

into five Hundreds, and, with the exception of the errors, omissions, and interpolations of the Domesday scribes, before alluded to, and a subsequent alteration of the boundary between the Hundreds of Offlow and Cuddlestone, the present Hundreds are identical in boundary with the Hundreds of the eleventh century; and Mr. Eyton remarks, "the great use of this ascertainment and canon is, that though I cannot always reproduce a Domesday Manor-name in any later form, I can always tell the Hundred in which an obsolete manor lay, and in which some more persevering enquirer should look for it."

Treating then specifically of these Hundreds, and of the respective Fiefs and their several Lords, chapters of great interest and value, as well historically as locally, Mr. Eyton inserts a table showing the technical measures and annual values of the several Fiefs in 1086, and shews that the collected Fiefs of the Domesday County of Stafford contained $567\frac{1}{3}$ hides or quasi-hides; and the gross annual revenue of the said Fiefs was £516 16s. 3d., which was thus apportioned:—The King's estates yielded per annum £152 9s.; Robert de Stafford's, £123 6s. 8d. The lands of the Bishop and six other ecclesiastical persons, £70 2s. 7d.; the estates of the Earl of Shrewsbury, his son, and two greater Barons, £145 13s.; six lesser Barons or Feudatories, altogether £21 11s.; and the king's thanes divided among them £3 14s.

To show the low condition of Staffordshire at the time of the Survey Mr. Eyton contrasts it with the lesser county of Dorset. Dorset contained an area of 632,909 statute acres and the county of Stafford now measures nearly 740,500 statute acres. The best test of the prosperity of any county in 1086 was its capacity for taxation. The geldable hidage of Dorset stood at $2321\frac{1}{3}$ hides; the ingeldable or quasi-hidage $283\frac{1}{2}$ hides; total, 2,650 hides. The geldable hidage of Staffordshire, the larger county, stood at $499\frac{1}{2}$ hides; the ingeldable or quasi-hidage at $67\frac{1}{2}$; total, 567 hides. The collected revenues, or annual value of Dorset estates was £3,359 12s. 9d., whilst those of Staffordshire amounted only to £516 16s. 3d. So that the larger county did not, and, probably, could not, bear so much as one-fourth of the taxation of the smaller, and the annual revenues of the larger county were not so much as a sixth of the revenues of the smaller.

Mr. Eyton's investigation into the Great Inquest of England, and the analysis resulting therefrom, are invaluable, and indeed are indispensable to a knowledge of the condition of the country in the latter part of the eleventh century. We trust that he may be spared to deal with every county in the same masterly manner in which he has treated those he has already handled.

Archaeological Intelligence.

AN ANCIENT BURIAL PLACE AT STAPENHILL, DERBYSHIRE.—Under the auspices of the Burton Natural History and Archæological Society some important excavations have lately been carried out at Stanton Cross, Stapenhill. By a systematic method of going to work twenty-three skeletons have been revealed, and, thanks to the intelligent labours of Dr. Perks, Mr. Heron, and Mr. Strachan, the stiff red clay of the new sandstone formation has surrendered a quantity of most interesting

and instructive remains, including urns with burnt bones, beads of glass, amber, pottery, and ivory, weapons and ornaments of iron and bronze, and several flint flakes. The testimony of photography has been called in and its unerring evidence will, no doubt, afford much assistance when these perishing remains are more fully discussed.

THE BRITISH ARMY: ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND EQUIPMENT. FROM THE RESTORATION TO THE REVOLUTION. VOL. III.—Not only to those who are fortunate enough to own the two former volumes of Sir Sibbald Scott's admirable history of the Rise and Progress of the British Army will this third volume be a most welcome acquisition, but also to all students of the history of the period which Macaulay made his own; for the history of the army is, in fact, the history of the country from a special point of view. The volume in question has a copious index and is complete in itself. It is published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, price £1 1s.

LEABHAR COMUNN NAM FIOR GHAEL (BOOK OF THE CLUB OF TRUE HIGHLANDERS.)—We gladly take the first opportunity of calling attention to this important work by Mr. C. N. McIntyre North. A work which is described as "A Record of the Dress, Arms, Customs, Arts, and Science of the Highlanders" alone implies a large amount of varied knowledge and much care in its arrangement, and, when we add that these two handsome volumes will be illustrated by upwards of sixty lithographed plates of the most valuable Highland relics, 13½ inches by 17 inches in size, all of them from drawings by the author, we further indicate the industrious and comprehensive nature of the work. Having been favoured with a sight of some of the illustrations we may call attention, for example, to the vigorous manner with which the early harps and historic swords have been drawn to a large scale. A limited number of copies will be printed for subscribers price £3 3s., after publication the price of any remaining copies will be £4 4s. Names will be received by the author, 15, Borough High Street, S.E.

LEGENDA SANCTORUM: THE PROPER LESSONS FOR SAINTS' DAYS ACCORDING TO THE USE OF EXETER.—We are glad to hear from the Rev. Herbert E. Reynolds that the reproduction under his editorial care of these noble MSS. has progressed in Vol. II. as far as to St. Margaret of Antioch, and that on the completion of this volume Vol. I will be published, to be followed by Bishop Grandisson's *Ordinale Secundum Usum Exon*, the whole forming a truly splendid example of mediæval liturgy. The style and type of this valuable reprint leave nothing to be desired. Subscribers' names may be sent to the author, Cathedral Library, Exeter.

ORDINALE ET STATUTA ECCLESIE ST. ANDREE CATHEDRALIS WELLEN.—The Rev. H. E. Reynolds has nearly ready for publication the Ordinal and Statutes of Wells Cathedral from the MS. (No. 729) in Lambeth Palace Library. These Articles of Visitation, compiled, by order of Archbishop Laud, at a very critical era in the life of the Church of England, for the re-establishment of a higher and purer standard of duty have a peculiar interest in this age of agitation and enquiry. The impression is limited to 300 copies. Subscribers' names may be sent to the editor; price 15s.

Archaeological Intelligence.

ROMAN LANCASHIRE.—Mr. W. Thompson Watkin announces this work as now ready for the press, and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the results of the labours of an enthusiastic and industrious Roman antiquary. The readers of the *Archaeological Journal* have already become aware of the amount of intelligent and fearless criticism that Mr. Watkin has brought to bear upon Roman inscriptions and antiquities generally throughout the country, and they will no doubt recognise and encourage his labours on his own special ground of Lancashire.

The work is undertaken with the view of bringing together the many scattered records which exist of discoveries of Roman Antiquities in the County of Lancashire; and it is proposed to engrave every article of interest now extant, including altars, tablets, miscellaneous inscriptions, rings, fibulae, and other minor articles. The roads will be particularly dealt with, as it is important that as much light as possible should be thrown upon the Roman Itineraries. The fact of the Tenth Iter of Antoninus passing through the county, renders it necessary to enter at length into the question of the sites of the stations upon it. A map of the county, shewing the course of the roads and their nature, marked with the site of all discoveries large or small, and the position of the various stations, will accompany the work.

The destruction of the remaining vestiges of the Roman era, which proceeds almost daily, forms a convincing argument as to the necessity for a work of this nature. The total obliteration of Roman Manchester is an instance of this destruction, and a plan of the station, drawn from old maps, is the only means of preserving to posterity the identification of the site.

The numerous hoards of coins found in the county will also form a subject of enquiry. Much new information has been gathered from MSS.; and of several of the inscriptions photographs have been specially taken, with the view of obtaining absolute correctness upon epigraphic points.

The woodcuts of the articles engraved will be introduced amongst the text, in the same manner as in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

It will thus be seen how much may be done even for a single county, and probably no intelligent man in Lancashire will doubt that the time had come for a work of this nature. The systematic and scientific manner—nowhere more conspicuous than in the northern counties—in which the present generation of Roman antiquaries pursue their researches, and the facilities of inter-communication, might indeed make it possible that

the whole of England would be eventually thus dealt with county by county; but, failing such a general scheme, a new edition of Horsley's *Britannia Romana* may surely be not unreasonably hoped for, and we have some reason to believe that such a new edition is not altogether beyond the bounds of probability. The price of Mr. Watkin's volume, demy 4to. cloth, is to subscribers £1 5s. Names may be sent to the author, 39, Plumpton Street, Everton, Liverpool.

MAP OF A HUNDRED SQUARE MILES ROUND AVEBURY.—The Rev. A. C. Smith, whose name is alone a guarantee of accuracy, has permitted the publication by the Marlborough College Natural History Society of this valuable record of a district measuring thirteen miles from east to west and eight miles from north to south. Barrows, camps, roads, dykes, enclosures, cromlechs, circles, &c., will here appear properly coloured and lettered, the map being accompanied by a key forming a general Guide to the British and Roman Antiquities of North Wilts. The letterpress will give an account of each antiquity, together with figures, plans, &c., the whole comprising a complete Index to the archæology of this interesting part of England. Subscriptions, £1 1s., should be sent at once to the Rev. T. A. Preston, The Green, Marlborough.

MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE IN BEDFORDSHIRE.—The general arrangements for the meeting of the Institute at Bedford, on July 26th, under the presidency of Mr. Charles Magniac, M.P., are now completed. The following are the names of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Sections: *Antiquities*, President, M. H. Bloxam, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, R. S. Ferguson, Esq., E. Peacock, Esq. *History*, President, The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely; Vice-Presidents, Sir John Maclean, Knt., the Rev. Precentor Venables. *Architecture*, President, not settled; Vice-Presidents, The Rev. H. Addington; J. T. Micklethwaite, Esq. The following places will be visited amongst others during the week:—Dunstable, Totternhoe Castle, Eaton Bray, Sandy, Luton, St. Albans, Old Verulam, Felmersham, Stevington, Elstow, Houghton Conquest, Ampt-hill, Cainhoe Castle, Woburn Abbey, &c.

All persons who contemplate reading papers during the meeting should communicate without delay with the Secretary.

Archaeological Intelligence.

AN ALPHABET POSSET POT.—We are indebted to the kindness of the Rev. J. T. Fowler for the following note:—

“Professor Westwood and others may be interested in a note of a ‘Posset Pot,’ which I saw some years ago in the possession of the late Mr. John Gough Nichols of Brighton. I was reminded of it at once by the woodcut in ‘Proceedings,’ *Archaeological Journal*, xxxviii, 101, and from a coloured drawing of it, made for me by Miss Daniel-Tyssen in 1867, and now before me. I see that it was very similar in form, size, material and general character to the one described by Professor Westwood. It was $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top. Round the outside, just clear of the rim, we have the Roman alphabet from A to P, in raised letters, alternately yellow and green; then about ten little ears or handles, made by rolling up strips of clay so as to resemble ammonites stuck on edgewise; then, below each of these, an open ear or loop of clay, like the ‘handles’ of Professor Westwood’s example. The date is in Arabic figures, yellow and green, 17 18, divided by one of the upper handles. Between each two of the lower handles we have an ornamental strip of yellow and one of green, similar to the letters and figures. The drawing shews nothing further, unless there be chevrons in those spaces between the upper handles which are not occupied by the figures of the date. What made me pay special attention to it was that I was much interested in the subject of alphabet bells. Here, as often in the case of bells, just so much of the alphabet was put on as would conveniently go round. The pot was called a “christening bowl.”

COINS OF THE JEWS.—We have much pleasure in calling attention to the publication of Mr. Frederic W. Madden’s new work on this subject, with which he has long shown himself so competent to deal. It may be virtually considered a second edition of Mr. Madden’s “History of the Jewish Coinage and Money in the Old and New Testaments,” which was published in 1864, since it embraces nearly all the original matter contained in that volume as well as the additional information printed in its “Supplement.” The new volume is further enriched by the critical corrections gained from all papers on the subject that could be obtained, so that the “History of the Coins of the Jews,” from the earliest times to the destruction of Jerusalem and the building of Ælia Capitolina by order of the Emperor Hadrian, is brought up to the knowledge of the present day. Mr. Madden has paid great attention to the chronology of all periods, and a historical commentary has, where needful, been prefixed and interwoven with the purely Numismatic portion of the work. A chapter is devoted to the question of ancient Jewish Palæography, and the Appendices deal with the “Weights mentioned in the Bible,” the “Money in the New Testament,” &c. It need only be added that the work is copiously illustrated, that the names of Subscribers will be received by Messrs. Trübner & Co., 57, Ludgate Hill, E.C., and the price of the work is £2 2s.

INDEX TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS.—We have more than once expressed a hope that we might some day have an Index of the Titles of Papers in the Transactions of Archæological Societies, and we rejoice to hear that Mr. Gomme has nearly completed this very desirable work for the Index Society, and that this large and useful volume will be issued early next year.

Archaeological Intelligence.

PROPOSAL TO PRINT JOHN SMYTH'S BERKELEY MSS.—The Council of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society announces that Lord Fitzhardinge has given his consent to the valuable MSS. of John Smyth, the Antiquary, written in the early part of the seventeenth century, and the ancient MS. Register of the Abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol, which are preserved at Berkeley Castle, being printed by the Society for its Members.

It may be mentioned that these MSS. have hitherto been carefully withheld from public inspection or literary use; and although Bigland and Fosbroke had certain access to them, they made but little use of their valuable contents. The following is the description of the first part of Smyth's MSS.—namely, the "Lives of the Berkeleys"—by Mr. J. H. Cooke, who has for many years had the custody of them at Berkeley:—"In this work he (Smyth) gives a complete biography of every Lord of Berkeley from Robert Fitzhardinge down to his own time, twenty-one in number. The events and transactions of each lord's life are given, with some variations, under the following heads: 1. His birth and course of youth; 2. His husbandries and hospitalities; 3. His foreign employments; 4. His recreations and delights; 5. His purchases and sales of land; 6. His law suits; 7. His alms and devotions; 8. His miscellanies; 9. His wife; 10. His issue: 11. His seals of arms; 12. His death and place of burial; 13. The lands of which he died seized. The statements under each of these titles are verified by marginal references to the documents and authorities from which they were taken. The first heading contains particulars of each lord's place and date of birth, and the manner of his education and bringing up to man's estate. The second, third, and fourth describe his habits and amusements, and his military and other public services at home and abroad. The fifth and sixth detail his dealings with his estate. The seventh was always a long one with the Berkeleys, who were in all their generations, remarkable for their benefactions to, and endowment of, the Church, and monastic and other charitable institutions. The eighth contains such events and transactions as do not come under any other heading. The ninth and tenth state full particulars of the lady he married, her family and dower, and also of their issue, including the descendants of former branches, down to the latest period. Besides the pedigrees of the various branches of the Berkeleys, Smyth also gives those of no fewer than 232 other families connected, directly or indirectly, with them. Under the eleventh head are described the seals of arms and other devices used by each lord, with drawings of many of them, cleverly done with the pen. The twelfth, 'last scene of all,' gives the

date and circumstances of his death and place of burial, and is followed by a schedule of the lands of which he died seized; taken, in most instances, from the 'Inquisitiones Post Mortem.'

The second part contains a descriptive account of the Hundred of Berkeley with all the Manors, Lands, and Advowsons thereto pertaining, with their devolution, respectively, from the date of the Domesday Survey to Smyth's own time: and inasmuch as the Hundred of Berkeley was anciently accounted one-fourth in extent, and one-third in value, of the whole County, the topographical value of this part can scarcely be over-estimated. To this description is appended a very remarkable collection of Old Gloucestershire proverbs and folk lore.

The Council of the Gloucestershire Society is to be congratulated upon having obtained permission to print these interesting records, and the thanks of all antiquaries are certainly due to Lord Fitzhardinge for so generously throwing open so much valuable historical, genealogical, and topographical information. The resources and energies of country Archaeological Societies cannot be better employed than in thus bringing to light the hidden literary treasures which each county possesses equally with its more strictly archaeological or its architectural remains; and, having regard to the slender precautions that are usually taken against the perils of fire in old country houses, the sooner such things are made available for study the better. In this spirit the Cumberland and Westmoreland Society, for instance, have printed the Nicolson MS. and the Gilpin Memoirs; and it is to be hoped that the day will arrive when the valuable MS. collections for Northamptonshire, now in the old house at Deane, brought together from Records, by the first Lord Brudenel during his imprisonment in the Tower, may become serviceable to antiquaries under similar auspices. We can only desire that each local society which sets its hand to such a task may be as fortunate as the Gloucestershire Society which has secured, as Editor of the Smyth MSS., the valuable services of Sir John Maclean. For the real value to the public of documents such as we have indicated very much depends upon the discretion, care, and intelligent labour that is expended in annotating and extending them for general use. We could have wished that the special subscription for bringing out the Smyth MSS. had not been strictly confined to members of the Gloucestershire Society, and a hope may be expressed that some few copies may be placed within the reach of the public by means other than those of expressly becoming a member of the Society; because a too close publication of a work of this nature would to a certain extent fail to do away with the hindrance to free research which the long-wished for appearance of the MSS. would at last seem happily to obviate.

The Smyth MSS. will form three volumes demy-quarto, the price to Original Subscribers being £1 a volume. The printing of the Register of the Abbey of St. Augustine will be proceeded with after the issue of the Smyth volumes.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD.—With a most laudable object and under distinguished support this Society has been lately established, and certainly not a moment too soon; indeed many persons will think that in order to have done much real good it should have been called into being fully forty years ago, and before "restorers" had begun to sweep away from walls and floors of parish

churches the principal part of the sculptured and graven history that did not happen to come within their charmed "Gothic" period. It cannot be denied that the loss of much of these evidences of local history lies at the door of the very persons who were their proper protectors, and it is to be hoped that the exertions of this Society may at last open the eyes of the clergy and churchwardens to the fact that memorials of ancestors, even though they be only "rude forefathers of the hamlet," give a human interest to a church which all the crude vulgarities of modern tile paving can never produce, and that the simple inscribed stone of even an honest grandfather is more interesting—and what is of more importance—more historical than an acre of encaustic tiles be they never so garish and slippery. It is further to be hoped that this Society may be the means, not only of rescuing numberless church and churchyard monuments that are in danger of being removed from their proper places, but also of bringing out of unseemly dark corners, restoring, in fact, in the best sense, such memorials of the dead as have in our own time been so hidden away.

A wise discretion has been exercised in establishing this Society upon a broad basis by setting the amount of the subscription to it as low as possible so that subscribers of not less than one shilling a year become members. There is thus the probability of the formation of an extensive body of persons of all classes—for the subject should appeal to the feelings of the whole of the intelligent community—having the single and high purpose of protecting memorials of ancestors, the special objects of the Society being set forth as follows:—

"To *preserve* and *protect* the Memorials of the Dead in the Parish Churches and Churchyards:—(1) By securing a record of Sepulchral Memorials now existing being made, and a notification of the site of destroyed or removed Monuments, where such can be identified. (2) By a careful watching of work carried on in the Churches and Churchyards, especially during the period of 'restoration' or rebuilding. (3) By repairing and renewing any or such Memorials as the Society may be advised as desirable, and, if necessary, under Faculty. (4) By granting funds for the purpose, where no branch of the family remains. (5) By using every legitimate means to prevent the desecration of the Churchyards by Railway Companies, Corporations, Faculties, &c. (6) By *promoting* and *procuring* Legislation. (7) By promoting a publication (illustrated if possible) of the more important and historical examples, and to form a Reference Library of works treating upon the subject of the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of the Country."

If the above aims are successfully carried out we may perhaps finally wipe away the reproach of Weever, written in 1631. "Alas! our own noble monuments and precyoces antiqyties wch are the great bewtie of our lande, we as litle regarde as the parynges of our nayles."

All communications should be addressed to Mr. W. Vincent, Lower Hellesdon road, Norwich.

CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF CARLISLE.—We learn from the *Athenæum*, that the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archæological Society are doing a good work in making a catalogue of all the old church plate remaining in the diocese of Carlisle. Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., the Society's editor, has already completed the lists for eight out of the twenty deaneries, and the others are in progress. A considerable quantity of plate from the sixteenth century onwards remains in our churches,

and some of still earlier date; but it is seldom seen by antiquaries, and those who have the keeping of it generally know nothing of its historical interest and value. Its intrinsic value is small, and the vessels are often dilapidated, and, it may be, not very convenient for use. So it often happens that when new ones are provided of better fashion the old ones are sold for the few shillings which their metal represents. Only two years ago a thirteenth century chalice, the only one of that date known to continue in use in England, was discovered by its being offered for sale by the parish, which had probably owned it for six centuries, and it is now in the British Museum. If the country archaeological societies generally will follow the example set them by that of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and prepare lists of what remains in their respective districts, they will certainly save much from destruction, and may chance to light on some unexpected discoveries.

We may add that the deaneries already done—though the papers are not all in print yet—are: Brampton and Maryport, Rev. H. Whitehead; Wigton and Whitehaven, Miss Goodwin; Cockermouth, Rev. R. Bower; Carlisle North and South, and Gosforth, Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A. Miss Goodwin will undertake Kendal Deanery; Mr. Bower, Appleby; Mr. Whitehead, Penrith; and Mr. Fletcher Rigge, Cartmell. Many very interesting pieces of plate have already turned up, bearing the old York, Newcastle, Chester and Dublin marks, as well as pieces by London makers. The oldest piece found is of London mark, date 1556; the Chester instances are all small cups and patens marked "For the use of the sick communicants." 1571 would appear to be the era at which, in this diocese, the "massing chalices" were got rid of. Many cups and patens of that year survive, and more seem to have been sold or lost within the last one-hundred years.

PUBLICATION OF THE DOMESDAY OF BEDFORDSHIRE.—Allusion having already been made to this forthcoming work (at p. 458 *ante*), we need only say further that the price of the first hundred copies subscribed for is 10s. 6d.; and that names will be received by Mr. R. Hill, *Mercury Press*, Bedford.