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PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR TEXT.
FREDERICK BLIGH BOND

1864 1945

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HIS WRITINGS
AND A LIST OF HIS BUILDINGS

architect  architectural historian
ecclesiologist  photographer
archaeologist  psychical researcher

compiled by Richard Coates
University of the West of England, Bristol
2015

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This work consists of 57 pages
A brief account of the extraordinary life of Frederick Bligh Bond, FRIBA

Frederick Bligh Bond (FBB; 30 June 1864 – 8 March 1945) was an English architect, architectural illustrator, ecclesiologist, colour photographic pioneer, archaeologist, in later life a psychical researcher, a devout if unorthodox Christian, a man of somewhat anti-establishment leanings politically as well as religiously, and a prolific, indefatigable writer and lecturer. He was the third son of Mary Isabella Delafosse and the Rev. Frederick Hookey Bond, headmaster of Marlborough Royal Free Grammar School, who at first tutored him at home. He was born in Marlborough, and bore the name Bligh (by which he was generally known) because of his distant relationship to Captain William Bligh – the same Bligh whose regime led to the infamous mutiny on H.M.S. Bounty (1789). William’s nephew Francis Godolphin Bond was Bligh Bond’s grandfather. FBB was also a cousin of the well-known Devon parson, author and hymn-writer Sabine Baring-Gould.

FBB practised as an architect in Bristol from 1886-7 onwards. He worked at first jointly with others, particularly Charles Francis Hansom, whose pupil he had been, after Charles’ death with his son Edward, then with the notable William Bruce Gingell, and finally from 1899 onwards mainly on his own. His respectable legacy of buildings includes schools, such as Greenbank Elementary School (now demolished) and St George’s School, and the city’s other board schools in Barton Hill, St Philip’s, Easton (demolished) and Southville. He was jointly responsible, with the younger Hansom, for the original Schools of Medicine (now Geography) and Engineering buildings at the University of Bristol and the Music School of Clifton College. Cossham Memorial Hospital in Kingswood is also an early example of his work. From about 1898-1907 he also undertook an important sequence of commissions for the King’s Weston estate of Philip Napier Miles, including substantial private houses in Shirehampton and Avonmouth, the Public Hall and the striking but now-demolished King’s Weston estate office in Shirehampton (pictured on page 57 below), as well as the Miles Arms pub and several terraces of shops and workers’ houses in Avonmouth. Much of the architectural interest of Edwardian Shirehampton is due to his distinctive and unorthodox work playing on a
loosely Queen Anne style, and what is sometimes called Edwardian Baroque, and several of his buildings have English Heritage listed status.

A man with High Anglican sympathies – initially, at any rate – he was also deeply interested in the internal architecture and design and furnishing of pre-Reformation churches, and in 1909 he published, with Dom Bede Camm, a definitive two-volume work on medieval *Roodscreens and roodlofts*. His growing reputation as an architectural historian led to commissions to restore a number of churches and to design new screens, mainly in Somerset. The same reputation also led the diocese of Bath and Wells, in 1908, to appoint him as its unpaid director of excavations, despite his archaeological inexperience, at the highly important newly acquired site of Glastonbury Abbey, which was vested in the Bath and Wells Diocesan Trust (as well as to the honorary post of diocesan architect). During these digs, which were judged successful at the time, he rediscovered the site, dimensions and purpose of a number of the monastic buildings, notably the Edgar and Loretto Chapels, though his findings came eventually to be severely challenged. However, he was dismissed by the dean of Bath and Wells, Dr Joseph Armitage Robinson, in 1921 because of his unrepentant claim (or admission), published in graphic detail in 1918, that he had relied on information from disembodied sources beyond this world to guide his researches. The nub of the dispute was that FBB regarded his use of “psychological” techniques as being at the cutting edge of scientific methodology, whilst the dean took the more orthodox view that archaeology’s remit began and ended with spades, trowels and the critical use of documentary evidence.

Whilst FBB’s work at Glastonbury is often paraded as one of the first examples of so-called psychic archaeology, it is a moot point whether he might actually have achieved everything he achieved through his formidable historical knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture alone. But he claimed to be guided psychically by dead Glastonbury monks and the builder of the Edgar Chapel, whilst at the same time defending himself from charges of crude spiritualism by saying his contact was not directly with ghosts, but somehow depended on tapping into latent historical memories (“the Greater Memory” or “Memoria”, with some hints of the Theosophists’ “akashic records” and Jung’s “collective unconscious”). His contact with the beyond was mediated by a sitter producing “automatic writing”, i.e. writing produced with apparently no conscious input on topics in which the sitter had no expertise and no special prior knowledge. Alongside, and probably in part as a result of, the stir created by his
revelations, his architectural commissions became more sporadic, and in the longer term dried up altogether. During these years his relationship with his long-estranged wife May (they had lived apart since 1900) deteriorated to a new and legally costly low, largely over custody arrangements for their daughter Mary, and he was declared bankrupt in 1914. His private life, as revealed in court reports in the newspapers, probably contributed to his potential clients’ wariness, as perhaps did his perceived religious unorthodoxy.

FBB’s unorthodoxies did not prevent him from being called on to exercise his talents during the outpouring of national grief after the First World War. He designed many free-standing war memorials in the southwest, mainly in Somerset (and notably in Glastonbury), and others forming part of the internal furnishings of parish churches, for example the restoration of the chancel and sanctuary at Coln St Aldwyn, Gloucestershire, in memory of a local aristocratic patron and his family.

As will be obvious by now, FBB was fascinated by the occult. He had been from the 1890s a conspicuous if inconsistent member of the Freemasons, the Theosophical Society, the Society for Psychical Research, the Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia and the Ghost Club. As early as 1899 he had expressed his belief that the dimensions of Glastonbury Abbey were based on a system of sacred geometry called *gematria*, and four years before his dismissal he published, with the Anglican priest Thomas Simcox Lea, the provocatively titled *Gematria, a preliminary investigation of the cabala contained in the Coptic Gnostic books and of a similar Gematria in the Greek text of the New Testament*, an extended development of his previous paper in *The Builder* (1916). A specific claim was that the ground plan of Glastonbury Abbey was based on a regular grid of squares with sides of 74 feet. The last straw for Dean Robinson came in 1919, after FBB had published his best-known work, *The gate of remembrance* (1918), openly describing the use of “automatic writings” by the medium Captain John Allan Bartlett (“John Alleyne”) to produce historically accurate information to guide his excavations. His archaeological work was at first put under the supervision of others, but, being temperamentally unable to handle this, he was manoeuvred out of his responsibilities as diocesan architect, and eventually sacked from Glastonbury after continuing difficulties with the diocesan authorities who were finding his revelations odd enough to cast doubt on the validity of his findings and uncomfortably brazen.
Shorn of his pet project, from 1921-6 he found paid employment as editor of *Psychic Science*, the quarterly journal of the British College of Psychic Science, and continued to publish a series of largely unread pamphlets offering revelations about Glastonbury, which were also allegedly obtained through automatic writing. He also worked with other mediums – to his considerable cost when he tried unsuccessfully to claim a share of one’s “authorial” credit (and income) for her revelations, arguing that his presence had been crucial to the medium’s ability to perform.

In 1926, FBB took a proffered opportunity to emigrate, or perhaps escape, to America, where he investigated and gave lectures on psychical matters, and may have designed the occasional screen for churches by the architect Ralph Adams Cram, whom he had known since 1912 (though none has been identified for sure). He took on the duties of education secretary to the American Society for Psychical Research and editor of its journal (1930-5). In due course he fell out with the ASPR over his doubts as to the credibility of a well-known medium, Mina Crandon, and then briefly served as editor of the magazine of another organization devoted to psychic matters, *Survival*. Whilst living in New York, he joined the tiny Catholic Church of North America (a.k.a. the Old Roman Catholic Church), a doctrinally and liturgically conservative body founded in 1925, into which he was ordained in 1932 and swiftly elevated to a status equivalent to (the only) bishop, but he abandoned church and honours abruptly in January 1936, returning to Britain apparently with the hope of excavating further at Glastonbury. This never happened. He lived in London, at first with Mary, and then, apparently renewing an acquaintance struck in 1915, at Tynant Brithdir, near Dolgelley (Dolgellau), Merionethshire, where he died of a heart attack in 1945 after a period of ill health. He is buried in the churchyard of nearby Llanelltyd.

FBB’s individual legacy includes not only some striking secular buildings, especially in north-west Bristol, a respectable place in the history of photography, a century-long status as an authority on ecclesiastical architecture, some fine monuments, screens and reredoses, and a reputation as one of the leading psychics of his day (whose most controversial book was even reviewed in the leading scientific journal *Nature*), but also a modern status as the unwitting midwife of the “New Age” pretensions of today’s Glastonbury. This set of achievements of a complex human mind is impossible to begin to integrate except on his own terms, which is why, presumably, his reputation is not as high as it could be, and why his achievements remain best known to specialists in
these separate, and currently irreconcilable, areas. Let those who contemplate FBB’s work as a whole judge whether the easy tag “eccentric” is justified alongside “gifted”, “sincere”, “amiable”, “optimistic”, “inflexible”, “prickly”, “litigious”, “reckless” and probably “misguided”. Much has been hinted about his credibility – Glastonbury Abbey was largely silent about his excavations from 1922 till 2008 – but few, even of those who accused him of “false claims” or of being “odd”, ever explicitly called him or his life’s work a fraud.

Richard Coates

Shirehampton and Frenchay, 9 June 2015

FBB’s famous design for the cover of the Chalice Well, Glastonbury (1919)
Compiler’s notes

WRITINGS: FBB’s written output was enormous in both amount and range, and it included numerous unpublished papers, newspaper articles and letters to the press. It is doubtful whether all are mentioned here. A good number of the more obscure items have been traced thanks to mentions in Tim Hopkin-Ball’s The rediscovery of Glastonbury (2007), the essential text on FBB’s life. Some reviews of FBB’s works are mentioned, but reviews have not been systematically sought out. Some significant lectures, where reliably reported, have been included even if no text survives, though many of these will have been recycled.

Not every reprint, especially since 1950, has been sought out and listed, but efforts have been made to identify material which is now available online. Many of FBB’s books, especially those of occultist interest, are nowadays available in reprinted form: see for instance http://www.gettextbooks.com/author/Frederick_Bligh_Bond.

It has not always been possible to track down exact details of items in some newspapers and other periodicals (especially Psychic Science and Psychic Research) or rare separate pamphlets. References to them by later writers and bibliographies are sometimes incomplete, cryptic or muddled. Any corrections and more exact information will be gratefully received by the compiler at richard.coates@uwe.ac.uk. Entries known to be incomplete or unsatisfactory (except in respect of page-numbers lacking in some non-academic periodicals and newspapers) are shown in red. An update of this work will be issued when enough relevant new information comes to light.

Where FBB claimed a share of the authorship of works produced by automatic writing, that claim is accepted for the purposes of the bibliography and ignores any legal rulings to the contrary unless otherwise stated. The term "script" in this work denotes such an automatic writing.

In references to periodicals, the form “2.2” means part 2 of volume 2, whilst the form “2,13” means volume 2, but part 13 of a continuously numbered sequence of parts starting at volume 1 number 1.

BUILDINGS: Incomplete information about FBB’s buildings is also shown in red. Thanks for their help in the compilation of the list of buildings and artefacts, through correspondence and/or publications, are due to Anthony Beeson and David Martyn, to David Dawson and Bill Stebbing’s web-page http://dawsonheritage.co.uk/somerset_churches/description.asp?ChooseSubtheme=Work%20by%20Frederick%20Bligh%20Bond, and especially to Sarah Whittingham and to Tim Hopkin-Ball’s biography of FBB.

All links mentioned were active and safe when tested in late April and May 2015.

The images used are believed not to be subject to copyright restrictions.
Writings, published and unpublished, of Frederick Bligh Bond


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1892) Pendulum figures. [Unpublished. But see “Vibration figures” and image below.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1896) The Bristol bishopric. Letter to the *Bristol Times and Mirror* (5 July). [About lavish expenditure on the bishop’s house.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1899) Rhythm in design: or, the analysis and application of harmonic form. *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* 6 (3 June).

Bond, Frederick Bligh (date unknown) Vibration figures. [Also called “harmonographs”. Alluded to in Annie Besant and Charles Webster Leadbeater (1901) *Thought-forms*. London: The Theosophical Society, page 30, in a way that suggests they are quoting from it, but it has not been traced as an independent published work. Perhaps from his (1892) work. An improved device for producing them was patented by FBB; see *The Musical Standard* (17 May 1902), 320.]

One of FBB’s “vibration figures” (about 1892-99)

Bond, Frederick Bligh, and Arthur L. Radford (1903) Devonshire screens and rood lofts [part 2]: being a compendium of existing screens, and remains of screenwork still surviving, or reputed to be surviving in the county. *Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and Art* 35 (second series) 5, 434-496. Online via Google Book Search.

Bond, Frederick Bligh, assisted by Arthur L. Radford (1903) *Devonshire screens and rood lofts*. Acton: Wyndham and Co. [This consists of the two articles above, published in book form and bound in reverse order.]

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**FBB should not be confused with another, unrelated, ecclesiologist and expert on roodscreens working at the same period, Francis Bond, author of Screens and galleries in English churches (1908), Fonts and font covers (1908) and Wood carvings in English churches (1910), all from Oxford University Press. Incorrect references to the work of “Francis Bligh Bond” can sometimes be met.**

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Bond, Frederick Bligh (1903) [Unidentified contribution on roodscreens to the *Transactions of St Paul’s Ecclesiological Society* mentioned in the preface to *Roodscreens and roodlofts* (1909). Probably an allusion to FBB’s lecture to the Society on 18 December 1903 which was written up as the 1905 article.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1903) The tympanum of the rood screen, as surviving at Winsham church, Somerset. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 49.2, 56-64. [Also published as a separate pamphlet.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1904, 1905) Screens and screenwork in the English church [two parts]. *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* (third series) 11 (October), 537-555, and 12 (October), 637-661.


From 1905-23, FBB intermittently contributed many short descriptive pieces like the next one listed on features of Somerset churches and other buildings to the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*. Many of these are notes prepared to accompany Society excursions. Some also appeared as separate pamphlets. Substantial ones are detailed below, which often include notes by others; page-numbers for the entire article are given, not just FBB’s contribution. Simple requests for information in the *Proceedings* submitted by FBB are not listed.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1906) Screenwork in the churches of the Minehead district. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 52.2, 55-69. [Also published as a separate pamphlet.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1907) Doulting church, etc. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 53.1, 36-38.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1907) Screenwork in the churches of north-east Somerset. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* 53.2, 82-100. Online via Google Book Search. [Also published as a separate pamphlet.]


Frederick Bligh (1908) Glastonbury Abbey: report on the discoveries made during the excavations of 1908. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* 54.2, 107-130. [Also published as a separate pamphlet. Suggests that Glastonbury Abbey had a polygonal apse. This initiates one of the most important and contentious issues for the whole of FBB’s life and work.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1908) Glastonbury Abbey: with an account of some recent discoveries. *The Treasury* 12 (Christmas issue), pages unknown. [Mentioned in part 1, chapter (c), of *The gate of remembrance* (1918). Suggests, as in the previous item, that Glastonbury Abbey had a polygonal apse.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1908) Screenwork in churches of the Taunton district. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* 54.2, 144-152.

Bond, Frederick Bligh, and Dom Bede Camm (1909) *Roodscreens and roodlofts* [2 volumes]. London: Isaac Pitman. Online at https://archive.org/stream/roodscreensroodl01bond, and limited searchability is possible via http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000567894. [FBB’s contribution is volume 1. According to the preface, “[t]he first part of the work ... incorporates ... the substance of papers contributed to the *Proceedings of the Saint Paul’s Ecclesiological Society* in 1903, and to the *Journal of the R.I.B.A.* in October, 1904, and October, 1905.” This is still in 2015 the standard work on the subject, though it has never been uncontroversial. Sample review: anonymous (1910), in *The North American Review* 191.653 (April), 573-574, praising the illustrations but criticizing aspects of the text.]


Anonymous (1909) *Ye Lovynge Greetynge of ye Monkes of Glaston to Theyre Prince and Princes XXII Jun: Ano MCMIX*. Bristol: Edward Everard. [This pastiche early English address to the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Glastonbury on the date stated was probably written by FBB. It includes verses received by him through automatic writing.]

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From about 1910-1920, FBB lectured to various Masonic and Rosicrucian gatherings in Bristol, Bath and London and to other organizations. The texts of these have not survived independently even where the title is known, but many must have involved material recycled from other works. A sample:

Power and numbers as exemplified in the Magic Squares (1910), Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia, Robert Fludd College, Bath.

The lost mysteries of masonry recovered from the Greek scriptures (1912/13), Pilgrim Lodge no. 772.

Evidences of a Masonic secret tradition discovered in Glastonbury Abbey (1912/13), St Vincent Lodge No. 1404.

Studies in the Christian cabala (1914), Metropolitan College of the Societas Rosicruciana in Anglia.

The lost mysteries of masonry (1918), Shepton Mallet Lodge.

Masonic landmarks in the Bible (1919), St Vincent Lodge No. 1404.

[titled unknown] (1920) Somerset Masters’ Lodge No. 3746.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1910) *Guide book to Glastonbury Abbey: its history, antiquities and ruins: including an account of recent excavations.* Wells: Dowman Woodhams. [Formally, a revised edition of the anonymous *Glastonbury Abbey: its history, antiquity and ruins, including recent excavations and the British Lake Village, discovered in 1892.* Wells: Clare, Son & Co. The earlier book itself had predecessors.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1911) Elm church. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 57.1, 32-34.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1911) Wellow church. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 57.1, 70-73. [Contains a reference to notes in the Bath branch of the Society’s *Proceedings* in 1904; no other trace located.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1912) Glastonbury Abbey: fifth report on the discoveries made during the excavations, [1911-12]. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 58.2, 29-44. [Also published as a separate pamphlet.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1913) Queen Camel church. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 59.1, 32-34.


**FBB gave a lecture to the Annual Summer Meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society in 1913 held in Wells and Glastonbury (reported in the Society’s Transactions), but the text has not been located.**

**He also gave a lecture “Evidences of the use of a building unit or symbolic dimension found at Glastonbury Abbey, and in some other medieval churches” to the Royal Archaeological Institute, and the related “Evidences of a hidden symbolism in the plan of Glastonbury Abbey” to the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.**


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1914) Bath Abbey. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 60.1, 34-36.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1914) Glastonbury Abbey: seventh report on the discoveries made during the excavations of the excavations, [1913-14]. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 60.2, 41-45.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1915) An apocalypse of Number. [Unpublished.]
Bond, Frederick Bligh (1915) First essay towards a grammar of the Gnostic Arithmography: Or the representation of numbers absolute and relative by geometric sigils and words framed by gematria for the expression of number. [Unpublished volumes of notes.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh, and Rev. Thomas Simcox Lea (1917) *A preliminary investigation of the cabala contained in the Coptic Gnostic books and of a similar gematria in the Greek text of the New Testament, shewing the presence of a system of teaching by means of the doctrinal significance of numbers, by which the holy names are clearly seen to represent aeonial relationships which can be conceived in a geometric sense and are capable of a typical expression of that order.* Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. Reprinted, with new notes by Anne Macauley and new foreword by Keith...

The original edition and the reprint contain appendices and supplements as follows:

*Appendix:*

A: The number 485; B: Of the square and circle contained; C: Names of Christ as multiples of 37; D: Schema of the numbers of Jesus; E: The decree of the First Mystery; F: Of the three primary figures; G: Cabala of the cosmos; H: The cube of light.

*Supplement:*

I: On the symbolism of numbers; II: On geometric truth; III: The geometric cubit as a basis of proportion in the plans of mediaeval buildings [a reprint of FBB’s paper (1916)]; IV: Cephas: the name given by Our Lord to Peter.

[Some of these papers and subsections have been reprinted in later works, for example: Supplement IV in *RILKO Journal* 47 (1995). Original reviewed, along with *Materials for the Apostolic Gnosis* (1919), by J. M. Creed in *Journal of Theological Studies* 22 (1921).]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1917) Pi and the “Mysterion”: a possible explanation of the Platonic number. [Unpublished.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1917) The aeons as spatial relations. [Unpublished.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1918) Hiram Abiff, the architect of Solomon's Temple: a study in the geometrical cabala of the Greeks. [Unpublished.]


The fourth and subsequent editions carry the title *The gate of remembrance: the story of the psychological experiment which resulted in the discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury, with a record of the finding of the Loretto Chapel in 1919.*


[This is the work for which FBB is most widely remembered, and the one which first brought him notoriety. The substance of the work was challenged in two booklets (sometimes treated as two editions of the same) by a family enemy: Wilkins, Henry J. (1922) *False psychical claims*]
in "The Gate of Remembrance" concerning Glastonbury Abbey, and (1923) A further criticism of the psychical claims concerning Glastonbury Abbey [made in "The Gate of Remembrance," by F. B. Bond], and of the recent excavations. Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith and London: Simpkin Marshall. FBB replied in Journal of the Society for Psychical Research 21 (April 1924), 248-249. Wilkins responded in the May issue, 271-272, and the correspondence closed. See also The Spectator (June 1922), 723-724. Even the author of the preface to the second edition of The gate of remembrance, Sir William Barrett, FRS, felt moved to point to “the courage shown by Mr. Bligh Bond in the publication of a work which might possibly jeopardise the high reputation he enjoys.” “Seven Musical Impressions for the Pianoforte, based upon episodes in the life of Johannes, the monk of Glastonbury”, were published under the book’s title by composer “Carlyon de Lyle” (1918). This extravagantly named person was Maud Wingate, “John Alleyne”’s wife.]


Contains the following essays, as listed on the title-page [but in square brackets: as listed in the contents]: Preface, and [Dr Lea’s] apologia; Introduction; Historical article [The gematria of the Greek scriptures: a historical sketch]; The naming of St. John Baptist; The name “ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ” [The gematria of 2368]; The parables in St. Matthew XIII [Specimens of gematria from St. Matthew XIII].

Kessinger Publishing (no date) has also reprinted separately the following items by TSL and FBB, whose exact relation to the above can easily be ascertained. They have not been found mentioned elsewhere as separately published items, but are extracted from Part I: An introduction to the Apostolic Gnosis; The Apostolic Gnosis and the gematria of the Greek scriptures; The Apostolic Gnosis and the naming of St. John Baptist; The Apostolic Gnosis and the gematria of 2368; The Apostolic Gnosis and specimens of gematria from St. Matthew.

Part II of Materials ... appeared from Oxford: B. H. Blackwell (1922), containing the following essays: The mathematical symbolism of the Gnosis; The words of power used with the Miracles; The vision of
St. Peter and the geometrical symbol of the Church; The Epistle of Apollos to the Hebrews; Miscellaneous examples from Holy Scripture. Reprinted London: Research into Lost Knowledge Organization [RILKO] (1985).

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1919) *The Hill of Vision, a forecast of the Great War and of social revolution with the coming of the new race, gathered from automatic writings obtained between 1909 and 1912, and also, in 1918, through the hand of John Alleyne under the supervision of the author.* London: Constable, and Boston, Mass.: Jones Co. Online via http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000447083 and http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/009587190. [Briefly reviewed in *Nature* 104 (26 February 1920), 690: “This book is a sequel to *The Gate of Remembrance*, which contained an account of the automatic script giving instructions for excavations in Glastonbury. The further script now published deals with the war and after, but it cannot be said that the correspondences and verifications of predictions pointed out are particularly striking or convincing.” Noticed more enthusiastically in *New-Church Review* (April 1919), 662.]

Reprinted Whitefish, Montana: Kessinger Publishing (no date).


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1919) Address on the dedication of the new cover of the Chalice Well, Glastonbury (1 November). [Not located.]


FBB may have submitted a paper on spiritualism to, and did appear before, a committee of the Lambeth Conference of Bishops. Letter dated 24 June 1920 to the committee chairman in question, Bishop Campbell West-Watson; Lambeth Palace Library, manuscript LC135. [Cited in Kollar, Rene (2000) Searching for Raymond. Anglicanism, spiritualism and bereavement between the two World Wars. Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books, 61, and notes 62 and 66.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1921) South Petherton church. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 67.1, xxxiv-xxxv.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1921) Marriott church. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 67.1, xl-xlI.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1921) The return of Johannes: a sequel to *The gate of remembrance*. Glastonbury: Central Somerset Gazette. [Sometimes jointly credited to the medium “John Alleyne”; sometimes treated as the first of the nine *Glastonbury scripts* (see 1923-5 and for the collected set 1929).]


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**The Glastonbury scripts**, of which the previous item is taken to be the first, are a sequence of nine sometimes ponderously titled booklets (1921-5) edited by FBB, consisting of automatic writings by various mediums, not always clearly credited. Some are wholly or partly recast in verse form. Some appeared first, or in a preliminary form, in the journal *Psychic Science*, also edited by FBB. They were issued by a range of publishers, and some are said to be published in Abbots Leigh [Somerset], which was really the name of the publisher’s house, 3 Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, i.e. FBB’s own residence at the time. Some booklets may have run soon to second editions or reprints. They were all reprinted in 1929, and in a collected edition in 1934 (see these entries for further details and comment). They can be found indexed and referred to under a potentially confusing variety of different or abbreviated titles; the original titles are given in full in this bibliography. They are picked out in a shade of steel blue as a finding aid.

On 6 December 1921 FBB read a paper to a private meeting of the Society for Psychical Research, “Recent discoveries at Glastonbury made through automatic writing”, reported in Journal of the Society for Psychical Research 20, 238.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1921-6) editor of Psychic Science. Quarterly transactions of the British College of Psychic Science. [First issue April 1922. FBB contributed annual reports and some anonymous articles, as well as editorial notes and some articles in his own name, not all of which are catalogued below.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Church of St Andrew, Clevedon. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xxix-xxx.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) [Church of Saint Michael and All Angels], Clapton-in-Gordano. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xxxiii-xxxvi.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Portbury. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xxxvi-xxxix.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Church of St Andrew, Backwell. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xxxix-xlii.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Chelvey Court. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xlii-xliii.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Church of Saint Bridget, Chelvey. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xliii-xliv.

[Bond, Frederick Bligh] (1922) Tickenham church. Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 68.1, xlviii-l. [No author is given; it may or may not be FBB.]
Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Yatton church. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 68.1, lli-1viii.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Congresbury. The old vicarage and church of St Andrew. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 68.1, lviii-lxi.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Church of St John Baptist, Churchill. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 68.1, lxii.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1922) Burrington (including church). *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 68.1, lxiv-lxv. [The bench-ends in this church are illustrated by FBB’s photographs in *The Architect* (29 December 1916).]


Morland, John (1922) The Brue at Glastonbury. The Roman road, Pons Perilis, and Beckery Mill: a regional survey. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* 68.2, 64-86. [Contains a contribution by FBB on 76-78.]

In 1923 FBB spoke on the BBC (London) about “Old buildings”. The script has not been located.


Around this time, FBB was much in demand as a lecturer, and notes survive for (at least) the following [unpublished] talks: “The position of women in ancient history”; “Christianity and communism”; “Evolutionary principles in human society”; “The ideals of Glastonbury”; “Recent discoveries at Glastonbury with the aid of automatic writing”.


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1923) *The Glastonbury scripts II: Memories of the monks of Avalon*. The brethren of the XIIth century recall the ancient buildings lost in the great fire, A.D. 1184. London: British College of Psychic Science. [Script anonymous; sitter from Winchester. Reprinted with some additions from *Psychic Science* 1.4 (January 1923).]

There may have been a second edition/printing (1925).

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1924) *The Glastonbury Scripts III: concerning Saint Hugh of Avallon [sic], Prior of Witham and Bishop of Lincoln, and his part in the re-edification of St. Mary's Chapel of Glastonbury*. London: P. B. Beddow. [Script by “Philip Lloyd”, i.e. Thomas Jones, and K. L. Reprinted from *Psychic Science* 2,6 (July 1923), where it appears as an article with the title: ‘Metagnosis’, a link with greater intelligences.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1924) *The Glastonbury scripts V: The vision of Mathias – or how the Grail appeared to Brother Mathias of Eirenn*. Glastonbury: Central Somerset Gazette. [Script by “H. T. S.”, i.e. Hester Travers-Smith, better known under her married name, Hester Dowden.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1924) *The Glastonbury scripts VI: The Rose Miraculous: Joseph of Arimathea’s journey to Britain bearing the Sangreal: “The Watching of the Rose” at Avalon*. Glastonbury: Central Somerset Gazette. [Script by Hester Dowden. FBB’s preface emphasizes that he understands the script to be literature not authentic history, and that he has put it into metrical form himself.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1924) *The art of divining for water and metals: a study of the work of Mr John Timms*. London: British College of Psychic Science, Ltd. [Also credited jointly to the medium Harry Price.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1925) *The Glastonbury scripts IX: The story of King Arthur and how he saw the Sangreal, of his institution of the Quest of the Holy Grail, and of the promise of the fulfilment of that Quest in the latter days: founded on scripts partly metrical received in 1924*. Glastonbury: Central Somerset Gazette. [Script by Hester Dowden.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1925) *The Central Somerset Gazette official guide to Glastonbury and neighbourhood: a concise history of the abbey ruins and other notable buildings: together with notes on the abbey excavations and copyright ground plan*. Glastonbury: Avalon Press. [Title differs slightly on cover.]

Revised edition 1927.

See also a (?) revised reissue: *The Central Somerset Gazette concise guide to Glastonbury* [etc.]. Glastonbury: Avalon Press (1934).
F. B. B. [= Frederick Bligh Bond], ed. (1925) *The Gospel of Philip the Evangelist. Parts I and II. Reprinted from "Spiritual Truth."* London: Percival B. Beddow. [See also (1932). An automatic writing received through the medium Hester Dowden. *Spiritual Truth* was a financially precarious newspaper edited by Beddow which appeared first in 1922.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1925) *A voyage and its strange consequences. Light: a journal of spiritual progress and psychical research* 45 (18 June).


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1927) *The pragmatist in psychic research. Carl Murchison, ed., The case for and against psychical belief.* Worcester, Mass.: Clark University, 25-64. Online at https://archive.org/stream/caseforandagains032328mbp#page/n41/mode/2up and, in a newly set form, https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=u_y3_noE2hYC&pg=PT30&dq=%22pragmatist+in+psychic+research%22+bligh&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cPhBVYaUH8XLaMSpgdAH&ved=0CDAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=%22pragmatist%20in%20psychic%20research%22&f=false.

Cummins, Geraldine (1927) *The scripts of Cleophas: a reconstruction of primitive Christian documents.* London: Psychic Press. [FBB claimed part-authorship of these automatic writings, which were addressed to him by the spirit and typed up by him. A legal case, Cummins v. Bond 1927, established that the court had no jurisdiction over the afterlife, that the spirit and the medium (in this case Cummins) were jointly the author, and that because of the first ruling the copyright over the written work belonged to the medium alone. See Lee, Blewett (1926) Copyright of automatic writing. *Virginia Law Review* 13.1 (1 November), 22-26. Five subsequent volumes of the *Scripts of Cleophas* published till 1939 are not attributed here to FBB.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1928) *The testament of the Watchers*. [Based on automatic scripts of “John Alleyne”. Unpublished.]


Number I contains writing obtained by FBB with the medium “John Alleyne” (pseudonym of J. Allen Bartlett). The communicator claimed to be Johannes Bryant, a monk of Glastonbury in the period 1497-1534. Numbers III, IV and VII are the work of two American sitters [“Philip Lloyd”, i.e. Thomas Jones, and K. L.] to whom the history of the abbey was unknown.
Number II records the writings of a Winchester medium whose hand was allegedly used automatically without her volition. The communicators claimed to be monks of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. According to psychical researcher Nandor Fodor, they were veridical in scores of cases, the most famous of which is the discovery of the Norman wall of Herlewin's Chapel, recorded by FBB in *The Company of Avalon* (1924).

Numbers III [verse], VI [verse, condensed], VIII and IX [verse] were obtained by FBB in his sessions with Hester Dowden, who claimed that his presence and the contact of his fingers on her hand or wrist were required in the process of obtaining them. The mental contact came through FBB, Dowden said. Her contribution was the motor power of transmission and the more mechanical side of the writing. For this reason the automatist disclaimed sole copyright, alleging dual mediumship [a fact which must have encouraged FBB to expect Geraldine Cummins (see above, 1927) to defer to him in a similar way, RC].

The story of the Glastonbury Scripts carried on the record of prediction and discovery as told by FBB in a series of earlier books: *The Gate of Remembrance* (1918), *The Hill of Vision* (1919) and *The Company of Avalon* (1924). These examples of cross-correspondence were obtained through four far-separated mediums. To these a fifth may be added, since the monk Johannes again wrote, in his old style, through the hand of Mina Crandon of Boston in 1926-27. Part of the record is printed in the Clark University Symposium of 1926 [published 1927].

Bond, Frederick Bligh (date unknown, late 1920s or early 1930s) A brief anthology from the script of Jessie B. Stevens. *The Quest* [volume unknown], 000-000. [Not traced. Referred to by Kenawell, *The quest at Glastonbury*, 157.]

Press, 208 and note 36. Correspondence from the 1930s between FBB and Hamilton survives in the Hamilton Collection.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1930) Alleged contributions to *The Direct-Voice*. [This was a short-lived psychical periodical published in New York and edited (probably) by Owen Washburn, which ran for 6 (bi-)monthly issues. There is nothing by FBB in issues 1.2-1.6, online at http://www.iapsop.com/archive/materials/direct_voice/.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1930-5) was editor of *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 24-28 and 29 up till 29.4 (April 1935). [Slightly different dates are sometimes cited for his editorship. FBB supplied the journal’s new, shorter, headline title. He contributed editorial notes to each issue and some rejoinders to articles by others, not all of which in either category are catalogued below, and some articles in his own name. A paper index to the journal can in theory be got directly from the ASPR. There is no online contents index for this periodical, and information about articles is hard to come by without physical inspection, though Google Books’ snippet-view has proved useful (and frustrating). There are sometimes differences between the article titles and what appears on the contents pages.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1930) Varieties of cross correspondence: a comparison of notable instances, such as the Piper and Margery series, with a review of methods and results. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 24.11 (November), 498-512. [Refers to the case of the (in)famous medium “Margery” [i.e. Mina Crandon], whom FBB came to believe fraudulent. Also sometimes credited jointly to Harry Price.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1931) Note [on Glover scripts]. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 25, 289.


F. B. [claimed perhaps = Frederick Bligh Bond] (c.1931) *The Light and the Word. Volume One. By Romulus the Monk.* London: A. H. Stockwell. [Identification very questionable. FBB otherwise always gave both his initials + surname, and he never otherwise used this publisher. No Volume 2 has been identified. “F.B.” describes him/herself as “the medium”, which is something FBB was not and never claimed to be.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1932) An astronomical script and its verification. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research*
26, 324-327-000. [Also referred to as: The gospel of Philip the Deacon: a note. See next item.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1932) *The Gospel of Philip the Deacon; claiming to be a reconstruction of the original document burned in Athens about the time of Philip’s mission (say A.D. 36-40), through the recall of the spiritual Memories of the Past which ever persist, and are available to mental sympathy. Received by Frederick Bligh Bond through the hand of Hester Dowden. First complete edition. New York: Macoy Publishing Co. Online at [http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks03/0301371.txt](http://gutenberg.net.au/ebooks03/0301371.txt). Also available as a NOOK Book (illustrated right). [See also (1925) and previous item. Dowden’s dates (1868-1949) appear in the title of reprinted editions.]

the editor [= FBB] (1932) Notes: Transcendent powers of the living personality. AND Thumbprint records by ‘Walter’. [AND others.] *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 26, 93-94.


the editor [= FBB], transl. (1932) The explanation of Premonitions Theory of “Psychoboly” by Dr A. Tanagra. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 26.10 (October), 369-374.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1933) The record of a strange automatic script. [Mystery of the Fifth Point.] *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 27, 138-140.


The editor [= FBB] (1933) A human aura photographically recorded. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 27, 000-000. [Sceptical.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1933) The inspiration of Glastonbury I-III [3 parts; automatic writings of Jessie B. Stevens]. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 27.9-12. [Part I: 27.9, 258-262; II: 27.11, 319-000; III: 27.12, 345-351.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1934) Debate with Dr Shailer Lawton: Do psychic phenomena prove survival? Notes on a debate held at Hyslop House on the evening of March 26th 1934 [etc.]. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 28, 131-137.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1934) Rejoinder to Fr. Herbert Thurston’s attack. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 28, 143-145. [Thurston was a meticulous English Jesuit scholar who was not unsympathetic to research into the paranormal. The specific “attack”, in which he is said to have found FBB’s views “nebulous and obscure”, may be Thurston’s (1918) Veridical automatism? A Glastonbury mystery. *The Month* 103,654 (March), or a later renewal.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1934) *The arithmetical mystery in the Book of Numbers*. [Unpublished.]

the editor [= FBB] (1935) Mr. Hamlin Garland’s observations on psychical questions, levitation among the Indian Yogis, etc.: a review with excerpts. *Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* 29.3 (March), 82-84-00.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1935) was editor of *Survival*, intendedly monthly magazine of The Survival Foundation Inc. [Three issues published. This is sometimes wrongly claimed to be a publication of the American Society for Psychical Research, of whose journal FBB had previously been editor until his dismissal earlier in 1935.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (about 1935) Manuscript comprising claimed communications from Captain William Bligh of H. M. S. *Bounty*, received through the medium Jessie B. Stevens. [Unpublished. Bligh was FBB’s great-uncle.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1937) *The Canon of Number as a key to the interpretation of Scripture*. [Unpublished.]


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1938) Glastonbury Abbey: harmony of traditional measures of total length and verification of same by excavation. *Notes*
and Queries for Somerset and Dorset 22,197 (June), note 206, 217-219. See also the reply by R. H. Malden on behalf of the Trustees of Glastonbury Abbey declining to enter into detailed discussion of FBB’s paper, Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset 22,198 (September), note 229, 242-243.

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1938) [Letter about the supposed “effacement” of his archaeological findings at Glastonbury.] The Times [exact date uncertain].


Bond, Frederick Bligh (1939) [Musicians’ gallery in Portishead church.] Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society 84.1, 34. [This volume contains references to other excursion notes by FBB, but no complete texts. There are instead back-references to some of his previously published notes.]

Bond, Frederick Bligh (1943) A sign from above. Light: a journal of spiritual progress and psychical research 63 (4 February). [Recalls a personal spiritual event of 1915.]

- **Other works:**
  - American Who’s Who 4 (1929-30) credits FBB with writing poems, but no strictly original work has been identified. However, he did arrange some of Hester Dowden’s automatic scripts into metrical form (e.g. The Glastonbury scripts VI: The Rose Miraculous and The Glastonbury scripts IX: The story of King Arthur), and perhaps that qualifies him, although he claimed the original text “in some passages actually falls into pentameters”. A Church Times reviewer concluded: “We have read worse poetry, but only once or twice.” FBB appears to have seized on this judgement with glee.
  - During his time in America, FBB invented a word-game, published in newspapers.
  - FBB was a prolific illustrator and photographer, especially earlier in his career.
  - FBB also contributed brief introductory notes to a range of automatists’ publications, not all recorded separately in this bibliography, e.g.:


There is correspondence with FBB about printing blocks, the history of rood screens, slides and excavations at Glastonbury in the Somerset Heritage Centre, Taunton, at A\DWX/2/12 (1904-24). There is also extensive correspondence with FBB about his disputes with the authorities over his non-appointment as diocesan architect in 1914 and over other matters involving Glastonbury Abbey at A\DWX/3/4 (1914-1943). Correspondence with Mrs Fothergill Cooke of Cheltenham, including a transcript of certain “psychic messages” of Mrs H. C. Webber of Cheltenham, can be found at A\AMK/27 (1937-8). Correspondence with Prebendary G. W. Saunders of Martock about the southern inclined wall of Glastonbury Abbey is at A\DQO/189/2/54 (1939). Other material relating to FBB can be found elsewhere in A\AMK and A\DQO/189.

Correspondence with Ralph Adams Cram can be found in Boston (Mass.) Public Library, at FA 2015.01, folders 721-717 (1915-19).

There is a reference to FBB’s correspondence with Tudor Pole (1926-7) in the papers of Sir David Russell archived at the University of St Andrews, call number ms38515/5/26/5, especially in regard to the Geraldine Cummins/Cleophas scripts case.

FBB also, late in life in Wales, made oil paintings of churches, most of which were discovered only after his death. At least one, of Llanelltyd church, was published locally in postcard form.
Buildings, artefacts and restorations
by Frederick Bligh Bond

The following list is probably not complete. It is likely to underestimate the quantity of FBB’s completed work. Its accuracy in every detail is not guaranteed; different sources often cite different dates, sometimes that of the first submitted design, sometimes that of completion, sometimes that of any approximation in between.

FBB’s professional life

Articled to Charles F. Hansom, 1882
Improver to Arthur Blomfield, 1886
Partner of Charles F. Hansom, 1886-88 [i.e. till Hansom’s death]
Worked with Edward Hansom and with Archibald Dunn on buildings for the University of Bristol 1888-1904
Partner of W. E. Jones, [unknown date; 1888?] - 1897
Partner of W. Bruce Gingell, 1896/7-1899 [i.e. till Gingell’s death]
Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1896
Practised alone, 1899-1913/14, followed by bankruptcy
Director of excavations at Glastonbury Abbey, 1908-21
Architect to Malvern Priory Church, Worcestershire, 1909-14
Honorary architect to the diocese of Bath and Wells, 1909-14
Consultancy advertised while living at Dolgellau, about 1936; probably no takers
It is hard to characterize FBB’s architectural style(s), but he displayed considerable fondness for elements and motifs of the early 18th century, and is sometimes thought to represent the Queen Anne revival; but placing him cannot be that straightforward.

Some of FBB’s buildings are listed by Historic England (formerly English Heritage). Listed building status is mentioned only when FBB was principally responsible for designing an entire building.
Individual architectural or archaeological drawings and recreational drawings and paintings that FBB is known to have produced are not included.

FBB’s buildings, artefacts and restorations

1882 All Saints church, Kenton, Devon: reconstruction of 15th-century pulpit.

1887 Chapel, Bath College [public school, FBB’s alma mater, where his father was or had been headmaster], Bath, Somerset (with Charles Hansom). [It is not clear whether this was ever built; there is no convincing mention of the school’s existence after about 1902; it appears to have had a “financial crisis three years ago” in 1905. The main buildings were originally those of a house called Vellore; they are now the Macdonald Bath Spa Hotel.]

1887 Monkey house and snake house, Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol (with Charles Hansom).

1888 Refreshment room, Clifton Zoological Gardens, Bristol (with Charles Hansom).

1888 New chancel and nuns’ choir, Carmelite convent church, Wells, Somerset (with Charles Hansom).

1888 Private house for photographic pioneer Philip Henry Delamotte, Headley, Liphook, Hampshire.

1887-8 Easton Road Board School, Bristol (with Charles Hansom). [Demolished 1973.]

1876-89 Ashton Gate Board School, North Street and Greenway Bush Lane, Bedminster (Charles Hansom, later parts with FBB).

1889 Clifton College, Bristol: tower; 1891 Council Chamber; 1898 Music Room.

1889-1915 St Peter’s church, Lew Trenchard, Devon: rood screen.
1889-91 St Paul de Leon church, Staverton, Devon: restoration of rood screen and rood loft.

1891-92 Treworgan, private house for Charles Cole, Mawnan Smith, Cornwall.

1891 Barleyfields [St Philip’s] Board High School [now Hannah More Primary School], Upper Cheese Lane [later Horton Street/ New Kingsley Road], St Philip’s, Bristol.

1892 Medical School (now Department of Geography), University College, University Road, Bristol.

about 1894 Rebuilding of Hurlditch Court, Lamerton, near Tavistock, Devon, for Reginald Morehead. [Grade II listed building. FBB’s illustration appears in *The Building News* (9 February 1894).]

1894-5 Queen Anne Road Board School [also known as Barton Hill, now Barton Hill Academy], Barton Hill, Bristol. [School, but not the entire buildings, in existence 1883.]

1895 Duke of Bedford’s Grammar School [known as the Alexander School, now Centre], Plymouth Road, Tavistock, Devon.

1896 County Auction Mart and Rooms, 42 Baldwin Street, Bristol (with W. Bruce Gingell). [The eponymous firm was trading from St Stephen’s Street by 1905. Demolished at an unknown date.]

1896-97 St John the Baptist church [formerly Christ Church], Chilcompton, Somerset: reconstruction of chancel and adding flanking chapels.

1898-99 Greenbank [Road] Elementary [Board] School, St Leonard’s Road, off Greenbank Road, Eastville, Bristol: extensions; 1904: further additions. [Demolished around 2000.]

1898 Houses in Farr Street, and for Messrs Elder Dempster in Green Lane, Avonmouth.
1899 Avonmouth Hotel [now Avonmouth Tavern], Portview Road, Avonmouth, Bristol.

1899 Canada House for Messrs Ford and Canning, 44 Baldwin Street, Bristol (with W. Bruce Gingell). [Used by Elder, Dempster Lines and The Modern Office Training College, among other firms. Demolished after 1940; war damage?]

1899 W. J. Rogers’ brewery, Jacob Street, Bristol: offices and cork-washing shed (with W. Bruce Gingell). [Demolished 1960s/70s for the office development One Castlepark.]

1900 School of Engineering, University College, University Road, Bristol (with Edward Hansom).

about 1900 Richmond Buildings, nine shops with flats over in Shirehampton Road [now Avonmouth Road], Avonmouth, Bristol.

about 1900 Knowle Board School, School Road, Totterdown, Bristol. [Suspected of being either by H. Dare Bryan or by Edward Hansom and FBB.]

1901-04 one new lodge house (Home Lodge), and alterations to three existing lodges, for the King’s Weston estate, Bristol.

1901-07 Cossham Memorial Hospital, Lodge Road, Kingswood, Gloucestershire [now Bristol] (with W. H. Watkins). [Grade II listed building.]

1902-03 Westward House, estate office for King’s Weston, High Street, Shirehampton, Bristol. [Demolished 1952 in favour of a petrol station.]

about 1902 Workers’ houses, 16-36 and 19-39 Davis Street, Avonmouth, Bristol. [28-34 were destroyed or badly damaged by a German bomb on 1/2 September 1940 and rebuilt. The curious central gaps in these terraces at non-existent numbers “26” and “29” were to accommodate the former Avonmouth Light Railway. [Other terraces in Avonmouth may be designed by FBB, but disguised in the papers in the Bristol Record Office under the builders’ names (e.g. in Cook, Davis and Farr Streets and Portview Road).]
1903-04 Shirehampton parish [later: public] hall and library, Station Road, Shirehampton, Bristol. [Grade II listed building.]

1903-04 Miles Arms Hotel, Shirehampton Road [now Avonmouth Road], Avonmouth, Bristol.

1904 St George’s Higher Grade and Technical School, Russell Town Avenue, Moorfields, Bristol [later St George Grammar School and since 1995 Sri Guru Singh Saba, a Sikh temple].

1904 St Petrock’s church, Lydford, Devon: screen.

1904-05 Lecture block, University College, University Road, Bristol: Albert Fry Memorial extension to the north wing, including Albert Fry Tower.

1904-05 Shops with flats over, Shirehampton Road [now Avonmouth Road], to corner of Gloucester Road, Avonmouth, Bristol. [Has been claimed to be later, about 1915, and in FBB’s style rather than by him.]

1904-05 Shops (formerly known as Winchester Buildings) and eight private houses (19-29 and probably 50-52) Station Road, Shirehampton, Bristol.

about 1905 Board School, Horley Road, Baptist Mills, Bristol. [Now St Werburghs Community Centre. Due to be demolished in 2005. Still there!]

about 1905 23-33 North View, Westbury Park, Bristol. [Suspected by Gomme, Jenner and Little, Bristol: an architectural history, 400, of being by FBB; has been disputed by Stephen Dowle, https://www.flickr.com/photos/fray_bentos/481905868/, who suspects Henry Dare Bryan.]

1905-08 St Peter and St Paul church, Weston-in-Gordano, Somerset: repairs.

1905-12 Church of the Ascension, South Twerton, Somerset: transepts and chancel (some alterations to the design prepared by the original architect Edmund Buckle); 1919 carved oak parclose screen and fumed oak war memorial tablet; 1921 rood screen and pulpit.
1906-07 The Wylands, private house, High Street, Shirehampton, Bristol. [Later training centre, conference centre. Grade II listed building.]

1906-07 Park House, private house, 1 St Andrew’s Road, Avonmouth, Bristol, and Hughenden, 2 St Andrew’s Road.

1909 St George’s church, Hanham Abbots, Gloucestershire: extensive restoration.

1909 St John the Baptist’s church, Cirencester, Gloucestershire: organ. [Not confirmed. The organ case was by George Gilbert Scott. That FBB did some work at Cirencester is confirmed in a letter quoted in Kenawell, *The quest at Glastonbury*, 47.]

1909-10 Chilton Priory, private house for Major Francis Kennedy on the Polden Hills near Glastonbury, Somerset: extension. [The original house was built by William Halliday for William Stradling in the early 19th century.] 1918: later additions for John and Katherine Maltwood.

1910 St David’s church, Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire: chancel screen.

1910 Christ Church, Bath, Somerset: choir stalls.

1910 Malvern Priory, Malvern, Worcestershire: repairs to tower.

1911 St Peter and St Paul’s church, Chiselborough, Somerset: restoration.

1911 All Saints church, East Pennard, Somerset: restoration.

1911 St Bartholomew’s church, West Lyncombe, Bath, Somerset [with William Ellery Anderson].

1911 St Mary’s church, Ilminster, Somerset: reredos.

1911 All Saints church, Evesham, Worcestershire: tester to pulpit.

1911-13 St Mary Magdalene’s church, Stowell, Somerset: rebuilding nave and chancel.

1912 St Giles’ church, Bradford-on-Tone, Somerset: choir stalls.
1912 All Saints’ church, Nynehead, Somerset: two north wall windows “installed” by FBB.

1912 St Aiden’s church, Small Heath, Birmingham: guild chapel rood and screens. [With William Ellery Anderson. More was planned than was built.]

1913-15 Christ Church, Long Load, Somerset: repairs.

1914 St Thomas à Becket’s church, Widcombe, Bath, Somerset: reredos in sanctuary.

1914 St John the Evangelist’s church, Highbridge, Somerset: restoration.

1914 St Mary’s church, Thornbury, Gloucestershire: south chapel screen.

about 1915 St Andrew’s church, Curry Rivel: restoration and oak litany desk.

1916 St Michael’s church, Blackford, Somerset: screen.

1917 St Peter and St Paul’s church, North Curry: screen and reredos.

1917 Fairfield church, Somerset: screen.

1917 St John the Baptist’s church, Coln St Aldwyn, Gloucestershire: refurbished chancel/sanctuary as a memorial to the first Earl of St Aldwyn (and other family members) and screen.

1917 War memorial, Ilminster, Somerset. [The date is correct: it was prepared in advance of peace.]

1919 War memorial, Glastonbury, Somerset.

1919 Cover for Chalice Well, Glastonbury, Somerset.

1919-21 Holy Cross church, Thornfalcon, Somerset: repairs.

1920 St Mary Magdalene church, Stockland Bristol, Somerset: chancel screen reused from the earlier church, restored as a war memorial.
1920 Warminster, Wiltshire: war memorial.

about 1920 All Saints church, Martock, Somerset: Lady Chapel screen and altar table in south chapel refurbished as a war memorial.

about 1920 St Andrew’s church, Wiveliscombe: dark oak war memorial reredos for Lt. Ralph Hancock.

about 1920 Wrington, Somerset: Calvary memorial cross in churchyard. [Grade II listed building.]

1920-21 War memorial, by St George’s church, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire (with Thomas Falconer and Harold Baker). [1918-21 Proposal to build chancel as war memorial. Work postponed 1922 and not carried out till 1939, unclear whether eventually to FBB’s design.]

early 1920s St Andrew’s church, Kingswood, Ewell, Surrey: reredos (with Thomas Falconer and Harold Baker).

by 1922 Pitminster, Somerset: war memorial.

1922 Crewkerne, Somerset: war memorial. [Near-duplicate of Glastonbury’s.]

1923 Market Cross war memorial, Crediton, Devon.


1925 Extension to private house for Theresa Hardcastle, New Forest, Hampshire.

1927 St John the Baptist’s church, Glastonbury, Somerset: reconstruction of original oak screen (south transept) incorporating fifteenth-century fragments found in an old house.

**Uncertain dates**

1890s The Dene, private house, Alcombe, Minehead, Somerset. [Now The Dene Lodge care home.]

0000 St Michael’s church, Pitminster, Somerset: panelled reredos.
after 1918 Holy Trinity church, Taunton, Somerset: oak reredos.

about 1927 Parclose and rood screens in some churches in America for architect Ralph Adams Cram. [Details not known.]

Selected printed biographical material on FBB


Bradley, H. Dennis (1931) ... And after. London: T. Werner Laurie. [Contains an account of a séance involving FBB on 195-197.]

Cram, Ralph (1918) The writing on the foolscap. Metropolitan Magazine. [A publicity-oriented account of FBB’s work on The gate of remembrance.]

Critchlow, Keith (1979) Sacred geometry: the proposals of Frederick Bligh Bond at Glastonbury Abbey reviewed. Booklet; copy at Somerset Heritage Centre, A\DQO/189/2/49.

Executive Committee of the American Society for Psychical Research (1935) Mr. Bond and the “Margery” mediumship. Psychic Research: Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research 29.6 (June), 159-161-000. [Some correspondence involving FBB and another statement precede this statement. The matter involved led to FBB’s dismissal as the editor of Psychic Research.]

Fodor, Nandor (1934) Bond, Frederick Bligh, F.R.I.B.A. In the alphabetical section of Encyclopaedia of psychic science. London: Arthurs Press. Online

Gilchrist, Roberta A., and others (forthcoming) Glastonbury Abbey: Archaeological Archive Project. [The excavation archive was due to be published by the Society of Antiquaries of London in 2014.]


Kenawell, William W. (1961) Frederick Bligh Bond’s psychic search. *Tomorrow* 10.3 (summer), 35-41. [There is a reproduction of an oil-painting of Llanelltyd church issued by FBB as a postcard on 39.]


Lambert, G. W. (1966) "The quest at Glastonbury." *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research* 43, 728 (June), 301-309. [Adds to Kenawell’s book (1965), dealing especially with FBB’s early relations with John Allen Bartlett and some other less well known biographical material tending to undermine FBB’s claims about his sources of knowledge about Glastonbury Abbey.]


Lamond, John (1927) Frederick Bligh Bond – Christian spiritualist. *Christian Spiritualist* (27 January). [There is a reference to otherwise undiscovered cuttings of FBB’s articles in this periodical in correspondence of Sir David Russell archived at the University of St Andrews, call number ms38515/5/26/5, among papers referring to the Cleophas scripts case.]


Winterbottom, Michael (2008) The oddest little gentleman. Frederick Bligh Bond and the Glastonbury Abbey excavations. *Church Building* 111, 24-25. [The title was also the title of the exhibition held in Glastonbury in
2008. The description of FBB in the title was by Dorothy L. Sayers: “... the oddest little gentleman; he sits and talks about spirituality, archaeology, the fourth dimension and the mathematical relation of form to colour, till you don’t know if you are on your head or your heels ...”.


A biographical file on FBB can be obtained at the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA), London, of which he was a Fellow.

Many Bond family papers, including personal correspondence, are now in the care of Dr Tim Hopkinson-Ball. Others, such as the scrapbooks known as *Craigfoot Family Papers* (1886-????), to which FBB contributed, also remain in private hands.

Other documents relating to FBB’s life and work may be found in the archives of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society, Glastonbury Abbey, Bristol Record Office, the [British] Society for Psychical Research, the American Society for Psychical Research, and the Hamilton Collection, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Recollections of FBB by J. F. Cooke can be found in the archive at the Somerset Heritage Centre, Taunton, at A\AMK/28 (1993).

**Selected printed obituaries of FBB**

*The Times*, 13 March 1945.

*Central Somerset Gazette*, 16 March 1945.

*The Builder* 168, 16 March 1945, 220.


**Other online biographical resources**

Gilchrist: [http://www.466ad.co.uk/glastonbury-abbey-2.html](http://www.466ad.co.uk/glastonbury-abbey-2.html) (featuring a University of Reading source, referencing the work of Roberta Gilchrist and Cheryl Allum, [http://www.reading.ac.uk/archaeology/research/Projects/arch-RG-Glastonbury.aspx](http://www.reading.ac.uk/archaeology/research/Projects/arch-RG-Glastonbury.aspx), a project to evaluate Ralegh Radford’s early (post-FBB) excavations and a symposium at Glastonbury in 2011 to which this led: [http://www.glastonburyabbeysymposium.com/background.php](http://www.glastonburyabbeysymposium.com/background.php)).

Glastonbury Abbey Museum. *A treasure of Christendom*. Catalogued as (GLSGA:1994/4) by The National Archives, the catalogue being online at [http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/onlinelists/GB1792%20ARCHIVES.pdf](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/nra/onlinelists/GB1792%20ARCHIVES.pdf). [Pamphlet containing letters reprinted from the *Morning Post* between July and December 1924 concerning neglect of the Abbey ruins and the archaeological finds by the Abbey Trustees, and the way the Trustees treated FBB.]

Jhadav: [http://digitalseance.wordpress.com/2012/05/24/glastonbury-frederick-bligh-bond/](http://digitalseance.wordpress.com/2012/05/24/glastonbury-frederick-bligh-bond/) (lahar9jhadav, *Eye of the cyclone*, blog post (24 May 2012)). [Also includes the previous item and the *Wikipedia* entry for FBB.]


**Exhibition of 2008 at Glastonbury Abbey**


**Material published in other media relevant to FBB**


Pérez Cuervo, María Jesús (2007) The Glastonbury fraud. Short film. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VoD5p2j8VOQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VoD5p2j8VOQ), uploaded 2008. [The “fraud” referred to is the “discovery” of the bones of Joseph of Arimathea by William Kerrich in 1920, but FBB’s researches and damaged reputation are referred to.]


Squiers, Joseph Granville, dir. (1941) Documentary film commissioned by FBB about his work at Glastonbury. B. S. Productions. [Lost.]
On automatic writing, and its relation to Surrealism and the intellectual context of inter-war art


Other related family writings

Bond, Mary Bligh (1924) Avernus: a tale of terror. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell. [Novel. Mary was FBB’s daughter, a paranormalist and vegan; also known as Mary or Maria Saunders.]

Bond, Mary Bligh, Atlantis, story of the most mysterious of the world’s lost ages. [This item is recorded in W. C. Hartmann’s Who’s Who in occult, psychic and spiritual realms (Jamaica, New York, 1925), but no trace of any book with this title has been found anywhere else, and Avernus is generally described as MBB’s only book.]

| MBB produced automatic drawings, reported on by FBB in Journal of the Society for Psychical Research 20 (1921-2), 213-214. (“Mr. Bligh Bond gave an interesting account of the beginning and development of his daughter's power.”) |
| She also created puppets, and was lecturing to the Wimbledon Vegetarian Society on “Esoteric understanding of food reform” in 1957. |
An early illustration by FBB from a book by his cousin Sabine Baring-Gould (1898), showing his competence as a draughtsman
FBB’s Westward House, Shirehampton (1906), demolished in 1952

FBB’s Glastonbury war memorial, 1919 (photo: Jim Linwood, 2012)

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