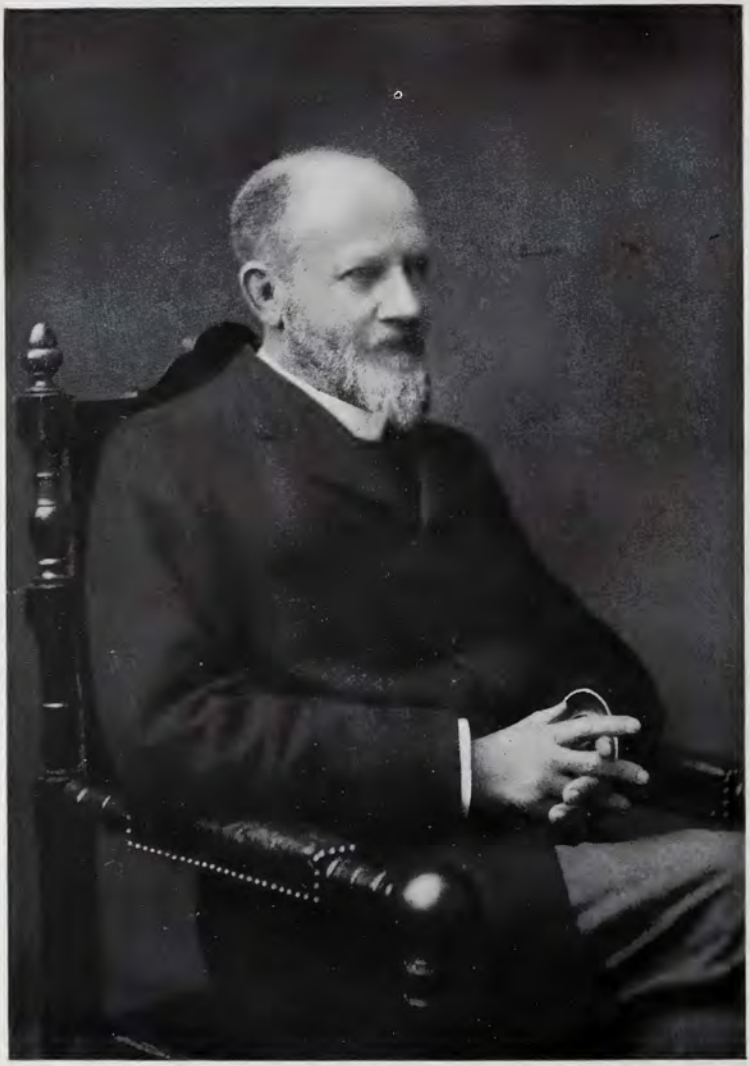
In addition to his many contributions to the annual volumes issued by Somerset societies, Mr. Green wrote for various other publications, and also published many separate volumes, such as "The Preparations in Somerset against the Spanish Armada"; "The March of William of Orange through Somerset"; "Bye-paths of Somerset History"; "Some Bath Love Letters of John Wilkes, Esq."; "Cornwall and the Early Tin Trade"; "Henry Fielding and his Works"; "The Union Jack: its History and Development"; "A History of Nottingham Castle"; "The Pretended Discovery of a Roman Bath at Bath, with remarks on a recent publication entitled 'The Bathes of Bathe Ayde in the reign of Charles II'"; and "A Letter to the Members of the Somerset Archæological Society."

Mr. Green was one of the Honorary Secretaries of our Society for a few years (1881—1887), and edited the volume of *Proceedings* during the same period. Those who attended the annual meetings at that time will remember how ably he prepared material for the excursions. At each place visited, he was ready with a fund of information as to the churches, old buildings, famous residents, and a host of other matters. Indeed, he was ready at all times with just the information required on such occasions, and able to answer the innumerable questions asked by members. Moreover, valuable papers relating to the places visited followed in due course.

Mr. Green was a native of Holcombe, but he resided in Albemarle Street, London, many years, and it was there that he got together his splendid library of Somerset books, pamphlets, etc., probably one of the most complete collections of the kind in England. He was familiar with the local items to be found in all the great public libraries, he ransacked the old book shops the country over, and he hunted up the odds and ends that were lingering about Somerset, until little remained to be acquired—so far as it was possible of acquirement. Time, travel, trouble did not count, and he spent several thousand pounds on his collection, which he has bequeathed to the Public Library at Bristol, for use in the reference department. His great work, the "Bibliotheca Somersetensis," was probably partly due to his indomitable efforts to make his own collection as complete as possible; and he has intimated that amongst the thousands of books, etc., therein described not a single item has been entered that could not be found in his own library, or, at any rate, that he had not personally seen and handled. This is a fair example of his thoroughness and reliability, qualities that sometimes made him appear to deal rather roughly with persons who did not come up to his standard in these respects.

Mr. Green passed away at his residence, "Linleys," Audley Park Road, Bath, on December 16th, 1919, in the 87th year of his age, and was buried at Bath.

CHARLES TITE.



W. T. Davidson, Photographer, Minehead.

The Rev. FREDERICK HANCOCK, M.A., S.C.L., F.S.A.,

Prebendary of Wells Cathedral and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church.

The Rev. Frederick Hancock, M.A., S.C.L., F.S.A.

Prebendary of Wells Cathedral and Treasurer of the Cathedral Church.

THE REV. PREB. HANCOCK, Vicar of Dunster, who passed away on January 7th, 1920, had done excellent work as a local historian. A genial, cultured, broadminded country gentleman, as well as a popular and highly-valued parish priest, he took keen delight in learning all that he could about the district in which he lived; and fortunately he had ample means, time, talent and opportunity to follow his bent. Moreover, he was anxious that the results of his studies should be made available for others. This led to the production of four fine volumes that will long be of great value to all those who are interested in the history of the districts concerned.

In 1897, Preb. Hancock, who was rector of the parish for fourteen years, published "The Parish of Selworthy, in the County of Somerset: Some Notes on its History." This was a goodly book of over 300 pages, delightfully written, and dealing with a host of local matters that only one who had access to all the available sources of information, could have produced. We are assured that it was "put together in odd moments, during a series of years, and at first with no definite intention of publication." Then followed, in 1903, "Minehead, in the County of Somerset: A History of the Parish, the Manor, and the Port," a still larger volume than the first-named, for Preb. Hancock intimated that "One of his great difficulties has been, not the want of material but the large amount available for some of the subjects he has had to deal with," as he had access to the "mine of historical and antiquarian wealth enshrined at Dunster Castle." "Dunster Church and Priory: their History and Architectural Features,"

the third of the series, was published in 1905. In this volume, Preb. Hancock says he simply "Sought to set down facts which may interest generally, the inhabitants of our ancient town, and the chance visitors to Dunster Church and the few remaining fragments of the little Priory which sheltered beneath it." The fourth volume was "Wifela's Combe: a History of the parish of Wiveliscombe"—the parish in which he was born. This appeared in 1911, and dealt with the general history, the manor, the church, and a number of other interesting matters. These books were well printed, freely illustrated, and fully indexed. Indeed, they were evidently published without any anxiety as to the financial result.

Preb. Hancock's last publication was printed for private circulation, only a short time before his death. This was an octavo pamphlet of about 30 pages, entitled "Hancock of Somerset: Some Notes on a Yeoman Family." In this he traced their history from Norman times, and gave a host of interesting details about the Somerset branches.

Preb. Hancock, who joined our Society in 1887, was one of the district secretaries, and was exceedingly helpful during the visit to Minehead and the neighbourhood in 1889, when his stores of local knowledge were freely placed at the disposal of the members. He had much to tell about Bratton Court and Judge Bracton; about Selworthy Church and West Lynch Chapel; and about many other places and persons connected with the locality. In 1893, he contributed to the *Proceedings* a paper on "The Ancient Chapels in the Valley of Holnicote"; and in 1906 he wrote a paper on "Two Barrows on the Brendon Hills," which had recently been opened. He also rendered considerable assistance during several years in the compilation of "The Inventory of Church Plate in Somerset," by providing the complete descriptive list for the whole of the Dunster Deanery.

The work Prebendary Hancock did for the county and the diocese has been duly acknowledged in the local press; and the great gathering at the grave-side at Dunster, on the occasion of his funeral, bore eloquent testimony to the respect and esteem in which he was held.

CHARLES TITE.



C. Sledmere, Taunton, Photographer.

The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, M.A., F.L.S.

President, Botanical Section, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society, 1912-19; Recorder, 1910-19.

The Rev. Edward Shearburn Marshall, M.A., F.L.S.

IT is with great regret that we have to record the death of the Rev. Edward Shearburn Marshall, M.A., F.L.S., which occurred at "Offa's Dyke," near Chepstow, on November 25th. Mr. Marshall had only a few weeks before resigned the living of West Monkton, Taunton, a cure which he had held for fifteen years. He joined this Society in 1905, and, as local secretary for West Monkton, was a member of the Council.

Born in London in 1858, he was educated at Marlborough College, and was elected to a scholarship at Brasenose, taking his degree in 1881. A visit to America was made that summer; and in 1882 he was at Wells Theological College. He was ordained deacon in 1883, and priest in 1884; and for the next twenty years was engaged in church work in various country parishes in the south-east and south of England. His views were broad and tolerant, but he often confessed that preaching did not come easily to him. To his associates he was ever courteous and generous. While curate at Witley, Surrey, he married in 1887 Miss Fanny Isabel Foster—a niece of the artist, Birket Foster, and a lady of great personal charm and tact. The union was a remarkably happy one. Mrs. Marshall died at the beginning of November last, a few days after their settling at "Offa's Dyke."

Marshall showed even in his school days the keenest interest in country pursuits, particularly in ornithology; and his school collection of eggs contains many comparative rarities. He continued this study in later years, and was a member of the Ornithological Section of our Society. While at Oxford however he came under botanical influences, and later he met Messrs. Linton, R. P. Murray, F. J. Hanbury and others, and his field studies became concentrated on botany. He was elected F.L.S. in 1887, and from that time onwards devoted practically the whole of his leisure to the ardent study of the

flora of the British Isles, and in the collection of specimens for himself and others. He travelled widely, particularly in Scotland, and was elected in 1911 a Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh. Marshall was naturally accurate and diligent, and, aided by a retentive memory, became eventually a recognized authority on many critical species and on British plants generally.

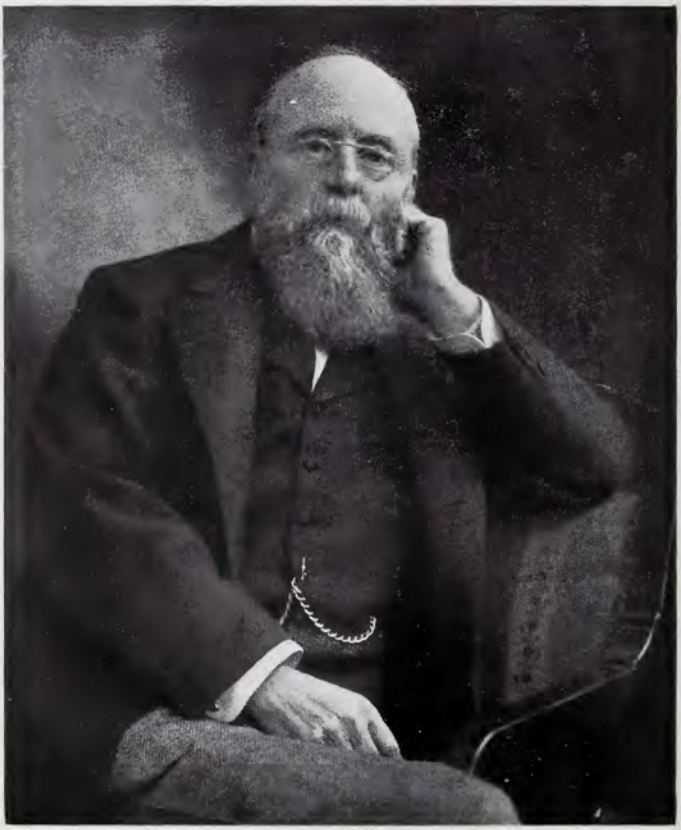
In 1899 he collaborated with Mr. F. J. Hanbury in publishing the *Flora of Kent*, and in 1914 he published in vol. LIX of these *Proceedings* a full supplement to Murray's *Flora of Somerset* (also issued separately). He wrote the article on *Betula* in the second volume of the *Cambridge British Flora* (the only volume yet published), and did much else to help in this great work. The tenth edition of the *London Catalogue of British Plants* was partly revised by him; and for many years he contributed largely to the *Journal of Botany*, of which he was a mainstay. Having a voluminous correspondence with botanists at home and abroad, his prompt and exhaustive replies to letters were a much-appreciated feature of his work. Moreover his letters were models of careful writing and punctuation. He was also a prominent and very helpful member of the two Exchange Clubs. He bequeathed his Herbarium, which is a notable one, to Cambridge University.

On the death of the late Preb. Gilbert E. Smith in 1912, Mr. Marshall was elected President of the Botanical Section; and he was Recorder from the Section's formation in 1910. His help and leadership in the botanical work of the county have been of great value, and this Section particularly will feel his loss; but all members of the Society who have been associated with him will join in lamenting a kind comrade and capable fellow-worker.

The name of Marshall has been perpetuated by three botanists in dedicating to him new plants in the critical genera *Rubus*, *Hieracium*, and *Epilobium*.

(An excellent eleven page article, "In Memory of Edward Shearburn Marshall," with portrait, was published in the *Journal of Botany*, January, 1920, by his friend the editor, Mr. James Britten).

W. D. M.
H. S. T.



JOSEPH WIGLESWORTH, M.D., F.R.C.P.

President, Ornithological Section, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society, 1918-19; Recorder, 1915-19.

Dr. J. Wiglesworth, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE news of the tragic death of Joseph Wiglesworth, which occurred on May 16th last, came as a great shock to many, and the science of ornithology has lost a most devoted adherent. From the naturalist's point of view, he may be said to have died in harness, as he met his death while investigating the possible site of an eyrie of Peregrine Falcons near Porlock. He left Porlock Weir alone on the morning of the 16th, but as no one witnessed the accident, it is impossible to say exactly what occurred; the evidence, however, tended to show that he was killed by a fall, the body being discovered on the shore two days later.

Joseph Wiglesworth was born in 1853, and was of high medical distinction. He was a Doctor of Medicine of London and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and had been medical superintendent of Rainhill County Asylum, near Liverpool, for thirty years. He became a member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1898, and joined the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society in 1914. Of the Ornithological Section of the Society he became Recorder in 1915, and on the death of Lord St. Audries (first president of the section) Dr. Wiglesworth succeeded to the office in 1918, his enthusiasm for the welfare of the Section being unbounded. His published writings on birds were not voluminous, and perhaps on that account his great field-knowledge of our birds was not generally realized.

On October 13th, 1899, he delivered his presidential address before the Liverpool Biological Society, the subject of which was "Flightless Birds," and in vol. xv (1901) of the *Transactions* of the same society appeared an article by him entitled "Notes on the Spread of the Fulmar."

In the summer of 1902 he visited St. Kilda and spent three weeks on the island, and on his return delivered a most interesting lecture before the Liverpool Biological Society on the ornithological results of the expedition. This lecture has been reprinted in book form from the *Transactions*, and, being of great merit deserves to be more widely known.

Readers of *British Birds* are acquainted with several short notes, chiefly on rare birds in Somerset, which have appeared from his pen in that periodical.

Dr. Wiglesworth had a magnificent collection of books on birds, which he had got together at great expense and trouble, and possessed also a very complete collection of British birds' eggs which he had himself collected during his many ornithological rambles up and down the British Isles.

Some five years ago the doctor, with his wife and son, came to live at Winscombe in the Mendip country, and he at once threw himself with extraordinary energy into the investigation of the birds of the county. Two articles he wrote were published in the *Proceedings* for 1917 and 1918 on "The Little Owl in Somerset" and "The Heronries of Somerset," and these display something of the care with which he personally verified all records, so far as lay in his power. His energy was directed towards gaining a first-hand personal knowledge of the present avifauna of the county, and also towards verifying the records of the past, discovering the whereabouts of rare stuffed Somerset birds, and persuading the owners to present these to the County Museum. In all these directions he had already achieved a large measure of success, and the expeditions he undertook on foot over the Quantocks, Exmoor, along the coast-line, and elsewhere in the county would have taxed the strength of many a younger man.

Dr. Wiglesworth bequeathed to the Society at Taunton Castle his cabinets of British birds' eggs, his stuffed birds and other natural history specimens ; and all his books, other than those relating to ornithology which he left to the University of Bristol. The doctor declared that the Council of the Society might, at their discretion, retain such of his books as they might wish to keep for their Library, and sell the remainder, the money arising from such sale to be used by the Council

for the purchase of ornithological works, in which he considered the library deficient.

The doctor wrote notes assiduously, he hunted up records with unbounded energy, but first and foremost he was a field-naturalist. Whether on some remote island among the sea-fowl, or on sea-cliff, mountain or moor, it was the truth about the bird inhabitants that he must discover. No casual rumour was enough for a definite record; he must, if possible, be there to prove it with his own eyes and ears, and in the very midst of this search for truth he met his sudden death.

(The Editor of *British Birds* wishes it to be recorded that most of the above appeared in that magazine, Vol. XIII, July, 1919).

F. L. Blathwayt.