

## Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF HAILSHAM, THE ABBEY OF OTHAM, AND THE PRIORY OF MICHELHAM. By L. F. SALZMANN. Lewes: Farncombe & Co. 8vo. 308 pp. Map and illustrations.

Mr. Salzmann has rendered excellent service to archaeology in this admirable history of an out-of-the-way Sussex parish. His work represents an extraordinary amount of careful study and patient copying of ancient documents rarely met with in these hurrying times. The scope of the history is very comprehensive. Mr. Salzmann gives us the situation and extent of the parish and a general description of the small town as it is to-day, in the form of a perambulation of its streets, in which the dates, ancient owner-ships, and other particulars of the houses are noted. Next the scanty traces of Roman and Saxon occupation and the fuller evidences of Norman and later mediaeval times are dealt with, and the history of the town is continued through the Reformation and Commonwealth periods down to the present day. Local topography and etymology receive their full share of notice, and chapters are devoted to the church, the vicars and other clergy and churchwardens, genealogy, the descent of the manor, and the two religious foundations of Otham and Michelham, within the bounds of the parish. Very valuable appendices and indices complete the work, and sandwiched in between these is a useful glossary of obscure territorial and other terms. The separate indices of names and places are particularly valuable to the student. Among the illustrations are a map of the parish, plans of the church and of Michelham Priory, and a number of excellent reproductions of photographs of the various buildings. Those of Michelham Priory are particularly good.

With so much well selected material packed into the compass of some 300 pages, it is perhaps not surprising that there should be one or two omissions. Among these may be instanced Hellingly Church (just beyond the border of the parish to the north-west), originally the mother church of Hailsham, but now a separate parish. Considering how much the history of the two churches is bound up together, a brief architectural account of Hellingly Church—a building containing older and more interesting features than that of Hailsham—would not have been superfluous. As it is, Mr. Salzmann quotes documentary evidence of the consecration of Hellingly Church by Bishop Seffrid II. (1180–1204), and guesses the date at about 1190. The character of the still existing work in the chancel suggests, however, that it is ten or fifteen years earlier; it is rich round-arched late Norman, with very curious details. There are other features in Hellingly Church which are incidentally referred to as comparing with parts of Hailsham Church and

Michelham Priory, and the comparison would have been more useful had such an account been included. The plans of Hailsham Church and Michelham Priory are very inadequate, and Mr. Salzmann would have done better to employ the services of an architectural friend to put these on paper for him, as he is evidently not himself sufficiently versed in the technicalities of plan-drawing; and the lithographer's rendering of the sections of mouldings verges on the comic. Another small blemish must be pointed out—the insinuation contained in a footnote on page 241 that the visit of the Sussex Archaeological Society to Michelham Priory and the disappearance of some interesting encaustic tiles were not unconnected. It would have been in better taste to omit such an ill-natured suggestion—not Mr. Salzmann's own.

The strong point of the book is the mass of carefully sifted documentary evidence—for the most part printed for the first time—which Mr. Salzmann has brought together, and for which he deserves great credit.

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STORIA DEGLI SCAVI DI ROMA E NOTIZIE DIVERSE INTORNO  
LE COLLEZIONI ROMANE D'ANTICHITÀ. RODOLFO LANCIANI.  
Volume primo (A. 1000-1530). Roma: Ermanno Loescher & Co., 1902.  
pp. iv, 263.

The publication of the first volume of this long-promised work is an event of considerable importance to those who are interested in the archaeology and topography of the city of Rome, and in the history of its buildings and museums.

The purpose of the book is sufficiently indicated by its title. It is a history of excavations in Rome, with notices of the principal collections of antiquities (statues, reliefs, inscriptions, architectural fragments, gems, etc.) The materials for such a history are far more copious than might at first sight seem possible. While the printed literature of the subject is very extensive, the enormous bulk of unpublished and, till lately, unexamined manuscripts and drawings is astounding. Most of the great libraries of Europe contain diaries of travel and codices of inscriptions, ranging from the accounts of their journeyings given by pilgrims of the eighth or ninth centuries to the note-books of archaeologists of the present day.<sup>1</sup>

With the fifteenth century we begin to find the sketch-books of artists and architects, who have sought their inspiration in the classical buildings of Rome. Finally, there are the documents preserved in archives, public and private—contracts relating to the sale or excavation or destruction of ancient buildings and remains—and others which have a less direct bearing on the subject, but which often give important information, letters from ambassadors and others, charters, legal instruments of all sorts and kinds. All these sources of knowledge, besides their great intrinsic value, may help us to understand the obscure and vague descriptions of early writers on Roman topography, and the often indistinct mediaeval engravings which represent Roman statues and buildings.

That Professor Lanciani has drawn freely from this almost inexhaustible well is shown by the statistics given in his preface of the notes which he has made in preparing the present work. As he says, he has spent twenty-five years already upon it, and might have continued to gather materials for the remainder of his days, but with the risk of losing the fruits of his labours.

Completeness and finality in a matter like this are beyond the resources of a private person, and tax heavily those of a scientific body. Even a monumental work like the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* cannot pretend to rest upon an absolutely exhaustive examination of the literary material available, inasmuch as the very extent of this is not known. My own small experience has shown

<sup>1</sup> Those of De Rossi and Stevenson, may be cited as examples of the which are now in the Vatican Library, latter.

me that England must contain an enormous mass of quite unsuspected treasure of this kind. Even the public libraries have not been thoroughly worked through, still less those belonging to private persons. So that the motto that Professor Lanciani has prefixed to his *Ruins and Excavations of Ancient Rome* might serve him here also :

“ . . . Si quid novisti rectius istis (which is somewhat unlikely)  
Candidus imperti : si non, his utere mecum.”

The first volume of this work, which is to be followed by four others at intervals of one year, deals with the period between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1530. The order is chronological, but copious indices, the heads of which comprise classical topography, mediaeval and modern topography, churches, museums, miscellaneous, and proper names, enable those who desire to study any particular subject to gratify their ambition.

The first excavations that were made in Rome must be dated rather earlier than the beginning of the eleventh century ; for when the bodies of the martyrs began to be transferred from the catacombs to churches within the walls, they were placed under the altars in the marble or alabaster baths which had been in use at the great Roman thermal establishments. The earliest case of this practice occurs in or about A.D. 682, when the bodies of Faustinus, Simplicius, and Viatrix were placed by Pope Leo II. in the church of St. Bibiana, within a basin of oriental alabaster (p. 3), but at the beginning of the ninth century it became frequent.

For ordinary burials marble sarcophagi began, at about the same period, or even earlier, to be in great demand. They were removed from pagan or Christian tombs alike, and after the disposal of the bones of the occupants, were used for fresh burials within or without the churches of the city. Many sarcophagi used in this way have been discovered in the recent excavation of the church of Sta. Maria Antiqua in the Forum.

After the fire of A.D. 1084 the reconstruction of many of the intramural churches became necessary, and an important series of excavations was undertaken to procure materials for this purpose. At the same time the rise of the school of Roman workers in marble which flourished in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and produced the cloisters of the Lateran and St. Paul's, led to further searchings among the ruins of ancient buildings, not only for materials, but for actual models to copy (p. 12 *fn.*).

Sepulchral cippi were in great demand as holy-water stoups, and some may still be seen in use in various churches in Italy, though of a hundred or more that are recorded as having existed in churches in Rome itself, only two or three are still in use.

The wealth of marble that the ruins of classical Rome provided was far greater than was needed for building material in Rome itself, and the export of marble for this purpose, which began with Theodoric (p. 17 *fn.*), became frequent in the eleventh century, and reached such a point that a little after 1258 Richard of Ware brought from Rome the marbles which are used in the decoration of the tomb of Henry III. in Westminster Abbey.

The history of the building of the cathedral of Orvieto, and of

the excavations in and near Rome in order to supply the materials, has been carefully worked out with the aid of documents by Signor Fumi, and Professor Lanciani is probably right in saying that as much could be done in many other cases. Much marble and travertine also disappeared in the lime-kilns; though limestone is abundant in the neighbourhood of Rome, it was easier to quarry and burn the stone on the spot; and very many lime-kilns have been found among the ruins of ancient buildings. Even statues and inscriptions were not spared.

We see, therefore, that the excavations of this period were carried on merely for the sake of the building material which could be extracted, and not from any love of antiquities or works of art as such. The mediaeval guide-books are a tissue of errors and mistaken identifications. Rienzi was the first Roman of the Middle Ages to interest himself in the glories of the past. De Rossi discovered in 1871 that it is to him that we must attribute almost the earliest collection of copies of the inscriptions, some of which at his time were still to be read (though few took the trouble to do so, and among them certainly not the compilers of the *Mirabilia Urbis Romae*) upon classical buildings, while others were actually discovered in his day.

In the fifteenth century, as already remarked, travellers, artists, and architects began to study the ruins of Rome, and their diaries, note-books and sketch-books are often of inestimable value, as representing buildings no longer extant.<sup>1</sup> The majority of these sources of information belong, however, to the period which will be dealt with in Professor Lanciani's second volume, though a few will be found in the present instalment of the history—the epigraphical collections and architectural sketches of Fra Giocondo da Verona, the best of which are preserved at Chatsworth (p. 96) and in the Uffizi at Florence (p. 164), of Giuliano da Sangallo (pp. 181, 209), which have recently been dealt with in full detail by Fabriczy (*Die Handzeichnungen Giuliano's da Sangallo*), and of Giulio Romano (?) (p. 199); also the "excerpta a Pomponio (Laeto) dum inter ambulandum cuidam domino ultramontano reliquias ac ruinas urbis ostenderet" (p. 83), etc.

The printed literature of the subject, which begins in the first years of the sixteenth century, is in some cases equally precious, and is fully discussed—the *Opusculu de mirabilibus nove et veteris Urbis Rome* of Francesco Albertino (p. 167), the *Epigrammata Antiquae Urbis*, published by Mazochio in 1521 (p. 201), the *Antiquitates Urbis* of Andrea Fulvio, published in 1527 (p. 229). Hardly any engravings showing views of Rome or illustrating its monuments make their appearance as yet. From the middle of the fifteenth century, in fact, excavations become far more frequent and important, owing to the growth of activity in building, and we begin to find that the popes interested themselves far more than before in the antiquities of Rome. Pius II. in his *Commentaria* has left many important pieces of topographical information; Sixtus IV. was the founder of the Capitoline Museum (p. 76): and though Innocent VIII. was himself not

<sup>1</sup> Views of Rome of an even earlier period are to be found in various forms, e.g. in the backgrounds of frescoes (see De Rossi, *Piante di Roma anteriori al*

*secolo xv*), but their mode of representation is conventional, only a few of the most prominent buildings being shown.

interested in classical antiquities, his indifference did not avail to check the tendency of the age, which we find developing itself more and more fully in his successors.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the interest that was felt in the remains of the buildings of ancient Rome did not lead to their preservation. While statues, inscriptions, and architectural fragments were eagerly sought after by collectors (in Fra Giocondo's day there were already a *hundred* collections containing inscriptions, *cf.* p. 100), the buildings to which they belonged were ruthlessly destroyed to provide material for the new edifices which began to spring up from the time of Pius II. onwards; and the very architects who have left us so many carefully measured drawings of the ruins of ancient Rome, were not averse to plundering them if in search of material for their own use. Such was the pass to which matters had come, that in 1515 Raphael was nominated as Commissioner of Antiquities by Leo X. (p. 166), with power to protect from destruction ancient remains, and especially inscriptions; but the only practical result of his tenure of this office was the publication of three books—the *Epigrammata Antiquae Urbis*, the rough plans of Fabio Calvo's *Simulachrum Urbis Romae*, and the *Antiquitates* of Andrea Fulvio. The destruction of ancient monuments went on unchecked, and the only protests were those raised by the municipal authorities of Rome, which were, as a rule ineffectual, the Papal court taking the part of the devastators (p. 197). This did not, however, turn the conservators from their purpose, and we find them in 1526 under Clement VII. condemning the destruction of the "Arch of Trajan" in the region of the Monti (that is, the triumphal arch which stood at the east end of Trajan's forum). and passing a resolution (which had, it is true, no practical result), "*ne alii audeant antiquitates urbis devastare*" (p. 223).<sup>1</sup> The volume closes practically with the sack of Rome in 1527, excavations in the next three years being few and far between.

The circumstances under which this review has been written have excluded the possibility of testing the accuracy of the book in details. There are a certain number of small misprints, many of them fairly obvious; and the indices, though full, might have been made even more complete. Nor is it of any assistance to the general public to know what number a certain engraving bears in Professor Lanciani's collection (p. 155, n. 2); the engraver's name, or a reference to a standard book on engravings, would have been of greater service, especially as the view as to the authorship of the drawing engraved by Niccolo Boldrini and published as a skit on Baccio Bandinelli's copy of the Laocoon group, which Professor Lanciani quotes from the writers of the text to *Real Museo Borbonico*, iii, *tav.* 35, is not supported either by Passavant (*Peintres-Graveurs*, vii, 243, No. 97), or by Meyer (*Künstler-Lexicon*, ii, 672), who attribute the drawing not to Raphael, but to Titian. Bandinelli boasted of his intention to execute this group in 1520 (the year of Raphael's death) but did not actually do so till 1525.

But as a solid contribution to the history of the excavations and

<sup>1</sup> Professor Lanciani's *Destruction of Ancient Rome* is a convenient summary of the story of the destruction of the ancient monuments of the city.

museums of Rome, the book is invaluable; in fact, it is the first time that such a work has been attempted, and by far the greater part of its materials are new to students. It is not exactly a book to read through, still less is it a "popular" treatise; but to anyone who wishes to study scientifically the history of any particular building, to the archaeologist, architect, and historian of art, it cannot fail to be of service; and we cordially hope that the promise given in the preface, that the remaining four volumes shall appear at intervals not exceeding a year, will be maintained.

**WITCHCRAFT AND SECOND SIGHT IN THE HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.** Tales and traditions collected entirely from oral sources. By the late JOHN GREGORSON CAMPBELL. Glasgow: MacLehose and Sons. 1902. 8vo. pp. xii, 314.

We are glad that the reception given to the previous posthumous volume of the excellent minister of Tiree, of which volume we had the pleasure to express our high appreciation in Vol. LVIII of this journal (p. 364), has been such as to induce the publishers to proceed with the issue of the remainder of the MSS. which Mr. Campbell left behind. The second volume is in no way inferior to the first in interest and evidential value, being based on oral testimony collected during a long series of years by a competent and sympathetic observer, who was at the same time, as his introductory remarks to each chapter show, a level-headed and judicious reasoner.

The belief in witchcraft is a superstition that may be said to be absolutely universal among peoples of every degree of culture from the lowest savagery to the highest civilization; though it is associated in origin with the delusions of paganism, it has never been checked by Christianity, having been supported by mistaken interpretations of Scripture. The witchcraft of the Highlands, as observed by our author, appears to be less repulsive and horrible than that believed in elsewhere. There is no mention of incubi and succubi, of midnight meetings and dances with the devil, of riding through the air on broomsticks or raising the dead, or other horrors. There are tales of witches causing storms and drowning people, of their abstracting milk from cows, and the like. For these purposes and other unhallowed cantrips, they could assume various shapes, those of cats or hares by preference. Some of the tales of what they did must have been told to ridicule people out of belief in them, and only furnish proof of the avidity of man to swallow the incredible. On the other hand, the main business of many old women whom we should call in English white witches, but whom the Highlanders call wise women, was the healing of disease in man and beast by rhymes and charms and the saining of cattle. They would resent the accusation of witchcraft, and are even now resorted to by many people who ought to know better, in the south as well as in the north, for the cure of obscure ailments and other exercises of their supposed powers by means of incantations and rites, of which Mr. Campbell has collected a great number of specimens.

A chapter of the work is devoted to death warnings, in which the excitable and imaginative Celt has a firm belief. Several families and septs have the dignity of a special warning for themselves, as the bull of the Breadalbane family, the bird of the clan Maclachlan, the

whistle of the descendants of black Duncan, and the candle-light of those of little Duncan, both belonging to the MacGregors. Another chapter investigates the phenomena of second sight, the Gaelic name for which literally means the two sights—combining the vision of the world of sense, which all possess, with the additional vision of the world of spirits, which belongs to the gifted few. This vision, which seemed to be external not only to the seer but also to the thing seen, led to the belief in doubles or semblances. As the pretence to it would furnish a powerful weapon of annoyance, Mr. Campbell thought that there were many instances of imposture and design. A person of good character, himself not incredulous, said, "I never knew a truthful, trustworthy man who was a taïsher" or possessor of second sight.

Hobgoblins haunt every Highland village. The best protection is a circle drawn round one's self on the ground with the point of a sapling or dirk, saying, "The Cross of Christ be upon us." All the spirits that infest the night may dash in fury against this circle, but they cannot pass it. Mr. Campbell suggested that this circle is the superstitious representative of a person's own integrity, within which he is safe from the attacks and wiles of the devil.

A learned and valuable chapter is devoted to the Celtic year, including the divisions of seasons, the several festivals, and the observances by which they were marked. Details of the New Year fire observances are given, which it would be interesting to correlate with the evidences accumulated by Mr. Gomme in his paper on the subject published in 1896 (*Report of British Association*, pp. 626-656). The third day of summer (14th May) is the "avoiding" day of the year. It was on this day that the fallen angels were expelled from Paradise, and on it people should avoid doing any kind of evil, on pain of judgment without mercy. At p. 297 is a misprint "Venoris" for "Veneris."

**SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.** Being a record of the ancestors and descendants of William Shakespeare, with some account of the Ardens. By Mrs. C. C. STOPES. Elliot Stock. London. 1901. 8vo. pp. vii, 257.

Apologies are due for the tardy appearance of this notice of a work the author of which deserves the highest praise for her indefatigable industry. The subject, it must be confessed, is a somewhat arid one—the great poet's kinsfolk being about as uninteresting a set of people (so far as their doings recorded here are concerned) as could well be imagined. Still, perhaps this fact is not without value for students of the influence of heredity on genius; and it is something to have established it conclusively.

The book is a model of genealogical research, as regards the toilsome collecting of materials and the judicious rejection of tempting theories which lack the support of evidence. Besides making full use of the labours of her predecessors, Halliwell, French, and the rest—and incidentally correcting some of their errors—Mrs. Stopes has ransacked public records, parish registers, county histories, newspapers, etc.; in fact, the references contained in the foot-notes might almost be published as a separate pamphlet with the title "Hints for Genealogists."



The account of the Arden family fills nearly one-third of the volume. Here Mrs. Stopes's caution and critical acumen seem to have forsaken her; for she begins in all seriousness with the romance of Guy of Warwick, which we cannot regard as anything but an irrelevance—albeit a welcome one—in such a work as the present one.

It is incorrect to represent Dugdale, as Mrs. Stopes does on p. 11, as stating that Isabella Asteley (appointed in 1431) was "succeeded" as Prioress of Wroxall by Jocosa Brome, who resigned in 1524. We notice that on p. 49 the poet's birthday is given as 1 April 23rd, as though that were an established fact. On the whole, however, strict accuracy seems to have been striven for with great care; and the book is one which cannot be neglected by students of the family history of the great poet. We are glad to be able to say that there is a satisfactory index.

**HOW TO FORM A LIBRARY.** By H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. Popular edition. Elliot Stock. 1902. (Book Lover's Library.)

**HOW TO MAKE AN INDEX.** By the same author. Elliot Stock. 1902. (Book Lover's Library.)

Of the two books before us, the first is a reprint of the first volume of this series, originally published in 1886; the other is the latest issue of these handy and tasteful little volumes. In issuing a reprint of the former it is a pity that the publishers have not thought fit to request the author to bring it up to date; the list of books of reference on all subjects given on p. 91 *ff* is now sadly behind the times, containing as it does perforce no standard works of a later date than 1884. In almost every instance the list could be improved; to take only one example, the heading of "Antiquities," the latest work bears the date 1875, yet what branch of learning has made greater strides in the last twenty years? Dr. Smith's Dictionary (the old edition) and the works of Professor Becker would now be a very meagre equipment for the study of this subject. And yet the only comprehensive work of any value on British antiquities, Thomas Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, published about fifty years ago, and still most helpful, is omitted! The same remarks apply to the chapter on "Publishing Societies," which would be invaluable if brought up to date. Otherwise the book is excellent reading, and Mr. Wheatley's extensive bibliographical lore adds much to its interest. The get-up of this popular edition is all that could be desired except the obscure design on the cover.

The second volume under discussion is one that should be in the hands of every author and publisher. As Mr. Wheatley points out, few arts are more difficult of acquisition than that of making a good index, but with his hints and instructions before him, no maker of books should find an excuse in the future for failure in this respect. Only we doubt if many would be prepared to follow the elaborate schemes laid down in Chapter VII. The chapters on "Amusing and Bad Indexes" are excellent reading, and as examples of "how not to do it" the indexes of periodicals given on pp. 54 and 60 should serve as an awful warning.

We are glad to see that Mr. Wheatley condemns the practice

adopted in the British Museum Catalogue of combining I with J and U with V, which must have tried many a reader's temper, and certainly seems difficult to justify. And having lately had occasion to make use of a book of travels in Sicily in which the index is rendered unnecessarily elaborate and confusing by transgression of his rule that classification must be strictly within the alphabet, we most fully endorse his remarks on that head (see p. 68). Books without indexes are fortunately becoming daily rarer; we hope that Mr. Wheatley's invaluable compilation will have even happier results, and that in future no book will appear without a *good* index.