Proceedings

of the

Dorset Natural History

and

Antiquarian Field Club.

Edited by

C. W. H. Dicker.

Volume XXXII.

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1911
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The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Inaugurated March 26th, 1875.

Presidents:
1875-1902—J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
1902-1904—The Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
1904—* Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents:
1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
1880-1900—The Rev. Canon Sir Talbot Baker, Bart., M.A.
1880-1900—General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S.
1880—* The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
1885—* The Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S.
1892-1904—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
1900-1902—* The Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
1904—* The Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S.
1900-1904—Vaughan Cornish, Esq., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
1900—* Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.
1902—* H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
1904—* The Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.
1904—* The Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.
1904—* The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A., R.D.
1904-1908—R. Bosworth Smith, Esq., M.A.
1909—* The Rev. Canon C. H. Mayo, M.A., Dorset Editor of "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries."
1911—* The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, R.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
1892-1902—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
1902-1904—H. Colley March, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
1904—* The Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.

Hon. Treasurers:
1882-1900—The Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.
1901-1910—Captain G. R. Elwes, J.P.
1910—* The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, M.A., R.D.

Hon. Editors:
1875-1884—Professor James Buckman, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.
1892-1901—Nelson M. Richardson, Esq., B.A.
1901-1906—The Rev. W. Miles Barnes, B.A.
1906-1909—The Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.
1909—* The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, R.D.

* The asterisk indicates the present officials of the Club.
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RULES
OF
THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN
FIELD CLUB.

OBJECT AND CONSTITUTION.

1.—The Club shall be called The Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club, and shall have for a short title The Dorset Field Club.

The object of the Club is to promote and encourage an interest in the study of the Physical Sciences and Archaeology generally, especially the Natural History of the County of Dorset and its Antiquities, Prehistoric records, and Ethnology. It shall use its influence to prevent, as far as possible, the extirpation of rare plants and animals, and to promote the preservation of the Antiquities of the County.

2.—The Club shall consist of (i.) three Officers, President, Honorary Secretary, and Honorary Treasurer, who shall be elected annually, and shall form the Executive body for its management; (ii.) Vice-Presidents, of whom the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer shall be two, ex officio; (iii.) The Honorary Editor of the Annual Volume of Proceedings; (iv.) Ordinary Members; (v.) Honorary Members. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Editor shall form a Council to decide questions referred to them by the Executive and to elect Honorary Members. The Editor shall be nominated by one of the incoming Executive and elected at the Annual Meeting.

There may also be one or more Honorary Assistant Secretaries, who shall be nominated by the Honorary Secretary, seconded by the President or Treasurer, and elected by the Members at the Annual Meeting.

Members may be appointed by the remaining Officers to fill interim vacancies in the Executive Body until the following Annual Meeting.

The number of the Club shall be limited to 400, power being reserved to the Council to select from the list of candidates persons, whose membership they may consider to be advantageous to the interests of the Club, to be additional Members.

PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

3.—The President shall take the chair at all Meetings, and have an original and a casting vote on all questions before the Meeting. In addition to the two ex-officio Vice-Presidents, at least three others shall be nominated by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman, and elected at the Annual Meeting.
HON. SECRETARY.

4.—The Secretary shall perform all the usual secretarial work; cause a programme of each Meeting to be sent to every Member seven days at least before such Meeting; make all preparations for carrying out Meetings and, with or without the help of a paid Assistant Secretary or others, conduct all Field Meetings. On any question arising between the Secretary (or Acting Secretary) and a Member at a Field Meeting, the decision of the Secretary shall be final.

The Secretary shall receive from each Member his or her share of the day’s expenses, and thereout defray all incidental costs and charges of the Meeting, rendering an account of the same before the Annual Meeting to the Treasurer; any surplus of such collection shall form part of the General Fund, and any deficit be defrayed out of that Fund.

HON. TREASURER.

5.—The Treasurer shall keep an account of Subscriptions and all other moneys of the Club received and of all Disbursements, rendering at the Annual General Meeting a balance sheet of the same, as well as a general statement of the Club’s finances. He shall send copies of the Annual Volume of Proceedings for each year to Ordinary Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year (as nearly as may be possible, in the order of such payment), to Honorary Members, and to such Societies and individuals as the Club may, from time to time, appoint to receive them. He shall also furnish a list at each Annual Meeting, containing the names of all Members in arrear, with the amount of their indebtedness to the Club. He shall also give notice of their election to all New Members.

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

6.—Ordinary Members are entitled to be present and take part in the Club’s proceedings at all Meetings, and to receive the published “Proceedings” of the Club, when issued, for the year for which their subscription has been paid.

7.—Every candidate for admission shall be nominated in writing by one Member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. He may be proposed at any Meeting, and his name shall appear in the programme of the first following Meeting at which a Ballot is held, when he shall be elected by ballot, one black ball in six to exclude. Twelve Members shall form a quorum for the purpose of election. A Ballot shall be held at the Annual and Winter Meetings, and may be held at any other Meeting, should the Executive so decide, notice being given in the programme. In the event of the number of vacancies being less than the number of candidates at four successive Meetings, the names of any candidates proposed at the first of such Meetings who have not been elected at one of them shall be withdrawn, and shall not be eligible to be again proposed for election for at least a year after such withdrawal. Provided that if at any Meeting there shall be no vacancies available, it shall not be counted in estimating the above named four Meetings.
viii.

8.—The Annual Subscription shall be 10s., which shall become due and payable in advance on the 1st of January in each year. Subscriptions paid on election after September in each year shall be considered as subscriptions for the following year, unless otherwise agreed upon by such Member and the Treasurer. Every Member shall pay immediately after his election the sum of ten shillings as Entrance Fee, in addition to his first Annual Subscription.

9.—No person elected a Member shall be entitled to exercise any privilege as such until he has paid his Entrance Fee and first Subscription, and no Member shall be entitled to receive a copy of the "Proceedings" for any year until his Subscription for that year has been paid.

10.—A registered letter shall be sent by the Hon. Treasurer to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear at the date of any Annual Meeting, demanding payment within 23 days, failing which he shall cease to be a Member of the Club, but shall, nevertheless, be liable for the arrears then due.

11.—Members desiring to leave the Club shall give notice of the same in writing to the Treasurer (or Secretary), but, unless such notice is given before the end of January in any year, they shall be liable to pay the Annual Subscription due to the Club on and after January 1st in that year.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

12.—Honorary Members shall consist of persons eminent for scientific or natural history attainments, and shall be elected by the Council. They pay no subscription, and have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, except voting.

MEETINGS.

13.—The Annual General Meeting shall be held as near the first week in May as may be convenient; to receive the outgoing President's Address (if any) and the Treasurer's financial report; to elect the Officers and Editor for the ensuing year; to determine the number (which shall usually be three or four), dates, and places of Field Meetings during the ensuing summer, and for general purposes.

14.—Two Winter Meetings shall usually be held in or about the months of December and February for the exhibition of Objects of Interest (to which not more than one hour of the time before the reading of the Papers shall be devoted), for the reading and discussion of Papers, and for general purposes.

The Dates and Places of the Winter and Annual Meetings shall be decided by the Executive.

15.—A Member may bring Friends to the Meetings subject to the following restrictions:—No person (except the husband, wife, or child of a Member), may attend the Meeting unaccompanied by the Member introducing him, unless such Member be prevented from attending by illness, and no Member may take with him to a Field Meeting more than one Friend, whose name and address must be submitted to the Hon. Secretary and approved by him or the Executive.

The above restrictions do not apply to the Executive or to the Acting Secretary at the Meeting.
16. - Members must give due notice (with prepayment of expenses) to the Hon. Secretary of their intention to be present, with or without a Friend, at any Field Meeting, in return for which the Secretary shall send to the Member a card of admission to the Meeting, to be produced when required. Any Member who, having given such notice, fails to attend, will be liable only for any expenses actually incurred on his account, and any balance will be returned to him on application. The sum of 1s., or such other amount as the Hon. Secretary may consider necessary, shall be charged to each person attending a Field Meeting, for Incidental Expenses.

17.—The Executive may at any time call a Special General Meeting of the Members upon their own initiative or upon a written requisition (signed by Eight Members) being sent to the Honorary Secretary. Any proposition to be submitted shall be stated in the Notice, which shall be sent to each Member of the Club not later than seven days before the Meeting.

PAPERS.

18.—Notice shall be given to the Secretary, a convenient time before each Meeting, of any motion to be made or any Paper or communication desired to be read, with its title and a short sketch of its scope or contents. The insertion of these in the Programme is subject to the consent of the Executive.

19.—The Publications of the Club shall be in the hands of the Executive, who shall appoint annually Three or more Ordinary Members to form with them and the Editor a Publication Committee for the purpose of deciding upon the contents of the Annual Volume. These contents shall consist of original papers and communications written for the Club, and either read, or accepted as read, at a General Meeting; also of the Secretary's Reports of Meetings, the Treasurer's Financial Statement and Balance Sheet, a list to date of all Members of the Club, and of those elected in the current or previous year, with the names of their proposers and seconders. The Annual Volume shall be edited by the Editor subject to the direction of the Publication Committee.

20.—Twenty-five copies of his paper shall be presented to each author whose communication shall appear in the volume as a separate article, on notice being given by him to the Publisher to that effect.

THE AFFILIATION OF SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES TO THE CLUB.

21.—Any Natural History or Antiquarian Society in the County may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the Proceedings of the Field Club shall be sent to such Society.

Every affiliated Society shall send the programme of its Meetings to the Hon. Secretary of the Field Club, and shall also report any discoveries of exceptional interest. And the Field Club shall send its programme to the Hon. Secretary of each affiliated Society.
The Members of the Field Club shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of affiliated Societies, and the Members of any affiliated Society shall not be eligible, *ipso facto*, to attend any Meetings of the Field Club. But any Member of an affiliated Society shall be eligible to read a paper or make an exhibit at the Winter Meetings of the Field Club at Dorchester.

Any Public Library, or Club or School or College Library, in England or elsewhere, may be affiliated to the Dorset Field Club on payment of an annual fee of Ten Shillings, in return for which the annual volume of the Proceedings of the Field Club shall be sent to such Library.

**SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.**

22.—Small Committees may be appointed at the Annual General Meeting to report to the Club any interesting facts or discoveries relating to the various sections which they represent; and the Committee of each section may elect one of their Members as a Corresponding Secretary.

**NEW RULES.**

23.—No alteration in or addition to these Rules shall be made except with the consent of a majority of three-fourths of the Members present at the Annual General Meeting, full notice of the proposed alteration or addition having been given both in the current Programme and in that of the previous Meeting.
The Dorset
Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

INAUGURATED MARCH 26th, 1875.

President:
NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A.

Vice-Presidents:
THE LORD EUSTACE CECIL, F.R.G.S. (Past President).
THE REV. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A. (Hon. Secretary).

Captain G. R. ELWES, J.P.
H. COLLEY MARCH, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.
The Rev. Canon MAYO, M.A., Dorset Editor of "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries."

THE REV. W. MILES BARNES, B.A.
THE REV. O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.

Executive Body:
NELSON M. RICHARDSON, Esq., B.A. (President).
The Rev. HERBERT PENTIN, M.A. (Hon. Secretary), Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford.

Hon. Editor:

Publication Committee:
The Executive, The Hon. Editor, H. B. MIDDLETON, Esq.,
Dr. COLLEY MARCH, and E. R. SYKES, Esq.

Hon. Director of the Dorset Photographic Survey:
C. J. CORNISH-BROWNE, Esq., Came House, Dorchester.

Earthworks Sectional Committee:
The Revs. C. W. H. DICKER and C. W. WHISTLER (Corresponding Secretaries).

Numismatic Sectional Committee:
HENRY SYMONDS, Esq., F.S.A. (Corresponding Secretary).

Honorary Members:
1888 The Rev. OSMOND FISHER, M.A., F.G.S., Graveley, Huntingdon.
1889 A. M. WALLIS, Esq., 20, Mallams, Portland.
1900 R. LYDEKKER, Esq., F.R.S., The Lodge, Harpenden, Herts.
1900 CLEMENT REID, Esq., T.R.S., One Acre, Milford-on-Sea, Hants.
1908 THOMAS HARDY, Esq., O.M., LL.D., Max Gate, Dorchester.
LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

Year of Election. (The initials "O.M." signify "Original Member.")

1903 The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury
1903 The Most Hon. the Marchioness of Salisbury
1911 The Right Hon. Gertrude, Countess of Moray

O.M. The Right Hon. the Earl of Moray, M.A., F.S.A. Ed., F.G.S. (Vice-President)
1911 The Right Hon. the Earl of Ilchester
1902 The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury
1884 The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Cecil, F.R.G.S. (Vice-President)
1903 The Right Hon. Lady Eustace Cecil
1904 The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, D.D.
1892 The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Worcester, D.D., F.S.A. Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster
1889 The Right Hon. Lord Digby
1895 The Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, F.R.S.
1903 The Right Hon. Lord Chelmsford
1907 The Right Hon. Lord Wynford
1907 The Right Hon. Lady Wynford
1910 Abbott, F. E., Esq.
1893 Acland, Captain John E., M.A.
1892 Acton, Rev. Edward, B.A.
1899 Aldridge, Mrs. Selina

The Manor House, Cranborne
The Manor House, Cranborne
Westfield, Wimborne
Kinfuans Castle, Perth, N.B.
Melbury, Dorchester
St. Giles, Wimborne
Lytchett Heath, Poole
Lytchett Heath, Poole
Auckland Castle, Bishop's Auckland
Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster
Minterne, Dorchester
Merton Hall, Thetford, Norfolk
Governor's House, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia
Warmwell House, Dorchester
Warmwell House, Dorchester
Grendinning Avenue, Weymouth
Wollaston House, Dorchester
Iwerne Minster Vicarage, Blandford
Denewood, Alum Chine Road, Bournemouth
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Allner, Mrs. George</td>
<td>National Provincial Bank, Sturminster Newton</td>
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<td>1908</td>
<td>Almack, Rev. A. C., M.A.</td>
<td>The Rectory, Blandford St. Mary</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Atkins, F. T., Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Ed.</td>
<td>Cathay, Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth</td>
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<td>1907</td>
<td>Atkinson, George T., Esq., M.A.</td>
<td>Durlston Court, Swanage</td>
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<td>1902</td>
<td>Baker, Sir Randolph L., Bart., M.P.</td>
<td>County Offices, Dorchester</td>
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<td>1887</td>
<td>Badcoe, A. C., Esq., B.Sc.</td>
<td>Ranston, Blandford</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>Bankes, Eustace Ralph, Esq., M.A., F.E.S.</td>
<td>Wolfeton House, Dorchester</td>
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<td>1887</td>
<td>Bankes, Rev. Canon, M.A.</td>
<td>Norden House, Corfe Castle, Wareham</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Bankes, Mrs.</td>
<td>The Close, Salisbury</td>
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<td>1902</td>
<td>Barkworth, Edmund, Esq.</td>
<td>Kingston Lacy, Wimborne</td>
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<td>1904</td>
<td>Barlow, Major C. M.</td>
<td>South House, Pydeltrethide</td>
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<td>1894</td>
<td>Barnes, Mrs. John Iles</td>
<td>Southcot, Charminster</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>Barnes, Rev. W. M., B.A. (Vice-President)</td>
<td>Blandford</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>Barnes, F. J., Esq.</td>
<td>Weymouth Avenue, Dorchester</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>Barnes, Mrs. F. J.</td>
<td>Glenthorn, Weymouth</td>
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<td>1884</td>
<td>Barrett, W. Bowles, Esq.</td>
<td>2, Belfield Terrace, Weymouth</td>
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Barrow, Richard, Esq.</td>
<td>Sorrento House, Sandecotes, Parkstone</td>
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<td>Bartelot, Rev. R. Grosvenor, M.A.</td>
<td>Fordington St. George Vicarage, Dorchester</td>
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<td>Baskett, Rev. C. R.</td>
<td>Monkton Rectory, Dorchester</td>
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<td>Baskett, S. R., Esq.</td>
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<td>Batten, Colonel J. Mount, C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Dorset</td>
<td>Up-Cerne House, Dorchester, and Mornington Lodge, West Kensington</td>
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<td>Batten, H. B., Esq.</td>
<td>Aldon, Yeovil</td>
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<td>Baxter, W. H., Esq.</td>
<td>The Wilderness, Sherborne</td>
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<td>1903</td>
<td>Bond, Gerald Denis, Esq.</td>
<td>Holme, Wareham</td>
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<td>Bond, Nigel de M., Esq., M.A.</td>
<td>88, Coleherne Court, London, S.W.</td>
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<td>Bond, Wm. H., Esq.</td>
<td>Tyneham, Wareham</td>
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<td>Bond, Wm. Ralph G., Esq.</td>
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<td>Bond, F. Bligh, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.</td>
<td>The Guild House, Glastonbury</td>
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1894 Bonsor, Geo., Esq.
1889 Bower, H. Syndercombe, Esq.
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1898 Brandreth, Rev. F. W., M.A.
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The Den, Knole Hill, Bournemouth
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Wraxall Manor, Cattistock, Dorchester
Thorneloe, Bridport
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7, Westerhall Road, Weymouth
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Bradford Peverell, Dorchester
Coaxden, Axminster
St. Alfdhelm’s, Wareham
Trobridge House, Crediton, Devon
Westmead, Bridport
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Corfe Castle
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1896 George, Mrs. Fleet House, near Weymouth
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1890 Glyn, Captain Carr Stuart Wood Leaze, Wimborne
1898 Glyn, Lieut.-General J. P. Carr North Leigh, Wimborne
O.M. Glyn, Sir R. G., Bart. Gaunts House, Wimborne
1895 Godman, F. du Cane, Esq., F.R.S. Lower Beeding, Horsham
1883 Gorringe, Rev. P. R., M.A. 124, Richmond Park Road, Bournemouth
1906 Gowring, Mrs. B. W. 49, High West Street, Dorchester
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1890 Glyn, Lieut.-General J. P. Carr Rodney House, Bournemouth
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1906 Jameson, Mrs.

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1899 Mansel-Pleydell, Rev. J. C. M., M.A., R.D. *(Vice-President and Hon. Treasurer)*
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Upcott, Bournemouth West
White Cross, Wyke Regis
White Cross, Wyke Regis

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Longthorns, Blandford

Sturminster Newton Vicarage, Dorset
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1907 Mate, C. H., Esq.
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1904 Marsh, J. L., Esq.
1911 Mason, W. J., Esq.
1911 Mason, Mrs. E. E.
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1907 Mate, C. H., Esq.
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1911 Mason, Mrs. E. E.
1907 Mate, C. H., Esq.
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<td>1906</td>
<td>Pope, Alfred Rolph, Esq., M.A.</td>
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<td>Pringle, Henry T., Esq., M.D.</td>
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Rydal, Wimborne
Ivythorpe, Dorchester
Fore Street, Taunton
Muston Manor, Puddletown
Tarrant Rushton Rectory, Blandford
Netherton House, Weymouth
Milton Abbey Vicarage, Blandford
Chedington Court, Misterton, Somerset
Walton House, Bournemounth
Walton House, Bournemounth
St. Catherine’s, Headington Hill, Oxford
Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham
Picardy, Rodwell, Weymouth
Picardy, Rodwell, Weymouth
Kingbarrow, Wareham
Rushmore, Salisbury
Ibberton Rectory, Blandford
Blandford
Wye House, Marlborough
Chickerell Rectory, Weymouth
South Court, Dorchester
Culliford House, Dorchester
Culliford House, Dorchester
South Court, Dorchester
17, Holland Road, London, W.
12, Grange Road, Weymouth
The Ferns, Charmminster
Ermington, Dorchester
12, Frederick Place, Weymouth
Ferndown, Wimborne
Ferndown, Wimborne
Dunmore, Rodwell, Weymouth
Hyde, Wareham
Great Bidlake, Bridestow, N. Devon
Southlea, Queen’s Avenue, Dorchester
1905 Raymond, H. F., Esq.
1906 Raymond, Mrs. H. F.
1899 Rendell, W. F., Esq.
1886 Reynolds, Mrs. Arthur
1904 Rhydderch, Rev. W.
1887 Richardson, N. M., Esq., B.A. (President)
1901 Ridley, Rev. J.
1890 Robinson, Sir Charles, C.B., F.S.A.
1911 Robson, Colonel H. D.
1911 Robson, Mrs. H. D.
1886 Rodd, Edward Stanhope, Esq.
1907 Roe, Miss M. M. E.
1909 Roe, Rev. Wilfrid T., M.A.
1907 Roper, Freeman, Esq.
1909 Rowston, Robert, Esq.
1889 Russell, Colonel C. J., R.E.
1910 Russell-Wright, Rev. T., M.A.
1906 Samson, Miss E. A.
1905 Sanderson-Wells, T. H., Esq., M.D.
1905 Saunt, Miss
1905 Saunt, Miss B. V.
1889 Schuster, Rev. W. Percy, M.A.
1910 Schuster, Mrs. W. P.
1907 Scott, J. H., Esq., M.E.
1904 Seaman, Rev. C. E., M.A.
1883 Searle, Alan, Esq.
1906 Shephard, Colonel C. S., D.S.O.
1896 Shephard, Thomas, Esq., F.R.M.S.
1906 Shepherd, Rev. F. J.
1903 Sheridan, Mrs. A. T. Brinsley
1884 Sherren, J. A., Esq., F.R. Hist. S.
1911 Shield, William, Esq.
1908 Shortt, Miss E. F.
1908 Shortt, Miss L. M.
1897 Simpson, Jas., Esq.
1895 Simpson, Miss

Garryowen, Dorchester
Garryowen, Dorchester
Hallow Dene, Parkstone
Wyndcroft, Bridport
Owermoigne Rectory, Dorchester
Montevideo, Chickerell, near Weymouth
The Rectory, Pulham, Dorchester
Newton Manor, Swanage
St. Oswald, West Lulworth
St. Oswald, West Lulworth
Chardstock House, Chard
Sandford Orcas Rectory, Sherborne
Sandford Orcas Rectory, Sherborne
Forde Abbey, Chard
Casterbridge, Dorchester
Clavina, Weymouth
Mountside, Westbourne Park Road, Bournemouth
Elwell Lea, Upwey
16, Victoria Terrace, Weymouth
The Cottage, Upwey
The Cottage, Upwey
The Vicarage, West Lulworth, Wareham
The Vicarage, West Lulworth, Wareham
Skiddaw, Talbot Hill, Bournemouth
Stalbridge Rectory, Blandford
Ashton Lodge, Bassett, Southampton
Shortlake, Osmington, Weymouth
Kingsley, Bournemouth West
Dorchester
Frampton Court, Dorchester
Helsley, Weymouth
Lindisfarne, Dorchester Road, Weymouth
The Manor House, Martinstown
The Manor House, Martinstown
Minterne Grange, Parkstone
12, Greenhill, Weymouth
1906 Smith, Mrs. Alfred Newton House, Sturminster Newton
1899 Smith, Howard Lyon, Esq., L.R.C.P.
St. Mary’s Rectory, Glanvilles Wootton
1909 Smith, Nowell C., Esq., M.A.
School House, Sherborne
1908 Smith, Mrs. Spencer Kingston Vicarage, Wareham
1888 Solly, Rev. H. Shaen, M.A. Southcote, Alexandra Road, Parkstone
1901 Sotheby, Rev. W. E. H., M.A., R.D.
Gillingham Vicarage, Dorset
1909 South, H. E., Esq., Fleet Surgeon Manor House, Moreton
R.N. (retired) Wanderwell, Bridport
1905 Stephens, J. Thompson, Esq. Haddon House, West Bay, Bridport
1908 Stephens, A. N., Esq. Steepleton Manor, Dorchester
1903 Stilwell, H., Esq. Keavil, Bournemouth
1900 Storer, Colonel, late R.E. Trigon, Wareham
1895 Sturdy, Leonard, Esq. The Wick, Branksome, near Bournemouth
1896 Sturdy, Philip, Esq. The Wick, Branksome, near Bournemouth
1902 Sturdy, Miss Violet Norburton, Burton Bradstock, Bridport
1907 Sturdy, Alan, Esq. Baytree Farm, Great Horkesley, Colchester
1905 Sturdy, E. T., Esq. Pymore, Bridport
1898 Sturt, W. Neville, Esq. 24, West Street, Bridport
1898 Suttill, H. S., Esq. 5, Lansdowne Square, Rodwell, Weymouth
1905 Suttill, John, Esq. 1, Lansdowne Terrace, Weymouth
1909 Swaffield, A. Owen, Esq. 8, Belvedere, Weymouth
1908 Swaffield, R. H. O. Owen, Esq. Monksdene, Dorchester Road, Weymouth
1893 Sykes, E. R., Esq., B.A., F.Z.S. 10, South Street, Dorchester (Vice-President)
1904 Symonds, Arthur G., Esq. The Knoll, Parkstone
1904 Symonds, Henry, Esq., F.S.A. Highbury, Bodorgan Road, Bournemouth
(Corresponding Secretary of the Numismatic Sectional Committee)
1906 Thomson, Chas. Bertram, Esq., F.R.C.S.

1907 Tims, Mrs. E. M.

1907 Towers, Miss

1898 Troyte-Bullock, Mrs.

1905 Truell, Mrs.

1907 Tims, Mrs. E. M.

1907 Towers, Miss

1893 Usher, Rev. R., M.A., F.L.S.

1890 Usherwood, Rev. Canon T. E., M.A.

1910 Vivian, S. P., Esq.

1907 Waite, Arthur H., Esq.

1887 Walker, Rev. S. A., M.A.

1905 Ward, Samuel, Esq.

1904 Warry, Mrs. King

1904 Warry, Wm., Esq.

1905 Watkins, Wm., Esq., F.R.G.S.

1905 Watts, Miss

1893 Weaver, Rev. F. W., M.A., F.S.A.

1905 Webb, H. Naesmyth, Esq.

1910 Webb, Miss

1909 Whistler, Rev. C. W., M.R.C.S. (Corresponding Secretary of the Earthworks Sectional Committee)

1895 Whitby, Joseph, Esq.

1908 Whitby, Mrs. J.

1904 Wildman, W. B., Esq., M.A.

1892 Williams, E. W., Esq., B.A.

1903 Williams, Captain Berkeley C. W.

1897 Williams, Miss F. L.

1884 Williams, Colonel Robert, M.P.

1884 Williams, Mrs. Robert

1908 Williams, Miss Rhoda

1906 Williams, Miss Meta

1905 Wills, A. W., Esq., B.A., LL.B.

1910 Wingate, Rev. P. B., M.A.

1906 Winwood, T. H. R., Esq., M.A.

Romansleigh, Wimborne
Winfirth House, Winfrith
Whicham, Porchester Road, Bournemouth
Silton Lodge, Zeals, Bath
Onslow, Wimborne
Symondsbury, near Bridport
Gordon College, Khartoum
Netherbury, Beaminster
Bagdale, Parkstone
Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House, London
Upwey Place, Upwey
Charlton Manor, Blandford
Ingleton, Greenhill, Weymouth
Bemerton, Salisbury
32, Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton, London, N.
Westrow, Holwell, Sherborne
62, London Wall, E.C.
Bemerton, Salisbury
Milton Vicarage, Evercreech, Somerset
Sherston Cottage, Chester Road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth
Luscombe, Parkstone
Chesilborne Rectory, Dorchester
Preston, Yeovil
Preston, Yeovil
The Abbey House, Sherborne
Herrington, Dorchester
Herrington, Dorchester
Westleaze, Dorchester
Bridehead, Dorchester
Bridehead, Dorchester
Bridehead, Dorchester
South Walk, Dorchester
3, Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.
Tarrant Keyston Rectory, Blandford
Rothesay, Dorchester
1898 Woodhouse, Miss Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
1903 Woodhouse, Miss Ellen E. Chilmore, Ansty, Dorchester
1906 Woodhouse, Frank D., Esq. Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1906 Woodhouse, Mrs. Frank D. Old Ford House, Blandford St. Mary
1911 Woodhouse, Miss A. M. R. Norden, Blandford
1902 Wright, Rev. Herbert L., B.A. Church Knowle Rectory, Corfe Castle
1904 Yates, Robert, Esq. Delcombe, Milton Abbas, Blandford

1893 Young, E. W., Esq. Dorchester

AFFILIATED LIBRARY (Rule XXI.).
1911 Central Public Library Bournemouth

The above list includes the New Members elected up to and including the December meeting of the year 1911.

(Any omissions or errors should be notified to the Hon. Secretary.)
New Members

Elected since the Publication of the List contained in Vol. XXXI.

Proposed Sept. 20th, 1910.

Nominee. F. E. Abbott, Esq., of Glendiunn-

F. R. Leach, Esq., of Upcott, Bournemouth West
Proposer. Dr. C. B. Thomson Dr. T. Telfordsmith
Seconder. " " "

E. K. Le Fleming, Esq., B.A., M.B., of St. Margaret's, Wim-
Proposer. " " "
Seconder. " " "

Mrs. W. P. Schuster, of West Lulworth Vicarage, Wareham

The Rev. P. B. Wingate, M.A., of Tarrant Keynston Rectory, Blandford
Proposer. The Rev. A. C. The Hon. Secretary
Seconder. Almack Almack

Proposed Dec. 6th, 1910.

Proposer. The Chestnuts, Westbourne The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher
Seconder. Park Road, Bournemouth The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher

Miss A. M. R. Woodhouse, of Norden, Blandford
Proposer. H. J. Groves, Esq. F. D. Woodhouse Esq.
Seconder. Miss A. M. R. Woodhouse, of Norden, Blandford

Proposed Feb. 7th, 1911.

Nominee. Miss Margaret Dillon-Trenchard, of the Ridge, Durlston Park
Proposer. Mrs. Forrester The Hon. Secretary
Seconder. The Hon. Treasurer Captain J. E. Acland

The Earl of Ilchester, of Melbury, Dorchester
Proposer. The Hon. Treasurer Captain J. E. Acland
Seconder. Miss Mary Newland

Miss Mabel Isaacs, of Rosenheim, Bulcombe Road, Branksome Solly
Proposer. The Rev. H. Shaen Miss Mary Newland
Seconder. Miss Mary Newland

Gertrude, Countess of Moray, of Westfield, Wimborne
Proposer. The Hon. Treasurer Sir John A. Hanham
Seconder. Miss Simpson

William Shield, Esq., of Lindis- S. Ward, Esq. Miss Simpson
Proposer. farne, Dorchester Road, Wey-
Seconder. Mouth
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<td>The Rev. H. R. Long, B.A., Tolpuddle, Dorchester</td>
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<td>Mrs. E. E. Mason, of St. Denis, Cann, Shaftesbury</td>
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<td>W. J. Mason, Esq., of St. Denis, Cann, Shaftesbury</td>
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<td>M. C. Butlin, Esq., M.A., of 7, Westerhall Road, Weymouth</td>
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<td>Mrs. Hellins, of Marnhull Rectory</td>
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<td>Colonel H. D. Robson, of Oswald, West Lulworth</td>
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<td>Mrs. Robson, of Oswald, West Lulworth</td>
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<td>H. E. Croker Fox, Esq., M.B., of Major J. H. C. Chalbury Lodge, near Weymouth</td>
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<td>Miss Evelyn Dymond, of Two Leas, Langton Matravers, Wareham</td>
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<td>W. W. Ouless, Esq., R.A., of 12, Bryanston Square, London, W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Catherine Ouless, of 12, Bryanston Square, London, W.</td>
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PUBLICATIONS.


The Church Bells of Dorset. By the Rev. Canon Raven, D.D., F.S.A. Price (in parts, as issued), 6s. 6d., post free.

Church Goods, Dorset, A.D. 1552. By the Rev. W. Miles Barnes. (Out of print.)

By the late J. C. Mansel-Pleydell, B.A., F.G.S., F.L.S.


The Birds of Dorset. Price 5s.

The Mollusca of Dorset. Price 5s.

By the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., F.R.S., F.Z.S.


The British Phalangidea, or Harvest Men. Price 5s., post free.

British Chernetidea, or False Scorpions. Price 3s., post free.

The Volumes of Proceedings can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer (the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, Sturminster Newton); the Church Bells of Dorset, from the Rev. W. Miles Barnes, Dorchester; Mr. Mansel-Pleydell's works, from the Curator of the Dorset County Museum, Dorchester; the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge's works, from the Author, Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham; and the General Index, from the Assistant-Secretary (Mr. H. Pouncy, Dorset County Chronicle Office, Dorchester).

SOCIETIES & INSTITUTIONS IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE FIELD CLUB.

Bodleian Library, Oxford.
British Museum, London.
British Museum of Natural History, London.
British Association, Burlington House, London.
Cambridge Philosophical Society, Cambridge.
Devon Association for the Advancement of Science.
Hampshire Field Club, Southampton.
Royal Society of Antiquaries, Dublin, Ireland.
Society of Antiquaries, London.
Somerset Archaeological Society, Taunton.
University Library, Cambridge.
Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, Salisbury.
The Proceedings

OF THE

Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club

DURING THE SEASON 1910-1911.

FIRST WINTER MEETING.

AT THE READING ROOM OF THE DORSET COUNTY MUSEUM.

Tuesday, 6th Dec., 1910.

The chair was taken by the President, who was supported by Lord Eustace Cecil (Past President), five Vice-Presidents, the Hon. Editor, and the Assistant Secretary. About 30 Members were present.

There were no candidates for election. Two nominations for Membership were announced.

EXHIBITS.

By the President: An ancient British coin of Dubvelaunus, found at Folkestone. Only three other specimens of this coin are known.

Obv. An animal resembling a dog or wolf, running to the right, head turned back, tail erect.

Rev. DVBN on a tablet; beneath a lion (?) springing to the left; behind, a star. Æ 41, 36½ grns. (Evans, pl. iv., 12.)

Dubvelaunus appears to have been King first in Kent and later in Essex. According to an inscription at Ancyra in Asia Minor he is mentioned, with another British prince, as having sought the protection of Augustus Caesar.
Mr. Henry Symonds also showed a silver penny of Stephen, struck at the (Saxon) mint at Shaftesbury with a round die upon a square piece of silver.

*Obv.* A profile to the right with sceptre; inscription [STIE] FNE RE.
*Rev.* A cross moline with "R[ICARD] ON: SAFT.," Richard being the moneyer at Shaftesbury at that time. The coin, added Mr. Symonds, was the latest example known of the local moneyer striking coins in any Dorset mint town.

By the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher: An old Moorish lamp (or Spanish, of Moorish design) of brass.

By the Hon. Secretary: An original copy of a "Sermon preached at the reviving of the General Meetings of the Gentlemen and Others of the County of Dorset; in the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Decemb. the 2d., 1690, by William Wake, D.D." (i.e., Archbishop Wake, who was a native of Blandford).

It was addressed by Dr. Wake "to my honoured friends and countrymen (12 names follow), the stewards of the Dorsetshire feast," and began with the words, "Gentlemen, after so long a discontinuance of these friendly meetings, it could not but be a more than ordinary satisfaction to me to see them again revived in such times as these, in which the spirit of Christian charity seems almost to have been utterly departed from among us." This mention of the Dorsetshire friendly and festival gatherings in London being revived so long ago as 1690, gave them an idea how ancient an institution was the Society of Dorset Men in London.

By the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher: An ancient sepulchral Aztec head. A somewhat kindred exhibit was made by the President—an ancient sepulchral Peruvian vessel in the form of a head. He mentioned that he had 20 or 30 others in the form of animals, crocodiles, and double bottles. Little was known about them except that they were dug out of graves.

Mr. Fletcher also showed an original Aldine first edition of Cardinal Polis *De Consilio*, 1562, lately presented to Wimborne Minster Library, Pole having been one of their Deans.
Mr. Symonds exhibited two deeds signed by Sir John Brune or Bruen, the son of the Brune who married Elizabeth Martyn, the eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Martyn, of Athelhampton. They were dated 1614 and 1624 respectively.

Presentation to the Late Honorary Treasurer.

Lord Eustace Cecil asked Captain Elwes, in the name of the Club, to accept a handsome silver tea kettle and spirit lamp, with a silver blow-pipe for an extinguisher. Upon the kettle was engraved the following inscription:

"Presented to Captain George Robert Elwes (late 14th Hussars) by the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club on his retirement after ten years' successful service as Hon. Treasurer, 1900-1910, as a mark of gratitude and esteem."

Captain Elwes, responding, expressed his warm appreciation of the beautiful souvenir of his treasurership, and thanked the subscribers heartily. Modestly he disclaimed credit for the satisfactorily financial position of the Club, declaring that it was due to the carrying out of the rules laid down by his predecessor, and also to the members who had been so loyal and prompt in paying their subscriptions.

Dr. Colley March produced some long worked flints, and explained how they were used, inserted in staghorn sockets attached to a wooden handle.

Papers.

The Hon. Editor read some Notes on an Old House at Piddletown, lately pulled down. (P. 183.)

Mr. Henry Symonds read a valuable paper on "The Manor, Hundred, and Priory Courts of Cranborne, 1725-35." (P. 55.)

The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher read a paper on "A Dorset Royal Peculiar"—that of Wimborne Minster.

The Rev. S. E. V. Filleul read a paper on "The Dorchester Gallows." (P. 61.)
SECOND WINTER MEETING.

Tuesday, 7th February, 1910.

Present: The President (in the chair), the Hon. Secretary, Hon. Treasurer, Captain Elwes, and Mr. Ernest R. Sykes (Vice-Presidents), the Hon. Editor, and 36 other Members.

Two new Members were elected, and six nominations received.

Affiliation.—An application for affiliation to the Club was received from the Bournemouth Central Public Library, and approved and granted, the affiliation fee being 10s.

Archaeological Congress.—The Hon. Sec. read an abstract of the proceedings of the congress of Archaeological Societies held in London last year, and attended by Mr. Nigel Bond and Mr. E. A. Fry as delegates of the Dorset Field Club.

Mr. Wollaston, Recorder of Dorchester.—Captain Acland mentioned that he had been trying to discover some particulars about Mr. C. B. Wollaston, after whom Wollaston House and the road hard by were named. The inscription cut on the memorial stone over the entrance to Shirley Cottage, in the West Walks, read as follows:

"To the Memory of Charlton Byam Wollaston, Esquire, for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the County of Dorset, and Recorder of this Borough. Died Feb. 21st, 1840. Aged 75 years.

"This entrance was erected by his affectionate nephew, William Shirley. June, 1840."

This Mr. Wollaston, continued Captain Acland, was Recorder of Dorchester from 1806 until the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835, and was also Chairman of the Dorset Quarter Sessions from 1824 to 1836. He was the son of Dr. Charlton Wollaston, F.R.S., who died from blood-poisoning contracted in opening a mummy. His mother married secondly Mr. James Frampton, of Moreton.
Exhibits.

The President exhibited a small ancient bronze ornament composed of the four parts of two bulls facing opposite ways, and Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., produced two figurines, one of clay, supposed to be of the goddess Aphrodite, and the other, in bronze covered with green deposit, thought to be Sekhet, the wife of Ptah, depicted in the form of a woman with the head of a lioness, surmounted by the solar disc and uræus. Mr. Pope also showed a collection of coins brought home for him from Lower Egypt by his son.

Dorset Arts and Crafts Exhibition.—The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker took the opportunity to commend to the club the interesting and valuable work of the Dorset Arts and Crafts Association, which was this year to hold its fourth annual exhibition at Weymouth.

Old European Caskets.—Mr. Robert Hayne had sent for exhibition a 15th Century wooden box with six plaques affixed to the lid bearing figures of mummers and jesters. On the sides were hunting scenes, and at the bottom a chess-board. He had also sent two wooden caskets covered with bone plaques, one late 14th Century and the other 15th Century. The plaques on the sides of the latter depicted the story of Jason. Another of Mr. Hayne's exhibits was a fine bronze helmet, in good preservation, supposed to be genuine Roman. In Mr. Hayne's unavoidable absence, his exhibits were shown and described by Mr. W. de C. Prideaux.

Sprat and His "Fellow Natives" in London.—An Ancient Dorsetshire Feast.—Mr. Wm. Watkins, F.R.G.S., Hon. Secretary of the Society of Dorset Men in London, had sent for exhibition a "Sermon preached to the Natives of the County of Dorset, residing in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, at St. Mary-le-Bow, on Dec. 8, 1692, being the Day of their Anniversary Feast, by Thomas Sprat, D.D., Lord Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster." (Bishop Sprat was a native of Beaminster.) In
inciting his fellow natives to benevolence Bishop Sprat, towards the close of his sermon, said:

"Charity is the best companion of all publick feasting. And in the name and by the bowels of our Lord Jesus Christ, I exhort you, as fellow-feeling members of the same mystical body; as members also of the same political body and country, to extend your pious and charitable assistance towards the distressed and indigent natives of the same country, now especially on this your solemn feast day; that when you shall eat your meat with gladness, they may not be quite empty and disconsolate."

A BEAUTIFUL SUN PILLAR.—The President read a note which he had received from Mr. E. Stanhope Rodd, of Chardstock House, mentioning that on Jan. 14th, when riding home from hunting, he saw between Abbotsbury and Burton Bradstock a beautiful sun pillar, following the lovely sunset that day.

PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE ANNUAL SERMON TO DORSET MEN IN LONDON.—The Hon. Secretary brought forward a suggestion that had been made to him on this subject.

A WEYMOUTH LETTER OF KING GEORGE III.—Mr. W. de C. Prideaux produced and read a holograph letter written at Weymouth by King George III. to his son Frederick, the Commander-in-Chief, dated from the King's Lodge, Sept. 16th, 1804.

THE EVERSHOT VOLUNTEERS' FLAG AND DRUM.—Captain Acland said that when the late King presented colours to the Territorial battalions in 1909, he asked in "Notes and Queries" whether Volunteers had ever had colours before. In reply Mr. S. R. Baskett, of Evershot, wrote saying that at Evershot was the flag or colours of the Evershot Volunteers of the Napoleonic era, of which Captain Jennings had command. Mr. Baskett had sent the flag and also the drum of the corps for exhibition and subsequent loan to the County Museum.

The large flag bore the words "First Battalion, Dorset Volunteers." The well-known map of 1803 showed Evershot as a place of assembly for the 12th Corps of volunteer infantry. The Rev. C. R. Baskett said that when his family went to Evershot in 1855 two old members of the Volunteer Corps were still alive. Captain Jennings' cocked hat
with a feather in it was also preserved; but one of the servants stole the hat because she wanted the feather. Mr. F. J. Barnes said that at Portland at the same period, over a hundred years ago, there was what was named the Portland Legion, No. 11. They had colours (or a colour), which some time ago were kept in Pennsylvania Castle. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Baskett for his exhibit.

PAPERS.

THE BOY BISHOP.—Canon Ravenhill read an interesting paper on "The Boy Bishop in Salisbury Cathedral." He first exhibited a volume of Gregory's Tracts, one of which, having as a frontispiece an engraving of the figure of the boy bishop, with the date 1649, bears the title "Episcopus Puerorum, in die Innocentium. Or, a discoverie of an ancient custom in the Church of Sarum, making an anniversarie Bishop among the Choristers." The Rev. C. W. H. Dickier also read some supplementary notes furnished by Mr. Fremantle, the chief verger. The President expressed the pleasure of the Club at hearing so abe a paper by one of the few remaining original members.

DORSET MEMORIAL BRASSES.—Mr. W. De C. Prideaux read a long and interesting paper in continuation of his series on "The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset," of which he is making so extensive a collection of rubbings, and some interesting exhibits in connection therewith. (P. 213.)

SPIDERS.—The President read the introduction of a further instalment of the Rev. O. Pickard-Cambridge's work on "New and Rare British Arachnids." (P. 33.)

ANGLO-SAXON SAINTS AT WIMBORNE.—The Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, vicar of Wimborne Minster, and a keen antiquary, read an erudite and not unamusing paper on "Some Wimborne Anglo-Saxon Saints," a paper, be it noted, compiled as the results of original research in the British Museum Library. (P. 199.)

SIR GEORGE SOMERS.—A valuable paper on "The Discoverer of the Bermudas, Sir George Somers, and his Family," by Mr. F. J. Pope, was read by the Rev. C. W. H. Dickier. (P. 26.)
THE ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING. XXXV.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Reading Room at the County Museum on Tuesday, May 11th, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. The President took the chair, and was supported by the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, and Captain Elwes (Vice-Presidents), the Hon. Editor, and the Assistant Secretary. Nearly 30 Members were present.

Six new Members were elected, and four nominations announced.

The President delivered his annual address (P. 1), at the conclusion of which

Captain Elwes congratulated the President on one more masterly résumé of the scientific discoveries and progress of the year, declaring that every year they seemed to become more interesting and valuable. He proposed that the heartiest thanks of the Club be given to the President.

Colonel Mainwaring seconded the proposition, and it was carried with acclamation.

The Honorary Secretary then presented his Report. (p. lxxii.)

The Honorary Treasurer presented his Report. (P. lxxv.) The accounts were adopted and a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Mansel-Pleydell.

The Honorary Editor's Report was presented, and on the motion of Mr. Alfred Pope a vote of thanks was passed. (P. lxxii.)

Dorset Photographic Survey.—In the absence of the Honorary Director, the President read his report. (P. lxxiii.)

Additions to the Museum.—Captain Acland being unable to attend the meeting, the Hon. Editor read the list he had kindly contributed of the principal objects acquired by the Museum during the past year. (P. 23.)

The Fry Collection of Deeds.—Mr. Symonds enquired whether outsiders as well as Members of the Club would be
allowed access to the collection of Dorset Deeds presented to the Club by Mr. E. A. Fry. A committee was appointed, consisting of the President, Captain Acland, Messrs. Fry, Symonds, and Vere Oliver, to decide upon what rules and conditions the Deeds may be inspected. Mr. Pope said that he should soon be in a position to present the Club with a few very interesting deeds, from 250 to 300 years old, connected with the Borough of Dorchester.

Ancient Arch at Lyme.—The Hon. Sec. read a letter from Mr. A. C. G. Cameron, of Uplyme, stating that there was an ancient arch, pointed and with dog-tooth ornament, hidden away in the basement of an old tenement adjoining the Buddle bridge. Mr. Dicker expressed the opinion that it was Norman. A small committee of inspection was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dicker, Pope, and Barrow, and Colonel Mainwaring, to visit Lyme, inspect the arch, and report.

Worked Flints in the Blackmore Vale.—Mr. Pentin also announced having received a letter from Mr. E. A. Rawlence, of Newlands, Salisbury, reporting an interesting discovery of worked flints in the gravel beds in the Blackmore Vale of Holmbushes, Bishop's Caundle, Fifehead Neville, and Fiddleford. They were roughly worked; but Dr. Blackmore was satisfied as to their genuineness.

Re-election of Officers.

On the motion of Captain Elwes, Mr. Nelson M. Richardson was re-elected to the Presidency of the Club by acclamation.

The President having returned thanks,

Mr. Oliver proposed that the Rev. Herbert Pentin be re-appointed honorary secretary, with appreciative reference to his able and assiduous work for the Club, especially in the summer time, and to the comfortable arrangements which he made for them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Crallan said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously.
Mr. PENTIN, in promising to serve again, re-nominated Mr. H. Pouny as Assistant Secretary, and spoke of the considerable amount of work he did in connection with the summer meetings.

Mr. BARNES, in proposing the re-election of Mr. Mansel-Pleydell as Honorary Treasurer, said that they looked forward to his carrying on the good work which Captain Elwes had done. Captain Elwes asked leave to second this proposition.

Mr. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, responding to his re-election, said that he counted it a privilege to be linked officially to the Club; and in Mr. W. H. Fuller, of Sturminster, he had an efficient Assistant Treasurer to help him.

The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker was re-elected Honorary Editor, on the motion of Mr. A. Pope.

The Vice-Presidents were all re-elected, and the President proposed the addition to their number of Mr. Dicker.

**Sectional Committees.**

Mr. Cornish Browne was re-appointed honorary director of the Photographic Survey on the proposition of the Hon. Sec., who declared that Mr. Cornish Browne had astonished them by the amount of work that he got through during the year. The Sectional Committee assisting him consists of the Executive and Captain Acland, and Miss Hilda Pope was added to the number. As the Earthworks Committee Dr. Colley March, F.S.A. (Chairman), the Revs. C. W. H. Dicker and C. W. Whistler (joint Hon. Secs.), Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., and Mr. C. S. Prideaux were re-appointed. Mr. DICKER spoke of the great and increasing attention now being given to the ancient earthworks of Dorset, especially the valley earthworks and the hillside cultivation terraces, many of which appear to belong to the Bronze Age.

A Numismatic Sectional Committee was also appointed, on Mr. PENTIN’s proposition, consisting of Mr. H. Symonds, F.S.A. (Hon. Sec. pro tem.), Mr. H. F. Raymond, the Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, Dr. Crallan, Captain Acland, Colonel
Mainwaring, and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux. Mr. Pope was re-nominated as the club's delegate to attend the meeting of the Corresponding Societies at Portsmouth on the occasion of the British Association Congress, and Messrs. E. A. Fry and Nigel Bond were re-appointed as delegates to the Congress of Archaeological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries of London.

THE "Cecil" MEDAL.

The President expressed regret that, owing to lack of competition, the "Mansel-Pleydell" silver medal and prize had not been awarded this year. The "Cecil" medal and prize had been awarded to Mr. F. Ullathorn Woolnough, of Thorncombe, near Chard, for an essay on "The Detection of Food Adulteration by Chemical Analysis, with special details of not more than three common articles of diet." The prize essay was laid on the table for inspection. As for the competitions for the coming year, the Mansel-Pleydell medal and prize for 1911-12 would be awarded for the best original paper on "The Natural History of the Actual Contents of any Pond or Small Group of Ponds in Dorset." The competition would be open to all Members of the Dorset Field Club, without regard to age, including all those elected in 1911, but not afterwards. The Cecil medal and prize would be awarded for the best paper on "The Most Recent Discoveries in Wireless Telegraphy and their Practical Advantages in Commerce or War."

THE SUMMER MEETINGS.

Four Excursions were decided upon, including a two days' meeting at Winchester.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF DORSET.

This formed the subject of an interesting paper written by Colonel Sir William Watts, K.C.B., and, in his regrettable absence, read by the Hon. Secretary. (P. 70.)
FIRST SUMMER MEETING: WEST DORSET.

Thursday, June 8th, 1911.

The President, the Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Treasurer, the Hon. Editor, and the Assistant Secretary were present with about 100 Members at Bridport Station for the start at 11.27 a.m.

MELPLASH COURT.

Alighting from the vehicles, the party walked across the fields to the picturesque Tudor mansion, which possesses so many features of interest, hitherto seen by few of the party. The Club were received courteously by Mr. Frederick Gillham, the present tenant of the House and estate of some 400 acres.

The Assistant Secretary, having been introduced briefly by the President, said a few words about Melplash Court and its former owners.

That place was the ancient seat of the Melplash family, and came to the Mores by the marriage of the heiress with Walter More, second son of Robert More, of Marnhull. He related the amusing story of how in 1533 Sir Thomas More, of Melplash Court, then sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, got himself into serious trouble by visiting the county prison at Dorchester one day, throwing open the doors, and letting all the prisoners loose. Whether he had imbibed too freely excellent cider such as Mr. Gillham now had at Melplash he did not know; but certainly this frolicsome freak might have cost him dear but for the intervention of William, Lord Paulet, afterwards Marquis of Winchester, who obtained his pardon from the choleric King. But he feared that Lord Paulet’s good offices were not entirely disinterested, for it appeared that Sir Thomas had no son and heir, only daughters, and Lord Paulet astutely negotiated a marriage of convenience between his second son, Lord Thomas Paulet, and one of Sir Thomas More’s daughters and co-heiresses. It was in this way that Melplash Court and other parts of the More estates came into the
Paulet family. Over the hall chimney-piece used to be in stucco the arms of the Paulets, with supporters, with the motto, "Aimes Loyaulté" and the Paulet crest—a hawk with extended wings. This coat of arms, and also another that used to be over the parlour chimney-piece, were removed to Mapperton by Mr. Compton, a later owner of the property. Besides the interesting Tudor house, with its chapel and barn, the original circular pigeon-house with its conical roof was worth attention, deserving to rank with the few others still left in the county, notably those at Athelhampton, Bingham’s Melcombe, Piddletrethide, and Portesham.

Mr. Gillham then showed the visitors over the house. He mentioned the traditional story that the hall, with its oaken screen, was in olden times used as a court of justice for the neighbourhood, and that two small chambers, on the east projecting front, one on the first floor and the other above it, each with a small square window, were originally used as cells for the temporary detention of prisoners. In the kitchen the party observed with interest the ancient settle, the bread-oven in the wall, and the smoke-jack or roasting-jack still fixed above the five-centred arch of the Tudor fireplace. The fact that the little building called the domestic chapel, now used as a dairy house, orientates with precision supports the theory that it was originally built for religious worship. A low octagonal stone is said to have been the base of the pulpit, and Mr. W. de C. Prideaux called attention to how the base of the east window had evidently been cut away to the floor level so as to convert the window into the present doorway. On the south side of the house some handsome mullioned windows have been walled up. The west front of the house is a later addition, made a little over a hundred years ago, as is borne out by the date 1808 over the porch, while the initials "H. C. C." are evidently those of Mr. Compton, of Mapperton, then the owner. Besides the dovecot the party also inspected the fine barn on the west side, wherein the original timbers of the roof, probably contemporaneous with the older part of the house, are still in place. This is a matter for congratulation, since the effect of the interior of most ancient barns, including the fine monastic tithe-barn at Cerne Abbas, is marred by the disappearance of all or nearly all of the original timbers. In this barn the Club also had an opportunity of observing the interesting operation of reed-drawing, the reed being the best of the wheaten straw drawn by hand for thatching purposes.

The President returned thanks heartily to Mr. Gillham for his kindness in allowing the Club to visit his premises and receiving them so courteously.
The "home" part of the ample, richly-timbered deer park of 70 acres surrounding Parnham Manor is now undergoing as great alteration as the interior of the house itself; for Mr. Hans Sauer, the wealthy Sud-Afrikander, who lately purchased the ancient seat of the Strodes and the Oglanders, is laying it out with gardens, lawns, and lakes, the effect of which, when complete, promises to be a triumph of the landscape-gardener's art. Under the cool shade cast by the limbs and leafage of immemorial trees the party approached the house, over which they were courteously allowed to look by the new owner. And most were of opinion that it was better to see the house in its present dismantled condition, in state of transition, than not at all. Those who had visited Parnham during the time of the late Mr. Vincent Robinson, the well-known virtuoso who filled it with old carpets and tapestries, furniture, armour, and a miscellany of objects of virtu, could not fail to be struck by the change in the appearance of the rooms and in the fabric itself.

Mr. Alfred Pope in the hall called attention to the fact that a new screen, of about the date 1650, brought from a distance, is here being erected, upon which the ancient minstrel-gallery will be reinstated, the two original doors opening into which, and subsequently blocked up, having been re-opened. The hall has been re-panelled with oak in linen-fold pattern, surmounted like a dado by a series of heads of Holbein types. The old drawing-room is being converted into an exquisite library, wainscotted in oak, the wood and the carving being all new, although wrought in old style. The fine fireplaces and carved doorways, the plaster ceilings and candelabra, were all duly inspected and admired, and the exterior of the house also received the attention it deserves, the warm mellowness of the stonework well matching the simple, harmonious Tudor architecture. What the original Parnham House was like one would be interested to know. The present building dates back from Henry VIII., when, it is recorded, Robert Strode "re-edified and enlarged the house with Hamden ashlar stone."
The Vicar (the Rev. A. A. Leonard), formerly of Fordington St. George, had hoped to be present to welcome the Club; but he was unavoidably absent, and his place was taken by the Rev. R. B. Goodden (curate), who was accompanied by the Rev. W. D. Sargeaunt, Rector of Stoke Abbott, under wooded Lewesdon, of which place, by the bye, that elegant classical scholar and poet, the Rev. William Crowe, much esteemed in his day and generation, was for a while incumbent. His poem on "Lewesdon Hill," the grandiloquent opening verses of which must have occurred to some of the party on gazing at that noble eminence, was described by Lord Byron as "the finest descriptive poem in the language," and it was also highly appraised by Samuel Rogers, the banker poet. One lady of the party had brought with her a volume of William Barnes's poems, that she might read on the spot his tender if homely eulogy of this beautiful old town—

"Sweet Be'mi'ster, that bist a-bound
By green an' woody hills all round,
Wi' hedges, reach'en up between
A thousan' yields o' zummer green."

The chief building in Beaminster is its church, and the chief feature of its church the tower.

Mr. Goodden called attention to the principal features of the tower, especially on the west front. It dates from the early part of the 16th Century, when the Perpendicular style was becoming at once somewhat florid and decadent. Originally there were 38 crocketed pinnacles disposed about it at effective points, some of them rising from corbel-stones carved to represent gargoyles, but not structurally serving as gargoyles. Sir Frederick Treves is happy in his detailed description of it as "a tower of many pinnacles, gargoyles, and niches, endowed with as lavish a wealth of delicate carving as a gold casket. Here are sculptures of the Blessed Virgin, the Crucifixion, and Ascension, all in the same warm golden-brown stone." The party duly noticed the figures of two local worthies carved as supporters on the tower, probably in recognition of their munificent contributions
towards the work. One is holding in his hand a woolcomber's comb. The canopied niches, containing figures, hollowed out of the faces of the buttresses, are extremely beautiful features, and so are the bands of carved quatrefoils, like those seen on Magdalen College tower, Oxford, and that of Cerne Abbas Church.

Inside the church the Hon. Sec. briefly indicated the principal features of interest in the fabric and furniture—the spacious symmetrical Perpendicular church, with the soffits of the chancel and tower arches panelled in Ham Hill stone, a hagioscope, the rood-loft stairs, and a morthouse, the Jacobean pulpit, two handsome monuments of the Strode family, late Jacobean and Georgian, and some brasses of interest. Mr. Prideaux, now a recognised authority on Dorset church brasses, called attention to the small and rare Reformation brass affixed to the pavement of the south aisle. The inscription, in Old English lettering, runs:

"Pray for the soul of Sir John Tone,
Whose body lieth buried under this tomb,
On whose soul Jesu have mercy,
A Pater Noster and an Ave."

Mr. Prideaux also pointed out the two external 18th Century brasses nailed to the wall on the outside of the south aisle. It now seems strange, somebody present mentioned, that this fine church of Beaminster was, until as recently as 1849, only a chapel-of-ease to the mother church of Netherbury.

Before leaving the churchyard the party noticed, adjoining it, the almshouse, built and endowed by Sir John Strode, for the support of six poor people of the parish.

**Broadwindsor Church.**

If the fact that the Rev. William Crowe, poet and public orator of the University of Oxford, was for awhile Rector of Stoke Abbott, imparts an extraneous interest to that parish and church, then Broadwindsor owes not a little to the name and fame of the Rev. Thomas Fuller, D.D., the worthy author of "Worthies of England," and "Church History," and chaplain to the Lord Berkeley who in 1660 went to The Hague to fetch Charles II. home. Fuller was Vicar here for many years, and preached regularly from the self-same
Jacobean pulpit which visitors see in the church. He is commemorated now by a handsome mural brass, wrought by Singers, of Frome, and put up in the chancel only as recently as September last, mainly through the enthusiasm and energetic initiative of Mr. A. M. Broadley, of The Knapp, Bradpole.

As indicating the interest which Americans take in stout old Thomas Fuller, we may mention that Mr. T. C. Cuyler, of Atlanta City, Georgia, not only collected the funds for the Memorial, but also had it handsomely mounted on oak by Mr. T. Stone, of Bradpole, in order to improve its appearance, and to ensure it preservation.

Unfortunately, owing to the pressure of time, the members driving in carriages were unable to go to Broadwindsor, and proceeded direct from Beaminster to Chedington; but the more mobile motoring contingent did the extra journey easily, and were received and shown over the church by the Vicar (the Rev. G. C. Hutchings). There are some remains of Norman and Early English architecture in the church. For instance, the south arcade and the font are Norman; but one's interest in the church is lessened by the fact that in 1868 it was restored, and so thoroughly as to be almost entirely rebuilt, by Major Charles H. Malan, the eldest son of a former Vicar.

Chedington Court.

The drive to Chedington Court was much enjoyed, the extensive prospect northwards from Wynyard's Gap and the whole neighbourhood being superb. At Chedington the party were received with the greatest kindness and hospitality by Sir Henry and Lady Peto, Sir Henry having been for 17 years a valued member of the Club. The grounds around the house are delightful; and all the toils of the road, the dust, and the heat, were soon forgotten by the guests sipping their fragrant tea under the cool shade of the trees, and with soft greensward as a carpet. After tea had been enjoyed
the members rambled through the grounds and inspected the rock garden; but railway time-tables are inexorable, and the visitors found the time that they could spare all too short for the due appreciation of the amenities of life which Chedington has to offer. Hearty thanks having been voiced by the President to Sir Henry and Lady Peto, the members remounted their carriages and started for Maiden Newton to catch their trains.

The Business Meeting which was to have been held, mainly for the election of new Members, had to be postponed until the next time.
SECOND SUMMER MEETING.

GILLINGHAM, MERE, AND STOURHEAD.

July 6th, 1911.

The party on this occasion numbered 60, and included the President, the Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, Editor, and Assistant Secretary. The members who travelled by the Somerset and Dorset line, reaching Gillingham nearly two hours before those who came by the Weymouth train, were received by the Vicar, the Rev. Walter Sotheby, who took them over the parish church and showed them other places of interest.

In the middle ages a Royal manor and forest, Gillingham is the centre of an enormous parish, over 40 miles in circumference, with an area of more than 60,000 acres, such dimensions being no doubt attributable to the "forest." The land was deforested in the reign of Charles I., and is now laid down to pasture. About a mile away is Slaughter Gate, where Edmund Ironsides is said to have inflicted on Canute in 1016 the great defeat which secured him the possession of the southern half of the kingdom, and in 1042 a Witenagemot was held here to give something in the way of a national sanction to the accession of Edward the Confessor, in place of the rightful heirs, the children of Edmund Ironsides. The church, mainly rebuilt in 1838, has a Decorated chancel, but is partly Perpendicular. There is a monument dated 1625 with two recumbent effigies to two brothers, Jessops, one a former vicar and the other a physician and a Fellow or Postmaster of Merton; and a tomb to the last representative of the Dirdoe family is placed in the north aisle. Another vicar, Edward Davenant, ejected by the Parliament and replaced at the Restoration, has a Latin epitaph over the tower arch. The Gillingham Grammar School was established in 1526 by one John Grice, and well maintains its ancient reputation. Clarendon, the historian and statesman, born at Dinton, received part of his education here, and Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, one of James II.'s "Seven," was once associated with it. In addition to a large brewery and flour mills, and various establishments connected with the dairy industry and the curing of provisions, Gillingham has considerable manufactures of silk and flax, as well as pottery, tiles, bricks, and terra-cotta goods.
MERE Church.

A pleasant drive of four miles, in brakes supplied by Messrs. Burnell and Sons, of the Phœnix Hotel, brought the party to the rather isolated town of Mere, lying under a commanding spur of the chalk downs of Wiltshire. On their way they could perceive, cutting into the sky above the surrounding woods, the familiar landmark known as Stourton Tower, erected at the point of junction of the "three shires"—Dorset, Wilts, and Somerset—to the honour of our royal Alfred. Attention was of course attracted by the bold bluff of Castle Hill, which used to be crowned by the castle built there in 1253 by Richard, Earl of Cornwall. Of that castle, *perierunt etiam ruinae*; but excavations, covered in again, have, as at Old Sarum, revealed the substantial masonry of the foundations. The Club had not time to visit, as on the last occasion, the remains of the ancient manor house of the Doddingtons, now forming part of the farmhouse of Woodlands about a mile away, with its two-storeyed 14th Century wing and domestic chapel. At Mere they confined their attention to the church, where they were met by the Vicar (the Rev. F. E. Trotman).

Mr. Trotman said modestly that it was with no little diffidence that he addressed a body which contained a number of antiquarian and architectural experts. He could have wished that his predecessor had been there in his stead, for Mr. Lloyd spent 19 years there in restoring the church. They claimed to possess Saxon work in the church, although he admitted that the claim might be contested. He pointed westward to the rubble walling in which the tower arch was inserted. The lines of a high-pitched pointed roof could there be discerned. The discovery was made in 1895, when they removed the plaster. It was Mr. Ponting’s belief, and also Mr. Lloyd’s, that this was formerly the western nave wall of a pre-Norman church. At the time of the discovery they also found the charred end of a beam which represented the wall-plate of that early church. The charred end has been carefully preserved, and is visible through a small piece of glass let into the masonry. The height of the rubble walling was 25 feet at the sides, and 37 to the apex of the roof, proportions consistent with the theory of Saxon work. A member of the party objected that this seemed exceptionally high for a supposed Saxon church in such a place.
Mr. Trotman called attention to how the later builders did not scruple to erect their massive tower walls of large blocks of stone upon the much earlier rubble wall. In 1220, when the Dean of Sarum held a visitation there, he found a large church and a tower with four bells; but the chancel was then without a roof. In the Early English chancel the Vicar pointed out the piscina, the Easter sepulchre on the north side of the altar, a doorway, and another little piscina round the corner in what must have been a sacristy. The aisles were rebuilt in the 14th Century, and the nave was raised in order to make it worthier of the aisles. In the north arcade of the nave the clerestory windows were walled up. About the year 1480 the nave roof and the great tower completed the church. The lovely wooden 15th Century rood-loft and screen were the crowning glory of the church.

The President thanked Mr. Trotman for his kindness in telling the Club so much about the interesting church.

The party then walked round the church, examining the various objects in detail, especially the rood-loft and screens, the Bettesthorne brass, and the fine set of William III. Communion plate, consisting of two large flagons, two chalices, a pair of patens, and two alms-dishes, all of the year 1700, with the exception of one flagon, dated a year earlier.

**STOURHEAD HOUSE.**

Leaving Mere the party drove and motored to Stourton, and proceeded first to Stourhead House, the seat of Sir Henry Hoare, Bart., and Lady Hoare, who is a Dorset lady, being daughter of Mr. Purcell Weston, of Dorchester.

Stourton is the ancient seat of the noble family of that name. In 1713 the estate is said to have been sold by the thirteenth Lord Stourton to Sir Thomas Meres, from whose heirs it was purchased in 1720 by Mr. Henry Hoare, the founder of the well-known London bank and ancestor of the present owner. The present house, which was built in succession to a large and goodly Tudor house, is of the heavy and severe classic style so much affected in the 18th Century. The main block was built in 1720 by Mr. Henry Hoare, after the designs of Colin Campbell. The two long wings were built and furnished in 1796 by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the well-known Wiltshire historian and antiquary, one wing being designed for a library and the other for a picture gallery. The façade of the house is adorned by a classic portico formed of a pediment supported by massive columns.
with composite capitals, combining the Corinthian acanthus leaf and the Ionic ramshorn volute. The two flights of steps each end with a large ornamental basin, on the rims of which two sculptured birds lean forward in the attitude of drinking. The prospect of parkland includes many fine beeches and Spanish chestnuts, the boles of which have attained enormous size. The whole house was entirely gutted by a disastrous fire on April 16th, 1902; but, fortunately, by the energy of the occupants and the assistance received, most of the pictures, statuary, and objets d'art were saved; but the magnificent plaster ceilings and the fine mantelpieces were destroyed. Sir Henry Hoare began the work of restoration without delay, the architect employed being Sir Aston Webb, F.S.A., of Salisbury. The portico is now surmounted by three leaden statues by the Flemish sculptor Rysbrach, of whose work so many examples may be seen in the house and the pleasure grounds.

The Hon. Secretary announced that Sir Henry Hoare, who would otherwise have been present to conduct the Club personally, much regretted his absence owing to a business engagement. The party were then conducted through the suite of apartments to inspect the rare articles of furniture, statuary, and collection of pictures, which are the special feature.

In the entrance hall they were shown the family portraits, including the large equestrian portrait of Mr. Henry Hoare, the figure by Dahl and the horse by Wootton, flanked by portraits of the present Sir Henry Hoare and Lady Hoare by Mr. St. George Hare, an artist whose work is well represented in the house. In the Inner Hall they noticed some spirited bassi reliefi by Rysbrach. Nearly all the rooms have their walls completely covered with pictures, of which we can of course notice but few. In the Music Room the portrait of Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare’s daughter Augusta is by Lord Leighton. Over the door leading to the hall is an original sketch, by Paolo Veronese, done for a ceiling executed in Venice. Attention was also attracted by a handsome carved mahogany table, said to be the work of Chippendale, and a Jacobean inlaid cabinet, dated 1662. On entering the library one’s eyes are arrested by a painting on a glass window taken from the school at Athens by Eggington. The mahogany furniture of this beautiful apartment was all made by Chippendale to the order of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. The two busts of Milton occupying niches in the walls are by Rysbrach. One of the pleasantest rooms is the little dining room. The carved wooden mantelpiece here is the work of Grinling Gibbons, while the chairs are part of the set made by Chippendale for Marie Antoinette. In this room, supported by four
pastels of fancy subjects, hangs St. George Hare's well-known picture "Miserere Domine." Some of the party were especially interested in the large collection of fine sporting prints covering the walls of the South Room. In the dining saloon are family portraits by Angelica Kauffmann, and one of Sir Richard Colt Hoare by Gainsborough. In the column room one sees the terra cotta figurine of Hercules done by Rysbrach as a model for the large statue which appears in the Pantheon in the grounds. Here hang a number of early water-colours by Ducros and St. George Hare's exquisite picture "The Angel's Love." The cabinet room is so called from its principal exhibit—a large antique cabinet, composed of a great variety of precious stones, agates, and marbles, formerly belonging to Pope Sextus V. A considerable time was spent in the picture gallery proper, where hang many canvasses of much interest and value. Over the fireplace is a large picture of the adoration of the Magi, painted in 1605 by Ludovico Cardi. The friar's head is by Guido, "The Woodcutters" by Gainsborough. "Tobit and the Angel" by Mola, an altar piece by Andrea del Sarto, and two large landscapes by Poussin.

After the President had expressed the Club's appreciation of Sir Henry Hoare's courtesy, the Club left the house and rambled through the romantic gardens, where the six sources of the Stour, at successive levels, well up from the depths of steep hills clad in a rich luxuriance of verdure. Peeps were obtained of the Pantheon, the Temple of the Sun, and the Temple of Flora; but although on such a day the grounds were looking their loveliest, and deliciously tempting with their cool shade, yet time did not admit of a proper exploration nor even of a visit to the grotto waters, where sleeps the nymph hymned by Alexander Pope. The magnificent timber and the rare shrubs, too, could receive but scant attention. The Bristol Cross and Stourton Church were briefly inspected.

On regaining Gillingham the party repaired to the grounds of the Vicarage, where they were entertained at tea by the Vicar and the Hon. Mrs. Sotheby, to whom the President expressed the hearty thanks of the Club for this welcome hospitality.

A ballot resulted in the election of four new members, and the Hon. Secretary reported that five ladies and gentlemen had been proposed and seconded for election at the next meeting.
There was an attendance of over 80 members, the President, the Hon. Secretary, Treasurer, Editor, and Assistant Secretary being also present.

**Waterston Manor.**

The carriages drove through Dorchester, along the London-road and up Slyer's-lane to Waterston Ridge, commanding a glorious prospect of the Dorset downs and dales. Descending the Ridge and swinging round to the right, the party came to Walterson or Waterston Manor, the mellow-hued Elizabethan mansion which, but a short time ago, passed from the hands of Lord Ilchester to those of Mr. G. Vernon Carter, who has evidently found a labour of love in the careful conservative restoration of the house and in the laying out and beautification of the ground. Such a house, one of the most ornate and interesting buildings in the "Wessex" country, well deserved this taste and trouble being lavished upon it. The members were delighted alike with the grounds and with the house, which, in warm ancient brickwork, a study in lichenized reds and purples and in mellow stone, presents a very feast of colour.

The President said that Mr. Vernon Carter, who was sorry he could not be there that day, had prepared a few notes on the house, and these he asked the Hon. Sec. if he would kindly read.

The Rev. Herbert Pentin read as follows:—Waterston (or Waterson, as it is now called) was formerly Walterston, and before
III.

THE MID-PIDDLE VALLEY.

that "Pudele Walthereston." It was the ancient seat of the Martyns before they removed to Athelhampton. Practically nothing remains of this earlier house, which was thatched. The manor has belonged successively to the families of Newburgh, Marney, Howard, and Strangways. As far as I can ascertain, the south front, which is the most interesting part of the present house, was built about 1550, the decorated east gable being added in 1586; the date is clearly visible above the round window. When I bought the house the doorway in this gable was blocked up, and the three little windows plastered over. Though the glass and casements were gone, the original bars were found, and the mullions, and this and the doorway were restored according to the engraving in Nash's "Mansions of England." This gable, and probably the south front, were built by Thomas Howard, second son of Viscount Bindon. The south front has not been touched with the exception of removing some of the ivy, which has shown up the beautiful colour of the brickwork and moulded-brick heads to the windows. The waterways here are interesting, being obviously made large so that the water should not be too concentrated and make holes in the ground, there being of course no pipes originally. The ornamentation round the doorway on to the balcony on the west front of the house is very elaborate, with "shell" niches on each side. The south porch has some typical Tudor ornamentation, and leadwork along the top. The arches in the wing walls and in the garden house came out of the house, and these walls were made up from material taken from an old house pulled down near by. In the garden is an old stone niche, and two figures in the garden house. The house was seriously damaged by fire in 1863 and restored in 1864, when the cyder house was built, which now forms the present kitchen. The fire unfortunately destroyed nearly everything of interest inside the house. The raised walk round the lawn was probably erected before there were any fences, to keep the cattle from the marshes, rather than for defence. In Thomas Hardy's "Far from the Madding Crowd" there is a particularly pretty description of the house:—"By daylight the bower of Oak's new-found mistress, Bathsheba Everdene, presented itself as a hoary building of the Jacobean stage of classic renaissance as regards its architecture, and of a proportion which told at a glance that, as is so frequently the case, it had once been the manorial hall upon a small estate around it. Fluted pilasters, worked from the solid stone, decorated its front, and above the roof pairs of chimneys were here and there linked by an arch, some gables and other unmanageable features still retaining traces of their Gothic extraction. Soft brown mosses, like faded velveteen, formed cushions upon the stone tiling, and tufts of the houseleek or seagreen sprouted from the eaves."
The Rev. R. Grosvenor Bartelot suggested that the three figures carved on the east front were those of Justice (with the scales), Victory (with the palm), and Peace (with an olive branch).

The Rev. C. W. H. Dicker said that probably there was originally a moat round three sides of the house. He pointed to traces remaining of the one on the east side.

The President observed that the Hon. Sec. would convey to Mr. Carter the cordial thanks of the Club for kindly allowing them to view the exterior of his beautiful house.

**Piddletown Church.**

A pleasant drive along narrow winding lanes soon brought the party to Piddletown (or Piddleton, as it is now more correctly called by its better-informed residents).

The Vicar (the Rev. A. L. Helps) who welcomed the members, briefly called attention to the principal features of the church—the Early English west arch, the noble wooden roof, raised in 1505 to admit of the insertion of the clerestory windows; the pews, gallery, and Laudian altar rails, all put in, as the churchwardens' accounts showed, in the year 1635, the ample and beautiful Perpendicular transept windows, and the curious beaker-shaped font, adorned with vine leaves. In the course of the restoration the removal of plaster from the walls of the nave and north aisle have brought to light some most interesting texts in fresco, much of the lettering and colouring being still quite fresh and clearly decipherable. Over the south door, for example, appears a portion of a boldly floriated arms of good Queen Bess, with "the glorious Semper Eadem." Members examined the supposed sanctuary handle affixed to the outside of the door below. The frescoes are a valuable new acquisition to the many treasures of the church. The old sounding-board has been restored to its position above the pulpit. Members, in their perambulation of the church, inspected the fine pre-Reformation Cheverell brass, with its straight-haired head, the Laudian altar rails, and the old gossiping chair on the right, the elegant alabaster statue (probably of the Virgin) found in the demolished Styles's House, and probably originally brought from the church; the ancient cross, the Martyn tombs, effigies, and brasses in
the Chantry Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, and the lovely stained-glass window put in by Mr. A. C. de Lafontaine.

On leaving the church the President offered the thanks of the Club to the Vicar and to the Rev. J. G. Brymer (lord of the manor) for their kindly offices.

The drive was continued to

**ATHELHAMPTON HALL.**

Mr. de Lafontaine had, with his habitual courtesy, readily acceded to the request for leave to view the exterior of the house and the gardens, and he was there to receive the Club in person. The house has been preserved with jealous care and restored with unerring judgment; and the collections of furniture, armour, weapons, and *objets d'art* which are seen within it are a delight to visiting connoisseurs. The pleasure gardens, which, with their lawns and bowers, their terraced walks and playing fountains, Mr. de Lafontaine has created around the house, form an exquisite setting to a noble house, and make the visitor feel that the present owner is the right one into whose hands such a priceless relic of mediævalism as this house should have fallen.

Although unprepared to speak, Mr. DE LAFONTAINE good-temperedly yielded to the request of the officers of the Club, and in an effective impromptu speech, told them the history of the place and of the families who had successively held it, and mentioned its chief features. He then invited the members to inspect the hall, which is the crowning glory of the house. In this, the magnificent roof (dated by Prof. Parker c. 1508) with its cinqfoiled wind-braces, forms a striking feature. The quaint Elizabethan gardens were duly appreciated, and the site was pointed out of the old Tudor gatehouse, the stones of which have been carefully preserved by Mr. de Lafontaine with a view to its re-erection. Thanking him for his kindness, the members proceeded on their way.
The Pigeon House.

Athelhampton.

The Porch.
THE MID-PIDDL VALLEY.
Past Burleston, with its fragment of derelict church hiding mournfully and almost shame-facedly among its trees, the Club drove on to Tolpuddle Church, where their new member, the Rev. Harold Long (Vicar), received them fraternally, and, having studied the church in company with the Rev. C. W. H. Dicker, gave some information about the fabric.

During the reign of Henry I., the revenues of Abbotsbury Abbey, to which Tolpuddle belonged, were annexed by Bp. Roger of Sarum. About this period a Romanesque Church was built here (in Bp. Roger's style), remains of which are seen in the north and south doorways. Most of the present building is of the late 13th, or early 14th Century character frequently met with in Dorset, the arches having plain splayed faces. The original summit of the tower is marked by a row of corbels, which probably carried a pyramidal roof; the chancel has been twice rebuilt within modern times; the present one was erected in 1885, when a part of the north aisle was also rebuilt. The south transept was built in 1855, but the arch is old work. The upper story of the tower is of the 15th Century, and the west window is Perpendicular.

During the last year, mainly through the energy of Mr. W. de C. Prideaux (of our Club) a portion of a coffin-lid of stone, bearing the effigy of a priest of the 12th Century, has been recovered and placed in the church. It was surrounded by an inscription in "Lombardic" letters, beginning Si quis amat and ending Criste Phillippo. The remaining portion of the stone is discernible in the north-east quoin of the chancel, and arrangements have been made to get it removed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Crane courteously allowed the Club to inspect the Manor House. Here the party again encountered the Martyn ape—the familiar effigy, placed over the porch, having been dug up in the garden some time ago. Truly the Martyns must have been ubiquitous in their day and generation! Inside the porch, over the doorway, has been affixed a stone, evidently of later date than the house, incised with "I.B., 1656, N.A."
AFFPIDDLE CHURCH.

The Vicar (the Rev. H. M. Brown) welcomed the Club. The Church is entered under a trefoil-headed arch of the 13th Century, but the church as a whole may be described as of the “Decorated” period. There is a finely-moulded arcade to the aisle on the north side of the nave. The tower is Perpendicular, of the familiar 15th Century type, with recumbent lions on the buttresses. There is also a finely-carved pulpit of the 16th Century, and some good bench-ends
—on one of which is a dated inscription, of which an illustration is here given. The church also possesses an Early English Font.

"THE DEAD 'OOMAN.'"

Some of the motoring members went to inspect a weathered stone (on the heath), which appears to have formed the base of a boundary cross, but which is locally known by the above-mentioned title.

Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., as the author of "The Old Stone Crosses of Dorset," was much interested in the relic, and observed that it was 18 or 20 inches square; well broached at the corners, thus making it octagonal, and with a socket hole nine inches square in the top to receive the tenon of the shaft. As to the popular name, there is
a tradition that it represents some poor soul hanged at Gallows' Hill a mile or two to the east!

Culpepper's Dish.

Climbing the steep hill from Affpiddle and gaining the crest of the glorious heath, the party took advantage of the opportunity to seek out Culpepper's Dish, the biggest and most famous of the many natural depressions found on the heath. It is conveniently close to the road. A large oak grows in the bottom, and its topmost boughs are almost level with the edge of the bowl.

Captain Elwes made a short speech on this natural curiosity. As for the name, Culpepper was a physician and apothecary living in London who conferred benefit upon the public by translating into English the Pharmacopoeia, which had hitherto existed only in Latin. Another theory was that Culpepper was only a corruption of "Hurl-pebble." The cause of these depressions, running roughly in line from east to west, was the washing out of the strata below—sand resting on chalk, which rested on other sand, and that of clay. The clay being impervious, the sand was washed away, and this created a vacuum, into which the chalk fell. There were nearly 200 of these holes on the heath, of various depths. They were sometimes called swallowholes or swallicks, from the supposition that they swallowed up streams.

Waddock Farmhouse.

On the way from Affpiddle to Warmwell House the party passed Waddock Farmhouse, and here they alighted, by the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Budden, to view the ancient cellars and that unique feature, the double staircases, one of them of break-neck steepness. Ascending and descending these staircases, the like of which nobody seemed ever to have seen, afforded amusement as well as exercise, and everybody left in excellent temper, after hearty thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Budden. What was the idea in the ingenious mind of the
maker we should like to know. It is a problem not easy of solution.

Warmwell House.

It is several years since the Club last visited the "small but neat seat of stone," as Hutchins all too modestly described the handsome and roomy early 17th Century mansion of Warmwell. Lord Wynford, to the regret of the Club, was unavoidably absent; but the party were received with the greatest kindness and hospitality by Lady Wynford. After tea had been enjoyed,

The Rev. R. J. Pickard Cambridge, Rector of Warmwell-cum-Poxwell, read an interesting paper which Lord Wynford had thoughtfully compiled, giving a history of the estate and house, supposed to have been built in 1601 by Geo. Trenchard, and the families who had successively occupied it, and telling a remarkable story of prophetic prediction. After this the visitors were prepared for their inspection of the house, which gave them great pleasure. Lord Wynford had said in his paper that he was inclined to think that the drawing-room was at one time vaulted right up to the roof. The panelling in the oak room is, he thinks, older than that in the gallery; and he enquired if the small recess in the room off the drawing-room was a powder cupboard.

There was a short business meeting held, at which five new members were elected.

The President, before the departure of the visitors, expressed warm appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of Lord and Lady Wynford.
TWO-DAYS' MEETING AT WINCHESTER.

September 12th and 13th, 1911.

Some twenty-seven members assembled at mid-day, and after lunch at the Royal Hotel (the Club's headquarters for this visit), they set out in brakes for

HEADBORNE WORTHY CHurch,

notable as containing some undoubted work of the Saxon period.

The party were received with courtesy by the Rector (the Rev. T. H. Davies), who indicated the limits of the original Saxon Church, still noticeable externally by the "long and short" coign stones. The west wall of the nave, which is said to be untouched Saxon masonry, is pierced with a small rude Romanesque doorway, the segmental arch of which is very irregular, and one impost considerably higher than the other. But this doorway, although undoubtedly, like the wall in which it appears, of Saxon date, is not in situ, for during a restoration of the church in 1868 the doorway was removed from the south wall of the nave and inserted in the west wall. The west wall was originally the end of the building; but, probably in the 16th, or early in the 17th, century an annexe was built on to it, now communicating with the church through the Saxon doorway. Above the doorway on what was originally the exterior wall may still be seen clearly traces of mutilated figures in relief of Christ on the Cross, with St. Mary and St. John standing by, and the Father's hand stretched down from Heaven. The mutilation of these figures, which had become a famous local shrine, is attributed to Bishop Horne, of Winchester. In the chancel the Rector pointed to three problematical sedilia and a two-light Early English window, with a quatrefoil in the apex, the lights having the unusual feature of a transom. He mentioned that before the Reformation traces were left of wooden shutters affixed to the lower part of the window, the shutters being used, it was supposed, for dispensing alms to the poor without. On the other side of the chancel, affixed to the wall, is a finely-preserved pre-Reformation brass to John Kent, "formerly a scholar of
WINCHESTER.

Winchester College." The Rev. Bates Harbin mentioned that the Rev. Joseph Bingham, author of "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," was in 1690 rector of this church.

Here, as at every place visited, hearty thanks of the club to the conductor were expressed by the Acting-President.

HYDE ABBEY.

On the drive back to Winchester the party, at Captain Elwes's request, stopped and inspected all that remains of Hyde Abbey, an architectural fragment scarcely worthy to be the "mausoleum" of so eminent a king as the Great Alfred, not to mention also his Queen and their son, Edward the Elder.

The Rev. F. W. Weaver said a few words about the place. Besides being an old and valued member of the Dorset Field Club, Mr. Weaver is hon. secretary of the Somerset Archaeological Society and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. That Abbey, he remarked, was originally founded (some said by Alfred the Great himself) close to the Cathedral; but he supposed that it was found undesirable that two such bigwigs as the Bishop and the Abbot should be so close together, and so in the year 1110 the abbey was removed to that new site. The bones of Alfred and his Queen and their eldest son were also moved to that spot, and remained till that day, though it was impossible to tell the exact spot. The Church of St. Bartholomew hard by Hyde Abbey continued the dedication of the Abbey—to the Blessed Virgin and St. Bartholomew—and it is said to have been built largely out of the ruins of the Abbey.

ST. CROSS.

The drive was continued to that reposeful seat of benevolence and hospitality, St. Cross Hospital and Church, where, on passing through the Porter's Lodge, the visitors availed themselves of the ancient privilege of claiming the "wayfarer's dole" of good British bread and beer, dealt out to them on knocking at the Porter's Hatchway. This, as it has been aptly said, is "one of the last remaining instances of that olden-time charity which could make provision for all comers."
WINCHESTER.

For nearly 800 years has this large-hearted hospitality been dispensed, without grudging or questioning; but as such an institution, and so generous a practice, is apt to be abused, experience has dictated a reasonable limit; and the club were informed that at present the daily dole is two gallons of beer and two loaves of bread, divided into 32 portions, which provide a horn of beer and a slice of bread for each wayfarer.

The Rev. Canon CAUSTON, Master of the St. Cross Hospital, welcomed the club at the Porter's Lodge, surmounted by the tower rebuilt by Cardinal Beaufort, and led the way into the spacious quadrangle around which the Brethren's buildings are arranged. In the great Hall, a noble and typical specimen of early 15th century work,

The Master, acceding to the invitation to address the party, said that that place was unique, in that it was the only institution of its size which had for no less than eight centuries carried on the spirit as well as the intention of its founder—benevolence and worship. It was founded in 1135 by Bishop Henry of Blois, brother of King Stephen, who intended it for the accommodation of 13 poor men and 100 pensioners. Bishop Henry also built the east end of the church, which, as it stands to-day, runs the gamut of all the periods of mediæval architecture, Romanesque and Gothic, Saxon, Norman, Transition, Early English, Decorated, Perpendicular, Tudor—all are represented. When Henry died the institution was handed over to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, from whom the brethren got their badge, the Cross of Jerusalem. In 1404 Cardinal Beaufort, the greatest benefactor of that place, formed a new order, that of Noble Poverty, for gentlemen who through misfortune had come down in their circumstances. At present the institution supported 17 men with their wives, and in a month or two they would add 10 more, so that it would then be supporting 27 men and their wives and 65 out-pensioners. Cardinal Beaufort built the tall chimneys, which in his time were quite a novelty. In 1503 Robert Sherburn built the long cloister or ambulatory leading from the Porter's Lodge to the church. Through all the time of the Reformation the singing men in the church were still paid—affording interesting evidence of the continuance of choral services. John Cook, the solicitor who prosecuted King Charles I., was as a reward made master of St. Cross, but afterwards he was executed as a regicide. Canon Causton then drew attention to several objects of interest in the hall—the so-called table of King Stephen, the top being an oval slab of polished Purbeck marble,
the six ancient fire-buckets hanging from the gallery, Cardinal Beaufort's drinking vessels, candlesticks, and salt-cellar—all of a size verily Brobdingnagian.

The Rev. J. C. M. Mansel-Pleydell, as acting president, thanked Canon Causton cordially for giving the club so full and so interesting an account of the place. Although the club were very proud of their own county of Dorset, yet they appreciated keenly the many places of historic and antiquarian interest beyond their borders, and were glad to renew their acquaintance with Winchester.

Before leaving the Hall the members refreshed themselves with tea.

From the hall the party strolled to the church, which gives, both from the outside and the inside, such an impression of loftiness as well as solidity. The Norman architecture is most imposing, but many of the party scarcely appreciated the attempt made by Butterfield some 50 years ago to reproduce in the chancel the original colouring of the walls, the crudity of the colour arousing general comment. The triptych, Canon Causton observed, is variously attributed to Albrecht Dürer and Mabeuse. The lectern, with the figure of a parrot, is said to be unique. The "bird" window in the northern transept attracted notice.

Mr. W. de C. Prideaux, the authority on monumental brasses, called attention to the interesting brasses in the church. There is within the altar rails an exceedingly large one in memory of John de Campden, warden of the hospital, who was canon of Southwell in 1382. It is notable for being the earliest of the brasses, only three in number, recorded bearing the ancient verbal emblem of the Trinity. Then, on the floor at the west end of the nave, Mr. Prideaux pointed out that a brass to John, son of John Wayte, and his wife Agatha, was inlaid on an old chantry altar slab—of Purbeck marble, with a consecration cross still plainly discernible in one corner. Haines says that in his day one could make out four crosses. There are, we believe, only ten examples known of brasses so inlaid on altar slabs.

Canon Causton kindly led the party into the charming Master's Garden, with its fishponds and heavily-laden fruit
trees. This is said to be the scene of the familiar picture "To-morrow will be Friday."

**Wolvesey Castle.**

At St. Cross the party were joined by Mr. Norman Nisbett, the architect to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral, who led them by the beautiful riverside walk through the watermeads by the Itchen to the ruins of Wolvesey Castle, the scene of the Winchester Pageant.

The Bishop of Winchester had the responsibility of guarding that part of the city, and for this purpose the castle was rebuilt by Henry of Biois, when he was appointed bishop by Henry I. in 1129. The new Bishop knew that his brother Stephen was likely to become one of the candidates for the throne before very long, and, not being satisfied with the buildings which he found there, he immediately turned his attention to strengthening them. The castle stood on what was originally a Roman site, as was proved by the finding not only of coins, but also of tesselated pavement; and the Kings of Wessex afterwards lived there. Mr. Nisbett indicated clearly the lie of the Norman castle hall, which, long and narrow, measured 130 feet by 29. Wolvesey Palace, hard by, was built in 1607, largely out of the ruins of the Castle. It was formerly used as the Bishop's Palace, and now as a Diocesan Church House.

**The City Cross.**

On the way back to the hotel Mr. Nisbett said a few words about the lofty and dignified City Cross, where originally butter was sold. Forty-three feet high from the base to the crocketed finial, it was erected in the reign of Henry VI., probably by the great Cardinal Beaufort, and on the site of an earlier market cross. The cross, which has become decayed and defective, was restored in 1885 by Sir Gilbert Scott. The four full-length figures occupying the niches are those of Alfred the Great, Laurence de Anne, mayor of Winchester, William of Wykeham, holding the book of statutes of his college and also the pastoral staff, and St. John the Evangelist. This last is the only old figure remaining.
After dinner, a short business meeting was held, at which one new member was elected. The Hon. Secretary announced four nominations for the next ballot. A letter was then read which he had received from Sir Schomberg McDonnell, secretary to H.M. Board of Works, with reference to the administration of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act. Mr. Pentin added that the following ancient monuments in Dorset have already been placed in charge of the First Commissioner of His Majesty's Works under the provisions of the Act:—Maiden Castle, the stone circle at Kingston Russell, and the "Devil's Nine Stones," Winterborne Abbas.

After a discussion it was referred to the Earthworks Committee of the club to draw up a schedule of the earthworks and other ancient monuments in Dorset which they recommended should be placed under the custody of the Commissioners of Works, and also to issue with the programmes for the December meeting of the club an invitation to members to notify any places which they thought should be so scheduled.

The members then went and inspected the City Museum near the Cathedral-avenue, which contains the noted Rosehill collection of prehistoric remains. There are three storeys to the building. On the ground floor are geological and natural history collections, on the first floor Lord Northesk's prehistoric collection, and on the top floor a remarkable collection of trophies of big game lent by Messrs. C. W. Bulpett and D. D. Lyall.

Winchester Castle.

Assembling at the West Gate after breakfast on Wednesday, the members were met by Mr. W. H. Jacob, the doyen of Winchester journalists, who had kindly undertaken to act as their guide to various bits of old Winchester.

Mr. Jacob gave a sketch of the history of Winchester and especially of Winchester Castle, which they were about to see. The castle hall,
he said, was, with the exception of the foundations of a demolished drum tower, the sole remnant remaining of the great fortress built by the Conqueror after Senlac to dominate the Saxon population in and around that city, the capital of the Saxon kingdom. The fortress was a fine stone building with an outer and an inner bailey, two chapels, the great keep and the royal hall of the fortress and palace. In those valuable sources of information, the Liberate, Close, and Pipe Rolls, were found details of the alterations, repairs, and decorations carried out at the Castle from the time of Henry I. onward, a great amount of work being done in the reigns of Henry II., John, and Henry III. William, son of Henry I., and Henry III. were both born in the Castle; and there Henry II. entertained his daughter, who married the Lion of Saxony. After the castle had been besieged and taken by Cromwell it was "slighted," but the hall was spared, because it was here that the Assizes were held—a purpose for which the building had now been in use for about 700 years. Indeed, when the judges came on circuit, the King himself, Henry III., used to move out of the Castle in order that he might not overawe the judges. With the possible exception of Westminster Hall, Winchester Castle was the most notable hall in England in respect of important incidents that had happened within it, including one or two of the first Parliaments and the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh.

The hall of the club perceived to be a spacious building with massive Norman walls, pierced with Norman circular windows, since filled up, and converted into an Early English building by fine windows of that period and clustered shafts of Purbeck marble. The visitors were shown what remains of the stone royal dais, with a slanting acoustic hole in the wall, communicating with a chamber in which, it is said, the monarch sat to listen to the proceedings; but there is no grille. Mr. Jacob pointed to the so-called "round table of King Arthur," fastened high up on the wall. As a piece of carpentry, he said, experts pronounced it to be as old as the time of Edward I., if not of King Stephen, but obviously painted or repainted at a much later date, since the middle is adorned with the double rose, white and red, of Henry VII., symbolising the happy union of the Houses of York and Lancaster after the wars of the Roses. The Rev. C. R. Baskett: Some say that the table was used for gaming. Captain Elwes: Yes, as a roulette table; and we find in the records an account of a gaming table.

The West Gate.

To the West Gate the club next jogged their way, and with this fine bit of the 14th Century defences of the city
they were delighted. The gatehouse is wonderfully well preserved, and is full of interest both within and without.

One may observe the grooves in which the portcullis was raised and lowered, the grotesque gargoyle-like heads through the mouths of which ran the chains of the drawbridge, the arrow-slits at the bottom of which circular apertures were later made for musketry, and above all the picturesque machicolation through which missiles and molten lead were poured down on assailants endeavouring to force the doors or gates. In most ancient ruins only the triple corbelling remained to indicate the presence of the machicolation; but here it is intact.

Mr. Jacob mentioned that the gatehouse, from the time certainly of Richard II. to that of George III., was used as a prison, kept by the porter of the West gate, who used to board the prisoners and make a profit out of it. On the wide splays of the early windows are many carvings by gentlemen debtors, the best being the arms of Charles I. Since it ceased to be a prison in the reign of George III., the gatehouse had in turn been used as a lecture hall, a muniment room, and a museum. The most notable of many interesting exhibits is a fragment of three planks from one of the four Viking vessels sunk in the Hamble creek in 877 by King Alfred.

On the way down the High-street the party stopped to inspect God Begot House, an ancient hostel supposed first to have been built in the year 1052, rebuilt in 1558, and restored in 1910. It is situated immediately opposite the fine old wooden Town Hall which was pulled down and rebuilt in stone in the reign of Queen Anne, of whom a full-length statue occupies a niche in the new building. "God Begot House" is a good specimen of the old timber hostel, with its massive and rudely-fashioned beams, and, here and there, its later and more finished oak wainscoting. It was originally "a gift to God and Holy Church by Queen Emma."

WINCHESTER SCHOOL.

The visitors were rejoined by Mr. Nisbett, their exceptionally competent guide of the day before, who had promised to conduct them to the school buildings. On the way they passed the house where Jane Austen, known in Dorset as a visitor
to Lyme Regis, lived her last days and died on July 18th, 1817.

To-day they were concerned chiefly with the works of William de Wykeham—the cathedral and the school. Passing through the original gates of Wykeham's foundation of 1393, they made a thorough tour of the extensive premises, Mr. Nisbett being joined by the Porter (Mr. Bishop), who showed that he possesses quite a fund of accurate information. They had, he said, about 450 boys at the school, of whom 70 are foundation scholars, and he showed the chamber court where they lived. Almost every turn the eyes of the party were met by the famous motto, "Manners Makyth Man." They were conducted to the ancient beer cellar, its vaulted roof supported by a central column and strongly resembling a rather small chapterhouse; and then to the dining hall for the foundation scholars, who still eat off the "wooden trenchers square" as their predecessors have done for over 500 years. The trencher has no rim, and when hot meats with gravy are served the scholars have to dam the gravy in with their potato! For the pudding the trencher is turned over and the other side used, about which there is a sweet simplicity approximating to genius. It was mentioned that when earthenware plates were introduced the indignant Wykehamists rose in protest and with proper spirit broke the plates, and refused to eat off anything but the wooden trencher of venerable tradition. "The Seventy" are waited upon by 16 choristers, and then, after the choristers have eaten, the food that remains is put into a huge chest and distributed among the poor of the city. The beautiful Gobelin tapestry, depicting quaintly and not too luminously the story of Churlish Nabal and David, looks as fresh as if wrought yesterday. The original schoolroom was next visited, with its windows fitted with strong iron grilles and wooden shutters, and with the so-called "Toys," the origin of which word, in this connection, is obscure. At Winchester one never hears the phrase "at lessons," it is always "up to books." A scholarship is worth about £100 a year, and the names of the five senior scholars are inscribed by privilege upon the walls. The name "Raymond Asquith" catching the eye, the cicerone mentioned that all four sons of the Prime Minister had been at Winchester School. The noble chapel is of the founder's handiwork. Mr. PENTIN called attention to the fact that the fine vaulted roof with its fan tracery is not of stone, but of wooden blocks. Mr. PRIDEAUX made diligent enquiry for the "28 brasses, from the early 14th Century to the early 17th, some of them half-effigies," which were recorded to have been in the chapel, and regretted to hear that some had disappeared and been replaced by modern replicas, at the same time as the Grinling Gibbons carvings were removed. There are 18 original
pity-stalls or misereres. Mr. Prideaux received unbounded satisfaction on reaching the cloisters and seeing the fine array of ancient brasses, many of them Pre-Reformation, which have, for the sake of preservation, been removed from the cloister floor, where they are liable to effacement, to the walls; but he deprecated the brasses being so persistently polished, like a brass plate on a doctor's door! The Club next entered the chantry chapel of John Fromond, first steward to William de Wykeham. It was erected in 1430 in the cloister garth, with the scriptorium over it, and is now used as a junior chapel, the services being held simultaneously in this and the main chapel.

Thence they were conducted to the fine schoolroom of 1680, with its famous motto presenting two alternatives—"Aut disce, aut discede, Manet sors tertia, cædi." It is now used for speech days and such-like assemblies. After inspecting the fine museum and library the party thanked their guides, and returned to their hotel for luncheon.

The Cathedral.

After luncheon the club devoted the rest of their time in Winchester to its crowning glory—the Cathedral—having thus, it would seem, kept the best until last, or, if not the best, certainly the biggest. As guide they had none less than the Dean (the Very Rev. Dr. Furneaux), who, receiving them at the west door, first called attention to the superb vista which confronts the eye within the building.

Here, as in our own Abbey Church of Sherborne, the Perpendicular "improvers" cased the massive Norman columns of the nave with their own work, so that the core of the Perpendicular columns consists of Norman columns. The Dean pointed out how, when the Perpendicular builders threw up the arches, they did away with the Norman triforium and brought down the clerestory, thus combining clerestory and triforium in one. Bishop Edington began the work by doing the first two bays on the north side, and it was continued by the great Wykeham. Wykeham's chantry was entered, and the recumbent effigy upon his tomb, absolutely free from mutilation or defacement by the mischievous penknife so prone to cut names and initials, drew exclamations of gratification from the visitors. How the tomb and figure escaped unseathed when so much else suffered the Dean explained by an
anecdote that shows that, while "blood is thicker than water," the loyalty of old Wykehamists, and their idolatry of their great Founder, can triumph over sectarian bigotry. When Cromwell's soldiers raided the Cathedral, according to their sweet will and way, and would have wreaked their hatred and contempt upon William de Wykeham's chantry as upon the rest, Colonel Fiennes, an old Wykehamist, stood at the entrance with his sword drawn in his hand. Then, opening the reliquaries of the Saxon Kings, they threw their bones through the west window. The bones were re-collected and put back, but there was no being sure which was which, and but for a miracle they must have been sadly mixed. In the transepts the Club were struck by the grandeur of the rude, unadorned Norman work, rearing itself in tier upon tier of arcading, not a single cushion capital showing a trace of decoration. A few monolithic pillars, the Dean mentioned, were thought to be Roman. The magnificent stalls and other woodwork of the chancel, unrivalled in its kind, evoked admiration; and in due course the party descended to the crypt and peered into the reputed Roman well. All the chantries and monuments of the church were inspected, from the cadaver of Bishop Fox to the tomb of Jane Austen, and then the visitors ascended to the library to see the illuminated Bibles and other manuscripts. The Dean afterwards kindly showed them over the Deanery, which has a noble front in the happily preserved entrance to the Benedictine Prior's hall, with its Early English work, and led them into the reception-room prepared for Charles II. to occupy while his palace was a-building.

Hearty thanks were expressed to the Dean for his kindness in acting as guide, and then, through falling rain, the party started for the homeward journey.
During the past twelve months the membership of the Club has again fluctuated between 390 and 400. The Summer Meetings were exceptionally well attended; the gross receipts from Members attending the Meetings amounting to £96 10s. 6d., as against £54 5s. 11d. in the previous year. It is also satisfactory that the Meetings have been worked with the reduced levy of 1s. 6d. per diem for "incidental expenses," instead of 2s. as for some years (and 2s. 6d., which is charged by many similar clubs), and that the year ends with an increased credit balance of £8 6s.

In my last year's Report I stated that a wise application of Rule 22 relating to Sectional Committees would have the fullest sympathy of the Executive of the Club. Since then an Earthworks Sectional Committee has been appointed; and to-day it is proposed to elect a Numismatic Sectional Committee, whose chief work will be to keep a record, as far as possible, of all coins found from time to time in the County of Dorset. I hope that other Sectional Committees will be proposed as time goes on.

Some apology is due for the delay in the appearance of this year's volume of Proceedings, which was the result of several unavoidable circumstances.

With regard to our next Volume, we hope to include Mr. F. J. Barnes' valuable paper on "Lobsters;" also a further instalment of Mr. W. de C. Prideaux's "Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset;" papers by the Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher on Wimborne; by Mr. F. J. Pope upon "The Discoverer of the Bermudas;" by Mr. H. Symonds on the Manor of Cranborne; and by the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul on the old Dorchester Gallows.

We also hope to print the catalogue of the collection of Dorset Deeds, generously presented to the Club by Mr. E. A. Fry upon the arrangement of which a great deal of skilful labour has been expended by Mr. H. Symonds.
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF DORSET.

Good progress has been made with the Photographic Survey of the County in the past twelve months. The collection has been re-arranged in accordance with the scheme submitted to the Field Club at the Annual Meeting last May. It proves to be very workable, and has the merit of being capable of indefinite expansion. 263 prints have been received from the following contributors:—Miss Samson, 1; Captain Acland, 4; Mr. C. H. Mate, 6; Mr. Fulleylove, 10; Mr. G. Kenrick, 10; Mr. Filleul, 17; Mr. J. Ridley, 40; Mr. Miles Barnes, 74 (photographs he had by him from various sources); the Director, 101.

It is hoped the Members of the Club will use their best endeavours to increase the collection, either by sending prints themselves, or by enlisting the services of their friends who photograph.

The Director and the Committee wish to express their thanks to all those who have assisted the Survey in the numerous ways in which it is possible to do so.

CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The Twenty-first Congress of Archæological Societies was held on July 6th last, in London, Dr. C. H. Read, President of the Society of Antiquaries, being in the chair.

The Congress was attended by delegates from the principal Archæological Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, including the Dorset Field Club, which was represented by Messrs. Nigel Bond, M.A., and E. A. Fry. Mr. P. M. Johnston introduced a motion expressing the cordial approval of the Congress of an arrangement now in operation in the Diocese of Chichester, by which the Bishop has consented to submit to an advisory committee appointed by the Sussex Archæological Society, before issuing a faculty, any proposals that may hereafter arise for enlarging, restoring, altering, re-building, or re-fitting any ancient church or chapel-of-ease within the Diocese; an arrangement by which the Bishop also invites warning and advice in the case of proposed alterations of importance—and a resolution that the Bishops of the other English and Welsh Dioceses be formally invited by the Congress to accept the services of similar consultative committees, if
formed by the local archaeological societies. Mr. Johnston described
the genesis and working of the committee, and mentioned cases in
which it had successfully intervened. Many small alterations and
refittings were often done without a faculty. The Bishop of Chichester
insisted on everything being submitted to him before a faculty was
granted. He was aware that in some dioceses the decision rested with
the Chancellor, and the consent of the Bishop was a mere formality.
The increasing archaeological spirit among the clergy would welcome
such an action as was proposed.

Several other delegates having spoken, the following resolution,
proposed by Mr. Nevill, seconded by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, F.S.A.,
and accepted by Mr. Johnston, was carried:

"That this Congress approve the principle of Mr. Johnston's
proposal, and request the Council, in conjunction with Mr.
Johnston, to draw up a recommendation that may be circulated
by the Congress to the Bishops."

Two other resolutions of some importance were passed by the
Congress:

(a) "That H.M. Government be respectfully asked to direct that
arrangements shall be made by the authorities at Somerset
House that access for literary study may be given to all
documents, ecclesiastical as well as Probate Records, now in
their charge, in the same way as at the Public Record Office."

(b) "That this meeting of the Congress of Archæological Societies, in
recording its appreciation of the excellent work now being
done by the staff of the Public Record Office in the issuing
of Calendars and Indexes, expresses the hope that some
means may be found to increase and expedite the issue of
future volumes, and to that end requests the Council to com-
municate with the Master of the Rolls, the Deputy-Keeper of
Public Records, and H.M. Treasury to take such further steps
as may seem desirable."
### Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.
### Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending December 31st, 1910.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
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<td>Balance at Bank Jan. 1st, 1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Members' Subscriptions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entrance Fees</td>
<td>9 1 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions prepaid for 1911, &amp;c.</td>
<td>1 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of Volumes of &quot;Proceedings&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends on Consols</td>
<td>11 3 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Receipts</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bookcase for Club's Volumes (Goddard)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixing Bookcase and Fitting Pigeon Holes and Locks (Voss)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engraving Blocks for Vol. XXX—</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hentschel (various)</td>
<td>9 18 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schvessian (various)</td>
<td>0 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McFarlane (New and Rare Spiders)</td>
<td>7 5 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hudson (Maumbury Rings)</td>
<td>4 3 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing and Binding Vol. XXX.</td>
<td>21 17 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sime and Co.)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Postages, Wrappers, &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Sundries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Printing Programmes of Meetings</td>
<td>14 11 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advertising Meetings in Newspapers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stationery</td>
<td>0 10 3</td>
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<td>Cheque Books</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purchase of Vols. from Mr. Maude</td>
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### Subscriptions to Societies— £ s. d.
- Congress of Archaeological Societies 1 0 0
- Maumbury Excavation Fund 5 5 0

| Purchase of £50 Consols at 82 3-16th | 41 4 4 |
| Transfer of Consols to New Treasurer | 0 18 2 |
| Auditor's Fee, 1909 (Mr. Cridland)   | 1 11 6 |
| Bank Charges                        | 0 2 2  |

| Balance due                        | 5 6 2   |

| Total                             | £252 16 0 |

XXV.
## Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club.

### HON. SECRETARY’S BALANCE SHEET: SUMMER MEETINGS, &c.,

**From May, 1910, to May, 1911.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dr.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1910.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>May 26—To Balance brought forward</td>
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<td>&quot; Receipts from Members attending the four Summer Meetings:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>June 30—Winterborne Valley</td>
<td>14 10 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22—Poole Harbour</td>
<td>26 4 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15 and 16—Salisbury and Stonehenge</td>
<td>36 6 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 16—Abbotsbury to Bridport</td>
<td>19 9 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cr.</th>
<th>£ s. d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1910.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Postages, Telegrams, and Incidental Expenses (Hon. Secretary and Assistant Secretary)</td>
<td>3 19 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure: Summer Meetings:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30—Winterborne Valley</td>
<td>9 5 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 22—Poole Harbour</td>
<td>20 2 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug. 15 and 16—Salisbury and Stonehenge</td>
<td>33 13 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 16—Abbotsbury to Bridport</td>
<td>13 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant Secretary: Honorarium</td>
<td>12 10 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Hutchings (Museum Attendant), Gratuity for three Winter Meetings</td>
<td>0 15 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance in hand</td>
<td>8 6 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**£101 11 4**

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**HERBERT PENTIN,**

Hon. Secretary.

May 2nd, 1911.
In commencing my seventh annual address I regret to have to record the death of two of our original members, Mr. Nathaniel Bond and Rev. Canon Robert R. Watts, Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral. Both these gentlemen were formerly frequent attendants at our meetings, and took great general interest in the welfare of the club, which they helped to found 36 years ago. They will long be remembered by all our older members. I may say the same of Rev. Canon Hart Dyke, who joined us in 1896, and has also passed from our midst. Commander Harston, R.N., joined the club in 1897, and would, I feel sure, have taken more part in our doings had his frequent ill-health permitted him. Colonel Ransford joined in 1906 and was often kind in making himself useful to the Club. He will be much missed in his neighbourhood. Lastly, we have to lament the loss of Sir John Hanham,
who only became a member last year, but has been since his election often with us, and seemed inclined to throw into his connection with the club that energy and interest which characterised him in so many other matters in which he took part. I should like also to express my regret at the loss of a former member and friend who resigned some years ago, on going to live in Devonshire, General Charles S. Sturt. He was much interested both in natural history and antiquities, and had made considerable collections. Also at the recent loss of another friend, Mrs. Vaughan Cornish, the gifted wife of our former Vice-President, who helped him so much in his valuable researches.

**Zoology.**

In this branch I generally begin with the smallest and apparently most insignificant creatures, which have, however, been shewn in late years to be of the greatest importance to man in their connection with many of the diseases to which he is subject. The latest scare has been the announcement that rats containing plague bacilli have been found on our shores, but though it appears to be a well-established fact that this disease is communicable from such rats to human beings, it is on the other hand a still better established fact that no case of plague has occurred in this country (with the exception of a few imported cases) for many years, and it would seem likely that plague-rats would have been often imported before the very recent discovery of their qualities, so that I think we need not fear any serious outbreak. As to destroying the rats, Japan has done its best, but after a slaughter of 4,800,000 rats in five years, in Tokio alone, it was found that there was no perceptible diminution, which suggests the hopelessness of such a task. At the same time something may be done, as I have managed for years to keep the farm and outbuildings, &c., attached to my house practically quite clear of rats, though we keep a number of fowls
and a large store of grain for them, and though the place used to swarm with them, until in one year about 12 years ago we killed in various ways about 160, without any poison, and in spite of some very unsuccessful professional assistance. It occurred to me that by offering them the same enticement that one offers as a bait to moths, rum and sugar, their brains would be clouded, they would become much less cunning in detecting a trap, and by this device most of the 160 were taken, including the largest, 17½ in. long. I must apologise for this digression, but thought that the idea might be of use to some sufferers in the present rat scare. One of the latest methods of destroying rats and rat-fleas, without which as carriers to the human subject the rats are comparatively harmless, but which are, I believe, very rare in this country is by generating prussic acid gas in the room where they are—a method apparently very successful in experiment, but impossible to apply, I should think, in most cases, and most dangerous. Whilst I am on this subject I will mention one other so-called new method of destroying mosquito larvae in water with chloride of lime. This method I have used for many years for clearing a rainwater tank of these and other small organisms. It is most effectual, very easily applied, leaves the water wholesome and pure, and kills all animal life in it. Rice fields have been found to be remarkably free from malaria, a fact which may be of much use in the campaign against it. A permanent committee has been appointed in India to deal with anti-malarial measures. One of the latest discoveries in connection with this class of diseases is that Pellagra, chiefly an Italian disease, is due to a protozoon conveyed by the bite of a sandfly (Simulium sp.). The protozoal parasite itself has not, as in the case of yellow fever, been yet actually seen, and may be too small for our microscopes. A new trypanosome, causing a special disease in human beings, has been discovered in Brazil, and its life history, which presents some unusual features, carefully worked out. All these discoveries, especially, perhaps, the histories of malaria and
sleeping sickness, have suggested the establishment of a Research Fund for Tropical Diseases, which it is to be hoped may greatly help to diminish their virulence, and more or less stamp them out.

Before going a step higher in the scale to the insects I must mention a remarkably fine new stalked Crinoid (*Proisocrinus ruberrimus*) from the Philippines, which is described as being brilliant scarlet and more than 40 inches high, and also, from the Antarctic seas, some species of *Pycnogonida* or sea-spiders, having 10 legs instead of the usual complement of 8. This is rendered still more extraordinary by the fact that but for this variation, they are exceedingly closely allied to known 8-legged groups. Many other remarkable forms have been discovered amongst Antarctic invertebrates. The holding of the first International Entomological Congress at Brussels last August was an event in the history of Entomology, and shews the important position to which that science has attained since the time when people who caught butterflies were looked upon as harmless lunatics! Possibly this is part'y owing to the fact that their would-be superiors have discovered that they personally may benefit by their discoveries, now that insects such as the mosquito and many others have been found to be the carriers of disease germs, and to have immense influence on the well-being of mankind in different ways. The Board of Agriculture has recently, under "The Destructive Insects and Pests Act," ordered that anyone selling or planting any seed, cutting, plant, &c., attacked by certain specified insects is liable to a fine of £10. Amongst these are four moths, one of which has never been found in this country, whilst the other three are so local or uncommon that I have never, in more than 30 years' collecting in many different localities, met with more than one of the species, and that only in one locality, on a hawthorn hedge near Cambridge. None of them have ever to my knowledge been known to be common enough to do the slightest damage in Great Britain, whatever they may be in other lands more suited to their development. I am not personally so familiar
with most of the other insects included, but I think that some of them are in a similar position, and I can only regret that the £10 fine is not applied to some things which do far more harm than any of these moths are likely to do here. I think entomologists will be the chief sufferers, who breed these moths on account of their scarcity! It has lately been shown by experiment that certain dragon-fly larvae are able to live for at least four months, if the water they are in is dried up. Ponds get so low in the summer that this might often happen to them in a state of nature. It was also shown that some live at least 2½ years as larvae, but that is the case with various insects of different orders. Some moths will remain in the pupa state for several years before emerging. Certain dor-beetles in Ceylon have been found to be infested with small hairy flies, which is, as far as I can remember, a new form of parasite on insects, though mites are very common. It has lately been suggested that a number of marine animals live by direct absorption of carbon and nitrogen compounds, which are held in solution in the sea, but the theory would seem to require investigation as to the amount of these substances so held in solution, which may not be sufficient for the purpose. The "Michael Sars" expedition for observations and dredging in the Atlantic has, amongst other additions to our knowledge, discovered a number of new deep-sea fish and other creatures, and has found the younger forms of the common eel (Leptocephalus brevirostris) to the south and west of the Azores, whereas the older individuals were met with to the north, over very large areas, shewing a gradual migration. Eels appear to spawn in great depths of water, but whether at the bottom or nearer the surface is still uncertain. We all know the accounts of the terrific combats which are said to take place between the thrasher and the whale. These are now supposed to be the lashing of the arms of gigantic squids, when seized by cachalot whales and brought to the surface for the purpose of feeding on them, which these whales are known to do; but whether there is also any truth in the attacks of the thrashers I cannot say. It would seem
desirable to have some law in this country controlling the sale of the skins of certain foreign wild birds, especially as it appears not to be sufficient to have restrictions in their native land. Thus, though an Australian law forbids the export of the plumage of the emu and certain other rare birds, more than 1,000 emu skins were catalogued for sale in London in 1909. Some humming birds have already become extinct. In Trinidad the number of species has been reduced from 18 to 5. A heavy duty would, perhaps, answer the purpose, and might have a secondary advantage of relieving some of the burden of the income tax! Attempts have been made by interested parties to make the public believe that the beautiful egret plumes are artificial, or that they are plumes which have been moulted by the birds, or that they are taken from the lining of the nests, but it has been clearly proved that all these statements are false and that enormous numbers of the parent birds are sacrificed at breeding time for the sake of these feathers, which are then in their best condition, causing thereby the death by starvation of innumerable fledgelings. I do not know whether neolithic ladies are responsible for the extinction of ostriches in India and some other parts of Asia, where semi-fossil remains have been found and where ancient native writings mention them; but more modern ladies are, I fear, responsible for their absence from Egypt and Nubia, where they formerly existed in a wild state. Our list of birds has lately been enriched by the separation of a new species (Parus hibernicus) of cole-tit, which differs from the usual form in having the white replaced by yellow, and in some other respects; but it remains to be seen whether it will continue to keep its position as a distinct species or be looked upon as a local variety. This form is found in some parts of Ireland. Many moths, to take the group I am most familiar with, differ greatly in different localities but could not be called separate species. The causes of these differences are usually obscure and little understood, though much discussed. The organised attempt to discover the winter habitat of migratory birds by marking them with
rings, to which I alluded last year, continues, and more than 5,000 were marked last season. Another new mammal of large size is recorded from Africa under the name of water-elephant, and is doubtless the same as an animal mentioned in 1894 as occurring in the Congo Free State. Though no specimen has actually been procured, it appears to be well known to the natives, and has been seen by at least one European. It is smaller than an elephant, probably about 6 feet high, with smaller trunk, shorter ears, and longer neck, and is believed to have no tusks. The description, as far as it goes, corresponds in many respects to that of Palæomastodon from the Lower Tertiary of the Fayum, Egypt. In spite of reports to the contrary, I believe that no living okapis have yet been taken, so that it may be some time before this rare animal is seen at the Zoo. It is satisfactory to be able to note a distinct increase in the number of bison in America in the last two years, from 1,917 in 1908 to 2,108 in 1910. These animals are all preserved in various parks and enclosures. The increase of wild cats in Scotland which is taking place is, perhaps, a doubtful benefit.

Botany.

The President of the Botanical Section of the British Association deals chiefly with the literature of British botany, and I have not been able to find much of novelty in this branch of science in the past 12 months. One of his remarks, which I would urge upon our members, is as follows: — "It is especially on behalf of the work in the field that I now wish to plead. There are few paths more likely to prove attractive to most students." This I can endorse, but I think that the tendency of the day on the part of most people is to believe the most absurd statements because they see them in some book or newspaper, and to distrust what they observe for themselves amongst the living plants or animals. One would have supposed that all this education now-a-days would have
made people think for themselves; but it seems to have had the opposite effect, and this is by no means confined to the realm of natural history, for people with the wildest ideas and most insane theories in any subject seem to get followers for a time. Perhaps in the next generation these forms of mania will all be scientifically classed as proceeding from different species of bacilli! People used to think, now they read instead. There are, of course, many brilliant exceptions to this state of mind, especially, I hope, in the Dorset Field Club. The growing of sugar-beet in England as a profitable crop, and producing some of our own sugar, has been recently before the public, and no doubt might be successfully done. On the other hand the sugar-cane which had sunk to such a low ebb, has in the past few years outstripped its rival, owing, I suppose, to a popular opinion of its superiority, with which I must confess I agree! A great waste of timber appears to go on in America, the proportions of growth and destruction being estimated at 12 and 40 cubic feet to the acre per annum respectively. Forest fires are responsible for a portion of this. A neat comment on the climate of Labrador is furnished by the measurement of a larch at its southern end, which, though 32 years old measures but 9 inches in height and $\frac{3}{4}$ in diameter. If this is included in the average estimates just mentioned, how enormous must be the growth elsewhere to counteract it. I regret to say that the wart disease of potatoes, caused by a fungus which was first reported in this country in 1901, in Shropshire, has now spread into 30 counties. Some varieties of potatoes resist it better than others, but no satisfactory cure is known. A report on the subject has lately been published by the Harper Adams Agricultural College.

Geology.

I hardly think that the various estimates of the age of the earth need detain us long, for in the first place doctors
disagree so much that one can hardly decide which, if any, to follow, and the calculations seem to be based on insufficient data. Thus the age of the sea is calculated by estimating the amount of salt it contains, and also the amount now annually poured into it by rivers; but it is, of course, impossible to tell what these quantities were in past ages, which makes the result unreliable. Besides this, seas or salt lakes must have laid down the deposits of salt which occur in various countries, and there may have been much alternation of deposit and denudation, which would extend the time indefinitely. The President of the Geological Section of the British Association gives a learned and interesting address on the glaciation of this country, but considers that there is not yet sufficient evidence to enable us to decide as to the manner in which that glaciation took place. The third edition of "The Building of the British Isles," by our Hon. Member, Mr. A. J. Jukes Browne, F.R.S., has been issued, and a copy is in the Dorset County Museum. New seismological stations have lately been established at Guildford and West Bromwich, and the sensitiveness of the British Association seismographs is such that 279 earthquakes were recorded in the Isle of Wight in the second half of 1909, in which period those recorded with different instruments at three Continental towns were only 123, 64, and 42 respectively. The region of most pronounced activity is at the present time in the neighbourhood of Java and the Philippines. An earthquake of great violence occurred in Eastern Turkestan on January 3rd last, and was strikingly recorded by English instruments. Recent triangulations in California show that the area affected by the great earthquake of 1906 has undergone an extension of 1 part in 30,000. The occurrence of a fossil feather in the tertiary ironstone of Redruth, Victoria, is worthy of record, such remains being so rarely found and in only a few localities. The genus is not identified. The skull of a new species of Odontopteryx has been found in tertiary strata in Brazil, the one representative of this genus having hitherto been a smaller skull from the London clay. The jaws of this bird are serrated in the form
of teeth, though no true separate teeth in sockets are present. Another recently discovered fossil is that of *Tyrannosaurus*, a huge carnivorous Dinosaur about 35 feet long, with a skull from 4 to 5 feet in length. This is, as might be expected, from Wyoming, and is now set up in the New York Museum. The last of these monsters to which I shall allude, a specimen of *Trachodon annectans*, is of special interest on account of its unique state of preservation, much of the skin having remained intact, showing that it was covered with tubercles. The fore-feet were webbed, the skin between the toes being visible in the specimen. It is to be presumed that the larger hind-feet were also webbed, but as I can find no statement on this point, I expect that the hind feet of this specimen, if preserved at all, exhibit no traces of the skin which once covered them. From the webbing, and also the fact that the skin is not thickened on the underside of the limb, it would seem that this Dinosaur was aquatic in its habits. Yet if the attitude in which these dinosaurs are usually represented, something like that of a kangaroo, is a correct one, and if the hind feet of this specimen do not indicate whether they are webbed or not, it is of course possible that the hind limbs only were used for progression on land, and that they would show the thickening of the skin caused by contact with the ground. There has, however, been considerable dissension amongst authorities as to the mode of progression and ordinary position of these animals.

**Astronomy.**

I do not think that any very startling event has occurred in the past 12 months from an astronomical point of view. Halley’s Comet, though distinctly disappointing to the general public, especially after the unexpected advent of the much finer comet which has received no better name than 1910A, is an old friend, and has caused apparently more interest in the astronomical world. It is still, or has
lately been, visible in strong telescopes, but is now (May 2nd) somewhat farther from the sun than Jupiter. There seem to have been an unusual number of fine meteors and fireballs recorded in the past year, but I have not been fortunate in seeing anything of any consequence. A very fine one on May 10th, seen in the Midlands in broad daylight at 7.52 a.m., another on June 1st at 9.40 p.m., others on and about August 10th, one on August 28th, which left a trail lasting three or four minutes; others on September 2nd, October 23rd, November 2nd, November 9th, this was remarkable for its wriggling motion; November 16th, 20th, 25th, and one on February 19th, 1911, lasting half a minute in its flight, and calculated to have had a course of more than 500 miles. All these were seen in England, and some of them are described as bursting into fragments. I have myself observed meteors in former years both having a wriggling flight and bursting into fragments, but only very rarely. The wriggling is, I suppose, caused by irregular combustion of the meteor, or small explosions in different parts of it which divert it from a straight course; the splitting up into fragments by a larger explosion. The latter is a fine sight in the case of a good-sized meteor. A very large meteorite, weighing more than a ton (2,520lb.), was found in 1909 near Murnpeowie, Australia, and is believed to be a recent arrival. Two Novæ, or new stars, have appeared in the course of the year in the constellations of Sagittarius and Lacerta respectively. It is possible that some of these Novæ have been caused by concussions, as in the case of the meteors I have been mentioning, which take fire on striking the air, but on a vastly larger scale. Photographs of Nova Lacertæ taken on November 19th and 23rd shew that the light of the star increased in those 4 days 4,000-fold. In regard to the planets, observations on Mercury in France have revealed markings, especially a dark patch on the southern horn, and confirm statements that the periods of rotation and revolution are, like those of the moon, equal. An observer in South Africa states that on April 22nd, 1910, Venus was plainly visible all day long,
and adds that at mid-day it was watched by crowds under the impression that it was Halley's Comet, which had been a very inferior object, and had disappeared from view at 6 o'clock in the morning! Several new canals and lakes have been observed in Mars, and the rare occurrence of an oblique belt in Jupiter was noticed in April and May, 1910. The elements of 18 new minor planets discovered in 1909 have been worked out, bringing the number of these up to more than 700. A total eclipse of the sun takes place on April 28th, and by the time I read this (May 2nd) it will doubtless be known whether success has attended the efforts of the observers, there being only three stations suitable for their purpose and those on islands in the Pacific. The total eclipse of the moon on November 16th was an attractive sight, the moon being of an unusually beautiful coppery colour. Observations in South Africa, with a view to determining the amount of absorption of light by the atmosphere, give results differing slightly from previous ones, and shew that about 17 per cent. of all rays striking the atmosphere perpendicularly are absorbed by it. A star in the zenith is 40 times as bright as the same star on the horizon. In experiments as to the absorption of light in its passage through water, it was found that no trace of light could be detected on photographic plates at a depth of 1,700 metres after an exposure of 2 hours, though above that depth effects were produced, especially by the blue and ultra-violet rays. Attempts are being made towards a more general synchronisation of clocks over the country, and will probably in course of time surmount the difficulties, chiefly financial, which exist. In most countries the time is now so arranged that it differs from that of Greenwich by an exact number of hours, and French time has been almost unique in being based on Paris local time, which is 9min. 21sec. ahead of Greenwich. Quite recently, however, in the present year a bill has become law by which Greenwich time is in future to be used in France (except for naval, astronomical, and cartographical purposes), and all the French clocks were, on March 10th last, put back 9min. 21sec.
to make them correspond. It had been suggested in the French Chamber that they should wait for this alteration to see whether the English intended to adopt that most unscientific and inconvenient proposal called the Daylight Saving Bill, but relying, I suppose, on our good sense in the matter, the objection was ignored. It is hoped that a Solar Physics observatory may be founded at Caterham on a very suitable site belonging to the Government, the present observatory being at South Kensington, in a very much worse position for such observations.

**Meteorology.**

One is accustomed to look upon the Chinese as the inventors of most things besides porcelain long before they were thought of in Europe, and it has recently been found that an order was given by the King of Korea in the year 1442 A.D. that rain gauges should be used in different parts of that country, and the records kept and transmitted to him for comparison. Unfortunately, none of these records have yet been discovered, so that the rainfall of those times cannot be compared with the present. In regard to this country, I the other day came across some monthly rainfall tables for 1677 and some following years kept at Townley, in Lancashire, the fall varying from 31.40in. in 1691 to 50.66 in 1682. These are contained in Leigh's Natural History of Lancashire, &c., 1700, Book II., p. 25, with elaborate explanations of the methods and details of other natural phenomena. I have brought the book for the inspection of any who are interested. The year 1910 was a wet one, the British Isles having as a whole an excess of 8 p.c., but this was in many parts much exceeded. In Dorset generally, and certainly in the gauge kept by Mrs. Richardson, the fall was above the average. The forecasts issued for the British Isles are now much helped by wireless communications from
ships, and attained the high result of 93 per cent, completely or partially successful. The attempt to ward off hail with cannon in the Beaujolais seems to have met with some success, but the more airy ideas of arranging the rainfall in a country are not, I think, likely to be put into practice in the present state of our knowledge, at all events. Various experiments were made on and about May 19th, 1910, to ascertain if the passage of the earth through the tail of Halley's Comet was in any way shewn by changes in the atmosphere, but nothing definite was observed, and in most cases there was no departure from the usual state of things. Some experiments made on Thorpe Downs, in Berkshire, and elsewhere tend to show that dew-ponds are dependent for their supply on rain only, and that no dew is deposited in them. When staying in the Peak of Derbyshire, in the dry hot summer of 1906, during August and September, I was much struck by the fact that the grass remained brilliantly green in all the district round, which rises to heights of about 400 to 1,500 feet above the sea level, whereas as soon as one descended to the lower and less hilly adjacent parts, everything was brown and burnt up. There must be some continued supply of moisture to account for this and I do not think that on that occasion rain was responsible, though in a general way the Peak country gets a large share. Without having made any accurate observations, my belief is that this was caused by heavy dews, and I can only say that the dew-ponds which abounded everywhere were rarely if ever dry in this dry and hot period, though the cattle would naturally require more water than usual. By taking photographs of auröre simultaneously from two different stations, the heights of four have been calculated to be about 33, 74, 100, and 118 miles respectively.

Electricity.

The improvements in wireless telegraphy have been so great in the last few years that it has been considered desirable
to set for the forthcoming competition for the Cecil Medal a subject connected with that branch of science. Messages have during the past year eclipsed all records in distance, one having been received from Clifden, Galway, on board a ship, with the help of a kite, at a distance of 3,500 miles, the greatest previous distance on a ship being 1,750, and another received at a land station, Buenos Aires, also from Clifden, a distance of 6,000 miles. A service of time signals sent twice daily from the Eiffel Tower has lately been instituted for the benefit of ships, which are thereby enabled to adjust their chronometers to the correct time. A new telephone relay has been invented which much magnifies the sounds carried and enables sounds, otherwise imperceptible, to be heard distinctly. This is also useful in wireless communication.

CHEMISTRY.

The British Association section appears to have employed itself much in discussing the nature of different irons and steels, a subject too technical for me to say much about here. The radium standards in different countries and laboratories being somewhat variable and making comparisons difficult, it has been decided to prepare a standard unit, to be kept in Paris, which will enable workers to compare their results more accurately. Pure radium has been isolated in the form of a brilliant white substance, which blackens when exposed to the air, burns paper, adheres to iron, and rapidly decomposes water. This has not before been separated from its salts, which are often loosely termed radium. To shew the immense value of these, it may be mentioned that a single grain has been presented to the Radium Institute in London at a cost of £15,000 by Sir Ernest Cassel. The difficulties of experimenting with radium are greatly increased by the minuteness of the quantities available, and their extreme value. At the Japanese exhibition in London, amongst many
other interesting things, the history of fire-making was shewn, from the fire drills to the present day lucifer match. The report of the committee on lead glazes used in pottery has been presented and shews that there is a great unwillingness to discontinue their use, and also that the evil results to the workmen are comparatively slight in factories where certain rules are properly observed, but that these rules are not kept in many potteries, with consequent immense increase of serious disease. The secret of the black enamel of ancient Greek pottery has been lost, but it has lately been found that finely divided iron in the coating gives a similar effect.

ENGINEERING.

Though the aeroplane can hardly be said to have reached a useful stage, yet it continues to develop, and the record is often broken by longer flights. Flights have been made from London to Manchester, 186 miles, with one stop, from Dover across the Channel and back again without a stop; over the Alps by the Simplon Pass, 6,600 feet high, to Italy; from Paris to Pau, about 500 miles; and others. But the dangers to life and limb are very great, and there have been many fatal accidents. The last feat has been the carrying in an aeroplane of no less than 12 passengers, the total weight being 1,439 lb. It has been proposed to found a school of aviation in England, where few facilities for instruction have hitherto existed. It is interesting to notice that the cost of maintaining our English roads is something like double the amount per mile of that of French ones, which are managed by a central body of experts. The centralisation and scientific administration save half the expense, which is becoming yearly larger and larger. Our former member and V.P., Dr. Vaughan Cornish, gives a full account of the Panama Canal, now progressing towards completion, which is expected to take place on January 1st, 1915. The transit of a ship will take about 12 hours for the
50\frac{1}{2} miles, delays occurring at the locks, by which the long central portion of 32 miles, raised 85 feet above the sea-level, is attained. By an arrangement with two connected water tanks the rolling in ships appears to be much reduced, the invention having proved satisfactory in the few experimental cases in which it has been tried. The "Thunderer" the largest ship in the Navy, was launched on February 1st. In these days of wonderful inventions it is refreshing to read of primitive methods still in force in connection with engineering undertakings. The object was to withdraw bore-castings from a river bed. A pontoon crowded with natives was brought to the spot, and attached to the bore-casting. At a signal all the natives sprang overboard, and the pontoon, going up with a bound, drew up the bore-casting. What an opportunity for the unemployed! The condition of the Tower of Pisa has been giving cause for anxiety, but a commission has decided that it is not at present in danger, though its leaning has increased in the last 80 years, and its foundations, which are made more insecure by the presence of water, are found to be much less deep than had been believed. The Commission has no doubt that the leaning is caused by subsidence, and that it was originally vertical. It was commenced in 1174, and is built of white marble. The extreme accuracy with which surveying can now be accomplished is illustrated by a recent survey in India of the Bombay-Madras line, 806 miles long, where the levelling from end to end showed an error of only 1-100th inch per mile. It has long been sought to combine the gramophone with the cinematograph so as to produce the sounds simultaneously with the moving picture, and the difficulties seem at length to have been surmounted, so that we may have a complete representation of a scene with the words and other sounds brought before our eyes and ears. A new process has been discovered of coating with metals, which is on much the same principle as the ordinary spray disperser, a stream of the liquid hot metal being broken up into spray by a current of gas impinging on it. The fine particles, being blown with great force against the object
it is desired to coat, weld themselves together upon it. There seems to me to be little doubt that we shall before long make use of the tides and other natural forces for engineering purposes, and already a plant of 3,000 horse-power is in course of erection, the motive force of which is to be solar radiation. The installation is to cost £20 per horse power, with an annual expense of 30s.

Geography.

Since my last address, when I recorded the successful attempt by Commander Peary to reach the North Pole, fuller accounts of his expedition have been published. The Pole is situated in deep sea, no sounding having been found at 1,500 fathoms. A depth of over 1,260 fathoms was found at $89^\circ57'$ and the depth thence gradually decreased, to 310 fathoms at $85^\circ23'$, after which it again increased. These are the chief scientific observations made at the Pole itself, though others arise from other parts of the expedition. Geography proper comprises only a small portion of the subjects which are included in this term in a wider sense and dealt with under this heading by the British Association section. I have thought it more convenient to refer to several under other headings, as Geology, Anthropology, &c. The unsatisfactory result of taking as a boundary line a meridian which is not reliably determined, has been illustrated in the case of Lake Edward and the Ruwenzori district in central Africa. When this arrangement was made between England and Germany it was supposed that the 30th meridian passed through the centre of the Lake and gave us a fair share of it and the Ruwenzori district, but more accurate observations have considerably altered its position, so that had the letter of the agreement been adhered to we should have lost both lake and district entirely. As it is, it is only after negotiations and sacrifices elsewhere that England has succeeded in obtaining a portion of the country in question. In such cases, natural boundaries are preferable.
Owing to the energy and erudition of our Editor we have this year not only got a volume of Proceedings which holds a worthy place in our long series, but have had the life doings of our ancestors in those early times, which it is part of the object of our club to investigate, presented to us in such a realistic form that those who saw the Pageant at Pydeltrent-hide last July will have a new and lively interest in the flint implements and other relics of a bygone age that are so often presented to our notice. Further light has been thrown on the structure and use of Maumbury Amphitheatre by the renewed course of excavations last year, of which a full account by Mr. St. G. Gray will be found in our Proceedings. Other excavations have in Cyprus brought to light what is believed to be a temple of Venus, of much interest; in Sardis a large temple and other portions of the city as well as statuary and gold ornaments; at Knossos a great reservoir with a spiral staircase round the sides, a paved way and tombs, one of which was apparently made to resemble a house of the living, with stone benches; in Pseira, Crete, the remains of a small ancient town, with roads only five feet wide and small houses containing fine art treasures. In Egypt a tomb has been discovered of very early date, said to be the earliest private tomb to which a date can be assigned, containing a granite sarcophagus, the mummy in which had been stripped of its flesh and had every bone wrapped separately in linen, which, it is presumed, was the custom at that period. What are stated to be the earliest British worked flints have been found near Ipswich in gravel of pre-Crag age. They are described as being well chipped, and showing scratches, which may be caused by glacial action; but whether they will be generally accepted as human work remains to be seen. A cavern in Jersey has yielded remains of human habitation as well as of rhinoceros, reindeer, &c. This seems to be the first discovery of Pleistocene Mammalia in the Channel Islands. From comparative measurements of
skulls it has recently been estimated that the Tasmanian stood nearest to Homo fossilis (Brüx and Galley Hill remains), but had progressed a long way from Homo primigenius (Spy and Neanderthal skulls) and the anthropoid apes, and that Pithecanthropus was nearer to the anthropoid apes than to Homo primigenius. In connection with this it is curious to hear of the discovery, in the island of Luzon, E. Indies, of a living native with a skull closely resembling the Neanderthal! The Prince of Monaco is about to found an Institute of Human Palæontology, which will study these and similar questions. The Royal Commission on Welsh Monuments has published its first report, and proposes to deal first with those in the County of Montgomery, whilst the British School at Rome is investigating the Megaliths in the lands of the Western Mediterranean. The existence of a race of pygmies in New Guinea has been confirmed by an English expedition. They were met with at an altitude of 2,000 feet in the interior, and averaged about 4ft. 3in. in height. In South-Western Algeria are numerous rock drawings, made by the ancient inhabitants, amongst which are pictures of a buffalo, with large horns, which seem undoubtedly to represent the species found fossil in the Quaternary and late Tertiary deposits of that region, but which is now extinct. The age of the drawings has not been determined, but 3,000 years is suggested. It is represented as being hunted by men with a skin garment round their middles, and armed with bow and arrows or spear and javelin.

**General.**

The election of women as members of Scientific Societies has been for many years a recognised thing in many of the great Societies, and has lately been adopted by the great French Society, the Academy of Sciences, by their election to their membership of Madame Curie, the discoverer of radium. In our Club we have always been pleased to have
Lady Members, and to see them take an active part in our work. We have had papers from them, and to one lady has been awarded the Mansel-Pleydell Medal. The President of the Mathematical and Physical Science Section of the British Association made the subject of his address last year the scope and tendencies of Modern Mathematics, and dwelt upon the great development that had taken place in their use in connection with almost all the Physical Sciences. This advance has been very great since my own Cambridge days, though they were then used in investigating many sciences besides Astronomy, with which, I suppose, they were inseparably connected in its early infancy. In fact, Pure Mathematics, which may with some slight restrictions be called the only exact science, is useful in almost every study, as in most other things of life to a greater or less extent; but, as he pointed out, the advances in Mathematics themselves are made by those who study them for their own sake and not for their usefulness in outside matters. The protection of Nature has been more or less carried out officially in our own and other countries; but in Canada promises to be more fully taken in hand by a Commission which has just issued its first report. It is intended to found a University at Hong Kong, and most of the necessary funds have been subscribed. The enormous gifts for scientific purposes in America far eclipse anything that we can hope to get in this country, and I think that we may congratulate ourselves that we manage as well as we do under the circumstances. In Germany the Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Advancement of Science has lately been started, I believe successfully, though the terms of membership sound most alarming, the entrance fee being no less than £1,000 and the subscription £50 a year. The Emperor is at the head, and there fortunately appears to be a rule that scientific men may be elected as Honorary Members, as otherwise they, not being usually rich, would be conspicuous by their absence. I regret to see that another attempt is being made to bring in the Daylight Saving Bill, and also another Bill, containing about an equal amount of
sense, having for its object the institution of a perpetual calendar, or a calendar that will be correct for any year without alteration. This is to be achieved by withdrawing New Year's Day, and in leap year two days, both from the calendar and the days of the week, and treating them as if they did not exist. What will be the next scheme of this sort in which people will try to distinguish themselves it is hard to say. To myself and I hope to most people these projects seem to be useless and inconvenient, and without any real advantage. I conclude with many thanks to all our Members for their kind support in the past, and with every good wish for the success and continued prosperity of our Club in the coming year.
Notes on
Additions to the Museum.

By THE CURATOR.

I GLADLY avail myself to-day of the suggestion made at the Annual Meeting last year, that I should again supply some notes on recent additions to the Museum.

In the Geological Section nothing of any consequence has been acquired during the past 12 months, but with the kind help of our President, Mr. Richardson, some progress has been made in placing printed labels to those specimens which were re-arranged by the late Mr. Hudleston.

An Elephant’s Molar has been given by Mr. Hunt, formerly Borough Surveyor, which was found in a gravel bed at the sewage works, a mile East of Dorchester.

Passing on to the collection of Birds, I may remark that a slight re-arrangement has been made to bring it into closer agreement with the most recent classification. Mr. Lydekker’s book on “British Birds” has been taken as the best authority for the purpose, as in it technicalities have been subdued, without any loss of true scientific accuracy; and it is a satisfaction to note that Mr. Lydekker’s classification varies but little from that of Mr. Mansel Pleydell, which had
been originally adopted here. As additions in this department I may refer to a Redbreast's nest, containing five eggs, one of them being a Cuckoo's egg; also to a Stormy Petrel, driven ashore at Chickerell in a December gale, found alive, but dying soon after the capture. It might be interesting some day to print in our Volume of Proceedings a complete list of our collection of birds taken in Dorset.

We have been more fortunate in acquisitions to the prehistoric and Roman collections. Six good flint axeheads come from Dewlish, very similar in size and workmanship; and one nicely-shaped stone hammer, perforated to take a handle, found near Preston.

The Bronze exhibits have been augmented by nine more objects from the late Mr. C. L. Hall's collection, including a good specimen of a Roman "pickwick," or lamp trimmer. Although we had one example before, this second specimen is valuable, as it helps to establish the type. Mr. Moule's Catalogue of Bronze exhibits, which was printed in our Proceedings, Vol. XXI., 1890, has been brought up to date, about 150 specimens having been acquired since it was compiled.

The objects found at Maumbury during the excavations of 1910, are now in the Museum; they did not throw any fresh light on the history of the work, but tend to confirm the theories already advanced.

Mr. H. Symonds has given three Dorset XVIIth Century Trade-Tokens, and a Dorchester token of Lawrence Righton has been purchased; it is considered one of the least common of the series. The collection of Roman coins has been augmented by a few good specimens, namely, a First brass of Nero; a Third brass of Urbica, wife of Carinus, who died A.D. 285; and a Denarius of Severus Septimus, struck A.D. 202, this date having been calculated by Mr. Symonds from the inscription, "T R P X Cos II.," i.e., "the tenth year of Tribunitian Power, and the second Consulate. Mr. Symonds was unable to find a counterpart of this coin at the British Museum.
The Coin of Urbica is also a valuable acquisition. This Queen, or Princess, is, I believe, unknown to history, and her coins are rare, the *Numismatic Chronicle*, the journal of the Numismatic Society, recording only one example among hoards discovered in Great Britain. The piece now in the Museum was exhibited at a meeting of that Society in December, 1910.

Of objects of more recent date, I must mention as a loan from Mr. Baskett, of Evershot, the flag and drum of the Evershot Volunteers, relics of the Napoleonic Era, which were exhibited at the Field Club Meeting on 7th February last; and a magnificent helmet of the Purbeck Yeomanry Cavalry, once owned and worn by Quartermaster T. Garland. The Wareham Troop to which he belonged was disbanded in the year 1838.
Sir George Somers and his Family.

By F. J. POPE, F.R.Hist.S.

The services of Sir George Somers on and over the seas form part of the sea-story of the nation, and the present aim is, without repeating more than may be necessary of what is to be found in the usual works of reference, to put together a short account of the Somers family in their native county. The notes used here have been taken at various times and with various purposes from manuscripts in the Probate Courts and among the Feet of Fines and Chancery Proceedings, with a few elsewhere, and it is hoped, with the aid of these, to throw some light on the parentage, circumstances, and aims of the famous Dorset seaman, and incidentally to furnish, perhaps, some small contribution to the social history of his period. First, an endeavour may be made to find to what extent, if any, Sir George's success in life was due to advantages of birth or social influence. It may be supposed that the statements in "The History of Dorset," that the knight was born at Lyme Regis in 1554, and that his father's name was John, were not made without good authority; but a search for
this John through a considerable number of documents relating to Lyme fails to produce a trace of him. He is, however, found at last, or at any rate one of his names, on a muster roll of the trained band of Lyme Regis of the year 1539, when John Somer (a spelling of the surname generally used by George and his relatives previous to their more prosperous days) was classed as an able archer. And it is further to be noted that the archer had no arms, not even a bow, nor was he considered capable of providing any weapon—a circumstance that suggests some degree of poverty. Whether this John Somer was Sir George’s father or not, there is at least something to be told about the mother. The will of Alice Somer, of Lyme Regis, widow, dated 1590, and proved in the Court of the Dean of Sarum in 1591, mentions as her sons or grandsons many of the persons described by Sir George in his own will as his brothers or nephews. It is plain that Alice was not in good circumstances. She had shared with her sister, a widow named Thomasine Lange, of Lyme, a small piece of ground called “The Cleeves,” containing eight acres, and her money legacies amount to no more than £8. Her eldest son, Nicholas, was apparently dead, and the executors of the will are “my sons John Somer and George Somer,” George being thus the youngest of the three brothers. For the purpose of estimating the social position of the family, the most significant statement in the will is one which refers to a chest “standing in the shope,” indicating that the testatrix belonged to the class of small traders, though there is nothing to show the nature of the trade. It may thus be concluded that Sir George owed nothing to family connections, and that, like many of our greatest naval commanders, he carved out his fortune with his own hand.

But, it might be objected, he may have married an heiress, or a wife with wealthy relatives. This also must be answered in the negative. George Somers (or Somer) married some time before 1583 Joan, daughter of Phillip Heywood, a yeoman of Lyme Regis, who, by his will dated in 1604, left to “my son-in-law, Sir George Summers, knight, and my daughter Joane,
his wife, one brazen candlestick apiece in token of my good will," and nothing else. There was, indeed, little else that the yeoman could leave, for his personal estate was valued at under £24, and he had to provide for his widow. It is probable, indeed, that Joan received some portion from her father when she married, and it may be suggested that this portion consisted of three houses in Lyme, concerning which a fine was levied in 1583, Phillip Heywood and George "Sommer" and their wives being deforciants.

Though Somers neither inherited nor married money, he became a considerable landowner when only thirty-three years of age, and it is easy to guess the source of his riches. Some residue of prize money and prize goods seems to be involved in a bill filed in the Court of Requests in 1596 by "George Summers of Whitchurch, gentleman," for the recovery of £42, which in 1588 had been held for the complainant by Mr. Lee of Dartmouth, and of a dial and watch (worth together £11), similarly held by the Secretary of the Lord High Admiral. And a more definite statement may be found in Vol. 143 of the Lansdowne MS. (British Museum), where an account shows that a ship named "The Flibcote," commanded by Capt. George Somers, and three accompanying ships, in 1589 brought into Dartmouth two Spanish prizes, on which the treasure alone was valued at £8,000. Again, considerably later, in the years 1597 and 1604, there are references in the Acts of the Privy Council to suits between Capt. George Somers and William Morcombe, a merchant of Barnstaple, concerning a partition of prize goods. In his early days of prize-taking, the sailor showed considerable wisdom in investing his Spanish gold in the soil of his native county. From the Feet of Fines it may be seen that in 1587 he bought 106 acres in Whitchurch and Marshwood, and in the papers of the Chancery suit, "Somers v. Ryman" (which will be referred to again) it is recorded that in the same year he spent £600 on a lease, for the lives of himself and his wife, of a farm of 200 acres at Berne, in Whitchurch. Two years later, in 1589, came the investment of "The Flibcote's" gold,
or so it appears, in a manor at Upwey, the details of the estate, supplied by the Feet of Fines, being 12 messuages, 2 mills, and 1,160 acres. It was in this latter year that he, who had hitherto been plain George Somer, first (within the writer's observation) became "George Somers, gentleman."

There is some reason to suppose that for the next few years the enriched sea captain attempted to live the life of a country gentleman and failed to appreciate it. It is certain that he was at sea again in 1595, and from that year till 1602 was pretty frequently employed on various expeditions, and it is probable that during this period his skill as a navigator and his aptitude for high command became generally recognised. The stream of prize money began to flow again, for in 1598 the lease of Berne farm was turned into a freehold, and it is possible that Captain Somers about this time embarked on the hazardous business of shipowning, unless his purchase of a Spanish ship at Dartmouth for £150, sanctioned by the Privy Council in 1597, was merely an isolated transaction.

Following the year 1602, came another spell of life on shore, broken only by a voyage to Virginia in 1604. Fuller described Sir George as "a Lion at sea" and "a Lamb on the land." It was the Lion who gained a great reputation, a fortune, and (in 1604) a well earned knighthood, and it was the Lamb who represented Lyme Regis in Parliament, was elected mayor of the town, and acquired, no doubt at a great price, from the heralds, a crest and coat of arms—the arms being, by the way, those borne (it is said) by the family of Lord Somers! As to his mode of life at Berne, an inventory of Sir George's goods (copied in Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset, Vol. XI.) shows that his house, though furnished with considerable luxury, was only of moderate size, containing but a hall, parlour, kitchen, buttery, &c., with the rooms above—no larger than the dwelling of many a yeoman. His want of interest in agriculture is apparent from the fact that the farms of Berne and Orchard, quite close to his residence, were let to a gentleman farmer (named Baldwin Sampford), and, without
land to till or live stock to care for, a squire of James I.'s reign must surely have found time heavy on his hands. One can imagine that the call of the sea came strongly at times, and that it was with joy that the Lamb, longing to be a Lion again, received in 1609 instructions to command another expedition to Virginia—an expedition from which, as fate ruled, he was not to return. From the documents of the Chancery suit before quoted, we get some idea of Sir George's preparations for his voyage. He is seen mortgaging his Upwey property to John Gould, of Dorchester, for a sum of £300, required for the equipment of his ship, and later making his will, sorting his papers in his study, calling his wife to come and see his papers placed in separate boxes for each estate, and at last locking the door of his study and riding off to his ship at Lyme, accompanied by his brother John and Matthew Somers, his nephew and shipmate.

The locking of the study door seems to imply that Sir George was content to leave his papers at the mercy of dust, damp, or rats and mice, but feared their becoming the object of feminine curiosity, and his precaution was justified. Shortly after the expedition sailed came a report (false as it turned out) that its commander was dead, and Lady Somers broke open the door of the study and examined some of the papers, a proceeding which afterwards caused her some trouble. Not that she had any reason to fear her husband's anger. It is hardly necessary to tell here how he died in the Bermudas in 1610 "of a surfeit of hog" (the islands were overrun by pigs, and other food was scarce), and how his body was brought home and buried at Whitchurch Canonicorum, and how his memory is now perpetuated by an inscription lately placed in Whitchurch church. Matthew Somers was, under his uncle's will, heir to the estates, but this at the outset was of no great advantage to him. There were numerous debts and legacies to be paid, the Upwey Estate was mortgaged, and, worse still, Lady Somers had a jointure of £150 a year and Berne farm for her life. In these circumstances, and with a knowledge of Matthew's character, derived from after
events, it is not surprising to find him accusing his uncle's widow of having, when she forced a way into the study, appropriated a deed by which Berne should have passed directly to the heir. Perhaps Matthew's first intention was merely to frighten the widow into making some compromise; but not long after Sir George's death Lady Somers found a new protector in the person of a second husband, Mr. William Ryman, of Appledrome, Sussex, and the Chancery suit, "Somers v. Ryman," was duly instituted. In the course of the suit, Sir George's dealings with his property came under review, and the information thus afforded has been largely used in the preparation of this paper. The proceedings in Chancery seem to have been cut short about 1618 by Mrs. Ryman's death, an event which, one would think, left the remaining parties little to fight about.

And so Matthew came into full possession of his inheritance, but his life proved to be merely a record of lost opportunities. He married first Joan, daughter of Nicholas Roope, of Dartmouth, whose dowry was £1,200, and by whom he had a daughter named Elizabeth, and secondly Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Hayne, who brought her husband £1,000. But Matthew was no more fitted for prolonged life ashore than his distinguished uncle, and he did not possess his uncle's great qualities. According to deponents in the Chancery suit "Beare v. Hayne," he formed an intimate acquaintance with all the alehouses near Berne, and in the words of one of these deponents "by reason of his riotous and disorderly course of living became so weak in his understanding as it was easy to abuse or deceive him, and for a pott of ale to drawe him to seale or do anything." The farm at Berne, which probably now included the land at Orchard, was mortgaged to Mr. William Floyer for £1,800, and eventually sold to the same gentleman. The Upwey Estate was conveyed, no doubt under pressure of debt in some way or other, to the Hayne family, and the poor broken wretch spent many of the latter years of his life in a debtor's prison, and died in the King's Bench prison at Southwark in 1625. His wife Dorothy had
died two years previously, but his daughter Elizabeth grew up and married John Beare, of Bearscombe, Devon.

The sea seems to have been the element best suited to the Somers family. Matthew was by no means the last of them, and several were mariners. Matthew's elder brother, Nicholas, was about 1610 master of a Lyme ship named "The Christopher," then engaged for a trading voyage to the Canaries; Richard Somers of Lyme in 1632 was master of "The Judeth," bound for Newfoundland; and a John Somers, a mariner of Lyme, died in 1639 leaving a brother named Matthew. Presumably another member of the family was Robert Somers, of Lyme, who died in 1630. It may, therefore, be hoped that there may still be Somers' living who can claim kinship with the discoverer of the Bermudas.
NEW AND RARE SPIDERS.
EXPLANATION OF PLATE A.

Fig. 1. Corinna præstans, sp.n. male. Eyes from above and behind.
2. Maxillæ and labium. 3. Profile of cephalothorax.
4. Radial, and portion of digital joint of left palpus on outer side. 5. Digital joint and palpal organs.
8. Leptyphantes beatula, sp.n., male, profile of cephalothorax.
9. Eyes from above and behind. 10. Left palpus from outer side. 11. Tibia of fourth pair of legs.
12. Hilaira montigena, L. Koch, male, profile of cephalothorax.
24. Erigone Welchii, Jackson, male, profile of cephalothorax.
28. Tibellus maritimus, Menge, outline of abdomen, male.
32. Tibellus oblongus, Walck.-Blackw., outline of abdomen, male
33. Ditto, female. 34. Genital aperture, female. 35. Portion of left palpus, male.

N.B.—The short lines in the Plate indicate the natural length of the various spiders.
On New and Rare Arachnids

Noted and Observed in 1910.


Plate A.

By the continued assistance of many kind correspondents I am able to record the occurrence of several additions to the British and Irish list of Arachnids during the past year, 1910. Two of these are considered to be new to science, and another has also lately been described as new by Dr. A. R. Jackson. Some others are also recorded for the first time in Britain, though already known on the Continent; details of the above will be found in the following list. I have again to thank all, or nearly all, of the correspondents mentioned by name in my last year's communication (Proc. Dors. F. Club xxxi., p. 48) for their kindness in sending me specimens or information. Without this my means of obtaining materials for the continuance of the study of Arachnology would be very materially decreased.
Further information on many of the species contained in the subjoined list may be obtained in the following publications:—"Spiders of Dorset," 1879—81, and numerous papers published since by the Dorset Field Club in its annual "Proceedings," 1882—1910; as also to the "List of British and Irish Spiders" (Sime and Co., Dorchester, 1900); also, on the British Phalangidea (or Harvestmen), to a Monograph on that Order, and to another on the British Chernetidea (or False Scorpions), published respectively by the Dorset Field Club in their "Proceedings," Vol. XI., 1890, and Vol. XIII., 1892. Papers also have been published during the past year on British Arachnids by several collectors and specialists, namely:—


"Abnormality in Spiders," "Naturalist," May 1, 1910, p. 199-203, with figures; and pp. 229-232, June 1, 1910, with figures.—W. Falconer, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield.


"Papers on Spiders," by the Rev. J. E. Hull, M.A. I. The genus Tmeticus (Simon, 1884; Cambridge, 1900) and some allied genera. II. Some Northern Records for 1909. Trans. N.H.S., Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-
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Tyne, n.s., Vol. II., part 3, pp. 573, 59, pl. xv.—Rev. J. E. Hull, M.A.


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LIST OF NEW AND RARE BRITISH ARACHNIDA.

ARANEIDEA.

Fam. DYSDERIDÆ.

Dysdera Cambridgii, Thor.

Both sexes (the males adult) were found among heather on Bloxworth Heath in August, 1910, by my sons, W. A. Pickard-Cambridge and A. E. Ll. Pickard-Cambridge.

Fam. DRASSIDÆ.

Prosthesima longipes, C. L. Koch.

Adults of both sexes found on various spots on Bloxworth Heath in August and September, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C.
Prosthesima nigrita, Fabr.

An adult female found by my son, Rev. R. J. P.-C., at Warmwell, in June, 1910. An adult male was also sent to me by Dr. Jackson from the New Forest in the same month.

Agroeca proxima, Cambr.

Both sexes, adult, were found on Bloxworth Heath in August and September, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. This species appears to be more numerous in heathy places than in woods, &c., but I have never yet succeeded in identifying with certainty its egg-cocoon; though it is in all probability very close in its resemblance to that of A. brunnea, Bl. The identification of this last, however, as distinct from that of A. proxima, Cambr., can hardly yet be considered certain.*

Agroeca gracilipes, Bl.

Adults of both sexes were found frequently in various spots on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C., in August and September, 1910.

Agroeca inopina, Cambr.

Both sexes found on Bloxworth Heath not infrequently by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C., in August and September, 1910. Although I have, some years ago, taken it at West Lulworth in some abundance, it has not until now been met with, except very rarely, at Bloxworth.

* In Proc. Dors. N.H. and A.F.C., Vol. VII., Plate iv., in "Description of plate," fig. 4A, it is stated, by a printer's error, to be that of Agroeca brunnea, Bl., whereas it is that of Agroeca proxima, Cambr.
ON NEW AND RARE ARACHNIDS.

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Agroeca celans, Bl.

An adult male was found by W. A. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath in August, 1910. The only previous occurrences of this species here were of two or three females taken by myself many years ago. It appears to occur more frequently in North Wales (where my son W. A. P.-C. met with adult females of it in September, 1910), and in the North of England.


The genus Corinna forms a portion of a large group of spiders near to Clubiona, Latr., and, like that genus, included by M. Simon in his great work (l.c. supra) in the Family Clubionidae; it seems, however, to me to belong, with Clubiona, more properly to the Drassidae, in near connection with which Clubiona has always been previously placed. I cannot say that I have given this systematic re-arrangement the study and attention it requires and is due to it, and which, in connection with M. Simon's systematic arrangement generally, will very probably become universally established.

Corinna praestans sp. n. Pl. A, figs. 1-5.

Two adult males of this fine and striking looking species have been sent to me in 1909 and 1910 from the Royal Gardens at Kew, by Mr. A. W. Hill. They were found there in the "Propagating Pits," and are no doubt of foreign importation. I have recorded and described them here (see postea p. 50) not from any idea of their being "British," in the ordinary sense of the word, but simply as likely perhaps to induce other persons, who have similar plant houses under their charge, to capture and get identified exotic spiders that may thus come under their notice.
ON NEW AND RARE ARACHNIDS.

Fam. THERIDIIDÆ.

Theridion varians, Hahn., var. Pl. A, figs. 6-7.

An adult female of an unusual variety of this very variable spider was received from Lichfield, Staffordshire, where it was found by Mr. Lancelot Ashbourne Carr, of the White House, Lichfield, and kindly sent to me by Dr. Carr, of University College, Nottingham. The upper side of the abdomen is jet black, with several large bright carmine transverse subtriangular markings on the hinder half.

Crustulina sticta, Cambr.

Examples of this local spider were found on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. in August, 1910.

Laseola coracina, C. L. Koch.

Two males (not adult) were found on Bloxworth Heath in August and September, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. It is some years since I have seen an example of this rare species.

Laseola tristis, Hahn.

An adult female was sent to me for examination by Dr. A. R. Jackson who had received it from Ireland in June, 1910.

Enoplognatha thoracica, Hahn.

Two females (of which one was the var. albipunctata, Cambr.) were found by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath in August 1910.

Bolyphantes expunctus, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes received from Rev. J. E. Hull, by whom they were found at Forres, N.B., and where they were apparently not rare.
Sintula cornigera, Bl.

An adult female of this widely-dispersed but rare spider was found on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C. at the end of August, 1910.

Tapinopa longidens, Wid.

Adults of both sexes, found in some abundance, among débris, &c., on chalk soil, Bloxworth at the end August, 1910, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C.

Leptyphantes beatula, sp. n  Pl. A, figs. 8, 9, 10, 11.

An adult male of this spider was found by my son, W. A. P.-C., near Barmouth, in North Wales, in September, 1910. It is allied to L. longiseta, Sim., and L. pinicea' id. (For fuller description see postea p. 52.)

Bathyphantes setiger, F.O.P.-Cambr.


When Bathyphantes spretus was described I had not seen an example of B. setiger; having, however, lately come across the type specimen of the latter, in a collection of my late nephew's (by whom the species was described), there is no doubt but that B. spretus is the female of it; this name, therefore, becomes a synonym of B. setiger!

Hilaira montigena, L. Koch.  Pl. A, figs. 12, 13, 14.

Tmeticus montigena, L. Koch-Cambr., Brit. and Irish Spiders, p. 33.

Adults of both sexes were found in fine condition by W. A. P.-C. on Cader Idris, N. Wales, in September, 1910. From a consideration of these examples the species appears to belong more properly to the genus Hilaira, Sim., than to Tmeticus. H. montigena is a rare spider, and seems to belong to mountainous regions.
Oreoneta ortunata, Cambr.

Tmeticus fortunatus, Cambr., Brit. and Irish Spid., p. 33.

Adult males were found at Bloxworth by A. E. Ll. P.-C. in June, 1910.

Sintula fausta, Cambr.

Adults of both sexes were received from Northumberland, from the Rev. J. E. Hull, in October, 1910. Mons. Eugène Simon says that this species is very nearly allied to Gongylidiellum placidum, Sim. (Arachnides de France, Vol. V., p. 603), and he considers it to belong to that genus.

Syedra pholcommoides, Cambr.

Mons. Eugène Simon conjectures that this spider is identical with his Syedra ophthalmica (Arach. de France, Vol. V., p. 455). I do not think so, nor do I consider it identical, as M. Simon suggests, with Microneta gracilis, Menge (Preuss. Spinnen, p. 233, pl. 45, tab. 132). The profile line of the cephalothorax seems quite different.

Gongylidiellum blandum, Sim. Pl. A, figs. 15-23.


A very distinct and remarkable species, found (both sexes adult) by Dr. A. R. Jackson on the banks of the Dee, Chester. (For details see post. p. 53.) It is a noteworthy addition to the British List of Araneidea.
Erigone Welchii, Jackson. Pl. A, figs. 25, 26, 27.


Both sexes of this fine and very distinct species were received for examination from Dr. A. R. Jackson in 1910. They were found by Mr. R. Welch, of Belfast, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. The form of the palpi will distinguish the male at a glance from all the others of the genus as yet known as British. In general colouring and appearance, however, it nearly resembles several others; though perhaps its nearest ally is _Erigone psychrophila_, Thor., a remarkable form found in the Arctic regions, Nova Zembla, &c. _E. Welchii_ is a fine addition to the British and Irish list.

Lophomma laudatum, Cambr.

Among many other spiders obtained by W. A. P.-C. near Barmouth, N. Wales, in September, 1910, was a male of this species.

Lophocarenum nemorale, Bl.


The examples received from Ireland and considered to be those of _L. stramineum_, Menge, appear to have been wrongly identified, owing to the impossibility at the moment of comparing them with the types of _L. nemorale_, Bl., which had been mislaid. _L. stramineum_ must, therefore, be removed from the British list.

Araeonicus crassiceps, Westr.

An adult male was found on iron railings at Bloxworth Rectory on May 18, 1910, by R. J. P.-C. As at present known it is a rare species, but has a wide range.
Prosopotheca monoceros, Wid.

An adult male, the finest and richest coloured specimen I have seen, was found among heather at Bloxworth at the beginning of October, 1910, by W. A. P.-C.

Ceratinella brevipes, Westr.

An adult male, found on iron railings at Bloxworth Rectory on May 18, 1910, by R. J. P.-C.

Fam. MIMETIDÆ.

Ero tuberculata, DeGeer.

An adult male was found by W. A. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath in September, 1910, and adults of both sexes by Dr. A. R. Jackson at Oxshott, in Surrey, in the summer of 1910; previous to this it had only been recorded at Wokingham, Bloxworth, and in the New Forest.

Fam. EPEIRIDÆ.

Sub.-Fam. TETRAGNATHINÆ.

Tetragnatha pinicola, L. Koch.

An adult male received from Dr. A. R. Jackson, from the New Forest, in June, 1910.

Sub.-Fam. EPEIRINÆ.

Singa sanguinea, C. L. Koch.

Both sexes (immature) from Burnham Beeches, Dr. A. R. Jackson, 1910.
ON NEW AND RARE ARACHNIDS.

Epeira angulata, Clk.

A female of this fine and local spider found in a plantation on Bloxworth Heath by A. E. Ll. P.-C. in September, 1910.

Epeira triguttata, Jacks.-Bös.

Adults of both sexes found on iron railings at Bloxworth Rectory in May, 1910, by R. J. P.-C.

Epeira alsine, Walck.

A female of this rare and local species found at Bloxworth by A. E. Ll. P.-C., in November, 1910, and another received from Dr. Carr, and found by his nephew, Mr. L. A. Carr, of Lichfield, Staffordshire.

Fam. THOMISIDÆ.

Sub.-Fam. THOMISINÆ.

Xysticus erraticus, Bl.

Adult, as well as immature examples of both sexes, by W. A. P.-C. and A. E. Ll. P.-C. on Bloxworth Heath, near the middle of August, 1910. Adults at this time of year are unusual. It is a scarce species at all times.

Xysticus robustus, Hahn.

A male and females, adult, were found in the New Forest by Dr. A. R. Jackson in June, 1910.

Xysticus luctator, L. Koch.

An adult male found by Dr. A. R. Jackson in the New Forest in June, 1910.
Oxyptila sanctuaria, Cambr.


Sub.-Fam. PHILODROMINÆ.

Genus Tibellus, Simon.

Philodromus, Walck., ad partem.

Dr. Jackson has called my attention to the fact that we have two different forms in our British collections of Tibellus oblongus, Bl.-Walck, namely, Tibellus oblongus, Walck.-Kulczynski, and Tibellus parallelus, C. L. Koch-Kulczynski. These two forms so nearly resemble each other in general appearance, colour, markings, and habits that it is not extraordinary that they have been hitherto confused; the chief point of difference in their structure being confined to the palpal organs of the male and the form of the genital aperture of the female, all of which require a somewhat microscopic power to differentiate satisfactorily. The difference between the above-mentioned portions of structure will be seen at a glance from the figures given in the plate, but after a consideration and close examination of a long series of specimens from my own and correspondents' collections, I have come to the conclusion that the two forms we have may be also distinguished in both sexes by markings on the abdomen, i.e., by the more or less distinct presence of two black spots, one on each side of the posterior half of the upper side about a third of the length from the hinder extremity. In some examples there may be other black spots, or rather dots, in the same longitudinal lines, but in those cases the two critical ones mentioned are always most pronounced and easily observed. The presence of these two spots, it seems to me, marks the Tibellus parallelus of
Kulczynski, and their absence, even though there may be a row of small dots on each side, denotes Kulczynski's *T. oblongus*. Immature examples may be thus distinguished as well as the adults. Since arriving at the above conclusions I have been able to refer to a paper by Professor Kulczynski, in which he also notes the two spots on the abdomen as distinctive of the two forms. It becomes now a question as to which of the two forms the *T. oblongus* of Blackwall (who is our first recorder of a British species) may be relegated. It appears to me that the *T. oblongus* of Blackwall is undoubtedly the *T. parallelus* of Kulczynski, his figures (and the type specimens from which they were drawn, and which are in my possession) plainly show the two abdominal spots, although both the sexes he figures are immature. The complete and certain elucidation of the various synonyma of *Tibellus oblongus*, Walck., and others would be a very difficult task, and in the absence of typical examples examined by those specialists who have included them under the one form or the other of the two species now recognised, it would probably be impossible. *Walckenaer*, to whom the first description of *T. (Philodromus) oblongus*, is due, plainly notes the presence of the two distinctive abdominal spots; and we may, therefore, take it as fairly certain that the spider named *parallelus* by Kulczynski must be included as synonymous with Blackwall's *T. oblongus*, which would thus be rightly given as *T. oblongus* Walckenaer. What, then, is our other British form in which the two critical abdominal spots are absent? It is certainly as it seems to me, the *T. oblongus* of Kulczynski; but it cannot bear that specific name as it differs from Walckenaer's form in the absence of the spots! The species which Kulczynski includes as synonymous with his *oblongus*, viz., *T. maritimus*, Menge, male, would appear to be the form which (also on other grounds than those of the abdominal markings) we have now to include in our British List. Our British forms would, therefore, now
be *P. oblongus*, Walck.-Bl., and *T. maritimus*, Menge, male non female (the female of *maritimus*, Menge, being the female of Kulczynski's and Menge's *oblongus*). The *Tibellus oblongus* described by M. Simon as the *Thomisus* and *Philodromus oblongus*, Walckenaer (Arachn. de France II., p. 311) appears to be quite of another species. *Tibellus propinquus*, Simon l.c., p. 309, would seem to be more probably identical with *T. oblongus*, Walck.-Bl., but in the absence of comparison with types of the latter it is uncertain.


*Tibellus oblongus*, Walck.-Blackw. (British and Irish Spid., p. 100, pl. v., fig. 60).

,, *parallelus*, C. L. Koch-Kulcz. Araneæ Hungarïe, p. 115, Tab. IV., fig. 27.

*Thanatus oblongus*, Menge (male). Preussische Spinnen, p. 396, Tab. 224, fig. 2.

,, *maritimus*. Menge (female), l.c., p. 398, Tab. 225, fig. 3.

It is at present unlikely that any reliable records exist as to the respective habitats and abundance of this and the next species, inasmuch as hitherto the two forms have been mixed up, and collectors have not had their attention directed to these points; but as far as my experience goes I should say that the present species (*oblongus*, Walck.-Bl.), frequents, generally, marshy spots, while the next (*T., maritimus*, Menge), seems to be more addicted to dry and sandy localities, and is, perhaps, the most abundant of the two. More accurate records will, however, now be kept by collectors on these two points. Both species will probably be found to be tolerably abundant and widely distributed, and perhaps often inhabiting the same localities.

Tibellus oblongus, Kulecz. Araneæ Hungariæ, p. 115, Tab. IV., fig. 28

Thanatus oblongus, Menge (female). Preussische Spinnen, p. 396, Tab. 224, fig. 3.

The structural differences between this and the foregoing species will be readily seen from the figures given in the plate. There being now two species hitherto included in our British List under the name of oblongus, and the true oblongus of Walckenaer being considered to be that of Mr. Blackwall, the species now to be recorded as new to Britain is Tibellus maritimus, Menge.

Philodromus rufus, Walck.

Adults of both sexes of this very distinct species were met with by Dr. Jackson in the New Forest in June, 1910; but in a locality different from that in which I had found it there some years ago myself.

Fam. LYCOSIDÆ.

Tarentula fabrilis, Clerck.

Both sexes of this large and conspicuous spider in the adult state were found by W. A. P.-C., from August 3rd to October 3rd, 1910, on a part of the high ground of Bloxworth Heath, where it had never been observed before. No other British locality than Bloxworth Heath has yet been recorded for it.

* On Tibellus and the two species now considered to be British see paper by Dr. A. R. Jackson, "Lancashire Naturalist," March, 1911, Vol. 3, pp. 386-387.
Fam. OXYOPIDÆ.

Oxyopes heterophthalmus, Latr.

Adults of both sexes were found by Dr. Jackson near Mark Ash, in the New Forest, at the beginning of June, 1910. These are the first that have been recorded in Great Britain in the adult state.

PHALANGIDEA.

Sclerosoma Romanum, L. Koch.

Several immature examples were found by W. and A., on Bloxworth Heath in August, 1910. They all showed exactly the same character and development of spiny armature as shown by adults of the same species. This appears to prove their specific difference from an allied species (S. quadridentatum, Cuvier), of which it has been conjectured to be the immature form.

Sclerosoma quadridentatum, Cuvier.

Several examples of this species were found at the same time and place as those of S. Romanum, L. Koch, mentioned above.

Oligolophus Meadii, Cambr.

Examples of this species were found on Bloxworth Heath by W. A. P.-C., in August, 1910, but all immature. It is curious how persistently this very distinct little species appears to secrete itself from observation in the adult state.
ON NEW AND RARE ARACHNIDS.

LIST OF ARACHNIDA

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Dysdera Cambridgii, Thor. p. 35
Prosthesima longipes, C. L. Koch. p. 35
,, nigrita, Fabr. p. 36
Agroeca proxima, Cambr. p. 36
,, gracilipes, Blackw. p. 36
,, inopina, Cambr. p. 36
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Corinna praestans, sp.n. p. 37 Pl. A, figs. 1-5
Theridion varians, Hahn. p. 38 Pl. A, figs. 6-7
Crustulina sticta, Cambr. p. 38
Laseola coracina, C. L. Koch. p. 38
,, tristis, Hahn. p. 38
Enoplognatha thoracica, Hahn. p. 38
Bolyphantes expunctus, Cambr. p. 38
Tapinopa longidens, Wid. p. 39
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Hilaira montigena, L. Koch p. 39
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,, fausta, Cambr. p. 40
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ON NEW AND RARE ARACHNIDS.

Singa sanguinea, C. L. Koch p. 42
Epeira angulata, Clerck. p. 43
,, trivittata, Jacks.-Bös. p. 43
,, alsine, Walck. p. 43
Xysticus erraticus, Blackw. p. 43
,, robustus, Hahn. p. 43
,, luctator, L. Koch. p. 43
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Tibellus oblongus, Walck. p. 46
,, maritimus, Menge-Kulczynski. p. 47
Philodromus rufus, Walck. p. 47
Tarentula fabrilis, Clerck. p. 47
Oxyopes heterophthalmus, Latr. p. 48

PHALANGIDEA.

Sclerosoma Romanum, L. Koch. p. 48
,, quadridentatum, Cuvier p. 48
Oligolophus Meadii, Cambr. p. 48

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME OF THE SPECIES IN THE FOREGOING LIST.

Corinna præstans, sp.n., p. 37. Pl. A, figs. 1-5.

Adult male, length 3 2-3rd lines.

Cephalothorax longer than broad, but not greatly so, considerably convex above, caput broad, and transversely trinicate in front; lateral impressions at caput moderate; normal grooves and indentations very slight, almost imperceptible; profile line even and regularly curved; hinder slope moderate and even; colour deep rich red-brown to black on the caput, and the surface is covered with short depressed whitish grey hairs, amongst which are a few fine nearly erect darker ones.
Eyes of hinder row small, and in nearly a straight transverse line, longer than that of the anterior row. The interval between the two central eyes of this row is less than that between each and the lateral eye next to it. The eyes of the anterior row are large, the two centrals largest; the intervals between them are small and about equal, and the four form a curve whose convexity is directed forwards. The four central eyes form very nearly a square.

The Legs are moderate in length and strength—4, 1, 2, 3. 2 and 3 are almost of equal length. Colour dark red-brown, rather lighter than that of the Cephalothorax; they are furnished with moderately strong spines, of which those on the inferior surface of the tibial and metatarsi of the two anterior pairs of legs form two longitudinal parallel rows. On the tibiae of the first pair of legs are 6 pairs, on that of the second 5 pairs of spines, and on the metatarsi of both pairs are two pairs of spines. The tarsi end with a short, compact, dense claw-tuft, and (so far as could be seen) with two terminal claws.

Palpi rather short, strong, similar to the legs in colour. The cubital joint is short, rounded, and nodiform, the radial longer and stronger, and much enlarged on its outer side, which terminates in a kind of short broad apophysis, whose extremity is of a somewhat bifid or trifid form; inside this and nearer to the base of the digital joint is a longer, strong apophysis, enlarged, rounded, and shiny at its extremity (but this is in reality a portion of the digital joint), and beneath the radial joint is another of about the same length as that last mentioned, enlarged at its base, but much slighter and bifid at its extremity (the form and relative sizes and position of these apophysis are very difficult to observe and describe accurately; the drawing of these parts will help to give a better idea of them). The digital joint is large and long, longer than the radial and cubital joints together, and of an elongate-oval form. The palpal organs are well developed, but simple.

Falces powerful, straight, long, projecting; rounded and prominent at their base in front, and similar in colour to the
Cephalothorax. The fang is strong, of a simple curved form, and tapering regularly to its point.

Maxillae moderate in length, straight, slightly rounded at the extremity on the outer and obliquely truncate on the inner side, and a little inclined to the labium.

Labium about half the length of the maxillae, broader than long, and truncate at its apex.

Sternum short, heart-shaped. These parts are similar in colour to the Cephalothorax, or perhaps a little paler.

Abdomen oval, of a dull, light-brown colour, covered thinly with short fine hairs, and, apparently, with a short paler kind of pubescence. A longitudinal rather tapering central bar of greater or less size marks the position of the dorsal-vessel on the fore part of the upper side, and is bare and of a coriaceous texture; its colour being yellowish brown. The under side is paler than the upper, and a little way in front of the spinners is a curved transverse fold of the epidermis, which has every appearance of perforation, and perhaps leads to some spiracular tubes, somewhat like that in the genus Anypheæna.

Two adult males of this spider have been sent to me from the Royal Gardens at Kew, found in one of the plant houses. It is, no doubt, an importation from some exotic region; the genus to which it belongs being found dispersed among exotic regions generally. The examples now recorded were kindly examined by Mons. Eugène Simon, to whom their species was unknown.


Adult male, length rather less than 1 line.

The whole colouring of this spider had still to be developed, as the specimen had evidently only recently made its final mould, and was, therefore, of a pale almost colourless hue. The ocular area, however, was suffused with black, the eyes being seated on black tubercles. The interval between the eyes on the hind-central pair is greater than that between each and the lateral eye next to it. The eyes form a very
compact group, those of the anterior row being near to each other; the interval between the fore-central pair the smallest.

The *Cephalothorax*, looked at from above and slightly behind, is of a regular oval form; the lateral marginal impression on each side very slight. The marginal line has a well-marked depression between the ocular area and the thoracic indentation. The legs are rather long, 1, 4, 2, 3, and their armature is normal in respect to number of spines and position; the spines on the tibiae of the second, third, and fourth pairs are unusually long.

The *palpi* are short; the digital joint and palpal organs of moderate size. The cubital and radial joints are short; the latter are slightly longest and strongest; the former has a slight bristle from its fore part above, and the latter, among others, a much longer and stronger one. The digital joint is short-oval. The palpal organs are well developed, and among other processes the most noticeable is a long one issuing from their base and curving, a little sinuously, over their surface, reaches nearly to their extremity in a kind of spoon or shovel form, and along the outer edge of this portion are several very fine short spiny points.

The *Abdomen* (evidently not having attained its proper colouring), had the under side strongly suffused with black, and was thinly covered with hairs, those of the upper side being long, and some of them unusually strong.

A single example of this spider was found by W. A. P.-C., near Barmouth, North Wales, in September, 1910.


*Adult male*, length 1-16th, and of the *female* 1-18th of an inch.
Dr. Jackson gives a detailed description of this spider (i.e. supra). I would only add to it that in the two small denticular processes on the face of the maxillæ there is a remarkable resemblance to the genus *Haplinis*, Simon (Historic Naturelles des Araignées, Vol. I., p. 700); of this genus I have the male of an undescribed species in my possession from the Falkland Islands, which has been examined and determined by M. Simon. The type of the genus *Haplinis* (female only) hails from New Zealand. The female also of *G. blandum*, Sim., appears to have these small denticles on the maxillæ, but they are much more minute than in the male; whether they are really of generic importance or not seems to me rather uncertain. M. Simon appears to have quite overlooked them in his description (Arachnides de France, tom. V., p. 604). The only female I have seen of *G. blandum* is smaller than the male, but this is not, I think, a very material point.

Dr. Jackson has met with several examples of both sexes of this very interesting spider on the Banks of the Dee in Cheshire (at Queensferry), under stones covered with sea water at the spring tides. It had not been before recorded as British.

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CORRECTION OF PAPER IN PROC. DORSET FIELD CLUB, VOL. XXXI., 1910.

Page 51 At top of page, for *incisa*, read *recisa*.

,, 52 At bottom of page, for *Tmeticus*, read *Centromerus*; and for 195, read 174.

,, 58 Line 11 from top, for *or* read *of*.

,, 60 At bottom of page, for Sub.-Family *Epeiridae*, read *Epeirinae*.

,, 65 Near top of page, for *incisa*, read *recisa*.
The Manor, 
Hundred and Priory Courts of Cranborne, 
1725-35.

By HENRY SYMONDS, F.S.A.

THE four MS. volumes which I have brought for inspection by the Field Club record the transactions and illustrate the customs of the various tribunals during the decade covered by the books, and in view of the fact that all manorial observances ceased at Cranborne in 1877 it may be useful to offer some notes upon the more interesting points disclosed by a perusal of these court rolls.

The early history of the manor has been set out by Hutchins, whose account I will supplement by a reference to a court roll in the Public Record Office for the years 1 and 2, Edward VI., in whose reign Sir Wm. Herbert received from the Crown a grant of the principal manor for 21 years, the document describing him as "capital seneschal." I will also add that in Harl. MSS, 608, may be found the details of a sale of the lesser manor ("parcel of the late monastery of Tewkesbury") by Philip and Mary to Robert Freeke, to be held in chief by
knight's service; the purchase money was to be paid within 20 days from 26 Oct., 1558, but the lead, the bells, and the advowson were reserved to the Crown.

Manorial institutions and their procedure having recently been explained by Mr. Alfred Pope, F.S.A., in Vol. XXX., p. 83, of our *Proceedings*, I will now confine myself to a brief description of the contents of the Cranborne manuscripts.

The courts held in the hall of the beautiful manor house during the first half of the 18th century were six in number, viz., the Manor, the In-hundred, the Out-hundred, the Borough, the Priory, and the Honour of Gloucester. Two or more were generally grouped together for business purposes, but occasionally there was a separate sitting of one or other of the courts, the lord in each instance being James, Earl of Salisbury, or his successor. The steward of the manors and hundreds and the president of certain of the courts was Samuel Stillingsfleet, who died in 1750, aged 85. The earliest entry is dated 16 April, 1725, and the latest 23 October, 1735, Latin being invariably used until 19 April, 1733, when English takes its place, and the handwriting changes at the same time. The courts were held twice yearly, near to Easter and Michaelmas, with frequent adjournments, and there were alsoittings of the Honour nominally at three weeks' intervals (*de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas*) for the recovery of debts, but the last named courts were very irregular in date, and sometimes are not mentioned during a whole year.

The ordinary business transacted by the Steward and his officials may be thus summarized:—

1. The manor court granted estates in land to the customary tenants, the surrenders and admissions being written out at length in each case. In 1725 the jury of this court present that they are "entitled to fire boot, gate boot, still boot, plough boot, and cart boot" upon their respective tenements; in other words, a claim is made to wood for fuel and repairs.
2. The In-hundred Court appointed tithing men for Holwell and Alderholt, together with two haywardens; but there is little that calls for notice.

3. The Out-hundred tribunal appointed a constable for the eastern and western divisions respectively, and tithingmen for the fourteen parishes or hamlets which were within the jurisdiction of this court. Two constables forfeited £10 in 1729 for failing to attend and qualify for the office, a penalty which induced them to appear later and take the oath. Neither of the hundred courts record any dealings with land, as was to be expected.

4. The borough court required the services of two bailiffs, a constable, two assizers (or tryers) of bread and tasters of ale, two surveyors of fire hearths, two searchers sealers and registers of leather, and two affeerers (or assessors) whose duty it was to fix the amount of penalties imposed upon delinquents. It would appear, from some of the place names, that the trade of tanning was carried on in the town to a considerable extent, the work being supervised by the inspectors above-mentioned, in accordance with a statute of 5 Elizabeth for ensuring the proper tanning of the hides. The presentments of the jury in 1725 include a claim to "gravidge and panidge" in Burwood, according to ancient custom, and they further say that the market house is out of repair, and should be reinstated by the lord. Certain copyholders are presented at the same time for not sweeping their chimneys, and others for making a pound breach by unlawfully removing their horses or cattle.

5. The priory court was apparently of smaller importance. A jury and a tithing man were duly sworn at each sitting, but there is little information as to
what they did. On three or four occasions there are admissions of tenants to holdings within the Priory tithing, and on 25 Oct., 1728, five men separately swore allegiance to the King (George II.), the only instance here of an unusual ceremony, seeing that the Sovereign had then been on the throne for some sixteen months.

6. The Honour Court was chiefly concerned with the settlement of claims by one resident against another, generally in the form of a plea of trespass on the case. An example in 1730 may be cited, when the court had to seize the effects of an obstinate defendant and deprive him of a hayrick, a sorel mare, a kettle, and two pewter dishes, of the total value of fifty shillings, forming a somewhat miscellaneous haul.

When there was a difficulty in obtaining officers the task of finding a suitable man was sometimes thrown upon the female copyholders, as in 1732, when an unsympathetic jury of males ordered a woman to forfeit £2 for non-compliance with such an order.

The authority delegated to the Steward was only on one occasion publicly slighted by a tenant, who "behaved himself in a contemptuous and abusive manner" and used strong language; for this offence he had to make submission in open court, coupled with a contribution to the manorial exchequer.

A list of place names, and another of the more uncommon surnames now follow:—

**Place Names.**

Attrill's, Andrew's, Aker's, Bolehill, Benson's Hide, Bertley, Brangwens, Buck Lane, Bull Hill, Broadcroft, Butt acre, Clark's, Crindal clay pits, Chaters gate, Daggons, Double St., Edmunds, Green Hayes, Great Waste, Hutchins down proud, Homeliving, Hendings, Hunts, Holden, Heywood, Heathgate, Hare lane, Kickapase, Knapped barrow, Lemon's croft. Little longclose, Mill downs, New drove,
Norman's, New Litton, Olliff's, Pole's, Purbeck, Parker's, Prat's land, Pye Hay, Pie's tenement, Rebells, Rushmore, Standridge hill, Skinner's field, Sell croft, Symonds, Smith's bush, Tan house, Toffets, Tannerspit, Vell acre, Vell acre wood, Walden Hill, White Hill, Wimborne Lane.

Inhabitants.

Alner, Alex. and Wm.; Acland, Tobias; Bramble, Roger; Barber, Northover; Bartlett, Thos.; Browning, Robt.; Bridport, Rich.; Baverstock, John; Chubb, Andrew; Chubb, Edm. and Lawrence; Castle, Chas.; Cull, Rich.; Eborn, Sam.; Floyd, John; Hazlen, Martin; Haskell, Jos.; Luxall, Valentine; Molineux, Lucia; Melleedge, Euphrania; Mew, Roger; Melmouth, Thos.; Needle, Henry; Osboldston, Geo.; Rook, Rich.; Shirley, Andrew; Still, John; Stillingfleet, Jane; Stillingfleet, James and Thos.; Sweetapple, Thos. and Solomon; Udale, Thos.; Warne, Jos.; Whitear, Francis.

One of the most notable names in the lists of jurors and officers is that of Robert Browning, who appears at the out-hundred courts from time to time in connection with the little village of Pentridge. He is presumably identical with the resident of that parish who died on 25 Nov., 1746, and is commemorated upon a tablet in the church as the earliest known forefather of Robert Browning the poet (see S. and D. N. and Q., VIII., pp. 76, 114, and 173). So little is known to biographers concerning the paternal ancestry of the poet that even the few and unimportant references to the R. Browning, of Woodyates, who attended the Cranborne courts, may be worthy of reproduction here.

1725—22 Oct. Robert Browning is on the roll of inhabitants furnished by the tithingman of Pentridge.

1729—23 Apr. He was one of the jury of the out-hundred court, on which occasion we learn that Quia Robtus Browning Joh(es) Lovell Hencus Redman et Thom(as) Sanders recesser a sociis suis pc ideo quilibt eor finit p. cur ad XIII'. IV'd.
1730—16 Apr. Again a juror, and also sworn as one of the affeerers for the out-hundred.

1733—14 Oct. Pentridge "recitements" include his name as paying one penny.*

1734—29 Oct. Robt. Brownen (sic) again serves on the jury of the same court, the latest entry of his name within the period being on the tithing list of May, 1735.

In the autumn of 1728 the death of the lord of the manor is recorded in the following terms:—*Memdum q\textsuperscript{d} die Martis octavo die Octobris 1728 p\textsuperscript{d} ho\textsuperscript{n}abilis Jacobus Com Salisbury diem suum clausit extremum.* After this date the proceedings are sometimes headed "James, Earl of Salisbury, by Anne Dowager Countess his mother and guardian."

Notwithstanding the probability that the four paper volumes contain only the rough notes written in court, I am told that no copy of these minutes, either on parchment or on paper, is in the possession of the owner of the Cranborne Estates. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to me to be able to add that in the near future the manuscript will be transferred to a more fitting home in the library of Hatfield House.

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* This tax may be the old "common fine" or "head silver" paid by those living within the jurisdiction of a court leet.
The History of the Dorchester Gallows.

By the Rev. S. E. V. FILLEUL, M.A.

In Speed's plan of the town of Dorchester, published in 1610, the gallows is clearly located at the angle of what is now called Icen Way, and South Walks. It is depicted, not in the gibbet form, such as one might have frequently seen at cross-roads in the country, with the wasted frames of highwaymen hanging in irons, rattling out their unwholesome sermons to passers by as long as they held together; but in the usual pattern of two uprights with a crossbeam connecting them. The drawing is suggestive enough of a certain width between the two uprights, giving space enough for the two-wheel cart to pass through that bore the victim and his coffin. Standing between the posts, while the rope was being adjusted, it formed the platform which relatives and friends mounted to bid their last farewells, and upon which the black-gowned priest stood to the end exhorting to confession and repentance.
The street now called Icen Way was not so named in years gone by. It started as "Gaol-lane," from the gaol at the corner of High East-street; then a section was known as Bell-street," taking this name from the Bell Inn, which stood just above the present gasworks. Here the condemned were allowed to halt and take their last earthly refreshment. The final section up to the fatal mound was "Gallows Hill."

Upon this spot thousands must have suffered the cruel lingering death by strangling that our murderous laws condemned man, woman, and child to suffer for even a theft to the worth of 5s. Here, periodically, following the Assizes, the State provided its public spectacles of torture, thinking to terrorise evil-doers and improve the morals of the people. Up the narrow lane from gaol to gallows the dismal processions with the jolting cart constantly climbed. Sometimes, as a heretic or a traitor, the condemned would be dragged by the heels along the rough road, or upon a hurdle or sledge, with frightened horses kicking and plunging. At the end of his journey still keener suffering awaited him, to be hung, and even before death, disembowelled, and then quartered. The crowd was always ready for the pastime, of which it never grew weary. It was mostly a bloodthirsty crowd that drank and cursed and jeered around the gallows, but many there must have been that pitied and prayed when some ragged, trembling lad was led up to close a life that had hardly begun, or as they saw husband and wife or parents and children ruthlessly parted when the last terrible moment arrived. Dorchester gallows have a long, grim tale to tell, for they were the County gallows, fed by the County gaol.

A hundred years after these early plans of the town were drawn by Speed, the gallows was removed to another place. It is shown, still of the same design, standing on the west side of the Amphitheatre, between it and the Weymouth-road, in the engraving of that place to be found in "Grose's Antiquities." The date of the picture is 1755. And Stukeley, in his "Itinerary," written in 1723, tells us that "the amphitheatre was in greater perfection before the gallows was
removed hither by an unlucky humour of the Sheriff; since when the parapet at top is on that side much beaten down by the trampling of men and horses at executions.” He seems to speak of the gallows as having been recently removed, further on, when he says, “the parapet is now 3 or 4 foot high, but much ruined on that side next the gallows, since last year at an execution.” However, there is some reason for supposing that the removal was a little earlier than this. The celebrated burning of Mary Channing took place in 1703, and upon the floor of the amphitheatre. Female criminals were frequently burnt alive at that time, and for some years afterwards; perhaps it was the punishment of the worst, in the place of the drawing, hanging, and quartering which would have been the fate of a man. Had the gallows still been in its old position, she would probably have been burnt on Gallows Hill, and not at the amphitheatre. Therefore it seems most likely that the gallows was removed about the year 1700, from that place to the Weymouth-road site. I am making rather a point of this date, because it seems pretty evident that the Monmouth rebels suffered on the old site of Gallows Hill, and not on the new site.

The gallows by the amphitheatre seems to have been in regular use up to the time that the new prison was built, facing North-square, about the year 1795. At that time, or soon after, the humane method of despatching prisoners more rapidly, by giving them a longer drop, was allowed. This seems to have been provided for in executions at the prison. An Execution Bill of 1807 describes the hanging of three men on “the new drop upon the lodge of the Castle at Dorchester.” I have a broadsheet giving the sentences of prisoners at the Lent Assizes at Dorchester in 1801. There were 48 cases tried, almost all for thefts. Several were sentenced to transportation for very small offences, ten were condemned to death, one being a woman, Lydia Hiskins, for stealing a banknote. Plainly up to that date harsh measures had not succeeded in curing the poor people of their belief in the right to live by hook or by crook.
But by this time the efforts of men like Fielding and Romilly to obtain more wise and humane treatment of criminals were beginning to tell, and though death sentences were passed according to law, they were not always carried out. In the large scrap-book volume belonging to this Museum library there are several specimens of the broadsheets printed and sold in the streets after executions at the beginning of the last century. These are usually headed with a coarse woodcut of the typical gibbet, and the felon hanging, and generally give an account of his offences and of his last moments. These specimens date from 1819 to 1833. They record deaths for burglaries and arson. The so-called "new drop," which was in use for some fifty years seems to have been arranged over the stout low archway which formed the entrance into the prison from North-square, the predecessor of one lately removed. Some still living remember the body of the last criminal executed there, hanging on the skyline, a woman, Martha Brown, who had murdered her husband.

Then the scene was shifted to a spot within the walls of the prison, overlooking and within sight of the meadows by the river. Many can still tell of the thousands that used to gather below the gaol at the "Hang Fairs." By daybreak the best places were taken, and the waiting time was spent in drinking, fiddling, and dancing. The time, it is said, of the executions in early days determined by the arrival of the coach from London, which might possibly bear a reprieve at the last moment. The "Royal Mail" coach was timed to arrive at the King's Arms at 9.30 a.m., after 13¾ hours run from London, via Salisbury. In Cutler's "Original Notes of Dorchester" the story is told of a poor fellow who declined to halt at the Bell Inn for a parting glass with the constables; listening to his earnest request, they hastened their business, and turned him off just as the postmaster came shouting up the hill bearing a delayed reprieve. They cut the rope in a moment and fetched a surgeon. He could only shake his head and announce "Too late." "Sarved him right," cried the indignant beer swillers standing around, "he should
have stopped for his drink." "Quite the contrary," retorted the surgeon, with ill-timed levity, "I will stake my reputation on the fact—the poor fellow has taken a drop too much."

The last public execution was in 1863, when two men named Preedy and Fooks suffered on the same day. The case of Preedy aroused much interest. The Rev. Henry Moule, Vicar of Fordington, visited him in the prison constantly to the last, and afterwards published a book of 94 pages, entitled "Hope against Hope," giving an account of his life and repentance. Many thousand people assembled on this occasion. Two enterprising brothers erected a temporary grandstand in the meadows, with seats at 2s. 6d., which was so well patronised that it collapsed beneath the weight of sightseers, and they subsided into the mud below. In Mr. Thomas Hardy's tale of "The Withered Arm," a day of this kind provides a terrible page of reading. The saddler's shop in High-East-street which from long custom supplied the new rope required for the gallows has only been closed this summer. This was of the best quality, always of hemp, probably supplied from Bridport; and the old Hangman's Cottage at the bottom of Glyde-path-hill still stands, where the busy official, the last bearing the name of Davies, once lived. And a curious memorial is preserved in the Museum, the two lead weights, engraved with the word "Mercy," provided by a humane governor of the gaol, to hasten the end of Silvester Wilkins, a very light subject, executed in 1833 for arson at Bridport. The last death sentence carried out at Dorchester was in May, 1887. I was in the neighbourhood at the time, and heard that the hangman sold the rope at so much a foot in one of the publichouses afterwards; but this I can hardly believe.

Out of the gloom that gathers round the history of the Dorchester gallows in past centuries, two or three figures, or groups of figures, stand out distinctly, and whilst on the subject it seems a fitting opportunity to recall them. One and the latest has been already named, the unfortunate Mary Channing, but 18 years old, burnt in the Amphitheatre in
the year 1703. It was a peculiar case of murder that brought her to this end, but the punishment was not unusual. One female at least suffered in this way 18 years before, after the Monmouth Rebellion; and the worthy Lady Lisle was condemned to this death on the same account at Winchester, though her sentence was altered to hanging after petition to the King. But the burning of Mary Channing was made a kind of county fête; 10,000 spectators gathered to view it. No doubt the nature of the spot chosen and the good view of the stake provided in this well-arranged theatre, accounted largely for the crowd that gathered, and that made the event so memorable.

The earliest recorded executions of note were those of Roman Catholics in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the charge of high treason. Hutchins gives the names of six that died on the gallows. Four of these suffered on the same day, July 4th, 1594; one, John Cornelius, the principal rebel, was hung, drawn, and quartered. His head was nailed to the gallows, but the Sheriff removed it at the prayer of the townsmen, who suffered ill-luck, it was thought, in consequence of it. Cornelius was born at Bodmin, but was captured while resident at the house of Lady Arundel, near Chideock. In Alfred Mark's "Tyburn Tree" a curious account is given in Strype's words of the finding of his skull together with three others, in Blackfriars, when clearing away rubbish after the Fire of London. It had evidently been carried away from Dorchester by some sympathising co-religionist. Strype narrates the discovery of four pewter cases containing a head each. He says, "one of these pots I saw, with the head in it, in October, 1703, being in the custody of Mr. Presbury, then sope maker in Smithfield, which pot had inscribed in the inside of the cover, in a scrawling character (which might be used in the time of Henry VIII.), I. Cornelius. This head was without any neck, having short red hair upon it, thick, and that would not be pulled off; and yellow hair upon the temples; a little bald on the top (perhaps a tonsure), the forepart of the nose sunk, the mouth gaping, ten sound
teeth, others had been plucked out; the skin like tanned leather, the features of the face visible. The other three heads had some of the necks joined to them and had a broader and plainer rasure, which showed them priests. These three heads are now dispersed. It is probable they were at last privately procured and conveyed abroad, and now become holy relics. Who these were, there is no record, as I know of; nor had any of them names inscribed but one.” The identity of this I. Cornelius with the Dorchester victim was not discovered till some years later. I have the engraved portrait of I. Cornelius from one of the old Books of Martyrs, with the Latin inscription beneath: “Pio Cornelius Anglus Soc. Jesu (Jesuit) Novitius Dorcesta pro Catholica fide suspensus et sectus, an. 1594.” From another Book I have the portrait of John Slade, a Dorset man, who was “drawn, hanged, bowelled, and quartered” for maintaining the Roman power; but the sentence was carried out at Winchester.

Lastly, we come to the batch of prisoners, 13 in number, who were condemned by Judge Jeffreys, and suffered on the old Gallows Hill. In the “Western Martyrology” the dying speeches of three of this number are given us—Matthew Bragg, Thomas Smith, and Joseph Speed, with special details of their deaths. The 13 were hung in succession, one after the other, Smith being the first by particular order of the Judge. The bodies were treated in the manner usual for traitors, an exception being made of the body of Matthew Bragg, which was given by the Judge to his friends for burial. He was probably an innocent man, and felt to have been so by his persecutor after the sentence was passed, but foolishly he had pleaded “not guilty” and so lost all chance of justice. The speeches were made from the ladder, up which the prisoner climbed to reach the noose let down from the crossbeam by the hangman. The cart no longer figures at this particular point in the proceedings. When the speech was finished the ladder was turned over, and so, in the common language of those days, the prisoner was “turned off” and launched into
eternity. They were probably drawn on hurdles in most places to the gallows; "sledges" is the name given to the rude vehicles used in Dorchester and Lyme. At Lyme Regis two sets of horses refused to draw the sledge; they ended by kicking it to pieces, and the prisoners therefore went on foot through the streets. The quarters of 12 men were distributed in Dorchester and the neighbourhood, the head of one being fixed on the spike that till lately was an interesting ornament of the porch of St. Peter's Church. This spike is now preserved in the museum. There is no entry in the Borough Records of any expense connected with the executions; it was outside their department. But a horrible set of entries is to be found in the Weymouth records; they are published in Moule's "Catalogue of Charters, &c., of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis." The Mayor of this borough was ordered through the Sheriff to prepare a gallows for the execution of 12 persons. It was erected on or near Greenhill, in the confines of the borough. Thirty-two quarters and six heads were distributed in the villages round, while 16 quarters and six heads were reserved for Weymouth itself. Then the bill of costs is given—"Disbursements for the gallows, burning and boiling the rebels executed per order at this town—£15 14s. 3d."

From the "Western Martyrology" we gather that the ghastly preparations for the final disposal of the bodies went on in the sight of the victims. Roger Satchel, at Weymouth, is described, when delivering his dying speech from the ladder, as "pointing to the wood that was to burn his bowels." The barbarous proceedings conducted at Weymouth were no doubt repeated at Dorchester and at other towns. I notice also in the same book the statement that "some scores died every week of small pox" in the gaol. This, I think, must be an exaggeration, as there is no indication of a corresponding number of burials in our Burial Register. Eighteen only are there entered as "prisoners" at that time. Yet possibly friends who could afford it removed the dead to their own churchyards, all over the country, and a much larger number could thus be accounted for.
I am thankful to have reached the end of this short history of Dorchester gallows. The saddest of recollections are awakened, and even after so long a time, resentment kindles at the thought of so much injustice suffered often by helpless and defenceless prisoners. One can enter into the spirit of Dryden when he wrote of the gallows of "Tyburn Tree"

"Oh Tyburn! couldst thou reason and dispute,  
Couldst thou but judge as well as execute;  
How often wouldst thou change the felon's doom  
And truss some stern Chief Justice in his room."
Notes on the
History of the Dorset Volunteer Force.

By Colonel Sir WM. WATTS, K.C.B.

The regimental colours and drum, subjects of a gift by Mr. S. R. Baskett to the County Museum, are of much interest, and also importance, at this time, when the Home Defences of the Empire are open to so much criticism, and under so much discussion. They have certainly found a most suitable and proper resting place and home within the walls of that Institution.

They also give a direct and striking evidence of the patriotism of our forefathers in Dorset; and also remove the erroneous idea, so prevalent in the minds of many men, that the Volunteer Forces of Great Britain took their origin and were first constituted in the year 1859.

The Army List of 1803 gives the following information—that Dorset possessed and maintained the following Auxiliary and Voluntary Regiments and Corps—

Dorset Militia Regiment,
Colonel Richard Bingham.
Dorset Cavalry Regiment,
    Colonel George, Earl of Dorchester.
West Dorset Cavalry (Troop),
    Captain John Bragge.
Dorset Volunteers, 1st Battalion
    Colonel Edward, Earl Digby.
Dorset Volunteers, 2nd Battalion,
    Lieut.-Colonel John Jeffery.
Dorset Volunteers, 3rd Battalion,
    Lieut.-Colonel Edmund Morton Pleydell.
Portland Island Legion,
    Captain John Penn.

It also records that at this time there was not a single vacancy in either of the above regiments or corps for an officer.

It can, therefore, be only reasonable to think that the other ranks must have been equally well filled—which means a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 men recruited from the county.

There is no doubt that the Colour, now in the Museum, is one of the regimental pair belonging to the 1st Battalion Dorset Volunteers, the other may have been lost, misplaced, or worn out. In former days it was the privilege and right of a Commanding Officer to take as his own private property the Colours of a regiment on disbandment, or whenever a new set may have been presented to the Corps. Thus, often in this way regimental property became scattered, and passed into the hands of those who had little interest in it, and in consequence were damaged through inattention, or lost altogether.

The drum, as it bears the inscription "Evershot Volunteers," probably belonged to the company raised and recruited in that locality, and no doubt this company formed one of the units of the 1st Battalion.

Presumably, about the year 1806, some of these Volunteer Battalions, owing to less demand, and necessity for their
services, or from financial reasons, were disbanded in favour of a new force, termed the "Local Militia."

That Dorset possessed Battalions of this service is distinctly proved by the pair of Colours now hanging in the Town Hall at Blandford, with the inscription "East Dorset Local Militia," within a wreath of rose, shamrock, and thistle, and grass green ground. The uniform of the Battalion was scarlet, with green facings, resembling the Dorset (Regular) Militia, with which it must not be confused, the responsibilities of service of the former being restricted to the county area, whereas that of the latter were of a much larger and distinct sphere.

In 1859-60 Dorset, in common with the other counties, and being sixteenth in precedence of rotation, raised independent companies of Volunteers in the various towns, each wearing its own distinct uniform of either grey or green. Eventually the companies were amalgamated into an Administrative Battalion, under the name of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Dorset Rifle Volunteers, which adopted the green uniform, with scarlet facings, and retained same until the disbandment of the Volunteer Force in 1907.

As regards military relics of past days, probably there may be many examples of badges, uniform, or accoutrements now found in the county. If these could gradually be collected, they would form a section in the museum both most interesting and instructive to those who are proud of the consistent part Dorset has always played in loyalty to the Sovereign and in the defence of the country.
Lobsters.

By F. J. BARNES.

(Read December 14th, 1909.)

ALTHOUGH Dorset has about 70 miles of coastline (representing some 210 square miles of territorial waters), upon which 300 fishermen regularly obtain their livelihood, whilst about 400 more follow the same occupation casually, e.g., mackerel fishing in summer, and the total value of fish caught in these waters cannot amount to less than £30,000 annually—yet up to this time only two contributions upon subjects connected with fisheries have appeared in the volumes of the Field Club.

To prove how rich and profitable a field for investigation the sea is, I may give the following figures, deduced from the data given by Mr. Jas. Johnstone, of the Fisheries Laboratory, University of Liverpool, and Hon. Lecturer on Agriculture in the same University, in his deeply fascinating book published last year by the Cambridge University Press, entitled "Conditions of Life in the Sea," which I have worked
out as nearly as I could to accord with the depths and other circumstances of our Dorset Waters. Underneath each yard super of the surface of our local seas there would probably be found, say, 20,000,000 of macroscopic organisms, in addition to the microscopic; or presuming, our sea is equal in all respects to the water in Kiel Bay, Germany, then in every drop of water—according to Brandt’s estimate, made 10 years ago—we should find 200 diatoms, excluding bacteria; or, again (to use Johnstone’s graphic language), although on land there are numerous and often extensive tracts utterly sterile, or producing organic or inorganic life to a minimum extent, such as deserts, the higher rocky mountainous country, the enormous tracts of land covered almost continually or permanently with snow and ice—yet "everywhere in the sea, even under the ice and in hot and cold areas, we find abundant life. No part is sterile, and the variations in productivity are, when compared with those on the land, of little account. If we take equal average areas of land and sea, we will find that the yield of the latter is greater than that of the former. Even the comparatively poor yield in fish per acre of the North Sea is probably greater than the yield per acre of all the land in Great Britain and Ireland.” Hence, I venture to re-echo the concluding paragraph of Mr. Richardson’s paper of 20 years ago and express the hope that the interesting paper he then contributed, combined with Mr. Beckford’s later paper and the vast amount of further deeply valuable matter to be obtained from the numerous volumes published by the various European and American Nations (including Canada) that have, for the past 40 years or so been systematically and thoroughly investigating the secrets of the sea, together with the few elementary remarks I am about now to make anent the exhibits I am showing to-day, may prove to be a stimulus to the members on our Dorset coast to take some interest in a subject which cannot fail to richly repay one for the time given up to the investigation of the Creator’s wonderful handiwork in the teeming sea. As I am exhibiting the cast shell of a lobster, and the lobster that inhabited the
LOBSTERS.

shell, together with an unique and valuable consecutive series of cast shells from a lobster from \(\frac{7}{16}\)in. to 4 1-16th in. long—which means from about 15 to 16 weeks old—and had already moulted 6 times (the living original of which is still in the possession of Mr. H. J. Waddington, F.L.S., of Bournemouth, Past President of the Bournemouth Natural Science Society, &c., through whose great patience and skill in keeping a lobster alive in captivity so long and his equally great kindness in lending us this series prior to their taking up their permanent home in the British Museum—to which they are destined—we are deeply indebted to-day) I thought a few notes on that crustacean would not be amiss, before we turn our attention finally to the circumstances concerning my exhibits.

The lobster, as we know it, in other words the lobster inhabiting British (and consequently our Dorset) waters, is practically peculiar to our British seas, or at any rate, the waters almost immediately adjacent thereto. The Norwegian lobster belongs to the same family (Homaridae), but to the sub-family Nephrops, and is scientifically named "Nephrops Novegicus." It is unlike our English lobster, in its colour, size, shape, and eyes, from which organs its name is derived. Their eyes are nephroid—in other words kidney shaped. These crustacea are caught also sometimes on the British coast, in the Mediterranean, and inhabit also the Moroccan seas, and I exhibit two specimens from the latter coast (brought home by one of the long-distance Belgian trawlers frequenting that coast about 4 years ago) from which it will be seen the body of the Norwegian lobster is long and cylindrical, is of pale flesh colour, with darker markings, and the claws are long, slender, and spiny. The kidney-shaped eyes, too, will be observed. On the opposite side of the Atlantic we have one other member of the same family as the British lobster (Homarus Americanus) which teems in the Northern Atlantic seas of the N. American and Canadian Coasts. This lobster is described in "The National Encyclopaedia" as "being larger than the English lobster, with bigger claws, but, in other respects, almost identical with the
European species.” I venture to query, however, whether the American lobster is—or was—primarily larger than the English lobster, because there are, I submit, many causes which may have individually, and collectively, tended to make the American lobster at present larger on the average than the European, and vice versa. 1st. It was brought out in evidence before the Royal Commission in 1876 (which resulted in passing the Act in 1877 prohibiting the capturing of lobsters under 8in. in length from the tip of the “beak” (rostrum) to the end of the telson (“tail”), that owing to overfishing, or perhaps to reckless fishing, i.e., removing from the sea practically every lobster caught, regardless of its size, and, therefore, as to whether it had sufficiently matured as to have reproduced its own species, the average size of the lobsters caught in Britain had decreased in 25 years from 8in. to 4½in. in length, and the fishermen had to go greater distances from home to obtain them.

2nd. The average size of the lobster now captured along the Dorset coast is, I understand, less than those caught either on the Cornish, Devon, Isle of Wight, or N. Eastern coasts. This is so noticeable that the fishermen along our coast, from Weymouth to St. Alban’s Head, declare the lobsters they capture are a different species to those caught elsewhere in Britain, but this is denied by Dr. Masterman, a gentleman well known to some of us, who is an Inspector of Fisheries under the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and therefore knows what he is talking about.

3rdly. We have such facts as I alluded to, when speaking upon our President’s Annual Address at our meeting on the 12th May last year, to the effect that it had been proved that if plaice were given a fair chance to feed and grow (in other words be removed from from places where overcrowding existed and food was relatively scarce, and placed in more favourable localities, they would, in a given time, increase by about twice as great a ratio as if they had remained in their old habitation. The experiment I mentioned, however, referred to benthic vertebrate fish, but some other deeply
instructive experiments were carried out by the Lancashire and Western Sea Fisheries Committee in 1905, concerning which Mr. Johnstone, in his instructive and interesting book to which I have previously alluded, says:—

"At Morecambe on the coast of Lancashire there is a large area of foreshore on which "over-production" takes place; that is to say, enormous numbers of mussels are spawned, so that there is not room for all the molluses to grow, and great numbers remain permanently stunted and dwarfed, reproducing nevertheless, so that the overcrowding of the mussel-beds persists. Formerly great masses of these small mussels were carted away by farmers and applied to the land as manure. Then the Fishery Committee (in some ignorance, apparently, of the problem with which they had to deal) stepped in and prevented the "removal from the fishery" of mussels which were under a certain size, which they fixed by regulation. So the depletion of the beds ceased, and, as a consequence, they came to contain enormous numbers of mussels which, being stunted and under the legal size, had absolutely no economic value. The Fishery Authority now proceeded to apply the logical complement to its restrictive legislation and encouraged fishermen to "transplant" the undersized shellfish. Great numbers of the molluses were therefore removed from the overcrowded beds and re-deposited in a locality—"Ringhole"—where the conditions were known to be such as to favour the growth of the shellfish.

Now the great theoretical interest of this experiment was overlooked, so that there is, unfortunately, not so much data regarding it as one would wish for, but I attempt an estimate here which is probably a fairly approximate one. I may observe that the experiment was a very decided success in a commercial sense, and was warmly welcomed by the fishermen, who derived great benefits from its results. In April, 1905, some 347 tons of dwarfed mussels were taken from the overcrowded beds and put down in Ringhole. The fishing of this area was then prohibited by mutual agreement among the fishermen until November of the same year, when the transplanted shellfish were taken for the markets.

The stunted mussels measured, when transplanted, 1\(\frac{1}{10}\)in. to 1\(\frac{2}{10}\)in. in length and 4,634 bags were re-deposited. Each bag contained on the average some 7,000 mussels. Therefore about 32 millions of the shellfish were dealt with.

Now we cannot assume that all these mussels survived in their new home. Probably not less than half of them did so. The rest were doubtless smothered by sand and mud, or destroyed by star-fishes,
boring molluscs, sponges, worms, &c. We will assume that 16 millions survived and underwent growth.

The average weight of the dry organic substance (excluding that of the shell) of one of the stunted mussels 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) in hes in length was 0.598 gram. The average weight of dry organic substance in one of the same mussels of 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches in length after transplantation and growth (also excluding the shell) was 1.311 gram. Therefore the average gain in dry organic substance was 0.713 gram per mussel, about 150 per cent. This weight will obviously vary with the conditions of the shellfish, i.e., with regard to spawning.

This represents the growth during a period of about eight months. Probably this period (April-November) represents the principal growing period of the year, but nevertheless there was probably some growth also during the winter months. The area of Ringhole is 25 acres. Now calculating the gain on 16 millions of mussels we find that the productivity of Ringhole in dry organic substance was 9 cwts. per acre (11\(\frac{1}{2}\) tons in all). I do not doubt that this is a minimum estimate."

Similarly, increases in size and weight also follow transplantations in the vegetable world from unfavourable to favourable conditions, as we know. Hence I venture to suggest the fact that the American lobster is on an average now larger than the English, is not attributable to its being an originally larger species, any more than its Cod fish are, but to one, or some, or all of the causes to which I have referred, i.e., the fewer number of years the fisheries have been exploited, the possibly greater discretion and more systematic supervision of its capture, and the absence of overcrowding, or the greater abundance of food available per unit.*

* Since writing those suggestions I have been fortunately able to acquire Dr. F. H. Herrick's exhaustive and standard book on "The American Lobster," which forms the first 252 pages of "The Bulletin of the U.S. Fish Commission" for 1895, in which he says:

(a) There are many unreliable, and some amusing, stories, written, nevertheless, in all good faith, by European writers upon the large size of European lobsters, the most amazing of which is contained in Olaus Magnus' book published in Rome in 1555, in which he says—
Lobsters are not found outside the seas of the N. Atlantic and Mediterranean, but the Americans have for some time been making attempts to accommodate them on their Pacific coasts—hitherto, however, without success. Doubtless, there are some of us who can, with pride, trace our ancestry back to an ancient lineage, but we must all yield the palm to the lobster family, for it is known that at least its prototype was alive (and we have it still in fossil form) right away back in the unwritten history of the period of the lower carboniferous series in which it was first “captured” near Glasgow, and given the unrecognisable name of “Anthrapalsemon Gros-sartii.” The “Century Dictionary” says the name “lobster” is derived from the Latin word “locusta,” which meant both a lobster and a locust, and has come to be spelt as we use the word and spell it, through the Saxons, who spelt it “loppes-tre,” “lopustre,” and “lopystre;” whilst our forefathers in the middle-English days of spelling (beginning of the 12th to beginning of 16th Centuries) spelt it “lopstere,” “loppe-ster,” and “loppister.” From thence until modern times it was spelt “lobstar” and “loster,” until it has now probably reached its final form of “lobster.” It is graphically described as “A marine stalk-eyed crustacean of the sub-class Podophthalma or Thoracostraca order, Decapoda (or ten-footed);

“between the Orkneys and Hebrides there lived lobsters so huge they could catch a strong swimmer and squeeze him to death in their claws!”

(b) According to Buckland “the Skye and Orkney lobsters are probably the largest in the British Islands,” and the heaviest recorded capture of a European lobster is 14lb., but this is “undoubtedly very rare.”

(c) It has been an accepted belief that the American lobster attains a greater size than its European counterpart, but it seems to be a fact that the maximum size of each species is nearly the same. The lobster fishery is much older in Europe than in America, and the average size there has been long reduced to a minimum by over-fishing.

(d) The shortest length at which a lobster may be sold in U.S.A. is 10½in., against 8in. allowed in England.
sub-order *Macrura* (or long-tailed); family "Homarus Vulgaris." The Crustaceans derive their name from the fact that their bodies are wholly covered with a crust or external skeleton (usually referred to as an *exoskeleton*) giving rigidity and support to the internal organs; and to its inflections and projections the muscles and membranes of the body and appendages are attached. They are thus the opposite in all particulars to all the vertebrates (including ourselves), whose bodies are built up on an internal skeleton. Hence whilst we may be correct in saying of man "beauty is only skin deep," of lobsters and such like animals their beauty is only bone deep, and the moment their exoskeletons disappear ugliness appears.

The chemical composition of the shell of a lobster differs somewhat according to whether it is just about to moult, has recently moulted, or is well away from that periodical characteristic, but, broadly speaking, the constituents as given by Herrick may be taken to be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal matter</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate of lime</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of lime</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate of magnesia</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda salts, &amp;c.</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100

and thus differs very considerably indeed from the composition of the shell of the common crab, in which the lime is roundly double in quantity and the animal matter about half.

In common with all the higher crustacea the skeletons of lobsters consist of 21 typical segments, or *somites* as they are called, each of which bears an appendage of some sort, with the exception of the 21st, which we call the termination of the tail but which has the scientific name of *telson*. 
LOBSTERS.

Just as the lobster and the other higher forms of crustacea are characterised by having the 21 somites, so too they are characterised by the fact that each appendage to those segments is seven-jointed; as will be easily seen by looking at the walking foot (one of the small legs) of a lobster. Now and again animals are met with, where the joints—so called—are no longer joints in fact, but have become fused together by long years of disuse. Nevertheless the positions and forms of the joints are distinctly visible.

So far as I have been able to gather all scientists have assigned to lobsters the senses of feeling, sight, hearing, and taste. Most scientists, too, attribute them the sense of smell, but Milne-Edwards, in "Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy," whilst admitting one cannot but believe lobsters have well-developed organs of smell, says it would be a mere conjecture if one were to point out what one considered to be the precise seat of those organs. Their sense of sight, however, is very keen, and is claimed to be "equal to the most sharp-sighted insect or the most agile of lizards."

From the fact that they ordinarily select their food, one would think that lobsters have both the sense of smell and of taste, but, in any case, they have no tongue, although this is doubtless compensated for by the fact that the interior of the mouth and ōesophagus is lined with a tegumentary membrane. When feeding, lobsters hold their food in the larger of the two claws or chelae; it is then seized by the front feet, passed on to the maxillipeds, and, by those organs, is separated and passed on to the mandibles; by these the food is further sub-divided and then swallowed. The mouth proper consists of a centrally-situated projecting upper lip, and a bifid lower lip behind the projection of the upper lip.

The respiratory organs of the lobster are bronchial (gills) and pryamidal in form, eleven being on either side of the carapace, opening externally, of course, and suitably protected from injury. It is obvious, too, that opening externally as they do, means must be taken to prevent the entrance of the
water into the internal viscera and so derange the internal economy of the animal—hence the gills are enveloped in a thin membranous tissue wall enclosing them completely on each side of the carapace, as will be seen by looking at the interior of the exoskeleton I exhibit.

The almost invariable colour of the shell of the British lobster, when alive, is, as we know, bluish-black, with various spots and blotches, but when boiled at a temperature of 212° Fah., or when the shell has been immersed in alcohol (as my exhibit in the bottle has been) or ether, or acids, it turns red, owing to the action of these substances upon the bluish-black pigment secreted by the epidermis and diffused over the tegumentary armour. Herrick mentions, however, very many varieties of colours that have been found (freaks, of course), amongst them being blue, red, cream, spotted (or leopard), parti-coloured, &c., a fine specimen of which I possess.

The lobster exudes its eggs and attaches them to the so-called swimmerets, which are small appendages under the abdominal segments. There they remain undergoing a process of ripening, consisting, according to Fullarton, of ten embryonic changes, for about nine months, after which the young ones are hatched, and, unlike the young of the crab and some shrimps (which are scarcely recognisable as such when born), the young lobsters scarcely undergo any metamorphosis at all; the appendages of their abdomens are the last to appear, and their eyes are for some time sessile, Herrick says a lobster 8in. long produces about 5,000 eggs, 10in. long 10,000, 12in. 21,000, and so on in ever increasing order. The largest number of eggs recorded for one lobster is 97,440, the lobster being about 15in. to 16in. long. The age to which a lobster would live is, I suppose, not yet known, as they have not been kept in captivity sufficiently long, or numerically, to decide that point, but there is one in the Aquarium of the Marine Biological Association at Plymouth, which I was informed was 20 years old. Many years ago, too, I am informed, a lobster was discovered in a hole behind some rocks at Swanage in such a position that it
could not get out, but its prison was fairly large. The fishermen used to have a look at it now and again, and they say it lived there for about 20 years.

The average weight of a full grown lobster is said to be from 8 to 12lbs. avoir., and I exhibit the photo of a lobster caught at Portland by Mr. T. Lewis on August 7th, 1905, which weighed 10lb., measured 2ft. 5½in. from tip of claw to end of tail; girth of body, 1ft. 11in., and of claw 11½in. Herrick gives records of many lobster-giants that have been caught in Europe and America, and says "the greatest size attained by lobsters is about 25 pounds." This was a male.

On an average female lobsters run lighter.

The economic value of the lobster fishery in this country (England and Wales only) can be seen from the following figures:—In 1907 (the last year for which our slow-moving Government Department has yet issued statistics) the total number reported to them as having been landed was 495,326, and the value £23,800; of which a total of 349,700 of a value of £16,781 were officially reported as having been landed on the South coast; so that more than half the number, and half the value of all the lobsters caught in England and Wales, are captured on our southern shores; but, as all know, who have any acquaintance with the manner and channels through which these figures are reported to the Government, if the actual number was obtainable the figures would be considerably augmented. Of those landed on our southern coasts about £11,500 worth are captured in our Dorset waters annually, and give employment to about 130 men regularly all the year round, and say 90 other men who fish for lobsters part of the year only. The figures I have given for Dorset differ considerably from those given in the Government statistics, but I am convinced mine are approximately correct, as they were gathered with great care by the Chief Fishery Officer of the Southern Sea Fishery District (which embraces Dorset) and have been confirmed by myself.

In July last year three boats at Swanage, each with two men for six succeeding days, caught an average of 40lb. per boat per
haul, which equals 360lb. weight (or say £9 in value) for the week. The pots were hauled thrice daily. During six weeks in the summer 14 boats at Standfast, or Mudeford (at the entrance to Christchurch Harbour, Hants), landed an average of one ton of lobsters daily. This was unusually good.* Another kick one has to give our Government Department is that whilst in the annual report of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries they give the complete figures of Portugal, France (including Algeria), Denmark, Norway, U.S.A., and Canada, yet to obtain complete statistics of the British Isles one has to spend about 6s. in buying three books (being the annual reports respectively of the English and Welsh, the Scotch, and the Irish Fishery Boards!). However, the figures they give of other countries are even more belated than of our own; still, they are interesting, and afford an opportunity of forming an idea of the immense number of lobsters in the N. Atlantic, their wide distribution, and value as an article of commerce, as the following figures will show:—

**Portugal.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>£10,088</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>£12,804</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>£8,655</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>£9,153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>£9,800</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>£9,608</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**France (including Algeria).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>30,598 cwts.</td>
<td>£135,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>67,373 cwts.</td>
<td>£369,421</td>
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</table>

**Denmark.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>1,609 cwts.</td>
<td>£16,197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>1,372 cwts.</td>
<td>£10,918</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*This year (1909) the lobster fishery has not been so good, and it will be interesting to see whether it is not due to the temperature of the sea being about 2° lower this year upon the average than it was last year, a fact that occurs every odd year (vide Johnstone) owing to the contracted pulsation of the European stream—generally (but incorrectly) termed the Gulf Stream.*
LOBSTERS.

Norway.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Thousands</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>£22,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>£22,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>£25,056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>£26,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>£30,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>£30,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>£29,111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>£32,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>£34,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>£35,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>784</td>
<td>£40,222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>921</td>
<td>£43,056</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Being 90% over the value given us for England and Wales for the following year.)

U.S.A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>New England States.</th>
<th>Middle Atlantic States.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cwts.</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1902</td>
<td>131,754</td>
<td>£278,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>102,897</td>
<td>£274,814</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Canada.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cwts.</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>10,604,158 lbs., value £544,936</td>
<td>Canned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>10,762,288 lbs., value £553,062</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>10,497,624 lbs., value £539,461</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>10,104,764 lbs., value £518,448</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1903</td>
<td>108,527 cwts. of 100lb. each, value £200,281</td>
<td>Fresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1904</td>
<td>111,048</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1905</td>
<td>154,014</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1906</td>
<td>101,370</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thus in 1906 about £290,000 worth of lobsters were caught on the East Coast of U.S.A., and about £300,000 worth were caught on the East Coast of Canada, total, £1,090,000, against only say £220,000 worth caught in all Europe. Taking
these figures and basing an estimate for the value of the lobsters annually caught in Ireland upon the figures which are at my command for England and Wales also Scotland, plus 5% (which I feel sure, so far as England is concerned, is too small an addition for the undervaluation that is given the Government for the lobsters caught in our coastal waters annually) we find the total value of all the lobster captured per annum in the British Isles is, say, £85,000. In the whole of the N. Atlantic (around the shores only) it equals an average approximately of £1,400,000 — or, assuming the lobsters fetched on an average 9d. per lb. and weighed an average of 1lb. each, this would mean there are on an average roundly 37,330,000 lobsters caught weighing approximately 16,700 tons! Truly did the writer of the "Songs of the Seaports" well say:—

"The husbandman has rent to pay; blow winds blow.
And seed to purchase day by day; row, boys, row;
But he who farms the rolling deeps,
Tho' never sowing always reaps,
The ocean's fields are fair and free,
And there are no rent days on the sea."

Lobsters are very voracious, active, and vigilant, but are more alert in sufficiently warm water than in cold. They ordinarily move by walking on their legs, and they can move quite nimbly on them, but, when alarmed they strike the tail smartly upon the chest and thus propel themselves backwards as swift as an arrow, from 30 to 50 feet, so quickly that the swiftest fish in the sea cannot overtake them; and so dexterous are they, when pursued, that they can force themselves through clefts and instertices which seem incapable of admitting their bodies. They are stated to be of very sedentary habits, but as an instance of what lobsters can do by way of travelling, or perhaps, as an illustration of the sagacity of the creature, I may say that on October 1st last year Captain Masters (Chief Fishery Officer of the Southern Sea Fisheries Committee) marked 11 undersized lobsters at Chapman's
Pool that had been caught that day at Freshwater, Dorset. On October 3rd, one of these lobsters was again caught at Freshwater, having thus travelled back from Chapman's Pool to its old haunts, a distance of from two to three miles, and been re-captured, in two days. No knowledge exists of the recapture of the remaining 10 marked lobsters. The method of marking, I may add, is that of punching a hole about $\frac{1}{2}$in. dia. through the shelly portion of the extreme end of the fish’s tail with a clip-punch such as used by a railway ticket examiner.

Lobsters (like most crustacea) are very pugnacious in character, and it often happens when they fight they inflict serious injury upon each other’s limbs. In such cases they detach the limb, not at the wounded spot, but at the joint immediately above it. This is done owing to the fact that in consequence of a lobster’s blood-vessels being practically non-contractile, the wound would continue to bleed freely, notwithstanding the amputation, but by voluntarily detaching the limb at the preceding joint, not only is the exposed surface diminished in area considerably, but the substance of the joints of the shell immediately contracts with sufficient force to stop the bleeding. Lobsters will also, when alarmed, (even when a cannon is fired) sometimes instantly cast off a limb, but whenever they do so, they do not appear to suffer any pain.

Another limb, however, begins to grow again in place of the discarded one, as a glance at the right third limb of my specimen in the bottle shows. These new limbs, however, never attain the size of their fellows.

When referring just now to the manner in which a lobster feeds, I said it held its food with the larger of its two claws, and I may now add it uses the smaller one to hold on to the weeds growing on the rocks whilst feeding; it also uses the larger claw for fighting as well as feeding, although what happens in either case when it has only one claw I do not know! The power they are able to exercise with their claws is indicated both from the fact that they are able to fracture
the claws of their opponents,—the force to do which we can form an idea of, from the efforts we have had sometimes to make to crack the shell of a cooked lobster,—and also by an experiment a Weymouth gentleman made some time ago by inserting an ordinary lead bullet (not a bird-shot) between the claws of one of the tribe, only to find the lobster squeezed it out flat by once closing its claw, and that, too, without any apparent effort. I suppose everybody has noticed that not only are lobsters equipped with two claws differing in size one from the other, but that these sizes are not always on the same side, i.e., sometimes the larger one is on the right hand side and at others on the left. For some time it was thought the smaller one was a newer growth than the larger, and this explained the difference, but it was then observed the smaller one is never like the larger, i.e., the shapes differ considerably, as my exo-skeleton in the case indicates; hence, the conclusion was arrived at that just as some people seem to be born "left-handed" as we term them, so lobsters were undoubtedly similarly born, and it may not be a mere coincidence only that, of many illustrations I have of different lobsters, about half are drawn with the larger claw on the right hand side, and half on the left, whilst, from the shells of the English lobster I exhibit, you will notice the larger claw is on the left hand side, so, I suppose, was a left-handed lobster, and the shells of the Norwegian lobsters I am showing have the larger claws on the right hand side. Herrick also says not only are lobsters born like that (i.e., right-handed or left-handed), but whichever hand it may be is hereditary and transmissible. It is obvious that every part of their bodies and limbs, being encrusted with a coat of armour, all crustacea must throw off their envelopes periodically or they could never grow; hence, at certain periods, so long as growth continues (i.e., until the animal has attained its full size) these creatures must be able to cast aside their coverings, and recreate others of suitable sizes for their periodical expansions. These occasions are termed moultings, exuviations, or the action of ecdysis, and they occur with
greater or less frequency, according both to their age and family, the shedding of their coats being, as might be supposed, less frequent as they mature in age. The time occupied in throwing off the shell varies in different species and under different conditions of temperature, and similar observations apply, too, to the number of days required for the animal to reform its sheath of the same constituency as the old shell. As soon, however, as the old encasement has been abandoned, the soft body quickly pushes forth its growth and the animal becomes again encrusted with another coat of mail, for a further period. Whenever, however, the shells of lobsters are cast off, the process is not a gradual one, like the moulting of a bird, or the changing of a horse's coat, but, in a few moments, the whole of the outer covering and all its appendages are thrown off, and the animal is left with a mere chitinous envelope, which, however, hardens to its fullest requirements in the space of a few weeks, when it is able to take its walks abroad once more, having, in the meantime, had to hide itself away in some dark hole to escape the attention of its enemies, against which, in its soft condition, it would have been unable to defend itself. Whilst thus hidden the lobsters are called "shy" by the fishermen, and one would not be surprised if the fish really did feel somewhat "shy" under such circumstances, for how absolutely complete the moult is and how bald the animal must appear, when devoid of its ordinary coat, may be gathered from the fact that it not only sheds in its entirety every particle of its crust, but every appendage thereto, both external and internal; thus, in addition to casting off the coatings of its legs and body, it casts off the antennules, the antennae, the coverings of its eyes, the lining membrane of its stomach, the teeth connected with it, the internal calcareo—tendinous protrusions to which the muscles of the claws are attached inside the carapace, and the membranous covering of the lungs.

The specimen I am exhibiting in the glass case is the exoskeleton of a female lobster weighing about 1½ lb., and probably
about 6 to 7 years old, which was caught on the North ledges in Swanage Bay on the 30th August last year by two fishermen, named George and Peter Coffin, and I felt the exhibition of it, combined with the fish that originally occupied the shell and was kept long enough to reform its new shell, would not only prove useful illustrations from nature of some of the points to which my paper refers, but form probably as rare an exhibition as ordinarily falls to one’s lot to possess or to see. (See illustration.)

In my capacity as Vice-Chairman of the Southern Sea Fisheries District (one of the districts formed in 1885 by Act of Parliament) these specimens were brought to me by the Chief Fishery Officer of that district (Captain Alfred Masters) as the circumstances were so unusually interesting.

When the lobster was caught, it was "nicked" in the usual way by the fishermen—\textit{i.e.}, small wooden pegs were thrust into the joints of its claws to prevent its "pinching" anybody, and was then placed in one of their store trunks (a wooden box with numerous holes in to allow an ample supply of water to be maintained for the fish), and a few days later, when requiring the lobster for the market, they took it from the box, put it in the bottom of their boat, and, to their astonishment, they suddenly saw the lobster crack open its shell from the tip of the beak down to the end of the carapace; it then drew its body upwards, withdrawing the flesh from the claws and legs, finally withdrawing its tail from the shell, and then fell over into the bottom of the boat apparently helpless. The whole operation occupying, they estimate, from 6 to 10 minutes.

Unfortunately, not knowing the lobster was going to shed its coat, no measurements were taken of the old shell, but the length of the new shell is 10\frac{3}{4}\text{in.} from the tip of the beak to the end of the tail. Had the old shell been measured, one could have ascertained the extent of the growth of the animal upon this occasion, but from the observations of Herrick and others I think it was probably not less than 1\text{in.} to 1\frac{1}{2}\text{in.}
CAST SHELL OF LOBSTER AND THE ORIGINAL FISH PHOTOGRAPHED ABOUT ONE MONTH AFTER MOULTING.
The then helpless and useless lobster was returned to the store trunk and daily observations were made of its progress. By the 30th September (one calendar month after its shell was cast) the new shell had apparently become as hard as the original, and the fish was fit to fight its own battles in the open sea once more, or to go into the market; but, fortunately, it was given to Captain Masters—as the discarded shell had previously been—and, by him, both were eventually handed to me. For some little time after its old sheath was discarded the lobster refused to feed, in fact, from the explanation I have given as to what happens at its moulting, it was obviously impossible for it to do so. After about a fortnight, however, it began to feed freely, and, ultimately quite ravenously. Owing doubtless to the exhausting demands the exuviation made upon the creature's system, and to its total abstinence from food for some time, the animal not only decreased from its original estimated weight, but after it began to eat freely its weight shrank somewhat. Thus, on September 10th it weighed 1½ lb., but on September 30th rather less, although its shell was probably twice as hard and as thick as it was 20 days previously, showing, I think, the food consumed failed to compensate for the wear and tear the animal had undergone and was undergoing during the process of reconstruction, as it were.

Unfortunately, during the time it was in captivity (after the old shell was shed), owing to the rough handling of an inexperienced junior, its right claw was pulled off, but that the lobster I exhibit in alcohol is, without a doubt, the fish that inhabited the empty shell I also exhibit, is palpably and interestingly evident from the following comparisons:

1st. The empty shell clearly shows the places where the claws were "nicked." The specimen in alcohol shows the same, reproduced in the new right-hand claw.

2nd. The tip of the same claw in the old shell had been damaged and repaired. The new claw reproduced the same marks.
3rd. The left hand corner of the tail of the original shell clearly shows it had been shorn in some manner (possibly during a fight), and in the new shell this mutilation has been reproduced too.

I may mention this lobster was killed when finally taken from its store trunk, and prior to its being placed in alcohol, by just tapping the tip of the "beak," a process which causes practically immediate death, owing (vide Captain Masters) to concussion of the brain, but, in my opinion, in consequence of the entrance of air into the animal's internal economy.

I may also add it is most unusual for a lobster to break open its carapace when molting, as this one did (possibly this was done upon this occasion owing to the lobster being out of the water). The almost invariable manner is for the fish to break open the membranous joint between the carapace and the first somite in the tail, and withdraw itself through the aperture thus made, as each ecdysis so kindly lent me by Mr. Waddington proves.

This action of the withdrawal of the lobster from its shell periodically is the most remarkable of all its phenomena, inasmuch as without a single fracture of any portion of the exo-skeleton—even in its most delicate parts—including the antennules, antennae, &c. (beyond the severance between the carapace and abdomen) it, at the same time, without damaging one single portion of the body, no matter how delicate, extracts itself from the shell.

When one knows the orifice of the sockets of the large claws is only approximately 1-10th the size of the end of the claw (in other words, the contents of that end of the claw have to be withdrawn through the upper portion, which is 10 times smaller, without injury to the contents, or the outer sheath) the marvel of the operation is extreme. And yet the secret is well known, and is one of the many interesting features of this wonderful and valuable crustacean, i.e., in anticipation of the eventual casting of the shell, the animal, in good time, absorbs within its system (mainly in the shape of two "gastroliths" in its stomach) a sufficient portion of the
PHOTOGRAPH OF A SERIES OF CAST SHELLS OF A YOUNG LOBSTER REARED BY MR. WADDINGTON.
lime-salts from its envelope to enable that in places to become slightly elastic (this can be seen very distinctly in the ecdysis in the glass case). So soon as the exuviation is complete the lobster then begins to pass back to its new coat the chemicals absorbed from its old, and as the new shell is larger than the old, the additional properties required to build up the greater envelope are derived from broken bits of shells the lobster swallows and retains as long as necessary, subsequently regurgitating the unabsorbed portion.

The smaller lobster I am exhibiting in the glass bottle, you will notice, has many eggs attached to its abdomen. Some are in a riper condition than others. The unaided eye can detect the one from the other, and with the aid of a glass an experienced person can see the eggs most ripe have been extruded about two months, and according to Herrick's and Fullarton's diagrams I should consider they were in the eighth embryonic stage of development.

When fully ripe, the eggs are oval in shape and measure about 1-16th in. in their smallest diameter. This, as I have already said, is about nine months after their extrusion. As soon as the larva leaves the egg it swims up to the top of the water and there remains as a pelagic free-swimming creature until it has moulted six times. The animal's larval and free-swimming existence continues altogether from six to eight weeks (mainly according to the temperature of the sea). At the end of that time it has grown to about $\frac{3}{4}$in. to 1in. long, and after the sixth moult it loses its power of swimming, descends to the bottom, and there remains for the rest of its life.

It is just at the sixth stage of its existence, after its escape from the egg, the beautiful and unique series of ecdysis Mr. Waddington has kindly lent me begins. (See illustration.)

This lobster was caught in a tow net in August, 1906 (I believe off Bournemouth), showing it was then on the top of the sea. On August 21st of that year it first moulted whilst in Mr. Waddington's possession (but for the seventh time in its existence) and grew $\frac{3}{4}$in. It cast its shell again on September
14th, and grew 3-16th in., it moulted five times again ere it was approximately twelve months old (making a total of 11 times in 12 months) and was then 1\(\frac{3}{4}\)in. long. Probably owing to its having been kept in captivity this lobster was small and backward for its age, as, according to Herrick's extensive and prolonged observations it should have been from 2in. to 3in. long when twelve months old and have moulted from fourteen to seventeen times. However, since Mr. Waddington has had this lobster it has cast its shell fourteen times (the latest being on 8th June last) making probably 20 times since it left the egg. It is now over three years old, measures about 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)in. long, and is still alive in Mr. Waddington's tank.

This lobster is not the first Mr. Waddington has kept in an aquarium. I believe his first was captured in the summer of 1904. It moulted on the 16th September, 1904. This shell measured 4\(\frac{3}{4}\)in. long. It died owing to some temporary neglect of the purification of the water during Mr. Waddington's absence from home on the 31st July, 1909. Mr. Waddington had therefore kept it alive in a small aquarium for 5 years, during which time it had moulted eight times and had grown from 4\(\frac{3}{4}\)in. to 9in. in length. All its exoskeletons are now in the British Museum. This lobster was kept in an aquarium with a sea anemone, and Mr. Waddington told me (as an illustration of the sense possessed by lobsters) this lobster and the anemone used to be fed at the same time. The lobster used to retreat to his corner to eat his meal, and then, if hungry, would come back to the anemone and gently squeeze that creature with its large claw, from the base of its body upwards, making it disgorge what it had eaten, and so provide additional sustenance for the more intelligent occupant of the aquarium, but it never injured the anemone, thus giving a splendid exemplification of the proverb which bids us "take care not to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs!"
A Calendar of the Dorset Deeds presented to the Field Club in 1909 by Mr. E. A. Fry.

The index printed in the following pages will serve as a key to the storehouse of information, valuable alike to the historian, the student of topography, and the genealogist, which is now, by the generosity of Mr. E. A. Fry, placed within the reach of our members.

The Field Club, having no permanent home, is indebted to the Council and the Curator of the Dorset County Museum for their kindness in allowing the collection to be deposited in the museum buildings at Dorchester, where it can be inspected and copies made under rules drawn up for the general convenience of those interested. The documents are arranged under the names of the parishes or boroughs in which the land or other property is situated. To this rule there are certain exceptions—(1) Wills or administrations are indexed under the place of abode mentioned in the instrument; (2) deeds not relating to land are assigned to the parish wherein the first named of the parties dwelt; (3) in another small class the
documents relate only to county matters, when they will be found under "Dorset."

The list of parishes, &c., is arranged alphabetically, and the deeds are in chronological order under each place name. The aggregate number of parchments exceeds one thousand three hundred, ranging in date from Edward III. to Victoria, the great majority being leases which contain many topographical details. The various parishes are, as might be expected, somewhat unequally represented in the collection; for example, comparatively few appear under the heading of the county town, while the country village of Marnhull provides more than a hundred documents of the 17th and 18th centuries. Wimborne, Stalbridge, and Weymouth (including Melcombe) are also strong in point of numbers.

In only two instances, both relating to Wimborne, are Court Rolls to be found; one is of very early date, Richard II., the other being of Henry VIII.'s period. Unfortunately these rolls cover only a limited time in each case.

Under Woodyates will be found a lease by the Abbess of Tarent, dated in 16 Henry VIII., which is interesting as a pre-Reformation ecclesiastical grant, and Yetminster is represented by several private grants made in the 14th century.

Readers of Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries will recognise that certain of the deeds have been already printed, either wholly or in part, in the pages of that magazine; these items are here distinguished by an asterisk.

It may be mentioned that the Executive will welcome any gifts of a similar character by other members of the Club, and more especially of documents relating to places not included in the present list.

H. S.
ABBOTSBURY.
26 March 1749. Marriage Licence to Geo. Primer and Grace Randall of Abbotsbury; at New Chapel, Mayfair.
1819. Tithes of Look, in Roddon. Copy counsel's opinion.

AFFPUDDLE.

ALLINGTON.
1 Jan. 1811. Taunton, Ann, the younger, spinster, of Charminster. Sabine, Thomas, gent, of Muckleford in Bradford Peverell, and Mary his wife. Warr, John, carpenter, of Allington. Assignment of Lands.

ALTON PANCRAS.
27 March 1662. Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Sarum. Hyde, Richard, Doctor of Divinity, Sub-dean of the said Church. Lease of the Rectory.

ASHMORE.

ATHELHAMPTON.
18 Nov. 1757. Release of legacy charged upon one fourth of the capital messuage, &c., under will of Wm. Floyer, clerk, late of Trusham, Devon.

BATCOMBE.

BERE HACKET.
27 Henry VI. Confirmation by John Milborn to Andrew Nywman and Joan his wife, and John, their son, of land in Gylgore in Knyghton.
BETTISCOMBE.

BLANDFORD FORUM.
20 Dec. 1682.* Kinge, Charles, grocer, of Blandford For. Creeche, Thomas, the younger, Bachelor of Arts. Feoffment of messuage.

BLANDFORD ST. MARY.

29 Aug. 1834. Marriage licence. Charles Evans and Catherine Ferguson, of Blandford; at St. George’s, Hanover Square.

BRADFORD ABBAS.


BRADPOLE.


LONG BREDY.
17 April 1711. Michell, John, the younger, of Kingston Russell, Esq. Everett, Richard, jun., of Long Bredy, yeoman. Lease.


BRIDPORT.

11 Jan. 7 Elizabeth. Customs cocket of the Jesus of Britport. Robert Peache, master.


WILLS.

1726. Samuel Pugsly, mercer.

1700. Samuel Gundry, merchant.

BROADWINDSOR.


20 April 1667.* Browne, Henry, gent., of Childhay, co. Dorset. Stoodley, Richard, yeoman, of the same place. Deed to lead the uses of a fine.


6 Sept. 1701. Waddon, John, the elder, yeoman, of Childhay. Waddon, Robert, yeoman, of Callington, Loders. Lease.


31 Dec. 1755. Assignment of bond given to Jonathan Morey, of Templands Ash, then deceased.

BUCKHORNE WESTON.


BUCKLAND NEWTON.


CAME.


CANFORD.


CATTISTOCK.


CAUNDLE MARSH.

1 Aug. 8 Henry VII. Grant by Wm. Wyllughby, Knight, William Lang of Caudell Purs and William Hanam of Horsyngton to Alice, relict of John Downeton, of a yearly rent in Mershe.

14 Jan. 12 Henry VII. Thomas, son and heir of John Dounton, and Edmund, son and heir of Thomas Leweston. Agreement for sale of land in Mershe, &c.


CHARMOUTH.


EAST CHELBOROUGH.


1 May 1809. Stawell, Henry, Lord, Baron of Somerton. Wallis, John, farmer, of Rampisham. Lease.

WEST CHICKERELL.


CHIDEOCK.

CHILD OKEFORD.


CHURCH KNOWLE.

1384. Two membranes containing depositions in a suit in which John Kepeston, then rector, was plaintiff.


CLIFTON MABANK.


1634 (about). Schedule of Tenants and rentals in manors of Clifton, Wyke, &c. George Horsey.


COMBE KEYNES.


NETHER COMPTON.


CORFE CASTLE.


22 Feb. 1743. Harding, John, yeoman, of Woolton, Corfe Castle. and Elizabeth, his wife. Young, Frances, widow, of Poole. Lease of lands.


CORFE MULLEN.


CRANBORNE.

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12 Oct. 1616. Exemplification from Assize Roll as to Bounds of the Chace in 8-9 Edward I.


21 May 1762. Salisbury, James, Earl of. Williams, Elias, wheelwright, of Boveridge. Lease.


WILL.

1683. William Lattey, of Barrows, gen.

DORCHESTER.


1 Oct. 1773. Shaftesbury, Mary Countess Dowager of. Willis, James, mariner, of Weymouth. Lease.


2 Apr. 1802. Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of. Lacey, John, banker, of Wimborne Minster. Lease.

COUNTY OF DORSET.

18 June 1651. Writ and schedule of debtors to the Exchequer, with inquisition taken at Weymouth.


Trin. 3 William IV. Sheriff’s Exchequer account.

DURWESTON.

Kytson, Dame Elizabeth, widow, of Hengrave, co. Suffolk.
Mallowes, John, gent. Release concerning Manor.

10 Nov. 1606.* Baldwyn, James, gent., of Worlington, co. Suffolk.

10 Nov. 1606.* Gibbon, Martha, widow, of Bury St. Edmond.

17 Nov. 1606. Crofts, Francis, gent., of West Stowe, co. Suffolk.

17 Nov. 1606. Bland, James, yeoman, of West Stowe, co. Suffolk.


EDMONDSHAM.


EVERSHOT.


FARNHAM.


FLEET.


WILL.

1739. Gilbert Maximilian Mohun, Esq.
FOLKE.


FORDINGTON.

2 April 1785. Manor of Duchy of Cornwall. Warrant for and particulars of lease to Lionel Damer of lands, fishery, and fair.


FROME ST. QUINTIN.


GILLINGHAM.


4 April 1706. Hewitt, John, the elder, yeoman, of Gillingham. Temple, John, yeoman, of Stower Provost. Mortgage.


24 May 1712. Hewit, John, the younger, yeoman, of Gillingham. Tinney, John, gent., of the same. Mortgage.


23 Nov. 1713. Hall, John, the younger, husbandman, of Gillingham. Card, John, gent., of the same. Lease of lands 999 years.


24 March 1722. Freke, Thomas, Esq., of Wyke, Gillingham. Morris, Thomas, malster, of the same. Lease.


1 Feb. 1726. Green, Mary, widow, of Langham, and John her son. Read, George, the elder, yeoman, Milton upon Stower. Lease.


6 April 1745. Cox, George, yeoman, of Gillingham. Freke, Thomas, Esq., of the same place. Lease.

10 June 1755. March, Stephen, the younger, yeoman, of Clapton in Cucklington, co. Somerset. Freke, Thomas, Esq., of Wyke. Lease.


28 April 1770. Merefield, Mary, widow, of Shaston. Surrender: Manor.
26 April 1819. Fisher, John; licence to hold vicarage, with Motcombe, Eastover, and Westover.

WILLS.
Wm. Pyle, gen.: Probate, 1648 (with endorsement).
Gabriell Pile, gen.: Probate, 1654 (with endorsement).
Thos. Freke, Esq.: 1718.

GUSSAGE ST. ANDREW.


GUSSAGE REGIS (GUSSAGE ALL SAINTS).


GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL,


MIDDLE GUSSAGE (GUSSAGE ST. MICHAEL).


HALSTOCK.


HAMPRESTON.


HANDLEY (OR SIXPENNY HANDLEY).

20 Nov. 1574. Powlett, Sir John, Knight, Marquess of Winchester. Crowter, John, husbandman, of Woodcotes. Lease.


21 Nov. 1575. Pawlett, Sir John, Knight, Marquess of Winchester. Weare, John, the younger, husbandman, of Hanleye. Lease.


24 June, 1663.* Thorne, Henry, yeoman, of Tarrant Gunfield. Stayner, Alexander, yeoman, of the same place. Swaine, Richard, the younger, gent., of the same. Assignment of lands.


Endorsed:


Endorsed:


Endorsed:


7 June 1704. Thick, Thomas, yeoman, of Hanley. Harvey, Thomas, Yeoman, of the same. Assignment of land.


30 Sept. 1712. Case als Hann, Thomas, the younger, cordwainer, of Tollar Royal, co. Wilts. Case als Hann, Nicholas, cordwainer, of Shaston. Lease.


HAWKCHURCH.


HOLME ALS EAST HOLME.

A CALENDAR OF DORSET DEEDS.


HOLNEST.


HORTON.


28 Aug. 1750. Marriage licence to John Kidgell and Mary Harvey, of Horton. At New Chapel, Mayfair.


IWERNE MINSTER.


IWERNE STEPLETON.


WILL.

Francis Bowyer, Esq., 1779.

KINGTON MAGNA.


WEST KNIGHTON.


11 June 1829. Presentation by Elizabeth and Ives Harvey Urquhart, of Frederic Urquhart, clerk, to Rectory.

LEWESTON.


12 Jan 1581-2. Leweston, John, Esq., of Leweston. Fitzjames, John, gent., son of Johane (now wife of the said John Leweston) and Aldred Fitzjames, her late husband, deceased. Conveyance of the Manor.

LILLINGTON.

LYTTON CHENEY.


LODERS.


WILL.

Richard Travers. Copy 1806 and instructions 1813.

WEST LULWORTH.

20 Sept. 1771. Weld, Edward, Esq., of Lulworth Castle. Willis, James, mariner, of Weymouth. Lease of messuage.

5 April 1777. Weld, Thomas, Esq., of Lulworth Castle. Willis, James, gent., of Weymouth. Lease.

WILL.

1795. James Hunt, yeoman.

LYME REGIS.


WILLS.


LYTCHET MATRAVERS.

LYTCHET MINSTER.

25 March 1682. Hooper, John, yeoman, of Litchett Minster. Chisman, Robert, husbandman, of the same. Lease.

7 Dec. 1700.* Barnes, Zachariah, yeoman, of Litchett Minster. Barnes, Andrew, yeoman, of the same place. Rogers, John, miller, of the same. Demise of lands.

22 March 1710. Pike, Susannah, widow, of Poole. Pike, Thomas, her son, planter in Newfoundland. Lease.

17 Nov. 1777. Leer, John, gent., of Poole. Rogers, John, innholder, of Litchett Minster. Nickleson, Thomas, merchant, of Poole. Lease.

WILL.

Mary Gaulpin, widow; probate 1680.

MANSTON.


21 Feb. 1691.* Jerrard, John, the elder, butcher, of Wimborne Minster, Dorset. Jerrard, John, the younger, his son. Lease.


15 April 1707. Dawe, Mary, widow, of Manston. Dawe, John, brickmaker, of Wimborne, her son. Mervyn, Sheldon, Esq., of Manston. Grant of seats in Manston Church.


MOORE CRITCHELL.

20 Aug. 1778. Parry, David, Esq., of Moore Critchell. Farley, George, keeper, of the same place. Lease.

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MAPOWDER.

WILL.

1723. Robert Coker, Esq.

MARNHULL.


21 Nov. 1657. Combe, Richard, the younger, yeoman, of Farnham. Combe, Richard, the elder, yeoman, of the same place. Lease.


14 July 1658. Rake, Richard, the elder, yeoman, of Marnhull. Rake, William, his son. Assignment of lands.

10 Sept. 1665. Hussey, George, Esq., of Marnhull. Hilson, otherwise Burge, Mathew, Yeoman, of the same place. Exchange of land.


26 March 1666.* Dike, Henry, carpenter, of Buckhorne Weston. Symes, John, the elder, chandler, of Marnhull. Lease.


22 March 1669. Fillyoll, William, the elder, Esq., of Marnhull. Burge, Mathew, the elder, yeoman, of the same. Conveyance of land.

30 April 1669. Dike, Henry, carpenter, of Buckhorne Weston, and Mary his wife. Younge, William, yeoman, of Marnhull. Lease.


1 May 1669.* Young, William, yeoman, of Marnhull, and Mary, his wife. Laninge, Nicholas, the elder, yeoman, of Marnhull. Mortgage.
1 Sept. 1671. Crouter, John, otherwise Hacher, the elder, yeoman, of Marnhull. Crouter, otherwise Hacher, Roger, of Marnhull. Conveyance.

27 April 1672.* Seamer, Richard, yeoman, of Marnhull. Beage, Mathew, yeoman, of the same. Grant in exchange of lands.

27 April 1672. Seamer, Richard, yeoman, of Marnhull. Burge, Matthew, the elder, yeoman, of the same. Declaration relating to exchange of land.


3 March 1701. Hussey, Robert, the younger, gent., of Marnhull, son of James Hussey, late of Corfe Mullyn, gent., deceased, who was son and heir apparent of Robert Hussey, the elder, of Marnhull, aforesaid, gent.; Hussey, Rebecca, wife of the said Robert Hussey, the younger. Hobby, Isaac, yeoman, of Corfe Mullyn, aforesaid. Coker, Thomas, gent., of Mappowder. Marriage settlement.

3 March 1701. Hussey, Robert, the younger, gent., of Marnhull, son of James Hussey, late of Corfe Mullyn, gent., deceased, who was son and heir apparent of Robert Hussey, the elder, of Marnhull, aforesaid, gent. Hussey, Rebecca, wife of the said Robert Hussey, the younger. Hobby, Isaac, yeoman, of Corfe Mullyn, aforesaid. Coker, Thomas, gent., of Mappowder. Settlement of lands (a copy).


15 May 1703. Crosse, William, yeoman, of Marnhull. Seymer, Anne, widow, of Marnhull, relict of Richard Seymer. Mortgage,


1 March 1704. Burge, Matthew, the elder, yeoman, of Marnhull. Burge, Matthew, the younger, his son. Burge, Mary, widow, of Iwerne Minster. Lease.


25 March 1707. Hayter, John, the elder, yeoman, of Marnhull. March, Thomas, the elder, husbandman, of the same. Mortgage.


18 April 1711.  Moore, John, gent., of Marnhull. Cross, George, yeoman, of Marnhull. Lease.


14 May 1717. Rake, William, the elder, yeoman, of Marnhull. Burge, Mrs. Jane, widow, of Marnhull. Lease.


10 Nov. 1726. Blake, James, carpenter, of Marnhull. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Sale of a messuage.


29 March 1727. Seymer, John, mercer, of Marnhull. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Lease.


3 Feb. 1728. Hine, Robert, yeoman, of Marnhull. Dibben, Thomas, malster, of the same place. Lease.


26 June 1729. Dibben, Thomas, maulster, of Marnhull. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret’s, Westminster. Lease.


26 March 1731. Rogers, Robert, blacksmith, of Henstridge. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret’s, Westminster. Lease of messuage.

26 March 1731. How, Ambrose, yeoman, heretofore of Marnhull, and now of Fifehead Magdalene. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret’s, Westminster. Lease.


9 Dec. 1733. Hann, Roger, the elder, malster, of Marnhull. Hann, Roger, the younger, yeoman. Release of land.

28 Dec. 1733. Hann, Roger, the elder, malster, of Marnhull. Hann, Roger, the younger. Lease.
24 Jan. 1734. Hann, Roger, the younger, yeoman, of Marnhull. Drew, Thomas, yeoman, of the same place. Lease. Endorsement 26 March 1739.

26 March 1735. Muddle, John, yeoman, of Marnhull. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Lease.

10 Jan, 1736. Leman, John, merchant, of Bristol. Adderly, George, gent., of the same city. Assignment of land.


26 March 1739. Hann, Roger, the younger, yeoman, of Marnhull. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Lease.


26 March 1741. Crowter otherwise Hatcher, Thomas, yeoman, of Marnhull. Crowter otherwise Hatcher, James, yeoman, of Todber. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Lease.


27 March 1741. Crowter otherwise Hatcher, Thomas, yeoman, of Marnhull. Crowter otherwise Hatcher, James, yeoman, of Todber. Conveyance of lands.


Wills.


MELCOMBE REGIS, SEE WEYMOUTH.

NETHERBURY.

7 Richard II. Grant by John Borlee, Roger, perpetual vicar of church of Sutton, and John Pateshurst, chaplain, to Dionisia, late wife of Robert de Rocheford., of land in Assh. †

† It is doubtful if this is Ash in Netherbury.
A CALENDAR OF DORSET DEEDS.


7 May 1762. The like. Surrender by Silas Symes to Churchill Rose, and John Hearn, to use of Ed. Tolly. And later indorsement.


OKEFORD FITZPAINE.


OKEFORD SHILLING. (Shillings tone)


OSMINGTON.


10 June 1813. Fisher, John. Institution to vicarage, with Ringstead, and declaration.

WEST PARLEY.


6 May 1729. Dean, Simon, butcher, of West Parley. Troke, James blacksmith, of Great Canford. Agreement.

PENTRIDGE.

50 Edward III. Pentridge Manor. Confirmation by Hamo, Fitz Richard, to John his son, and Cristina, daughter of John, of the rents of Cecillia, the mother of Hamo.

POOLE.

18 June 1651. Writ and schedule of debtors to the Exchequer, with inquisition taken there.
26 Aug. 1751. Bowden, Samuel, cooper, of Poole. Francklin, Michael, merchant, of Poole. Assignment.
13 March 1846. Petition of Mayor, etc., as to pier at Minehead.

WILL.

William Bond, mariner, probate 1727.

PORTESHAM.


PORTLAND.


WILL.

1736. Robert Ayles.
POWERSTOCK.

PRESTON.
30 June 1703. Townsend, Robert, clerk, Prebendary of Preston and Rector of Devizes, co. Wilts. Gollop, John, the younger, mercer, of Dorchester. Lease of the Parsonage.
24 Sept. 1718. Townsend, Robert, clerk, Prebendary of Preston. Gollop, John, the younger, mercer, of Dorchester. Lease of the Parsonage.

PUDDLEHINTON.

WILL.
1717. William Lowman, yeoman.

PUDDLETOWN.
1 Nov. 1767. Orford, Rt. Hon. Margeret, Countess of Spratt, Mary, widow, of West Stafford. Lease.

PUDDLETRENTHIDE.

RAMPISHAM.
13 May, 4 William and Mary. Moiety of Manor of Lady Jane Bampfylde, relict of Sir Copleston Bampfylde. Admittance of Thomas Daw.


Ryme Intrinsica.


Will.

John Brake, of Francombe, yeoman, probate, 1812.

Shaftesbury.

1 April 1650.* Andrewes, John, butcher, of Shaston, and Edith, his wife. Andrewes, John, his son. Andrewes, Richard, sleamaker, of Sturminster Newton Castle. Lease.


10 Nov. 1689.* Ball, William, tailor, of Shaston. Eleaway, Christopher, tailor, of Swinieham, Berks. Willis, Robert, husbandman, of the same place. Settlement of messuage.

5 April 1690. Bird, Thomas, brother of Nicholas Bird, late of Shaston, feltmaker. Slade, Maurice, yeoman, of Shaston. Lease.


8 April 1690. Slade, Maurice, yeoman, of Shaston. Arne, John, tallow chandler, of Shaston. Assignment of messuage.


20 April 1754. Foyle, Gorges, Esq., of Somerford Keynes, co. Wilts. Lawrence, Ethelbert, innholder, of Shaston. Lease.


6 Nov. 1758. Foyle, Gorges, Esq., of Somerford Kaynes. Atchison, James, mercer, of Shaston. Lease.


4 Jan. 1768. Snelgrove, George, tanner, of St. James. Lampard, Mary, widow, of the same place. Thomas, James, carrier, of Shaston. Assignment.


24 June 1789. Silverthorne, John, weaver, of Shaftesbury. Giles, James, weaver, of Fugglestone Saint Peter, co. Wilts. Lease.


Rentals of lands, etc., of Wm. Bryant, about 1795.


20 Nov. 1802. Foyle, George Soley, Esq., of Southampton. Davis, Thomas, gardener, of Shaston St. James. Lease.

WILLS.


SHAPWICKE.


SHERBORNE.

12 Edward III.* Release by Hugh le Boltere, of West Schireburn, to Richard de Arundel of tenements in Schireburn. [This should be assigned to Hampshire, see S. and D. N. and Q. XII., 105.]

25 Edward III.* Grant by Dyonisius, prior, and the convent of Schirebourn to Richard Arundel of tenement called Foghelesland in West Schirebourn. [See note as to preceding item.]


A CALENDAR OF DORSET DEEDS. 143

19 May 1753. Hill, Gabriel, and Devenish, Jenny, of Sherborne. Marr. lic. at New Chapel, Mayfair.

WILL.

Player, Mary, sp., Probate P.C.C., 5 July 1751.

SPETISBURY.

WILL.

John Mitchell, 1770.

STALBRIDGE.


Easter, 1623. Feet of Fines (two membranes nearly illegible).


25 Mar. 1663. Sale by Edward Thornhill to Wm. Whitchurch, of Froome Selwood, of the Manor of Stalbridge Weston.


11 May 1699. Walter, Peter, gent. Warre, Thomas, Esq. Exemplification of a recovery.


2 May 1707. Pope, Robert, the elder, gent., of Marnhull, and Margaret, his wife. Pope, Robert, the younger, gent., son of the said Robert and Margaret. Deed to lead the uses of a fine.


10 June 1709. Martin, Thomas, apothecary, of Stalbridge. Plowman, John, yeoman, of Bagber. Deed to lead the uses of a fine.


13 June 1711. Pope, Robert, gent., of Marnhull. Walter, Peter, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Lease of messuage.


9 October 1723. Walter, Peter, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Stalbridge. Rutter, Henry, clerk; Tite, William, sen.; Ryall, John; Tite, Samuel; Tite, Joseph; Metyard, Thomas; Fezard, Stephen, sen., all of Stalbridge. Lease of meeting house.


WILLS.

Jas. Cave, Yeoman, 1704. Stephen, James, gen., 1771; Admon. with will. John Fezard, yeoman, Probate 1773.

STEEPLE.

A CALENDAR OF DORSET DEEDS. 151

STOCKLAND.


5 May 1688. Pratt, John, gent., of Cotleigh, co. Devon, and Joane his wife. Pratt, John, the younger, gent. Marwood, James, gent., of Blamphayne, Colyton, co. Devon. Marwood, Thomas, gent., of Blamphayne aforesaid. Lease of messuages.


21 May 1756. Marwood, James, Esq., of Sutton, Widworthy, co. Devon. Harris, Nicholas, husbandman, of Stockland. Lease of lands.

STOKE (NEAR WAREHAM).


STOURPAINE.

35 Charles II. Copy writ of elegit in which the defendant is Joseph Hussey. Inquisition at Blandford in same year.


STOWER (EAST STOWER).


WILL.

Edward Oliver, D.D., 1817 (and endorsement).

STRATTON.


STURMINSTER MARSHALL.


STURMINSTER NEWTON.

13 April 1606. Bond by Thos. White, of Fittleford, and Martin his son, to John Foyle, of Shaston.


12 Feb., 54 Geo. III. Subpoena to George Pitt, Baron Rivers, to produce documents at Assizes. (Bullen v. Michel.)

Wills.

Joanna Oke, widow, 1711 (original). Jas. Shrimpton, sen., probate 1726.
SUTTON POYNTZ.


SUTTON WALDRON.


SWANAGE.


SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS.


SYMONDSBURY.


**TARRANT LAUNCESTON.**


**TARRANT MONKTON.**


**TARRANT RUSHTON.**


**TINCLETON.**


**TODBERE.**


**TOLPUDDLE.**


**WAREHAM.**

A CALENDAR OF DORSET DEEDS.


WEYMOUTH.


20 Nov. 39 Elizabeth. John Raynolds, of Weymouth, merchant, and Eame Reynoldes, widow. Copy feoffment, with memorandum dated 1630.


7 July 1621. Cade, John, the younger, mariner, of Foye, co. Cornwall. Minterne, William, mariner, of Weymouth. Assignment of shops.

28 April, 1624.* Reynolds, John, the elder, merchant, of Weymouth. Reynolds, John, the younger. Hodder, Edward, merchant, of Weymouth. Assignment of houses.


14 March 1681. Labor, John, husbandman, of Nettlecombe, Porestock. Sanger, John, glasier, of Weymouth, and Mary his wife. Lease of messuages.


8 April 1684. Bennett, Francis, mariner, of Weymouth. Arden, Daniell, goldsmith, of Dorchester. Lease of tenements, &c.


3 June 1703. Release by Wm. Ledoze to his mother Margaret, widow of Thos. Ledoze.


2 April 1706. Collier, John, mariner, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, co. Surrey. Pitt, John, the younger, mariner, of Weymouth, and Elizabeth his wife. Lease of a messuage.

15 July 1706. Horsey, Agnes, widow, of Weymouth. Hardy, John, joiner, of the same place. Lease of messuage.

6 Aug. 1706. Ledoze, Thomas, gent., of Weymouth. Ellary, Robert, taylor, of the same place. Lease of a messuage.


30 June 1708. Collier, John, mariner, of St. Mary Magdalen, par. in Bermondseye, co. Surrey. Hardy, John, brewer, of Weymouth. Lease of messuage.


July 1722. Ledoze, Margaret, widow, of Weymouth. Taylor, Phillip, Esq., of the same place. Mortgage of "Babbidges Key."


19 Dec. 1723. Stickland, John, mariner, of Weymouth, and Grace his wife. Hodgson, James, chapman, of Weymouth, and Margaret his now wife. Sale of part of a messuage.


14 April 1730. Hardy, John, brewer, of Weymouth. Taver, Charles, brewer, of the same place, and Jane his wife. Hickman, Thomas, gent., of the same. Jerrard, John, butcher, of the same. Release of a messuage.

26 June 1732. Customs bond as to coal. Thomas Tizard.


26 April 1739. Tizard, Edward, Esq., of Weymouth. Deane, Robert, mariner, of the same place. Lease of a garden.


1 May 1740. Tizard, Edward, Esq., of Weymouth. Allen, James, quarryman, of the Island of Portland. Lease of messuages.


15 May 1744. Hodgson, Margaret, widow, of Weymouth. Taver, Charles, brewer, of the same place. Mortgage of messuage.


2 Oct. 1753. Tucker, Esq., John, of Waymouth. Pond, William, the younger, mariner, of the same place. Lease of a messuage.


25 March 1782. Steward, Gabriel, Esq., of Weymouth. Thorne, John, mariner, of the same place. Lease of messuage.

12 Sept. 1782. Steward, Gabriel, Esq., of Weymouth. Read, William, mariner, of the same place. Lease of messuages.


WILLS.

1656. Gabril Cornish, mariner, probate.


1675. Constance, wife of George Pley, sen.

1726. James Shorthouse, mariner. Probate.

1730. Mary Bury, wid.

1731. Susanna Pitt, widow. Admon. with will


1742. John Ingram, brewer. Probate.


WHITECHURCH CANONICORUM.


30 April 1833. Genge, William, labourer, of Morcombe Lake. Miller, Mary Wakley, spinster, of Morcombe Lake. Feoffment of messuages.


WIMBORNE MINSTER.

23 Feb. 8 Richard II. Court Roll of Wimborne Borough (one membrane).

27 May 23 Henry VII. and 24 July 23 Henry VII. Manor of Kingston Lacy. Court Roll.

14 Oct. 16 Henry VIII. Court Roll of Wimborne Borough (two membranes).

10 July 32 Henry VIII.* Confirmation by Richard Whyng and Edith his wife to John Dyott and Edith his wife of tenements in Wimborne and Cranborne.


28 Sept. 1608. Hanham, Sir John, Knight, of Wimborne Minster. Studley, John, gent., of Wilkesworth. Schedule of cattle, goods, etc.

14 July 8 James I. Hanham, Sir John, of Wilkesworth, Knt. Champnowne, Sir Richard, of Modbury, Devon. Deed of indemnity.

10 June 1617. Baron als Barnes, George, gent., late of Barnesley. Tregonwell, John, Esq., of Milton. Lease of messuage.
20 March 1634.* Barnes, George, gent., late of Barnesley, and Frances, his wife. Barnes, Bartholomew, his son. Tregonwell, Thomas, Esq., of Abscort. Sale of part of the Manor of Barnesley.
6 April 1643 Manor of Thos. Hanham. Adm. of Wm. Chambers (and later indorsements).


20 April 1690. Hanham, Sir John. Wareham, Anthony, the elder, yeoman, of same. Lease of messuage.
20 April 1690. Hanham, Sir John. Wareham, Anthony, the elder, yeoman, of Leigh. Lease of Leigh Farm, etc.


6 April, 1691. Hanham, Sir John. Rey, Samuel, the elder, brickmaker, of Blackwater, Christchurch, Twyneham. Lease of messuage.


25 March 1698. Hanham, Sir John. Williams, Argenton, the elder, joyner, of the same place. Lease.

7 April 1698. Manor of Sir John Hanham. Adm. of Henry Harris and others.


29 Apr. 1707. Manor of Sir J. Hanham. Adm. of John Dewey the yr (and indorsement).


14 June 1709. Green, Robert, the younger, yeoman, of Holt, Wimborne. Hooper, Edward, the elder, Esq., of Hurn. Hooper, Edward, the younger, Esq., of Boveridge. Stokes, Martin, the elder, butcher, of Christchurch. Harding, Dorothy, widow. General release.


9 July 1714. Lovell, Richard, cordwinder, of Wimborne. Willis, Thomas, tanner, of Wimborne. Lease.


7 Feb. 1725. St. Barbe, Poole, gent., of St. Mary’s. Fyler, John, organist, of Wimborne.


1 May 1727. Brenton, Thomas, the elder, miller, of Hurne, co. Hants. Brenton, Thomas, the younger, miller, of Sopley, co. Hants. Hayward, Christopher, gardiner, of Wimborne. Lease.

17 June, 1727. Hanham, Sir William, Baronet. Rogers, John, the elder, blacksmith, of Furzehill, in Wimborne. Lease.


29 Sept. 1730. Hanham, Sir William. Martin, Thomas, the younger, yeoman, of Pamphill. Lease.
1 June 1731. Hayward, Christopher, gardener, of Wimborne. Dewey, Thomas, cooper, of the same place. Mortgage.
5 Feb. 1732. Brenton, William, carpenter, of Wimborne. Brenton, Robert, mariner, his son, of the same place. Assignment of messuage.
4 Nov. 1734. Bartlett, Thomas, shoemaker, of Wimborne, and Margaret, his wife. Hooper, Mary, widow, of Wimborne. Lease.
5 Sept. 1735. Lester, Francis, wine cooper, of Poole. Potter, Robert, malster, of the same. Spicer, John, apothecary and grocer, of the same. Batt, otherwise Rowden, John, yeoman, of Wimborne. Lease.


15 Nov. 1784. Hanham, Sir William Thomas, Baronet, of Dean's Court, Wimborne. Wilson, Henry Brouncker, doctor of physic, of Great Russell St., Bloomsbury. Lease.


WILLS.

WIMBORNE ST. GILES.

WINTERBORNE ABBAS.
14 Feb. 1795. Presentation by Lincoln Coll., Oxon., of Wm. Jackson (then vicar of Christchurch) to Rectory, with Steepleton annexed.

WINTERBORNE ST. MARTIN.

WINTERBORNE STEEPLETON.

WINTERBORNE ZELSTON.

WITCHAMPTON.

WILL.
David Kent, probate 1794.
WOODYATES.

1575-6

10 April 16 Henry VIII.* Edith Coker, abbess of monastery of Tarent and convent of the same. William Langforde, of Wodeyats, yeoman. Lease of Manor.


2 Mar, 30 Elizabeth. Henry Langford, Susan his wife, and Thos. Michell to James Howper. Licence to alienate.


WOOL.


WRAXALL.


WYKE REGIS.

22 Jan. 32 Elizabeth. Exemplification from the Close Rolls of an exchange of the Manors of Wyke, Waymuth, and Helewell in 43 Henry III.

WYKE REGIS AND ELWELL.


March 1680. The like. Surrender by Joan Spicer, widow, and her daughter to John Gray, jun.

4 May 1685. Manor of Francis Mohun and John Hurding, lords and farmers. Surrender by John Jeffries and Joan his wife and Rich. Percy to Wm. Tyler and Mary his wife.

4 May 1685. The like. Surrender by Anne Greene, formerly Anne Loder, widow, and Robert Loder, her son. Adm. of John Grey, the younger.


2 Sept. 1692. Strong, Richard, merchant, of Weymouth. Hardy, James, joiner, of the same place. Lease.


26 Oct. 1713. The like. Surr. by C. Gerrard, attorney to Mary Tyler, to John Hardy.


17 May 1717. The like. Adm. of Ebott, Elizabeth and Anne Ferrey, daughters of Wm. and Hannah Ferrey deceased.

17 May 1717. The like. Surr. by Ebott Ferrey and others to Thomas Andrews.


26 Apr. 1721. Manor of Thomas Strangeways. Surr. by Henry Weston and 20 others. Adm. of Mary Strode. (Two indorsements as to Chancery suits.)


21 April 1737. The like. Surr. by Walter Crowe to Chas. Taver.


A CALENDAR OF DORSET DEEDS.  

28 Feb. 1787. The like. Adm. of John, son and exor. of Chas. Taver, dec.


WILL.

Catherine Spear, wid. 1800.

YETMINSTER.

23 Edward III. Grant by Joan, late wife of Walter Fouke, to John de Whiteleigh and Alice his wife, of land near the well of Stak-y-forde.


38 Edward III. Grant by Joan, late wife of Walter Fouke, to Robert Mey and Cristina, ux., of land for their lives. Sunday, Feast of Conception.


Trin. 44 Geo. III. Suit concerning water for grist mill. Ellis Dawe and John Barrett.

ERRATUM.

p. 124—Marnhull—2 Dec. 1618 should be 1678.

The following Rules have been provisionally drawn up by the Committee appointed by the Club for the purpose:—

RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE DORSET FIELD CLUB.

1.—The MSS. are kept at the Dorset County Museum, and shall not be removed from the Museum premises.

2.—The keys of the cases are in the charge of the Curator, who will make appointments for those wishing to inspect the MSS.
3.—Members of the Field Club and others personally known to the Curator can obtain the keys on application at the Museum; but those not personally known to him must obtain an order from the Hon. Secretary of the Field Club.

4.—All persons not members of the Club shall pay a fee of 2s. 6d. per day to the funds of the Museum.

5.—Each person inspecting the MSS. shall enter his name and address in a book kept for the purpose, together with a reference to the documents examined.

6.—The MSS. must be carefully handled, and replaced in the bundle and compartment whence they were taken for inspection. Special care must be observed in the case of documents to which seals are attached.

7.—Ink is not to be used in making extracts.

Nelson M. Richardson, President.
E. A. Fey,
Vere L. Oliver,
Henry Symonds,
J. E. Acland, Committee.
OLD HOUSE AT PIDDLETOWN: FRONT.
Note on an Old House at Piddletown lately taken down.

By THE HON. EDITOR.

(Read 6th Dec., 1910.)

It is desirable, for the benefit of future generations, that a permanent record should be kept of all historical landmarks that are likely to disappear; and it is a special duty of our Club to collect such materials as may further this end.

The old house at Piddletown (the stones of which are being used in the erection of the new chancel at the Parish Church) stood in the centre of the rectangular area enclosed by four roads, at a distance of some 220 yards N.W. of the Church. The building consisted of two portions of different dates—a cottage with one upper story and a tall house (nearly square in plan) which had first and second floors. In this larger building the ground floor and first story had each a 4-light window; the second story had one window of two lights in the western gable—all the windows having stone mullions of the usual
Perpendicular domestic type. The larger house had no external door, but was entered from a passage running through the smaller building on the east side. I am doubtful as to which was the older portion, but am inclined to think that the eastern one was the first built. At each end of the passage there was a stone doorway with a depressed arch of Tudor pattern, the front doorway having G.S. 1573 rudely scratched upon one of the jambs.

Within the N.E. angle of the larger house stood an interesting oak newel staircase lighted by a small cruciform aperture. Over the principal window in the S. front there was a relieving arch, the voussoirs of which were of the curious form shown in the accompanying sketch. The masonry was very good, especially in the front, which was faced with alternate courses of flint and ashlar.

Mr. Ponting tells me that among the stones removed from this building he found a fragment carved with Norman chevron and nail-head ornament, and a late 13th century jamb-stone with the filleted roll. These may possibly have formed part of an old church which stood before the present one was built.

There is a tradition that these buildings once belonged to a branch of the old Stile or Style (later, Styles) family who in former times had held a position of importance in the parish. It is possible that the initials scratched upon the jamb of the doorway are those of George (eldest son of John Stile), who lived about the date indicated—1573—and may have become the occupier of the property.
Returns of Rainfall, &c., in Dorset in 1910.

By H. STILWELL, M.R.I.

By taking the mean of the returns of rainfall in 1910, from 20 stations distributed tolerably equally over the whole county, it will be found that the amount exceeded the mean rainfall recorded in the previous 54 years by 6'05in., the figures being—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rainfall in 1910</th>
<th>39'65in.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Previous 54 years</td>
<td>33'60in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To find a heavier rainfall than that of 1910 we must go back to the year 1903, when 42'82in. was recorded.

This excess in 1910 occurred principally in the three last months of the year, which were credited with 16'41in. out of 39'65, the total for the year, the fall in December being exceptionally heavy. The months of March and September received the smallest rainfall, both having less than 1in., and September only 0'27in.

The heaviest rain of the year fell on 28th August, when 3'12in. was registered at Broadwindsor Vicarage and 3'24 at
RAINFALL IN DORSET.

Chedington Court. Upwards of 2in. was also registered on that day at seven other stations, viz., at Charmouth, Lyme Regis, Broadwindsor, Blackdown House, Leigh Vicarage, Beaminster, Fleet Street and Vicarage, and Melbury Gardens; but the heavy rain was confined to the Western and Northern parts of the county.

The Eastern districts received their heaviest rain on 12th October, the amounts registered on that day at 18 stations having ranged from 1·10in. to 1·82in.

At sixteen stations, from Chickerell to Dorchester, and on to Wareham and Bloxworth, the heaviest rain of the year occurred on 27th January, when amounts of 1in. to 1½in. were registered. A fall of 2·16in. occurred at Sherborne Castle on June 5th, but it appears to have been local.

Although the year has decidedly been a wet year, there have not been many days of excessive rainfall, and in this respect it has been a contrast to 1909. In that year at the 20 stations marked by an asterisk, falls of 1in. and over were registered 126 times, whereas in 1910 there were only 70 entries of such an amount.

There was no long drought throughout the year, and although in the month of September the mean total amounted to only 0·27in., this small quantity fell in the middle of a period of about three weeks, which was otherwise rainless.

Observers' Notes on Meteorological Phenomena, &c.

GILLINGHAM.—An extraordinary succession of thunderstorms daily from June 5th to 10th inclusive, with heavy rain at times.

BUCKHORN WESTON.—There have been two especial days to which any observer of Nature should call notice, one in July (the precise day has not been recorded), when for about an hour and a half an appalling darkness came over us, with a very heavy bank of clouds, and amid a silence that could
almost be felt, one expected every moment a crash of thunder, which, though waited for, never came; and then the summer evening brightness returned, but all Nature seemed to be expecting a storm. Then again, on the 15th November, a tremendous darkness fell over us; and some of us were walking on the line of railway which passes through the parish, and which we have the right of using, but we did not continue to do so, as it was too dark to see the trains, except at a very short distance. This seems to have been remarked in other places in our neighbourhood, where one of our Meteorological Observers particularly drew my notice to it, and said that even his fowls, owing to the extraordinary darkness, went to roost. I have never myself noticed such a thing as that; except very many years ago, it was in March, 1858—a long time to look back upon—during a very remarkable total eclipse, I recollect all birds and animals "going to roost."

Shroton House, Blandford.—September was the driest month for 15 years. December was the wettest December for 15 years.

St. Giles' House.—

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sunshine. Hours.</th>
<th>In Screen.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>97·5</td>
<td>39·2</td>
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<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>41·5</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>43·15</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>46·8</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>54</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>50·6</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>59·4</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>59·4</td>
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<td>October</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>56·53</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>55·18</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>37·5</td>
<td>40·23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>1718</td>
<td>50°</td>
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Maximum temp. in sun, 136°, on 23rd June.
Minimum on grass, 10, on 27th January.
Highest barometer reading, 30'44, Sept. 4th.
Lowest barometer reading, 28'54, Jan. 24th.
RAINFALL IN DORSET.

BROADSTONE.—A remarkably moist year. February, June, October, November, and December all show a heavy record. From 23rd Nov. to 16th Dec., three weeks, 6·56in. was measured. Thunderstorms infrequent.

THE VICARAGE, EAST LULWORTH.—There have been several unusual coincidences between this and last year, in certain months. The rainfall for the months of May, June, and July being 1·93, 3·63, 2·90 in 1910; 1·97, 3·54, 2·97 in 1909. The rainfall for 11 months to Nov. 30th also were 32·49 in 1910, 32·52 in 1909. The rain in Dec. was ·66 less than in 1909, although measured on more days, and the month was far stormier than 1909. For the whole year rain was measured on 22 more days, but the total is ·69in. less than 1909.

WEYMOUTH.—Climatological returns for 1910:—

Means Barometer, 29·885in.; highest, 30·537, Jan. 7; lowest, 28·807, Dec. 10.

Means Thermometer, 9 a.m., 51·4°; max., 56·8°; min., 45·8; range, 11·0°; max. and min. mean, 51·3°; extremes, max., 76·9, Aug. 10; min., 20·3°, Jan. 27; relative humidity, 80%.

Bright sunshine, 1,693·7 hours, difference from the average—107·6; days on which sun shone, 307.

Rainfall—Total amount, 30·65in.; rainy days or falls of 0·01in. or more, 184; difference from the average, 35. Greatest fall in 24 hours, 0·97, Dec. 9.

The winds, number of observations 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. daily—N., 108; N.E., 56; E., 121; S.E., 46; S., 40; S.W., 55; W., 190; N.W., 101; calms, 13.

WEYMOUTH, MASSANDRA.—A remarkably wet year with low temperature. September the only dry month, with ·25. March fairly dry with ·94. With the exception of April with 1·60, all the other months exceeded two inches; nearly half the year total fell in the last three months, viz., 15·20 in October, November, and December. The longest period without rain from March 18th to April 4th, 17 days.
RAINFALL IN DORSET.

EASTON, PORTLAND.—The year was wetter than 1909 by 3.04 inches and the number of wet days, viz., 187, greater by 17. In addition there were 40 days when less than 0.005 fell. 1.29 inches were recorded on the 17th July, but on no other day did the fall exceed 1 inch. March (0.76) and September (0.17) were dry months, the latter exceptionally so, rain falling only on the 14th and 25th. Snow fell on 2 days (January) and thunder was heard on 9 days. Frosts were experienced on the 21st, 25th, and 26th January and 28th December, and gales on the 7th November and 16th December, the sea washing over Chesil Beach on the evening of the latter day, doing considerable damage. The great comet, or "Drake's Comet" as it was first called, was observed from the 20th to the 26th January very distinctly and Halley's Comet indistinctly on the 23rd May.

CHICKERELL, "MONTEVideo."—January 27, small thunderstorm. February 18, a few flashes of lightning in evening. February 20th, thunderstorm in the evening. February 21st, one clap of thunder in the morning. May 7th, thunderstorms in afternoon. May 12th, thunderstorm in evening. May 14th, some lightning in the north-west at night. June 6th, lightning in evening. June 7th, thunderstorm at night. June 8th, thunderstorm at night. July 3rd, a little thunder far off. July 16th, thunder far off, one flash of lightning. August 9th, a little thunder far off in evening. August 10th, a little thunder far off in afternoon. October 1st, thunder and lightning at intervals, but not near. October 16th, lightning in evening.

PORTLAND WATERWORKS, UPWEY.—The rainfall was greater than the average of the previous six years by 4.62 inches and 5.51 inches above the constant for Upwey, deduced from observations taken from 1848 to 1897, but less than that registered the previous year by 0.82. The year was remarkable for the number of wet days, there being no less than 220. The heaviest fall recorded, 1.07 inches, and the only one exceeding 1 inch, was on January 27th. Snow fell on 3 days, all in January, and thunderstorms were experienced on 10
occasions. March (-86) and September (-32) were dry months in a wet year. December with 5·21 inches was the wettest month and put the finishing touch on a wet Autumn.

**Broadwindsor Vicarage.**—21st January saw comet to westward.

**Blackdown House, Broadwindsor.**—The fall of 2·91in. on August 28th is the heaviest I have ever known since I have kept a record of rainfall, i.e., since October 10th, 1894.

**Beaminster, Fleet Street.**—A wet year, especially the latter half, and more than 7 inches above the Beaminster average. December was the wettest December I have recorded here, the fall being 8·55 inches. Mean max. shade temp., 56·0 deg.; mean minimum 41·5—mean range, 14·5; mean temp., 1910, 48·7. A cold summer and a cold November, with 17 frosts. The warmest month of the year was August, with a mean temp. of 60·0 deg., and the coldest was November with 38·1 deg. The hottest day of the year was June 20th, when 75·0 deg. only were reached. There were 6 days when an inch or more fell. On August 28th 2·71in. fell, rapidly causing a flood which soon abated. There was one “total drought” of 16 days at end of March. Snow fell on 6 days to a very small extent. Rain on 212 days was the largest number of “rainy days” I have recorded here or at Swanage during 30 years. Singularly there were 106 “rainy days” in each half of the year, although in the first half the rainfall was only 16·53 inches, whilst in the second half the fall totalled 28·65 inches!

**Beaminster Vicarage.**—Complete record for the last 38 years. Average of those years, 37·89. Highest being 49·25 in 1903, and lowest, 28·26, in 1887. In 1910 total was 45·39. Days on which more than an inch fell—Jan. 23, 1·00; Jan. 27, 1·13; Aug. 28, 2·66; Oct. 12, 1·50; Nov. 30, 1·07; Dec. 12, 1·02; Dec. 14, 1·01.

**Chedington Court.**—The rainfall for Aug. 28, 3·24in., is the greatest fall for 24 hours of which we have any record. Heavy thunderstorms on June 7, 8, and 10. Lightning very vivid on morning of 7th from 7 to 8.30 a.m.
RAINFALL IN DORSET.

Winterbourne Steepleton.—The rainfall of the year, 42.78 in., was 4.69 in. above the mean of the previous 17 years, and the number of "rain-days" (223) was 19 more than ever previously recorded. The longest period without rain was from 19th March to 3rd April—16 days. Only on three days was an amount of over 1 in. recorded. The last three months of the year gave a total of 17.68 in., of which 7.86 in. was contributed by December.

Dorchester, Wollaston House.—The rainfall of the year exceeded the annual average by 6.13 in., and in 1909 the excess was 8 in.

Bloxworth Rectory.—I have nothing special to note in regard to Meteorology during the year 1910, excepting the almost total absence of thunderstorms. These have now and then been observed at a distance, but only on one occasion has anything deserving the name occurred here, viz., on June 5th, when 1.28 in. of rainfall accompanied it. I may, however, note that the fall of 1.27 on Jan. 27th was partly from snow.

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Remarks on Weather by the Rev. H. H. Tilney Bassett.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Highest Temp.</th>
<th>Lowest Temp.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 26</td>
<td>55.0 12th</td>
<td>13.0 26th</td>
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</table>

Jan. 26 A very severe frost occurred on night of 26th, when 19 deg. of frost was registered, followed on the 27th with heavy fall of snow, which fell to the depth of 3 in. in an hour, followed soon after with heavy rains.

28 A thunderstorm passed from S.W. to N.E. between 4 and 5 p.m.
RAINFALL IN DORSET.

Feb. 20 Two very severe thunderstorms, from N.W. to S.E., passed over this neighbourhood between 3 and 4 p.m. and 7 and 8 p.m.

March Dry and fine .. .. .. 61·0 28th 24·0 29th

April Snow showers occurred on the 25th.

May Snow fell during the afternoon of the 8th. On 12th a thunderstorm occurred between 6 and 8 p.m., S.E. to N.W.

June Between the 5th and 10th heavy thunderstorms occurred daily, the rainfall registered during the five days amounting to 3·39in.

July Very unseasonable weather characterised the whole month, night temp. generally being low for time of year.

August .. .. .. .. .. .. .. 75·0 10th 43·0 22nd

Sept. This was a beautiful month, and a remarkably dry one, the max. temp. only on three days failed to reach 60. and above, but there were no really hot days.

October The nights were remarkably mild for the season, the temp. failing to fall below 40deg throughout the month

Nov. 26in. snow covered the ground for a few hours.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest Temp.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Lowest Temp.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>53·0</td>
<td>17th</td>
<td>25·0</td>
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RAINFALL IN DORSET.

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Dec. This was the wettest month of the year; rain fell almost without interruption for the first 16 days. The weather was generally mild throughout.

N.B.—The max. and min. thermometer from which my records are taken are placed in a Stevenson screen 4½ ft. above ground (over grass), and they are Kew-corrected instruments.
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<tr>
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<td>Jan. 27 27 12 23 16 12 17 13 3 20 17 25 212</td>
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<td>Holme</td>
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<td>Weymouth, &quot; Messandra &quot;</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>?</td>
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Note: The table lists the rainfall data for various stations in Dorset for the year 1910.
### TABLE II. (CONTINUED).

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<th>Station</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>In.</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>In.</th>
<th>lb. or more</th>
<th>more than 0.1 in.</th>
<th>Days with</th>
<th>Number of Days on which 0 lin. or more was recorded</th>
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<td>17 123 23 130</td>
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<td>0'83</td>
<td>8 June</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Chickerei, “Montevedio”</td>
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<td>?</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>25 29 9 19 19 12 16 19 4 18 21 26 214</td>
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Means of the 20 Stations marked with an asterisk...

| 39'65 | 3'24| 28 Aug. | 173 | 20'4 24'1 9'1 16'8 16'1 12'3 15'7 16'9 4'2 18'1 18'8 23'5 196 |

At Chedington Court.
Table III.—Statistics of the Temperature of the Air, and of the Humidity, and Amount of Cloud, at Winterbourne Steepelton Manor, at 9 A.M., kept by Mr. H. Stilwell.

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<th>Temperature of the Air.</th>
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<td>In Stevenson’s Screen.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1910.</td>
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<td>January</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>48.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>55.5</td>
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23 May. 27 Jan.
Some Saxon Saints of Wimborne.

By Rev. J. M. J. FLETCHER, M.A.

ST. CUTHBURGA.

ANNO 718. "This year Ingild the brother of Ina died, and their sisters were Cwenburga and Cuthburga. And Cuthburga built the monastery of Wimburn; and she was given in marriage to Aldfrid king of the Northumbrians; but they separated during his lifetime." So writes the Anglo Saxon Chronicler.

The Foundress Mother of the Monastery at Wimborne was the saintly Cuthburga,* to whom the present stately Minster in that town is dedicated. By birth, as well as by residence during the greater part of her life she belongs to Wessex. A descendant in the direct line from Cerdic, and through him from Odin, she was the daughter of Kenred, who apparently

acted as subregulus, or Regent, to his brother Ceadwalla the King of Wessex. In 688 Ceadwalla was succeeded on the throne by Cuthburga's brother Ina, the celebrated lawgiver. Cuthburga was married to Aldfrid, the king of Northumbria. Whether the marriage was ever consummated is uncertain. Both Florence of Worcester * and Capgrave are of the opinion that it was. The latter states that, at the earnest entreaty of his wife, Aldfrid released her from her marriage vows. The former tells us that before the close of their lives, moved by the love of God, both husband and wife renounced the married state.† On the other hand, in the Sarum Kalendar, under the date August 31, St. Cuthburga is described as "a virgin, but not a martyr." And in the Sanctorale of Sarum the Collect for St. Cuthburga's day runs:—

"Deus, qui eximiae castitatis privilegio famulam tuam Cuthburgam multiplicitier decorasti: da nobis famulis tuis, ejus prouerente intercessione, utriusque vitae prosperitatem, ut sicut ejus festivitas nobiscum agitur in terris, ita per ejus interventum nostri memoria apud te semper habeatur in caelis. Per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum. Amen."

But at any rate her desire was for the religious life and not for a secular one; and she persuaded her husband, who was apparently in sympathy with her desires, to allow her to

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† "Like Ethelreda, she is said to have been a Virgin; but there is some reason to suppose that Aldfrid had a son, Osred, by her."—Bateson. Transactions of R.Hist. Soc., 1899, p. 180.
Miss Eckerstein (Woman under Monasticism, p. 116) says that the statement that Cuthburga was the mother of Osred, afterwards King of Northumbria (706-717), is perhaps unfounded. In the MSS. department of the British Museum Library ‡ is a 14th Century MS., which formerly belonged to the nunnery of Romsey, which contains a collection of lives of the saints. In the life of St. Cuthburga is given a full account of a conversation which she had with her husband before their separation.
‡ Lansdowne MSS. 436f. 38 (b).
embrace the monastic life. She withdrew, accordingly, to
the celebrated convent of Barking, over which at that time the
aged, but wise and saintly, Hildelida presided as abbess. It
was to her and to her community that St. Aldhelm, the re-
owned Abbot of Malmesbury, and afterwards the first Bishop
of Sherborne, dedicated his treatise on the "Praise of Virgin-
ity," which he composed first in prose and afterwards in
verse. In the dedication he mentions by name Queen Cuth-
burga and the Abbess, as well as eight other nuns, as being
related to him by ties of blood or of great affection. At
Barking Cuthburga appears to have remained until after the
death of her husband, which took place in 705, when, by the
invitation of her brother Ina, she returned to her native
country to found and to preside over the religious house which
under the Benedictine rule was to be established at Wim-
borne. Here she remained for the rest of her life, and her
monastery, to which before very long five hundred nuns were
attached, and the renown of which exceeded that of Barking,
became a place which was celebrated far and wide for its
literary activities and as a school for the training of
missionaries.

The exact date of the foundation of the abbey at Wimborne
is unknown. It is variously given by the old historians as
713, 715, 718, 720, and even as early as 705. Cuthburga
dedicated the Minster which she built to the Blessed Virgin.
The Church and the conventual buildings were in all probabi-
licity destroyed during the troubles which Wessex suffered from
the Danish incursions a century and a-half, or two centuries,
later. When, a century or so later still, a community of secular
canons, with a dean at their head, took the place of the nuns,
and new buildings arose, there was a desire that the royal
foundress should be commemorated, and the church was
dedicated to St. Cuthburga, the name which the Minster at
Wimborne still bears.

St. Cuthburga died on the 31st of August, probably of the
year 720. It is only natural to assume that she was buried at
Wimborne in the Minster which owed its origin to her. It
is so recorded in the Romsey MS.* alluded to above. Leland † whose Itinerary was commenced in 1538, tells us that she was buried in the north side of the Presbytery, and that King Ethelred was buried by her; but that afterwards Cuthburga was translated to the east end of the High altar. She was succeeded in the government of the Monastery at Wimborne, by her sister Cwenburga, and afterwards by another sister, Tetta; unless indeed, as is possible, Tetta and Cwenburga were two names borne by the same person.

**TETTA.**

It was during the time of Tetta's rule that the Community at Wimborne which had been established on such wise lines by Cuthburga became so justly celebrated, and it was under her training that some number of sisters became so well fitted for the work which they embraced in the helping on of the evangelisation of Germany.

Wimborne, like, in all probability, all the Saxon monasteries which were established before or in the earlier part of the eighth century, was a ‡ “double monastery.” That is, it comprised a community of priests as well as a community of sisters. And, here, as in some number of these double monasteries, it was a lady, the Abbess, who ruled over both sections, over the men (i.e., the priests), as well as over the women. The idea of a double monastery had apparently come to this land from Gaul. Other institutions of a similar character were those at Barking, at Coldingham, at Ely, at Wenlock, and at Whitby. "Tantum non far off."

We have some information about the monastery at Wimborne. It is gathered from the Life of St. Lioba, which was

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* Eckerstein, Woman under Monasticism, p. 116.
written by Rudolf of Fulda in 836, or about 60 years after the death of that holy woman. "In Britain,"* so runs the story, "is a certain place called in the language of that nation Winbrunn, which in Latin may be described as Vini fons, or Fountain of wine, so named from the great clearness and special purity of its water. Here were two monasteries of Royal foundation, surrounded by strong and lofty walls, the one for men (Clericorum, i.e., monachorum) and the other for women." From the time when they were first founded no woman had ever been allowed to enter the men's church, nor had any man been permitted to penetrate into the women's quarters, excepting only those priests whose work it was to celebrate the Holy Communion in the Women's Church, and who, when the solemn services were at an end, immediately retired. When once a woman had renounced the world and by her own will had joined the community, she must remain there for life, unless it was thought well for her to leave the monastery for some good reason or for a position of great usefulness. Any business that had to be done with the outside world was attended to by the mother, and that through a small window. Tetta at this time was Abbess, and she ruled both monasteries with great discretion. She showed what was fitting by her actions as well as by her words. And so strictly did she uphold the discipline of the establishment that even Bishops were not allowed to set foot in the Women's monastery.

There were five hundred nuns at Wimborne, we are told by the biographer of St. Lioba, who were all present at the night offices. They were sisters whose lives were consecrated to the service of God, and yet they were women with the failings of the sex. It would not always be an easy task to rule over so large a number of women, many of them with the high spirits of youth, and all of them sprung from a race which had not long been converted to Christianity. Consequently

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they were not altogether freed from national faults and characteristics. Probably, then, it was for disciplinary reasons that Anglo-Saxon Princesses, whom their fellow countrymen were accustomed to follow, were so often chosen as the Superiors of these great Communities. But, in addition to the Abbess, there would be other women to whom various offices would be assigned, and who would assist in the care of the family. Thus we read of the provost (praeposita), the dean (decana), the mistress of the novices to whom the charge of those under training for the religious life was committed, and the portress who had the care of the keys, and was charged to close the Church after compline and to ring the bell for matins. St. Lioba tells various tales about what went on at the monastery at Wimborne during her time.

A novice mistress,* who had also held the offices of provost and of dean, made herself very unpopular amongst the young people by her extreme severity. She died; but her death evoked no sorrow amongst the novices and the younger nuns. No sooner had she been buried than they hastened to the cemetery, kicked away the soil, and danced upon her grave. So that, instead of there being as usual a mound of earth to mark the spot, the freshly filled in soil was trodden down to a depth of six inches below the level of the ground around. Tetta called the culprits before her, reproved them for their cruelty and thoughtlessness, and made them promise to pray for the soul of the deceased sister. By way of penance for their wrong-doing she imposed upon them a three days' fast, which they were to spend in watching and in prayer. When the three days had come to an end the whole congregation entered the church chanting a Litany, and the Abbess prostrated herself before the altar and prayed for the soul of the departed one. At the moment when she had finished her prayer, continues the chronicler, the earth rose in the grave until it reached the level of the ground.

On another occasion the doors of the sisters' church at Wimborne were safely locked one night before they retired to rest. The portress had her keys all fastened together in one bunch; and as they were many, some being of silver and others of brass and iron, they made a heavy bundle. In spite of the size and weight of the bunch the keys were mislaid somewhere, and could not be found in time for the church to be opened for the early service. Tetta promptly arranged for the service to be held elsewhere. As the sisters left the oratory a small fox was found lying dead with the keys in its mouth. The sisters thereupon went into the church and returned thanks to God. The Bishop of Bristol,* commenting upon this story, naively remarks that we are not told whether the young nuns who danced upon the grave of their tyrant had anything to do with this attempt to get off the midnight service and "laid the blame upon the cat."

**ST. LIoba.**

We now turn to St. Lioba.† She was daughter of Dynne, or Tinne, and of Ebba; her mother being a near relative, probably a sister of St. Boniface. She was born somewhere in the west country, and at her baptism received the name of Truthgeba; though she also bore the name of Leobgytha, or Leofe, and this pet name was the one which clung to her all through her life; for in her German days, Leofe was transformed into Lioba (der Liebe, the beloved) because she was beloved by every one. In early life she was committed to the care of Tetta, the holy abbess of Wimborne. Here by her patience, her humility, and her attractive innocence, she won the hearts of all. Prayer and study were her delight;

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and she soon became learned both in the Holy Scriptures and in her knowledge of the Latin authors. She was somewhat of a hero worshipper. The great subject of her admiration was a soldier of the Cross, her own kinsman St. Boniface. The news of the work which he was doing in Germany reached her in the seclusion of the convent in Wimborne, and one day she wrote to him as follows:—

"To the most reverend Boniface, invested with the insignia of the highest order" (at this time he occupied the position of Archbishop), "beloved in Christ, his kinswoman Leobgytha, the lowliest of the handmaidens of God, health and eternal salvation. I ask of your clemency that you would deign to remember the former friendship that you had in bygone days with my father Tinne, in the western regions. He died eight years ago. Do not refuse to pray for the repose of his soul. I also commend to your remembrance my mother Ebba, related to you by the ties of blood. Though she still lives, she suffers much, and for a long time has been troubled with ill health. I am the only daughter of my parents, and unworthy though I am I would that I might regard you as my brother, for there is no man in whom I can place more confidence than I can in you. I venture to send you this little missive; not that it is worthy of your notice, but that you may have some remembrance of me, and that in spite of our distance from each other the bond of love may unite us for the rest of our days. My dear brother, I beg of you that by your prayers you will shield me from the poisoned darts of the enemy. One more thing I would beg of you, and that is that you will pardon the rustic simplicity of this letter, and that you will courteously send me some few words by way of reply. You will find below some verses which I have tried to compose in accordance with the rules of poetic tradition, not audaciously, but to exercise my mind even though it be in a feeble way and to ask your counsel. All that I know I have learnt from Eadburgh my mistress, who was ever studying the Divine law. Farewell. Live long and happily. Intercede for me."
Arbiter omnipotens, solus qui cuncta creavit,
In regno patris semper qui lumine fulget,
Qua jugiter flagrans sic regnat gloria Christi,
Inlesum servet semper te jure perenni.

May the Almighty Judge, Who made the earth,
And glorious in His Father’s kingdom reigns,
Preserve your chaste fire warm as at its birth,
Till time for you shall lose its rights and pains.”

Upon this Bishop Browne remarks, “It is sad to have to say that although Lioba declares that she has not done this audaciously, it is an audacious piece of copying from the treatise on the construction of Latin verse by * Aldhelm of Malmesbury. Both in her prose letter and in her verse she copies wholesale.”

† Somewhere between the years 742 and 746 a letter was written by Boniface to some of the sisters in Wimborne which appears to have put into their minds the idea of going out into the mission field:—“To my dearest sisters, to be venerated and loved, Leobgytha, Tecla, and Cynehild, and all the lovable sisters dwelling with you, greeting of eternal dearness.” And then he goes on to beg for their prayers lest he the last and most unworthy of those who were sent out to preach the Gospel should have no fruit of his labour, and should pass away not leaving spiritual sons and daughters in his stead. Nay worse than that, some, of whom he had felt sure that they were sheep who would have in the end a place on the right hand of Christ, had turned out to be stinking butting goats, who must be placed on the left hand.

Later on, when Boniface wrote to Tetta asking that helpers might be sent to him to Germany, at his special

* Boniface of Crediton and his Companions, p. 81.
request Lioba was included in the number. With her went a band of ten sisters, amongst whom were Agatha, Tecla, and in all probability Cynehild.

For more than thirty years Lioba worked in this new sphere in what for the most part was a heathen land. She was appointed abbess of Bischofsheim on the Tauber, and Tecla became abbess of Kitzingen. Lioba gathered round her many disciples, some number of whom were in process of time elected themselves to preside over other German convents. In her Wimborne days it had been recorded of her that her time was entirely given up either to her monastic duties or to heavenly learning, and that she was more devoted to reading and hearing the Holy Scriptures even than to working with her hands. And in her later life she is said to have had the Scriptures continually in her hands and to have both studied and taught them as well as the works of the Fathers and the Latin language.

"She had a pleasant speech," says her biographer, "with a clear understanding and sound sense. In faith she was most catholic, in hope most patient, in charity most large hearted." She was beautiful in person and not less lovely in spirit. And whilst she was wise and learned, she was at the same time kind and humble. She was always thoughtful for others, and would never expect them to do what she was not willing to do herself. She ruled firmly; but she ruled by love. She was eminently practical and endued with much common sense. She was careful about the health of the sisters who were committed to her charge, and saw that they had a sufficiency of both food and of sleep. Whilst thoughtful for others, she was sparing about her own meals; and the small cup which she was accustomed to use was named by the others, on account of its small size, "The darling’s little mug." She was careful not to have the hours allotted to rest too much shortened; because she knew that, unless she slept soundly and for a sufficient time, her mind would not be clear enough to understand and profit by what she read. "Take away sleep and you take
away sense," she used to say; though whilst she slept, whether at night or in the middle of the day, she would have some of the young nuns to take their turn at sitting by her bedside and reading aloud from the Holy Scriptures. If any mistake was made by the reader the mother would instinctively open her eyes, correct her, and go to sleep again. When Boniface gave up his Archbishopric and went to Frisia, he commended Lioba to his successor Lul, and bade him and the heads of the monastery to treat her with all reverence and honour, declaring it to be his will that after her death her bones were to be laid in his tomb in order that they might rise together at the Day of Judgment. She worked in Germany long after the death of her relative. She was venerated by the kings and held in the very highest esteem by the bishops, who because of her learning and her wisdom frequently consulted her in ecclesiastical affairs. She exercised a general oversight of the convents in her district. In her old age she gave up the superintendence of these nunneries and went with a company of women to live at Schornsheim, a few miles from Mainz.

Hildegard the wife of Karl loved her as her own soul. The last time they met was at Aachen, shortly before Lioba's death. The farewell was a most touching one. They embraced most affectionately, and, as she lay in the Queen's arms, she kissed her upon the mouth, the eyes, and the forehead, and exclaimed "Fare thee well to all eternity, lady and sister most loved. Fare thee well, thou precious portion of my soul. May Christ our Creator and Redeemer grant that in the day of judgment we may see without confusion of face. But in this world we shall never see each other again." Lioba returned to Schornsheim, and feeling that her end was near, she received the last Sacrament at the hands of an English priest, the venerable Torthat, or Torabert. She died on the 28th of September, 780, and was buried at Fulda, though not in the sepulchre of Boniface; for it was thought that it would have been an act of impiety to have opened that shrine.
EADBURGH.

Eadburgh has already been mentioned as St. Lioba's teacher, and in all probability her novice mistress, at Wimborne.

ST. AGATHA.

St. Agatha, another Missionary who aided St. Boniface in the evangelisation of Germany, was also trained at Wimborne under Tetta. Amongst the numerous relics that are recorded to have had a place in Wimborne Minster in pre-Reformation days was, together with "a relic of St. Cuthburga" * part of the thigh of the blessed Agatha. Whether it was a relic of the Wimborne saint or of the more famous St. Agatha of Catania, there is no means of telling.

ST. WALPURGA.

St. Walpurga,† the sister of Willibald and Wunnibald, was the daughter of a certain Richard, who was supposed to be the son of Hlothere, ninth King of Kent (673-685). Their mother was Winna, who was related to Boniface, and also to King Ina and his sisters Cuthburga and Quenburga. This probably accounts for her daughter Walpurga being sent to St. Cuthburga's Monastery at Wimborne, where she was trained under Tetta, and where she is said to have resided for twenty-eight years. She was one of the nuns who were sent, in response to the call of St. Boniface, in company with St. Lioba for Mission work in Germany. At first she worked under St. Lioba at Bischofsheim; but two years later, in 750, she was appointed abbess of Heidenheim, a religious house which had been founded by her brothers, Willibald, who was now Bishop of Eichstadt, and Wunnibald, who was the

superior of a community of men. Upon the death of Wunnibald in 760 Walpurga was given the superintendence of the abbey of monks in addition to her own convent of nuns, and she continued to have the charge of this double monastery until her death in, or about, 780. She was skilled in the practice of medicine. In art she is represented with a flask, though possibly this may have a reference to the oil which was supposed to have miraculously flowed from her shrine at Eichstadt. Mrs. Jameson, in her "Legends of the Monastic Orders," states (cf. also Encycl. Britt.) that the hollow rock in which her body was laid was a spot where a kind of bituminous oil exuded from the stone. For long it was supposed to proceed from her remains, and the place became a place of pilgrimage. The oil can * still be purchased at Eichstadt. A beautiful church marks the place of her burial, and other churches bearing the name of St. Walpurga are to be found not only in Bavaria, but all over Flanders, and in Burgundy, Poitou, and Lorraine. In Canterbury Cathedral is a chapel dedicated to her honour. Rubens painted for her church at Antwerp. 1. The voyage of the saint and her companions from England to Mayence. (They are in a small boat tossed by a storm.) 2. The burial of St. Walpurga. She died on February 25th, and she was canonised on May 1st. This latter day is solemnised as her festival throughout Germany. On this day of the great spring festival of heathendom she was honoured as the protectress against magic arts. To students of Goethe her name will be familiar as having been given to the night of the witches’ festival—Walpurgis Night.

St. Tecla.

Of one more of our Wimborne saints but little is known. St. Tecla was a kinswoman of St. Lioba's † and like her and

* Boniface of Crediton and his Companions, p. 121.
† cf. Epistles of St. Boniface, 67.
Cynehild and others, a disciple of Tetta at Wimborne. She probably accompanied St. Lioba to Germany, and was an inmate of her monastery at Bischofsheim. In after years she presided over the abbey of Ochsenfurt, and afterwards was at Kitzengen where she died on October 15th, 790. She was a friend of the presbyter Mago, from whom Rudolf obtained much of his information about St. Lioba and her companions.
The Ancient Memorial Brasses of Dorset.

By W. de C. PRIDEAUX, L.D.S. Eng., F.R.S.M.

PART VI.

In my last communication I dealt with the ancient memorial brasses from six Dorset Churches; in continuation I wish to mention those from six more, comprising ten inscriptions, six effigies, one palimpsest. Of these seventeen, seven only are mentioned by Haines and credited to Dorset in former brass lists, and ten are new to such lists, although some of these may be found in Hutchins.

Two are new to us; one, that at Holme, was recently dug up attached to its matrix (a large slab) on the site of Holme Priory, and has been fixed on the west wall of Holme Church, together with a brass recording its discovery; the other, a palimpsest at Piddlehinton, was discovered by me last year. A careful description of the latter has appeared in an

I am able to give, for comparison with this Dorset example, ecclesiastical palimpsests recently discovered by Mr. Stephenson at Islington; he has long been referred to as an authority on palimpsests, and I cannot do better than use his words to describe this singular plate.

The Rev. W. G. Newman kindly allowed me to unscrew this brass, making my discovery of this portion of an interesting ecclesiastical figure possible.

**PIDDLEHINTON St. MARY.**

1.—Mr. Thos. Browne, parson for 27 years 1617 æt. 67, in hat, holding staff and book, very small with 12 elegant verses, peculiar, square plate, chancel.—*Haines.*

2.—Inscription, John Chapman, 1494, North Aisle.—*Haines.*

**THOMAS BROWNE.**

*Position.*—On south wall of chancel.

*Size of plate.*—15ins. high, 13½ins. wide, figure 8ins. by 2½ins.

*Description.*—Hutchins states:—"In the Chancel, without the rails, is a gravestone, with a brass plate, having in the dexter corner the effigies of a man in a clerical habit, holding a walking stick in his right hand and a book in the left."

The dress is very peculiar and gives the effigy a square appearance; it is striped, including the very large sleeves, which are gathered tightly at the wrists. Around the neck is a large ruff, the whole surmounted by a broad brimmed high crowned hat with a twisted ribbon. Thomas Browne, M.A., was instituted to Piddlehinton in 1590, and, dying in 1617, was, as stated in this brass, "parson of this place seaven and twentie yeares."
Here lieth Interred the body of M. Thomas Browne, Clerke, who lived Parson of this place seven & Twenty yeares, and being Sixtie & Seven yeares old, Departed this lyfe the 4th day of October 1617.

Thomas Browne, Parson, 1617.
PIDDLEHINTON.

John Chapman, 1494.
PIDDLEHINTON.
The following inscriptions appear on plate, the first in cursive, the second in Roman type letters with abbreviations. T joined to H, T to E, H to E, and the usual abbreviated THE:

Grex pastore viro conjux natique parente
orbati, lachrymis permaduere genas.
Jussit amor lachrymas, prohibent spes firma fidesque,
quaee suadent talem non periisse virum.
qualis erat quae erat si quisquam, musa parata est,
non mendax paucis dicere qualis erat.
pastor erat doctus gregis' et studiosus amansque
conjugis, et sobolis, virque paterque suae.
Musa, tace; ejus nam laudes opera ipsa loquentur,
quaee bona vicinis sunt bene nota suis.
Nomen et aetatem cupias si scire (benigne
Hospes) narrabunt altera scripta tibi.

HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODY OF MR. THOMAS
BROWNE, CLERKE, WHO LIVED PARSON OF THIS PLACE
SEAVEN AND TWENTIE YEARES AND BEINGE SIXTIE AND
SEAVEN YEARES OLD DEPARTED THIS LYFE THE 4TH DAY OF
OCTOBER 1617.

The above Latin inscription may thus be rendered*:

A flock deprived of its shepherd, a wife of her husband, and
sons of their father, have bedewed their cheeks with tears.
Love bade them weep, steadfast Hope and Faith forbid them,
which persuade them that such a man has not perished. If
anyone should ask, what kind of a man he was, my truthful
Muse is ready to say in a few words what kind he was. He
was a learned Shepherd of his flock, an affectionate and
loving husband to his wife, and father to his children. My
Muse, hold thy peace! for his good works of themselves shall
sing his praises, his good works which are well known to
his neighbours. If you should want to know his name and
age (kind stranger), the other inscription will tell you.

* By Mr. W. R. Prideaux, B.A.
JOHN CHAPMAN.

Position.—On south wall of chancel, but formerly on a stone at the east end of North Aisle (Hutchins).
Size.—13\(\frac{1}{4}\)ins. long by 2\(\frac{1}{2}\)ins. wide.
Description.—Inscription in Old English type of usual pre-Reformation wording—

Hic jacet Jobes Chapma q' obiit xxi° die Juni Ao dni MCCCLXXXIII° cui ale ppiciet de'. Amen.

WILLIAM GOLDYNGE.

Position.—On south wall of Chancel.
Size.—12\(\frac{1}{2}\)ins. long by 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)ins. wide.
Description.—Palimpsest, * obverse, Master Wyllyam Goldynge, Parson, reverse, lower portion of an ecclesiastic.
Obverse.—Inscription to Master Wylliam Goldynge—

I H C

HERE LYETHE THE BODYE OF
MASTER WYLLYAM GOLDDYNGE
SOMTYME PARSON OF THYS
PARYSHE WYCHE DECESYD
THE XV DAYE OF MAYE
IN THE YERE OF OVRE
LORDE GOD 1562

* ["παλιμψτος (ψδω) scratched or scraped again; usually of parchment from which one writing has been erased to make room for another"—Liddell and Scott]. "Retroscript"—reversed, rescript, adapted — may describe the condition of this brass; but "palimpsest," first employed by the late Albert Way, F.S.A., is used by most authorities on the subject, including the Rev. Herbert W. Macklin, M.A., Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., and Mr. Herbert Druitt, and was used exclusively by Haines and Boutell.
William Goldyngge, Parson, 1562.
PIDDLEHINTON.

Palimpsest reverse of the Goldyngge brass.
PIDDLEHINTON.
Quoting Mr. Mill Stephenson's article before mentioned:

\emph{Obverse}—"The lettering of this inscription is in slight relief, the background having been cut away in parallel lines. Between each word is a six-pointed star. The numeral 2 in the date 1562 takes the form of the letter Z."

\emph{Reverse}.—"The lower portion of the figure of an abbot or prior, of English workmanship and of date \emph{circa} 1500, but of which no similar example is known. It may possibly represent a Dominican prior wearing his habit, scapular, and cloak, all of which appear on the fragment. On his right shoulder rested his crosier, the lower portion of the staff with its pointed end being clearly shown. Also the end of the girdle which encircled his habit and which is ornamented with metal studs and terminates in an openwork tag also of metal. His feet are encased in broad-toed shoes or sandals, which have once been inlaid with colour. An alabaster figure found in Barling Magna Church, Essex, and exhibited at the exhibition of English mediæval alabaster work held at Burlington House in June, 1910, may be compared with our fragment. It is thus described in the catalogue: "No. 84, headless figure of St. Dominic in brown habit with green girdle, scapular, and black cloak with white tippet, holding up a large red book in his left hand and a staff in his right. From his girdle hangs on the right side a pair of paternosters with red beads, gold gauds, and gilt tassel. Lower part of figure lost." This palimpsest furnishes another example of an ecclesiastic of doubtful description, another being the very curious figure on the reverse of the Savill brass at Islington reproduced in the Society's \emph{Portfolio}, Vol. III., plate 15."

I can corroborate these remarks as to the suggestiveness of this old alabaster figure, for we inspected this figure together at Burlington House, but I should have regarded our Dorset palimpsest as of perhaps earlier date. A description by Mr. Mill Stephenson of his palimpsest discoveries of ecclesiastics at Islington may be found in The
Transactions of the Monumental Brass Society, Vol. V., part 7. By his kind permission I am able to reproduce portions of the Savill and Fowler brasses. The shields of the former and the canopy of the latter I do not give. The Savill brasses of late 15th Century work are now, after careful examination, again on their original slab, 72 by 30 inches, and consist of 2 effigies 21 inches in height, a foot inscription of 27 by 4½ inches, and two shields of arms 7½ by 5½ inches. All of these are palimpsests.

"The figure of Henry Savill bears on the reverse a fine early figure of a priest in cassock, surplice, almuce, and cope. The orphreys of the cope are ornamented with quatrefoils and fylfots alternately in lozenges, the morse being similarly ornamented. The figure, except for the head, is almost complete, and may be dated circa 1360-70. On the reverse of Margaret Savill is another almost complete figure, only lacking a head and portions of the outer garment. It represents an ecclesiastic in cassock, surplice with large full sleeves, and a plain mantle, possibly the mantle of some brotherhood, as it is fastened across the chest by a cord, from which hangs another cord, terminating in a cross with a most complicated and elaborate device below, which may be the badge of some religious order or brotherhood. The figure is of late date, apparently of the first quarter of the sixteenth century."

On the reverse of Robert Fowler and his wife, Alice, 1540, is a palimpsest of exceptional interest.

"The shield over the heads of the figures is cut from the top right-hand corner of a large early Fourteenth Century brass. This shows finely-designed canopy work, a portion of a main arch with large-leaved crockets above and cusps filled with foliage below; a portion of an entablature ornamented with large quatrefoils in circles, and in the corner between the main arch and the entablature a circle enclosing rich tracery, something after the fashion of a rose window. In the right-hand corner is a large figure of an angel, nimbed and vested in albe and cope, holding in his left hand an incense
Henry Savill and wife Margaret, 1546.

ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX.
Palimpsest reverses of Savill brass.

ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX.
Robert Fowler and wife Alice, 1540.
ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX.
Palimpsest reverses of Fowler brass.

ISLINGTON, MIDDLESEX.
boat and swinging a censer with his right, but only the chains of the censer appear, the rest having been cut off. Owing to the deep cuttings of the lines this place was broken during the engraving of the Fowler memorial, and was neatly riveted together.

This plate is certainly not of Flemish workmanship, nor can it definitely be said to be of English work. The main canopy, with its straight lines, crockets and cusps, and the work on the entablature, especially the row of little four-leaved quatrefoils, looks English; but on the other hand, the costume of the angel and the very florid treatment of the rose window circle with the masonry beneath, together with the fact of its being engraved on a single large sheet of metal, seems to point to a foreign origin, and I venture to suggest that it may be French. As practically no brasses remain in France, I looked up the incised slabs figured in the late Mr. Creeny's great work on the subject, and found that at Rouen, 1296, Evreux, 1317, Chalons-sur-Marne, 1338, and Epernay, 1351, are examples strongly resembling this brass in treatment. Similar angels, similar circles filled with rich and florid tracery, also canopy work, all corresponding to the work on this fragment.

Sturminster Marshall, St. Mary.

Henry Helme, Vicar, and founder of Baylye House (the Vicarage), 1581, inscription in six English verses, altar tomb, chancel.—Haines.

Position.—Now on a black marble slab on the floor of chancel.

Size.—Effigy 16 by 6½ inches; inscription below 24 by 5½ inches.

Description.—The effigy of Henry Helme, Vicar, is shown with moustache and double-pointed beard, habited in long gown turned out with fur, his hands raised and joined in
prayer. The inscription below is finely cut in old English characters, and is as follows:

The vycare some tyme of this towne a frynnde and father of ye poore,
And founder of Baylye bowse,bye death to lyffe ys gone before.
So heare not dead but layd to sleepe he Henrye Helme his corps doth rest,
Gods word ys true let no man doubt, the faythfull are for ever blest.

Of hys decease recorded heare 16 Mcii
Behold ye may the day and yeare. No Dm, 1581.

WILLIAM BENETT.

Position.—On a slab at entrance to chancel.
Size.—8½ by 2½ inches.
Description.—An inscription not mentioned by Haines, of pre-Reformation date, in old English characters as follows:

Here lyth wylyfh benett on
Mosle sowle gode have merci.

Langton-Long-Blandford (or Langton).
All Saints.

Brasses not mentioned by Haines.
Position.—Mural on a slab in nave, formerly on floor near entrance of chancel.
Size.—Effigies 18, by from 6 to 6½ inches wide; scrolls were 10½ and 12½ inches in length; inscription is 25 by 2½ inches; shield, 5½ by 4½ inches.
Description.—Three effigies, John Whitewood and his two wives, described with another memorial (possibly a lost
Henry Belme, Vicar, 1581.


The greater lorum typne of this foliow a tremped. A father of 16 yeares
and number of baptize Ibozial have crost to labore, vs done before
God. Word vs then let too whal doubt this syllable, say for ever bliss.

...
brass) on the outer leaf of the Register as "The other is much antienter, and Iyes by the reading desk, with the brass effigies of a man and of two women his wives, one on each side of him, with sentences issuing out of the man's mouth, and of the woman's on the left side of him thus inscribed verbatim:

"Hic jacet Jobes White Wod Gentilman quodm isti' eccl'ie patronus de jure uxoris ei' qui obiit . . . die Mes . . . A dni MCCC. . . . et Johana uxor ei' que' obiit FFX die Novebr A d MCCCLVIII et Alicia uxor ei' q' obiit FFX die Maii A dni MCCCLVIII quor' ahab3 ppicietur deus

The sentence issuing out of the man's mouth is this:

O Mater dei, memento mei.

Out of the second wife's mouth on the left hand:

Miserere mei deus, miserere mei.

Over is a shield bearing on a chevron three cinquefoils, tinctures gone. Papworth gives, or on a chevron sable three fivefoils . . . Stretchley, co. Dorset. The Devonshire Stretchleys bore, according to Burke's General Armory, Or on a chevron azure three cinquefoils of the first.

The brasses are now mural in the nave, part of the scrolls are missing. John Whitewood is given in the civilian dress of the period, with his hair polled in a similar manner to that of Sir Thomas Brook at Thorncombe (p. 278, Vol. XXIX., our Proceedings). His wives are dressed alike in the long gown much resembling the tunic, and girt below the breasts; over the head dress, is a hanging veil or cover chief. The dresses are very similar to that of Elizabeth Poyle, 1424, Hampston
Poyle, Oxon., the exception being that the latter has very deep dependant sleeves; compare for head dress Joice, the wife of Sir Hugh Halsham 1441, West Grinstead, Sussex. John Whitewood presented to the living by right of his wife in 1460, and it is almost certain the brasses were laid down before his death; compare William Napper of Punknowle, Vol. XXIX., page 276, our Proceedings, whose inscription is also incomplete as regards dates.

Pulham, St. Thomas a Becket.

Inscription not mentioned by Haines.

Position.—Loose screwed to a small piece of oak, formerly, according to Hutchins, "just outside the rails of the altar."

Size.—17½ by 2½ inches.

Description.—A plain inscription in Old English letters as follows:

Hic jacet dūs Rob'tus Canon hui' ecclie' nup rector qui obiit 1110 die Octobr' Ao dūi MoCCCCOXXXIII cuī àie ppiciet deus Ame.

Robert Canon, Rector of Iwerne Courtney, was Rector for eighteen years, being instituted to Pulham 17th May, 1415.

Crichel More, All Saints.

The effigy of Isabel Uvedale is mentioned in 1861 by Haines, but the locality was then uncertain; it is now on a slab on the east wall of south transept.

Size.—Effigy is 15½ by 5½ inches.

Inscription is 20½ by 9½ inches.

Shield is 5½ by 4½ inches.

Description.—Isabel Uvedale is represented standing, and is in the civilian dress of the Elizabethan period; but rather
Hic iacet dūs Robertus Swonū hui ebric wyp rector qui obit vi di octobri A dūi 533 vnt deus Aude

Robert Canon, Rector, 1433.

herbth wakypa bendt ou wole swole morda haur mcen

William Benett.

STURMINSTER MARSHALL.
Isabel Avedale lieth here that was the vertuous wife
of Henric Avedale Esquire and brought him by her lief
Blynette Childerne to his Jupe well nurtred by her daies.
So live and leave the pensive waste to everlasting praste.
And of Anthony Avedale Esquire of Wolfesoure Daughter she.
In Whose there were no good grace that in alwes shulde be:
For Wyldeome Wamers modestie submission love and curtesie.
With meyne a comye progettie to graste in her Wastlieke.
Death cannot take awaie her praste though she be laid in grave.
but here in graste her due delurtes ppetuall fame shall have.
She dyed y xxii of January in y xvi yeere of y regne of our soueraigne ladye Elisabeth the 7°. day. is 72
unusually has the head turned a little to the right, showing one side of veil only. She has quite a small neck ruff, and her dress consists of a close fitting bodice with slightly puffed sleeves and frilled wrists, open in front showing stomacher, and plainly draped skirt, with a richly embroidered panel; from her girdle is suspended a clasped and embroidered book.

The Shield of Arms shows no tinctures remaining, but is plainly Uvedale impaling Ernle Argent a cross moline gules, for Uvedale of Wickham House, Hants, derived from Peter de Uvedale, Justiciary of England in 1333, and Argent on a bend sable three eagles displayed or. Ernle or Ernley (a place name derived from a Suffolk village).

The following inscription, placed in the Church in 1620 by Sir Edmund Uvedale, is part of "the Pedigree of the Uvedales in Dorset, issuing out of Wickham House in Hampsheere," and mentioned among many others by Hutchins as being in the former south aisle with numerous shields of arms, but gone in 1867, has to do with this brass, and was in Roman letters:—

Henrie Uvedale, twice Sherif of the countie of Dorset, and Justice of Peace of the same, had issue by Isabell Ernley, of Wiltes, Sr. Edmund Uvedale, and died and buried at Moore-Kirchel Ano. Dni. 1599

The inscription below Isabel Uvedale’s effigy in Old English letters is as follows:—

Isabel Uvedale lieth here, that was the vertuous wif,
Of Henrie Uvedale, Esquier, and brought him by her lief,
Thyrtene Childerne to his joie, well nurtured by her daies.
To live and lerne the redie waie to everlastinge praise.
And of Antonie Erneley, Esquier, of Wilteshire, daughtuer she, 
In whome there wanted no good gifte that in a wier shuld he, 
For wisdome, manners, modestie, discretion, love and curtesie, 
With menie a coninge propertie to graffe in her jentilitie. 
Death cannot take awaie her praise, thowghe she be laied in grave, 
But here in brasse her due deshrtes ppetuall fame shall have.

She dyed ye xxith of January in ye xxvth yere of ye reigne of our sovereigne ladye Elizabethe, Ao diii 1572.

East Holme, St. John the Evangelist.

Inscription not mentioned by Haines.

Position.—Is now on west wall of Church.

Size.—16½ by 6 inches, and recording brass 11½ by 8½ inches.

Description.—This brass was discovered by the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond in 1812, on the site of the Cluniac Priory Church, and was disinterred on August 23rd, 1907, by Mr. R. Laws, of Wareham, following MS. directions left by the Right Hon. Nathaniel Bond. The inscription, in Roman letters, reads as follows:—

Here lyeth buried the bodie of Richard Sidwayne Gent., who died the second daye of November Anno Domini 1612 being lxiii yeares of age.
Here lyeth buried the bodie of Richard Sidwaye Gent who died the second daye of November anno Domini 1612 being lxiii yeares of age.

Richard Sidwaye, 1612.
EAST HOLME.

This brass was discovered by the Right Honble Nathaniel Bond when planting trees on the site of the Cluniac Priory Church in this parish in 1812 and was placed here Oct. 1907 by Nathaniel Bond (churchwardens) and Gerald Denis Bond (churchwardens).

Regarding Sidwaye brass.
EAST HOLME.
The recording brass has the following notes thereon:

This Brass was discovered by the Right Honble. Nathaniel Bond when planting trees on the site of the Cluniac Priory Church in this Parish in 1812, and was placed here Oct., 1907, by

Nathaniel Bond  
Gerald Denis Bond 
Church  
Wardens.
Notes on Medievæval Enamelled Armorial Horse Trappings, With especial Reference to a Weymouth Find.

By W. de C. PRIDEAUX, L.D.S. Eng., F.R.S.M.

I WISH to draw your attention to a small mediæval Armorial Shield enamelled on copper, formerly used as a horse trapping and found near Weymouth (Fig. 2); to show you an example from Somerset (Fig. 1); and to illustrate this short paper by examples from Wiltshire and Hampshire, together with others kindly placed at my disposal by Sir J. C. Robinson and the authorities of the British Museum.

This small shield-shaped plaque was stated by the finder to have been unearthed ten feet below the surface, at Preston, near Weymouth, on Roman ground, and was considered to be Roman. Fortunately it came into the possession of our President, who saw at once that it was a mediæval armorial pendant of sorts. Mr. Nelson M. Richardson brought it to the writer, who had seen similar objects exhibited as armorial
horse trappings in the British Museum, and examples in the Museums of Taunton and Salisbury. I was shortly after able to compare this Dorset find with those in the national collection, under the guidance of Mr. Reginald Smith, and to obtain notes and make drawings of the various forms these little shields may take, together with particulars of their usual mountings, to show you to-day.

By the courtesy of the Somersetshire Archaeological Society I am able to exhibit, for comparison with Mr. Richardson's example, the Audley shield from the Norris Bequest at Taunton figured in their "Proceedings" for 1905, page 144.* It will be seen to be similar in outline to ours, but bears a badge instead of a charge of arms, and is rather larger. This shield was found in a well at Over Stratton, South Petherton, Somerset, and belonged to a member or dependant of the Audleys, for it bears their well-known gilded butterfly badge, not their coat. Nine of these butterflies are shown on the banner of Sir John Audley, Kt., given in Joseph Holand's book of standards 1590, and it is there stated that the original arms of Audley are "said to have been azure seme of butterflies or," and their crest, a moor's head in profile fillited around the temples argent and gules.

Sir Nicholas Audley bore at the battle of Falkirk, 1298, Gules a fret or, this was also borne by his son, Sir James Audley, K.G., one of the heroes of Poictiers. To whom this butterfly badge belonged it is impossible to say, but one may remember en passant the Lord Audley who was building his mansion at Nether Stowey at the time of Perkin Warbeck's rebellion and who perished for his connection therewith. Possibly it may have been handed down in the possession of his family. (Somt. Arch. Soc. Proc., Vol. XXV., p. 54, &c.)

Sir Bernard Burke says, "Audley or Alditheley, a great baronial family, eminently distinguished under the Plantagenets, and summoned to Parliament in the barony of

* Photographed by H. St. George Gray, Esq.
Audley of Heleigh, 15 May, 1321; the heiress Joane, daughter of James, Lord Audley, one of the most celebrated warriors of the martial reign of Edward III., married Sir John Touchet, and the grandson of this marriage, Sir John Touchet, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Audley. *Gules a fret or.*

To return to our Weymouth example, this is thought to be of the latter part of the 13th or early 14th century, and bears *Gules a lion rampant or, within a bordure engrailed,* differenced by *a label of three points azure.* You will remember the idea given by some, that three points should be used to difference the eldest son while the father is alive, and five while the grandfather, but it was not until the 14th century that cadency became general, and three points are invariably used now, although examples of two, four, and six are also known.

"And Maurice de Berkeley,
Who was a partaker in this expedition,
Had a banner red as blood
Crusilly with a white chevron
On which there was a blue label,
Because his father was living."

(Englished by Thomas Wright from Cott. MS., Mus. Britt.)

This does not apply to certain early coats, where the label, originally perhaps used as a mark of cadency, became a definite charge.*

Who in those far away days bore this charge? We find that Gilbert de Talbot, the third Henry's justice itinerant for co. Hereford, married Gwendaline, dau. of Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales, and relinquished his paternal arms, *bendy of ten pieces argent and gules*; to

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*e.g.,* Prideaux, *Argent a chevron sable, a label of three points gules.* Roll, circa, 1392-1397. Papworth, J. W., *British Armorials.*
assume, _A lion rampant or, on a field gules within a bordure engrailed of the first_, being the armorial insignia of the Prince of South Wales, and which his descendants have ever since borne.

Gilbert de Talbot died in 1274 and was succeeded by his son, Richard de Talbot, Sheriff of Gloucester 28 Ed. I., who married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and died 1306, and, according to another authority, "adopted these arms before 1301, in right of his mother, Gwendaline, daughter and heiress of that Prince."

Sir Gilbert de Talbot succeeded his father in 1306, Lord Chamberlain to King Edward III. in 1328, and had summons to Parliament as a Baron in 1331. He bore at the first Dunstable Tournament, 1308, _Gules, a lion rampant or, within a bordure engrailed, over all a label azure_ (number of points blank), also borne by his son Richard at the 2nd Dunstable Tournament, 1334, and at the Siege of Calais, 1345-8, "being the bardic arms of Rhys Prince of South Wales, the border is often blazoned and tricked indented."

Sir Gilbert, 5th Lord Talbot, K.G., bore at the Siege of Rouen, 1418, Rhys _Gules a lion rampant or, within a bordure engrailed, quarterly with Strange, argent two lions passant in pale gules_, and it is from a banner given in MS. B 29 Heralds College, I have taken the coloured drawing I show you.

Sir John Talbot, the 1st and great Earl of Shrewsbury, K.G., bore the same arms, but it may be remembered that the Talbot, "our good dogge," was the Talbot _badge_, borne with seven golden chamfrons on the banner, "so much feared abroad." His Stall Plate at Windsor is thus described by Mr. St. John Hope.* "A quadrangular plate of gilded copper with fringed border, evidently intended to represent a banner. It bears the shield of arms, which is quarterly: 1. _Azure a lion and a bordure gold_ (for Talbot); 2, _gules a lion and a bordure engrailed gold_ (for Talbot); 3, _Silver two lions_

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* See reference at end of paper.
passant gules (for Strange); 4, Silver a bend and six martlets gules (for Furnivall), with silver helm garnished gold, and covered with an ample red mantle with trailing flowering branches of gold, ermine lining, and red and gold tassels. The crest is a gold lion on a cap of estate gules.” He was killed at the battle of Chastilion in 1452, with his son, John, Viscount Lisle, who owned land in Dorset (Child Okeford). His eldest son, John the 2nd Earl, Lord Treasurer of England, true to the Lancastrian cause, fell with his brother, Sir Christopher, at the battle of Northampton 10 July, 1460; dead for the Red Rose.

John, his successor, 3rd Earl, married Catherine, daughter of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, and died a short two years after Tewkesbury.

A thought I venture: Was this old shield used in connection with Margaret’s landing at Weymouth before that fatal field, when she passed with Moreton over the hills to the old Abbey of Cerne, seeking the hospitality of Abbot Roger Bemynster?

Passing from these examples, we may say that many were made like these shields for suspension by an eye at the top, indeed one curious example in the Blackmore Museum at Salisbury (fig. 7) has this eye worn through, showing us why it fell in a Salisbury street long ago to be found during recent drainage work there. Another (fig. 10) with the eye broken off was similarly lost and found at Winchester; others of similar shape were hinged, often in pairs, by a projecting arm in chief, to an upright rod, presumably constituting a head ornament (British Museum), while a lozenge-shaped example, having a charge both reverse and obverse, is figured in “The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries,” Nov., 1894, having the supporting arm projecting from its middle. An unusual example in the Mediæval Room at the British Museum is supported from the lower corner (fig. 11), whilst examples from the collection of the late F. T. Elworthy, Esq., F.S.A., are suspended banner wise from a slanting standard or rod.
DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.

1.—The gilded butterfly badge of the Audleys, Somersetshire Archaeological Society.

2.—The Dorset example, gules a lion rampant or, within a bordure engrailed, differenced by a label of three azure, Talbot.

From the collection of Sir J. C. Robinson, C.B., &c.:

3.—Or four pallets gules, Arragon, quarterly with, Azure, semé de Lys or, in chief a label of four gules, France ancient.

4.—Gules six annulets or.

5.—Gules a lion rampant or, Arundel, quarterly with, Sable a fret or, Matravers.

1 and 2 are exact size; 3, 4, and 5 are slightly reduced.
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They are also found circular with the charge or badge filling the whole field, or they may be oblong, circular, or lozenge shape, with an inner heater shaped shield or shields charged with arms; star-like examples are also occasionally seen with a central charge or device as in the Blackmore Museum (fig. 8). A. J. Copeland, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited (December 14th, 1905) two objects lately found near Canterbury. The one is a small quatrefoil pendant of copper, 1½ inch in diameter, once enamelled, charged with a square containing a leopard passant to the sinister, and four fleurs-de-lis, and probably of the fourteenth century. The other is a quatrefoil stud or boss of bronze, 1½ inch wide, with a peg behind engraved with a labelled mitre, and probably of the fifteenth century.*

These little pendants were usually made of bronze or copper, with the desired device enamelled thereon by the champ-levé process in fairly refractory enamel; this process consists of chiselling out the ground work, filling this with enamel and firing, in the age we are speaking of, over a charcoal or coal fire †, at a temperature of some 900° to 1000° Fah., the exposed parts of the metal were then usually gilded.

‡ The following document, one of the most ancient receipts for the composition of enamel hitherto noticed, is preserved in the British Museum, in one of the Sloane MSS., which appears to have been written in England in the earlier part of the fourteenth century. It deserves observation, as indicating that English artificers about that period were not unskilled in the art of enamelling, that in the Roll of the inhabitants of Paris, A.D. 1292, the names of gold-workers appear, designated as Englishmen, or of London,

† See description, page 281, &c., Theophilus, Encyclopædia of Christian Art.
and that of five enamellers then settled in Paris, one is entered as "Richardin l’esmaillleur, de Londres."

(Translation of Sloane MS., 1754, f. 231.)

"To make enamel. Enamel is thus made: take lead, and melt it, continually taking off the pellicle which floats on the surface, until the whole of the lead is wasted away; of which take one part, and of the powder hereafter mentioned, as much; and this is the said powder: take small white pebbles which are found in streams, and pound them into most subtle powder; and if you wish to have yellow enamel, add oil of filberts and stir with a hazel rod; for green, add filings of copper, or verdigris; for red, add filings of latten with calamine; for blue, good azure or saffre, of which glaziers make blue glass. In the same MS., f. 234, "pro azuro faciendo," the chief ingredient is "lapides lazuli, i.e. lapis minere." The mention of "saffre," if by that term may be understood saffire, or cobalt, deserves especial notice; but some writers suppose that the sapphire of the ancients was our lapis-lazuli.

They were used in various ways; attached to horses, head ornaments, singly or in rows, hung on from their peytrels, or chest bands, bridles (fig. 6), and otherwise, and sometimes placed in the centre of the frontal, as in the fine Arundel example from Sir J. C. Robinson’s collection (fig. 5).

Occasionally they were suspended by heralds from their person, or used as a badge by messengers or retainers, analogous to those carried by King’s Messengers recently. A sepulchral figure of a Knight at Zurich, date c., 1400, can be seen wearing a small armorial shield on his camail, and on the mantles of Sir Roger de Bois and his lady, of about a century earlier, given in Stothard, may be seen a circular badge bearing the Tau cross of St. Anthony with uncial letters over.

I would now direct your attention to some examples lent me by Sir J. C. Robinson, C.B., &c., and reproduced in colour. The large circular plaque (fig. 5) with shield of
NOTES ON ARMORIAL HORSE TRAPPINGS.

arms upon a background in imitation of mail is a typical horse trapping, and forms the centrepiece of a chamfron; it shows, moreover, indentations in the enamel that may well have been caused by arrows. This piece was purchased in Spain; it belonged to Sir William Arundel, who was a K.G., his plaque is in St. George’s Chapel, Windsor, bearing the same arms, with gilt helm and crest over, out of a red crown a wyvern’s head silver, the beak beard and ears gules. Very little is known of this Sir William Arundel, but most likely he made the Spanish campaign with either the Black Prince or John of Gaunt. In 1389 Sir Simon Felbrigge, created K.G. in 1397, had licence to undertake a pilgrimage over sea with Sir William Arundel, and Sir Simon was known to have been of the retinue of John of Gaunt at the relief of Brest and in his expedition to Spain in 1386. The centrepiece bears, Gules a lion rampant or, Arundel, quarterly with sable a fret or, Matravers. This latter charge is given purpure fretty gold on a stall plate. Sir Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, sealed the Bishop’s letter to the Pope, 1301, with a lion rampant; another, Earl John, bore the same charge at the siege of Rouen, 1418, quarterly with sable a fret or, Matravers.

(Fig. 4) An armorial plaque with loop. The shield is surmounted by a finely-designed coroneted great helm without crest, with elaborate mantling. This dates from the early part of the fifteenth century, and was probably a retainer’s badge. The arms are, gules six annulets or.

(Fig. 3) A fine shield-shaped armorial plaque with loop. This was either one of a series suspended as a horse trapping, or may have been a retainer’s badge; it shows or four pallets gules, Arragon, quarterly with Azure, semé de Lys or, in chief a label of four gules, France ancient, and is believed by Sir Charles Robinson to have belonged to a Queen of Arragon of French lineage, circa 1300—1330.

The remaining examples were lent for reproduction by Sir Charles Robinson and the Authorities of the British, Salisbury, and Winchester Museums.
NOTES ON ARMORIAL HORSE TRAPPINGS.

(Fig. 6) Two enamelled plaques, hinged together, showing four holes each for attachment to a bridle rein, bearing alternately, France ancient and the three leopards of England. Sir Charles Robinson considers these plaques were part of the horse trappings of an English Prince of the Plantagenet dynasty.*

Figs. 7, 8, and 9 are from the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury. The first bears a curious man-headed and apparently draped "beast," and shows traces of coloured enamel; the loop is worn through. The second square seemingly has a crowned beast in the dexter, and is similar to a fourteenth century pendant shown on page 20 of the British Museum Guide. The third is star-shaped, and in addition to upper loop is holed, presumably for sewing; it bears in the centre a cross pomel.

(Fig. 10) Is from the Winchester Museum † and was found during excavations there. Its loop has disappeared, it is bent and shows signs of attrition on the back; it bears three lions passant in pale, in chief a file of three. Being found at Winchester one would like to consider it a Royal shield of sorts; but Norroy King of Arms ‡ has very kindly examined the relic for me and considers the lions to be passant and not passant guardant; it has no tinctures remaining, and it is therefore difficult or impossible to identify, considering the number of Knights who are known to have borne this charge. It must await identification or further reading of its outlines, possibly by comparison.

(Fig. 11) Is from the National Collection. I have to thank the Authorities there for their kind permission to reproduce this example. It is attached to what is apparently a central stem, around which other supports, carrying in their turn subordinate charges, would have had their place. No one has assigned an exact use to this bit of harness.

* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 27th, 1908.
† By the kindness of W. H. Jacob, Esq.
‡ H. Farnham Burke, Esq., C.V.O., &c., who also gave valuable assistance regarding coloured plate.
trapping; it appears to have been wrenched from its support with some force, but the two slots apparently served the purpose of strap guides.

(Fig. 12) Is an example that the Blackmore Museum has reason to be proud of, dug up in Salisbury in drainage operations. It is interesting in many ways: from the aspect of use, it helps to explain the former example; there the central stem and a portion of a subsidiary only remain, here we have the four supports without the central rod, but we have the male screw for attachment to the horse’s head.

What gives this example further interest is the fact that heraldry in this case can speak down the years to us and say almost certainly by whom this trapping was used—by no less a personage than the Countess Alice of Salisbury, mother of the famous Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, the King Maker. Quoting from a letter of W. S. Walford, Esq., to Sir Henry Ellis* printed in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 21st, 1854—“It consists of a small copper ball, about one inch in diameter, with four slender projecting pieces of the same metal, about one and a-half inches in length, attached to the sides of it, round a hole a quarter of an inch in diameter, and originally diverging like the feathers of a shuttlecock, though now partially bent inwards; to the ends of two of these are appended, by a loose hinge joint, two lozenge escutcheons of arms, about one inch and a quarter long, one escutcheon to each; and the other two would seem to have had escutcheons also, though they have disappeared. The sides of the lozenges are slightly concave, an unusual form. The ball is hollow, and opposite the hole is a smaller portion of a tube of like diameter to the hole.

On examining the escutcheons I found on one the arms of Montacute, and on the other those of Grandison; and the date of the object, judging from its own evidence, can hardly be much later than the early part of the 15th Century. The

* From a scarce pamphlet kindly lent me, with the Museum specimens, by Dr. H. P. Blackmore, of Salisbury.
arms were enamelled, and the copper had perhaps been silvered, or more probably gilded, though no unquestionable trace of either process now remains. The arms of Montacute at that period were Argent 3 fusils conjoined in fess gules; those of Grandison, Paly argent and azure on a bend gules 3 eagles displayed or. A considerable portion of the azure enamel exists; but in both escutcheons the gules has disappeared, and been replaced by a dull apple-green, merely superficial; a change not uncommon where an enamel red has been upon copper, and attributable probably to a carbonate or protoxide of copper having been formed on the sunken surface after the removal of the enamel.

It occurred to me that this relic, now so rude and unattractive, had once been an ornament of some kind belonging to a descendant from a marriage of a Montacute with an heiress of Grandison. I was thus led to investigate whether such a marriage had taken place in the 14th century; and I found that William Montacute, the first Earl of Salisbury of that family, and one of the distinguished companions in Arms of Edward III., married Katherine, daughter of William Lord Grandison. She was not one of his co-heiresses, it is true, though often so called; but, what is for my purpose virtually the same thing, on the death of her nephew, Thomas Grandison, without issue in 1375, her son, she being dead, became, as representing her, one of her father's co-heirs. This accords very well with the arms just mentioned, as both coats are undifferenced, and are, therefore, to be referred to the respective heads of these houses.

It is highly probable, therefore, that a larger escutcheon than the others once occupied the centre in this object, and was affixed to a piece of copper inserted into the hole I mentioned. If so, that was undoubtedly the principal coat, and the four coats about it were subordinate; such, most likely, as the bearer of the principal one might in later times have quartered.

In tracing the descent of the Earldom in the Montacute family, we find the two eldest branches ended in an heiress,
named Alice, who, about 1424, married Sir Richard Neville, K.G., who became Earl of Salisbury, first apparently in her right, and afterwards by creation or confirmation. This Alice would, according to modern usage, have been entitled to quarter two coats in addition to those of Montacute and Grandison; for her great-grandmother, the wife of Sir John Montacute, was the heiress of Monthermer, and her mother a sister and co-heir of Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent. It is, therefore, not improbable that the missing escutcheons bore respectively the arms of Monthermer and Holland. It is to be observed that the escutcheons are lozenge-shaped, and, though that form of shield had not then become exclusively appropriated to females, examples of it are most commonly referable to ladies. The form, therefore, of the escutcheons, though not conclusive on the point, does certainly favour the opinion that the relic is to be referred to a lady; and, if so, for no one does it seem so likely to have been made as for the Alice Countess of Salisbury just mentioned.

If such were the case, there was, we may reasonably suppose, in the middle of the four other escutcheons, one of her arms according to the heraldry of that age, which would have been Neville and Montacute impaled; for their impaled arms were generally the coat of the wife, and not of the husband and wife as in modern practice.

Her father, Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, well known as a distinguished Commander in the war with France, was killed at the Siege of Orleans, 1428, and she was then about 22 years of age and had issue a son and heir apparent, who was afterwards the famous Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, who gained the soubriquet of the King-maker. Her mother had died before her father, and he took for his second wife the daughter of Thomas Chaucer, who is generally believed to have been a grand daughter of the poet.

If I have succeeded in showing a high degree of probability that this object belonged to a descendant of William Montacute, the first Earl of Salisbury of that family, and possibly to the Countess Alice herself, it will, I trust; be a
NOTES ON ARMORIAL HORSE TRAPPINGS.

sufficient apology for the tedious details that have been stated.*

I am afraid the little shield that Mr. Richardson acquired, and which he has kindly presented to me, is a very small peg on which to hang all I have written; but I trust the matter may not prove uninteresting, and may help us to discover more, for it is by comparison of the few found out of the thousands of these horse-trappings that must have been in use, and by collating them with scarce MSS. and other evidence, that we are able to imagine and reconstruct the gaily caparisoned accoutrements of the mediæval knight at joust or tourney.

Heraldry, it is to be observed, serves its purpose even to-day, when the face of the owner is obscured, not by the vizor of the helmet, but by the dust of centuries, and gives, I think, to these little shields a personal and living touch.

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* Also see Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, Salisbury, 1849, The Earldom of Salisbury, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.
Report on First
Appearances of Birds, Insects, &c., and
First Flowering of Plants

In Dorset during 1910.

By NELSON M. RICHARDSON, B.A.

The names of those who have this year sent in returns are as follows; they are denoted in the Reports by initials:

(N. M. R.) Nelson M. Richardson, Montevideo, near Weymouth.
(E. S. R.) E. S. Rodd, Chardstock House, Chard.
(J. R.) Rev. J. Ridley, Pulham Rectory, Dorchester.
I much regret that Mr. Eustace R. Bankes, one of our most valued observers, has been prevented by illness from contributing any observations this year, but hope that before long we may again have the advantage of his help. Two new observers, Col. Mainwaring, from Upwey, and Rev. A. E. Eaton, a distinguished entomological writer, from Symondsbury, send observations. Single notes from other observers will be acknowledged under their records.

Notes on Rare and other Birds in 1910.

Ring Ouzel (Turdus torquatus, L.).—A Ring Ouzel was killed in Chickerell and brought to me on or about Oct. 22. (N. M. R.)

Whilst driving home from Weymouth at about 2 p.m. on Oct. 14, I saw a Ring Ouzel sitting on the top of a high hedge about 30 yards to the left of the road, near the railway bridge, 200 yards south of Broadwey Station. I had a good look at the bird for a few seconds; it then flew away northwards
FIRST APPEARANCES OF BIRDS, INSECTS, ETC. 241

towards the downs a mile off. Its flight was somewhat similar to that of a Fieldfare. (F. G. L. M.)

STARLING (Sturnus vulgaris, L.).—A pair of starlings had a nest at Pulham in the latter part of May in the bottom of a large clump of rooks’ nests, and were constantly visiting it whilst the rooks were busy above. (J. R.)

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER (Dendrocopus minor, L.).—Seen occasionally at Pulham. Green woodpeckers are often on the lawn and Kingfishers are frequent. (J. R.)

VARIOUS BIRDS.—In one day’s shooting at Chaffcombe Pond (or Chard Reservoir), 70 acres in area, 1½ miles from Chardstock House, several wild duck, a few pheasants, 5 or 6 teal, 12 widgeon, 3 pochards, 1 shoveller duck, and some snipe, coot, and moorhens were shot in November. (E. S. R.)

GENERAL NOTES.

Rev. A. E. Eaton confirms the record of the occurrence of Dipsacus pilosus, L., between Melplash and Beaminster, given at p. 146 of Mansel-Pleydell’s "Flora of Dorsetshire," 1895. (A. E. E.)

DORCHESTER.—The month of January, 1910, was the warmest on record, so the newspapers stated, and a very wet month. We had pansies, primroses, &c., out the whole month in our garden. A queen wasp was out on Jan. 4, and another a few days later. (S. E. V. F.)

PULHAM.—Snow on Jan. 12, 24, 27, 28, Feb. 23, Mar. 18. Thunder, Jan. 28, May 12, 22, June 6 (heavy), 7, 8, 9, 10, July 3, Aug. 15. I cannot remember such a long succession of thunderstorms as those in June. I saw the comet (1910A)
on Jan. 22, and twice after, combined with a splendid sunset; it was a glorious sight. Also Halley's Comet on May 23 and 25, which merely looked like a star in a mist. (J. R.)

Chardstock.—The new daylight comet (so called) was observed by the house party from the grounds of Chardstock House at about 5 p.m., on Saturday, January 22nd, in the shape of a star with the tail pointing upwards. It was quite low down near the horizon in the S.W. The great variableness and unsettled weather all last year, 1909, and the beginning of the present year, 1910, is remarkable. We have had nothing but samples of weather all through the past 13 months; from snow and floods, to heat and cold, and often in extremes. The latter half of March to the middle of April was perfect weather for the farmer and gardener. Dry, bright weather prevailed, and a beautiful "tilth" and seed bed was cultivated throughout England; abnormally cold N.E. winds prevailed, giving a seasonable and healthy check to vegetation, and caused a late spring. May 6th.—Weather remarkably cold; N.W. and N.E. winds prevailing. A very late spring. 1910. The comet called Halley's in May, 1910, although the weather was clear and fine, could hardly be seen, and was a great disappointment. 1910 was a very wet year; I made a great bulk of the worst ricked hay I ever made except in 1880. Floods, and storms, and wind were prevalent everywhere in December, doing great damage all over England, and some at Chardstock on this property, especially on Friday, December 16th. This hurricane travelled at 70 miles an hour. Trees were blown down and buildings stripped, and ricks unthatched, &c. There were a good many thunderstorms during the summer and autumn; mostly at night. The worst thunderstorm I experienced was on the night of June 5th, 1910, at Cheriton, near Alresford, Hants. All the S. of England experienced this severe thunderstorm, which raged all night, June 5th, till 8 o'clock a.m. June 6th. The weather was fine, bright, and frosty at Christmas, and the wet year of 1910 ended in fine, mild, still weather. (E. S. R.)
Lists of the dates of first appearances and first flowerings are appended, and also particulars of prize exhibits of barley and wheat, furnished by Rev. James Cross, of Sturminster Marshall.
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<th>Dorset Records of Plants in Flower in 1910.</th>
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<td>Spotted Orchis</td>
<td>Apr. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bluebell</td>
<td>Jan. 22</td>
<td>Apr. 23</td>
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* Red female flowers.  
L. First leaf.  
F. First flower.

(1) Late, but the plants were only just coming into flower (N. M. R.).  
(2) Had been in flower some time (N. M. R.).  
(3) Viola silvestris, Reichb. (E. F. L.).  
(6) All the blossom was blasted on the Wych Elm Tree observed, and no fruit ripened (A. E. E.).  
(7) Cowslips absent from the greater portion of the area of Symondsbury parish (A. E. E.).  
(8) Flowering as late as May 10 (E. S. R.).

Notes.—Weymouth—Garlic hedge mustard first flower May 8.  
Oxlip, Mar. 6.  
Wild Rose, June 5 and (late) Sept. 20 (J. R.).  
Symondsbury—Thrushes and Blackbirds began to eat the Ivy berries at the beginning of May (A. E. E.).
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<td>Flycatcher</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>N.</td>
<td>June 3</td>
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<td>June 3</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
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<td>Oct. 1</td>
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<td>Blackbird</td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Jan. 27</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jan. 27</td>
<td>Feb. 20</td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb. 14</td>
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<td>Redwing</td>
<td>E.</td>
<td>Mar. 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheatear</td>
<td>F.</td>
<td>Ap. 20</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Ap. 22</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Willow Wren</td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Mar. 28</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ap. 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chiff-chaff</td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>May 18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ap. 11</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>L.</td>
<td>Oct. 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ap. 2</td>
<td>Mar. 28</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ap. 6</td>
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<td>Whitethroat</td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Sept. 20</td>
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<td>Rook</td>
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<td>Swallow</td>
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<td>Sand Martin</td>
<td>F.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swift</td>
<td>S.</td>
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<td>Nightjar</td>
<td>S.</td>
<td>Aug. 11</td>
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<td>Turtle Dove</td>
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<td>May 2</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>May 4</td>
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F. First seen.  S. Song first heard.  L. Last seen.  N. Nesting.  Y. Young.


**NOTES.**—**WEYMOUTH**—House Martin on May 18 (N. M. R.).  **HAMPShIRE**—Rev. P. R. Goringe writes that in his garden (124, Richmond Park Road, Bournemouth) he saw a young blackbird just out of the nest on Ap. 6, an early date considering the lateness of the season.

Chard—On mild days Woodpigeons were heard cooing in January at Chardstock, only to be silenced next day probably, by frost or snow (E. S. R.).  **PULHAM**—Woodpigeon cooing Jan. 20.  Thrush singing on Jan. 1, and often after.  **Stock Dove cooing Mar. 2.  Young Moorhens July 8.**
# First Appearances of Insects, &c., in Dorset in 1910.

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<td>Rose Beetle</td>
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<td>Cockchafer</td>
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<td>Fern-chafer</td>
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<td>Bloody-nose Beetle</td>
<td>Mar. 21</td>
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<td>Glow-worm</td>
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<td>Common Hive Bee (h)</td>
<td>Jan. 20</td>
<td>Mar. 30</td>
<td>Jan. 20</td>
<td>Mar. 1</td>
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<td>Jan. 4 (4)</td>
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<td>Wasp (h)</td>
<td>Jan. 4</td>
<td>Mar. 26</td>
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<td>Mar. 25 (3)</td>
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<td>Small White Butterfly</td>
<td>Mar. 23</td>
<td>Mar. 23</td>
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<td>May 3</td>
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<td>Orange-tip Butterfly</td>
<td>Ap. 17</td>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>Ap. 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meadow-brown Butterfly</td>
<td>June 17</td>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>June 17</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wall Butterfly</td>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>May 25</td>
<td>None seen</td>
<td>Mar. 27</td>
<td>Ap. 10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Brimstone (h)</td>
<td>Mar. 22</td>
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<td>Painted Lady</td>
<td>Sept. 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinnabar Moth</td>
<td>June 13</td>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>June 13 (2)</td>
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<td>Currant Moth</td>
<td>July 13</td>
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<td>July 20</td>
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<td>Viper (h)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frog Spawn</td>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
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h, hibernated.


### Annual Exhibition of Malting Barley, Wheat, and Oats, Dorchester, Oct. 7th, 1911.

**Malting Barley, 50, 30, and 20 Quarters, First Prizes.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>* Mr. W. W. Sampson</td>
<td>Mappercombe</td>
<td>Limestone</td>
<td>Beans &amp; Clover</td>
<td>Barley..</td>
<td>Garton’s Standwell..</td>
<td>Feb. 10</td>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>10 Sacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. J. W. Mitchell</td>
<td>Shroton Farm</td>
<td>Loam and Chalk</td>
<td>Swedes..</td>
<td>Wheat..</td>
<td>Webb Chevalier..</td>
<td>Feb. 14</td>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
<td>..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir R. Baker, Bart., M.P.</td>
<td>Ranston</td>
<td>Flint and Chalk</td>
<td>Ley..</td>
<td>Ley..</td>
<td>Hallett’s Pedigree, 3 busheles</td>
<td>Feb. 14</td>
<td>..</td>
<td>56 lb.</td>
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### Wheat, 25 Quarters (White and Red), First Prizes.

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<td>* Mr. H. Standfield</td>
<td>Barford, Wimborne</td>
<td>Loam on Chalk..</td>
<td>Roots Fed</td>
<td>Oats..</td>
<td>Burgoyne’s Fife Wheat</td>
<td>Nov. 26</td>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>66 lb.</td>
<td>12 Sacks</td>
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<td>Mr. G. W. Drew</td>
<td>Crichel</td>
<td>Flint and Chalk..</td>
<td>Rape and Vetches</td>
<td>Ley..</td>
<td>2 busheles 1 peck..</td>
<td>Oct. 29</td>
<td>July 26</td>
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* These Exhibits gained the Champion Prizes.

Mr. W. R. Mallett (the judge) said Mr. Standfield’s sample was about the finest sack of wheat that it had ever been his lot to see grown on English soil. It was a hybrid between White Essex and one of the fixed types of this hybrid Fife. Mr. Webb (the other judge) said he had been buying wheat for the last 27 years, and it was the finest sample he had ever seen in his life.
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