

## The "Walter Collection" in Taunton Castle Museum.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY,  
*Curator.*

THIS collection, one of the finest gifts that the Society has ever received,<sup>1</sup> was removed from The Gables, Stoke-under-Ham, near Yeovil, to Taunton Castle in December, 1901. It has, at the donor's request, been kept together as one department of the Museum, and occupies the larger room upstairs—the old Geological Room before the Great Hall of the Castle was incorporated as part of the Museum proper. The room, which is situated at the north-west angle of Taunton Castle, over the Keep, was re-roofed in 1884-5, and is now commodious and lofty, measuring forty-nine feet in length by twenty-five feet in width. Everything exhibited therein belongs to the "Walter Collection," with the exception of the Egyptian mummy and antiquities in the north-east corner, the pictures, the books, and the buffalo and other skulls on the east wall deposited by Mr. A. W. Turner.

In speaking of the various cases and series of objects in this room, the positions will be specified by the points of the compass. The room is entered from the south :<sup>2</sup> at the north are two XII Century lancet-windows, which were discovered

(1). The collection was very briefly described in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XLVII, pt. i, p. 92.

(2). A large photographic portrait of the generous donor hangs over the doorway on the south wall of the room.

in a mutilated state when the room was restored and re-roofed. The four window-recesses on the west will be numbered I to IV from the north.

The "Walter Collection," although marked by its heterogeneity, contains many objects, archæological and ethnological, of great interest and rarity. If Dr. Walter collected some few objects of little importance scientifically, he erred on the right side, and he has undoubtedly done a great work in South Somerset in collecting everything of local interest, brought to him and sought by him. He has rescued many a valuable "curiosity" and relic not only from oblivion, but from destruction, thus contributing largely in illustrating the archæology, ethnology and folk-lore of the county in which he was born and always resided. Now that Dr. Walter's collections have found a resting-place in Taunton Castle in perpetuity, his name will be handed down, as it richly deserves, to posterity.

By far the most important series in the "Walter Collection" is that relating to Ham—or Hamdon—Hill, South Somerset.<sup>3</sup> This hill is situated five miles due west of Yeovil, and about midway between Ilchester and Crewkerne. I do not purpose to attempt to describe the eminence, which has been done more or less thoroughly on various occasions,<sup>4</sup> but to confine myself to the relics discovered from time to time there, and forming part of the collection under consideration. There is much yet that remains to be cleared up with regard to the occupation and history of Ham Hill: the system of castrametation has amongst other things to be worked out.

The relics from Ham Hill cover a very considerable period, up to and including Saxon times; in addition there are a few

(3). Mr. Chas. Trask in his work on "Norton-sub-Hamdon," published in 1898, gives a cursory list of the majority of the Ham Hill antiquities in the Walter Collection. (Appendix C., pp. 241-244).

(4). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*—Paper on "Hamdon Hill" with Plan, by Richard Walter, Vol. iv, pt. ii, p. 78. "The Camp on Hamdon Hill," by Hugh Norris, Vol. xxx, pt. ii, p. 138. Excursions to Ham Hill, Vol. xvii, pt. i, p. 57, and Vol. xxxii, pt. i, pp. 38-51 and 81-83.

miscellaneous objects of later date—things lost and thrown away in comparatively recent times. Palæolithic man is not represented by any object typical of the period, but there are numerous remains of the Later Stone Age. The Bronze Age is represented by some well-known implements of that period. There is a large proportion of relics of the Prehistoric Iron Age, including the “Late-Celtic” bronze bull’s head and some pottery similar in decoration to that so commonly found at the Glastonbury Lake Village. With regard to the iron objects, there appear to be as many of the “Late-Celtic,” as of the succeeding Roman period. In point of number the relics of Roman date surpass all the previous ages.

Professor M’Kenny Hughes has said “the presence of Samian pottery indicates a period when the inhabitants of Britain were in easy and frequent communication with South Europe.”<sup>5</sup> Only five fragments of red Samian pottery from Ham Hill have found their way into the “Walter Collection.” Are we therefore to infer the poverty of the inhabitants of this settlement in Roman times? Judging from the coarseness of the majority of the fragments of pottery, and the scarcity or total absence of such bronze and enamelled objects which would indicate a certain amount of refinement, I should say, “Yes.” Even in the Romano-British villages of the poorer classes, discovered and excavated by General Pitt-Rivers in South Wilts, there was a much larger proportion of Samian ware found than at Ham Hill. At the Roman city of Silchester, hundred-weights of Samian have been brought to light during the past few years. On the other hand, we must not lose sight of the fact that the excavating-operations on Ham Hill have produced one of the finest portions of a Roman *lorica* in existence (fully described on p. 31). The few bronze fibulæ, which can be classed as Roman, do not exhibit a very high standard of workmanship. The Roman coins, as we shall

(5). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. LIX, 1902, p. 230.

see below, covered nearly the whole period of the Roman Occupation, extending to Theodosius I, A.D. 379-395.

I will now proceed to describe and enumerate the collection :—

## I. ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

### (1). RELICS FROM HAM HILL, SOMERSET.

(*These are exhibited in the table-case in the north-west corner, and in the central table-cases. The coins are in window-recess No. II on west side.*)

*Those objects marked with an asterisk will be illustrated in "The Victoria History of the County of Somerset."*

#### Stone Implements.

*Neolithic Implements.*—Two axes of igneous rock,—diabase or basalt,<sup>6</sup> (specific gravity 2·92); one imperfect; the other has an oblique, polished cutting-edge, found in the quarry near the "Prince of Wales Inn." One precisely similar to the latter was found at Lodge Farm, Alderholt, N. Dorset, and is in Dorchester Museum.

Portions of nine chipped and polished flint celts, some of which have been subjected to fire.

Long, worked, chert flake, "found by Mr. Walter Raymond in a hut-circle with human skeleton and burnt wood at south-west of Hill."

A large collection of chipped flint implements and flakes,<sup>7</sup> of Neolithic and later periods, including eight finely-chipped arrowheads of leaf-shaped and triangular forms, and several specimens which appear to be unfinished arrowheads or in process of manufacture: the tanged and barbed varieties are unrepresented. Of borers there are six well-defined specimens.

(6). Professor Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., writes :—"This stone may come from the region of the Mendip Hills."

(7). Some not shown in the case.

Scrapers are represented by several types, including the discoidal variety in some cases as small as  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch in diameter, which form predominates. Amongst other implements that may be specified are small knives, long narrow flakes, hollow scrapers or arrow-shafters, cores, sling-stones, burnt flints (pot-boilers), and an abundance of flakes exhibiting secondary chipping to a greater or less extent.

The stone series further includes some twenty hammer-stones—mostly of flint or chert, the majority being more or less spherical; six smooth pebbles; and other fragments of worked stones.

*Miscellaneous.*—Large stone knife (?) such as could be used for skinning animals; found with bronze fibulæ.<sup>8</sup> Chopper-shaped piece of Ham Hill stone, labelled, “Stone hatchet such as would be used for cracking marrow-bones” (?).

A pestle or pounder (?) of Ham Hill stone, of circular section, height six inches, diam. at top and bottom  $3\frac{3}{8}$  ins., at middle  $2\frac{3}{8}$  ins., with concave sides.

*Holed Stones.*—Twelve specimens from 2 ins. to  $5\frac{3}{8}$  ins. in diameter, with more or less round holes in centre of various sizes up to  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. in diameter. The majority are composed of Ham Hill stone. They are, for the most part, too large for spindle-whorls and nobody has yet, I think, been able to explain their probable use. There are four other discs of stone without the holes. A similar holed stone from Pitney is exhibited in Taunton Museum.

A piece of Ham Hill stone of oval form, pierced with three holes.

Large stone object of somewhat oval form, 11 ins. by  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins., height  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins., with large hole through centre about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ins. square. On both faces are four grooves or channels at right angles to

(8). This specimen bears some resemblance in form to the stone knife found at Harome, Yorks, (*Evans' Stone Implements*, 1872, p. 307) A somewhat similar knife in bronze formed part of the Ebbs Fleet hoard (*Proc. Soc. Antiq., Lond.*, Vol. XIV, 2nd ser., p. 311). Fig. 261 of *Evans' Bronze Implements* represents another in bronze from Allhallows, Hoo, Kent.



one another. The precise use of this object has not yet been ascertained.

*Whetstones and Burnishers.*—These are represented by seventeen typical specimens.

In addition there is the greater portion of a small whetstone, of quadrangular section and having a perforation for suspension, countersunk on both sides. They have frequently been figured in the Transactions of Societies. One was found with a British urn at Chalbury Hill, Dorset, 1878, and another in a tumulus at Lord's Down, Dewlish (Warne Coll.)<sup>9</sup> The Blackmore Museum, Salisbury, contains one from Longdon, Worcester, and several from Ireland. Two similar perforated hones, 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. and 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins. respectively, were found by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., at the Pithay, Bristol, 1900-1902.<sup>10</sup> General Pitt-Rivers found one at Mount Caburn Camp near Lewes<sup>10</sup>; another was found in 1867 at the foot of Silbury Hill;<sup>11</sup> one has been figured as having been found in a tumulus on Bow Hill, Sussex;<sup>12</sup> another small perforated whetstone was found in a barrow at Hove (Brighton) in association with the famous amber cup;<sup>13</sup> a tumulus at Tomen Pentref, Merionethshire, produced another;<sup>14</sup> one was found at Woodperry, Oxon.;<sup>15</sup> a specimen from Clun, Salop, has been figured;<sup>16</sup> they have been discovered frequently in the barrows of Wilts,<sup>17</sup> as well as in Ireland; there is another in the British Museum from Denmark.

(9). These may be seen at Dorchester Museum.

(10). Pithay, *Trans. Bris. and Glou. Arch. Soc.*, 1900, Vol. XXIII, p. 270, and *Proc., Clifton Antiq. Club*, 1900, Vol. v, Pl. IXA, following p. 56. Mount Caburn, *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 29.

(11). *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XI, p. 115.

(12). *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. VII, pt. ii, p. 52, and *Trans. Arch. Inst.* (Chichester 1853), p. 52.

(13). *Sussex Arch. Coll.*, Vol. IX, p. 120, and *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. XV, p. 90, fig. 3.

(14). *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. v, 4th ser., p. 315.

(15). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. III, p. 121.

(16). *Trans. Shropshire Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XI, 1888, Pl. I, fig. 3.

(17). Hoare's *Anc. Wilts*, Vol. I, Pl. II, p. 44, Pl. XIX, p. 172, Pl. XXI, p. 182; Pl. XXIV, p. 199.

*Querns, etc.* — Querns, grinding-stones, grain-rubbers, rubbing-stones and the like are represented by sixteen more or less perfect specimens, and twenty-one in a fragmentary state. There are some exceptionally fine specimens amongst them.

*Large Perforated Stones.*—Three large blocks of Ham Hill stone, and top of another, averaging 22ins. high,  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ins. wide and some four or five ins. thick, with large perforation at one end. Their actual use has not been ascertained. One is figured in the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, p. 49, where their position on Ham Hill and possible use are recorded.<sup>18</sup>

### Bronze Age Implements.

Bronze Palstave (celt), length 7ins., with one side-loop, and flanges terminating in a cross-stop. The blade has a median ridge on both sides and a bevelled, curved, cutting-edge; quite a usual type. Said to have been found with a human skeleton, and if so, very rare on that account. Bronze implements have been very rarely found with interments.

Bronze socketed celt,<sup>19</sup> rather larger than the average size, being 5ins. long and  $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. wide at the curved cutting-edge. The implement is of quadrangular section with a square socket and one side-loop. A portion of the socket has been broken off. By way of ornament it has three vertical ridges in slight relief on both faces. This and the palstave above originally belonged to Mr. I. W. Turner.

Small fragment of upper portion of another socketed celt.

Socketed bronze gouge,<sup>20</sup> length  $3\frac{5}{8}$  ins., in an excellent state of preservation. The socket extends to within  $1\frac{3}{8}$  ins. of the curved cutting-edge. Said to have been found with a skeleton.

(18). *Archæologia*, Vol. XXI, p. 40.

See also illustrated paper on large holed stones from Cornwall. *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. X, 3rd ser., p. 292.

(19). Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. I, fig. 8.

(20). *Op. cit.*, fig. 7, and similar to those in *Evans' Bronze Implements*, 1881, pp. 173-5.

Short socketed bronze spear-head,<sup>21</sup> length  $4\frac{3}{4}$  ins., also in excellent preservation. Found at the part of Ham Hill called "North Gully." On each side of the socket is a hole,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. in diam., for attaching the implement to the wooden shaft by means of a rivet.

Short bronze awl or pricker, or bit for a centrebit; it is squared at the butt end.

### Prehistoric Iron and Roman Periods, etc.

*Roman Lorica*.—Part of a Roman *lorica*,\* consisting of  $26\frac{1}{2}$  plates of scale-armour, in two rows of 18 and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  respectively, which must originally have formed part of a tight-fitting and exceedingly flexible cuirass. The burnished bronze scales are tinned alternately,—which would present a very lustrous appearance when new,—and are joined together by means of rings (about 5 m.m. in diam.) of bronze wire 1 m.m. in thickness. There are two holes at top of each scale for attachment to the leathern or linen tunic or lining which held the whole together. The thin, slightly rounded plates of bronze, which are only 0.5 m.m. thick, overlap a little as usual, and measure 25 m.m. in length by 14.5 m.m. in width, square at the top and rounded at the base. The two rows are represented in the illustrations<sup>22</sup> as overlapping to show their arrangement when the mailed garment was perfect.

This relic, the finest specimen known in Britain, was found on the south side of Ham Hill, South Somerset. Dr. Walter did not obtain the whole "find," for five scales belonging to it are in the British Museum, three in the possession of Mr. C. Benson, of Martock, and six in the collection of Dr. Hugh Norris, of South Petherton. It has been recorded that what was probably the breastplate belonging to this *lorica* was found near, by a workman who threw it on a rubbish-heap;

(21). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, Pl. I, fig. 9.

(22). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, p. 82, Pl. II, fig. 1, and *Arch. Eliana*, Vol. xvi, 1894, p. 444.



he became ill and failed to find the relic after his recovery. There are also three scales of another *lorica* in the "Walter Collection" from Ham Hill.

British specimens are of the greatest rarity. There were at least three kinds of corselets of scale-armour used by the Romans, differing in the shape of the scales: some resembled the feathers of a bird, some the scales of snakes, and a third, probably the commonest, the *lorica squamata*, or fish-scaled, which is fully described by Isidore of Seville.<sup>23</sup> The Ham Hill specimens resemble the later. Examples of scale-armour of the classic period are however not rare in the sculptures and paintings of the Roman period. The bronze statue of Mars, found in the Falterona Lake, and now in the British Museum, is a beautiful example. Classic authors, such as Silius Italicus, Claudian, and Virgil have mentioned the *lorica*.

Only a few other specimens found in England appear to have been recorded. Four detached scales of a similar *lorica* were found at Hod Hill, near Blandford, Dorset, and are in the British Museum (Durden Coll.)<sup>24</sup> In 1893, the Rev. G. Rome Hall, F.S.A., found three scales joined and of the same character as the Ham Hill examples, on Hadrian's Wall at the turret on Walltown Crag.<sup>25</sup> A portion of a similar *lorica* was found on the site of *Cataractonium* in Yorkshire on the south bank of the Swale at Catterick Bridge.<sup>26</sup> Examples have also been found at Pompeii, and in the ruins of the amphitheatre of Avenches.<sup>27</sup> Scale-armour worn by the Egyptians was somewhat similar.<sup>28</sup>

(23). *Origines*, edit. Cologne, 1617, p. 158. The *lorica squamata* was worn by citizen-soldiers and also by the prætorians in imperial times.

(24). Figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, Pl. III, figs. 2-4, and *Arch. Æliana*, Vol. XVI, 1894, p. 443.

(25). *Op. cit.*, p. 442.

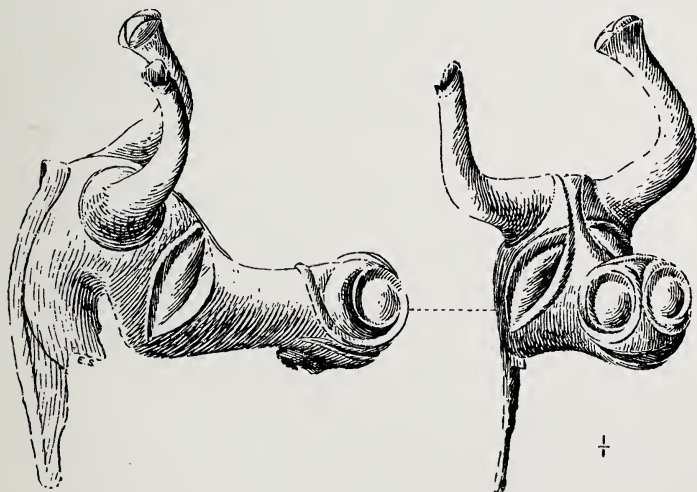
(26). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. VIII, p. 296 and *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, p. 8.

(27). *Recueil d'Antiquités Suisses*, by Baron de Bonstetten, Pl. XIII, fig. 3.

(28). See figure in *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. VIII, p. 295.

The Roman Wall Excavation Committee found a "quantity of scale-armour" in September, 1894, at Æsica (Great Chesters), which has been figured.<sup>29</sup> In this case, however, each scale only measures 11 m.m. in length by 6·5 m.m. in width, and is pierced with six holes in two rows of three. They are bound together by small ties of wire through the outer holes, leaving the central holes for sewing to the tunic.

*Other Bronze Objects.*—Head of a bull in bronze,\* finely patinated, length 55 m.m. from back of head to mouth, of "Late-Celtic" design and presenting many characteristics of that period. Found on the north-west side of Ham Hill. (*The accompanying illustrations, kindly drawn by Mr. E. Sprankling, of Trull, represent the bull's head,  $\frac{1}{4}$  scale linear.*)



BRONZE HEAD OF BULL, "LATE-CELTIC,"  
HAM HILL, SOMERSET.

There has been some dissension as to the age of the bronze eagle or dove ; it has been examined by several prominent

(29). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, Vol. VI, p. 245 and *Arch. Æliana*, Vol. XVII, p. xxxviii.

archæologists, including the late Sir A. W. Franks, General Pitt-Rivers, Canon Greenwell, Mr. Arthur J. Evans, Mr. C. H. Read, Mr. F. Haverfield, etc. Indeed several of the most important of the Ham Hill relics have been commented upon by the above amongst other well-known antiquaries. The general opinion is that the eagle is possibly Roman, although the screw-holes give it a modern appearance.

Of bronze fibulæ\* there are eleven examples,<sup>30</sup> mostly found on the north and north-west sides of the Hill. The majority are probably of British manufacture during the first or second century of the Roman Occupation of Britain. Six of them have thin, flat bows, tapering gradually towards the nose and having a slight arch; they are of a type found frequently by General Pitt-Rivers in the Romano-British villages of Woodcuts,<sup>31</sup> Rotherley<sup>32</sup> and Woodyates,<sup>33</sup> in South Wilts. Then there are two, at least, of purely Roman form. In connection with these fibulæ, Mr. Arthur Evans, F.S.A., made the remark that "All fibulæ made in one piece may be taken as Celtic."

Another bronze fibula from Ham Hill,\* presented to the Society in 1892 by Mr. Walter Raymond, and incorporated with the "Walter Collection." At the hinge-end it has an eyelet for suspension. On the swell of the bow and near the nose are two, small, flat, circular bosses which bear traces of enamel.

Bronze object resembling the flattened bow of a fibula from the "rubble heap" on the Hill. It has not been identified. There is a similar object in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury.

(30). One has been figured in the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 5. A similar one was found at the Roman Villa at Brislington in 1899 (see *Trans. Bris. and Glou. Soc.*, 1901, Vol. xxiv, p. 292, Pl. II, fig. 6, and *Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club*, 1901-2, Vol. v, Pt. II, Pl. XIX, fig. 6).

(31). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. XI, fig. 3; Pl. XIII, fig. 4; and Pl. XIV, figs. 7 and 11.

(32). *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, Pl. c, figs. 3, 10 and 12.

(33). *Op. cit.*, Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXII, fig. 18.

Of ring-brooches there is a Roman penannular example,\* with ends bent over and slightly chased. It was found near the bull's head on the north-west side of the Hill.

There are also casts of two other ring-brooches, the originals not being in the "Walter Collection."

Finger-rings are represented by one plain bronze mediæval specimen showing traces of gilding, and a finely-patinated spiral ring,<sup>34</sup> probably "Late-Celtic."

In addition, there are four other bronze rings.

Portion of a bracelet with incised ornamentation, "Late-Celtic."

Small buckle, pin deficient.<sup>35</sup>

Four fragments, probably edges of a bucket, found in the fosse on north-west side of the Hill. Similar bronze bordering has been found at Glastonbury.

Fragment of armour (?), bronze tinned.

Hand of a statuette of a Roman athlete holding a "halter." It was usual for athletes when jumping to hold *halteres* in their hands.

Small Roman bell (damaged), found in the Rev. F. Shepherd's house after his death and believed to have been brought him from Ham Hill. A precisely similar bell, although somewhat larger, was found in association with Roman coins at Binnington, Yorks.<sup>36</sup>

Spout of a jug which Sir A. W. Franks assigned to the XIV Century.<sup>37</sup> An object, exactly of the same design, was found at Covehithe, erroneously described as a *strigil* by Rev. Dr. J. J. Raven in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, where it is figured.<sup>38</sup> Another, found at Dorchester (?), is exhibited in Dorchester Museum.

(34). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. xv, and Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXIII, fig. 15.

(35). A similar one from Rotherley is figured in "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II, Pl. cII, fig. 12.

(36). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. XIII, 2nd. ser., p. 30, where it is figured.

(37). Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 7.

(38). Vol. VIII, 1894, p. 215.

Stud, or top of nail, found by Mr. H. Norris in 1890.

Fragment of thin *repoussé* work of "Late-Celtic" design.\*

Pendant for harness, Roman, found on the north side of the Hill. It is similar to a specimen in the British Museum from Barge Yard, London. A horse-trapping of similar form, but much larger, was found in the Nursery Garden at Cirencester.<sup>39</sup>

Eleven pieces of bronze of a nondescript character.

Stout ring with spike attached. This was given to the Society by Mr. Richard Walter in 1858.<sup>40</sup>

Finely-chased, bronze-gilt stirrup, figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. III, fig. 9; found some 75 years ago in the "Roman Camp" on Ham Hill. The late Mr. Roach Smith considered it to be XVI or early XVII Century.<sup>41</sup> Presented to the Society by the late Mrs. Farquharson, of Langton House, Blandford (daughter of the late John Phelps Esq., of Montacute) in 1872.<sup>42</sup>

*British Coin.*—Early British uninscribed coin of bronze, of the degenerated horse type; figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. I, fig. 5. A similar specimen was found in the River Parret at Langport.<sup>43</sup>

*Roman Coins.*—(*These will be found in the table-case in window-recess No. II, west wall*). The collection consists of 259 coins, viz., 1st brass, 42; 2nd brass, 8; 3rd brass, 206; and denarii, 3. It has not been recorded from what parts of the Hill these coins were excavated, so that their interest and scientific value are greatly minimized on that account.<sup>44</sup>

First brass (*Sestertii*):—They extend from Caesar Augustus

(39). Figured in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, Vol. vi, 2nd ser., p. 539.

(40). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

(41). See "South Petherton in Olden Times," by Hugh Norris, p. 17.

(42). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

(43). See under *Coins*, "Other Archæological Remains."

(44). Some of the Ham Hill coins are described by Mr. Hugh Norris in "South Petherton in Olden Times," p. 15-16.



tus (B.C. 28—A.D. 14) to Severus Alexander (A.D. 222—235), and include coins also of Marcus Aurelius, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Lucius Verus and Pertinax. Sixteen of them are very bad specimens, some of which are quite unidentifiable.

Second brass (*Dupondii*):—The eight specimens include the Emperors, Claudius I. (A.D. 41-54), Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138—161), Diocletian (A.D. 284—305), Galerius Maximianus (A.D. 308—313) and Constantius II (A.D. 337—361).

Silver *Denarii*:—Three, viz. :—Cæsar Augustus, Philippus Senior (A.D. 244-249), and Trebonianus Gallus (A.D. 251—254).

Third brass, tinned:—Four, viz., Gallienus, 2, (A.D. 253—268); Salonina, wife of Gallienus, 1; and Probus, 1, (A.D. 276—282).

Third brass (*Assarii*):—202 specimens, consisting of:—

<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. of Coins.</i>
Valerian	253—260	1
Gallienus	253—268	28
Postumus	258—267	6
Victorinus	265—267	40
Claudius Gothicus	268—270	35
Quintillus	270	3
Tetricus I.	268—273	37
Tetricus II.	268—273	13
Aurelianus	270—275	1
Probus	276—282	3
Carausius	287—293	3
Allectus	293—296	1
Licinius I.	307—323	1
Constantine the Great	306—337	6
<i>Constantine Period</i>	—	3
Constantinus II.	337—340	2
Constans	337—350	6
Magnentius	350—353	1
Constantius II.	337—361	2

<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>No. of Coins.</i>
Valentinian I.	364—375	1
Valens	364—378	1
Theodosius I.	379—395	1
<i>Unidentifiable</i>	—	7

*Bone and Horn.*—Two square bone counters (? dominoes), Roman, each about an inch square; one a blank, the other a seven, each unit being indicated by a dot and circle.\* The reverse sides show the medullary canals. Found in association with flints, pottery and a bronze fibula. A precisely similar plain counter was found on Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverill, Wilts.<sup>45</sup>

A bone pin,<sup>46</sup> Roman, with long notch along one side; found near the "Prince of Wales Inn" with an arrowhead. A pin of the same form was found in General Pitt-Rivers' last excavations at Iwerne, near Blandford, on the site of a Roman building.<sup>47</sup>

Portions of two other bone pins.

Fragment of worked bone, flat and smooth, somewhat similar to the plain counter mentioned above, but larger; found with flints on north side of Hill.

Bone chisel formed from metatarsus of sheep.

Small portion of a weaving-comb, "Late-Celtic," similar to those commonly found in the Glastonbury Lake Village, and fully described in this Volume (pt. ii, Pl. III.) A similar comb was many years ago found on Ham Hill.<sup>48</sup>

Tine of red-deer, described as having been utilized as a spear-head,<sup>49</sup> but more probably a handle for a knife.

Three horn knife-handles, probably of the Prehistoric Iron Age, one having two rivet-holes; and a fourth only slightly

(45). *Wilts. Arch. Mag.*, Vol. xxvii, p. 286, where references to somewhat similar objects may be found.

(46). Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 3

(47). It had not been figured at the time of the General's death.

(48). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. xx, p. 329.

(49). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, p. 81, and Pl. I, fig. 4.

worked. A similar one was found at Mount Caburn, Sussex.<sup>50</sup> Others similar were found by Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., in the Pithay, Bristol (*Trans. Bris. and Glou. Arch. Soc.*, 1900, Vol. XXIII, p. 270).

Nine teeth of animals, some of which may have been utilized for certain purposes.

*Glass*.—Small blue glass ring, Roman.

Thick piece of bright green glass ; found at Bedmore Barn, near crocks of Roman coins.

*Kimmeridge Shale*.—Two portions apparently of a large trencher.

Two portions of armlets, one being found near crocks of coins at Bedmore Barn.

Two cores, (*chucks*), waste pieces from the turner's lathe.

(Kimmeridge shale formed part of the Kimmeridge clay formation. It contains a large percentage of petroleum, believed to have been developed by masses of seaweed, mingled with dead fish and molluscs. Rev. J. Austen, *circa* 1856, first explained that there were cores left after turning armlets on the lathe).

*Clay objects*.—Two clay beads for necklace, from north-west side of the Hill.

Clay sling-bullet,\* of fusiform shape. It is extremely smooth, in which respect only it differs from hundreds of similar objects found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.<sup>51</sup> Taunton Museum contains a fusiform, clay sling-bullet, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. long and very symmetrical, from Cadbury Castle, North Somerset, and several leaden sling-bullets, Roman, from Charterhouse-on-Mendip.\* These clay sling-bullets take slightly different forms from various localities, and have been found, amongst other places, on Cold Kitchen Hill,<sup>52</sup> Beck-

(50). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 25. Another with the rivet-holes was found in the Lochlee Crannog, near Tarbolton (Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 413, fig. 142).

(51). See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XL, pt. ii, p. 150.

(52). *Wilts Arch. Mag.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 287.

hampton Down,<sup>53</sup> Westbury and Highfield Pits near Salisbury,<sup>53</sup> by General Rivers in the Wansdyke<sup>54</sup> and at Mount Caburn, near Lewes,<sup>55</sup> and at La Tourelle, near Quimper, Brittany.<sup>56</sup> Fusiform sling-stones are commonly used in New Caledonia.

Well-fired triangular block of clay of a reddish-drab colour, with perforations from side to side across the corners; the sides are about 6ins. in length, thickness 2¾ins.; probably a loom-weight. It is similar to those in Taunton Museum found at North Perrott Manor, in 1878, and to those found in the Lake Village, at Glastonbury<sup>57</sup>; also by General Pitt-Rivers, at Handley Hill, and Woodcuts.<sup>58</sup> Other localities at which they have been found are, Hunsbury Camp, Northamptonshire; Malmesbury; Bigberry (or Bigbury) Hill, near Canterbury<sup>59</sup>; and Maiden Castle, Dorchester<sup>59</sup>.

*Spindle-Whorls*.—One made from the head of a human femur.<sup>60</sup>

Five, apparently of Ham Hill stone.

Five of other stones, four being much rubbed and very smooth, the result of prolonged use<sup>61</sup>.

One of Kimmeridge Shale, found near Bedmore Barn.

Four of pottery.

Two of pottery, in process of construction, the boring of hole having just commenced in one instance.

*Seals*.—Seal in mother-of-pearl, mounted in silver, ? Roman.

(53). *Op. cit.*, and "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, p. 271. In the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury are four fusiform clay sling-bullets, and five in chalk from the Highfield Pits, and one in clay from Westbury.

(54). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, Pl. CCXXII, fig. 7.

(55). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, p. 467.

(56). *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIV, 3rd ser., p. 303, fig. 5.

(57). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XL, pt. ii, p. 148.

(58). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. LII, fig. 8.

(59). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XVIII, p. 272, and Vol. XXXIII, p. 41.

(60). See those from Woodcuts, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase." Vol. I, Pl. LIII, figs. 1 and 2.

(61). One was found at Glastonbury Lake Village, 1902. (See Plate III, fig. 10, of this volume).

Three silver pendant seals, mediæval.

*Iron Objects.*—Three bars of iron, resembling unfinished swords, (or spears), of which a large number was ploughed up on a part of Hamdon Hill, called “Stroud’s Hill,” in May, 1845. “They were frequently placed in bundles, or ‘sheaves,’ whilst awaiting completion by the armourer.”<sup>62</sup> The Ham Hill examples average about 30 ins. in length,<sup>63</sup> with flat thin blades and blunt edges; the ends of the blades have been hammered or bent over to form a rude, short and narrow tang and socket. Some sixty years ago, nearly a hundred iron ‘swords’ of this description were found on the plateau of Ham Hill called ‘Butcher’s Hill’ within the line of the entrenchments.<sup>64</sup> One hundred and forty-seven of these objects were found at Bourton-on-the-Water, in Gloucestershire, and another hundred at Minety. Others were found at Hod Hill, near Blandford, and were firstly recorded by the late Mr. Roach Smith<sup>65</sup>; and 394 within the entrenchments at Meon Hill, Gloucestershire (excellent drawings of three of these implements are given in the *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*<sup>66</sup>) They are not uncommon in Dorset, having been found at Spettisbury,<sup>67</sup> Milborne St. Andrew,<sup>68</sup> and other places. Another was found at a depth of six feet, at St. Lawrence, near Ventnor, and has been figured.<sup>69</sup> Five from Winchester are exhibited in the British Museum, several being found together there.<sup>70</sup> On the Malvern Hills, between Great Malvern and the Wyche, 150 were

(62). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, p. 82, and Pl. III, fig. 4.

(63). I have only been able to strike an average from six more or less perfect specimens. They often measure 34 ins. in length from other places.

(64). *Op. cit.*, p. 47.

(65). *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, p. 5, and Pl. II, figs. 2 and 3; and *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. XLVII, p. 62, fig. 1. Prof. Boyd Dawkins has produced evidence that iron smelting was carried on at Hod Hill (*Dorset Co. Chron.*, Sept., 22nd, 1898). The art was also known at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

(66). Vol. XIX, Pl 9, figs. 7-9, and pp. 104-5.

(67). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 1st ser., Vol. IV, p. 188.

(68). Five of these implements are exhibited in Dorchester Museum; they were found with many others.

(69). *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.*, 2nd ser., Vol. VIII, p. 313.



brought to light.<sup>70</sup> A similar object, but shorter than the average (length about 27ins.) and rather stouter, was found at the Glastonbury Lake Village,—not however in association with others. General Pitt-Rivers thought that the fact of their being generally found together in a number is in favour of their being materials for the formation of some implements, probably swords. Mr. Roach Smith believed “they were imperfect swords, fabricated from native iron, and prepared for the final strokes of the war-smith.”

Three similar objects from Ham Hill. (*On loan from Col. Colin Harding*).

Three others; presented to the Society by Mr. Hugh Norris.<sup>71</sup>

The two examples of iron scabbards of swords, although very interesting, are unfortunately in a much corroded and damaged condition.

Two objects which might have been swords in process of manufacture.

Iron dagger, length 11ins., including 4½ins. tang, figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. i, Pl. II, fig. 9. The blade is of triangular form, and has a slight median ridge. At the base of the blade and between it and the tang is a raised, narrow, curved band or ridge. Portion of a precisely similar weapon was found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

Of spear-heads there are eight specimens; the two smallest might more accurately be classed as arrowheads. All, or nearly all, appear to have had “hammered over” sockets, and the majority are undoubtedly of the Iron Age.<sup>72</sup> One is precisely similar to that found by General Rivers, at Mount Caburn Camp.<sup>73</sup> Another much resembles one from Hod Hill.<sup>74</sup>

(70). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLV, p. 263.

(71). Incorporated with the “Walter Collection.”

(72). One or two, however, are Roman.

(73). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 3.

(74). *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. VI, Pl. II, fig. 6.

The Knife series consists of fifteen more or less perfect knives, and halves of shears, the majority of Roman date. The most striking specimen is one having a slight ogee-outline to both the back and the cutting-edge of the blade. Its length is  $5\frac{3}{8}$  ins., including  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. tang; the knife at base is  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. wide. It is an interesting fact, and worthy of record, that this form is very similar to that of the typical bronze knives from the Swiss Lake Dwellings,<sup>75</sup> and this coincidence would lead one to assign the Ham Hill knife in question, to the commencement of the Iron Age. On the other hand, a knife in Taunton Museum of precisely similar form, and inlaid with two rows of brass ornament (? gold), was found in a *refuse heap* of the old lead-workings at Charterhouse-on-Mendip, in association with a 1st brass coin of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161. (This knife, however, was labelled many years ago as being *circa* XIII Century). It would be desirable to know if the form is found elsewhere in Britain, so that comparisons might be made.

Iron *umbo* or boss of shield,—the only iron object in the Ham Hill collection which can be safely pronounced as Saxon. Another *umbo* in Taunton Castle was found with Saxon remains at Tythrop Park, Oxon. They are commonly found with Saxon antiquities.<sup>76</sup>

The following objects are recorded as having been found with an interment on the Hill, and are figured in the *Proceedings*, Vol. XXXII, pt. I, Pl. III, figs. 1, 2, and 3:—Iron ring, measuring 5 ins. exterior diameter, stated by the finder to have been found round the vertebræ of the neck of a skeleton, the jaws of which only have been preserved; sickle

(75). Several illustrations of the type will be found in Keller's "Lake Dwellings of Switzerland."

Munro's "Lake Dwellings of Europe," from Wollishofen, Lake of Zurich, p. 15, Nos. 11-15; from Auvernier, Lake of Neuchâtel, p. 43, Nos. 9-11; from Lake of Bourget, p. 100, Nos. 12-14; etc.

Lubbock's "Prehistoric Times," 2nd edit., p. 36, fig. 48, and remarks on this figure in "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. IV, p. 226.

(76). Those figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua*, Vol. III, Pl. II, and in the *Arch. Journ.*, Vol. xv, p. 278, are quoted as examples, but they are figured frequently with Saxon remains.

or hook, and an adze, said to have been found on the breast of the skeleton. The sickle is by no means a common form.

The Ham Hill series contains another large sickle of elongated and very slightly curved form<sup>77</sup>; another, a very much smaller sickle; and one much damaged.

Two small socketed chisels, similar to one found at Bigbury Camp, Kent.<sup>78</sup>

Stonemason's chisel, length  $8\frac{1}{2}$  ins., similar to one found at the Romano-British Village of Rotherley.<sup>79</sup>

Short iron saw.<sup>80</sup>

Iron wrench.

Two adzes, one having the socket broken in half.

Long and slender hammer-head.

Three small pickaxe-heads, varying in length from 4 ins. to  $10\frac{1}{4}$  ins., probably Roman.

Two iron nails.

Iron spud, similar to one found at Woodyates.<sup>81</sup>

Socketed bill-hook of the Prehistoric Iron Age, with socket formed by hammering over the iron. Four similar examples were found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.<sup>82</sup> Two others were recently found at Bigbury Camp, near Canterbury.<sup>83</sup> Another was discovered by General Rivers at Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes.<sup>84</sup> Dr. Munro figures an Irish example found at Cloonfinlough, Strokestown Crannogs.<sup>85</sup>

Small pointed object which may have been a *stimulus* of a Roman prick-spur.

(77). A somewhat similar one was found at Glastonbury Lake Village, and another at Bigbury Camp, Kent, figured in the *Arch. Journ.*, 1902, Vol. LIX, p. 214, Pl. II, fig. 4.

(78). *Op. cit.*

(79). "Excav. in Cranborne Chase," Vol. II, Pl. cv, fig. 1.

(80). *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, Pl. civ, fig. 2. Three iron saws were found at Glastonbury.

(81). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. III, Pl. CLXXXIV, fig. 14.

(82). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. XL, plate opposite p. 149.

(83). *Arch. Journ.*, 1902, Vol. LIX, p. 214, and Pl. I, fig. 3.

(84). *Archæologia*, Vol. XLVI, Pl. XXIV, fig. 13.

(85). "Lake Dwellings of Europe," p. 368, No. 19.

Chain (2 pieces) and clip, perhaps used in combination for lifting heavy material.<sup>86</sup>

Portion of iron pot-hook, with portion of chain attached, and five other pieces, chiefly rods with links at ends. Somewhat similar to the pot-hooks found in Bigbury Camp, near Canterbury.<sup>87</sup> Three similar links of a chain for suspending a cooking-pot were found in the Roman Villa at West Coker.<sup>88</sup>

Portions of two iron door-keys of the "Late-Celtic" period, similar to those found by General Pitt-Rivers in the Romano-British Villages around Rushmore.<sup>89</sup> A similar object, apparently a key, length about 18½ins., was found at the Glastonbury Lake Village.

Curved iron object with ring at one end, probably a key, similar to those above. Presented to the Society by Mr. R. Walter, in 1858, and incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

Of rings there are four specimens, in addition to the one recorded above (p. 43), varying in diameter from 1½ins. to 5½ins.

Another ring (exterior diameter 5½ins., interior 2ins.), is apparently a quoit.

Several fragments of hoops of a stave-bucket or barrel.

Curved handle of small vessel.

Roman stylus, for writing on waxed tablet (*tabula*). They are sometimes found fairly abundantly with Roman remains as at Woodcuts,<sup>90</sup> Rotherley<sup>91</sup> and Woodyates.<sup>92</sup>

Sixteen fragments of iron more or less badly corroded, and for the most part unidentifiable.

(86). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, Pl. III, figs. 5 and 6.

(87). *Arch. Journ.*, 1902, Vol. LIX, p. 214, Pl. II, fig. 5.

(88). *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Vol. xviii, Pl. 17, fig. 4.

(89). "Primitive Locks and Keys," Pl. IV, figs. 34B—39B; and "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. xxv, fig. 5; Vol. II, Pl. cv, fig. 5; Vol. III, Pl. clxxxiv, fig. 17; and Vol. IV, Pl. 315, fig. 10.

(90). "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," Vol. I, Pl. xxix, figs. 4-8.

(91). *Op. cit.*, Vol. II, Pl. cv, fig. 3.

(92). *Op. cit.*, Vol. III, Pl. clxxxiii, figs. 12-14.

Seven horse-shoes of various forms, four of which were found in Park Mill Lane, at the base of Ham Hill.

Iron horse-bit, with curved bar of iron in place of the ordinary curb-chain of modern times; the cheek-pieces for fastening the bridle are of bronze. It has been figured.<sup>93</sup>

Another horse-bit; also figured.<sup>94</sup>

Fragment of a Roman chariot-wheel, the wood, apparently ash, fossilized. This, at the time of finding, formed part of a complete wheel, being bonded with an entire ring of iron.<sup>95</sup> Presented to the Society in 1855, by Mr. Richard Walter, father of Mr. W. W. Walter.<sup>96</sup>

*Human Remains.*—Three human skulls, two of which were pronounced, by the late Dr. Thurnam, to be Roman. The other was found with the three crocks of Roman coins, at Bedmore Barn.

Human skull, probably Roman; and a few fragments of human bones. Presented to the Society by Mr. Richard Walter in 1858.<sup>97</sup>

*Animal Remains.*—Portion of an immense antler of red-deer (*cervus elephas*) with perforation; from a hut-circle in association with querns, etc.

Another antler of red-deer, from the gully formed by a fault in the Ham Hill stone. Found thickly covered with stalactite.

Horn of roe-deer.

Portion of skull and horns of ox.

Lower jaws of sheep.

Teeth of pig and horse.

Skull of ox; presented by Mr. R. Walter, 1858.<sup>97</sup>

(93). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, Pl. III, fig. 7.

(94). *Op. cit.*, fig. 8.

(95). *Op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pt. ii, p. 86, and *Archæologia* Vol. XXI, p. 41.

(96). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."

(97). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. IV, pt. ii, p. 87. Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."



*Miscellaneous.*—Fragment of green malachite, found with one of the crocks of Roman coins, Bedmore Barn.

Small glazed pottery bottle, of the shape and size of a penny square ink-bottle ; found with the crocks of Roman coins.

Quantities of pottery and flint flakes, and unimportant implements, pebbles, iron pyrites, fragmentary animal remains, glass, etc. (*Stored in drawers*).

*Cannon Balls.*—Two of iron,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. diameter.

One of iron, 3 ins. diameter.

Portion of one of stone (blue lias).

*Crock with Roman Coins.*—One of three large pots, found by farm-labourers, 1882-3, at Bedmore Barn, each containing a hoard of Roman first brass coins, chiefly of the "Antonine Period," middle of II Century, A.D. The pots contained something like 600 to 800 coins.<sup>98</sup> The pot in question is of somewhat globular form, and lathe-turned, and is composed of a rough reddish-brown ware ; rim broken off ; present height  $11\frac{1}{4}$  ins. ; greatest width at handles or loops,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ins. ; one side and the bottom are much damaged. (*On loan from Colonel Colin Harding*).<sup>99</sup>

*Complete Black Earthenware Bowl.*—The form of this type of bowl is depicted in the *Archæological Journal*.<sup>100</sup> Height 3 ins. ; diameter  $5\frac{3}{8}$  ins. ; the sides slightly convex on outside ; "bead" rim ; sides ornamented with three vertical ridges at equal distances apart, on each side of which is a row of small dots running obliquely to the ridges. Found at Bedmore Barn, and recorded in the *Proceedings*.<sup>101</sup> "Late Celtic" or British of the Roman period. There are two fragments with similar decoration in the collection from Ham Hill. (*On loan from Col. Colin Harding*).<sup>99</sup> A precisely similar bowl

(98). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, p. 46. This crock is exhibited on top of central case at north end of room.

(99). This vessel came to Taunton Castle with the rest of the "Walter Collection."

(100). Vol. xvi, p. 202.

(101). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. i, p. 48.

with vertical ridges, etc., from Jordan Hill, Weymouth, is exhibited in Dorchester Museum ; and there is another, somewhat similar, in Taunton Museum, from the same locality.

*Fragments of Pottery.*—There are a few hundred fragments of pottery, all of the best of which are shewn in the cases. The collection is represented by a very few fragments of the coarser British pottery ; that is pottery which the Romans found in common use at the commencement of the Roman Conquest. This quality of pottery is not lathe-turned, and contains grains of quartz, and sometimes of flint, shell, or chalk, the ingredients depending largely on what was easily obtainable in the district in which it was fabricated. Some half-a-dozen fragments of this particular ware from Ham Hill are ornamented with finger- and nail-marks.

Passing to the typical pottery of the Prehistoric Iron Age, the Ham Hill collection contains eight fragments,\* ornamented with semi-circles, cross-hatching, zigzags, etc., and similar to some of the ornamental pottery found in the Glastonbury Lake Village.<sup>102</sup>

The pottery of the Roman period is by far the most abundant, but there is only a small proportion of ornamental specimens. Handles are well represented, and eyelets, or loops for suspension, also. Red pottery—red all through—is conspicuous by its almost entire absence, and the same remark applies to the hard and soft qualities of New Forest ware made at the Roman kilns at Crockle, which is found in some abundance amongst Roman remains in Dorset. Miscellaneous rims, bottoms of pots, “bead” rims, the Roman thick and thin grey pottery, etc., have been sorted and shewn in sets.

As has been stated before<sup>103</sup> only five fragments of the Roman red Samian ware from Ham Hill have been preserved in the collection. One piece is the base of a vessel, bearing the

(102). See description of some of the Glastonbury pottery, found in July, 1902, in connection with Plate III of this volume.

(103). See p. 26.

potter's mark, TERTIVS F (*Tertius fecit*).<sup>104</sup> In addition three fragments of Imitation Samian were found.

(2). RELICS FROM THE SITE OF ST. NICHOLAS' CHAPEL,  
STOKE-UNDER-HAM.<sup>107</sup>

In 1889, Dr. Walter contributed a paper to the Society, entitled "Beauchamp Castle and Free Chapel at Stoke-under-Ham,"<sup>105</sup> in which he recorded and described most of the relics from this site that he has presented to the Society. St. Nicholas' Free Chapel was endowed as a Chantry Chapel in 1304,<sup>106</sup> and is annexed to the Beauchamp Castle.

*Masonry and Ecclesiastical Remains.*<sup>107</sup>—Slab of Ham Hill stone, measuring 3ft. 3½ins. by 1ft. 3ins. (in middle) and 5ins. thick, inscribed with a foliated cross. It formed part of the side of a stone grave, in front of the altar in St. Nicholas' Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham. It may probably have been first used as the cover of a child's grave. Further particulars have been given by Dr. Walter.<sup>108</sup>

Fragment of the wing of a dragon (?), which probably formed a gargoye of the Beauchamp Castle, on the site of which it was found.<sup>109</sup>

Fifteen other pieces of stone-carving from the same site.

*Encaustic Tiles.*—A few hundred fragments, of which about 26 averaging 5½ins. square, and about 70 fragments, are exhibited. They have already been described by the donor.<sup>110</sup>

(104). This mark is recorded on Samian found in London; Roach Smith's *Coll. Antiqua*, Vol. I, p. 154. See also Wright's "Celt, Roman and Saxon," 1852, p. 474.

(105). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxv, pt. ii, pp. 127-137.

(106) Collinson's History of Somerset, Vol. III, p. 316, and Somerset Chantries, (*Som. Rec. Soc.*), Vol. II, pp. 116, 298.

(107). The St. Nicholas Chapel relics are exhibited on one side of the central case, at the north end of the room, and on the floor under the case.

(108). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxv, pt. ii, p. 135.

(109). *Op. cit.*, p. 132.

(110). *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxv, pt. ii, pp. 132-135.

Twenty water-colour drawings of the best examples, by Mr. Richard Walter, hang in oak frames round the case. Similar tiles have been found at Poyntington, Muchelney, Glastonbury, and South Petherton, and others similar are in their original position in St. John the Baptist's Chapel, at Wells. Six, at least, of the types are heraldic. Some bear the Arms of Richard Plantagenet (2nd son of King John), and Edmund Plantagenet, the Arms of England from 1154 to 1340, and the Arms of Cheney, Clare, and Berkeley.

*Other Relics.*—Twenty-seven fragments of pottery, some of typical Norman design.

Thirteen clay tobacco-pipes and fragments, in addition to those shewn in the "Smoking" series.

Five pieces of lead, apparently *cut up* and left behind by spoilers, in 1548. Some of the iron nails for fastening the lead to the roof are still in position.

Fragments of human skull, patella, and vertebra. A few animal remains, and oyster-shells.

Bronze buckle, button and counter (?). Gilt finger-ring, pair of earrings, carpenter's compasses, etc.

### (3). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

(*These are exhibited in table-case, close to the larger east window, unless otherwise stated.*)

*Coins.*—British bronze coin of the degenerated horse type, found in the bed of the River Parret, at Langport. Similar to the specimen from Ham Hill.<sup>111</sup>

Third brass Roman coin, of Aurelianus, A.D. 270-275, and another of Valentinian 1, A.D. 364-375. Both found at Ilchester.

*Bronze and Iron Objects.*—Small bronze mask (human head), length 1½ins., width 1in., weight 15dwts.; for its size it is

(111). See p. 36.

remarkably heavy. The eyeballs, and a strip on forehead, are inlaid with silver. Found at Ilchester; probably Roman. Given to Dr. Walter by Rev. L. H. P. Maurice.

An iron object of unknown use, consisting largely of chain-work with square links. Found two feet beneath the surface on the west side of the south transept of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church.

Iron buckle, XIV Century, found in a stone coffin containing a human skeleton, under the south transept of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church.

Iron nail from XV Century door, Norton-sub-Hamdon Church.

*Stone Implements.*—Eight flint implements from Maiden Castle, Dorchester.

Finely-worked flint knife, length 2ins., from Stancheater, Curry Rivel.

Chert flake from Pendomer, Somerset, obtained by Mr. Walter Raymond.

Stone axe of bi-convex section with squared ridges and shoulders at the hafting-end, and with curved cutting-edge; similar in shape to the characteristic form found at Kahun, in Egypt.<sup>112</sup> Found in peat in Ireland, and given to Dr. Walter by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

Fragment of stone, perhaps an implement: picked up at Donegal. (Rev. W. J. Rowland).

Stone implement (?) from Catcott, near Glastonbury.

Conical piece of flint, (? use); found at Silchester.<sup>113</sup>

*Pottery.*—Cinerary urn of the Roman period, containing cremated interment, dug up near St. Margaret's, Gloucester.<sup>114</sup>

Handle of a Norman pot, found in Stoke-sub-Hamdon Churchyard.

(112). Guide to the Antiquities of the Stone Age, British Museum, 1902, p. 96, fig. 104.

(113). What appears to be a somewhat similar object, is figured in *Arch. Cambrensis*, Vol. XIV, 3rd ser., p. 241, fig. 10.

(114). Exhibited on top of central case at north end of room.



Base of a Roman pot from Grantham.

Small portion of a mosaic pavement, six fragments of tiles and tesserae, two much worn ends of deer-tines probably for use as knife-handles, and a quantity of boars' tusks, found in the remains of a Roman Villa, at a spot called "Crimmelford Knap," near Dinnington, 1861.<sup>115</sup>

*Miscellaneous.*—Fragment of leaden coffin, found near Berely Farm, Stoke-under-Ham, half-a-mile from the Roman Fosseway, and in immediate vicinity of a Roman villa.<sup>116</sup>

Roman tile of Purbeck shale, of the usual pointed type, Dorchester. A portion of the nail for attachment still remains in the hole. Given to Dr. Walter by Mr. B. A. Hogg. Precisely similar tiles from the Roman Stations at High Ham and Seaton are exhibited in Taunton Museum. Another from Dorchester has been figured.<sup>117</sup>

Small stone object, perhaps a central pendant for a necklace, of triangular form with rounded corners; the sides about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ins. long and slightly convex. It is pierced by a hole at each of two of the corners, and by two holes at the other corner. All these holes meet in the centre. Picked up by Mr Hugh Norris, half-a-mile inland from the mouth of the River Sid, Devon, "in river drift where flakes occur."

Large armet of Kimmeridge shale, dug up at Yetminster, 12 feet beneath the surface.

Calvarium of human skull, found by a man fishing in the River Ivel, below Berely, Somerset.<sup>118</sup>

Two antlers of fallow-deer from foundations of Arundel Castle.

Two specimens of *helix pomacea*, found near Roman villa at Birdlip.

(115). Hugh Norris' "South Petherton in the Olden Times," p. 15.

(116). In lancet window-recess at N.W. of room.

(117). *Arch. Journ.*, Vol., XVI, p. 186, where the finding of other specimens is recorded. These tiles were found commonly at General Pitt-Rivers' diggings at the Roman building at Iwerne, near Blandford.

(118). Exhibited on top of central case at north end of room.

Several unimportant and fragmentary archæological remains from Carthage, Tiryns, Assouan, Greece, Persia, Sebastopol, Gibraltar, etc., are stored in drawers. Also a few geological and mineralogical specimens; and portion of the back-bone of an ichthyosaurus.

(4). WOODEN CARVINGS AND ECCLESIASTICAL REMAINS.

(*These are exhibited on the walls in the south-east corner of the room*).

*Stone*.—Piscina, or holy-water stoup, from the King David Inn, St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, which was formerly a part of a Benedictine Monastery.<sup>120</sup> Given to Dr. Walter by Rev. C. L. Marson, of Hambridge.<sup>119</sup>

Grotesque head in Ham Hill stone, height 11ins., from Shepton Beauchamp Church. ? XIII Century.<sup>120</sup>

Painted boss (green, red and yellow) of Ham Hill stone, from Chiselborough Church, Somerset.<sup>121</sup> ? XV Century.

*Wood*.—Fragment of the screen of Norton-sub-Hamdon Church. The tower was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, on 29th July, 1894, and the melted bell-metal (of which the collection contains four pieces), was deposited on the back of the screen.<sup>121</sup>

Fine piece of carving in high relief, measuring 49½ins. by 21ins. The devil is represented in centre, with a griffin on either side. ? XVI Century.

Another large piece, 59ins. by 17ins., marked "Somerset." ? XVII Century.

Two carved oak, oblong panels, pierced work, 23ins. by 8½ins., marked "South Somerset. XV Century."

Pair of carved mahogany spandrils, from fireplace, Arundel Castle; pierced foliated work.

(119). See Dr. Walter's M.S. Notes, Vol. III. pp. 37-44.

(120). At north end of room.

(121). Exhibited in case near larger east window, with "Miscellaneous Archæological Remains."

Dark oak carving of a female figure, with a bunch of pears above ; Tudor period.

Carving in oak, somewhat mutilated, of a crowned female figure, in her left hand a book. Recovered from an outhouse at Montacute, where it was utilized as a partition.

Dark oak carving of a draped and winged figure, with head leaning back, holding a shield with both hands. Locality not known.

Two square bosses from the roof of South Petherton Church.

Two others, and four smaller pieces of carving, from Martock Church.

Three pieces of carving from the roof of Odcombe Church. Carved oak finial of the Perpendicular period.

Seven other pieces of carving, without localities.

## II. PORCELAIN, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

*(This series is exhibited in the central case, at the north end of the room).*

*Pottery.*—Large globular earthenware jar, capacity 1 gallon, with loops or eyelets for suspension, (two holes on each side) ; small neck and mouth ; called a “Hedgehog,” and formerly used for carrying cider into the fields, South Somerset. This specimen was given to Dr. Walter by Miss Sarrell, of Montacute ; it originally belonged to Jacob Murley.

Complete earthenware pitcher, with thin yellow glaze. Found under Bine Bridge, South Somerset, when undergoing repairs ; when found it was covered with a concretionary substance several inches thick.

Glazed earthenware pot, rim broken off. Found in a well at the “Fleur-de-Lis” Inn, Stoke-under-Ham.

Another earthenware pitcher, with neck glazed only. Locality unknown.

One-handled red earthenware cup, with yellow glaze on upper part. Found on the site of the Priory, at Montacute.

Small, perfect, globular earthenware pot, glazed inside and out, and fragment of another. Found on Ham Hill.

Two small, globular, glazed, earthenware pots, with narrow necks and mouths. Found under the foundations of Conduit Farm, Stoke-under-Ham.

Another, with wide mouth, found with last.

A tiny, glazed vessel of flower-pot shape.

Brown glazed pottery flask.

Yellow and brown glazed figure of a man with pot-hat, astride a barrel, which bears the date 1830. Inscription below, "J. SMITH, THE MORMON PROPHET." (Mormonism was founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 in the United States).

A glazed pepper-castor in the form of a grotesque figure.

Glazed earthenware blue and white bleeding-dish, of XVIII or early XIX Century.

Bleeding-dish of Hispano-Moresque ware, with copper lustre. Used by Mr. Richard Walter, the donor's father, in 1788.

Tankard of salt glaze ware.

Cream-coloured jug, probably Leeds ware, *circa* 1780. On one side the points of the compass are depicted; on the other, a scene entitled "Gretna Green or the Red-hot Marriage," and

"Oh! Mr. Blacksmith ease our Pains  
And Tye us fast in Wedlock's Chains  
For all our Rights we will maintain  
And drink Confusion to Tom Paine."

All the decoration is in black.

White jug with farcical representation, in several colours, of "JOHN BULL *showing the* CORSICAN MONKEY" (? Napoleon). The 'Corsican monkey' is seated on the back of a bear, which is led before two women by John Bull, who is saying, "For a particular account of this wonderfull animal, see my advertisement on the other side," viz :—

“My friends and neighbours this is no Monkey of the common order, he is a very choleric little gentleman I assure you. I had a vast deal of trouble to bring him to any kind of obedience. He is very fond of playing with Globes and Sceptres, so as you may perceive. I let him have one of each make of gingerbread in order to amuse him in a strange country.—Manufactured by T. Harley, Lane End.”

Lane-End ware (now Longton, Staffordshire). Late XVIII or Early XIX Century.

Three ‘jolly-boys’ or ‘fuddling-cups,’ late XVII and early XVIII Centuries. Made at the local kilns at Crock Street, near Ilminster. This was probably a pottery of ancient origin, seeing that the word “Crock” is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, *crocc*, *crocca*, a pot; Danish, *kruik*. In Collinson’s time there were three potteries at Crock Street. The three specimens are of triangular form, one having three cups, the others six cups each. The cups are connected with one another by small ducts or channels; so that by drinking from any one cup, the contents of the whole vessel can be quaffed. In one of the examples with six cups, one of the corner cups has been much broken, and to prevent liquid flowing into it, the ducts connecting it with the two adjacent cups have been stopped by small corks. This specimen only, has an inscription round the sides; what remains of it runs as follows:—“*Think of me*, 1739, R.S.,” and “*iolien*” (?) In the general collection of pottery in Taunton Museum is another ‘jolly-boy,’ with three cups joined in the usual triangular fashion; it is inscribed, “THREE MERY BOYS, 1697.” There is also a large yellow tyg of the same ware, with “A.M., 1718,” in a brown slip.

*Lustre Ware*.<sup>122</sup>—Jug of English copper lustre ware, of the second period of its manufacture, probably about 1830, when the glaze presented a somewhat pimpled appearance. On the blue band encircling the jug and on both sides, is a rude representation of a shepherd attending his sheep.

Elegant jug, with broad band of purple-gold lustre round

(122). “English Lustre Ware,” *The Connoisseur*, Vol. iv, pp. 195-9.



rim and neck. On one face, on a white ground, is a transfer picture of a country-house scene ; on the other side the following verse :—

“ Let him that would live,  
for to thrive by his trade,  
Attend to his business  
and see that he's paid,  
Honest industry through  
this passage of Life,  
Will procure him comfort,  
His Children, and Wife.”

English, circa A.D. 1800.

Tea-pot of somewhat oblong form, of a brownish-copper colour of bright lustre ; encircled by a band of floral design in green and blue. English, early XIX Century.

*Tea-Pots and Table-ware.*—Terra-cotta coloured pottery coffee-pot, probably Elers ware (1688—1710, Bradwell Wood, near Burslem).

Three cream-jugs and two sugar-basins of dull black pottery, resembling Wedgwood. Four of the pieces are coated inside with a bright black glaze. Probably early XIX Century.

Glazed jug with bird and floral design in pink, green and blue. Potter's mark on bottom “ C. & R.” Probably XIX Century.

Two white porcelain cups, with a hawthorn design in relief. ? Plymouth, XVIII Century.

Small porcelain bowl, with peacock and floral decoration inside and out.

Small cream-coloured teapot, without cover ; the painted decoration in black and dark red. On one side a sheaf of corn and “ *Success to the Grain Returned ;* ” on the other face a plough, and “ *God speed the Plough.* ” Probably Liverpool ware, XVIII Century.

White porcelain teapot, of long, narrow form, with floral decoration in pink, yellow, green and light red. Probably early XIX Century.

Another, of long, oval form, decorated with bands and bunches of red roses.

White porcelain teapot, of oblong form, with a band of grapes, and another of strawberries, as decoration ; the edges lined with bright blue.

*Foreign.*—Small Japanese vase, probably of Kaga ware, and early XIX Century.

Russian Coronation Commemoration Cup. June, 1896.

To commemorate the coronation of the Tsar, Nicholas II, at Moscow, booths were erected on the Khondinsk Plain, at which memorial cups, amongst other things, were to be given away to the people. There was such a terrible crush to gain possession of the cups, that between two and three thousand persons were crushed to death and great numbers injured. On the Tsar hearing of it, he ordered a requiem mass to be said for the victims, which he personally attended.

*Dishes and Plates.*—“Blue Dash” charger, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diameter, with representation of “Adam and Eve,” of the type illustrated by Mr. E. A. Downman,<sup>123</sup> who states that the figures depicted may possibly mean “William and Mary,” ‘Mary stealing the throne of England and giving it to her husband. The fruit is always an *orange*.’ Early XVIII Century ; probably English, possibly Dutch.<sup>124</sup> In the general collection of pottery in the Museum are two similar dishes, one of which, however, has two “Eves” and no “Adam.”<sup>125</sup>

Blue and white dish, with eight-sided rim.

Large dish, with eight-sided rim, ornamented with Oriental floral designs. Spode ware, Stoke-upon-Trent, 1800—1827. Marked “SPODE, STONE CHINA.”

Blue and white dish, decorated with sporting scenes. Spode ware, 1800—1827. Marked “SPODE,” indented and also in blue.

(123). “English Pottery and Porcelain,” by E. A. Downman, 1899, p. 12.

(124). *Op. cit.*, p. 13.

(125). A representation of “Adam and Eve” on a tombstone of 1749 may be seen in Falkirk Churchyard. *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, Vol. x, p. 214.

There is a much ruder representation of “Adam and Eve” in Hardham Church, Sussex. *Arch. Journ.*, 1901, Vol. LVIII, p. 85.

Blue and white soup-plate, of Spode ware, 1800—1827.  
Marked "SPODE," indented.

Two 'willow-pattern' plates. Salopian or Staffordshire.

Large circular Delft plate.

Small glazed stone-ware plate, with circular band of ornament, of dark maroon colour, enclosing:—" (1746) *Duke William for Euer.*"

(William, Duke of Cumberland, who fought at Dettingen and defeated the young Pretender at Culloden.)

Three circular scalloped and fluted dishes, probably Dutch.

Five 'bon-bon' dishes—two with 'willow pattern' and semi-circular handles; two of 'grape-leaf' design, the stalks developed as handles; and a white and green specimen, leaf design—three leaves overlapping one another.

Three Dutch enamelled ware Delft tiles; one maroon, two blue.

*Glass.*—Green glass wine-bottle. "J. W. PETERS" on boss.

Black glass wine-bottle. On boss, "P. 1799" (William Ann Pinney, 1799). Given to Dr. Walter by Mr. John Francis, who married the Pinneys' grand-daughter.

Jug of Nailsea glass.

Glass cup or tankard, with painted decoration.

Three beer-glasses with cut stems; bowls, engraved with heads of barley, also with tendrils, leaves, and clusters of hops. Probably late XVIII Century.<sup>126</sup>

Severely plain beer-glass, with funnel-shaped bowl and a 'tear' of air in stem. Probably *temp.* Charles II.

Plain ale or mead glass, somewhat similar to the last, but with straight sides to bowl. XVIII Century.

Plain funnel-shaped glass, with solid and thick stem. XVIII Century.

Two plain glasses, with long, solid stems and small bowls, with straight sides; for strong or cordial waters.

(126). See article on Glasses in *The Connoisseur*, Vol. II, pp. 159—163.

Two similar glasses, the bowls having slightly concave sides ; the stems ornamented with spirally-drawn opaque white threads of glass. XVIII Century.

### III. ETHNOGRAPHY.

(*The series below are numbered from 1 to 19 ; Nos. 1 and 2 are exhibited in window-recess No. I ; No. 3, on walls in S.E. corner of room ; No. 4, on walls, etc., in various parts of the room ; No. 5, in window-recess No. II ; Nos. 6 and 7, in window No. III ; Nos. 8 to 18, in long table-case at south end of room ; No. 19, chiefly in window-recess No. IV and in window on east side.*)

#### 1. *Savage Dress, Personal Ornament, etc.*—

**Africa.**—Woven loin-cloth worn by women, Bonny, West Africa.

Woman's complete dress, in fine bead-work ; small comb, with bead-work ; bead-work on stoppered bottle ; long stick, covered with bead-work. All from Central Africa. Given to Dr. Walter by Miss May Hillier (now Mrs. Hensleigh Walter).

Two rhinoceros-hide bangles, an ivory armband, and a twisted bangle of wire and hair of elephant's tail. Central Africa. (Miss Hillier).

Bangle of steel wire and brass, Kaffir.

**Asia.**—Pair of embroidered lady's shoes, Chinese.

Pocket-handkerchief, Chinese.

Two sinuous green glass bangles and another bangle, India.

**America.**—Necklace, composed of teeth of the peccary, British Guiana.

Pair of Eskimo gloves.

"*Kamik*," a pair of woman's top-boots of thin leather, Greenland.

**Oceania.**—Two dresses or capes, Sandwich Islands ; brought home in the "*Galatea*," by Mr. W. O. Greenslade. The

specimen with a black band is said to have been worn by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh as "fancy dress" when he was in Australia.

Another dress, for loins, Sandwich Islands.

Three chaplets, *ibid.*

Necklace, composed of dogs' teeth and two human teeth, *ibid.*

Necklace of shells and small blue and black beads, *ibid.*

Bead-work armlet, Solomon Islands; probably San Christóval.

Long, narrow strip of similar bead-work, *ibid.*

Circular forehead ornament, composed of thin open-work turtle-shell, on a disc of white *tridacna* shell; probably Solomon Islands.

Ring of *tridacna* shell, *ibid.*

Two shell armlets, Admiralty Islands.

## 2. Savage Weapons, Sticks, etc.—

**Africa.**—Zulu spear, with fluted, leaf-shaped blade.

Wooden bow, S.E. Africa. Given, with last-mentioned, to Dr. Walter by Mr. G. Custard.

'*Sjambok*,' for thrashing slaves and animals, South Africa.

Broad, leaf-shaped knife or dagger, with median ridge and bevelled edges; wooden handle; sheath of plaited rush-work on wood. Ba Fahn, Gaboon, West Africa.

Two leather quivers; one containing seven arrows. Mandingo, West Africa.

*Knob-kerrie*, Kaffir.

Two others, the head of one covered with hide; Central Africa.

Two walking-sticks; one from Central Africa, the other Kaffir. Both obtained by Mr. H. Hillier.

Sword-stick, cased in woven brass wire-work; Chikunda tribe, Central Africa (Mr. H. Hillier).

Wooden club, with head of sexagonal section; ? Mashonaland.



Small arrow, feathered and barbed ; Central Africa.

Skull, two hands, a foot and atlas, from mummies, Egypt.

**Asia.**—Three composite bows, Northern India.

Carved bambu, possibly from one of the islands in the Malay Archipelago.

Large pottery figure, Chinese.

‘Ancestral Worship’ coloured wooden figure, Chinese.

**America.**—Heavy, dark wooden club, of quadrangular cross-section, with squared ends, tapering towards the woven grip near the middle ; British Guiana.

Arrow for shooting small birds, called ‘*marna* ;’ Demerara.

Powder horn, carved with zigzag and geometrical designs. ? N. American Indian.

**Australasia.**—Plain boomerang, probably Queensland.

Boomerang, covered on one face by incised decoration ; Queensland.

Knobbed stick.

Wooden club, with oval-shaped head, the sides notched and decorated with cross-hatching. Probably Queensland.

Knobbed club of circular section, the top of knob tapering to a point. ? New South Wales.<sup>127</sup>

Another knobbed club, possibly Australian.

Club made of the tree fern, Tasmania.

Maori wooden trumpet, with two carved grotesque heads ; the eyes inlaid with *haliotis* shell. New Zealand.

A specimen of Kauri Gum, *ibid.*

**Pacific Ocean.**—Club made from the saw of a saw-fish, Sandwich Islands.

Weapon, or knife, composed of a wooden back set with five shark’s teeth, attached by plaited fibre ; Gilbert or Kingsmill Islands.

**Miscellaneous.**—Small wooden club.

Walking-stick, made from the “Dôm Palm,” and inlaid with the nut (vegetable ivory).

(127). The local differences in this type of club are small.

Some 30 arrows from Africa and Asia, not yet named; a damaged model of a surf-boat, Ceylon, etc. (*In drawers.*)

3. *Weapons, etc., from British Central Africa (mostly on wooden screen).* The following were obtained by Mr. H. A. Hillier in British Central Africa and given to Dr. Walter:—

Three wooden bows, common to all the tribes, Angoni, Chikunda, Yao, etc. The specimen with fibre binding in the middle as well as at the ends, and with a bunch of black hair near one end, probably belonged to the Angoni tribe, who are especially fond of decorating their weapons with hair of animals.

Combined axe and spear of the Chikunda tribe. The cutting-edge of the axe-blade extends to a distance of 6in. from the wooden shaft, being connected with it by a long steel band. Carried by the 'swells' of the tribe as a badge of rank.

Three iron spears, with leaf-shaped blades, and long spiral iron ferrules at both ends of the wooden shaft; Yao tribe. Two are furnished with iron barbs just below the blade.

Three iron spears,<sup>128</sup> with leaf-shaped blades and long iron stems. The butt ends of the wooden shafts are shod with long spiral brass ferrules. ? Angoni or Yao tribe.

Iron spear, with leaf-shaped blade of slight ogee-section; extremely long iron stem of quadrangular section; with short wooden shaft in proportion to the total length of the weapon. Angoni tribe.

Another, similar, of more slender form, with long stem of circular section, and very small blade of ogee-section. Angoni tribe.

Long Angoni spear, shaft of bambu; small leaf-shaped blade of ogee-section; on stem, four barbs.

Two arrows, with small leaf-shaped ogee-section heads, and three large and three small barbs on stem; bambu shafts, to which the heads are bound by sinew. Angoni tribe.

Another, similar, but feathered at butt end. Angoni tribe.

(128). The name of 'assegai' is not known so far north.

Three arrows, with triangular heads of ogee-section, and no barbs on stems; all feathered. Angoni tribe.

Leaf-shaped iron dagger, with wooden handle; Angoni.

The following were obtained by Mr. Walter H. Brown from the Angoni tribe, in British Central Africa, and given to Dr. Walter :—

Cow-hide shield of the usual *Kaffir type*, Angoni tribe.<sup>129</sup>

Chief's feather head-dress, Angoni tribe, British Central Africa.

4. *Other Weapons, etc., on Walls* :—

*On South Wall* :—Long, curved, cavalry sword, in steel sheath, XIX Century.

Rapier of long and slender form.

Blunderbuss.

Fowling-piece, XVIII Century.

Sword, stamped with crescent, taken from an Arab slave dhow.

'*Julwar*,' Indian sword.

Sword, North American Indian.

*In Rack below Birds, South Wall* :—Fourteen feathered bird-arrows, British Guiana.

Two wooden bows, with the characteristic fluting, along inner side, of examples from British Guiana. One has had a cloth grip added, for use in England.

An arrow with leaf-shaped head, of ogee-section, and having four barbs, Central Africa.

Two barbed spears.

Six English bows.

Two metal quivers, one containing arrows, English.

*In east window*.—Standard of the Stoke and Martock Yeomanry, who distinguished themselves in suppressing the Reform Riots at Yeovil, *circa* 1830, under the command of

(129). Mr. Henry Balfour, Oxford University Museum, writes :—"I do not remember these north of the Zambesi, but they *may* reach Nyassa."

John Tatchell Bullen Tatchell. For his services he received the thanks of Parliament and the King's letters patent authorizing him for ever to take the title of Captain. He was then resident in Stoke-under-Ham, at what is now known as "Castle Close." John Marsh Templeman was cornet.

*In north windows.*—Sword, Toledo blade, inscribed "I. H. C. FERRARA."

Long, slender, double-edged sword, probably early XVII Century.

Single-edged sword, fluted blade, with ivory and brass handle. Probably end of XVII Century.

Sword, *temp.* Charles II; blade faintly inlaid with a crown, "C.R." (Charles Rex), etc. Found at Stoke-under-Ham, between ceiling and floor, when "Gundry's" old farmhouse was pulled down. With it (here exhibited) was found a strip of oak, with "T.D. 1678" roughly cut in it.

*In centre of room.*—Huge postilion's boot, (?) French; sold at the sale at Norton House, South Somerset, after the death of the late Major Quantock.

Lifeguardsman's helmet, picked up, riddled by bullets, on the field of Balaclava.

5. *Lighting Appliances.*—In window-recess No. II from the north is a wall-case containing twenty-three objects connected with "Lights and Lamps." The small series includes iron and wooden tinder-boxes, snuffers and taper-stands, tinder-pistols, a fine old brass candlestick, two flint "strike-a-lights" from Ham Hill, etc. The rarest specimen is the small iron tinder-box, probably English, with a piece of steel fitted at right angles to the inside of the lid, apparently for striking sparks downwards into the box and tinder; the handle was probably used as a 'pipe-stopper' and unscrews to expose a corkscrew. One of the wooden tinder-boxes with handle has two compartments, for the tinder and the "strike-a-lights"—flint and steel. One of the circular iron tinder-boxes (*circa*

1820) has a candle-holder affixed to the lid ; another example, somewhat similar, comes from Stretton, in Northamptonshire. The series includes a brass stand holding a pair of snuffers, and a brass candlestick, Queen Anne period ; brass ornamental snuffers, German, late XVII Century ; and a brass taper-jack, *temp.* George II or III. Another uncommon specimen is the ‘*chak-mak*,’ for obtaining fire, from Central Asia, probably Himalayan. The collection also includes a Roman red pottery lamp from Pompeii.

6. *Smoking and Snuff-taking Appliances.*—In the window-recess No. III is a wall-case containing “Smoking and Snuff-taking Appliances.” The pipes consist of :—

A German pipe, having a china bowl with brass cover.

Another, with detachable white china bowl with brass cover, and a sporting scene painted on bowl. Given to the donor by Mr. John W. Walter, 1875.

Swiss pipe, with detachable bowl of white china bearing a coloured representation of Amras ; the stem composed of the foot of a chamois. Smoked by the late Mr. John Phelps, in 1835.

Wooden pipe-bowl, probably either German or Dutch.

Two wooden Kaffir pipes, one with the bowl carved as a grotesque human head, the eyes, ear-holes and mouth being indicated in lead.

Short tube of bone used as a pipe by convicts in South Africa<sup>130</sup> (obtained by Lieut. Selby).

Several English clay tobacco-pipes of the XVIII Century, mostly from the site of St. Nicholas’ Free Chapel, Stoke-under-Ham.

Of tobacco-stoppers there are two in bone ; one depicting a greyhound killing a hare ; the other with representation of a nude female figure.

Three large leaden tobacco-boxes, English, early XIX

(130). Other specimens may be seen in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford. See Mr. H. Balfour’s Note No. 10, in “*Man*,” 1901, p. 12.



Century, two being of long octagonal form with covers; the other of cylindrical form, from Ford Abbey, near Chard.

Brass tobacco-box, of long octagonal form, with female bust in relief on cover, and inscription "WILHELMVS III. D.G. PRINC. AP. AVS. FIO."(?)

Brass oval tobacco-box, probably Dutch, with inscription, human figures and floral decoration.

Brass tobacco-box of a Chinese water-pipe, with Chinese inscription inside cover.

Of snuff-boxes and mulls there are twelve specimens, made of one substance or a combination of materials, and including wood, papier-mâché, brass, silver, tortoiseshell, bone and ivory. A circular wooden snuff-box exhibits medallions of Stephenson and Watt, by Chantrey. A brass box with three compartments which open in a 'zigzag' manner bears a representation of "Paul Pry." The most interesting example is an ivory snuff-box with inscription around sides, "VIVA MIDNO ANTONIO ERRERO, 1781;" on the cover the arms of Castile (?); on bottom a double-headed eagle, the sun and moon. The only other object this case contains is a brass match-box, with a copper representation of a pastoral dancing scene in high relief.

7. *Shoes and foot-gear.*—This small series is shown in window-recess No. III. England is represented by three pairs of lady's shoes with silk embroidered 'uppers,' one *circa* 1725, another *circa* 1770, and the third, end of XVIII Century and worn by the donor's grandmother; also a pair of leather lady's clogs, XVIII Century.

From India, there are two pairs of shoes, and an odd one.

The North American Indians are represented by a large leather moccasin, and a pair of child's moccasins ornamented with coloured bead-work.

The pair of shoes made of interwoven reeds is manufactured in China, and traded to various parts of the world.

The collection also includes three pairs of Japanese 'tabi' or socks, worn by all classes, and a pair of Japanese clogs, 'geta,' worn by Japanese gentlemen.

8. *Books and Process Blocks.*—Process-block, "Mary, Queen of Scots."

Copper plate portrait.

Engraved wood block.

Pair of book-covers made of olive-wood, from the Mount of Olives, brought from Jerusalem by Mr. Cely Trevilian. Given to the donor by Mrs. Billing.

Two bundles (? complete packs) of Chinese playing-cards.

An old Chinese printed book, "Vols. VII and VIII of a Commentary."

A Japanese pocket-book in case.

Printed list of tolls (in frame) payable at Crewkerne Turnpike Gate, by Act of 6 George IV.<sup>131</sup>

9. *Needlework and Embroidery.*—Wool-work picture (framed), work of a sailor, 1850.<sup>131</sup>

Large piece of tapestry representing "Narcissus admiring his own reflection in the waters of a fountain; two jealous Nymphs of the Grove looking on." Obtained from a house at Montacute; probably originally in Montacute House, the seat of the Phelps family.<sup>132</sup>

Model of a female pedlar with all her wares.

Fan formed of peacock's feathers, beetles' wings, etc.; from Doolallie (?), India.

Trappings from a mandarin's bed, taken at the looting of Canton, China, by Steward Drewe of Odcombe, Somerset. One is composed largely of embroidered-work; the other for the most part consists of Canton enamel-work (colours, blue, yellow, green, pink) in which the bat design predominates.

(131). Exhibited on wall in N.E. corner of room.

(132). On wall at north over lancet windows. A photograph of the tapestry is hung up on the sight-line.

Afghan officer's epaulet of silver thread.

Piece of a dress worn by Queen Charlotte, consort of George III.

Plush and metal purse.

Wooden silk-winder.

Two examples of needle-work of Dr. Walter's first wife's grandmother, Mrs. Tatchell of Preston, end of XVIII Century; and a sampler representing a map of S.W. Europe and N. Africa, marked "Sarah Tatchell's work, December 7th, 1796."

Cruciform piece of embroidery with representation of the sun in the centre. Each arm is divided into twenty-four squares, embroidered with various devices, and large initials, E., J., U., N. Used for the game of "*Pachisi*," India. (*Exhibited on south end of Stamp Screen*).

10. *English and Foreign Coins, Badges, Bank Notes, etc.*—  
A quantity of old Bank Notes, English.

Eleven Bank Notes of the United States and Confederate States of America.

One Italian Bank Note (*Una lira*).

"*T'in Peng*" (*Cantonese*)=Heaven's Balance; a Chinese apparatus for weighing silver, gold-dust and medicine.

Forgery of a XIII Century Palmer's Badge. Forgeries similar to this appeared early in the XIX Century. The number, 1012, is not supposed to be a date, but the number of the palmer.

Three brass badges or medals, one being of the Emperor Maximilian.

A guinea-scale, and nine weights.

Three denarii and ten 3rd brass coins from Edinburgh. Roman.

Four Roman coins brought from the Pyramids of Egypt.

Thirty-six third brass Roman coins. Given to the donor by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

Twenty-two XVII Century trade tokens of Somerset and the south-western counties, including two of Jane Blatchford and two of John Clothier, Montacute.<sup>133</sup>

Four hundred and eighty-nine silver and copper coins of various nationalities, and XVIII and XIX Century English tokens. The countries represented include Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, India, Mauritius, France, Germany, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, U. S. America, Mexico, Barbadoes, Japan, China and other Asiatic States.

The following deposited by Dr. Walter :—Card to which are attached, 10 Siamese coins, 4 of Brazil, (viz., 10, 40, 100, and 200 reis), 1 cent of British North Borneo, 1 cent of Borneo (Rajah Brooke), 1 cent of Ceylon, 1 cent of Hong Kong, 2 annas of India, and 1 cent and 10 cents of Straits Settlements.

11. *Household Utensils and Appliances.*—Two bronze skillets or cooking-pots, dated 1695 and 1712 respectively, the earlier one having three short feet.<sup>134</sup> Both the handles bear inscriptions, viz.,

WIL · THIS · PLES · YOV · (1695), and	Dates
THIS · IS · GOOD · WARE · T.S. (1712)	on sides.

White marble mortar.<sup>134</sup>

Bronze pestle and mortar, with "I. F. 1708," in relief on sides.<sup>135</sup>

Two pewter measures with handles and covers; capacities,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. and  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint respectively.<sup>135</sup>

Large leather "Black-jack," in fine state of preservation, height  $19\frac{1}{2}$  in., diam. at base  $10\frac{1}{2}$  ins., capacity about 3 gallons. From Montacute House, South Somerset; sold after the

(133). See "Somerset Trade Tokens," *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, Vol. xxxii, pt. ii, pp. 134—5, Nos. 196—8.

(134). In lancet-window recesses at north of room.

(135). In the pottery-case at north end of room.

death of the late John Phelps, Esq., *circa* 1830. A very old woman of Montacute told Mr. Walter she remembered when the "jack" was brought in, every morning, full of beer for the servants' breakfast at "The House." These large leathern vessels may still be seen in gentlemen's houses, where they are now carefully preserved as curiosities. A black-jack of precisely the same form, but somewhat larger (height  $24\frac{1}{2}$  ins.), from Chipchase Castle, is figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle<sup>136</sup>; it is one of a pair (*circa* 1650-1680), "probably used for bringing up ale from the cellar or buttery." At Winchester College are two of exactly the same form.<sup>137</sup> (*Exhibited on the central table*).

Two horn drinking-cups, one faintly engraved with a battle-scene, English.

Pair of horn drinking-cups, probably Indo-Malayan or Indian.

Large pocket drinking-flask in wooden case, probably English.

Pewter bleeding-dish, with "I.F." in pierced-work handle. It formerly belonged to Isaac Ford of West Chinnock, Somerset.

Bleeding-stick for cattle. From Percombe House, Stoke-under-Ham,—the birthplace of the donor, and for many years the residence of his father, Mr. Richard Walter.

Set of phlemes for bleeding cattle, and another phleme, South Somerset.

Clasp-knife with wooden handle.

Long, slender, knife, with dark bone handle of circular section. Found in the peat in bottom near Welham's Mill, Tintinhull, Somerset.

Pair of chop-sticks, and knife in tortoise-shell sheath, with brass fittings ornamented with the bat design. Chinese.

(136). Vol. x, p. 146.

(137). "Country Life," Feb. 1st, 1902.



Two brass dumpling-spoons, with circular bowls and holes at end of handles for hanging up. English, late XVIII Century.

Spoon of latten-brass, with seal-headed end, characteristic of the XVI Century. The bowl is of the "Apostle Spoon" form with a maker's mark, (unidentifiable). This specimen is English, *circa* 1560.

Brass sugar-tongs, early XIX Century.

Small box of brass weights, fitted one within another.

Wooden nutcrackers, in form of a grotesque hunchback fiddler, English.

Horn nutcrackers, probably English.

Wooden spice-box, the divisions, placed one above the other, allotted to "Nutmegs, Cloves, Ginger and Mace," English.

Two mats made by Bonny men, West Africa.

12. *Weapons and Sporting Implements.*—Parish constables' handcuffs from Middle Chinnock. Given to the donor by Ishmael Chant.

Iron handcuffs dug up in 1899 in the street, at Montacute.

Pair of handcuffs used on the East Coast of Africa, in the suppression of the Slave Trade. Middle of XIX Century.

Two special constable's staves of wood, used at Tintinhull, Somerset, during the Reform Riots, *circa* 1830. (Major Wilson in command, Capt. Poole, 2nd).

Stick cut in the vineyard below the heights of Alma (Crimean War), on the morning of the battle, by a soldier who gave it to Mr. Walter. It was carried on his back during the battle, and was with him all through the campaign.

Hunting-knife in leather sheath fitted with brass, probably English.

Hunting-knife of the XVII Century, with flamboyant blade, found in a garden at base of Ham Hill, Somerset. Handle of red-deer horn.

Two French hunting-swords, with brass hand-guards, one with saw along back of blade.

Sheathed knife, Afghanistan.

Knife or dagger with short ivory handle, in wooden sheath. Probably from the Malay Peninsula ; of a type found in Sumatra.

Two pistols made by Bulleid, XIX Century.

Shot-belt carried by Mr. W. W. Walter in the days of muzzle-loading.

Fifteen modern gun-flints.

Pair of bronze spurs with rowels. English, XVII Century.

Bronze rowel of spur, with five points, XVII Century.

Two projectiles and a cannon fuse.

Cartridge used by Arabs at Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, Egypt.

Three bullets from shrapnel-shell, fired with a view to test the fortifications of Inchkeith, from H.M.S. "Sultan ;" similar to those used on board her in the bombardment of Alexandria, 1882.

Two small leaden bullets from Sedgmoor.

Small wallet with gilt and red floral decoration. Taken from the Sikh Cavalry by one of H.M. 10th Foot, after the battle at Sobraon, Punjâb, India, on Feb. 10th, 1846.

13. *Human and Animal Form in Art.*—Twenty-two specimens, including :—

Cover of a sacramental flagon in pewter, with head of Christ. Dug up in Mrs. Parry's garden, at Stoke-under-Ham.

Three specimens of repoussé work.

Bronze bell in form of woman with arms akimbo.<sup>138</sup>

West African ivory carving, probably from Loango.

Pottery Ushabti figure, Egypt.

Two bronze figures, Mexico ; similar to the Egyptian Ushabti figures.

Water-colour painting of a coolie offering his arm to be tattooed, Japanese.

(138). See *The Connoisseur*, Vol. v, p. 33.

Sixteen pictures of oblong form, in one complete strip, measuring  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, by 7 inches in width.<sup>139</sup> Japanese : representing the story of the Forty-seven Ronins, the subject of the "*Chi Singura*" Romance, a favourite subject for Japanese story-tellers. The black and white parti-coloured dress is only used in pictures of the forty-seven faithful retainers who avenged the murder of their feudal lords. The pictures appear to be hand-painted studies for printing.

**India.**—Toy peacock.

Brass figure of Krishna.

Two brass figures in crawling attitude.

Carved stone figure of "Ganesa," the Hindoo God of Wisdom ; from a temple in the ancient town of Chandode, on the banks of the Nerbudda. Given to the donor by Mr. W. F. Hamilton, Kurrachee.

Small bronze figure of "Ganesa."

Silver Buddha, Burma. (Silver on clay core).

In addition, the under-mentioned, presented by Mr. R. Hensleigh Walter, Sept. 6th, 1902. (*Incorporated with the Collection*):—

Leaden figure, dug up close to Berely Farm, Stoke-under-Ham, about 200 yards from a leaden-coffin.<sup>140</sup> Perhaps a portion of a candlestick. ? Stuart period.

14. *Spectacles.*—Eight pairs of spectacles, old English, and an example of "pince-nez."

Five spectacle cases, one in shagreen.

15. *Fish-Hooks.*—Turtle-harpoon, with 3 barbs, the tang bound with plaited fibre, with flat woven line attached. Used in the north-east of South America, North of the Amazon. This example is probably from British Guiana.

Fifteen fish-hooks of types occurring in the Island of San

(139). Tacked along the full length of the table-case at south.

(140). A piece of this coffin is in the collection. See p. 52.

Christóval, Solomon Islands, Pacific Ocean, of sizes ranging from  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. to 3 ins. in length, and composed for the most part of mother-of-pearl and tortoise-shell. Three of the specimens are certainly from the Island of San Christóval, and have shaped pieces of mother-of-pearl bound to the tangs of the hooks. These are interesting, as similar objects are used in both the New Hebrides and the Torres Straits as pendants. In the latter locality they are said to represent the ant-lion.

16. *Brass Work*.—Seven miscellaneous articles, including a portable ink-pot and pen-knife, XVII Century; and an extremely interesting and rare XVII Century brass sundial, measuring  $3\frac{3}{4}$  ins. square, the gnomon being  $1\frac{7}{8}$  ins. in height. At each corner there is a hole for attaching the dial to its pedestal. It is inscribed, in three lines, thus:—

“Wee Shall Dial, (*we shall die all*), M.S. 1668.” Dug up at West Stoke, South Somerset.<sup>141</sup>

17. *Toilet Appliances*.—Two large tortoise-shell lady’s hair combs, English, one having steel teeth.

Pair of gilt shoe-buckles.

Two pin-cushions, made from the fore and hind hoofs of buffalo. (From Sergt. Pierson).

Soldier’s razor strop made of “Adam’s Thread;” used for a strop with burnt cork and cocoanut oil, Gibraltar.

Bone tooth and ear-pick, 1814, made by French prisoners at Dartmoor Prison.

Tooth-brush, Chinese.

Whale-bone scratch-back, Chinese.

Silver chatelaine of lady’s toilet appliances, Chinese. The two combs are sheathed in representations of green pea-pods.

Tear-bottle in stone, in form of acorn. Found in a mummy case, Egypt. Given to Mr. Walter by Mrs. Brook, who obtained it from Admiral Burridge.

(141). See “The Reliquary,” Vol. VI, 1900, p. 101.

Chain and bead necklet—an Italian rosary. They may be seen in most parts of Italy. “The pendant might be of any principal saint, but this one is unusual.”<sup>142</sup> *Obv.*:—BEATA VIRGINE MARIA IMMACOLATA. *Rev.*:—MEMORIA DEL MESE DI MARIA. (*Memorial of the month of the Virgin.*)

Serpent-like armlet carved out of lava (?). The tail in form of arrowhead. Possibly Neapolitan.

18. *Miscellaneous “Curiosities.”*—Sixteen specimens including:—

Small iron jews’-harp, certainly Himalayan. “It may be either from Tibet or Sikkim; probably made at Sikkim anyway; the bambu may be its protecting-case to save the turned-up tongue from risk.”<sup>142</sup> Given to the donor by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

Dôm palm fruit, from which we get vegetable ivory, Upper Egypt. Given to the donor by Miss May Hillier.

Pocket microscope, used by the donor’s father.

Telegraphic tape for dots and strokes.

Piece of the old Atlantic cable.

Button and bullet brought from the field of Waterloo by Rev. W. J. Rowland.

A sample of the bread used generally, during the siege of Paris, 1871.

Sixpenny-bit broken in half by the fingers of Sampson, “the strong man.”

Silver watch of Capt. Marcus A. S. Hare, of H.M.S. “Eurydice,” which went down with all hands, off the Isle of Wight, on March 24, 1878. Taken from his cabin by divers.

Two small cubes of commercial nickel.

19. *Miscellaneous Ethnographical Specimens*, (on the walls):—Wooden “stocks” such as were in general use in early Victorian days, and in which it was usual to make young

(142). Henry Balfour, M.A.



ladies stand some time daily to make them turn out their toes.<sup>143</sup>

Two model canoes of birch-bark and porcupine quills. North American Indian.<sup>143</sup>

Old telescope with casing of shagreen.<sup>144</sup>

Six threshing-flails ; four marked "Stoke-under-Ham," two "Somerset" only.<sup>145</sup>

Brass warming-pan bearing the Stuart arms ; with steel handle. Inscribed "GOD SAVE THE KING." XVII Century<sup>145</sup>

Brass warming-pan with Tudor designs ; steel handle. Probably XVI Century.

Brass warming-pan with wooden handle. XVIII Century.

Life-belt from the steamship "Elbe," which was wrecked with fearful loss of life in Jan. 1895.<sup>146</sup>

Model of a ship, made in 1860 by a sailor named Bussel, who lived at Montacute.

#### IV. NATURAL HISTORY.

(Nearly all the Natural History specimens are exhibited at the South end of the room).

*Lepidoptera*.—Two mahogany cabinets containing (1) Butterflies (2) Moths, collected by Mr. W. W. Walter and set by himself. Although the majority were captured and bred in South Somerset, some were taken in other parts of England ; and, unfortunately, it is now impossible to make any distinction in this respect.

*Birds and Animals*.—Twenty-one cases of birds and animals, mostly Somerset specimens, and including the ruff, chough, shoveller, bittern, tern, kestrel and sparrow hawks, merlin, hen-harrier, golden crested wren, Egyptian goose, snipe and the duck-billed platypus (*Ornithorhynchus Anatinus*) from Aus-

(143). In window-recess, larger east window.

(144). On south wall.

(145). In window-recess No IV. (west).

(146). On east wall.

tralia,—an animal that lives in water, lays eggs, and suckles its young.

Case of some British birds' eggs, mostly Somerset.

Hanging below the egg-case is a *Diodont* known as the hedge-hog fish. Brought from India "and given to Mr. Walter by W. Garrard, a fellow-pupil at Bristol Infirmary in 1845."

*In case in window-recess No. IV.*—Forty-eight miscellaneous specimens, including thirteen skins of Australian birds, carapace of Hawksbill turtle and another turtle, skull and leg-bone of albatross, snout of Barbary hog, scorpions, bull-frog (South America), Surinam frog, skull of sturgeon, flying-fish, sword of the sting-ray, two jaws of shark, two jaws of dog-fish and another of skate, two engraved ostrich-eggs, etc.

Snake skin (shed) picked up in Chiromo, British Central Africa, 23rd July 1902, by Mr. H. Hillier, who has presented it to the collection.<sup>147</sup>

*On walls in various parts of the room.*—Eleven specimens consisting of :—

Sword of a sword-fish.

Two saws of the saw-fish.

Jaws of shark.

Heterocercal tail of shark.

Skull of the garial, from the Hooghly, India.

Complete lower jaw of boar.

Skull of Derbyshire ram.

Horns of a springbok.

Two young crocodiles, Egypt.

## V. POSTAGE STAMPS.

*(Exhibited on screen in middle of room.)*

Collection of British, Colonial, and Foreign postage stamps, post-cards, etc. ; nearly 5,100 specimens.

(147). Incorporated with the "Walter Collection."