

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ANANDA RANGA PILLAI'S DIARY FROM 1736 TO 1761. Vol. I, 1736-1746. Translated from the Tamil by order of the Government of Madras and edited by Sir J. FREDERICK PRICE, K.C.S.I., assisted by K. RANGACHARI, B.A.

The publication of the Diary of a native whom Sir J. F. Price dubs the "Indian Pepys" is a matter for no small congratulation to those responsible for the present work. Various portions of the Diary have been published in Paris, but this is the first time that an effort has been made to put before the public the whole, or so much of the whole as now exists, of the daily record of the confidential Native Agent of Dupleix.

The author of the Diary was born in Madras in 1709; his father, a prosperous merchant, emigrated to Pondichery in 1716, and there occupied a quasi-official position in the French service. After certain vicissitudes of fortune, Ananda Ranga Pillai finally won the good graces of successive Governors, and when in 1742, Dupleix arrived in India, he soon gained by his honesty and judgment the confidence of that remarkable man. During the administration of Dupleix, Pillai occupied the position of chief native agent, a post requiring very considerable ability and tact, especially at a time when the destiny of India depended on the commercial success or failure of one or other of the European nations which were then struggling for supremacy on the Peninsula. Pillai suffered by the fall of his patron; in 1756 he lost his post, and died in 1761, four days before the surrender of Pondichery to Colonel Coote.

The life of the author covers a very important chapter in the history of India, and one teeming with interest; and we open the Diary rather with a feeling that some surprise is in store for us. It is a very curious document: grave matters of State and domestic trivialities, society scandals and official secrets, commercial accounts and bits of gossip, are to be found huddled together, jotted down, no doubt, in the quiet of the evening, and never intended for the eye of any but the writer and his family circle. The Diary itself is of value chiefly as a record of the every-day life of Pondichery during the period of its greatness, it is doubtful whether it will supply much new *data* for general political history. When the author records hearsay information, it is often very general in terms; and probably not much reliability can be placed upon statements of fact of matters foreign to the rather narrow political horizon of Pondichery.

But if, on the other hand, we wish to know how Dupleix treated a native tumult, or of the intrigues and quarrels of the minor officials, or what presents were necessary for the purpose of bribing native potentates, or European adventurers, or the hundred and one matters which then made up the social life of a prosperous colony, we shall find

here a store of curious information obtained at first hand, and reliable for the best possible reason, namely, that the author was under no obligation to tell aught but the truth.

The general impression that results from a perusal of the Diary is that the French were, if anything, inferior to their contemporary English administrators in political acumen and commercial morality; that Dupleix stands above his fellows is evidenced by his vigorous personality portrayed in many indirect ways; but even he is unsympathetic towards native customs and manners, and he has his vision distorted and his policy hindered by that necessity of remitting dividends to Europe which ultimately cost France the loss of her Indian possessions. We much doubt whether his subordinates were actuated by any other motive in going to India than the hope of speedily amassing great fortunes. The Diary before us is full of their insubordination and corruption.

We need hardly say that we shall look forward to the publication of the next volumes with great interest, for in them will be contained the account of the rise and fall of Dupleix. In the meantime we offer our thanks to those who have prepared this work; the difficulties in the way of the translators have been very great owing to the dilapidated, and in parts fragmentary, condition of the manuscript; they have succeeded in opening to the world a unique document, full of human interest, and for the future historian of social India a mine of priceless information.

CATALOGUE OF ZODIACS AND PLANISPHERES, ANCIENT AND MODERN. By the Rev. A. B. GRIMALDI, M.A.

This little book contains notices of no less than 1,444 entries of Zodiacal representations, and is the first attempt to collect in one volume all known examples of all ages of the astronomical signs which appear to be nearly coeval with the origin of man, and which have influenced the principal religions of East and West. The continuity of these signs throughout history is certainly extraordinary; beginning with Babylonian *Matsebah*, they are to be found in every civilization which has flowed and ebbed in Europe, Africa, and Asia; and the uses to which they have been put are legion. We are sure that it will be a revelation to many that the quantity of material of this nature should still be extant; and we hasten to congratulate the author on the industry with which he has collected from many sources the materials of this catalogue which must be invaluable for future reference.

THE CARE OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS: AN ACCOUNT OF THE LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MEASURES ADOPTED IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FOR PROTECTING ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND OBJECTS AND SCENES OF NATURAL BEAUTY, AND FOR PRESERVING THE ASPECT OF HISTORICAL CITIES. By G. BALDWIN BROWN, M.A., Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art in the University of Edinburgh. Cambridge: University Press, 1905.

This book, appropriately dedicated to Canon Rawnsley, is of great interest to archaeologists. It shows how little has been done in England, and how much has been done elsewhere, for the protection of ancient monuments, including all old buildings and other memorials of the past.

Professor Brown justly says that, in the case of Stonehenge, the present owner of the monument is the last person in the world to fail in care for it, yet, that care shows, how absolute is the right of the private owner. In Italy and other countries that right has been limited for reasons of an æsthetic and historical kind. In all foreign countries there is a Minister who has charge of monument preservation; in several, compulsory purchase on the part of the State is permitted as a last resort; in this country the State has no means of exercising pressure on a proprietor.

The credit has been given to Raphael of first advocating the care of the ruins of ancient Rome, but the author thinks that interest in ancient monuments is far older. In Palestine, Egypt, and Babylonia they had been cared for; Raphael's appeal was neglected by his successors. For practical purposes, the story of the modern care for monuments belongs to the last hundred years.

Professor Brown defines monuments so as to include all old structures and historical relics. No precise definition can be given to the term "ancient." The expression may be held to include natural objects of beauty and interest, such as Niagara, or the Yellowstone. In a country so rich in monuments as Great Britain, the taxpayer is not very willing to furnish the funds necessary for their protection, and requires to be educated. A valuable object-lesson is the preservation of the two churches in the Strand. Even the practical man must admit that they are adornments of the site they occupy. The older features of towns make its past live again. For the same reason, antique domestic structures deserve preservation. Public opinion has to be trained to see this, and it is one of the functions of societies like the Royal Archaeological Institute so to train public opinion. An example of this is given by the successful efforts made to save the Edwardian walls of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The local archaeological societies do much for the same object. Similar voluntary societies are active in France and in Germany, while periodicals also are circulated in the same interest, in Belgium, and in Italy.

In the second part of his work, Professor Brown deals with State action in the matter. He gives an excellent analysis of the legislation of France, Germany, Italy, Great Britain and Ireland, the Austrian Empire, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, the Danubian provinces, India, Egypt, Algeria, and Tunis. In an appendix is a brief but valuable note on the United States, where much has been done for the care of monuments, æsthetic control in cities, and the protection of natural scenery.

STUDIES IN MORO HISTORY: LAW v. RELIGION. By NAGEET M. SALEEBY. pp. 107, with plates. Department of the Interior, Manila, 1905.

This work by, presumably, a Syrian author, gives the history of the island of Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine group, with the pedigrees of its rulers, and, in the second half of the volume, the laws of its tribes—the Moros—translated from the best procurable texts, with excellent photographic reproductions of some specimen folios.

The earlier portion, from native legends, is mythical in character. The conversion of the people to the faith of Islam, effected from Johore by one Kabungsuwan, is put by the author at about the close of the fifteenth century, whilst the MS. genealogies make eighteen generations only intervene between him and his direct ancestor, Muhammad, nine centuries earlier in date. Some of the names in the pedigree suggest those of the twelve Imams.

So far, therefore, the work is certainly archaeological in character, and the same may be said also of its second part, for the legal system there set out, which is adapted from recognised Muhammadan text-books, is probably enforced only to the same limited extent as is its archetype in India. The latter code is at least venerable and rigid; but one of the codes in this work, that of the Sulus, dates only from 1902, and the author says of it that it greatly increases the fines exacted from the people for the Sultan's benefit, and is unworkable, "the chiefs and the people looking upon it as another form of unjust taxation." The code lends colour to this view; the subject of "Trade and Exchange" is dealt with in an article of three sections, which provide, (1) that all commodities are included in its scope; (2) that to trade without the Governor's permit involves a fine; and (3) that "to buy a stolen article is the same as to steal it"—a short and model way of dealing with receivers.

Coupling this with Article 1, by which a thief is to be fined 70 pesos, "no matter what he steals," it is apparent that, in the eyes of the Sulu lawgiver of to-day, it is the penal aspect alone of commerce which is material to be considered.

CARTHAGE OF THE PHOENICIANS IN THE LIGHT OF MODERN EXCAVATION. By MABEL MOORE. William Heinemann, 1905.

It is unfortunate that in this book Miss Moore should have tried to be at once scientific and popular. She certainly tells us much that is interesting of the excavations carried on by Delattre on an important site, and sometimes what she tells us is precisely what we want to know. But the book sadly lacks a sense of proportion; of the commonest and most decadent Apulian vases as much is made as of the early and indigenous fabrics discovered; we learn at length the technique of ordinary Greek vase-painting, but cannot gather, for instance, whether hand-made pottery has been found in any quantity at Carthage, and, if so, at what stage the wheel was introduced. Above all, precision in measurement, etc., is necessary for science.

The workmanship of the bronze razors would seem to have affinity with that of Etruscan mirrors and cists, the plastic work is derived almost wholly from Greek influence; the necklace figured on p. 44 is interesting, probably not local, but imported Egyptian of the later Ptolemaic period;—the "dice" beads compare with those of Naukratis. Apparently here as elsewhere the Phoenicians invented little and borrowed much, being the carriers, not the originators, of ancient art forms.

That Miss Moore's book satisfies our curiosity about Carthage cannot be said; perhaps she will be content if it rouses our curiosity to know more.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 28.

Anything tending to illuminate our knowledge on the past civilisations of Central America must be very welcome, and this book will be no doubt of great value to the English-reading student of the chronology, orthography and mythology of ancient Mexico. Strictly speaking, its contents are not original or new; it comprises some 24 papers, written by the most acute German investigators of this great modern puzzle, which papers have been translated in readable form, and are now collected in one volume. As is to be expected, the knowledge we already possess is not carried very much further, but every step gained is a step nearer the goal, every hieroglyph deciphered brings us closer to the translation of those hundreds of elaborate inscriptions which at present remain a closed book to the archaeological world. We do not despair that eventually they will be read, for the difficulties to be surmounted are no greater than those which confronted the first investigators of the ancient documents of Babylonia and Egypt; it is to be hoped that a Rosetta Stone will turn up in the dominions of Montezuma and enable us to know more of a people than that derived from the *ex parte* evidence of their disdainful and superstitious conquerors. The present volume is amply illustrated, and though much of the contents requires a previous knowledge of the subject-matter, yet certain of the papers, notably those by Dr. Seler on the Mexican mythology as at present known to us, afford very interesting reading. We heartily congratulate those to whom we owe this volume, and we should not forget those students who are working in what appears at present a somewhat barren field. Their work must necessarily appeal to very few readers, yet they are doing a great service to archaeology in one of its most tortuous by-paths, and they are preparing the field wherein some day a rich harvest of knowledge will be reaped. The book itself, like all those coming from the same source, is excellently printed and illustrated—would that the quality of the paper on which it is printed had been more worthy of its interesting and learned contents!

A HISTORY OF WESTMORLAND. By R. S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.
London: Elliot Stock, 1903.

The cheap edition of the late Mr. Ferguson's work on Westmorland needs no introduction to our readers, many of whom remember his genial presence and profound knowledge, both of which illumined on many occasions the annual meeting of the Institute. The late Chancellor of Carlisle was particularly suited to write the story of the counties he knew so well, and whose early archaeology he had made his special field of research. The book before us is in many ways a model of what such books should be, and the only regret that we feel is that it does not contain any maps or plans, which would have assisted the reader very materially, especially in the chapter devoted to the Roman roads and stations, the last vestiges of which are fast disappearing before the ravages of man and time.

We can confidently say that this book contains far more original knowledge than is usually found (with certain honourable exceptions) in our county histories. The chapter which deals with the period

before the Conquest and with the stories of the respective baronies of Appleby and Kendal are full of ideas, and give the reader a vivid picture of what life must have been in the Border-land in those dark times. No wonder a race sprang up which could successfully defy the chicanery of James I., who alleged that by reason of the Union of the Crowns the tenure of the borderers had terminated and their lands escheated. The contest ended, strangely enough, in those days of servile judges in favour of the tenants, who thereby established that tenure peculiar to Westmorland and Cumberland named Border Tenant Right.

Litigation was not confined to the assertion of great principles, for we find in the middle of the seventeenth century the Countess of Pembroke expending £200 in obtaining a single hen from a recalcitrant copyholder!

It will be found that the politics of Westmorland were in the main the politics of its great men, and the rivalry of its great families divided the land long before the eighteenth-century quarrels of Lowther and Musgrave. Westmorland did not escape the ravages of the Civil War. The victorious Parliament imposed an obnoxious charter upon the burghers of Appleby, but no one could be found to make a proclamation of it until the Roundheads "had recourse unto a fellow in the market; an unclean bird, hatched in Kirkby Stephen, the nest of all traitors, who proclaimed it aloud, while the people stopped their ears and hearts, having nothing open but their eyes, and those even filled with tears" (p. 149). The loyalist Mayor in 1660 had the satisfaction of tearing up the obnoxious document with his own hands. It should be noted in passing that Kendal was, prior to the introduction of machinery into Lancashire and Yorkshire, the seat of a great trade in *cottons* or coatings being rough woollen material, prized in its day all the world over. Alas! the glory of Kendal has departed, and departed also have its proud guilds and old-time ceremonies. It is beyond our present purpose to notice, save in the briefest manner, the most striking features of this book, and we therefore will not carry the reader through the rebellions of '15 and '45, which bring the stormy story of Westmorland to its close. It was perhaps fitting that the last skirmish fought on English ground should have taken place in that border territory which had in past ages been so often the scene of Anglo-Scottish warfare. We cannot leave Mr. Ferguson's book without expressing our obligation to those who have reproduced it in its present form; the author's easy style and picturesque touches prevent the subject from ever becoming dry or scholastic. It presents a history not merely of Westmorland but of England, as seen from a new aspect; and, together with the companion volume on the County of Cumberland, will for long remain a monument to the memory of an accomplished and learned antiquary.

HISTORICAL TOMBSTONES OF MALACCA. By R. N. BLAND. 11 × 8½, pp. 75.

This book contains forty-one reproductions of tombstones erected by the early Portuguese and Dutch settlers in Malacca, and covers the troublous period from 1511 to 1640 during which the Portuguese were engaged in defending their position from their Mahomedan neigh-

bours and the newly arrived Dutch ; and the period from 1640 to 1795 during which the Dutch slowly established their trade in the face of native opposition.

Ten years before the English occupation in 1795, the Selangor Malays kept the Dutch confined within the town for six months, while during the Portuguese period the town stood no less than eight sieges.

The tombstones reproduced in this book, a roofless church, and a few other ruined fragments are all that remain of these troubled times.

The stones are remarkable for their carved borders and armorial bearings. The Portuguese stones are in most cases rather worn, but still show some pleasing examples of restrained design and well-formed lettering ; while the Dutch stones, which appear to have been imported from Holland, are treated in a somewhat pompous manner which is distinctly amusing.

We venture to set out in full two inscriptions reproduced in this volume, the first Portuguese, the second Dutch.

GRAVE OF ANTONIO PINTO DE FONSECA

Commander of the Order of St. James.

Provedor-General of the Fortresses of India.

Captain-General of the Sea and Land in the parts of the South.

Died on the 27th December, 1635.

Here lies buried MARIA QUEVELFERIUS,

the distinguished wife of Johannes Riebeck,

first Commander and Founder of the Fort and Colony of the Cape of

Good Hope in Africa under the rule of the East India Company,

now Commander and Governor of the City and Province of Malacca.

Born at Rotterdam, 20th October, 1629 ; died 2nd November, 1664.

She to whom Rotterdam gave the light and Leyden education,

whose wedding was celebrated in Schiedam,

here lies now in this tomb.

(Johan van Riebeck was Commander and President of Malacca,
1662-1665.

Several of these tombstones record the death of Armenian merchants, and bear bilingual inscriptions in Armenian and Portuguese or Dutch.

Jacob Shamier born in Persia came to lay his bones in Malacca ; and another Johannes Donaco an Armenian of Erivan in Ispahan died here in 1736. One meets with several well-known Portuguese and Dutch names such as Mendoza, D'Oliveira, Rooselaar, and Van de Kerckhoven.

Several of these tombstones appear to have already been reproduced in the Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

THE NABALOI DIALECT, by OTTO SCHEERER, and THE BATAKS OF PALAWAN, by EDWARD Y. MILLER. 10½ × 7½, pp. 199. Department of the Interior, Manila, 1905. Vol. II, Parts I and II.

This small volume continues the series, the first number of which was noticed on p. 282, Vol. LXII, of this *Journal*.

The book can hardly be described as having any archaeological interest, for it deals purely with the ethnological characteristics and language of two obscure tribes, situated in Northern Luzon and another island in the Philippine group. Both tribes are considerably more advanced than the Bontoc people described in the earlier volume.

A series of excellent photographs accompanies the letterpress, and helps to bring vividly before us the habits of these little-known peoples. A number of the illustrations deal with the extraordinary system of rice cultivation on irrigated mountain terraces; the remainder are mainly photographs of the natives themselves and of their primitive implements.

THE ITINERARY IN WALES OF JOHN LELAND, IN OR ABOUT THE YEARS 1536-1539. Extracted from his MSS., arranged and edited by LUCY TOULMIN SMITH. 9 x 7, pp. 152. Bell, 1906.

As one of the earliest of our antiquaries and topographers, whose descriptions of local details as they existed very nearly four centuries ago, prove of such great historic interest and value to archaeologists of to-day, John Leland requires no re-introduction.

The scattered portion of his works relating to Wales have been here brought together. The text has been collated with the original, the *lacunae* being supplied from Stow's copy and from Thomas Burdon's copy now in the Bodleian Library. The editor has added explanatory footnotes and a very good sketch map showing a tentative reconstruction of the route followed by the author.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS. Vol. XLVIII.

In this volume the Rev. S. M. Livett completes his paper on three East Sussex Churches with an interesting account of the architectural history of Icklesham. Mr. Barrett Lennard publishes extracts from the account book of Lord Dacre of Hurstmonceaux kept between the years 1643-1649.

Other papers deal with the First Book of Southover, the Sussex Colepepers, Papal *bullae* found in Sussex, and coats of arms in Chichester Cathedral.

THE CLYDE MYSTERY. A Study in Forgeries and Folklore. By ANDREW LANG. 8vo. Glasgow (Maclehose). 1905. pp. i-xii, 1-141.

Mr. Lang has so pretty a gift in writing, and perhaps more particularly in controversy, that he can lend charm to the dullest of subjects, and surely at this stage the struggle over the authenticity of the relics found at Dumbuck and Dumbuie calls for a light and somewhat caustic touch. In Mr. Lang's little volume it gets the treatment the moment demands. His dramatic instinct would not err in a matter of this kind. Beginning with a sketchy but adequate statement of the position—in itself after ten years of controversy not the easiest task—he trips gaily in his accustomed manner from the Clyde to Portugal, and from Portugal to Central Australia, good-humouredly bantering one opponent and frankly admitting the honesty of another, in a

style all his own. Such a treatment unquestionably makes good reading, and one would rather have no responsibilities, and take the conclusions as being sufficing and complete. Unfortunately, the demon of criticism must perforce enter and dislocate some of the carefully articulated joints of his argument.

One thing is very clear. Mr. Lang ardently desires that evidence should be forthcoming to prove the relics genuine, and to do this he brings forward the products of one of the most primitive tribes known to us, and some very remarkable stone carvings from Portugal, the latter unfortunately themselves not entirely beyond suspicion in some quarters. While he wishes, however, for proofs of the genuine character of his protégés, it must be admitted that he stops short of claiming that their position is assured. He takes the more cautious stand of placing them to a suspense account, until further developments in archaeological research shall raise them to the height of certainty. Speaking soberly, this is the wise course. The story is so entirely incomprehensible that hardly any other course is open. An exploration conducted with every care—if not by experienced antiquaries throughout, at any rate by persons of intelligence, whose good faith no one has hitherto questioned—results in the discovery of the most primitive works of art it is possible to conceive; but among them is the shell of a “blue point” oyster, the country of origin of which can only be America! That is the case briefly stated, and it is not surprising that men of experience in such researches should view the whole matter with considerable suspicion. And so the case stands at this moment, despite Mr. Lang’s clever advocacy, and a much larger book by Dr. Munro, mainly concerned with this controversy. It is scarcely profitable in this place to enter into any detail. Without figures of the articles in dispute no good end could be served; but certain postulates may be advanced on the general question. First, it is a commonplace that primitive peoples almost invariably make their first artistic efforts on a common system, producing independently strikingly similar results, and further, what is even more curious, progressing in their art on similar lines. The simplest example is the greater prevalence of straight lines over curves as ornament among the earliest remains known to us. Again, the wonderful likeness of stone arrow-heads and other implements all over the world has often been advanced as proof of the unity of the human race. But, after all, is it more wonderful than the fact that a London cat adopts the same method to stalk a sparrow that a tiger practises on an antelope? The distance either in time or place is no greater in the one case than the other.

The second postulate is that before primitive relics are reasonably comparable one with another, particularly when the authenticity of one group depends on such comparison, it must be a condition precedent that the state of culture of the two peoples shall be more or less the same. The Solomon Islander, for example, may fairly be called primitive, but he is capable of producing pleasing, artistic conceptions to a degree far beyond anything found in the islands in his vicinity, and of infinitely higher rank in art than any Australian native is capable of. Yet these savages are living at the same time, in similar latitudes, and, as far as we can see, under nearly similar conditions.

To apply these arguments to the present case, we must ask ourselves, at what period were the Clyde relics made? They cannot well be of the Stone Age. If they are of later date—and if Mr. Lang's comparison of the Langbank find is of any weight, they should be of the Iron Age—then we are at once met by the difficulty that the Early Iron age people in Scotland were among the most artistic in Northern Europe at the time. How, then, can comparison with the least advanced people be of any avail?

This kind of argument is the only one that can be of any use in the suspended state that characterises the Clyde discoveries. No amount of gleaning among Australian savages can serve any useful purpose, and, even thus fortified, the literary graces of Mr. Lang's little volume leaves the careful reader unconvinced.

If we assume that the whole thing is a mystification, the purpose is hard to find. It seems likely that Dr. Munro is right in dividing the finds into two categories, the one being doubtful; but no person concerned seems to have gained or lost money by any part of the business. Rude objects were, however, made at all times, but rude as they may be, the really ancient have a character of their own that differentiates them from the attempts at rudeness of the modern forger. The tiara of Saitapharnes, which Mr. Lang brings in on his side, belongs to another category, and is of no effect for his argument.

The following publications have been received by the Institute :—

- Transactions of the East Herts Archaeological Society.* Vol. II. Part III. 1904.
Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society. Vol. IX. Part VI. *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society for 1905.*
The Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. XXXV. Part 4.
The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. No. CIV. Vol. XXXIV.
Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Vol. V. 1905.
Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London. Vol. VII. No. 3. Vol. VIII. No. 1.
Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire. Vol. XXXIII, 111. Vol. XXXIV, 1.
Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Vol. 50. Part I.
Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Vol. XXVIII. Part I.
Société Jervaise Trentième Bulletin Annuel.

The following foreign publications have been received by the Society :—

- Aarbger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1904.
Boletín del Museo Nacional de México. Segunda época, Tomo I, Números 6, 7, 9, et Número suplementario.

Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico. Segunda época, Tomo I, Números, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, et Tomo II, Números 1, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Vjesnik Hrvatskoga Arheoloskoga Društva. Nove Serije, sv. VIII, 1905.

Památky Archæologické a Mistopishé. Dílu XXI, Sesit III-IV, V-VI, 1904.

Starozitnosti země České. Díl II. Čechy na úsvitě Degin. 3.

This volume, which deals with prehistoric man in Hungary, is most generously illustrated and contains some sketch maps showing the locality of the "finds" of the objects illustrated in the text.

"Kung Björns Hog" vid Håga.

An account of the excavation of a burial mound near Upsala, by Oscar Alongoen. The photographs in the text are excellent as are also the reproductions in colours of the principal objects found in the mound.

Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société de Borda Dax (Landes). 1904 3^e trimestre et 1905 2^e trimestre.

Bulletin de la Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. 1905 3^e trimestre.

Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles. Année 1905. Livraisons III et IV.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE CHAPLINS AND THE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. 1256-1568. By the Rev. H. P. STOKES, LL.D. pp. 100. 5 plates. Cambridge.

This interesting pamphlet is the latest publication of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and, as its title denotes, deals with two subjects, the office, functions and duties of the University Chaplin, and the Nova Capella Universitatis and its furniture.

The University Chaplin owed the permanent foundation of his office to a generous benefactor of Cambridge, Nigil de Thornton, Doctor of Physic. Mr. Stokes, however, is able to show that there existed prior to the year 1279, Chaplins with similar attributes founded by the executors of William de Kilkenny, Bishop of Ely, some time after the death of that prelate in 1256. Some difficulties were experienced in getting the property settled to its pious uses in accordance with Dr. Thornton's desire, but sometime in 1294 the matter was completed and henceforth the Chaplin is a definite University Officer until the Reformation Settlement abolished the prime reason of his existence and distributed his divers functions into other hands.

No list of the Chaplins exist, but the names of certain of them have been preserved in the University Grace Books. There is a *hiatus* from 1347-1438, otherwise the list is fairly complete, and the author is to be congratulated in rescuing these names from the oblivion of the dusty indentures and records where they have long been hidden. The office was apparently a step to greater things and its importance undoubtedly increased as years went on.

The names of Hugh Latimer, Nicolas Heath, and Nicolas Ridley, all of whom held the office between the years 1522-1540, are sufficient to show that at that time Cambridge estimated the office as one of honour for her most distinguished sons.

The duties annexed to the office were six in number, and their origin and many interesting facts in connection with them will be found in Chapter II, while the next chapter traces the history of the various duties after the Reformation and shows to what officials they were confided. Besides his purely ecclesiastical functions the Chaplin had to manage the property from whence he derived his stipend, he was also keeper of the Schools and of the Library. The last holder of the office, shorn of most of its grandeur and solemnity, was John Stokes, Vice-Chancellor 1565-6. He died 1568 and with him died the office and title of Chaplin of the University.

The second half of the volume deals with the New Chapel situated over the Divinity School, which latter building was commenced about the year 1359, but not finished until the close of the century, so that we cannot date the New Chapel much before 1400. Mr. Stokes has unearthed much curious information about this celebrated room, and its connection with the University Chaplin, and his description is much assisted by plans reproduced from Parker, Logan and other

writers. In Chapter VI the author tells us what is known about furniture and fittings of the chapel, and gives us a conjectural restoration of the University Cross and several inventories of ecclesiastical and secular objects which reposed in the Chaplin's custody. The Cross was the pride of many generations, as is evidenced by the frequent mention of it in the University records; sold for £90, it was no doubt consigned to the melting pot like so many treasures of the Old Order.

We are much indebted to Mr. Stokes for this little book, which if small in compass yet contains the results of much fatiguing work. It throws fresh light, not merely on the immediate subject with which it deals, but also with the old working of a university in the days when a totally different atmosphere permeated its daily life. Mr. Stokes has rescued from oblivion a personage whom few have heard of, and presents him to us as an important feature of the old Cambridge life. Perhaps the most interesting deduction that can be drawn is that even in those centuries, when Conservatism was strongest, an office should have gradually changed until its original purpose was well nigh swamped under the new functions which the development of University life heaped upon it.

MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN THE BEDFORDSHIRE CHURCHES.

By Miss GRACE ISHERWOOD. pp. 68. 8 plates. Elliot Stock. London, 1906.

A comprehensive catalogue of English brasses still remains to be written, and whoever undertakes the task will find his labour lightened by the use of local work like that contained in the volume before us. Miss Isherwood has conscientiously hunted through the churches of Bedfordshire, and has tabulated in alphabetical order those churches in which there still remain, in spite of the destructive vandalism of the past, those most appropriate monuments of the dead.

As the authoress tells us, there are no brasses in Bedfordshire conspicuously remarkable either for the highest artistic finish or as commemorating persons of common fame; but that fact should not detract from the interest that we must feel for our local antiquities. We have, in fact, in these brasses memorials of a class who formed the backbone of a nation, and whose influence will remain when the names of Plantagenet and Percy are forgotten.

There are, however, three interesting and rare samples of brasses in the churches of Wymington, Bromham and Elstow. At Wymington the memorial to Sir Thomas Brounflet, 1430, life size, and therefore one of the largest in the country; at Bromham there is one of the three palimpsests in the county. Originally made in 1435 to commemorate Thomas Wideville, Esq., and his two wives, it was utilised a century later as a memorial of Sir John Dyve, his mother, and his wife. Elstow is fortunate in the possession of one of the two surviving brasses to English abbesses. The oldest civilian brass in the county is that of John Curteys at Wymington bearing date 1391, the earliest military example is that of Walter Roland at Cople, 1415; the majority of the military brasses are of late Tudor times.

Miss Isherwood has taken the precaution of carefully describing each brass and of giving any inscription found upon it, and where possible she shows the connection between the person commemorated and the parish. With her we regret that even at the present time there should

be found persons who will remove from their ancient settings these purely local memorials, whose sole interest to the antiquary lies in the locality in which they occur. The illustrations are from drawings by Miss K. Isherwood, made from the original rubbings taken by the authoress of the paper.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY. Bulletin 29. Haida Texts and Myths.

This is a collection of stories collected in the winter of 1900-1901, by John R. Swanton, on the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, for philological study, texts of the different dialects with interlinear translations have been inserted in case of the first fourteen stories, the remainder are translations whose form approximates as closely to the original as is possible, having regard to clearness of expression.

The myths all deal with subjects familiar to the daily life of savage peoples. War, hunting and fishing, form the canvas on which the Haida Storyteller introduces to us his deities and demons, and those curious conceptions of the unknown which materialise themselves at every turn, and influence the savage life to so great a degree. The author gives us plans of various forms of traps used by the Haida tribes and mentioned in the stories.

The following publications have been received by the Institute :—

- Archæologia Cambrensis*, January, 1906. 6th Series. No. 21.
- Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* for 1905. Vol. XXVIII. Part I.
- Papers, etc., read at Meetings of the Archaeological Societies of the Counties of Lincoln, York, Bedford, Worcester and Leicester*, 1904. Vol. XXVII. Part II.
- Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society*. 3rd Series. Vol. VI. Part I.
- Publications of the Thoresby Society*, 1905. Vol. XIV. Part I.
- Leeds Grammar School Register. Vol. XV. Part I. Miscellaneous.
- The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 1905. Part LXXII.
- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 1904-1905. Vol. XXXIX. 4th Series. Vol. III.

The following foreign publications have been received by the Institute :—

- Anales del Museo Nacional de México*. Tomo II, Números 11 y 12, et Tomo III, Número 3.
- Antikvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*, 9. IV, 11. VI, 13. IV, 15. III, 17. IV, V, 18. I.
- Revista Archeologica della Provincia e Antica Diocesi di Como*. Aprile, 1906.
- Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*. 1905.
- Suomen Museo. Finskt Museum*, XII, 1905.
- Les peintures et gravures murales des cavernes pyrénéennes altamira de Santellane et Marsoulas*, par M. E. Cartailhac et L'Abbé H. Breuil.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

HADDON: THE MANOR, THE HALL, ITS LORDS AND TRADITIONS.
By G. LE BLANC SMITH, Esq. pp. 166, 53 plates. London: Elliot Stock, 1906.

Haddon Hall is famous all the world over, and no apology is needed for the production of the volume before us. In many ways Haddon is unique, and if a full description of its buildings, its owners and its legends were attempted it would fill many volumes and form an engrossing story. Mr. Le Blanc Smith's purpose in issuing his book has been to supply the serious visitor to Haddon with a clear and concise account of its history and the divers families who have from time to time made it their home, and by so doing he has on the one hand saved his reader the task of searching his facts from the original authorities, and, on the other, from falling a victim to the highly coloured stories of the local guides. The book does not claim any great originality, but the reproduction of letters, accounts, etc., from the published treasures of Belvoir add greatly to its value and may lead some readers to further investigation.

To the archaeologist, Haddon has a special value, since, by what is almost a miraculous train of circumstances, it still remains at the beginning of the twentieth century, what it was at the close of the sixteenth. Many of its fellows less known to fame have suffered destruction at the hand of fire or man, others have been so modernised at different periods by their owners as to have lost all their original interest, others again have fallen to decay and present to us naught but ivy-clad desolate ruins. Any of these might easily have been the fate of Haddon, and the story of how it has escaped, and how carefully it is now preserved by its noble owners is fully set forth by our author.

The arrangement of the book is as follows. The first chapter is concerned with the owners of Haddon from the Conquest to its acquisition by the Vernon family; during this period the manor passed through the hands of the families of Peverel, Avenel, and Basset. Chapters II and III deal with the Vernon family, who finally acquired the whole manor early in the reign of Henry VI.; Chapter IV introduces Dorothy Vernon, the heiress who carried Haddon to the Mannors, from whom the Dukes of Rutland, the present owners, are descended. The lovers of the picturesque will learn with regret that another idyl is dispelled, and that the Dorothy Vernon of fiction and her romantic marriage have no existence save in the imaginations which created them.

The remaining chapters treat of the house, its furniture, tapestry, and gardens, and not the least interesting and valuable part of the work are the five appendices, where, *inter alia*, will be found the remarkable will of Sir Henry Vernon (died 1515) and the no less curious steward's accounts from 1549-1671. The book closes with a pedigree of the Vernon family. The illustrations, which are numerous,

will be very helpful in assisting those readers who have not visited Haddon to picture this grand medieval residence, and the author is to be congratulated on his fine photographs of the interior, especially those showing the carved woodwork in the ball room and dining room. The book is worthy of its subject, and Mr. Smith has constructed a very readable volume out of his multitudinous material; occasionally, however, his style is apt to become rather popular and careless, and we cannot help thinking that the book would have read better if the author devoted a little more time to remoulding some of his sentences, for instance, the estimate of Henry VIII. contained on page 93, is hardly worthy of the book. We also lament the absence of an index. These minor blemishes cannot detract from what is a very useful publication, which we hope will find its way into the homes of many English and American visitors to Haddon, and enable them to repeople its solitude with the forms of its past inhabitants, and to conjure up visions of what a great English manor house was like, and how it was managed in the days of "The King of the Peak."

CORNISH NOTES AND QUERIES. First Series. Edited by PETER PENN. London: Elliot Stock, 1906.

In 1903 *The Cornish Telegraph* commenced a series of notes on matters appertaining to Cornish history, genealogy, natural history, and kindred subjects, and these notes are to be periodically embodied in volumes of which the one before us is the first to appear; in this way, it is hoped, will be preserved in a convenient and accessible manner useful items of local knowledge which might otherwise be irretrievably lost.

The following archaeological publications have been received by the Institute:—

- Journal of the Anthropological Institute*, 1905. Vol. XXXV.
- Archæologia Cambrensis*, April, July and October, 1906. 6th Series. Nos. 22, 23, 24.
- Archæologia*. Vol. LIX. Part II.
- Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London*. Vol. VIII. No. 2.
- Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, 1906. Vol. XXXVI. Parts 2 and 3.
- Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne*, 1906. 3rd Series. Vol. II. Nos. 20, 21.
- Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society*. 3rd Series. Vol. VI. Part II.
- Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, 1906. No. XLVI.
- Surrey Archaeological Collections*. Vol. XIX.
- The Reliquary*, July, 1906. Vol. XII. Nos. 3 and 4.
- Transactions of the Thoroton Society*, 1905. Vol. IX.
- Memoirs and Proceedings of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*. Vol. L. Part III.
- The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*, June, 1906. Vol. XXXIV.
- Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*. Vol. XVIII. Part I.

- The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 1906. Part LXXIII.
Société Jersiaise. Actes des Estate de L'Ile de Jersey, 1731-1745.
Archæologia Aeliana, 1906. 3rd Series. Vol. II.
Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society
 for 1905. Vol. XXVIII. Part II.
Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, November, 1906.
Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society. Vol. X. Part I.
The 23rd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1901-1902.
Bureau of American Ethnology. Bulletin 32. Jemez Plateau.
Feet of Fines for Essex. Part VII. Published by the Essex
 Archaeological Society and edited by R. E. G. Kirk, Esq.
Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Verulam preserved at
Gorhambury, 1906. Historical Manuscripts Commission.
Index of Archaeological Papers published in 1904. Compiled by
 Bernard Gomme.

The following foreign publications have also been received :—

- Annales de la Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles*. T. XX. 1906.
 L. I and II.
Société Archéologique de Bordeaux. T. 24, 2^e F. et T. 25, 1^{er} et 2^e
 F.
Bulletin Trimestriel de la Société de Borda Dax (Landes) (1905).
 3^e et 4^e Trimestre (1906). 1^{er} Trimestre.
Bulletin de l'Institut Français D'Archéologie Orientale. T. IV.
 1^{er} F.
Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Centre, 1904. XXVIII^e
 volume.
Répertoire des Travaux de la Société de Statistique de Marseille, 1904.
 T. 46^e, 1^{er} partie.
Bulletin de la Société Polymethique du Morbihan, 1904. F. 1 et
 F. 2.
Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord, 1904.
Anales del Museo Nacional de Mexico. Tomo III, Nums. 6, 7.