

struction, but also for the vestiges of ancient occupations abounding in its neighbourhood. These are a circular enclosure; tumuli, like the Kentish Saxon barrows, but as yet unexcavated; a dyke, and Roman remains. The etymology of the word Toot, or Teute, applied to this and other lofty hills in Dorset and elsewhere, closes the graphic and suggestive account of Nettlecombe Camp.

(To be continued.)

Archæological Intelligence.

THE arrangements for the coming Annual Meeting of the Institute at Canterbury are progressing very satisfactorily. Mr. G. T. Clark is President of the Section of "Antiquities;" Mr. Beresford Hope of that of "Architecture;" and the Very Rev. The Dean of Westminster of "History." From each of these Discourses or Addresses are anticipated, and Memoirs upon various subjects of much interest are expected from Mr. Bloxam, Mr. Godfrey Faussett, Archdeacon Harrison, Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., Canon Robertson, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, Sir G. Scott, Rev. E. Venables, Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, and others. The Excursions will be limited to East Kent, and, according to present arrangements, visits are contemplated to Dover, Richborough and Sandwich, Hythe and its neighbouring objects of interest, Chilham Castle and Chartham. The temporary Museum, for which contributions of objects are solicited, will be formed in the new Library of the Dean and Chapter, under the superintendence of Mr. Godfrey Faussett and Mr. J. Brent. Further information respecting arrangements for the Meeting may be obtained from Mr. Ranking, at 16, New Burlington Street.

By information since supplied, a correction may be made in the report of the very hospitable reception of the Institute, at Richmond, in the course of the Ripon Meeting last year (vol. xxxi. p. 402). On that occasion the toast of "The Royal Archæological Institute," given by his Worship the Mayor, was coupled with the name of the Marquess of Ripon, President of the Meeting, who responded—Lord Talbot de Malahide acknowledging that of "The House of Lords."

The Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., has just published a very valuable pamphlet "On the class of Rude Stone Monuments which are commonly called in England Cromlechs, and in France Dolmens, &c." The author's talent upon such subjects is hereditary, as the first volume of the "Journal" testifies. In it (p. 222) will be found one of the first articles which led the way to a better understanding of these remarkable objects by the father of the present Rector of Wath, who assisted greatly in the investigations then made. Mr. Lukis has also "A Guide for Archæologists to the Monuments of the Morbihan" ready for printing, of which a French edition will probably appear at the same time.

It is proposed to publish by subscription the Materials collected by Mr. G. A. Carthew, of East Dereham, for many years a member of the Institute, for the "History of the Hundred of Launditch, Norfolk." The work will be issued in three parts, demy 4to, price 25s. Subscribers' names will be received by the Author, at East Dereham; or the Publishers, Messrs. Miller and Leavins, Rampant Horse Street, Norwich.

A further consideration of the painting of the panels from Fulbourn, lately acquired by Trinity College, Cambridge (vol. xxxi. p. 421), leads to the belief that the Saint depicted is Elizabeth of Hungary. She is figured with her bosom full of *flowers*, and her legend tells us that she was carrying out broken victuals for the poor under her cloak, and being questioned by her husband, she replied "*flowers*;" and upon his pulling open the cloak to see, behold the scraps were turned to veritable flowers! She is also said to have carried food to the poor in a *great bag*; and these particulars in her story tally so well with the flowers and wallet in the painting, that they seem almost to settle the identity of the personage.

An amusing contribution to local antiquarian lore, which will interest all who study provincial forms of speech, and may, possibly, be useful to future writers on the history of the English language, has been published by the Rev. W. D. Parish, Vicar of Selmeston, entitled "A Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect, &c." The Preface is well written, giving examples of the county pronunciation, and attempting, not unsuccessfully, to account for the introduction of foreign terms and phrases into the local vernacular. Mr. Parish begs for the further collaboration of all who take an interest in the subject, so as to enable him to complete a larger and fuller Dictionary of Sussex speech, and has provided blank pages for notes of omissions and suggestions to be transmitted to him.

Archæological Intelligence.

COLLECTORS of Oriental antiquities are often puzzled to explain the use of certain small brass bowls covered outside and in with inscriptions and sigils; and which, therefore, in ignorance they are content to designate as "Magic Cups." To such persons the interpretation of a specimen of the kind, furnished by Dr. Wright, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, will probably on that account be very welcome. This bowl has been preserved, time out of mind, amongst the miscellaneous curiosities that have by various donations accumulated in the Library of Trinity College; and a brief description of its appearance and decorations will be useful for identifying others of the class. In form it is a shallow bowl, as it were, a section of one eighth of a sphere, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, made by casting not by hammering out of a plate, and tolerably solid. The *interior* is divided by three narrow blank bands, arranged concentrically into as many broad ones filled with figures and inscriptions partly in Cufic, partly in modern Arabic. The first band from the brim, the narrowest of all, is made up of lozenge-shaped compartments filled with legends. The next band is composed of five large circles and as many ellipses—the former containing figures of animals and other objects, so rudely portrayed that it is impossible to guess their nature; the latter, long inscriptions that probably elucidate the obscure designs they accompany. The third band is made up of four elliptical compartments, similarly inscribed. The centre is occupied by a truly magical diagram of intersecting squares producing the outline of an eight-rayed star (that most ancient symbol of the Deity), filled up with cyphers and numerals. The *exterior* has some elegance in the arrangement of its inscriptions. First comes a narrow band of lettering, then a very broad one of four large circles, separated by as many tablets in the well-known shape of horn-books; these circles are each decussated by two narrow bands, which being *produced* and joining others, form two intersecting ellipses of truly ingenious construction, covering the whole of the convexity of the bowl between the first band and the central space. These bands are also filled with lettering; the centre of all being occupied by an octagonal design similar to that of the interior. To come at last to the purpose of all this complicated application of mystic science, the Cup declares (by a summary of the inscriptions), "that a draught out of it is a sovereign remedy for the bites of serpents, of mad dogs, scorpion-stings, and various kinds of fevers and poisons. It was made for Al Sultan Al Malek al Muyaied Hizabri 'l dunga wa l'din Ibrahim Kasaman amir 'l muminia" (probably a prince of Yemen). It may hence be conjectured that the nondescript forms engraved, as already noticed, on the metal, represent the objects against which its virtues were to be excited;

and in fact, by a slight effort of the imagination, the figures of a dog, serpent, and scorpion may be recognised amongst them.

Most readers of the Journal are aware that the Archiepiscopal Registers from Archbishops Peckham to Potter, and other MSS. relating to the diocese of Canterbury, are preserved in the Library of Lambeth Palace.

The *printed* works on Kentish literature, antiquities, and topography are very few, and the librarian, S. W. Kershaw, M.A., purposes to form a collection of all available books on the above subjects.

Contributions of spare volumes, pamphlets, or other memoranda will be of much service, and works not presented will be purchased.

Some donations have already been received, and it is hoped that this appeal will be productive of good results. The easy access to this valuable Library on three days of each week renders it more needful that a special and useful collection should be formed as an aid to those who consult the records and MSS., both of which contain much interesting ecclesiastical and historical matter relating to the county of Kent.

SOME misconception having prevailed in Rome in consequence of an incorrect report of the reading of a memoir upon "Recent Excavations at Rome," before the Royal Society of Literature, by its learned Secretary, Mr. W. S. Vaux, in which it was said that those excavations had been carried on at the expense of Mr. J. H. Parker, C.B., that gentleman addressed a letter to the newspapers, from which the following are extracts:—

"The great excavations in the Colosseum are carried on entirely at the expense of the Italian Government, much to its credit, and I should be sorry to be supposed to claim for myself credit which does not belong to me. 'Signor Rosa and his staff of workmen are *not* placed under my direction by Prince Humbert.'

"I consider that the Italian Government ought to be supported with money by all the educated classes in the whole of the old Roman Empire, to whom the antiquities of the city of Rome are of as much importance as to the Romans themselves. The Government and the Municipality have to borrow their money at 8 per cent. to carry on their great works. The city of London could supply it at 3 per cent., and every London schoolboy has to learn something about those antiquities if he pretends to have had any education at all.

"I can only conjecture how this great mistake has originated. Last spring I was introduced to Prince Humbert by the English Ambassador, and had a long conversation with H.R.H. about archæology, explaining to him that I had had forty years' experience in that science, and had travelled over most parts of Europe with my eyes open, always comparing the buildings of one city with those of another, well knowing that the construction of walls and architectural details of each succeeding century, are always the same all over the old Roman Empire, so that small remains in one place may be readily explained by more perfect remains in another place. The Roman antiquaries in general have not travelled at all, and do not understand the principle of comparison which applies to nearly all modern science, and therefore in their ignorance do not acknowledge it. H.R.H. saw at once the justice of my observation, and recommended Signor Rosa to attend to any suggestions of mine as a

person of much experience. A few days after that, Signor Rosa met me in the excavations in the Forum Romanum, and said, 'the men have nearly finished what they can do here at present, what would you wish them to do next?' I replied that I had long wished to have some great excavations made in the Colosseum, as the French in 1810-12 had raised questions which they had never solved, because they had not gone deep enough. Signor Rosa replied in the most obliging manner: 'If you wish it to be done while you are here to see it, they shall begin immediately,' and so they did. He added, 'that he had always intended to have them done sooner or later, and they might be done at once.' But they have not in any degree been done *at my expense*. I can only partly conjecture the origin of this mistake.

“What our Archæological Society is able to do is intended to be entirely supplementary to the great works of the Italian Government and the Municipality of Rome, who cannot be expected to pay for such works out of the rates and taxes. The Italian Parliament votes two thousand pounds sterling annually for the excavations on the Palatine and the slopes around it, including the Forum Romanum and the Colosseum, but this is not the tenth part of Rome. The Municipality does its best to preserve the antiquities brought to light in building the New City on the hills, which was absolutely required.”

Archæological Intelligence.

WE supposed that the decease of Mr. H. F. Holt, in 1871, had terminated the controversy originated by him in 1868, respecting the attribution of the Fairford windows to Albert Dürer. It appears, however, that his sword, or what remains of it, has been picked up by Mr. Joseph Powell, a gentleman resident at Fairford; a long letter from whom, on the above subject, appeared in the *Times* of Aug. 18th. We are really obliged to Mr. Powell for essaying to revive a discussion which cannot fail, we think, to afford some interest to art critics and archæologists. In a letter to the *Times*, of the 20th Aug., our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Burtt, remarked upon Mr. Powell's apparent ignorance of the present "state of the argument," and of the answers to Mr. Holt by Messrs. Fuller Russell, F.S.A., and J. G. Waller, which were read at our meetings, and subsequently published in this Journal. Mr. Powell seems to be equally unacquainted with the trenchant article on the "Fairford windows," by the Rev. J. C. Jackson, in the "*Ecclesiologist*," of Dec., 1868, and with the remarks of that gentleman, and of that eminent artist in glass, Mr. Westlake, F.S.A., in the *Standard*, in the Autumn of that year. Mr. Burtt further observed, "I do not for a moment propose to deal with Mr. Powell's arguments: if there is anything at all new in them, which I doubt, it will receive due attention from those qualified to deal with it."

It would, we opine, be idle to reply here in detail to Mr. Powell's letter to the *Times*, and we are, we confess, rather surprised at its obtaining admission into the "leading Journal." We venture to remind Mr. Powell, however, that something more is needed in behalf of his position than a mention of the means—comprising "a careful study of Mr. Holt's arguments"—which he has employed to "ensure" the "solution" of the "much-debated point" of the authorship of the windows in question. "The result of all" his efforts, he affirms, "is an accumulation of a mass of evidence in favour of Dürer, the weight of which is overwhelming and irresistible."

In a little book, to which we shall presently advert, Mr. Powell promises "to treat, in a large work, upon the merits of the controversy in reference to the artist of the window-painting." We hope, on his account, that he will allege therein more cogent reasons in maintenance of his thesis than those in his letter to the *Times*. One of them is the resemblance, in his opinion, of the engravings of the "*Biblia Pauperum*," "*Speculum*," the "*Nuremberg Chronicle*," and the "*Schalzbehalter*," with Mr. Joyce's "copies of the windows." Mr. Westlake remarks, on the other hand, "For my own part I see in these books, and I have studied them attentively, the operations of a genius distinct from that of Dürer; but he was probably engaged on the engraving of them, which

may have helped him to form his style on that of the master or masters who designed them. There is a sort of necessary similarity between windows and cuts of the same period, but to ask one to allow the windows to be Dürer's because they resemble the cuts, and the cuts to be Dürer's because they are similar to the glass, is working in a circle; and I should think it more probable that the man who designed the windows (as Mr. Holt admits may have been the case) drew on the cuts, which must have been well known, rather than suppose a person could come fresh from cutting such blocks to designing these windows—operations totally dissimilar" (*Standard*, Oct. 7th, 1868).

Another of the reasons upon which Mr. Powell lays stress is "the excellence in detail, and the general character of the whole composition of the pictures." Unfortunately for his theory, this allegation is singularly inaccurate. Mr. Jackson writes: "Few, if any, of these important and beautiful works have" Dürer's "power, and fewer still are correctly drawn—which in our opinion is decisive. In the large figures there is not one good hand or foot, and some are astonishingly ill-drawn. Amongst the worst are S. John, in the act of blessing; S. Thomas, with a book. The feet of S. Thomas could not well have been done worse: there are five toes in impossible positions, and no room for the rest of the feet. The hands of S. Philip are not only ill-drawn, but are far too small and out of place—they belong, in fact, to nobody. But the worst drawing is in the nude figures. Some in the west window quite justify the criticism which was pronounced upon it years ago, that it represents all that is horrible and ludicrous. Among the damned there is a woman—and we all know how Albert Dürer could draw the female form—who could not have a bone in her skin; her legs are crossed in a most marvellous manner. There is a man also being dragged over a demon's back who has neither bones, joints, nor muscles. Mr. Joyce has already pointed out the ignorance of foreshortening exhibited in one of the figures entering the gate of Paradise, where one of the feet is doubled up. . . . One need only compare the Taking down from the Cross, in the south side of the chancel, with the beautiful woodcut in the small Passion to convince oneself that the man who did the one could not have painted the other. We can hardly suppose that even Mr. Holt could think that limp doll that King Herod is stabbing could be the work of a good artist. Those who know the works of Albert Dürer know how excellently he drew animals: in the Fairford glass there is not a single animal fairly drawn. The ass, in the east window, is like a toy; its front leg, which has no connection with the body, but seems stuck on, is lifted in the most absurd way; Gideon's fleece is like the jacket of a sky terrier; Moses' sheep are caricatures, having noses something like foxes; S. Jerome's lion has hind legs quite as much like eagle's talons as anything else—very like the impossible eagle of S. John in the Schoffer 'Hortulus Animæ.' Added to this, as in the case of the human figure, the horses have no joints, you can just tell they are meant for horses, and that is all. Taking all these things into consideration, we cannot believe it possible that the correct draughtsman, Albert Dürer, could have either designed or executed most of the Fairford window: we do not think it probable that he did any of them: we do not see any similitude to his work or school" (*The Ecclesiologist*, vol. xxix. pp. 368, 369).

We make no apology for the length of this extract, because we believe that little, if any more than its statement, is required to overthrow Mr. Powell's hypotheses. Since the appearance of his letter in the *Times*, Mr. Powell has favoured us with a copy of his just published "Handbook of Fairford Church and its Stained Windows." It is, in some respects, interesting as a fairly creditable compilation, and may be useful to visitors at Fairford; but there is a passage in it which places its author's scholarship in a very peculiar light. Thus, *e. g.*, Mr. Powell translates "Hic jacent Edmundus Tame, Miles, et Agnes et Elizabeth uxores ejus, qui quidem Edmundus obiit," &c., as follows: "Here lie Edmund Tame, Knight, and Agnes and Elizabeth, his two wives, *who at least Edmund died*"! &c. (p. 67). At p. 77, he attributes "to the pen of Wm. Stroude" some "quaint verses" by Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich from 1632 to 1635, part of which are cited as his by Mr. Fuller Russell, at p. 120 of his memoir in vol. xxv. of this Journal—another proof, by the way, that Mr. Powell has not read that essay, although he alludes, at p. 15, to "the Rev. Mr. Joyce, the late Mr. Holt, and their colleagues of the Archaeological Society." Mr. Powell has said but little in his "Handbook," upon the "question" of "the artist of the windows," considering that it "cannot be fully treated" there, and promising, as we have stated, to discuss it in a more important work. We shall be curious to see how he will fulfil this intention, and—as the discovery and elucidation of archaeological truth and fact are the sole objects of our investigations—we wish him all legitimate success. Mr. Powell concludes his "Handbook" by saying that "the foreign character of canopies and pedestals prevails throughout the windows" (p. 80). We are disposed, on the contrary, to think with our friend and colleague, Mr. Talbot Bury, F.S.A., "that if Albert Dürer designed the Fairford Windows, he must have had a prophetic eye to the architecture that would at a future time flourish in certain continental countries. At that time the architectural decoration exhibited in the Fairford Windows was peculiar to England" ("Arch. Journal," vol. xxvi. p. 92). It is our belief, in which we are supported by the high authority of Mr. J. H. Parker, F.S.A., C.B., that the figures and a portion of the backgrounds of the Fairford glass are of Flemish design and execution, and that in order to adapt them to the position (for which they were not designed) in the lights of Fairford church, backgrounds were wanting, and other details, as canopies, &c., were supplied by English hands.¹

The Roman villa at Bignor, near Arundel, about which inquiry has been made, in consequence chiefly of the destruction of that of Bramdean, near Winchester, is reported by Mr. Roach Smith to be in good condition, in consequence of the enlightened liberality of the proprietor, Mr. Tupper, who, from regard to its antiquarian and historical interest, willingly forfeits the agricultural profit of the large piece of ground it occupies. In any measure undertaken by the Government for the preservation of our national antiquities this villa and its beautiful tessellated pavements should hold prominent consideration.

¹ Since the above comments were in type, Mr. Powell has written letters to the "Architect" of Sept. 11th, 1875, and to the "Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard" of the same date, in support

of his letter to the *Times*, and going more into detail as regards the claims of Albert Dürer. Probably these communications may be dealt with hereafter.

The Rev. Dr. J. G. Bailey, whose "Notes on the history of the Hospital and Chapel of St. Bartholomew, Rochester," read at the monthly meeting of the Institute, Nov. 7, 1873, will be in the recollection of many of our readers (*see* vol. xxxi. p. 74) makes a last earnest appeal for funds to preserve the ancient features of that structure. He says, "I cannot think that those who remember that St. Bartholomew's Chapel is as old as Rochester Castle, and older than a great portion of the Cathedral, will allow its most ancient and interesting portions to lack a suitable restoration." Sir Gilbert Scott writes: "The Chapel is a precious archaeological and historical relic, the preservation of which is of the utmost importance."

Mr. Ernest Willett has communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an account of his researches and discoveries in the British *oppidum*, called Cissbury, near Worthing. He is also preparing for the Numismatic Society a communication respecting a large hoard of coins of Edward the Confessor, found, a few years ago, in the city of London; and on a number of gold British coins picked up on the sea coast in Sussex; the latter will be found to be of especial interest.

The recent death of the Abbe Cochet demands universal recognition, and the tribute due to extraordinary merit. He was an example for international archaeologists. Not content to be a silent cipher in the lists of Societies, he actively corresponded with his friends in England; and his own works show the interest he took in our antiquities and the use he made of them in illustrating those of France. In a future portion of the Journal we propose giving a memoir of the Abbe.

The Gibbs collection of Anglo-Saxon antiquities in the South Kensington Museum is often referred to, but seldom explicitly or in a way to assist research. In justice to the Science and Art Department of that admirable institution, as well as in the interest of archaeology, it should be made known that the Council of Education have published an illustrated guide, entitled "A Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon and other Antiquities discovered at Faversham, in Kent, and bequeathed by William Gibbs, Esq., of that town, to the South Kensington Museum." The Catalogue has been compiled by Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., Hon. M.R.S.E., etc.

Archaeological Intelligence.

OUR readers will be gratified to hear that they may expect another important account of discoveries in Holyhead Island by the Hon. W. Owen Stanley, Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey. The site now under his careful investigation is Porth Dafarch on the south shore of the island, about midway between the South Stack and Porth-y-capel. In vol. vi. of the "Journal" (p. 226), Mr. Stanley gave an interesting memoir upon a sepulchral deposit found there, and mentioned the numerous *tumuli* around, upon which much sand had drifted. In consequence of some recent disturbance of the soil of one of these mounds appearances were presented which attracted Mr. Stanley's attention. On continuing the search some early pottery and evidences of a sepulchral deposit after cremation were found. These were reported upon at the Institute meeting in December last. Further investigations have been carried on and are still in progress, and they present features of the highest interest, from the elucidation of which much gratification may be anticipated.

Much activity in archæological matters has been shown of late in Warwickshire, chiefly as regards the investigation of ancient earthworks, in which Mr. J. T. Burgess of Leamington has taken an active part. In the immediate neighbourhood of Longbridge accidental circumstances have also revealed evidences of some considerable and remarkable sepulchral deposits which seem likely to open up new theories as to the incursions and settlement of the Saxon tribes. An account of them has been promised to the Society of Antiquaries and other bodies. Mr. Burgess has kindly promised the Institute a general memoir upon the recently discovered earthworks, which will be looked forward to with interest.

The *Times* correspondent in Rome has supplied that journal with a long report of archæological discoveries there (December 16th, 1875), in the course of the building operations now being carried on. The *Porta Fontinalis* in the wall of Servius Tullius has been laid open,—perfect and in fine preservation,—exactly where it was said by Stefano Piale to exist, and agreeing completely with the few descriptions of it in classic writers. The *Times* correspondent speaks highly of the lecture by Piale, given half a century ago, in which the theory was broached which has turned out so correctly. Mr. Parker writes to the same journal (Jan. 4, 1876) to deplore the fact that the substructures of the *Colosseum* laid open at so much expense and with so much trouble, and which he so carefully described in his lectures before the Institute, both in London and Canterbury, is now 10 ft. under water "from the blundering of the Roman workmen, who made a hole in an aqueduct, and sent all the water into these substructures." They afterwards, instead of clearing out the drain, employed a steam-engine to pump the water out, and this is stopped "for want of funds."

Apropos of the memoir of the Abbe Cochet at p. 458, we would direct notice to a laudable intention on the part of the Archaeologists of France to erect a statue to his memory in the cemetery at Rouen. A committee has been formed, and an urgent appeal is made by them for funds to carry out their object, which must commend itself to the numerous admirers of the author of "La Normandie Souterraine," &c., in this country. Any communications in aid of the project may be made to the President of the Committee, Mr. Gustave Gouellain, Rampe Bouvreuil, No. 44, Rouen.

A valuable contribution to the History of Cornwall is promised in the publication of the *Registrum Munimentorum Prioratus Launcestonensis*, a collection of charters and other documents relating to the possessions of the Priory of Launceston, to which the attention of Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., and member of the council of the Institute, has been directed among the MSS. in the library of Lambeth Palace. Sir John Maclean is already very favourably known to our readers by several publications, and he proposes to edit the "Registrum," of which but very few such records exist relating to the county, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained. The issue will be confined to 250 ordinary, and 25 large paper, copies. The price will be, for ordinary copies, £1 11s. 6d., to non-subscribers £2 2s.; large paper copies will be issued to subscribers only at £3 3s. each, bound in cloth. Subscribers' names may be sent to the Editor, Pallingswick Lodge, Hammersmith.

Mr. Johnson, of Ripon, has just published an excellent little work, "A Guide to the Principal Chambered Barrows and other Pre-historic Monuments" in Brittany, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., F.S.A., Rector of Wath, the talented Director of the Museum formed by the Institute at Ripon in 1874, and the contributor to its "Journal" of a memoir upon "Castle Dykes" (p. 135). As already mentioned in our notice of Mr. Lukis's pamphlet on "Rude Stone Monuments" (p. 132), Mr. Lukis has an hereditary claim to treat of the subject of his present work, inasmuch as his father was the earliest pioneer in the field of such investigations, as vols. i., ii., iii. and other early portions of the "Journal" will testify.

The second and concluding volume of "The Hundred of Gartree," Leicestershire, by the Rev. J. H. Hill, F.S.A., Rector of Cranoe, &c., is announced as being ready.

The Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, F.S.A., announces as *just ready*, "A detailed Account of the Bells in all the Old Parish Churches of Somersetshire, their Founders, Legends, &c." It is in medium 4to, and has fourteen plates of illustrations. Price to subscribers 15s. 6d. Apply to the Author, Rectory, Clyst St. George, Topsham.