

where, though the names are Anglian, there are no towns on the sites. In like manner, though the Danish termination "by" is common in the vicinity of Roman camps, there are only four camps which have themselves names which seem Danish. Mr. Cowper suggested that this pointed to these Teutonic settlers finding the camps deserted and ruinous, and in consequence avoiding them as "uncanny" places; for if they had been inhabited by Britons there would have been a conflict, after which the new-comers, if victorious, would have occupied the sites. The evidence of the early Christian Church seemed to give similar indications; there appeared no good proof of Christian foundations in this district before the sixth century. The Kentigern churches, which preceded by a hundred years the Anglian settlements, were in the same way placed clear of the Roman camps, and the Patrician dedications told the same tale. One could not help feeling that if, when the earliest missionaries arrived, the Roman camps were the centres of British population, there the missionaries would have planted the earliest churches. Yet it was not so. Coming to historical evidences, Mr. Cowper pointed out how little there was recorded of this district. There is, however, the sixth-century chronicler Gildas, and though he has been repeatedly questioned, Skene has shown how much is trustworthy in this historian's work. Gildas has recorded in ghastly detail the weakness and cowardice of the Britons about the Roman Wall, and what terrible and repeated massacres were inflicted on them by the Picts and Scots at and just after the Roman withdrawal. And his evidence, coupled with that of the sites themselves and the nomenclature, almost seems to justify the belief that the Britons on the frontier were nearly annihilated, and that when the Teutonic settlers appeared on the scene the district was depopulated, and the camps and forts left desolate and in ruins.

Mr. W. H. Knowles communicated a paper "On an Effigy of a Knight in Warkworth Church, Northumberland." This figure is one of particular interest, for to the mail hood is attached a movable visor, which must have been pivoted to a plate cap worn inside the hood, an arrangement unique, as far as is known, on effigies. The details of armour point to a date between 1310 and 1330.

### Notices of Archæological Publications.

THE BOOK OF THE SETTLEMENT OF ICELAND. TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL ICELANDIC OF ARI THE LEARNED. By the REV. T. ELLWOOD, M.A. pp. xxxi and 244. Kendal: T. Wilson. 1898.

*The Book of the Settlement of Iceland* is probably better known to most of our readers as the *Landnåma Bok*, at once the *Doomsday Book* and the *Golden Book of Iceland*. The first compiler of the *Landnåma Bok* was Ari Frodi (Ari the Learned), the eighth in descent from King Olaf the White, and his Queen Aud, who landed in Dublin in A.D. 852, and founded a Norse Principality. Olaf Feilan, grandson of Olaf the White, and son of Thorstein the Red, was born in the western islands, probably in Dublin, but settled and died in Iceland. Ari, the sixth in descent from Thorstein the

Red, was born in Iceland in 1067; on his father's side he was descended from Gudrun, the heroine of the Laxdala Saga: on his mother's side he was sprung from Hall-o-side, from whom the three great Icelandic historians all trace their descent. From his connections he gathered much information about the settlement of Iceland, and the early settlers. All this he reduced to writing, and made into a "Bok," as distinguished from a "Saga," or *viva voce* tradition, which had never been written down, but merely passed on orally. He thus produced the greater part of the Landnama Bók, or *Book of the Settlement of Iceland*, but not the whole. He wrote the history of the discovery of Iceland, and the settlement of the west, north, and south quarters; the settlement of the east quarter was written by Ari's contemporary Kolskegg Asbiornson. The joint work of these two was edited by Stymir, son of Kari, who died in 1245. This edition was revised by Sturla Thordson (1214-1284), and this edition was again revised by Hauk Erlendson: there was a further recension by an unknown writer. The work done by those various editors mainly consisted in bringing up to date the genealogical matter. The settlement of Iceland is in great measure contemporary with the reign in Norway of Harald Fairhair, son of Halfelan the Black: Harald Fairhair was born about 850; he began to reign in 860, and died in 933, aged 83. Following the policy started by his father, he reduced under his rule the jarls, or independent kinglets of Norway, and hammered their little territories into one kingdom. He also subdued the Vikings of the out-islands—the Orkneys, Shetlands, Hebrides and Man. All this caused much disturbance among the proud Norsemen, some flying to the Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides, without being able to ultimately escape the rule of King Harald the Shockhead: some fled to Iceland and the Faroe Islands. The fighting was fierce for ten or twelve years, during which King Harald neither cut nor combed his hair, and hence his earlier name of Shockhead: on ridding himself of the remarkable crop which must have accumulated during these years, he was renamed Harald Fairhair, the name by which he is best known. *The Book of the Settlement* contains a brief prologue and five parts, each part divided into from thirteen to thirty-three short chapters, each giving an account of some particular settlement, of who made it, and of how and why the maker got there, together with much genealogical information,—not a little picturesque gossip. Mr. Ellwood has spent over eleven years in making the translation now laid before the public: we can hardly say that it is a book which many people will apply themselves continuously to, with a view of reading it from end to end: we could hardly say that of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, or of Fox Davies' *Armorial Families*, but anyone who did brace himself up to so doing would be rewarded by picking up a considerable amount of Norse folklore, in which he will be greatly assisted by Mr. Ellwood's brief and terse notes, drawn from his knowledge of Lakeland. To the curious, in the place-names of Lakeland the book is indispensable: an appendix contains a directory of over 500 place-names, each with its translation into English, and a reference to its place in Ellwood's translation of the *Book of the Settlement*. Now nearly all these names have their counterparts in Lakeland.

## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

PORTRAITURE IN RECUMBENT EFFIGIES, AND ANCIENT SCHOOLS OF MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE IN ENGLAND. By ALBERT HARTSHORNE. Exeter: Pollard & Co., 1899. 8vo, pp. 36.

In this interesting monograph, Mr. Hartshorne, author of *The Recumbent Monumental Effigies in Northamptonshire*, is dealing with a subject which is his own—that of monumental effigies. On them he is the worthy successor of his relative, the Rev. Thomas Kerrick, of Stothard, the first draughtsman of monumental effigies to make his drawings to scale and to copy accurately what he saw before him; of the brothers Waller, whose great work on brasses is unsurpassed; and of the brothers Hollis, whose volume on effigies, with steel engravings, is so scarce. All these authorities, from Stothard downwards, have laid special stress upon the value of monumental effigies, as faithful representation of armour and costume. Gough, in his stately folios, *Sepulchral Monuments*, paid some attention to the importance of certain effigies as portrait sculpture, but he was imperfectly seconded by his artist, and his engravings lack the necessary exactitude. Mr. Hartshorne now takes up the work, and attempts to continue it farther, by endeavouring to localise in a general way certain centres of monumental artistic work, or schools of sculpture, in England, and to indicate to what extent portraiture was carried out. Mr. Hartshorne considers that a certain proportion of the military effigies belonging to the thirteenth and the greater part of the fourteenth century, previous to the introduction of the common use of alabaster, may be accepted as portraits, and that the proportion among the effigies of ecclesiastics is still more numerous. For illustrations he refers to the abbatical effigies at Peterborough and the episcopal ones at Wells. In further illustration of his proposition, Mr. Hartshorne gives four plates, showing no less than forty-eight heads from monuments, male and female, military, ecclesiastical, and civilian. These will well repay careful study. The deterioration of portraiture in effigies appears to have come in with the use of alabaster. Incidentally, Mr. Hartshorne gives much information about “horses,” and about the “lively effigies” carried in funeral processions. In conclusion, we commend this monograph to the committee of the Congress of Archaeological Societies, that has in hand the making of a guide for persons willing to catalogue monumental effigies; they will get many useful hints from it.

HAWKSHEAD (THE NORTHERNMOST PARISH OF LANCASHIRE): ITS HISTORY, ARCHÆOLOGY, INDUSTRIES, FOLKLORE, DIALECT, &c. By HENRY SWAINSON COWPER, F.S.A. London: Bemrose & Sons. Large 8vo, pp. xvi, 540.

We owe to an idea that that adventurous traveller Mr. Cowper, when he returns, sick and tired, after wandering over-land to the

Persian Gulf, or risking his life and health in the interior of Tripoli, finds, like Antæus, new vigour by contact with his native soil, and refreshes himself after his foreign toils by bringing out a laborious work on his native parish of Hawkshead. His local works and his books of travel sandwich with one another with the utmost regularity. First we have *Monumental Inscriptions, Hawkshead Parish*, which we noticed in 1892.<sup>1</sup> This was followed by *Through Turkish Arabia*, and then Mr. Cowper sought recreation and health by publishing *The Oldest Register Book of the Parish of Hawkshead in Lancashire*, a noble octavo of 555 pages.<sup>2</sup> Then came a charming and learned book of travels in Tripoli, *The Hill of the Graces*, after which Mr. Cowper found it necessary to rehabilitate himself by contact with his native soil, the result being a nobler octavo (nobler by at least half-an-inch) of 540 pages. We hear that Mr. Cowper will shortly be *en route* for Tripoli and Asia Minor, and we look forward to another learned book of travels, to be followed by another on Hawkshead.

And Hawkshead responds well to these demands upon it. A large parish with a Norse settlement, it has until recently preserved its original peculiarities and characteristics, as a piece of Old England, due in great measure to the fact that it is much isolated, owing to its water-girt condition. It is closed in by Windermere, Coniston, and Elterwater lakes, yet of these three lakes, as Mr. Cowper shows, no part belongs to the parish of Hawkshead, thus settling the much vexed question between the County Councils of Westmorland and Lancashire, as to whether Lancashire intrudes into Lake Windermere or not. Hawkshead can, however, boast lakes all its own—Esthwaite Water and Tarn Hows, both possessing a beauty of their own. There has been much misconception about this name. It appears in the parish registers in 1598 as Tarn house, and applied to the farmhouse adjacent to the Tarns, for there were originally three, now-days coalesced into one, owing to a dam made by their owner. Next the name appears in 1656 as Tarnhows, Tarnehows, or Tarnehows, *i.e.*, the fellside adjacent to the Tarns, but the guide books now make the name Tarnhouse, *hause* being a hollow in the hills. For this there is no authority, but all the guide books know about the place is that wagonettes daily during the lake season drive tourists round the Tarns.

Our author commences his book with a survey of the parish as it is. The pre-Reformation chapelry of Hawkshead became a parish in 1578, and in 1676 the lower half of the original parish was cut off and became the independent parish of Colton. These two parishes subsequently became divided into four quarters, and of each of these ancient eight quarters Mr. Cowper gives an interesting description which is supplemented by a very clear map. In connection with the history of the parish, which takes up our author's second chapter, he gives a most interesting map of "The Norse Settlements in Hawkshead Parish." On this map the pre-Norse works and remains are shown in red. They include main and minor Roman roads, finds of stone weapons and implements, cairns, inclosures, dykes, stone circles, &c., most of which have been excavated by Mr. Cowper, and

<sup>1</sup> *Journal*, Vol. XLIX, p. 94.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. LV, p. 115.

recorded in *Archæologia*. In other chapters Mr. Cowper deals with the archæology and architecture, the dalesmen, the industries and occupations, the folklore, the dialect, place and family names, biographies, parish books and accounts, and the grammar school, where Wordsworth was educated. Mr. Cowper has a keen sense of humour, which crops up now and again in the midst of the strict subject matter. He protests against the degradation of Lakeland by the cheap trips promoted by the railway companies and by the building of villas, whose architecture is utterly unsuited for Lakeland, and which form blots in the scenery. We hope to meet Mr. Cowper again, when mounted on his Hawkshead hobby-horse. Presently, perhaps, he will give us a book upon Asia Minor, after which there will still be unpublished Hawkshead registers for him to deal with.

A CATALOGUE OF THE SCULPTURED AND INSCRIBED STONES IN THE CATHEDRAL LIBRARY, DURHAM. THE ROMAN SERIES by F. J. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.; THE ANGLIAN SERIES by WILLIAM GREENWELL, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. Durham: Thomas Caldeleugh, 1899. 8vo, pp. iv, 156.

A CATALOGUE OF THE ROMAN INSCRIBED AND SCULPTURED STONES IN THE MUSEUM, TULLIE HOUSE, CARLISLE. By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A. Kendal: T. Wilson, for the Public Library and Museum Committee, Tullie House, Carlisle, 1899. 8vo, pp. 43.

A GUIDE TO TULLIE HOUSE, CARLISLE. By Chancellor FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A. Carlisle: C. Thurnam & Son, 1899. 16mo, pp. 24.

The prices of these three publications are as follow:—5s., 6d., and 1d. The last of them, the penny booklet, may be dismissed at once. It is an attempt to make the uneducated and the tripper take an intelligent interest in the contents of the museum at Carlisle. In too many cases people walk into a museum, stare round them for a longer or shorter time, and go away no wiser than they came. To such people elaborate catalogues costing 6d. or more are no use; they will not buy them. What they want is not a catalogue, but a brief and plain account of the contents of each room, obtainable for a penny. Of the two more elaborate catalogues, little need be said beyond drawing attention to the names on the title pages of the experts who compiled them, Mr. Haverfield and Canon Greenwell—the first, a recognised master in Roman inscriptions and antiquities, as the second is on Anglian and Saxon remains. In the Durham catalogue Mr. Haverfield deals with 52 sculptured Roman stones, and in the Carlisle one with 109. Canon Greenwell deals with 68 Anglian inscribed and sculptured stones, and has also furnished a supplement of 22 or 23 pages upon S. Cuthbert's coffin. The production of these valuable catalogues is due to the energy at Durham of the Dean and Chapter and at Carlisle of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society. They are well and properly illustrated, thanks largely to the liberality of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, who placed their valuable stock of blocks at the service of the promoters of these catalogues.